

American species. Lemmon's "Mt. Santa Catarina," as he also spelled it on his labels of plants from that range, is the Santa Catalina Mts., of Pima County, culminating with an elevation of 9,150 ft.

12. Known at present as *Dryopteris nevadensis* (D. C. Eaton) Underw.

13. The statement of locality—"on the south side of Mt. Eddy, 20 miles west of Mt. Shasta," July 8, 1878,—lends support to St. John's decision to select as lectotype the Mt. Eddy sheet annotated by Underwood in the Herb. of N. Y. Bot. Gard., rather than the alternate sheet arbitrarily selected by Gleason and accepted by Wheeler (*Am. Fern Jour.* 27:121-126, 1937), originally labelled "near Shasta, California, July, 1879." Though the collection date given by Sara Lemmon is four days prior to any specimen seen by either Wheeler or St. John (and perhaps written by Sara Lemmon from memory), it would be difficult to find more reassuring evidence for a type locality than this: (a) contemporary letters describing Mt. Eddy trip, published by St. John (b) Eaton's citation of Lemmon's locality data, published under "*Aspidium mohrioides*" (1879) (c) Sara Lemmon's clear statement (1881) quoted here as to the source of J. G. Lemmon's material. (d) one additional point may be suggested: the label of a J. G. Lemmon coll. of *P. scopulinum* (Ewan Herb.) reads "Mt. Eddy, n. Sierras, Cal., near Shasta, 6000 ft.—found with *mohrioides*." Lemmon may have used the phrase "near Shasta" as one of general geographic orientation due to the unfamiliarity of the Mt. Eddy region among botanists. The presence of a semicolon before that phrase in J. G. Lemmon's listing (1882, 12) weakens this last suggestion, however. There is the possibility that the semicolon is there a *lapsus typographicus*, the locality cited representing but a single station rather than two stations as would otherwise be the case.

14. Now understood to be *N. Jonesii* Maxon, a species distinct from *N. tenera* Gillies.

15. Now understood to be referable to *P. microphylla* Mett.

16. Now understood to be referable to *Cheilanthes horridula* Maxon.

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Record of Alligator Juniper (*Juniperus pachyphloea* Torr.) on the Jornada Experimental Range, New Mexico

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The record of the flora of the Jornada Experimental Range in south-central New Mexico does not include the Alligator Juniper (*J. pachyphloea* Torr.). (See Little and Campbell, 1943, *Amer. Midland Natur.*, vol. 30, no. 3, p. 656.) Visits just south of the area on Black Mountain at the southern end of the San Andres Range and to Rhodes Pass, approximately 40 miles to the north, in the northern part of the San Andres Mountains had shown the tree to be a common dominant at suitable locations at approximately 6500 feet elevation. As it was to be expected that the tree might be found between these two areas on the Jornada Experimental Range, careful note was taken on field trips. In November 1943 a single tree was found in Ash Canyon; since then two more trees have been located, one in St. Nicholas Canyon and one near Goldenburg Springs, all on the Jornada Range. A specimen is now in the field herbarium at the headquarters area of the Jornada. Doubtless further search will reveal more specimens of this species scattered among the more common one-seeded junipers (*J. monosperma*) and pinyon pines (*P. edulis*), the only other members of the Pinaceae on the area.

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