

tained hundreds of gregarious sporangia, stalked, bright rose-purple with red lime nodes. Most stalks were as long or longer than the diameter of the sporangium, thereby, differing from the descriptions of Lister (1925) and Martin (1949) who both indicated that the sporangia were short-stalked or sessile. The stalk was not translucent and therefore this Myxomycete could not be *Physarum roseum* Berk. & Br. Although this Myxomycete has been reported previously from Oregon (Peck and Gilbert, 1931), it is considered rare.

P. notabile Macbr. On bark and wood of a fallen coniferous tree, west side of Munson Ridge, 6,900 feet, 1498, Sept. 1, 1968. This slime-mold was primarily sessile with a few sporangia merging into short plasmodiocarps while others had short, furrowed stalks. The peridium appeared to be uncrusted with an ashy, bluish-white lime deposit.

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NOTES AND NEWS

RATIBIDA COLUMNIFERA (COMPOSITAE) IN CALIFORNIA.—*Ratibida columnifera* has previously not been known from California, although it is widespread from British Columbia to Minnesota and south to Arizona, Mexico, and Tennessee. Recently we collected specimens of this species on dry rocky soil on the west side of Eagle Lake in Lassen Co. at the Eagle Lake Field Station (*Santamaria & Ediger 721*, CAS, UC). The local population consists of about 100 plants.—ROBERT EDIGER, Chico State College, Chico 95926, and NICK SANTAMARIA, Tahoe-Truckee High School, Truckee, California 95734.



Ediger, Robert Ike and Santamaria, Nick. 1971. "Ratibida columnifera (Compositae) in California." *Madroño; a West American journal of botany* 21, 12-12.

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