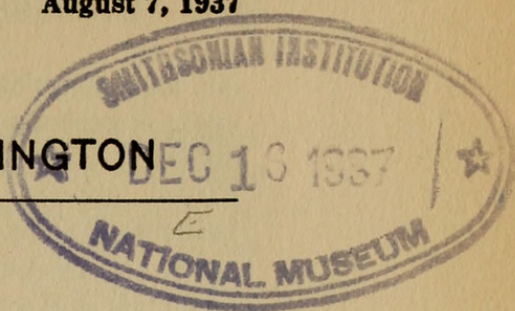


PROCEEDINGS
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SOME NEW SPECIES AND VARIETIES OF
OREGON PLANTS.

BY MORTON E. PECK.

Recent collections have brought to light several apparently undescribed species and varieties of Oregon plants. There are still large areas of the State where little collecting has been done and where occasional discoveries of this kind may confidently be expected, especially in a region of such varied topography and climatic conditions. All of the following forms are probably very local.

***Arenaria tenella* Nutt. var. *puberulenta*, var. nov.**

Caule omnino densius glanduloso-puberulo.

Stem rather densely glandular-puberulent throughout; otherwise like the species.

Type *M. E. Peck* 18104, on a high moist cliff, Cape Perpetua, Lincoln Co., Sept. 13, 1933.

***Sedum Heckneri*, sp. nov.**

Planta tota glaucissima lividaque; rhizomatibus crassis copiose saepe radiate ramosis 3-10 cm. longis; foliis vergarum steriliū ad apicem congestis 1.5-3.5 cm. longis spatulatis vel obovato-spatulatis apicibus subtruncatis vel emarginatis; caulibus floriferis 1-2 dm. altis crassis foliosissimis, foliis late oblongis valde auriculati-complectentibus ad basin patentibus sursum curvatis; inflorescentia aliquid globosa ramis valde recurvatis, floribus multis bracteis superioribus parvis acutis; calyce 2-4 mm. alto fere ad basin partito segmentis anguste triangularibus acutis; petalis roseis erectis 8-10 mm. longis lanceolato-ovatis obtusis vel paulum acutis omnibus ad basin unitis vel etiam nonnullis in eodem flore distinctis; staminibus paulo brevioribus petalis antheris 1.5 mm. longis; carpellis ad basin distinctis erectis petala aequantibus.

Whole plant very glaucous and livid; rootstocks stout, freely and often radiately branched; leaves of the sterile shoots crowded at the tips, 1.5-3.5

cm. long, spatulate or obovate-spatulate, nearly truncate to emarginate at apex; flowering stems 1-2 dm. high, stout, very leafy, the leaves broadly oblong, 1-2 cm. long, strongly auriculate-clasping, spreading at base and curved upward; inflorescence many-flowered, the strongly recurved branches forming a somewhat globose cluster, the upper bracts small and acute; calyx 2-4 mm. long, parted nearly to the base, the segments narrowly triangular and acute; petals rose-color, erect, 8-10 mm. long, lance-ovate, obtuse or acutish, united about one-fourth their length or some of them quite free even in the same flower; stamens a little shorter than the petals; carpels distinct to the base, erect, as long as the petals.

On a dry cliff along the Middle Fork of Applegate River four miles above the mouth of Carberry Creek, Jackson Co., Ore., June 26, 1931. Type *M. E. Peck* 16421.

This seems a very distinct species, striking in the peculiar color of its foliage and in the broad deeply clasping leaves of the flowering stems. It is named for Mr. J. H. Heckner, of Medford, Ore., who first brought it to my attention.

***Lomatium semisepultum*, sp. nov.**

Planta tota pilis densis brevibus patentibus canescens acaulescens a radice longa crassa; foliis ovatis 2-3.5 cm. longis quatuor-divisis -partitisque segmentis confertissimis ultimis plurimis semi-teretibus oblongis mucronatis vix 1 mm. longis; scapis 1-3 gracilibus super solum 3-6 cm. longis; umbellis sine involucri radiis 2-4 inaequallimis longissimo vix 1 cm. longo; bracteis involucrelorum 4-6 lanceolatis vel ovatis ex parte foliaceis 2 mm. longis; petalis ut videtur albis vel purpurascens; pedicellis fructuariis 3-6 mm. longis; fructibus minute denseque puberulis ellipticis vel fere orbicularibus ad apicem basinque plus minusve incis 6-11 mm. longis, alis corpus fere aequantibus, vittis 1-3 in intervallis 6 in commissura.

Plant canescent throughout with a dense short spreading pubescence, very dwarf, acaulescent; leaves 2-3.5 cm. long, ovate in outline, very compactly 4-parted and -divided, the very numerous ultimate segments semi-terete, oblong, mucronate, scarcely 1 mm. long; scapes 1-3, slender, 3-6 cm. long above ground; involucre wanting, the rays of the umbel 2-4, very unequal, the longest not over 1 cm. long; involucels of 4-6 lanceolate or ovate partly herbaceous bractlets 2 mm. long; petals apparently white or purplish; fruiting pedicels 3-6 mm. long; fruit finely and densely puberulent, oval to nearly orbicular, 6-11 mm. long, more or less deeply indented at both ends, the wings nearly as wide as the body, the oil-tubes 1-3 in the intervals, 6 on the commissure.

Dry sandy ground 5 mi. southeast of Hampton, Des Chutes Co., June 19, 1936. Type *M. E. Peck* 18913.

A very inconspicuous little plant, not closely related to any species hitherto described. The very large fleshy root appears quite disproportionate to the few small leaves and scapes, while the fruit is remarkably large.

Campanula sacajaweana, sp. nov.

Herba pumila patens vel decumbens e rhizomate longo squamosissimo oriens; caule gracili 4–8 cm. alto glaberrimo vel basin versus minute puberulo; foliis glabris vel subter puberulis, basilaribus reniformibus vel orbiculatis integris vel paulum sinuosis 6–15 mm. latis in petiolis 2–5 cm. longis, caulinis inferioribus orbiculatis vel cordatis interdum paulum lobatis vel sparse denticulatis, foliis superioribus lanceolatis, nunquam anguste linearibus; floribus 1–2; tubo calycis hemisphaerico 2–3 mm. alto lobis triangulari-lanceolatis 3–3.5 mm. longis; corolla clare coerulea late campanulata 8–10 mm. longa, lobis latioribus quam longis; filamentis infra late deltoideis.

Stems from elongated very scaly rootstocks, spreading or decumbent, slender, 3–8 dm. high, glabrous or minutely puberulent below; leaves glabrous or the under surface and petioles finely puberulent, the basal mainly reniform, entire or low-sinuate, 6–15 mm. wide, on petioles 3–8 times as long, sometimes shallowly lobed or with a few low teeth, the upper lanceolate, but none narrowly linear; flowers 1–2 to a stem; calyx-tube hemisphaeric, 2–3 mm. high, the triangular-lanceolate lobes 3–3.5 mm. long; corolla bright blue, broadly campanulate, 8–10 mm. long, the lobes broader than long; filaments broadly deltoid below.

Type *M. E. Peck* 16549, on a dry rocky slope near the summit of Matterhorn, Wallowa Mts., July 15, 1935. Other specimens are *Peck* 17876, high summit to the east of Lostine Canyon 20 mi. above Lostine, Wallowa Co., July 22, 1933, and *Peck* 18071, high rocky slope of Pete's Point, Wallowa Co., July 29, 1933.

A dwarf, high-mountain species, apparently very rare, differing consistently from alpine forms of *C. petiolata* A. DC., with which it often grows, in the reniform basal and lanceolate upper cauline leaves, and in the much broader and shorter calyx-lobes and broader corolla. *Sacajaweana*, for which the species is named, is a summit barely distinguishable from Matterhorn, and is the highest point in the Wallowa Mts. This plant was introduced into cultivation by Dr. I. N. Gabrielson, now chief of the U. S. Biological Survey, and was found to retain its distinctive characters perfectly.

Erigeron filifolius (Hook.) Nutt. var. **robustior**, var. nov.

Caule humili robusto 2.5 dm. alto vel minus; capitulis magnis; involucre 12–15 mm. lato; floribus plurimis; radiis 8–10 mm. longis.

Stem low and stout, 2.5 dm. high or less; heads large and very many-flowered, the involucre 12–15 mm. broad; rays 8–10 mm. long, pinkish.

Type *M. E. Peck* 17417, sandy bluff along the Columbia R. near Rowena, Wasco Co., July 1, 1933.



Peck, M E. 1937. "Some new species and varieties of Oregon plants."
Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 50, 121–123.

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