

very likely prove quite distinct. With *C. amœnus* it need not be compared, for that has a floral structure of another kind altogether, so that with *C. albus* no botanist can confound it, even as a variety.

Fritillaria glauca. About 6 or 8 inches high; leaves 2 to 4 alternate, oblong-lanceolate, and, with the stem, very glaucous: flowers 1 or 2, of a very broad open-campanulate figure, greenish or purplish, the segments about 1 inch long: anthers oblong, yellow, about equalling the pistil.

Near Waldo, Oregon, 26 April, 1892, Thomas Howell.

NEW STATION FOR NOTHOLÆNA TENERA.

By S. B. PARISH.

Although nearly twenty years have passed since this fern was first found in North America, it still remains one of our rarest species. Its discoverer was Dr. C. C. Parry, who, while botanically exploring the little known region of Southern Utah in 1874, found it growing on the face of limestone cliffs in a deep cañon of the Beaver Dam Mountains. Dr. Parry published an account of his explorations in the *American Naturalist* for 1875, in a series of five papers, and in the concluding one this fern has its first record.¹ As it is one of the few plants without a number, it was probably not collected in sufficient quantity for general distribution.

Eight years later, in the Spring of 1882, the writer collected it in two cañons near Cushenberry Springs, leading up from the Mojave Desert into the San Bernardino Mountains. In both instances it was growing in the seams of dry perpendicular rocks. In one, the Cushenberry cañon itself, but a single plant was observed, the gathering of which it is to be feared was an act of extermination, no more being found on several subsequent visits. In a nameless cañon a few miles west, the plants filled a crevice less than a foot long, and as

¹Am. Natural. ix, 351.