

RECORDS OF UNITED STATES PLANTS, CHIEFLY FROM  
THE CHICAGO REGION

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THE species listed and annotated below are chiefly plants observed by the writer in the Chicago area, mainly in northwestern Indiana, during 1930 and 1931. Although the records pertain primarily to the local flora, some of the rarer introduced species have a slight historical interest for the whole region covered by Gray's Manual. There are reported, also, a few records based upon material received from correspondents of Field Museum.

*ALLIUM STELLATUM* Ker.—INDIANA: Between McCool and Porter, Porter County, a large colony on a railroad embankment, August 23, 1930, *Standley* 57456. Doubtless an introduction.

*ACNIDA TAMARISCINA* (Nutt.) Wood.—This western species is occasional in waste ground and vacant lots in Chicago. Collected August 26, 1930, at Roosevelt Road and Cicero Avenue, *Standley* 57464.

*CHENOPODIUM URBICUM* L.—Collected at Roosevelt Road and Cicero Avenue, August 26, 1930, *Standley* 57463; also on Chicago Avenue, No. 57459.

This is one of the rarest of the pigweeds in the United States, although plants of *Chenopodium murale* often are mistaken for it. When once seen growing, it never can be confused with the latter. It is not common in Chicago, but it does not seem to be particularly rare.

*CORISPERMUM NITIDUM* Kit.—In place of the single species of *Corispermum* reported from the Indiana dunes at the foot of Lake Michigan, there evidently are two distinct representatives of the genus that grow in the sand. In September and October it is easy to distinguish them at a glance, and there is also a difference in their dates of flowering. The more abundant species is *C. nitidum* Kit., represented by *Standley* 57478, collected at Ogden Dunes, Porter County, Indiana, October 4, 1930. *C. hyssopifolium* L. is represented by No. 57479 from the same locality. The two plants often grow intermixed in the same colonies.

*ERUCASTRUM POLLICHI* Schimp. & Spenn.—INDIANA: Porter County, on the west boundary at the crossing of Road 53, September 1, 1930, *Standley* 57469. Only two plants were found, growing on a railroad embankment.

I have seen the plant elsewhere only in Glacier Park, Montana,



but it has been found at several widely separated localities in the United States.

*ROSA RUBIFOLIA* Mill.—This handsome wild rose, if it is a valid species, is rare in the Lake Michigan region, if actually native there. More probably it is a prairie plant. Collected July 5, 1930, in Porter County, Indiana, northeast of Hobart, growing abundantly in fence-rows in one locality, and making a handsome display with its abundant flowers, *Standley* 57448.

*BAPTISIA TINCTORIA* L.—INDIANA: Gary, Lake County, at Grant Street and Fortieth Avenue, July 5, 1930, *Standley* 57413.

To one familiar with this plant as it grows so plentifully in Maryland and Virginia, for instance, it is rather amusing to find its local occurrence a matter of some interest. The species was reported many years ago from the Chicago region, but had not been detected by recent collectors, and it was suspected that it had become extinct. However, it was found in abundance at the locality indicated, growing in low moist sandy land, and making a really handsome display of flowers. I have not observed it elsewhere in the region.

*CORONILLA VARIA* L.—INDIANA: Crown Point, Lake County, July 19, 1931, *Standley* 57484; roadside at the entrance to the Catholic Cemetery, a large and vigorous colony in the grass.

*LATHYRUS TUBEROSUS* L.—WISCONSIN: Lodi, July, 1930, *Miss Emma Richmond*. Sent to Field Museum for determination by Miss Richmond, who states that the plant forms large patches on a railroad embankment, where it has been under observation for seven or eight years.

*CERCIS CANADENSIS* L.—The redbud is plentiful enough in the Mississippi Valley, and is reported to grow throughout Indiana, except in the lake counties. I had not found it near the lake until May 23, 1931, when a few trees were seen from Road 6, in Porter County, 2.6 miles east of the road leading north to McCool. About half a mile south of this spot, on the bank of a small stream, there were four large trees, the largest with a trunk 25 cm. in diameter.

*GAURA PARVIFLORA* Dougl.—A weedy western plant, for which two stations may be reported in the Lake Michigan region: INDIANA: East Chicago, plentiful in vacant lots, August 20, 1930, *Standley* 57454. Porter County, east boundary where crossed by Road 53, several plants on and near the railroad embankment, September 1, 1930, No. 57468.

Some of the plants were as much as two meters high. They attract attention because of their curious habit, each individual suggest-



ing a small bushy tree with tall slender trunk and thick symmetrical top.

*EUSTOMA RUSSELLIANUM* (Hook.) Griseb., f. **Fisheri**, f. nov. A forma typica non nisi corollis albis differt.—TEXAS: Evergreen, June 20, 1931, *George L. Fisher* 5 (Herb. Field Mus., TYPE).

The usual form of this robust plant, with its large, dull blue blossoms, is one of the showiest of North American gentians. It thrives particularly well in strongly saline soil, and especially about gypsum outcrops. The form with white corollas is not particularly rare, and I have seen it on various occasions in New Mexico.

Although it is scarcely a mark of great distinction to have a form named for one, the writer is glad to have this opportunity of recognizing in some manner the work of George L. Fisher, whose deep interest and intense enthusiasm for botanical subjects have led him to assemble during recent years a huge amount of valuable herbarium material.

*PHLOX PILOSA* L., var. *FULGIDA* Wherry, f. **albiflora** (MacM.), comb. nov. *P. pilosa* L., f. *albiflora* MacM. Metasp. Minn. Vall. 432. 1892.—ILLINOIS: Near Elgin, July, 1929, *C. F. Groneman*. Growing with the normally colored form of var. *fulgida*, the phase of *Phlox pilosa* occurring about Lake Michigan.

*SOLANUM ELAEAGNIFOLIUM* Cav., f. **Benkei**, f. nov. Corolla omnino alba.—TEXAS: Near mouth of the Rio Grande, about Brownsville, rare, March 20, 1930, *H. C. Benke* 5209 (Herb. Field Mus., TYPE).

*Solanum elaeagnifolium* is one of the noxious weeds of the Southwest, invading gardens and other cultivated ground in much the same manner as the common bull-nettle, *Solanum carolinense*, in the Mississippi Valley. The corollas ordinarily are of a handsome shade of azure blue, but plants with pure white corollas occur not infrequently.

*LINARIA MINOR* (L.) Desf.—INDIANA: Porter County, western border at Road 53, hundreds of plants on the railroad embankment, September 1, 1930, *Standley* 57466, 57467.

The plants were growing on both sides of the road that crosses the railroad at this point, and since this throughfare is the county line, the species may be recorded also for Lake County!

During March and April, 1930, Mr. H. C. Benke made a collecting trip to Louisiana, Arkansas, and Texas, and at the writer's request he gave particular attention to the genus *Houstonia*, which is exceptionally well represented throughout that region. The large series of good specimens that he obtained includes most of the species that occur in



the area visited, and several collections that are of more than casual interest.

*HOUSTONIA PARVIFLORA* Holzinger.—This rare species is represented by a single number that is worthy of record: TEXAS: Corpus Christi, April 2, 1930, *Benke* 5198. Corollas very small, purple; plants small and spreading.

*HOUSTONIA LANCEOLATA* (Poir.) Britton, f. **albiflora**, f. nov. A forma typica corollis albis differt.—ARKANSAS: Mena, high situations in the high mountains, April 20, 1930, *H. C. Benke* 5206 (Herb. Field Mus., TYPE).

At the same locality there were obtained two collections of typical *H. lanceolata*, Nos. 5200 and 5202. In the former the corollas were red-purple; in the latter pale, and almost white.

*HOUSTONIA TENUIFOLIA* Nutt., f. **leucantha**, f. nov. Corollae albae.—ARKANSAS: Mena, rocky mountain tops, April 20, 1930, *H. C. Benke* 5207 (Herb. Field Mus., TYPE).

The typical form, represented by Nos. 5201 and 5204 from Bethesda Springs, Arkansas, has light rose-purple or light red-purple corollas. It grows in dry pine woods on mountain sides.

*HOUSTONIA PUSILLA* Schoepf, f. **albiflora**, f. nov. A forma typica tantum corollis albis differt.—LOUISIANA: New Iberia, March 16, 1930, *H. C. Benke* 5191 (Herb. Field Mus., TYPE), 5194.

The ordinary form of the species, with blue corollas, was growing at the same locality, the two forms in separate colonies. *Houstonia pusilla* was collected also at Fisher and Lake Charles, Louisiana, Mena, Arkansas, and Corpus Christi, Texas.

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## LATHYRUS JAPONICUS VERSUS *L. MARITIMUS*

M. L. FERNALD

THE Beach Pea has been so universally known as *Lathyrus maritimus*, either of Bigelow, "(L.) Bigelow" or (L.) Fries, that the change of name forced upon it by the alteration in the International Rules of Nomenclature adopted in 1930 seems at least unfortunate. By the original International Rules *L. maritimus* might be maintained as the correct name; but, with the intrusion into the Rules of the principle that the publication of a name (even though it be a taxonomic synonym or otherwise unavailable) prevents the transfer into the genus of an earlier published species under an identical trivial or specific name,



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