A NEW VARIETY OF *PENSTEMON FREMONTII* (SCROPHULARIACEAE) FROM COLORADO

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ABSTRACT

Penstemon fremontii var. **glabrescens**, a new variety from western Colorado, is described and illustrated. The var. *glabrescens* has glabrous or glabrate leaves and narrow deciduous basal leaves unlike the usually pubescent and mostly persistent basal leaves of var. *fremontii*. Habitats are likewise different and var. *glabrescens* is found only along the southern edge of the range of var. *fremontii*.

While conducting a threatened and endangered species inventory in Garfield County, Colorado, we encountered a *Penstemon* that appeared to be a minor variant of *P. fremontii* Torrey & A. Gray. We later found similar material in the Rocky Mountain Herbarium (RM) from an adjacent county. The habitats were identical and the difference from typical *P. fremontii* was the same.

Penstemon fremontii T. & G. var. glabrescens Dorn & Lichvar, var. nov. (Fig. 1)—Type: USA, Colorado, Garfield Co.: T7S R100W sect. 24 W½ NW¼ NW¼, ca. 30 km SE of Douglas Pass, 2440 m, shale slope in mountain brush, 7 Jul 1987, *Dorn 4656* (holotype, RM; isotypes, to be distributed).

Differt a var. *fremontii* foliis, praeter interdum margines et costam, glabris vel glabratis.

Perennial from creeping rootstocks. Stems 1.5–3 dm long, short-pubescent to base or nearly so. Leaves opposite, the basal oblanceolate or obovate and sometimes deciduous, transitional to the lanceolate or linear-lanceolate upper leaves, (1–)2–7 cm long, 2–12 mm wide, glabrous, or short-pubescent on midrib and margins, or sometimes the lower blades sparsely pubescent. Inflorescence short-pubescent to glabrate, not glandular. Sepals glabrous, ovate and acuminate, with narrow erose-scarious margins, 3–5 mm long. Corolla blue, 15–22 mm long, the lobes (2–)3–5 mm long, glabrous. Anthers pubescent, 1–1.5 mm long, indehiscent at base, mostly bluish with pale suture margins. Staminode bearded with yellow hairs near tip. Capsules 7–9 mm long.



Fig. 1. Penstemon fremontii var. glabrescens. Circle shows close-up of stem pubescence.

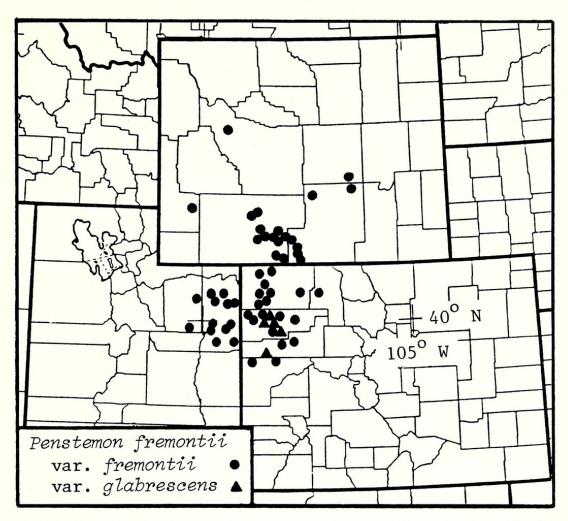


Fig. 2. Colorado, Utah, Wyoming, and parts of adjacent states showing collection locations of *Penstemon fremontii* var. *fremontii* (circles) and var. *glabrescens* (triangles) based on specimens at COLO, CS, and RM. One symbol may represent more than one collection.

PARATYPES: USA, Colorado, Garfield Co.: T8S R99W sect. 6 NE¼ SW¼, 2500 m, shale slope, 8 Jul 1987, *Lichvar 7339* (RM). Rio Blanco Co.: Fawn Creek Road, Piceance Basin, 1950 m, 6 Jul 1978, *Peterson et al. 1178b* (CS); T2N R98W sect. 17 SE¼ NW¼ NW¼, 1860 m, 10 Jun 1982, *Baker and Nauman 82-184* (CS); T3S R95W sect. 11 NE¼, 2135 m, 2 Jul 1982, *Kelley and Riefler 82-37* (CS); along Piceance Ck., 2.1 km N of Rock School, 1885 m, 20 Jun 1983, *Peterson and Rollins 83-215* (CS, RM); T2S R95W sect. 26 NE¼ SW¼, 2195 m, 3 Jun 1986, *O'Kane 2408* (COLO, RM); Piceance Creek Valley, 16 km upstream from Rock School, 18 Jun 1988, *Weber 17922* (COLO).

In var. fremontii at least the lower leaves are almost always distinctly short-hairy, but occasional individuals have leaves with a tendency toward glabrescence (e.g., Neese 14102 [RM]), the basal leaves tend to be broad and persistent, and the corolla lobes are often short and narrow. In var. glabrescens most of the leaves are

TABLE 1. SELECTED CHARACTERISTICS FOR PENSTEMON FREMONTII AND RELATED TAXA.

Species or variety	Lower stems Leaf width hairy (mm)	Leaf width (mm)	Leaves hairy	Inflorescence	Calyx length (mm)	Corolla length (mm)	Anther length (mm)
P. fremontii var. fremontii var. glabrescens	yes yes	2–18(–27)	yes midrib and margin	pubescent	2.5-6.5	(12–)14–23(–28) 14–22	(1-)1.2-1.5(-1.8) 1-1.5
P. gibbensii P. saxosorum P. scariosus	yes (no) no no	2-7(-8) 3-19 2-15(-23)	yes (no) no no	glandular glabrous glandular (glabrous)	3.5-7(-8) 3.5-8 (3-)4-9(-13)	(15–)16–18(–20) 17–25(–30) (15–)16–30(–33)	1–1.3 1–1.5 (1.3–)1.5–2.2(–2.6)

glabrous or glabrate except sometimes for the margins and midvein, the basal leaves tend to be narrow and deciduous, and the corolla lobes are often long and wide.

Variety fremontii is typically found associated with Artemisia tridentata on relatively well developed soils. Variety glabrescens is found on partly barren, south facing slopes of Green River shale with Amelanchier, Chrysothamnus, and Holodiscus on poorly developed soils. The main elevational range of the two varieties is nearly the same, about 1770 to 2500 m, but var. fremontii has been found down to 1525 m. The habitats are strikingly different, however, and var. glabrescens is found only at the southernmost edge of the range of var. fremontii (Fig. 2).

Variety glabrescens also resembles P. gibbensii Dorn but lacks the glands in the inflorescence and tends to have broader leaves. Penstemon scariosus Pennell is also similar but has glabrous stems below the inflorescence and the hairs on the anthers are generally longer and more copious and the anther sacs are longer. Penstemon saxosorum Pennell likewise has glabrous stems below the inflorescence. A comparison of selected features for these taxa is presented in Table 1.

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