

near Chilimabura, was related to  
anything I had met with elsewhere,  
certainly not to the robust *Ch.*

*Senecopoda*, with straw-colored stripes  
and only moderately <sup>moderate</sup> ~~moderate~~  
so common about exposed limestone  
ledges of the Santa Catalina Mts., and  
not seen in the hills mentioned. I thought  
you had made a great mistake that time,  
and studied the two plants carefully  
whenever I met with them. I soon had  
to give up that the little one was a  
distinct species. Still I believed it a  
good variety, till near a end of the little  
one, and growing strong and paler out in  
the full sunlight - I at last came  
upon a single plant, of which I sent  
you a frond. ~~At~~ <sup>By</sup> this caused me  
to think that I might be mistaken; and  
when I reached home, and <sup>saw</sup> ~~read~~ that *Ch.*  
*Senecopoda* ~~is~~ described as vivid pichurubent - I  
found myself entirely so. Don't let the peculiar  
appearance of the specimens cause you

Charlotte, Vermont.

4, Dec., 1885.

My Dear Friend,

Thanks for your partial  
report on my ferns.

You did not mention 441  
of which I enclose a frond,  
but I presume it is one of the  
things waiting for Eaton's judgment.

444. *Asplenium*. Its habit of  
plant is worth anything among its  
characters this departs from *A.*  
*Trichomanes* in one direction you  
may not have noticed in the  
dried specimens. Its growth is not  
erect like that species, but the  
fronds form a mat closely appressed  
to the soil. During the autumn months

after the fronds of the year have fully formed under the favorable conditions of the rainy season, and when their sori are maturing, their rachis elongates along the surface of the soil, roots at the tip and sends up from that point the tiny fronds of the offset. The filiform extremity of the rachis, for a while a connection between the young plant and old, usually decays early the next year. It was for this reason that I long failed to notice the ~~proliferous~~ habit of the plant, and that few of my specimens, gathered in October, show more than the rudiments of the plantlet.

But why is not this plant as far removed from *A. Trichomanes*, as *A. patulum* is from *A. chinensis*? Notice the oblong pinnae, more

distinctly auriculate and acutely dentate and sori confluent at maturity. Yet, if Prof. Eaton and yourself judge it to be only a variety of *Aspl. Trichomanes*, I am conservative enough and have confidence enough in your judgment to submit fully.

456. *Adiantum tricholepis* (?)

Yes, you shall have the specimens you ask for I devote my limited material to such as you and Prof. Eaton and Mr. Taxon, etc. The plants seen by me <sup>were</sup> loosely caespitose like many grasses, - the rootstocks branching below and easily separable.

457. I was surprised, when you called this *Chiantium leucopoda*, for it had not occurred to me this delicate little viscid glandular fern found only in cold shade of cliffs of the range.



negation of their views I shall beg you  
to make 6-12 of each for them—

Yours faithfully

C. G. Pringle.

cause you to waver in your first judgment. 457 is only another state of 442 (of which the whole stock was sent you) which strangely restricts itself to cold shaded and mossy rocks of a certain range of Chichuahuan hills.

I do hope you will be able to get a good many fine photographs from my plates. Without any experience with small stops upon Cramer's plates to guide me, I risked little in that direction; but depended upon the drop-shutter without rubber band to bring it down quicker, than it would naturally fall. A number of exposures were made to please my Robinson friends, from whom I had so many rides on their narrow-gage railroad up to the mines of the Santa Catalina Mts. and other valuable assistance. If you get good





Pringle, Cyrus G. 1885. "Pringle, C.G. Dec 4, 1885." *George Edward Davenport correspondence*

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