difficult of detection, even when abundant, in the leafy mould they delight to grow in. They may, therefore, yet reward patient search in many localities heretofore supposed to be barren of them.

Philadelphia.

NOTES ON AMERICAN FERNS: III.*

By William R. Maxon.

Trichomanes Petersii A. Gray. This rare fern has figured so slightly in literature that, in giving an account of its rediscovery by Mr. Charles L. Pollard and myself, at an almost unknown station last summer, I shall recapitulate the main facts in its history. It was described by Dr. Gray† from specimens sent to him by Judge Thos. M. Peters, collected January 8th, 1853, in "Hancock (now Winston) county, Alabama, not far from the Sipsey river; found only on the face of an isolated sandstone rock within the reach of the spray of a waterfall which is supplied most of the season." Specimens collected at various dates by Judge Peters were distributed to the principal herbaria; but aside from these, I think the fern has been only once collected at the type locality, viz: by Professor L. M. Underwood, on June 1st, 1896. After continued search he finally found it "creeping under the roof of shelving rocks" *near* the Sipsey river, T. 8, R. 9, Sect. 10, Winston county, but at some distance from any falling water.‡

The National Herbarium contains specimens collected by Dr. Charles Mohr in 1880, at Black Creek Falls, near Gadsden, Etowah county, Alabama. Upon July 29th last, Mr. Pollard and myself, after a most painstaking search, succeeded in rediscovering the fern at this station, concerning which nothing has previously been made known. Unlike the situation described by Professor Underwood, our plants grew in considerable moisture, on the sloping sides of wet sandstone rocks at the base of dripping cliffs. They were apparently limited to a single small stretch a few feet in extent, and grew partly in thick mats (as described by Judge Peters), but commonly forming only a sparse network of creeping stems, as in Professor Underwood's

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†Am. Jour. Sci. and Arts (2d Series) **15**: 326. 1853.

‡Bot. Gaz. **22**: 412. 1896.

plants. The mats seemed to represent merely the older portions of the growth.

The fern has been reported from still one other station in Alabama, by Dr. E. A. Smith, State Geologist, who records it from the "rock houses" at Pikeville, Marion county.* Marion county adjoins Winston, and is largely of the same formation. Aside from the bare location I think nothing is known of the fern in that situation. It will be surprising if it is not subsequently reported from many more situations like these—sandstones capping the coal measures—in both Tennessee and Alabama.

A SECOND EASTERN RECORD FOR PELLÆA DENSA.—Aside from the station known for this fern at Mt. Albert, Gaspé, Quebec, I believe it has not been known to exist east of the Rockies. I have recently learned, through an examination of specimens kindly forwarded by Dr. H. M. Ami, of the Geological Survey of Canada, of its occurrence in Ontario, where it was collected by Dr. Ami, in 1883, on guelph dolomites along the Little Sau river, near Durham, Grey county. Its companion plants were *Phyllitis scolopendrium* and *Pellæa atropurpurea.*

Washington, D. C.

LYCOPODIUM INUNDATUM.

BY WILLARD N. CLUTE.

WHILE collecting in the eastern part of Broome County in southern New York, last summer, I was so fortunate as to find a thriving colony of the rare little club-moss, *Lycopodium inundatum.* This species is rather northern in its distribution. Our station appears to be near the southern limits of its range and at a much lower altitude than most of the stations for it further south. It is not uncommon in the New England States except in Connecticut and Rhode Island, and has been collected once in New Jersey, and three times in Pennsylvania, so far as known.

About three miles east of East Windsor, in the Susquehanna Valley, and some hundreds of feet higher than the river is a small sheet of water known as Marsh Pond. Its name is exactly descriptive. The shores are so boggy on all sides that only here and there can one approach the water. These boggy places con-

*Geol. Surv. Ala. Rept. for 1881-2, on Agric. Features, etc., p. 438. 1883. I am indebted to Dr. Mohr for calling my attention to this reference.