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A smaller colony not over a mile away growing under about the same ecological conditions showed 10 *obliquum* to 7 *dissectum* in a space about 8 x 10 feet.

In each case all plants that were not typical *obliquum* were regarded as belonging to the *dissectum* group. Another observer taking a different view-point might arrive at an entirely different result after counting the same colonies of plants. We shall get nowhere in the matter of determining the frequency of occurrence of the two species until some definite standard of classification is adopted.

If *dissectum* is a valid species, will some one please tell us just how deep the lacinations must be to make it so? If it is a "sterile mutant" which is cause and which result— is it a mutant because it is sterile or sterile because it is a mutant and just what degree of sterility must a plant possess and what degree of lacination must it have to become a mutant?—L. S. HOPKINS, KENT, O.

SOME FERNS SEEN IN CALIFORNIA—On July 3rd and 4th Mr. Robert Kessler and the writer went for a hike into the back part of the San Gabriel Range. Starting from Switzer's Camp, in the Arroyo Seco we went, via Barley Flats to Pine Flats, returning by way of the Trail Fork, and West Fork of the San Gabriel River, around San Gabriel Peak, Mt. Markham and Mt. Lowe, to Alpine Tavern, on Mt. Lowe, where we took the trolley for Los Angeles. We did not collect many ferns but noted the following.

Filix fragilis (L.) Gilib. In a springy place in the south wall of Tejuunga Canyon.

Polystichum minutum (Kaulf.) Presl. Frequent above 900 m. elevation. A single plant strongly resembling the var. *inciso-serratum* D. C. Eaton, except in that it

was little, if any, larger than the typical form, was found in the upper Arroyo Seco.

Thelypteris arguta (Kaulf.) Moxley. Common throughout the chaparral belt on shaded and rocky slopes, mostly below 900 m.

Woodwardia Chamissoi Brack. Frequent in all the canyons in wet, shady places below 1200 m.

Adiantum Capillus-veneris L. Occasional on shaded dripping cliffs in the lower Arroyo Seco.

Pteridium aquilinum pubescens Underw. A low form of this was common on Pine Flats, at an elevation of about 1650 m. It has been somewhat interesting to note that this plant is quite dwarfed at high elevations. Whereas below 300 m. it is frequently as much as two meters high, at this station it is hardly more than six dm.

Pellaea andromedaefolia Fée. Common on rocky hillsides.

P. mucronata D. C. Eaton. Common on dry hillsides.

Cheilanthes Covillei Maxon. Frequent in shaded clefts of the rocks. We were surprised to find this at a much lower elevation than usual, in the Trail Fork of the San Gabriel.

Cheilanthes californica (Nutt.) Mett. Common in shady places in the chaparral zone.

Polypodium californicum Kaulf. Common on shaded rocky banks.

Two or more species of *Equisetum* were noticed, but we did not collect them nor try to determine their identity.

Selaginella Bigelovii Underw. Common among rocks and on dry slopes.—GEORGE L. MOXLEY, LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

OPHIOGLOSSUM VULGATUM IN BUCKS AND MONTGOMERY COUNTIES, PA.—I never forget the time when I first found *Ophioglossum vulgatum*. It was one of those pleasant occasions when one finds what he has not been