NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

DRABA BOREALIS DC. (BRASSICACEAE).—USA, WY, Teton Co.: Sheep Creek (T41N R115W S16 SW¼), 5 Jun 1977, *R. W. Lichvar 253,* RM; Gros Ventre Canyon (T41N R115W S1 SE¼), 27 Jun 1977, *R. W. Lichvar 505,* RM. Common in moist soil along streams. Associates include *Actaea rubra, Salix boothii, Smilacina racemosa,* and *Trifolium pratense.* Verified by G. A. Mulligan, DAO, Apr 1978.

Previous knowledge. e. Asia, Aleutian Ids., and s. to mts. of B.C. and s.w. Alberta; in lower U.S. known only from CO. (Herbaria consulted: COLO, RM: published sources: Hultén, Fl. Alaska and Neighboring Terr. 1968; Lichvar, Fl. Gros Ventre Mts., M.S. thesis, Univ. WY. 1979; Scoggan, Fl. Canada 1978; Weber et al., Phytologia 41:486–498, 1979).

Diagnostic characters. Keys to *D. praealta* Green in Dorn (Man. Vasc. Pls. Wyo. 1977, p. 540) but is perennial to 5.5 dm high, caudex simple or branched; basal leaves 0.6–5 cm long, 0.3–1.8 cm wide, oblanceolate; cauline leaves 0.4–4 cm long, 0.2–1.8 cm wide, ovate to elliptic, toothed or entire; calyx 2–3 mm long; petals 4–6 mm long, white; fruits lanceolate, pubescent, 7–14 mm long, 2–4 mm wide; styles to 1 mm long.

Significance. First report for WY.

SILENE DICHOTOMA Ehrh. (CARYOPHYLLACEAE).—USA, WY, Teton Co., Teton Valley Ranch along Gros Ventre River (T42N R115W S1 SE¼), 21 Aug 1977, *R. W. Lichvar 1291,* RM. Frequent in marshy area on rocky bank. Associates include *Helianthella uniflora* and *Prunus virginiana.* Verified by R. L. Hartman, RM, Oct 1977.

Previous knowledge. Scandinavia, central Europe to w. Siberia; introduced into N.A., spreading from Quebec to B.C., s. to NC, MO, and CA. Known in ID and MT. (Herbarium consulted: RM; published sources: Hitchcock et al., Vasc. Pls. Pacific Northwest. 1964; Fernald, Gray's Man. Bot., 8th ed. 1950; Hitchcock and Maguire, Univ. Wash. Publ. Biol. 13:1–73. 1947; Lichvar, op. cit.).

Diagnostic characters. Keys to *S. noctiflora* L. in Dorn (op. cit., p. 198) but is annual to 8 dm high; leaves lanceolate to oblanceolate, 3–8 cm long, 0.3–3.5 cm wide, the lower petioled; calyx 10–15 mm long; petals white to reddish, bifid; styles usually 3; capsule 3-celled.

Significance. First report for WY. Not spreading as of June, 1979.

EPIPACTIS GIGANTEA Dougl. ex Hook. (ORCHIDACEAE).—USA, WY, Teton Co., Gros Ventre River on Teton Valley Ranch (T42N R115W S1 SW¼), 27 Jun 1977, *R. W. Lichvar 507, 581,* RM. Common in moist, dark soil. Associates include *Carex nebraskensis, Juncus tracyi,* and *Salix boothii.*

Previous Knowledge. B.C. to Baja Calif. and most of w. U. S. to SD, OK, and central Mex. Known in ID and MT. (Herbaria consulted: COLO, RM; published sources: Correll, Native Orchids of N.A. 1950; Cronquist et al., Intermt. Fl. 1977; Lichvar, op. cit.; Dorn, op. cit.). Dorn, (op. cit., p. 1013) gives WY distribution as Big Horn Co., based on a single 1896 collection from Shell Creek (*C. L. & C. E. Moore s.n.,* RM).

Significance. New to Teton Co. The population at Shell Creek could not be located in July, 1979.—ROBERT W. LICHVAR, Wyoming Natural Heritage Program, The Nature Conservancy, 1603 Capitol Ave., No. 325, Cheyenne, WY 82001. (Accepted 19 Jul 1979.)

APONOGETON DISTACHYUS L. f. (APONOGETONACEAE).—USA, CA, San Diego Co., Kearny Mesa (32°50′N, 117°10′W), within 100 m of n. end of Kearny Mesa Rd. at s. edge of Miramar Naval Air Station and Miramar Mounds Natural Landmark, 20 Dec 1978, *J. Keeley 7269* (LOC); 22 Mar 1979, *J. Keeley 7270, 7274* (LOC), *7271, 7273* (RSA), *7272* (LAM). Rooted floating aquatic, occasional in undisturbed vernal pools, abundant in deeper pools and marshes created by a stream. Tuberous rhizomes may

allow it to survive dry periods. Flowers Dec–Apr. Verified by C. Davidson (LAM) and R. Thorne (RSA).

Previous knowledge. Native to s. Africa, commonly cultivated in parks. Reported as an escape in San Mateo Co. (Munz, Supplement to a Calif. fl. 1968). Herbaria consulted: RSA, LAM.

Significance. New plant family for S CA. In some deeper pools *A. distachyus* is an aggressive colonizer, further endangering native vernal pool flora.

STANLEYA PINNATA (Pursh) Britton (BRASSICACEAE).—USA, CA, Ventura Co., Conejo Valley (34°10′N, 118°50′W), 2.9 km n. of hwy 101 and 0.7 km w. of Westlake Blvd., ca. 350 m, 29 Apr 1979, *J. Keeley 7148–49* (LOC). Widely scattered suffrutescent shrubs forming a conspicuous part of dense undisturbed Coastal Sage Scrub with *Salvia leucophylla, Encelia californica,* and *Artemisia californica.* Only on s.-facing slopes. Verified by C. Davidson (LAM).

Previous knowledge. "Seleniferous soil, desert slopes and washes, 1000–7500 ft.; Creosote Bush Scrub to Pinyon-Juniper Wd.; Santa Rosa mts. to Cuyama V. and Inyo Co.," e. to ND, KS, and TX (Munz, A fl. of s. Calif. 1974, p. 302). Herbaria consulted: RSA, LAM. A specimen (RSA-127995) collected in 1958 in coastal sage along "coast hwy [hwy 1] near Malibu Creek" (ca. 25 m) apparently has been overlooked heretofore.

Significance. These specimens extend the distribution of *Stanleya pinnata* to the coast, to lower elevation, and to another plant community. Other shrubs with both coastal and desertic distributions include *Eriogonum fasciculatum, Euphorbia miseri,* and *Atriplex canescens.*—JON E. KEELEY, Department of Biology, Occidental College, Los Angeles, CA 90041 and STERLING C. KEELEY, Department of Biology, Whittier College, Whittier, CA 90608. (Accepted 19 Jul 1979.)

PILOSTYLES THURBERI A. Gray (RAFFLESIACEAE).—USA, NV, Nye Co., W. Frenchman Flat, s. slope Pink Holes Hill (36°44′35″N, 116°01′40″W), 22 Nov 1976, *Williams et al. 287* (NTS, RSA, CAS, US). Rare. Observed on the stems of six shrubs of *Psorothamnus polydenius* (Torr.) Rydb. on talus of sandstone-tuff at s. base of a small hill, *Atriplex canescens-Larrea tridentata* dominated vegetation, 1020 m. Parasite with 2 mm long, brownish flowers protruding from stems of host.

Previous knowledge. Known from CA (San Diego, Imperial, and Riverside cos.) and from AZ (Yuma Co.), all on *Psorothamnus emoryi* (A. Gray) Rydb.; NM and TX; n. Mex. (Herbaria consulted: UC, CAS, RSA, RENO, LV, US; published sources: Armstrong, Fremontia 5:20–22. 1977; Rowell and Blassingame, Sida 3:77–81. 1967; Rutherford, Aliso 7:263–288. 1970; Munz, A fl. of s. Calif. 1974; Kearney and Peebles, Arizona fl. 1960; Shreve and Wiggins, Veg. and fl. Sonoran Desert. 1964; Kuijt, Biol. parasitic fl. pls. 1969.)

Significance. New to Nevada. Northward disjunction of 400 km. First documentation of *Psorothamnus polydenius* as host plant. Does not appear to differ from parasites on *P. emoryi.*—MICHAEL P. WILLIAMS, E.G. & G., Inc., 130 Robin Hill Road, Goleta, CA 93017 and RICHARD C. CASTETTER, 1409 W. Picacho, Las Cruces, NM 88001. (Accepted 10 Aug 1979.)