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New Western Plants.

BY EDWARD LEE GREENE.

DRABA ASPRELLA.—Roughish-pubescent with short stiff hairs, which are either simple, or parted above the middle into from two to four divaricate branches; stems a span high, from a biennial or perennial root, leafless except at base; petals showy, yellow; pedicels .5 inch long, divaricate, bearing silicles of one-third their length, which are ovate-oblong, scarcely compressed, and tipped with a long style.

Lynx Creek, Northern Arizona, May 31, 1883. H. H. Rusby. With the habit of *D. Mogollonica*, Greene (*Bot. Gaz.*, v., 157), but very different. The peculiar pubescence covers the leaves, stem and pedicels throughout, extending in shorter and simple hairs to the long-oval pods. I am informed by Dr. Gray that this was collected near Prescott by Dr. Edward Palmer in 1876, and is his No. 565; though his specimens were in flower only, and therefore the species was left unnamed and undescribed.

POLYGALA RUSBYI.—Hoary-pubescent, 2-6 inches high; stems numerous, much branched, spineless; leaves ovate to ovate-oblong, acute or obtuse, one-half inch long, sessile, or nearly so; bracts scarious; pedicels 2-4 lines long; sepals pubescent and ciliate, the outer slightly saccate at the base; wings oblong, flesh-colored, 4-5 lines long; lateral petals linear, a little longer than the yellow keel, which has a long, nearly straight beak, a little widened at the apex; young capsules broadly obovate, emarginate, nearly smooth; seed not seen.

Collected near Prescott, Arizona, April 1883, by H. H. Rusby.

Near *P. subspinos*a, Wats., but more pubescent, wholly spineless, and with a different beak. Mr. Watson informs me that it was collected by Dr. Palmer in 1870 and in 1876, and that it is referred to in the original description of *P. subspinos*a as a more pubescent form of that plant.

COTYLEDON RUSBYI.—Acaulescent, glabrous; rosulate leaves obovate-oblong, sharply acuminate, 1 inch long; flowering-branches scape-like, 3-6 inches high, leafless, but with some scattered, subulate bracts; pedicels slender, 3 lines long; sepals oblong, less than half the length of the petals; petals lanceolate, acuminate, 3-4 lines long, united only near the base, nearly coral-red.

San Francisco Mountains in South-eastern Arizona; collected by the writer in 1880, and also by Mr. H. H. Rusby in 1881. A small species.

ÆNOTHERA (CHYLISMIA) DIVARICATA.—Rather short and apparently 2-3 feet high, the stem and branches hirsute; lyrate leaves hoary; calyx-tube funnelform, a line or two long; tips of the lobes free; petals white or rose-color, 4-6 lines long; capsules linear, 2-3

inches long, divaricately spreading on bracted pedicels 1-3 lines long, surrounded by a narrow, minutely crenulate margin.

A California plant, but the exact locality unknown. The only specimen was detected in a bundle of "*Cruciferae*" in that portion of the Geological Survey collection which was deposited in the University. The species is particularly well marked; and, by its narrowly winged seeds, is related to *Æ. pterosperma*, Watson, but in size and habit it is more like *Æ. brevipes*, Gray. The horizontally spreading, or a little deflexed capsules are peculiar, and suggest the specific name.

BIGELOVIA TRIDENTATA.—Shrubby, glabrous and glutinous; foliage densely fascicled and clothing thickly the rigid branches; leaves an inch long, coriaceous, narrowly cuneate, 3-toothed, or 3-cleft at the apex, the teeth or short lobes acute; heads short-peduncled, three-fourths of an inch long, racemosely or thyrsoïdly arranged toward the ends of the branches; involucre scales in many ranks, with short, acute, more or less hispid-ciliolate and squarrose-spreading tips; akenes pubescent.

Mixed with *Bigelovia Menziesii* in the Cedros Island collection of Dr. Veitch. But it is so distinct from that species, both in general aspect as well as in technical character, that it is strange they should have been confounded. It is remarkable among *Bigeloviae* for its densely fascicled foliage, its hard, woody stems being hidden by the abundance of leaves. Its inflorescence is nearly that of *Applopappus squarrosus*, to which it has a stronger likeness, than to any *Bigelovia*.

BIGELOVIA ACRADENIA.—Shrubby and much branched, a foot or more high, glabrous and very glutinous; leaves narrowly oblanceolate, rigid, entire, an inch or more long; heads corymbose clustered, 3-4 lines long, 6-10-flowered; involucre narrowly campanulate, its scales regularly imbricated, their tips obtuse and bearing a conspicuous resiniferous gland beneath the epidermis; akenes turbinate, very silky.

On the Mojave Desert, collected by Dr. Parry and the writer, September, 1881. Closely related to *B. Menziesii*, but of very different habit, being diffusely branched, and forming compact, rounded, broomy tufts. The heads are only half as high as those of that species, and have but half as many flowers, and the tips of the involucre scales, distended and filled with resin, are peculiar.

ANTIRRHINUM KELLOGGII.—A foot or two high, glabrous and slightly glaucous, not at all glandular or viscid; leaves broadly lanceolate, 1-1.5 inch long, tapering to a short petiole; peduncles axillary, slender, twice the length of the leaves, but not prehensile; sepals lanceolate, 2 lines long; corolla .5 inch long, merely gibbous at base.

Summit of the Sierra Nevada; Dr. H. Kellogg, July 20, 1870. An alpine species, to come between *A. Kingii* and *A. strictum*. Though simple and slender, with very long peduncles, it does not appear to be a climbing species, and Dr. Kellogg notes that it grows near snow, in patches by itself. The single specimen collected is young and without fruit; but it indicates a very distinct and interesting species.

PENTSTEMON KLEEL.—Near *P. Rattani*, 1.5–2.5 feet high, ill-scented, light green, and not glaucous, glabrous up to the glandular pubescent, narrow thyrsus; leaves sub-coriaceous, rather remotely and sharply serrulate or denticulate, the radical ones lanceolate, the cauline ovate-lanceolate, cordate and even the lowest more or less connate-perfoliate; sepals oblong and obtuse; corolla lilac-purple barely .75 inch long, the tube equalling the calyx, the lobes short-oblong, very obtuse; sterile filament long-bearded on the upper side nearly half way down.

On the summit of Ben Lomond, the highest peak of the Santa Cruz Mountains, California. Collected by Mr. W. C. Klee in the month of June, 1883.

A New Genus of Sphæriaceous Fungi.

By CHAS. H. PECK.

NEOPECKIA, Saccardo.

Perithecia carbonacea, subfragilia, superficialia sed subiculo copioso effuso semiimmersa, globosa, papillata, denique latiuscule pertusa. Asci octospori, elongati, copiose paraphysati. Sporidia didyma, fuliginea.

A genere *Amphisphæria* subiculi copiosi presentia differt, ab *Enchnosphæria* et *Eriosphæria* sporidiis perfecte didymis, fuligineis recedit. Genus inter *Pyrenomycetes phæodidymos* locandum, clarissimo mycologo C. H. Peck, speciei typicæ illustratori jure meritoque dicatum.

NEOPECKIA COULTERI (Peck) Sacc.—*Sphæria Coulteri*, Peck in Hayden's U. S. Geol. Survey, 1872, p. 792; *Enchnosphæria* (?) *Coulteri* (Peck) Sacc., Syll., Vol. ii., p. 207; *Lasiosphæria acicola*, Cooke, Grevillea, Vol. viii., p. 87, 1880. *Amphisphæria* (?) *acicola* (Cooke) Sacc. Syll., Vol. i., p. 727.

Perithecia .5^{mm.} diam., demum papilla amissa, perforata; asci, pars sporidifera 130–140=14–15; paraphyses copiosæ, filiformes; sporidia utrinque obtusiuscula, 20–28=9–10, intense fuliginea.

Habitu externo *Enchnosphæria Pinetorum* peraffinis, sed fructificatio prorsus aliena.—P. A Saccardo.

The specimens on which this species was founded were collected near Yellowstone Lake, Wyoming Territory, by Prof. J. M. Coulter, to whom the species is dedicated. The fungus has since been collected on the Sierra Nevada Mountains, California, by Mr. C. G. Pringle. The type specimens of *Lasiosphæria acicola*, Cke., are recorded: "On pine-leaves, Rocky Mountains." They are credited to Dr. Lyall.

The genus, as already stated by Professor Saccardo, is distinguished from *Amphisphæria* by its subiculum, and from *Enchnosphæria* and *Eriosphæria* by its colored spores; from *Rosellinia* by the unisepate spores.

The subiculum creeps over the dead leaves and twigs, binding them together and forming a soft, tomentose, brown or reddish-brown stratum, in which the numerous perithecia are involved.



Greene, Edward Lee. 1883. "New western plants." *Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club* 10, 125–127.

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