

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

CALIFORNIA

QUERCUS ENGELMANNII Greene (FAGACEAE).—Orange Co., San Joaquin Hills, upper Coyote Canyon, ca. 4 km from coastline along a drainage bottom in a small valley just north of Signal Peak. Found in association with *Quercus agrifolia* var. *agrifolia*, *Q. berberidifolia*, *Rhus integrifolia*, and *Heteromeles arbutifolia* in southern oak riparian woodland, adjacent to annual (non-native) grassland. Hybrids involving *Q. berberidifolia* and *Q. engelmannii* were observed in close proximity to the solitary *Q. engelmannii* (Engelmann oak); ca. 33°37'N, 117°49'W, elev. ca. 250 m, 11 June 1991, R. A. Erickson s.n. (RSA), verified by F. M. Roberts, Jr. Additional specimens obtained on 17 Oct 1996 (J. E. Harrison 500, RSA).

Previous knowledge. Recognized distribution is generally from southern base of San Gabriel Mts. in eastern Los Angeles Co. south to northwestern Baja California (F. M. Roberts, Jr., Illustrated Guide to the Oaks of the Southern Californian Floristic Province, pp. 60–63, F. M. Roberts Publ., Encinitas, CA, 1995). Overall distribution is patchy, with several disjunct populations of varying size and configuration; the vast majority of individuals are found in interior foothills and valleys of western, cismon-tane San Diego Co. Scattered occurrences in eastern Orange Co. are known from Casper's Regional Park and on private lands (i.e., Rancho Mission Viejo) (F. M. Roberts, Jr., Rare and endangered plants of Orange County, Cressosoma 16(2):3–12, 1990). Extent to which distribution of this species may have been influenced by Native Americans is unknown, but is potentially significant.

Significance. First record in San Joaquin Hills of Orange Co.; next closest population ca. 20 km east. This specimen documents the San Joaquin Hills distribution of *Q. engelmannii* mapped by Roberts (1995). Following the October 1993 Laguna Canyon Fire and recent construction activities, significant hybrids are apparently no longer present. Remaining Engelmann oak is charred, with the trunk split to the base, and the entire tree has fallen. Resprouting up to 2.5 m in height has occurred at base of remaining trunk (J. E. Harrison 500). Roberts (1990) noted that non-hybrid Engelmann oaks are very rare in Orange Co. Currently, *Q. engelmannii* has no federal or State status, but is designated as "List 4: Plants of Limited Distribution—A Watch List" by the California Native Plant Society.

—JAMES E. HARRISON and RICHARD A. ERICKSON, LSA Associates, Inc., One Park Plaza, Suite 500, Irvine, CA 92614; FRED M. ROBERTS, JR., U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 2730 Loker Avenue West, Carlsbad, CA 92008.

CALIFORNIA

MADIA MADIOIDES (Nutt.) E. Greene (ASTERACEAE).—San Diego Co., NW Palomar Mountains, Agua Tibia Mountains, Cleveland National Forest, Agua Tibia Wilderness Area, W slope of Agua Tibia Mountain, SSW of the Crosley Saddle, N branch of upper Agua Tibia Creek, E of

large drainage coming from the W before the confluences of branches of the Creek, N of the Wilderness boundary, T9S R1W, NE/4, SW/4, sect. 15, elev. 3120 ft, 13 June 1995, Darin L. Banks & Steve Boyd 0618 (RSA), verified by Dr. B. Baldwin (JEPS).

Previous knowledge. Known from redwood forest, north coastal coniferous forest and mixed coniferous forest of the outer southern coast ranges and northern high Sierra Nevada, north to British Columbia (J. C. Hickman [ed.], The Jepson manual: higher plants of California, 1993; P. A. Munz and D. D. Keck, A California flora, 1959).

Significance. First report for California south of San Luis Obispo Co., and first record for San Diego Co. Plants are associated with a relictual *Arbutus menziesii* population in the northern Palomar Mountains.

SENECIO ASTEPHANUS E. Greene (ASTERACEAE).—San Diego Co., NW Palomar Mountains, Agua Tibia Mountains, Cleveland National Forest, Agua Tibia Wilderness, E slope of Agua Tibia Mountain, along the Arroyo Seco Drainage, SE of the Crosley Trail, where the two forks of upper Arroyo Seco converge in Section 11, T9S R1W, SE/4, NE/4, sect. 11, elev. 3120 ft, 27 June 1995, Darin L. Banks & Steve Boyd 0723 (RSA); Palomar Range, Agua Tibia Wilderness Area, northeastern flank of Agua Tibia Mountain, Arroyo Seco tributary at the north base of Eagle Crag, from the Wildhorse Trail east to the main trunk of Arroyo Seco, T9S R1W S½ N½ sect. 11, Near 33°24'37"N 116°57'30"W, elev. ca. 3200 ft, local in moist shaded side draw on north-facing slope in understory of *Quercus agrifolia*, near center of section 11, 6 April 1995, Steve Boyd & Darin L. Banks 8448 (RSA).

Previous knowledge. Known from chaparral and steep rocky slopes of the San Gabriel and San Bernardino Mountains, west to Ventura Co. and north to San Luis Obispo Co. (J. C. Hickman 1993, loc. cit.; P. A. Munz, A flora of Southern California, 1974).

Significance. First reports for California south of the Transverse Ranges and first records for San Diego County and the Palomar Mountains.

FESTUCA CALIFORNICA Vasey var. *PARISHII* (Piper) A. Hitchc. (POACEAE).—San Diego Co., NW Palomar Mountains, Cleveland National Forest, Agua Tibia Wilderness Area, N peak of Agua Tibia Mountain on the NE corner of the peak, just S of the Riverside County boundary, in a very steep bowl shaped depression on the N flank of Agua Tibia Mountain, T9S R1W, SE/4, NW/4, sect. 4, 33°25'18"N–116°57'24", elev. 4200 ft, 1 June 1995, Darin L. Banks & Steve Boyd 0509 (RSA); Palomar Range, Agua Tibia Wilderness Area, western crest of Agua Tibia Mountain at the head of a steep draw in the Pechanga Creek watershed, just northwest of the large *Quercus agrifolia* woodland about the junction of the Palomar Divide and Dripping Springs trails, T9S R1W, SW¼, NW¼, sect. 4, near 33°25'10"N 116°59'38"W, elev. ca. 4500 ft, locally common on more mesic exposures with some afternoon

sun, 25 April 1995, *Steve Boyd 8508* (RSA); Cleveland National Forest, Agua Tibia Wilderness Area, E face of Eagle Crag, S of upper Arroyo Seco, W of the Cutca Valley, along the Palomar-Magee Trail, T9S R1W, NE/4, SW/4, sect. 14, elev. 4600 ft, 10 May 1995, *Darin L. Banks & Steve Boyd 0429* (RSA); NW Palomar Mountains, Agua Tibia Mountains, Cleveland National Forest, Agua Tibia Wilderness Area, NE face of Eagle Crag, SE of the Crosley Saddle, S of the Cutca Trail along drainage that parallels the trail, E of upper Arroyo Seco, T9S R1W, SE/4, sect. 14, elev. 4520 ft, 15 June 1995, *Darin L. Banks & Steve Boyd 0684* (RSA).

Previous knowledge. Considered endemic to the San Bernardino Mountains, where known from dry chaparral and yellow pine forest. (P. A. Munz 1974, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. First report for California south of the San Bernardino mountains and first record for San Diego County and the Palomar Mountains.

POLYPOGON MARITIMUS Willd. (POACEAE).—Riverside Co., Magnesium Canyon [possibly Magnesia Springs Canyon], north base of Santa Rosa Mountains, 29 May 1955, *C. K. Buechner C73* (RSA); NW Palomar Mountains; Agua Tibia Mountains; Cleveland National Forest, Agua Tibia Wilderness Area, along lower Arroyo Seco, S of the Dripping Springs Campground, along the narrow benches where Arroyo Seco turns to the E, just W of the Metasedimentary hills, T8S R1W, SW¼, NE¼, sect. 27, elev. 1720 ft, 17 October 1995, *Darin L. Banks & Steve Boyd 0816B* (RSA).—San Diego Co., NW Palomar Mountains, Agua Tibia Mountains, Cleveland National Forest, Agua Tibia Wilderness Area, E slope of Agua Tibia Mountain, SW of the Crosley Homestead, W of Arroyo Seco Drainage, along the Wildhorse Trail, T9S R1W, NW/4, SE/4, sect. 2, 33°25'15"N 116°57'02"W, elev. 2790 ft, 12 June 1995, *Darin L. Banks & Steve Boyd 0588* (RSA); NW Palomar Mountains, Agua Tibia Mountains, Cleveland National Forest, along the Cutca Trail, E of Cutca Valley, approximately 1.3 km W of the Aguanga Trail junction, T9S R1E, SE/4, NW/4, sect. 16, 33°23'39"N 116°53'27"W, elev. 3540 ft, 27 October 1995, *Darin L. Banks & Steve Boyd 0838* (RSA).

Previous knowledge. Known from moist areas of northwestern California, east to the Sierra Nevada foothills, and south to the San Francisco Bay area and throughout the San Joaquin Valley. Introduced from Europe and Africa (J. C. Hickman [ed.] 1993, *loc. cit.*; P. A. Munz and D. D. Keck 1959, *loc. cit.*).

Significance. First reports for California south of the Transverse Ranges and first records for Riverside and San Diego Counties. Attempts to identify this taxon using *A flora of Southern California*, Munz (1974), will result in misidentification as *Polypogon monspeliensis* (L.) Desf.

—DARIN L. BANKS and STEVE BOYD, Herbarium, Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 1500 N. College Avenue, Claremont, CA 91711.

OREGON

LOMATIUM FOENICULACEUM (Nutt.) J. M. Coult. & Rose ssp. *FIMBRIATUM* Theob. (Apiaceae).—Malheur Co., Rome ash beds, 4 miles west of Rome on Hwy 95. T31S R41E sect. 32 SE¼, (42°49'5"N, 117°42'45"W), growing on heavy clay outwash south of a barren gray ash outcrop,

1120 m, 26 April 1997, F. Wernette 28 with D. Mansfield and Field Botany class (CIC, OSC).

Previous knowledge. Well distributed across southcentral Nevada from eastern California to western Utah.

Significance. First record for Oregon. Population is ca. 400 km north of northern most Nevada population.

—DONALD H. MANSFIELD, Department of Biology, Albertson College of Idaho, 2112 Cleveland Blvd., Caldwell, ID 83605.

OREGON

CAREX CRAWFORDII Fernald (Cyperaceae).—Coos Co., OR, SW of Floras Lake, 2.5 km W of U.S. Route 101, elev. 15 m, T31S R15W S20, 21 August 1997, *P. F. Zika 13357 & B. Wilson* (OSC; MICH), naturalized weed in cranberry crop fields, on sandy banks and ditch margins, with *Rubus ursinus*, *Spergula arvense*, and *Vaccinium macrocarpon*; Jackson Co., OR, Spruce Lake, 13 air km WNW of Wizard Island (Crater Lake), Crater Lake National Park, W slope of Cascade Mts., elev. 1450 m, T30S R4E S12 NW¼, 30 August 1995, *P. F. Zika 12703* (Crater Lake National Park Herbarium [hereafter abbreviated CLNP]; OSC), grassy receding shorelines on moist sunny soil, with *Agrostis hyemalis* var. *scabra* and *Carex lenticularis* var. *impressa*.

Previous knowledge. A transcontinental boreal species, *C. crawfordii* ranges south in Washington State to Snoqualmie Pass (Hitchcock *et al.* Vascular Plants of the Pacific Northwest, Part 1., Univ. Washington Press, Seattle, 1969.), 500 km N of Crater Lake.

Significance. First records of Crawford's sedge for Oregon. The coastal site appears to be a weed introduced with rooted cranberry stock from a Great Lakes or New England source of commercial *Vaccinium*.

FESTUCA OVINA L. s. str. (Poaceae).—Klamath Co., OR, Mazama Campground, 5 air km NE of Union Peak, Crater Lake National Park, E slope of Cascade Mts., elev. 1830 m, T31S R5E S13 SW¼, 24 August 1994, *Wilson (7526), Zika & Kuykendall* (CLNP, OSC, det. B. Wilson), dry sunny gravel roadsides and parking lot margins, weed among *Sitanion hystris*, *Carex inops*.

Previous knowledge. At one time, a broad *F. ovina* species concept included what are now considered five native Oregon taxa (*F. brachyphylla* Schultes & Schultes, *F. idahoensis* Elmer var. *idahoensis*, *F. idahoensis* var. *roemerii* Pavlick, *F. occidentalis* Hook., and *F. saximontana* Rydb.). However, *F. ovina* s. str. (sheep fescue) is a Eurasian bunchgrass cultivated in the Pacific Northwest. It occasionally escapes and may become naturalized. The species is probably under reported due to identification difficulties.

Significance. First record as an escaped plant for Oregon.

FESTUCA TRACHYPHYLLA (Hackel) Krajina—Klamath Co., OR, Route 62, 3.9 air km S of Crater Peak, Crater Lake National Park, E slope of Cascade Mts., elev. 1570 m, T32S R6E S10 SE¼, 9 July 1995, *Zika 12497* (CLNP, OSC), sunny dry gravelly roadside weed, with *Carex subfusca*, *Collomia tinctoria*, *Madia minima*, *Poa secunda*, and *Sitanion hystris*.

Previous knowledge. A bunchgrass native to Eurasia, *F. trachyphylla* (hard fescue) is cultivated in the Pacific Northwest and occasionally escapes. This taxon should not be confused with *F. rubra* var. *trichophylla* Gaudin. See Darbyshire and Pavlik (*Phytologia* 82:73–78, 1997) for justification for use of the name *F. trachyphylla* for this taxon rather than the later names *F. longifolia* Thuill. or *F. brevipila* Tracey.

Significance. First record for Oregon.

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—PETER F. ZIKA and BARBARA WILSON, Carex Working Group, Herbarium, Dept. of Botany and Plant Pathology, Oregon State Univ., Corvallis, OR, 97331.



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