

The writer believes that this species is identical with *A. glabrata* (J. Vahl) Greene f. *tomentosa* Elis. Ekman, a Greenland plant, a specimen of which has kindly been presented by Mrs. Ekman. The name *tomentosa* as given to a form of *A. glabrata* is of course quite appropriate but when applied to a species of such a genus as *Antennaria* it certainly is not. The writer has therefore, with reluctance, when raising *A. glabrata* f. *tomentosa* to specific rank, decided to abandon Mrs. Ekman's name and select another one, a procedure against which there is no international rule. As the species is widely distributed in the Hudson Strait and Hudson Bay regions, the name *hudsonica* has been chosen.

NATIONAL MUSEUM OF CANADA

A NEW PRIMULA FROM THE GRAND CANYON OF THE COLORADO

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(Plate 282)

WHEN I studied¹ the North American species of *Primula* § *Farinosae* in 1928, the most southern member of the section then known in North America was the very distinct and highly localized *P. specuicola* Rydb., of cliffs of the Colorado River and its tributaries in southeastern Utah. Additional specimens have subsequently come to hand, including excellent flowering material supplied through the late Dr. Rydberg, but the range of the species has not been extended outside of the Colorado River area of Utah.

Shortly after my publication on the group Mr. Francis Welles Hunnewell collected on the North Rim of the Grand Canyon of the Colorado in Coconino Co., Arizona, a plant with the leaves much as in *Primula specuicola*. This, quite naturally, was temporarily identified with the plant from farther up the River; but now, a careful checking of its characters shows the plant from the Grand Canyon to be a second localized species with which it is a great pleasure formally to associate the name of its discoverer:

PRIMULA (§ FARINOSAE) **Hunnewellii**, sp. nov. (tab. 282), planta *P. specuicolam* simulans; foliis spathulatis membranaceis subtus plus minusve farinosis 4–9 cm. longis 0.7–1.5 cm. latis sinuato-dentatis apice rotundatis; scapo filiformi glabro nitido 5.5–11.5 cm. alto;

¹ RHODORA, xxx. 59–77, 85–104 (1928).

involucris bracteis lineari-subulatis 2-4 mm. longis basi dilatatis vix gibbosis; floribus 3-10; pedicellis filiformibus adscendentibus vel arcuatis deinde 1.5-3 cm. longis; calycibus chartaceis plus minusve farinosis campanulatis 3-4 mm. longis 2-3.5 mm. diametro, lobis lanceolato-deltaideis 2-2.4 mm. longis minute ciliolatis; corollae tubo gracili 5-6 mm. longo limbo ca. 7 mm. diametro purpureo (?), lobis emarginatis; capsulis cylindricis 5 mm. longis valde exsertis; seminibus angulatis 0.6-0.8 mm. longis fulvescentibus rugulosis.—ARIZONA: limestone cliffs, North Rim, Grand Canyon, Coconino Co., August 19, 1928, *Francis Welles Hunnewell*, no. 10,883 (TYPE in herb. F. W. Hunnewell, duplicate in Gray Herb.).

PRIMULA HUNNEWELLII, as already stated, is nearest related to the rare *P. specuicola* Rydb., also of the Colorado Valley. From the latter it differs most strikingly in its very small calyx, only 3-4 mm. long, and its definitely exserted capsule; *P. specuicola* having the more herbaceous calyx 6-9 mm. long (FIG. 3), with more attenuate lobes and greatly exceeding the capsule. In *P. specuicola*, likewise, the involucre is better developed, up to 1 cm. long. Whether there are any essential differences in the corolla can not yet be stated. Seeds from the type collection have been shared between Mr. Hunnewell, the Harvard Botanic Garden and the Royal Botanic Garden at Edinburgh (where is found the world's greatest collection of living Primulas). Should any of these germinate it will be possible later to report upon the fresh flowers. PLATE 282 from a photograph made by Professor J. Franklin Collins and presented to RHODORA by Mr. Hunnewell, shows a single plant (FIG. 1) of *P. Hunnewellii*, $\times 1$, and beside it (FIG. 2) a fruiting calyx, $\times 3$; with a fruiting calyx of *P. specuicola* Rydb. $\times 3$ (FIG. 3) for comparison, from the type locality, Bluff City, southeastern Utah, *Eastwood*, no. 68.

GLOTTIDIUM VESICARIUM IN OKLAHOMA.—Specimens of *Glottidium vesicarium* (Jacq.) Harper were brought recently to the botany department by Dr. A. C. Shead. These plants were collected by Dr. Shead near Mannsville, Johnston County, October 8, 1933, where, according to the collector, they occur very locally, and chiefly near the highway. Johnston County lies just east of the south-central part of the state. To the writer's knowledge, this location constitutes the most north-westerly one known for the species, the previously known range being considered as from the Carolinas to Florida and west to Texas.

Being annuals, these leguminous plants elicited the usual surprise



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