

form. In large shrubs the percentage of the shoot composed of living stripes is often small compared to that composed of dead wood. The net result of this growth pattern is a "vine-like" manzanita shrub supported and held aloft by its own dead remains.

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NOTES AND NEWS

LITERATURE OF INTEREST

Arctic bibliography. Maret Martna, (Ed.) Vol. 15, 1971. xvi + 1601 pp. Arctic Institute of North America, Montreal. \$30.00 (\$20.00 to AINA members, \$15.00 to registered students). A cross indexed collection of over 1,000 abstracts of publications dealing with various aspects of the Arctic, including biology.

Annual review of ecology and systematics. R. F. Johnston, Ed. Vol. 3, 1972. Annual Reviews Inc., Palo Alto. Sixteen review papers on diverse topics, including mineral cycling, niche theory, community interactions on marine rocky intertidal shores, the carbon balance of plants, cladistic methodology, and geographic variation.

The North American species of *Psathyrella*. Alexander H. Smith. 1972. *Memoirs New York Bot. Gard.* 24:1-633. \$35.00. An illustrated monographic treatment of 414 species of the agaricalean genus *Psathyrella*.

The polygamous species of the genus *Galium* (Rubiaceae) section *Lophogalium*, of Mexico and southwestern United States. Lauramay T. Dempster. 1973. *Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot.* 64:1-36. \$2.50. An illustrated monograph of 14 species of *Galium*, four of which are newly described.

ADDITIONAL PLANT RECORDS FOR OREGON.—We wish to report some new species records, based on specimens in the Oregon State University Herbarium (OSC), and to comment on the distribution of some adventive species that have been ascribed to the state by C. L. Hitchcock et al. (*Vascular plants of the Pacific Northwest*, Parts 1-5, 1955-1969). Of the plants listed, only one (*Antirrhinum*) is mentioned in M. E. Peck's *Manual of the higher plants of Oregon* (Ed. 2, 1961).

Panicum dichotomiflorum Michx. was reported in our area only from Adams County, Idaho (Hitchcock, Part 1, 1969), but we have specimens from Ontario, Malheur County (*L. Bailey*, in 1963) and Talent, Jackson County (*Reimer*, in 1940).

Polygonum scabrum Moench is cited from Oregon by Fernald (*Gray's Manual of Botany*, 8th Ed., 1950) but has been omitted from all the manuals and floras of the state. It occurs in gravel pits on the river floodplains in Benton County (L. J. Dennis 2774, near the Long Tom River).

Cerastium siculum Guss. was received by us from La Grande, Union County, in 1969 (E. J. Kirsch). It readily fits the description by Hitchcock (Part 2, 1964), who notes the occurrence of this species near Pullman, Washington, since before 1944.

Gypsophila paniculata L. also is part of the adventive flora of Oregon. At OSC are a 1956 collection from Klamath Falls (H. Schieferstein) and one in 1969 from a vacant lot in Burns, Harney County (R. B. Roberts). It is not known how well established these populations are.

Clematis vitalba L. is adventive in Portland, Multnomah County (Mrs. Evelyn Hall, in 1956 and 1957). Hitchcock (Part 2, 1964) states it is established in the Puget Sound region.

Trollius laxus Salisb. enters the northeast corner of Oregon in Wallowa County, according to a collection by Helen M. Gilkey (in 1940) from a "spring near Hat Point".

Sedum purdyi Jeps., a species of northern California, has been found in southern Jackson County, in the Squaw Lakes region of the upper Applegate River (Mrs. L. C. Grothaus, in 1964).

Onobrychis viciaefolia Scop. is reported as naturalized at the headquarters of the Squaw Butte Range Experimental Area, Harney County (Steward & Smith, in 1958, identified by Terry E. Northstrom).

Trifolium vesiculosum Savi, collected and identified by Dr. Duane Isely (11302, in 1971), occurs in waste areas along Highway 99W in South Corvallis, Benton County.

Geranium lucidum L. has been collected at two localities in Yamhill County: L. H. Gross (in 1972), northwest of Yamhill; and Judy Jernstedt 46 (in 1972), southeast of Carlton. It is said to be fairly common, both in wet pastures and in coniferous woods.

Geranium robertianum L. is established in at least two sites in Benton County west of Corvallis. It is abundant at an archery range near Wren, and was collected at Kings Valley in 1958 by Helen M. Gilkey. Hitchcock (Part 1, 1969) cites it from Portland and parts of western Washington.

Euphorbia esula L. was not credited to Oregon by Hitchcock (Part 3, 1961), probably by oversight since it is mentioned by Helen Gilkey in *Weeds of the Pacific Northwest* (1957). There are specimens at OSC from the following counties: Benton, Grant, Jackson, Klamath, and Wallowa.

Peganum harmala L. was found near Prineville, Crook County (E. Wood, in 1967). Hitchcock (Part 3, 1961) reported its occurrence at Ephrata, Washington.

Hibiscus trionum L., mentioned by Hitchcock (Part 1, 1969) as adventive in the Willamette Valley, grows also near Roseburg in Douglas County (J. R. Parker, in 1957) and near Medford in Jackson County (D. Gentner, in 1947).

Antirrhinum orontium L. is more widely and commonly established in Oregon than references by Cronquist in Hitchcock et al. (Part 4, 1959; Part 1, 1969) would indicate. We have specimens from the following counties: Benton, Columbia, Lincoln, Linn, Multnomah, and Wasco.

Gnaphalium collinum Labill. is a weedy adventive in coastal Curry County, between Brookings and Gold Beach (L. J. Dennis 2694; K. L. Chambers 2241). Munz (*A California Flora*, 1959) reported it from Humboldt and Del Norte counties.

Haplopappus arborescens (Gray) Hall has been verified for Oregon by two recent collections from Curry County (Mt. Emily, A. Mikkelsen, in 1971; Snake-tooth Butte, W. Schroeder, in 1972).—KENTON L. CHAMBERS and LAREA J. DENNIS, Oregon State University, Corvallis 97331.



Chambers, Kenton Lee and Dennis, La Rea J. 1973. "Additional Plant Records for Oregon." *Madroño; a West American journal of botany* 22, 149–150.

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