

A NEW ARTEMISIA FROM WYOMING

ARTHUR CRONQUIST

Artemisia Porteri sp. nov. Herba perennis Artemisiae pedatifidae similis et vix altior sed tomento densiore argentiore in omnibus partibus robustior, foliis 2–5 cm. longis laminis vel segmentis 1–4 mm. latis, caulinis et nonnullis imis integris reliquis ternatis segmentis 1–2 cm. longis, involucris 5–7 mm. altis, bracteis 12–15, floribus femineis 8 vel 9–10, corollis 2.1–2.8 mm. longis, disci floribus 22–32, corollis 4–4.5 mm. longis.

Taprooted, mat-forming perennials with numerous slender annual stems 7–15 dm. tall; herbage closely sericeous-tomentose, silvery; leaves 2–5 cm. long, the larger basal ones trifid, the rest mostly entire, the blade or segments 1–4 mm. wide, the segments 1–2 cm. long; heads several in a relatively long and narrow, leafy-bracteate, subracemiform inflorescence, the terminal head similar to the lateral ones; involucre 5–7 mm. high, of 12–15 bracts; receptacle glabrous; marginal flowers commonly 8, sometimes 9 or 10, pistillate, fertile, with tubular corolla 2.1–2.8 mm. long; central flowers 22–32, staminate, with abortive ovary, the corolla 4–4.5 mm. long.

Type. Plants very aromatic, forming mats on dry, loose shaley soil in the desert about 10 miles east of Sand Draw Oil Field and 40 miles southeast of Riverton, Fremont County, Wyoming, 6000 feet, July 6, 1949, *C. L. Porter 4969* (Rocky Mountain Herbarium 214909). Isotypes at the State College of Washington, University of Washington, Gray Herbarium of Harvard University, Canadian Dept. of Agriculture (Ottawa), Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, Dudley Herbarium of Stanford University, New York Botanical Garden, California Academy of Sciences, University of Colorado, Missouri Botanical Garden, University of Oklahoma, University of California (Berkeley), and U. S. National Herbarium.

Artemisia Porteri is obviously related to *A. pedatifida* Nutt., but is larger and more robust throughout. *Artemisia pedatifida*, generally distributed over the high plains and dry hills of Wyoming, and extending into Carbon County, Montana, shows so little variability that all of the 20 collections I have examined could easily pass for parts of a single colony. *Artemisia Porteri* is so far known only from a single extensive and uniform collection from central Wyoming, where it grows with *A. pedatifida* without intergradation. If further collections prove it to be anywhere nearly as constant as *A. pedatifida*, there need never be any difficulty in distinguishing the two at a glance. Of the technical characters, the number and size of the disk-flowers seem to be among the most solid. The more obvious differences are listed in the following table.

<i>A. pedatifida</i>	<i>A. Porteri</i>
Pubescence grayer, less dense, and less silvery.	Pubescence denser, tighter, and more silvery.
All or nearly all of the basal leaves trifid.	Many of the basal leaves entire.
At least some of the cauline leaves trifid.	Cauline leaves all or nearly all entire.
Leaves 6–20 mm. long.	Leaves 2–5 cm. long.
Leaf-segments less than 1 cm. long.	Leaf-segments 1–2 cm. long.
Involucre 3–4 mm. high.	Involucre 5–7 mm. high.
Involucral bracts 7–13, typically 8.	Involucral bracts 12–15.
Pistillate flowers 3–8, typically 5, with corolla 1.3–1.7 mm. long.	Pistillate flowers mostly 8, sometimes 9 or 10, with corolla 2.1–2.8 mm. long.
Disk-flowers 5–15, typically 8 or 9 (larger numbers usually on terminal heads), with corolla 2.8–3.5 mm. long.	Disk-flowers 22–32 (terminal heads similar to the lateral ones), with corolla 4–4.5 mm. long.

Although the lateral heads of *A. Porteri* are ordinarily similar in size to the terminal head, a single head which had obviously been dwarfed by its immediate juxtaposition to a terminal head was dissected in an effort to determine extreme limits of variation. It had 11 involucral bracts, 6 pistillate flowers, and 16 disk-flowers, in these respects coming at about the upper limits for *A. pedatifida*; the corollas of both the pistillate and the sterile flowers, however, were of normal size for *A. Porteri*.

Although no definite information is available, it seems possible that *A. Porteri* is an autopoloid derived from *A. pedatifida*. Whatever its mode of origin, *A. Porteri* is so far beyond the limits of variation of *A. pedatifida* as to demand taxonomic recognition.

Artemisia Porteri is named for its collector, who sent it to me as probably representing a new species.

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A NEW GENUS OF ECUADOREAN ARACEAE

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Recently, through the courtesy of Dr. Harold N. Moldenke of the New York Botanical Garden, the writer received a small packet of araceous plants for routine determination. Among these was a single sheet of a small, apparently terrestrial aroid from Ecuador, which, upon study, proved to be unreferable to any established genus. It forms the subject for the present paper.

The new genus, proposed herein as *Pseudohomalomena*, is a member, under the Englerian system of classification (Engler and K. Krause. Homalomeninae und Schismatoglottidinae. Das Pflanzenreich IV^{23Da}. 1912. Leipzig) of the Subfamily Philoden-



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