

locality: crevices of granitic rocks at an altitude of 2680 meters on a peak 1 kilometer south-southwest of Angora Peak, El Dorado County, California.

NEVADA. Washoe County: Broncho Creek, *Kennedy 1363* (RM). CALIFORNIA. Lake Tahoe, summer 1928, *Vortriede* (CAS). Eldorado County: peak south-southwest of Angora Peak, July 1910, *Geo. R. Hall* (C, type; isotypes, C, GH, US); Ralston Peak, July 30, 1910, *Geo. R. Hall* (B, C, CI, Cop, G, GH, K, Po, SU); *Geis 18* (C), *Smiley 417* (GH); Star Lake, July 24, 1918, *Evans* (C).

1b. *HAPLOPAPPUS EXIMIUS* subsp. *Peirsonii* subsp. nov. Maioribus; foliis inferioribus 10–25 mm. latis; involucri 14–18 mm. alto, 20–30 mm. lato, squamis exterioribus e lanceolatis usque ad oblongis acutis vel obtusis; disci corollis 9–10 mm. longis, quam pappi setis aliquanto longioribus.

This subspecies is known only from high elevations along the eastern flank of the Sierra Nevada in Inyo County, California. It is named in honor of Frank W. Peirson, of Altadena, California, who for many years has made invaluable collections from some of the least known portions of the Sierra Nevada.

Inyo County: Transverse Ridge, Upper Rock Creek Lake Basin, northwestern corner of Inyo County, 3380 meters (11,100 feet) altitude, Aug. 5, 1933, *Frank W. Peirson* (C, type; isotype, SU); Long Lake, Upper Rock Creek Lake Basin, 3260 meters, *Peirson 9077* (CAS, CI); North Fork Bishop Creek, 3050 meters, *Peirson 2517* (C); Taboose Pass, 3280 meters, Aug. 18, 1921, *Peirson* (C); Sawmill Pass, 2950 meters, *Peirson 1404* (C).

Carnegie Institution of Washington,
Division of Plant Biology,
Stanford University, California
November 30, 1939.

THE IDENTITY OF MADIA DISSITIFLORA (NUTT.) TORR. & GRAY

DAVID D. KECK

Madia gracilis (Smith) comb. nov.

Sclerocarpus gracilis Smith, in Rees' Cycl. 33: *Sclerocarpus*, sp. 2, 1819.

Madorella dissitiflora Nutt., Trans. Amer. Phil. Soc. ser. 2, 7: 387. 1841.

Madia dissitiflora Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 2: 405, 1843.

Madia sativa var. *dissitiflora* Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 9: 189. 1874.

Madia sativa subsp. *dissitiflora* Keck, MADROÑO 3: 4. 1935.

Since the publication of *Madia sativa* subsp. *dissitiflora* in 1935, we have learned through additional garden experiments that the unit should stand as a distinct species.

Until the present time authors have questioningly placed *Sclerocarpus gracilis* Smith under the synonymy of *Madia exigua* (Smith) Gray, because the brief original description left doubt as to just what plant was meant, and the type has not previously been consulted by those working on *Madia*. While consulting the material of Madiinae deposited at the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew, in 1936, Dr. Jens Clausen discovered an undoubted isotype of *Sclerocarpus gracilis*. It proved to be the slender form of the species which has passed for almost a century as *Madia dissitiflora*. With this information as a guide, I asked Dr. I. L. Wiggins, when he went to England in 1937, to look for the actual type of the species in Sir James Edward Smith's herbarium, filed with The Linnean Society of London. Dr. Wiggins was successful in finding the types of both *Sclerocarpus gracilis* and *S. exiguus*, and I am very grateful to him for giving us notes upon the specimens and for arranging to have the types photographed.

The type specimen of *S. gracilis* is labeled: "West coast of North America. Mr. Menzies. 1803. *Sclerocarpus*—nov. sp. Menzs. *gracilis*." The date given is erroneous, for Menzies returned to England from the west coast of America for the last time in 1795. Thus the slight clue as to where the specimen was collected that a correct date might have afforded is lost. We are only safe in assuming that the plant (from its condition probably collected in late spring or early summer) was taken along the coast somewhere between Nootka Sound, Vancouver Island, and Trinidad, Humboldt County, California. Menzies apparently collected no farther inland than Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia. His visits to the central California coast were at the wrong seasons to collect either of these *Madiæ*.

The present note is given to authenticate properly a necessary name change in one of the most common tarweeds—a name that has already appeared in print and for which there is additional need.

Carnegie Institution of Washington,
Division of Plant Biology,
Stanford University, California,
November 30, 1939.

REVIEWS

Flora Taxonomica Mexicana. By PROFESSOR C. CONZATTI. Pp. 1-67. Oaxaca de Juarez. Mexico. 1939. Price \$1.00 (five pesos), obtainable from the author, 2a de Gomez Farias, 3 Oaxaca de Juarez, Oaxaca, Mexico.

Volume I, containing introductions and keys to the families of vascular plants (part 1), and the Pteridophyta (part 2) is published in 1939; and for sale by the author. The edition is of but 300 copies. Seven more volumes, carrying the work through Umbelliferae, are ready for publication. It is recalled that Con-



Keck, David Daniels. 1940. "THE IDENTITY OF MADIA DISSITIFLORA (NUTT.) TORR. & GRAY." *Madroño; a West American journal of botany* 5, 169–170.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/185858>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/169726>

Holding Institution

Smithsonian Libraries and Archives

Sponsored by

Biodiversity Heritage Library

Copyright & Reuse

Copyright Status: In Copyright. Digitized with the permission of the rights holder

Rights Holder: California Botanical Society

License: <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/3.0/>

Rights: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/permissions/>

This document was created from content at the **Biodiversity Heritage Library**, the world's largest open access digital library for biodiversity literature and archives. Visit BHL at <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org>.