

were growing. The only other rock fern observed, *A. platyneuron*, was actually much scarcer here. The rock is a ferruginous sandstone, and the soil reaction, as in most other occurrences of *A. bradleyi*, is mediacid.

A few miles to the southeast, across the line in York County, South Carolina, a small mountain could be seen standing out from the piedmont plain, its name proving to be Henry Knob. The next day a visit was made to this, and a few plants of *Asplenium bradleyi* were found on the west-facing cliffs near its summit, also at 1000 to 1200 feet. This is apparently the second record of the species from the state, and the first of typical material, for that from the station near Hartsville, Darlington County, is so aberrant as to deserve varietal, if not specific, separation.

ASPENIUM RESILIENS.—A still further extension of range can now be added to those reported last year.⁵ On August 13th, accompanied by Mr. W. S. Lapp, I visited the limestone cliffs along the abandoned canal, about half a mile north of the highway bridge, 2¾ miles southwest of Sharpsburg, Washington County, Maryland. Several small colonies of this fern were soon discovered here, and interestingly enough it occurred near trees of *Thuja occidentalis*, a frequent associate further south. A new state can thus be added to the list for this fern, and its known eastern limit extended to longitude 77° 48'.

At numerous localities of this fern, from northwestern Florida to central Texas and to northern West Virginia, it has always been observed to occur on limestone. In western North Carolina it is also on that rock, but I have long been puzzled by its recorded occurrence at the Falls of the Yadkin, in Stanly County, toward the middle of this state, where no limestone is known to exist. While this locality has now been stripped of native vege-

⁵ AMER. FERN JOURN. 23: 112. 1933.

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ADIANTUM TRICHOLEPIS.—Early in the year a trip was taken to Texas, primarily to study Phloxes, under the guidance of Miss Eula Whitehouse, of the State University. On April 23rd the route led across Medina County, and in the valley of the Medina River below a large dam I noticed some moist limestone cliffs along a brook, and proceeded to spend a few minutes in fern-hunting. Several species well known in that region were present, notably *Anemia mexicana*, *Cheilanthes alabamensis*, and *Adiantum Capillus-veneris*. The last received scant attention until I noticed that associated with it there were two or three plants of another member of the genus, having more rounded and hairy pinules. Although the locality lies east of the hundredth meridian, no such species was listed in Small's Flora of the Southeastern States, nor in any other work on eastern ferns at hand. On comparison with the specimens in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, it was finally found to be *Adiantum tricholepis* Fée.

This Mexican fern, characterized by Eaton² as "the rarest of the North American species of Maidenhair,"

¹ Contribution from the Botanical Laboratory and Morris Arboretum of the University of Pennsylvania. The field trips herein referred to were made possible by an award of funds from the Board of Graduate Education and Research.

² Ferns of North America 2: 104, pl. 59. 1880.

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