also shortened to half the length of those borne by ordinary trees of this species. *Arenaria Grœnlandica*, Spreng., grows on all the exposed rocky ledges, and *Clintonia borealis*, Raf., in a sphagnous swamp and also in the woods at the base of the hill. The shrubs mentioned above are also found on the summit.

A broad, shallow pond, a mile or so north-east of the Point, on the table-land, well repaid exploration. Here the small form of the white water-lily, (*Nymphœa odorata*, Ait,, var. *minor*, Sims) grows plentifully. *Eriocaulon septangulare*, With., *Lobelia Dortmanna*, L., and *Isoetes echinospora*, Durieu, var. *Braunii*, Engl., were found in shallow water near the shore, and *Drosera rotundifolia*, L., with *D. intermedia*, Hayne, var. *Americana*, D. C., in fine condition in the *Sphagnum* along the margin.

N. L. Britton.

Arthrocladia villosa, Duby.—This beautiful species, which is nowhere very abundant, has been considered especially rare in America. A specimen found many years ago gave it a place in the Nereis Boreali Americana of Dr. Harvey. It was not reported again until a single specimen was found by Mr. Collins a few years since at Falmouth Heights, Mass. In 1881 I found another solitary specimen near the same place at Menanhant, a summer settlement in Falmouth. In 1882 I looked in vain for it all summer long, but a single plant was found that year by Mrs. Chambrè. But the latter part of July this season, after a severe south-west wind which lasted several days, this rare plant was washed up quite abundantly. I secured and mounted over eighty specimens, and might have collected many more. Some of these are about fifteen inches in length and several are complete, having the holdfast. It seems probable that it grows in the deep water in the narrow part of Vineyard Sound, and is torn up only when there is an unusual disburbance of the water.

Springfield, Mass.

George W. Perry.

Notes from N. Lower California.—On a recent trip into the mountains of Lower California, my father, H. C. Orcutt, and myself found *Quercus Palmeri, pungens* and *Emoryi* abundant at an elevation of 4,000 to 6,000 feet, and as far south as San Rafael Valley, near where we found *Pholisma arenarium*, Nutt., on the roots of *Q. Palmeri*. From north of the boundary, and south over a hundred miles by road, we found *Adenostoma fasciculatum* and *sparsifolium* still abundant, and, with them, *Arctostaphylos pungens* and *Garrya flavescens*, var. *Palmeri*, Watson. The latter we found from 2 to 10 feet high. In general appearance of leaves and stalk (although the bark does not exfoliate, and is grayish) it closely resembles the manzanitas, and we found it to have a similar large root, which only differed from that of our *Arctostaphylos* in being black instead of reddish colored. Among the graceful piñons (*Pinus Parryana*), we found the "sotole" (*Nolina Palmeri*) abundant and presenting the appearance of coarse grass growing near water, but in reality growing in the

dryest places. Its root is used by the Spaniards as a substitute for soap in washing their garments. Among the rocks on dry hills, to the south of the piñons, we detected *Agave Pringlei*, Engelm. (ined.), in bloom July 28, 1883, and found the fibre of its long and slender leaves to be preferred by the Indians, for making ropes and other articles, to that of the more abundant *A. deserti*. The root, leaves and flower-stalk of both species are, after being roasted, eaten by the Indians, who also asserted that they ate the golden lichen, *Evernia vulpina*, which grows in small quantities, especially on dead manzanitas, among these mountains.

Among the large pines or piñons (*Pinus Jeffreyi?*), to the south of the piñons, we found the pretty *Ivesia Baileyi*, Watson, in the crevices of the granite boulders that form the immense rocky ridges through this district; and, at the base of these rocks, were many pretty plants, among them the familiar *Aquilegia truncata* and *Pteris aquilina*, and also *Geranium cæspitosum*, *Arenaria alsinoides*, Willd., *Eriogonum Parishii*, *Galium pubens* and *angustifolium*, etc., and on the grassy plains or meadows, between the stretches of pine forest, were *Verbena littoralis*, HBK., *Cnicus Drummondii*, var. *acaulescens*, *Eriogonum foliolosum*, Wats., *n. sp.*, and a variety of *Horkelia Californica*. On little pools or lagoons we found *Potamogeton natans*, L., and *Polygonum Hartwrightii*, Gray.

San Diego, Cal. C. R. ORCUTT.

Autumn Foliage.—A comparison of notes on the local condition of foliage, made on October 5th, with similar notes of October 1st, 1882, shows an interesting difference. This is so marked in many cases that it is worthy of note, especially since the opinion has gained some ground among botanists that the appearance and fall of the leaves occur at nearly the same dates each year. From my notes it appears that the season, as regards foliage, is at least ten days later this year than last. A few species, the black and red cherries, the apple, pear, peach and plum are at about the same stage. The difference appears slightly in the golden willow, sugar-maple and silky cornel; to a marked degree in the ash, chestnut, shagbark, American and slippery elms, all the oaks (eight species), and the fox-grape, while it is very decided in the flowering dogwood, beech and pignut. The three last were perfectly fresh and green on the above date, while my notes for 1882 describe them as largely brown and dead at that time.

Of course the explanation of this difference is to be found in meteorological conditions, which I am able to give for both years as follows:

	AUGUST.			SEPTEMBER.		
	Temp.	Rel. Humidity.	Rain.	Temp.	Rel. Humidity.	Rain.
1882....	67.3°	66.1	0.99	63.7°	77.2	16.56
1883....	66.3°	69.2	2.91	59.9°	71.0	2.27