

BOTANICAL GAZETTE.

Vol. 2.

FEBRUARY, 1877.

No. 4.

GILIA KENNEDYI, n. sp.—Pubescent with spreading jointed hairs; dwarf, 1-4 inches high, branching from near the base; branches strict, ascending, fastigiate-corymbose; leaves opposite, palmately 3-5 parted, the divisions filiform or acerose, 3-5 lines long; flowers scattered below and crowded on the ends of the branches, yellow; peduncles very short, a line or less in length; calyx deeply parted, the divisions with filiform green ribs and broad white-scarious margins below; lobes of the corolla obovate, erose-denticulate, thrice as long as the short (2 lines long) campanulate tube, a dark-purple crescent-shaped spot on the inside of the throat at the base of each lobe and a lighter purple ring in the lower half of the tube; filaments inserted a little above the middle of the tube, glabrous; anthers exserted; seeds with a mucilaginous coat not emitting spiral threads.

Collected for Dr. J. T. Rothrock in Kern County, California, in the spring of 1876, by Mr. William L. Kennedy, for whom it is named.—THOS. C. PORTER, *Easton, Pa.*

ILLINOIS LICHENS.—Mr. J. Wolf, of Canton, Illinois, has zealously collected the Lichens of his region for several years, and the following list is made up from the specimens sent to me. The district appears to be quite rich in earth lichens, some of which are rare and interesting, and the search for which would doubtless be profitable, and in rail lichens belonging to the genera *Lecidea* and *Biatora*, which are peculiarly subject to be modified by this substrate, and thereby rendered difficult to determine. There are also in the same habitat many small fungi which simulate lichens so closely that that they can safely be distinguished only by the microscope.

Ramalina calicaris Fr.

Cetraria ciliaris Ach.

Alectoria jubata (L.) var. *chalybeiformis* Ach.

Theloschistes parietinus (L.) Norm.
concolor (Dicks.)

Parmelia perlata (L.) Ach.
perforata (Jacq.) Ach. var. *crinita* Tuck.
tiliacea (Hoffm.) Flk.
Borreri Turn.
saxatilis (L.) Fr.
olivacea (L.) Ach.
caperata (L.) Ach.

Physcia speciosa (Wulf., Fr.) var. *hypoleuca* Ach.
stellaris (L.) Nyl.
? *cæsia* (Hoffm.) Nyl.
obscura (Ehrh.) Nyl.
aulverulenta (Ehrh.) Nyl.

Pyxine cocæa, (Sw.) Nyl., var. *sorediata* Tuck.

Peltigera canina (L.) Hoffm.

Heppia Despreauxii Mont.

Pannaria molybdea (Pers.) Tuck., var.
cronia Nyl.
nigra (Huds.) Nyl.
byssina (Nyl.) Tuck.

Collema pycnocarpum Nyl.
cyrtaspis Tuck.
nigrescens (Huds.) Nyl.
pulposum, Bernh.
limosum (Ach.) Nyl.

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Leptogium pulchellum (Ach.) Nyl.
tremelloides (L. fil.) Fr.
chloromelum (Sw.) Nyl.
subtile Nyl.

Placodium vitellinum (Ehrh.) Hepp.
aurantiacum (Lightf.) Næg.
cerinum (Hedw.) Næg.
sideritis Tuck.
camptidium Tuck.
ferrugineum (Huds.) Hepp.

Lecanora subfusca (L.) Ach.
varia (Ehrh.) Fr.
elatina Ach., var. *ochrophæa* Tuck.
cervina (Pers.) Sommerf., var.
pruinosa Ach.

Rinodina Ascociscana Tuck.
sophodes (Ach.) Mass.
alboatra (Hoffm.)
constans (Nyl.) Tuck.

Pertusaria velata (Turn.) Nyl.
pertusa (L.) Ach.
leioplaca (Ach.) Schær.
pustulata (Ach.) Nyl.

Conotrema urceolatum (Ach.) Tuck.

Gyalecta pineti (Schrad.) Tuck.
 2 *trivialis*, n. sp.

Cladonia turgida (Ehrh.) Hoffm.
pyxidata (L.) Fr.
fimbriata (L.) Fr.
gracilis (L.) Fr.
squamosa, Hoffm.
furcata (Huds.) Fr.
mitrula Tuck.
rangiferina (L.) Hoffm.
macilenta Hoffm.
cristatella Tuck.

Biatora coarctata (Hoffm.) Fr.
 ? *flexuosa* Fr.
 3 *russula* (Ach.) Mont.
sanguineo-atra (Fr.) Tuck.
exigua (Chaub.) Fr.
uliginosa (Schrad.) Fr.
petaspis Tuck., ined.
 4 *rudis*, n. sp.
 5 *atropurpurea* (Mass.) Tuck.
 6 *rubella* (Ehrh.) Rabenh.
chlorantha Tuck.
cyphalea Tuck.
geophana Nyl.
fossarum (Duf.) Mont.
resinæ Fr.

Lecidea myriocarpoides Nyl.

Buellia parasema (Ach.) Kbr.
myriocarpa (DC.) Mudd.

Opegrapha varia (Pers.) Fr.

Graphis scripta (L.) Ach.
dendritica Ach.

Arthonia pyrrhula Nyl.
lecidicella Nyl.
pateilulata Nyl.
 7? *dispersa* Nyl.
astroidea (Ach.) Nyl.
punctiformis, Ach.
spectabilis Flot.
tadiosa Nyl.

Mycoporum pycnocarpum Nyl.

Calicium roscidum (Flk.) Nyl. var. *trabinellum* Nyl., and var. *drosodes* Tuck. ined.
subtile Fr.
trachelinum Ach.

Endocarpon arboreum Schwein.
pusillum Hedw.

8 *Thelocarpon* [*Segestria*] *Laureri* Flot.

Sagedia lactea Kbr.

Verrucaria epigwa, Pers., Ach.
nigrescens Pers.
rupestris Schrad.

Pyrenula thelena (Ach.) Tuck.
punctiformis (Ach.) Næg.
gemmata (Ach.) Næg.
leucoplaca (Wallr.) Kbr.
glabrata Ach.
nitida Ach.
lactea (Mass.) Tuck.

NOTE.—1. A curious Collemaceous plant was sent me by Mr. Wolf, which seems to be new. It occurs on the earth and when dry looks like a thin, black crust, much resembling the nostoc which occurs in similar situations. When wet it becomes brown and swells like a *Collema*, and has the internal structure of the Genus. Several specimens were sent me, but only one small one was fertile. It has small, lacanorine apothecia. The spores are simple, ovoid, about 14 thousandths of a millimetre in length. It is much to be desired that more fertile specimens should be obtained, and submitted to some competent botanist to determine. It may be near *C myriococum* Ach.

2. This is a new species, which has only occurred before, in very small quantity, in New Bedford, Mass. It occurs on the earth, and is the smallest known *Gyalecta* and hardly to be detected except when the earth is moist. Additional specimens would be very acceptable. Mr. Wolf seems to have found it but once in small quantity.

3. A single specimen of this species occurred on honey locust. It is a Southern lichen, but has been found in Massachusetts.

4. A new species, which was first found in New Bedford, Mass. It has very numerous, black apothecia, and large spores. Mr. Wolf states that it is abundant.

5. The plant occurred on rails and is obscure and doubtful, but it has the spores of the species.

6. Various forms of this polymorphous species were sent. Most of them were blackened conditions on rails. Var. *inundata* occurred on rocks.

Several specimens of *Biatora* on rails remain uncertain.

7. The specimen did not furnish spores, but has the external appearance of this species, which has occurred in Massachusetts.

8. On rails. The first discovery of this pretty lichen in America is due to Mr. Wolf. It may also occur on the earth.—H. WILLEY.

CALOCHORTUS KENNEDYI, n. sp.—Stem 6–18 inches high, simple, with 3 to 4 linear leaves, the lowest much longer (6 to 8 inches) than the others; umbel 2 to 4 flowered; peduncles 2 to 6 lines long; outer segments of the perianth ovate, cuspidate or acuminate, on the outside pale green with white-scarious margins, on the inside scarlet-red, 9 to 10 lines long; inner segments broadly cuneate, bright scarlet-red, except a purple spot just above the base bearded with a few scattered hairs, 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches long; anthers lance-oblong, 3 to 4 lines long, purple; filaments triangular, about 1 line in length; capsule lanceolate, tapering upward, $1\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 inches long.

The brilliant scarlet color of the perianth suggests the iodide of mercury.

Collected in Kern County, California, in the spring of 1876, by Mr. William L. Kennedy, and named in his honor at the request of Dr. J. T. Rothrock.—THOS. C. PORTER, *Easton. Pa.*

CHANGES IN BOTANICAL NOMENCLATURE.—Since the publication of the last edition of Dr. Gray's Manual of the Botany of the Northern United States, changes in the names of a number of plants contained therein have been made, and, thinking it may be of service to the many botanists who use that excellent work, I send you a list of such as have fallen under my observation.

Viola pubescens, Ait., var. *scabriuscula*, T. & G.—*V. glabella*, Nutt.—Brewer & Watson, in Bot. Calif., 1. p. 57.

Spiraea opulifolia, L.—*Neillia opulifolia*, Benth. & Hook., Gen., 1. p. 612.

Ribes hirtellum, Mx.—*R. oxycanthoides*, L.—Brewer & Watson, in Bot. Calif., 1. p. 206.

Oenothera sinuata, L., var. *humifusa*, T. & G.—*O. humifusa*, Nutt.—Watson, in Proc. Am. Acad., 8. p. 580.

Antennaria margaritacea, R. Br.—*Anaphalis margaritacea*, Benth. & Hook., Gen. 2. p. 303

Cirsium lanceolatum, Scop.—*Onicus lanceolatus*, Hoffm.—Gray, in Proc. Am. Acad. 10. p. 39.

Cirsium arvense, Scop.—*Onicus arvensis*, Hoffm.—Gray, l. c., p. 39.

Cirsium pumilum, Spreng.—*Onicus pumilus*, Torr.—Gray, l. c., p. 40.

Cirsium horridulum, Mx.—*Onicus horridulus*, Ph.—Gray, l. c., p. 40.

Cirsium muticum, Mx.—*Onicus muticus*, Ph.—Gray, l. c., p. 41.

Cirsium Virginianum, Mx.—*Onicus Virginianus*, Ph.—Gray, l. c., p. 41.

Cirsium altissimum, Spreng.—*Onicus altissimus*, Willd.—Gray, l. c., p. 42.

Cirsium discolor, Spreng.—*Onicus discolor*, Muhl.—Gray, l. c., p. 42.

Cirsium Pitcheri, T. & G.—*Onicus Pitcheri*, Torr.—Gray, l. c., p. 42.

Mulgedium pulchellum, Nutt.—*Lactuca pulchella*, DC.—Bot. Calif., 1. p. 442.

As Dr. Gray has followed Bentham & Hooker in merging the genus *Mulgedium* into *Lactuca*, our other species may be named thus:

Mulgedium Floridanum, DC.—*Lactuca Floridana*, Gaertn.

Mulgedium acuminatum, DC.—*Lactuca villosa*, Jacq.

Mulgedium leucophæum, DC.—*Lactuca foliosa* (*L. leucophæa*, Gray, Bot. Calif., l. c., not of Sibthorp, DC. Prod., 7. p. 136.).

Lycopus Europæus, L., var., *sessilifolius*, Gray—*L. sessilifolius*, Gray.—Proc. Am. Acad., 8. p. 285.

Lycopus Europæus, L., var. *integrifolius*, Gray—*L. rubellus*, Mœnch.—Gray, l. c., p. 286.

Lycopus Europæus, L., var. *sinuatus*, Gray—*L. sinuatus*, Ell.—Gray, l. c., p. 286.



Willey, Henry. 1877. "Illinois Lichens." *Botanical bulletin* 1, 77–79.

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