

iophores sparingly branched, septate; springing from the compact peripheral cells of the stroma.

Allied most nearly to *E. scabrum* Corda, in having 1-celled conidia; differing much in the larger polygonal cells composing the stroma, the much longer, branched, septate conidiophores, and finally its parasitic habit.

ROYAL GARDENS, KEW.

THE HOME OF DUDLEYA RUSBYI

BY H. H. RUSBY

In the North American Flora (22: 35) the type locality of this plant is given as "near Prescott, Arizona." The mistake, perhaps copied from an inaccurate distribution label, should be corrected, especially since the species has been collected but once, and under conditions of environment quite different from those about Prescott, 200 miles to the northwest. Careful search was made on a number of occasions and in various directions, but only the little cluster of a half dozen plants first collected was ever seen. The plant is apparently a genuine rarity, and this brief description of its locality and habitat is given in the hope of aiding some future collector to rediscover it.

At Clifton, Arizona, there was, in 1881, a copper smelter, located close to the right bank of the San Francisco River, and supplied with ore brought by a short railroad from mines owned by the Leszynsky Brothers. These mines were about four miles, as I remember, from the smelter. Several miles beyond them, that is, several miles farther up the cañon, were some very rich mines owned by the Metcalfe Brothers, then undeveloped except for so much work annually as the law required for the holding of the claims. These mines were on the north side of the cañon, and included a small mountain of ore rich in native copper. Just at the base of this mountain, but in the bank on the opposite side of the cañon, was a dug-out hut, built for the accommodation of the prospectors who worked this mine. In this hut I lived in the late winter and early spring of that year, when but few plants had commenced their annual growth. The

trail to the mine crossed the cañon diagonally upward, from this hut, and the ascent of the mountain commenced just below a jutting point of rock, the top of which was about breast-high above the trail at that point. On the top of this rock, which was covered by a little stony soil, grew the plants referred to. With the exception of a few plants of *Koeleria cristata* Pers. and *Arabis Holboellii* Hornem., nothing else was in bloom in the immediate vicinity. Just above was a dense growth of *Arctostaphylos pungens* H.B.K., and some shrubby oaks. In the open, sunny ground across the cañon were scattered clumps of the last named, just coming into bloom, as well as of *Eriodictyon californicum* Decne. in full bloom, with numerous tufts of *Carphochaeta Bigelovii* Gray. Along the small brook were large trees of *Alnus oblongifolia* Torr., *Platanus Wrightii* Wats., *Populus Wislizeni* (Wats.) Sarg., and *Quercus Emoryi* Torr. (?), and underneath them, close to the banks of the stream, such plants as *Habenaria sparsiflora* Wats., *Aquilegia chrysantha* Gray, *Thalictrum Fendleri* Engelm., and various Pentstemons. Among the stones near the brook grew *Thlaspi alpestre* L. and one or two Thelypodiums. Farther up the cañon, where the country was very rough and precipitous, grew, among other conifers, the very handsome *Cupressus arizonica* Greene, though the specimens were not numerous. The entire region was evidently one of great botanical interest for anyone who could be there after the advent of the rainy season. Possibly the *Dudleya* might then be more abundant, though its appearance was that of a distinctly vernal plant.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CLUB

JANUARY 31, 1906

This meeting was held at the New York Botanical Garden. President Rusby presided, and 27 persons were present. The following persons were elected to membership: Richard H. Allen, Chatham, N. Y.; H. R. Bishop, Chappaqua, N. Y.; Albert Calman, 450 West End Ave., N. Y. City; Charles L. Chase, 343 West 87th St., N. Y. City; Dr. Alfred Meyer, 785