

taken the following steps concerning plants: A Notice of Review appeared 1 Jul 1975 and included essentially the national list compiled by the Smithsonian Institution (H.R. Doc. No. 51, 94th Congress, 1st Session, Report on endangered and threatened plant species of the United States, compiled for the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries by the Smithsonian Institution, 15 Dec 1974). This is a permissible, but not mandatory, step. On 16 Jun 1976 a rulemaking proposing 1783 taxa for *Endangered* status appeared. There has been no proposed rulemaking for *Threatened* status. Final rulemakings based on the 1976 action have appeared sporadically since then. The first such action for the nation listed four San Clemente Island taxa on 11 Aug 1977. It covered *Lotus scoparius* ssp. *traskiae*, *Malacothamnus clementinus*, *Delphinium kinkiense*, and *Castilleja grisea*. On 26 Apr 1978 a second group was listed; included, along with the notorious Furbish's lousewort, were five more California plants: *Oenothera deltoidea* var. *howellii* and *Erysimum capitatum* var. *angustatum*, both of the Antioch Dunes in Contra Costa County; *Oenothera avita* ssp. *eurekaensis* and *Swallenia alexandrae*, both of the Eureka Dunes in Inyo County; and *Dudleya traskiae* of Santa Barbara Island. On 28 Sep 1978 four more California plants joined the select list: *Arabis macdonaldiana* of Red Mountain, Mendocino County; *Orcuttia mucronata* of a single vernal pool in Solano County; *Pogogyne abramsii*, an inhabitant of rapidly disappearing vernal pools in San Diego County; and *Cordylanthus maritimus* ssp. *maritimus*, a coastal salt marsh taxon from Southern California. Only two *Critical Habitats* have been proposed for California taxa so far, for the two Antioch Dunes plants mentioned above. Both were the subject of a final rulemaking on 31 Aug 1978.

Of the 22 plant taxa now listed for the nation as *Endangered* or *Threatened*, thirteen are from California. This impressive proportion testifies not only to the large number of very rare taxa in the California flora but also to the hard work of the many amateurs and professionals that have assisted in the California Native Plant Society's Rare Plant Project, begun in 1968 at the instigation of G. Ledyard Stebbins, president from 1966 to 1971.—ALICE Q. HOWARD, Chairman, Rare Plant Committee, CNPS, University Herbarium, University of California, Berkeley 94720.

Note added in proof: Amendments to the Endangered Species Act passed on the final day of the 95th Congress in mid-October will change somewhat in the listing process outlined above.

A CORRECTION ON THE INDIGENOUS DISTRIBUTION OF KNOBCONE PINE.—In a recent note (Madroño 25:106. 1978.) I reported a population of *Pinus attenuata* Lemm. along Beasore Road N of Bass Lake as a southward range extension. This population was thought to be indigenous based on the confirmation by the Timber Management Officer for the Sierra National Forest that neither knobcone pine nor any knobcone mixture had been planted in this area. However, a recent communication from Frank G. Hawksworth (Forest Pathologist, Rocky Mtn. For. Range Expt. Sta.) and an article in the *Fresno Bee* from 1971 describe planting by the Forest Service in the early 1960's of a knobcone-monterey pine hybrid (*P. × attenuadiata* Stockw. and Right.) along Beasore Road. Much of the present population is apparently offspring from these hybrids, many having lost most monterey pine characteristics.—JON E. KEELEY, Department of Biology, Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA 90041.

Ed. Note: Jim A. Bartel, Botanist with the Sierra National Forest, Fresno, has provided the following further information: *Pinus × attenuadiata* was planted as a timber tree in several harshly dry sites in the Sierra National Forest in the early 1960's. The hybrid pine was promoted for its rapid growth but has not been a good timber tree because it is readily bent or broken by snow.