

LYCOPodium COMPLANATUM VAR. FLABELLIFORME WITH SEVEN SPIKES.—In recently working over some undistributed material in the Pennsylvania herbarium at the Carnegie Museum I found a specimen of *Lycopodium complanatum* var. *flabelliforme* Fernald, apparently typical of that variety excepting that the fruiting stem carried two peduncles, each subtending seven well developed spikes averaging about two centimeters long. The distances between successive forks, as well as the immediate pedicels of the spikes, range from about 4 to 8 mm., but at the second forking of the peduncle one of the branches remains undivided and constitutes thus a pedicel for its spike about 11 mm. long. The specimen was collected by O. P. Medsgar, Dec. 27, 1899, along Jacobs Creek, which flows in a rather wild valley in an almost mountainous region of southwestern Pennsylvania.—O. E. JENNINGS, *Pittsburgh, Pa.*

A NEW STATION FOR CYRTOMIUM FALCATUM AND PTERIS LONGIFOLIA IN ALABAMA.—Mr. W. C. Dukes reported in the Fern Bulletin for July, Vol. XV, No. 3, of having located a station for *Cyrtomium falcatum* (*Aspidium falcatum*) near Prattville, in Autauga County, Alabama.

Last year I noticed a fern growing along the street near the Ashland Place, on the north side of Spring Hill road, just west of the city limits of Mobile. This year I examined it more closely and found it to be a good sized plant of *Cyrtomium falcatum*. As it was growing in the corner of a yard of a dwelling house, I called at the house and asked the occupants if they had set the fern there. On their replying in the negative, I asked how long it had been growing there, I was told it was there four years previous when they moved into the house.

It appears to be a very old plant for the rhizome is large and covered with rough scales, and has grown out in two directions, the ends being about eight inches apart. One end was dead, but the other though still alive was being used badly by chickens that had been scratching at it. It was growing in a rather dry place near the end of a brick wall under *Crepe Myrtle* (*Lagerstroemia indica*, L.) bushes. There might have been more plants but for the chickens.

I found a dozen or fifteen plants of *Pteris longifolia* L. growing on the brick wall of an old building on Congress street, near Davis Avenue in the city of Mobile. There are growing with it *Pteris serrulata*, L. and *Dryopteris patens*, (Sw.) Kuntze and several kinds of weeds. The wall is covered with moss and is shaded by a tree. I have observed it growing there for two years. It may be found in other parts of the city but this the only place I have seen it growing. This fern is not reported in Mohr's Plant Life of Alabama, and as far as I know this is the first time it has been reported from the state. —E. W. GRAVES, *Spring Hill, Ala.*

ON THE VIABILITY OF CERTAIN FERN SPORES.—The spores of some of our common wild ferns germinate only a short time after they have reached maturity as, for example, those of the *Osmunda* species which remain viable for only a few days. In other species as *Pteris aquilina* L., the spores are known to retain their power to germinate for two years.

Beginning with the summer of 1910, the writer collected in the vicinity of Madison fronds of a number of species of ferns. The spores of all the species which germinated a short time after they were collected were kept in packets in the botanical laboratory. The spores of the different species were sown again October 4,



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