

erect or strongly ascending, simple to freely forking, 0.7–2.7 dm. high, 1–50-flowered; the uppermost cauline leaves (below the first forking) 0.8–3 cm. long: pedicels becoming 1.2–4.5 cm. long: calyx 3–5 mm. long: petals 4–8 mm. long.—Mountains of Georgia, Tennessee and North Carolina, locally north on exposed siliceous rocks to the Catskill Mts., New York, central Connecticut, southwestern Rhode Island, central New Hampshire, and central Maine.

VI. AMERICAN VARIATIONS OF *ARENARIA VERNA*.

In 1906¹ it was felt by the present writer that the variations of *Arenaria verna* with petals shorter than or barely equaling the calyx could be separated as three varieties: var. *propinqua* (Richardson) Fernald, a glandular-pubescent plant with the rather tall flowering branches (up to 1.5 dm.) 2–5-flowered, and with the fruiting calyx 2.5–3.5 mm. long; var. *hirta* (Wormskj.) Watson, similar but with fruiting calyx 4–5 mm. long; and var. *rubella* (Wahlenb.) Watson, glabrous or nearly so, with branches 1 (rarely 2)-flowered and with calyx 3–4 mm. long. Since that time the writer has collected the plants extensively in Labrador, Newfoundland and Quebec and material from other regions has been sent him for study. As a result of reconsidering his former attitude it may now be stated that these variations are so freely confluent as to be practically unrecognizable.² They should be merged as one North American variety which is also in boreal Eurasia, and the earliest varietal designation seems to have been that of Chamisso & Schlechtendal, in 1826, when they distinguished *Arenaria hirta* *a. glabra* (the same as *A. verna*, var. *propinqua*, forma *epilis* Fernald) and *β. pubescens* (which covers vars. *hirta* and *propinqua* of later authors). This variety should, then, be known as

ARENARIA VERNA L., var. *pubescens* (Cham. & Schl.), n. comb. *Ar. Gieseckii* Hornem: Fl. Dan. ix. t. 1518 (1816). *Ar. hirta* Wormskj. Fl. Dan. x. t. 1646 (1819) excl. syn. *Ar. propinqua* Richardson in Frankl. Journ. 738 — reprint 10 (1823). *Ar. hirta β. pubescens* Cham. & Schlecht. Linnaea i. 56 (1826). *Alsine hirta* (Wormskj.) Hartm. Handb. Skand. Fl. ed. 3, 104 (1838). *Als. verna*, *η. hirta*

¹ RHODORA, viii. 32 (1906).

² Fenzl well understood the situation when he spoke of *A. verna* with "varietatum limitibus difficillime coërcenda, synonymia taediosa ac inextricabili fere modo confusa, botanicorum omnis aevi cruciamentum."—Fenzl in Ledeb. Fl. Ross. i. 348 (1842).

(Wormskj.) Fenzl in Ledeb. Fl. Ross. i. 349 (1842). *Als. hirta*, a. *foliosa* Hartm. Handb. Skand. Fl. ed. 6, 149 (1854). *Ar. verna*, var. *hirta* (Wormskj.) Watson in King, Rep. 41 (1871). *Als. propinqua* (Richardson) Lange, Fl. Dan. xvii. 7, 8 (1877) as to Greenland plant. *Als. verna*, δ . *propinqua* (Richardson) Grönl. Isl. Fl. 33 (1881) as to name. *Als. rubella*, var. *hirta* (Wormskj.) Gürke, Pl. Eur. ii. 258 (1899). *Ar. verna equicaulis* A. Nelson, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxvi. 352 (1899). *Ar. verna*, var. *propinqua* (Richardson) Fernald, RHODORA, viii. 32 (1906). *Alsinopsis propinqua* (Richardson) Rydberg, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxxiii. 140 (1906). *Alsinopsis hirta* (Wormskj.) Cockerell, Am. Nat. xl. 864 (1906).

A. VERNA, var. PUBESCENS, forma **epilis** (Fernald), n. comb. *Alsine rubella* Wahlenb. Fl. Lapp. 128, t. 6 (1812). *Alsinella rubella* (Wahlenb.) Swartz, Summa Veg. Scand. 17 (1814). *Ar. quadrivalvis* R. Br. in Parry, 1st Voy. App. 271 (1824). *Ar. hirta* a. *glabrata* Cham. & Schlecht. Linnaea, i. 56 (1826). *Ar. rubella* (Wahlenb.) Sm. Engl. Bot. Suppl. i. t. 2638 (1831). *Alsine verna*, δ . *glacialis* Fenzl in Ledeb. Fl. Ross. i. 350 (1842). *Alsine verna*, β . *rubella* (Wahlenb.) Hartm. Handb. Skand. Fl. ed. 6, 149 (1854). *Ar. verna*, var. *rubella* (Wahlenb.) Wats. Bibl. Ind. 99 (1878). *Ar. verna*, var. *propinqua*, forma *epilis* Fernald, RHODORA, viii. 32 (1906). *Alsinopsis quadrivalvis* (R. Br.) Rydberg, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. xxxiii. 140 (1906).



Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1919. "American variations of *Arenaria verna*." *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* (57), 21–22.
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