

*M. Raup.* Nos. 8120, 8122, 8125-26, 8128-29. The TYPE, No. 8129, will be found in the herbarium of the National Museum of Canada.

GRAY HERBARIUM,  
Harvard University.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE 202.

SALIX ATHABASCENSIS. Branches at right  $\times \frac{1}{2}$ ; branch at left  $\times 1\frac{3}{4}$ .

A NEW WILLOW FROM THE CÔTE NORD, QUEBEC

M. L. FERNALD

(Plate 203)

*SALIX simulans*, n. sp., frutex 4.5 dm. altus erectus; ramulis novellis sparse pilosis glabratissime deinde castaneis nitidulis; gemmis bene evolutis ovoideis olivaceo-castaneis nitidis sparse pilosis; foliis maturis oblongis vel anguste oblongo-obovatis 1-3.3 cm. longis 0.4-1.4 cm. latis subcoriaceis glabris vel glabratissimis (junioribus sparse pilosis) obtusis vel subacutis basi obtusis vel angustatis petiolatis, petiolis gracilibus 3-8 mm. longis, margine integris vel subintegris vel obsolete dentatis revolutis, supra viridibus subtus glaucescentibus elevato-venosisque venis lateralibus basi breviter decurrentibus; amentis foemineis maturis coetaneis pedunculatis 1.5-2 cm. longis 6-8 mm. crassis densifloris vel basi laxifloris; pedunculis 1.5-2 cm. longis foliis 4-6 munitis, pedunculo rhachique griseo-pilosis; bracteis late oblongis 2-2.5 mm. longis basi longe pilosis apice fulvescente rotundato vel emarginato glabrescentibus; capsulis lanceolato-ovoides apice obtusis 2.5-4 mm. longis densissime albido-tomentosis; stylis distinctis 0.3-0.5 mm. longis valde bifidis, stigmatibus apice valde bipartitis; pedicellis vix 1 mm. longis glandulam elongatam vix duplo superantibus.—QUEBEC: open swampy area, Betchewun, Saguenay County, August 26, 1928, September 3, 1929, *Harrison F. Lewis* (TYPE in Gray Herb.).

*Salix simulans*, referred to me by Dr. Lewis, when he had only the original collection of 1928, was so perplexing that I encouraged him to secure a second collection in 1929. In its very tomentose and short-pedicelled capsules it would seem to belong in the § *Glaucæ*, its aments being very similar to those of the smallest extremes of *S. glauca* L. and of *S. cordifolia* Pursh. In foliage, however, *S. simulans* is as clearly a member of the § *Roseæ*, the lower surfaces of the mature leaves often showing the decurrent bases of the elevated lateral nerves (decurrent along the side of the strong midrib) such as are often evident in many of the leaves of *S. myrtilloides* L. of Europe



and its American representatives, *S. pedicellaris* Pursh and *S. hebecarpa* Fernald. In fact, the habit and the foliage of *S. simulans* are so like those of *S. pedicellaris* and the more erect extremes of *S. hebecarpa* that specimens in foliage alone can be separated from them only by minutely pilose young twigs, plumper and pilose axillary buds and pilose young leaves. Although the name *S. hebecarpa* suggests that that species of Gaspé and western Newfoundland has pubescent capsules, it is unfortunately a misnomer. *S. hebecarpa* was originally published as *S. fuscescens*, var. *hebecarpa* and so named because the type material had some pubescence on the capsule, contrasted with the glabrous capsule of the Siberian and Alaskan *S. fuscescens*. The character proves to be not a significant one in *S. hebecarpa* since most specimens have the capsules glabrous or only sparsely pubescent. In *S. hebecarpa* the glabrous or only sparsely pubescent capsules are 6–8 mm. long; in *S. simulans* the densely white-tomentose capsules only 2.5–4 mm. long. From *S. pedicellaris* *S. simulans* is at once distinguished by the pubescent and very short-pedicelled capsules; those of *S. pedicellaris* being large, glabrous and on pedicels several times as long as the nectary.

*S. simulans* is, likewise, related to *S. athabascensis* Raup, published in this number, but that species has more permanently pubescent and opaque bark of the branches, a permanent pubescence on the leaves and very much larger capsules.

#### EXPLANATION OF PLATE 203.

*SALIX SIMULANS*, photographs from type collection: portion of fruiting branch  $\times 1$ ; upper insert, detail of venation, showing decurrent veins  $\times 10$ ; lower insert, capsules and stigmas  $\times 5$ .

AN ALPINE STATION FOR *HIERACIUM AURANTIACUM*.—While collecting on Mount Washington during the summer of 1927 I found a cluster of several plants of *Hieracium aurantiacum* L., in blossom on the Lion Head Trail at an elevation of about 5500 feet. The highest station recorded by Pease<sup>1</sup> is 4200 feet on Mount Pleasant more than a thousand feet lower. The group was growing beside the trail in the shelter of a clump of *Abies balsamea* and seemed to be in a thriving condition.—STUART K. HARRIS, Boston University.

<sup>1</sup> Pease, A. S. The Vascular Flora of Coös County, New Hampshire, Proc. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist., Vol. 37, No. 3, p. 371. 1924.



Fernald, Merritt Lyndon. 1930. "A new willow from the Cote Nord, Quebec." *Rhodora* 32, 112–113.

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