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(Received 18 Jul 1979; revision received 9 Nov 1979; accepted 31 Dec 1979.)

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

ALLIUM GEYERI Wats. var. GEYERI (LILIACEAE).—USA, OR, Wallowa Co., along n. side lower Imnaha R. ca. 0.5–1.5 km from its juncture with the Snake R. (T4N R48E S24 NE¼ W½), 350–400 m, 30 Apr 1979, *Meinke 2266, Meinke 2271* (OSC, BLM-USFS Herbarium, Baker, OR). A discontinuous series of small colonies extending for ca. 1.0 km on basaltic shelves adjacent to the river. Associated with *Glossopetalon nevadense* var. *stipuliferum, Sedum leibergii, Phlox colubrina, Lomatium dissectum, Festuca idahoensis, Penstemon deustus,* and *Selaginella wallacei.* Most plants were in full flower.

Previous knowledge. Known from e. WA, s. and e. to n. ID. Also in n.e. NV, extending e. to SD and s. to AZ and TX. (Herbaria consulted: ID, IDF, OSC, WS, LAGO, CIC, BS; published sources: Hitchcock et al., Vasc. pl. Pac. Northw. I. 1969.) *Diagnostic characters.* Flowers not replaced by bulbils, differentiating this from var. *tenerum* M. E. Jones.

Significance. First record for OR; a disjunction of ca. 50 km westward. Var. *tenerum,* equally widespread but not known to be sympatric with the typical phase, occurs to within 40 km of the Imnaha var. *geyeri* population, along the Grande Ronde R. to the w. in the Blue Mts. This is the closest reported point between the ranges of these taxa, their distributions otherwise quite dissimilar.

MYOSOTIS LAXA Lehm. (BORAGINACEAE).—USA, OR, Wallowa Co., spring seepage, ca. 1.5 km e. of jct of Hess Rd. and USFS Rd. S393 (T5S R48E S34 NW¼ SW¼, 1310 m, 9 June 1977, *Meinke 1526* (BLM—USFS Herbarium, Baker, OR). Open coniferous forest (*Abies grandis–Pseudotsuga menziesii*) in moist soil with *Ranunculus glaberrimus, Floerkea proserpinacoides, Mimulus guttatus, Habenaria saccata, Mertensia ciliata,* and *Polemonium occidentale.* Plants were in flower and fruit, very scarce.

Previous knowledge. Reportedly circumboreal; in n.e. USA and adjacent Canada, w. to s. BC, s. in Pacific states to n.w. CA, from the Cascades to the coast; S. Amer.

(Herbaria consulted: ID, IDF, OSC, WS, LAGO, CIC, BS; published sources: Hitchcock et al., Vasc. pl. Pac. Northw. IV. 1959; Munz, A Calif. fl. 1959.) *Diagnostic characters.* Calyx strigose, hairs appressed, neither uncinate or spreading; corolla limb 2–5 mm.

Significance. First record e. of the Cascade Range in w. N. Amer., a disjunction of ca. 380 km. Certain members of this genus tend to establish as waifs in more or less weedy habitats. This species occurred on an apparently undisturbed site and, considering its circumboreal pattern of distribution, would seem to be indigenous. Additional collecting in this floristically little known area may help in substantiating this assumption.

GEUM ROSSII (R.Br.) Ser. var. TURBINATUM (Rydb.) Hitch. (ROSACEAE).—USA, OR, Baker Co., w. slopes adjacent to Willow Creek Lk., Elkhorn Ridge of the Blue Mts. (T8S R38E S17 SE¼ NW¼), 2470 m, 17 Aug 1977, *Meinke s.n.* (BLM-USFS Herbarium, Baker, OR); ca, 0.8 km e.s.e. of Willow Creek Lk., on shifting granodiorite talus, w. slope and along ridge (T8S R38E S17 SE¼ SE¼), 2550 m, 8 Aug 1979, *Meinke, Bafus, and Leary 2427* (OSC, ORE, BLM-USFS Herbarium, Baker, OR). Harsh subalpine sites with *Bupleurum americanum, Selaginella watsonii, Draba paysonii* var. *treleasii, D. densifolia, Sedum roseum, Arabis lyallii,* and *Claytonia megarhiza* var. *bellidifolia.* Populations isolated and extremely local.

Previous knowledge. Rocky Mts. from MT to NM; also in NV and AZ. Reported as disjunct in the Wallowa and Blue Mts. of n.e. OR (Herbaria consulted: ID, OSC, IDF, WS, LAGO, CIC, BS; published sources: Hitchcock et al., Vasc. pl. Pac. Northw. III. 1961.) Known from only three collections in OR, the last collection made in 1936.

Significance. Only recent collection of this species in OR. Occurred as a component of an unusual and probably undescribed plant community, reminiscent of alpine associations in the Rocky Mts. Tentatively referred to var. *turbinatum* although they appear to display consistent morphologic disparity from the bulk of the plants traditionally placed here. Hitchcock (op. cit) acknowledged that plants of n.e. OR are generally taller and more sericeous than average. He stated, however, that they do not seem significantly different from those of the Rockies. This observation was apparently based on the examination of one or two collections and without the benefit of field work. In light of this new material and field scrutiny, a reevaluation of the taxonomic status of these plants may be desirable. Further research is necessary to establish their affinities clearly.

CRYPTANTHA THOMPSONII Johnst. (BORAGINACEAE).—USA, OR, Baker Co., along Pine Lakes tr., ca. 4.0 km n.w. of Cornucopia, near the s. boundary of Eagle Cap Wilderness Area (T6S R48E S16 NW¼ SE¼), 1750 m, 23 July 1978, *Meinke 2139* and 1 Sept 1979, *Bafus 418* (OSC, BLM-USFS Herbarium, Baker, OR). Dry, loose, granitic talus, on steep s. slopes within a subalpine forest mosaic. Associate species included *Sedum lanceolatum* var. *rupicolum, Pellaea bridgesii, Aspidotis densa, Pinus albicaulis, Abies lasiocarpa, Castilleja viscidula,* and *Arenaria aculeata.* Collections from 1978 were in early flower, those from 1979 in late fruit.

Previous knowledge. Endemic to the Wenatchee Mts. of c. WA, Kittitas and Chelan cos.; especially on serpentine at middle elevations (Herbaria consulted: ID, IDF, OSC, WS, LAGO, CIC, BS; published sources: Hitchcock et al., Vasc. pl. Pac. Northw. IV. 1959.) *Diagnostic characters.* Perennial; corolla limb 4–8 mm; nutlets roughened dorsally, smooth ventrally, attachment scar open full length.

Significance. First record for OR; range extension of ca. 340 km to the s.e. This is the second endemic of the Wenatchee Mts. area recently found in the Wallowas. The first, *Sedum lanceolatum* var. *rupicolum,* is associated with *C. thompsonii* at this site and has been previously reported from the Wallowas at higher elevations. It is also said to occur, with some degree of uncertainty, from the mts. of adjacent w.c. ID (Bingham,

Ann. list rare native pls. Hells Canyon NRA, report on file, USFS. 1979). The restricted geographic distribution of *C. thompsonii* has been a factor contributing to its designation as a Candidate Threatened species (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Fed. Reg. 40 (127):27824–27924. 1975). This population is small but maintaining itself and in no apparent jeopardy.—ROBERT J. MEINKE, U.S. Dept. of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Baker, OR 97814. (Received 11 Sep 1979; accepted 31 Dec 1979.)

CHAMAEBATIA AUSTRALIS (Bdg.) Abrams (ROSACEAE).—USA, CA, San Diego Co., San Marcos Mts., 5 km n.e. of Vista, n.w. slope, 305 m (near 33°13′10″N, 117°11′15″W), 20 Apr 1978, *Armstrong s.n.* (SD 99509). Covering at least 18.5 ha of rocky San Marcos gabbro on slopes and ridges between 300–509 m, in some areas forming almost pure stands. Associated with *Tetracoccus dioicus, Cneoridium dumosum, Xylococcus bicolor, Comarostaphylis diversifolia, Adenostoma fasciculatum, Heteromeles arbutifolia,* and *Rhus integrifolia.*

Previous knowledge. Known from s. San Diego Co., including San Miguel, McGinty, Elena, Jamul, and Otay mts., Tecate Pk., and s. in Baja California to Cerro San Miguel at 1225 m. Locally common, forming dense stands with associated chaparral species. (Herbaria consulted: RSA, SD; published sources: Higgins, San Diego Soc. Nat. Hist. Occ. Pap. 8. 1949.)

Significance. First record in n. San Diego Co. and n.-most location in CA, a 62 km n.w. range extension from San Miguel and McGinty mts. Considered "rare and not endangered" (Powell, ed., Inventory rare endang. vasc. pls., Calif. Native Pl. Soc. Spec. Publ. 1. 1974). Some slopes are threatened due to clearing for avocado orchards.—WAYNE P. ARMSTRONG, Palomar College, San Marcos, CA 92069. (Received 17 Sep 1979, accepted 30 Dec 1979.)

NOTES AND NEWS

NOMENCLATURAL CHANGES IN *Ipomopsis congesta* (POLEMONIACEAE).—Regional variation in *Ipomopsis congesta* is apparent in herbarium material from throughout its range in the western United States . This is reflected historically in numerous described taxa, largely within the earlier framework of *Gilia.* A difficult complex, it involved also the *Gilia spicata* group. The problem was clarified by Constance and Rollins who, in their revision of the group (Amer. J. Bot. 23:433–440. 1936), found the means to separate *Gilia congesta* from *G. spicata,* and these from a third species *G. roseata. Gilia congesta* in this treatement included four distinctive varieties.

Cronquist (Hitchcock et al., Vasc. pls. Pac. Northw. 4:105–107. 1959) followed a similar course in his treatment of *G. congesta* for the Pacific Northwest except in certain details, and added two more varieties. He did not take up Grant's transfer of *G. congesta* to *Ipomopsis* (Grant, V., Aliso 3:361. 1956), instead placing Grant's *Ipomopsis* combinations in synonymy under *Gilia.*

Grant (op. cit.) had set up the genus *Ipomopsis* "as a working unit" in a new, more inclusive state, by his transfer of 23 related *Gilia* species to the segregate genus. The *Ipomopsis congesta* complex was represented by *I. congesta* (Hooker) V. Grant, *I. c.* subsp. *montana* (Nelson & Kennedy) V. Grant, and *I. frutescens* (Rydb.) V. Grant. I here expand *I. congesta* by making five new combinations based upon the works on *Gilia* cited above as well as my own studies. One of these combinations reduces *I. frutescens* to subspecific rank.