

selected by this fern is a mucky, springy soil, shaded by hemlocks and cedars, with an occasional mountain maple. In this same locality the fern was found near the edge of a spring creek or on mossy logs overhanging the water. When growing under these conditions it is often the most convenient vegetation that can be found to line a trout basket. The bulblet loaded tips of this fern often approach so close to the water of the creek that it almost seems a legitimate conclusion that the running water is an important factor in the dispersion of these bulblets. At Credit Forks it grows along the base of the limestone cliff wherever springs issue.

*C. fragilis* is found associated with *C. bulbifera* along the base of springy clay banks and cliffs. It is found, also where that species will not grow, in crevices of shaded limestone and sandstone rocks, where spring water is not present. It does not stand exposure to the sun. It is found growing in mucky loam, shaded by cedars and basswood, often associated with *C. bulbifera*, if the station is springy. In this case it selects the drier locations around stumps and logs.

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### AN UNUSUAL COLOURED RUDBECKIA.

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It is well known that plants are liable to produce progeny unlike the parents, in some striking particular, such as those with additional petals, odd shapes or variations in colour. A well known example of the latter is found in the brown-blotched *Lepachys*, which occasionally turns up among the yellow ones, and though a mere colour variety has been given the name *pulcherrima*. An homologous example, which I have not observed recorded, was discovered this summer near here and consists of a blotched form of *Rudbeckia hirta*, in which the rays had about a third of their basal portion rich brown, being in fact almost identical to the *Lepachys* in that respect. The plant consisted of seven heads, all alike, which I had marked with the idea of securing seeds, but being close to a roadway they were unfortunately destroyed before reaching maturity. Fortunately, however, the species is perennial, and so, if all goes well, will flower again next year.

NORMAN CRIDDLE, Treesbank, Man.



Criddle, Norman. 1913. "An Unusual Coloured Rudbeckia." *The Ottawa naturalist* 27(8), 100–100.

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