BRIEFER ARTICLES.

NEW OR UNREPORTED PLANTS FROM SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA.

SPARGANION GREENEII Morong, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 15: 77. pl. 79, fig. 3.—Collected near Ballona, in marshes near the coast of Los Angeles co., July 1904, by Geo. B. Grant. The type was collected at Olema, Marin co., and the plant is common there and at Lake Merced, near San Francisco, but has not been met with heretofore elsewhere.

POA HANSENII Scribner, U. S. Dept. Agric., Div. Agrost., Bull. 15: p. 53. pl. 9.—In an alkaline meadow at Rabbit Springs, 2700 ft alt., Mojave Desert, 4888 Parish, June 1901. This and the following grasses were identified at the Division of Agrostology of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.


POA SECUNDA Presl, Rel. Haenk. 1: 271.—Collected at the same time and place as the preceding species, and distributed under no. 5044.


FESTUCA CALIFORNICA Vasey, Contrib. U. S. Nat. Herb. 1: 277.—Forest clad slopes, Mill Creek Mts., Head of Edgar Cañon, 4000 ft alt., May 1881, 857 Parish; Mill Creek Falls, 5000 ft alt., July 1892, 2490 Parish. The type of this species was collected near San Francisco, whence it extends to Oregon. The present report brings it nearly to the southern boundary of the state.

STANION RIGIDUM J. G. Smith, U. S. Dept. Agric., Div. Agrost., Bull. 18: 13.—Collected by Mrs. H. E. Wilder, June 1904, growing in the crevices of rocks on the summit of Grayback Mts., 11,725 ft alt. The nearest station reported for this grass is Mt. Shasta, at the northern end of the state, but it may be expected on the intervening high summits of the Sierra Nevada.

JUNCUS TENUISS CONGESTUS Engelm. Trans. St. Louis Acad. 7: 450, Prairie Flat, 5000 ft alt., 3959 Parish, June 1895.
CHENOPODIUM LEPTOPHYLLUM Nutt., Moq. in DC. Prodr. 13:2:71.—I have a specimen of this plant collected long ago at Lang, Los Angeles co., by Rev. J. C. Nevin. Subsequent collectors appear to have overlooked it.

SAXIFRAGA PUNCTATA Linn. Sp. Pl. 401.—Dry Lake, Grayback Mt., about 9000 ft alt., June 1904, Mrs. H. E. Wilder. Mt. Whitney, where it was collected by Coville, is the nearest recorded station, so that the present one becomes the southern limit of this species in the Sierra Nevada.

SPIRAEA DOUGLASII Hook. Fl. Bor.-Am. 1:172.—Near the electric power-house in the cañon of the Santa Ana River, San Bernardino Mts. Collected in 1903 by Miss Marguerite Graham. The southern limit of the species.

Horkelia Wilderae, n. sp.—The whole plant sparsely pubescent: stems several from a perpendicular root, 2 dm tall, slender, erect, much branched above: stipules lanceolate, entire or 1- or 2-toothed at base; basal leaves 6-8 cm long; leaflets 5 or 6 pairs, cuneate, 5 mm long, deeply incised, the few lobes oblong; upper cauleine leaves unfoliolate, deeply dissected: cyme diffuse: flowers numerous on slender pedicels, 3-8 mm long: hypanthium glabrate, saucer-shaped, about 2 mm in diameter; bracts linear-oblong, obtuse or acutish, 1 mm long: calyx lobes lanceolate, 2 mm long: petals obovate, white, about equaling the sepals: stamens 10: achenes 2 or 3.—Along the trail leading from Barton Flat to South Fork of Santa Ana River, 6000-8000 ft alt., San Bernardino Mts., June 1904, Mrs. H. E. Wilder. The stems, and still more the calyces, are tinged reddish-purple, so that the whole plant appears of that color. Even the leaves soon become highly colored. Near H. Michneri Rydb., from which species it is well distinguished by its more diffuse cyme, smaller pedicellate flowers, and glabrous calyx lobes.

Drymocallis viscida, n. sp.—Viscidly villous throughout, with intermingled straight one-celled and crisped glandular several-celled hairs, which are sparse on the stems and abundant on the peduncles: stems several, erect, tinged with purple, about 3 dm tall: stipules semiovate and acuminate-pointed, more or less toothed; basal leaves tufted, about 1 dm long; petioles as long as the rachis of the pinnae, of which there are 3 pairs, 5-15 cm long, orbicular to obovate, the terminal one cuneate, sessile; the lowest cauleine leaves similar, the upper ternate to unifoliolate, all coarsely incised-toothed: cymes rather condensed, few-flowered: bractlets narrowly lanceolate, 2 mm long: sepals ovate-lanceolate, callous-tipped, 5 mm long: petals yellow, obovate, a little shorter than the sepals, both merely spreading in anthesis; stamens about 20; filaments 1 to 1.5 mm in the same flower.—
Snow Canon, 5000 ft alt., San Bernardino Mts., 5060 Parish, June 20, 1901. Near D. reflexa Rydb., from which it differs in its smaller size, pubescence, and spreading sepals and petals.


_Pelargonium Australae_ Clandestinum Hook. Fl. N. Zea. 37. _P. clandestinum_ L’ Her. ex DC. Prodr. 1:660, as synonym.—Santa Ana, Orange co., Rev. J. C. Nevin, 1904. Perhaps only adventive, or casual, but of interest as the second species of this genus collected in North America. The previously reported species is also from California, having been collected near San Francisco by Miss Eastwood. Identified by Dr. Greenman.

_Rhus Glabra_ Linn. Sp. Pl. 265.—Chino Canon, near Palm Springs, at the desert base of San Jacinto Mt., November 1903, _H. E. Hasse_. Dr. Hasse’s interesting find adds the first true sumac to the state flora, the previously known species belonging to other sections of the genus. This station becomes the western limit of the species.

_Gentiana viridula_, n. sp.—Annual: stem leafy, erect, simple, or few branched, 3–6 cm tall: leaves narrowly scarious-margined, the lowest orbicular, apiculate, 5 mm in diameter; the upper narrowly oblong, 5 mm long, obtuse, connate-sheathing: flowers solitary, terminal: corolla funnel-form, 5 mm long; the lobes greenish, acute; the plait at the sinuses blue, one-toothed: anthers oblong: filaments 1 mm long: capsule (immature) obovate, on a stout stipe 3 mm long.—Growing at the edge of water at the head of the South Fork of the Santa Ana River, 8500 ft alt., San Bernardino Mts., _Mrs. H. E. Wilder_, June 1904. §_Chondrophylla_ Bunge, and near _G. prostrata_ Haenke.

_Mentha Citrata_ Ehrh. Beitr. 7:150.—Well established along Town Creek, near San Bernardino, September 1904. In the Manual of the Bay Region, Greene reports this mint from West Berkeley. Apparently it is rather rare in the older states.

_Aster defoliatus_, n. sp.—About 1 m tall, minutely hispid above: stem leaves unknown, early deciduous; those of the pedicels narrow and bract-like, pungent, 3–8 cm long; heads in a loose elongated raceme, solitary or rarely 2 or 3 at the ends of the elongated leafy pedicels, small, 8 cm high and somewhat broader; bracts narrow, the green tips not much enlarged, loosely imbricated in a few series: rays about 40, light violet: achenes
hispid.—In a meadow at San Bernardino, 5335 Parish, October 17, 1903. This species belongs to Gray's subsection DIVERGENTES, and is quite distinct from any other Aster of Southern California.

Antennaria marginata Greene, Pitt. 3:290.—Grayback Mt., about 7000 ft alt., June 1904, Mrs. H. E. Wilder. A New Mexican species. Identified by Dr. Greene.

Psilocarpus tenellus Nutt. Trans. Am. Phil. Soc. 7:340.—In the coastal subregion, probably not uncommon. San Diego, Brandegee; Glendale, near Los Angeles, Brauntan.

Senecio sparsilobatus, n. sp.—A cespitose perennial, tomentose through-out: stems few, slender, 10–15 cm tall: basal leaves 5–7 cm long, the long petioles bearing near the end about five cuneate toothed pinnae 3–5 cm long; those of the stem similar, but few and reduced: heads 1 cm high, calyculate with 2 or 3 short filiform bracts, these glabrate on the margins; rays 8, disk flowers numerous.—Collected June 1904 by Mrs. H. E. Wilder, at about 7000 ft alt., on the trail from Barton Flats to South Fork of Santa Ana River, in the San Bernardino Mts.

Centaurea Cyanus Linn. Sp. Pl. 911.—Well established at the race track, Los Angeles, where it was collected in the present year by the Rev. J. C. Nevin.—S. B. Parish, San Bernardino, California.