

Our plant is closely related to the three species, *autumnale*, *latifolium*, and *montanum*. *Edwardsianum* grows taller than do the other species; its leaves are not narrowly linear-lanceolate as Rydberg characterizes the leaves of *autumnale*; its squamellae are longer than is characteristic for *autumnale* and *latifolium* (both .7 mm. long) and are shorter than is characteristic for *montanum* (1.5 mm. long); its disk-corollas are relatively shorter, frequently no more than 2.5 mm. long as contrasted to the 3 mm. long in the other species; and its achenes are shorter than the 1.5 mm. in length given for these other species. As an intermediate plant between *autumnale* and *montanum* there possibly is indicated a closer relationship between these two species than has been acknowledged but, until such a relationship has been worked out, our plant may well be recognized as a distinct species.

The type specimen is designated as No. 24008, collected August 18, 1937, at the edge of running water on the banks of Turtle Creek, in Kerr County, Texas. It is deposited at the Gray Herbarium.

I wish to express grateful acknowledgment to Dr. Leon Croizat for valuable assistance given me in the preparation of the Latin description in this manuscript.

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TWO LATER HOMONYMS.—*POTENTILLA HYPARCTICA* Malte, var. **elator** (Abromeit), comb. nov. *P. emarginata* Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 253 (1814); Malte in *RHODORA*, xxxvi. 177 (1934); Polunin, Bot. Can. E. Arct. i. 275 (1940); not Desf. Tabl. Écol. Bot. 177 (1804). *P. emarginata*, c. *elator* Abromeit, Bot. Ergebn. B, 8 (1897).

*Potentilla emarginata* was based by Desfontaines upon *Fragaria sterilis* L. Although by the International Rules the name *P. emarginata* Desf. is illegitimate because Desfontaines did not take up the earlier specific name used by Linnaeus, it nevertheless invalidates the later *P. emarginata* Pursh. Malte in *RHODORA*, xxxvi. 173–178 (1934) discussed *P. emarginata* Pursh and its immediate allies. He then correctly treated as *P. emarginata* the southern plant of the group, which was described by Pursh from Labrador, collected by Kohlmeister, a plant which extends northward into the southern areas of the Arctic and southward



to the Shickshock Mts. of Gaspé. The extreme arctic plant was published as *P. hyparctica* Malte, l. c. 177 (1934). In treating the two as species Malte differed from Abromeit, Bot. Ergebn. B, 8 (1897) and Wolf, Mon. Pot. 533 (1908), both these close students of the group considering them to be geographic varieties of one species. Polunin, too, in his masterly Botany of the Canadian Eastern Arctic, i. 274-277 (1940), finds too many transitions between the northern and the southern series and, I think rightly, follows Abromeit and Wolf in treating them as varieties, Wolf having said of *P. emarginata*, var. *elatio*r "Transit formis intermediis in varietatem praecedentem". Since the name *P. emarginata* Pursh is a later homonym, we must take up the first available specific name, which seems to be Malte's *P. hyparctica* (the high-Arctic plant), while the more southern *P. emarginata* Pursh becomes the variety.

EUPHRASIA RANDII Robinson, var. **Reeksii**, nom. nov. *E. purpurea* Reeks, List of Fl. Pl. and Ferns of Newfoundland, 4 (1873); Fernald & Wiegand in RHODORA, xvii. 186 (1915).

Var. REEKSII, forma **candida** (Fern. & Wieg.) comb. nov. *E. purpurea*, forma *candida* Fern. & Wieg., l. c. 187 (1915).

E. RANDII, forma **albiflora** (Fern. & Wieg.), comb. nov. *E. purpurea*, var. *Randii*, forma *albiflora* Fern. & Wieg., l. c. 188 (1915).

E. RANDII, var. FARLOWII Robinson, forma **iodantha** (Fern. & Wieg.), comb. nov. *E. purpurea*, var. *Farlowii* (Robinson) Fern. & Wieg., forma *iodantha* Fern. & Wieg., l. c. 189 (1915).

The dropping of the name *Euphrasia purpurea* Reeks (1873), taken up by Wiegand and me in 1915, is necessitated by *E. purpurea* Desfontaines, Fl. Atlant. ii. 36 (1798). In 1915 Wiegand and I leaned too trustingly upon Wettstein's Monographie der Gattung Euphrasia. The name *E. purpurea* not being there taken up nor indexed, we overlooked Desfontaine's species.—M. L. FERNALD.

Volume 45, no. 530, including pages 26-56, was issued 13 February, 1943.



Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1943. "Two later Homonyms." *Rhodora* 45, 111–112.

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