

Here we have two facts shown :—that the seeds of *Orobanche minor* may remain in the soil an indefinite time before germinating, and, that they do not require attachment in order to induce germination. As this species is parasitic on clover usually, and may have a preference for that, it is here shown that there may be a growth and full development without such service. One of these specimens measured 10 inches in height and had 45 flowers on it, with a large number of buds undeveloped at the top. I now have hopes that the coming season may give opportunity to watch their development still farther, as more of the seeds scattered in my yard may conclude, if they cannot find the proper foster parent, to grow without one.—ISAAC C. MARTINDALE, *Camden, New Jersey*.

SOME ARKANSAS FERNS.—*Cheilanthes lanuginosa*, Nutt., grows very abundantly upon limestone cliffs in the northwestern part of Arkansas. It can be found upon the escarpments of the wooded valleys that run inland from White river. I have found it inland two miles or more, and always on the north side of the valley in very dry situations, though it seems to like the shelter of projections. Its habitat is about the same as *Notholaena dealbata*, but I have never found them growing together. *Asplenium parvulum* is one of our common species in Arkansas. I have had this doubtful species under observation for several years, and have never been able to find intermediate forms or any reason for regarding it a variety of *A. ebeneum*. This species is found on dry ledges in this region, a situation in which I have never seen *A. ebeneum*. The latter is plentiful here but grows in rocky places in shaded woods. I have observed both species growing within a few feet of each other, in situations moist enough for both, and searched for intermediate forms but without success. Each retained its characteristics.

Cystopteris bulbifera, Bernh., is a common form in the northern part of Arkansas. Specimens from Benton county collected upon rocks in moist places measured nearly two feet long. The species mentioned above have never been reported from Arkansas, so far as I know. *Woodwardia angustifolia* may also be added, as I have seen specimens collected in the swamps of southern Arkansas.—F. L. HARVEY, *Ark. Ind. Univ., Fayetteville, Ark.*

FLORA OF KERGUELEN'S LAND.—The question is asked in the March number of the GAZETTE, whether the flora of Kerguelen's Land, "in which winged insects are either scarce or wanting," contains to any extent "flowers having showy petals or other properties attractive to winged insects." The elaborate recent memoir in the Transactions of the Royal Society, London, may answer the question. There are twenty-one indigenous phænogamous plants now known on Kerguelen's Land. Not one of them is showy flowered; of those that have petals at all the most conspicuous are the three species of *Ranunculus*, which in this respect are about equal to our *R. Cymbalaria*; the others are *Montia fontana*, *Tillaea moschata* and *Limosella aquatica*.—A. G.



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