

but stated that the difference in basic chromosome number between this genus and other members of the Parideae cannot rightly be evaluated at present. It may be pointed out here that Satô's (1942) figure 54 of *Oakeisia sessilifolia* of the Uvularieae shows 3 fairly large pairs and 5 small pairs as do our examples of *Scoliopus bigelovii*. This similarity of karyotypes thus substantiates Berg's view of the close relationship of *Scoliopus* to the Uvularieae.

It will be of interest to see what is the number of chromosomes found in plants of both species of *Scoliopus* from other localities. The present study suggests that 8 is the normal haploid number for *S. bigelovii* and 7 for *S. hallii*.

Botanical Garden, Department of Botany, University of California, Berkeley

LITERATURE CITED

- BERG, R. Y. 1959. Seed dispersal, morphology, and taxonomic position of *Scoliopus*, Liliaceae. Skr. Vid.-Akad. Oslo. I. Mat.-Nat. Kl. 1959 (4):1-56.
- , 1962. Contribution to the comparative embryology of the Liliaceae: *Scoliopus*, *Trillium*, *Paris*, and *Medeola*. Skr. Vid.-Akad. Oslo. I. Mat.-Nat. Kl. 1962 (4):1-64.
- JOHANSEN, D. A. 1932. The chromosomes of the California Liliaceae I. Am. Jour. Bot. 19:779-783.
- KRAUSE, K. 1930. Liliaceae. In Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilien. Vol. 15a.
- SATO, D. 1942. Karyotype alteration and phylogeny in Liliaceae and allied families. Jap. Jour. Bot. 12:57-191.

NOTES AND NEWS

THE OCCURRENCE OF A NEW ZEALAND PLANT, *GERANIUM MICROPHYLLUM* IN CALIFORNIA.—This small-flowered geranium native to New Zealand was first collected near Olema, Marin Co., in 1898 by Davy (4342, UC). Eastwood (*Erythea* 6:117. 1898) identified it as *G. sibiricum* L. and indicated that it was "abundant on the Abbott Ranch, at the entrance to Bear Valley." Howell (*Marin Flora*. 1949) annotated it as "perhaps a shade form of *G. pilosum* Forst. f.". A more recent collection was made in this same area (*McHoul*, May 3, 1965, UC) and has been identified as *G. microphyllum* Hook. f. Plants in this population numbered in the hundreds. *Geranium microphyllum* differs from *G. pilosum* and *G. retrorsum* L'Her. in having 1-flowered pedicels, white flowers with edges faintly tinged with pink, short, thickened roots, not tap roots, almost tuberous in character, and the caudex not branched. Two kinds of pubescence are present, long, white, slightly flattened, trichomes to 1 mm long and shorter hairs. The long trichomes are present on the edges and nerves of the subulate-tipped sepals and the shorter hairs are between the nerves. The upper sides of the leaves are dark green, sparsely covered with short trichomes. The under sides of the leaves are sparsely long and short pubescent and are grayish in color from a thick covering of minutely mealy granules—granulose rather than glandular. The pedicels below the flowers, the stems at nodes, and the petioles are thickly covered with long trichomes. A specimen was sent to Dr. G. Brownlie, University of Canterbury, New Zealand, who confirmed the identification. He indicated that although our specimens are larger in general than New Zealand plants, some in shady sites in scrub do approach the Olema specimens in size.—MARGARET S. BERGSENG, University of California Herbarium, Berkeley.



Bergseng, Margaret S . 1966. "The Occurrence of a New Zealand Plant, *Geranium microphyllum* in California." *Madroño; a West American journal of botany* 18, 213–213.

View This Item Online: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/item/185219>

Permalink: <https://www.biodiversitylibrary.org/partpdf/170375>

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>.