

NEW NAMES AND COMBINATIONS, PRINCIPALLY IN THE ROCKY MOUNTAIN
FLORA--V

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AGROSTIS IDAHOENSIS Nash var. **BAKERI** (Rydb.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** *Agrostis bakeri* Rydb., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 36:532. 1909. Harrington (1954) followed Hitchcock (1935) in placing *A. bakeri* in synonymy under *A. borealis* Hartm. (= *A. mertensii* Trin. cf. Widen [1971]). Examination of Baker's type numbers (RM) indicates that *A. bakeri*, except for the fact that some of the florets have a very inconspicuous straight awn, belongs with *A. idahoensis*. In fact, examination of *A. idahoensis* over its range shows that awns sometimes occur but may be overlooked. If the awned form of *A. idahoensis* is recognized at all, it probably should be at the varietal level.

The *A. "borealis"* complex still needs much careful study on a world-wide basis. Collections from Roan Mountain, N.C., variously reported as *A. rupestris* Chapm. (non All.) and *A. rubra* var. *americana* Scribn. are morphologically unlike *A. borealis*, under which Hitchcock placed it, and in fact key very near *A. rupestris* in *Flora Europaea*. It may be a local endemic. The Colorado populations of *A. borealis* have a more closed panicle as in some Greenland and Kamtchatka collections, unlike the open ones of Scandinavian plants.

ARTEMISIA LACINIATA Willd. ssp. **PARRYI** (A. Gray) W. A. Weber **comb. nov.** *Artemisia parryi* A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 7:361. 1868. Hall (1923) was fascinated by the singularity of *A. parryi*, which he compared with *A. macrobotrys* Ledeb. The Alaskan plant that he referred to *A. macrobotrys* is now recognized as *A. laciniatifolia* Komarov. Hall may not have seen material of the authentic Siberian *A. laciniata* Willd. If he had, he might have found even less difference between *A. parryi* and that species. The heads of *A. laciniatifolia* have more numerous flowers (45-156) and a branch of the inflorescence tends to have only one capitulum, while in *A. parryi* and *A. laciniata* the heads are much smaller and the branches have several heads. The only qualitative difference between them seems to be the more distinctly apiculate tips of the ultimate leaf-divisions in the latter, a variable feature in *A. parryi* and not obvious unless one compares the two types directly.

The habitat of *A. parryi* has never been mentioned in the literature or on herbarium labels. In the Creede area, where Belle K. Stewart collected it several times at "Dry Gulch, near Wason,

9,000-10,000 ft. alt." it forms spreading mats from thick ropy rhizomes crowned with numerous rosettes of deep green, almost glabrous leaves, among broken rocks and cobbles in the bottom of a narrow, dry streambed in the mouth of a ravine at the junction of the river valley and the mountain slopes. This is an unusual habitat for an Colorado Artemisia, but precisely the habitat in which I collected A. laciniata several times in the Chuya River drainage in southern Siberia.

Rather than being a southern isolated offshoot of the Alaskan A. laciniatifomis (Hall's macrobotrys), the Colorado plant represents a much wider disjunction involving the more remotely distributed A. laciniata of northeastern and Middle Asia. However, this is not surprising, since the pattern of Rocky Mountain-Asiatic disjunction is already well established (see also Chondrophylla nutans). In fact, the western North American Artemisia frigida is also a very common plant in the Russian Altai.

ATRIPLEX BRANDEGEI (A. Gray) Collotzi ex W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Grayia brandegei A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 11:101. 1876.

ATRIPLEX GRAYI Collotzi ex W. A. Weber, **nom. nov.** Chenopodium ? spinosum Hook., Fl. Bor. Am. 2:127. 1840; Grayia spinosa (Hook.) Moq. in DC., Prodr. 13. II. 119. 1840, non Atriplex spinosum D. Dietr., Synopsis Plantarum 5:536. 1852.

Collotzi (1966) developed compelling arguments for including Grayia within the genus Atriplex, but unfortunately his work was never published.

CHONDROPHYLLA AQUATICA (L.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Gentiana aquatica L., Sp. Pl. 1:229. 1753. This is, in fact, an earlier name for the Colorado plant that was called Gentiana fremontii Torr. (see discussion in the paper following in this issue).

CHONDROPHYLLA NUTANS (Bunge) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Gentiana nutans Bunge, Fl. Altaica 1:244. 1829. For discussion of this species and its Colorado occurrence, see the paper following in this issue.

CYLACTIS ARCTICUS (L.) Raf. ex Jackson ssp. ACAULIS (Michx.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Rubus acaulis Michx., Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1:298. 1803.

CYLACTIS PUBESCENS (Raf.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Rubus pubescens Raf., Med. Rep. iii, 2, p. 333. 1811.

EUTREMA EDWARDSII R. Br. ssp. PENLANDII (Rollins) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Eutrema penlandii Rollins, Contrib. Gray Herb. 171:51. 1950.

MINUOPSIS W. A. Weber, **genus nov.** Based on Minuartia Sectio Pungentes Mattfeld, Bot. Jahrb. 57, Beibl. 126:28. 1921. Type species: Minuopsis nuttallii (Pax) W. A. Weber.

MINUOPSIS NUTTALLII (Pax) W. A. Weber, based on Arenaria nuttallii Pax, Bot. Jahrb. 18:30, in obs. 1893.

Arenaria pungens Nutt., in T. & G., Fl. N. Am. 1:179. 1838, non Clemente in Lagasca, Gen. et Spec. Plant. p. 15. 1838.

Minuartia nuttallii (Pax) Briquet, Ann. Conserv. Jard. Bot. Geneve XIII-XIV:385. 1911.

Alsinopsis occidentalis Heller, Muhlenbergia 8:96. 1912.

Minuartia pungens (Nutt.) Mattfeld, Bot. Jahrb. 57, Beibl. 126::28. 1921.

MUTTALLIA ARGILLOSA (Darlington) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Mentzelia argillosa Darlington, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 21:153. 1934.

POCILLA BILOBA (L.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Veronica biloba L., Mantissa Pl. 2:172. 1771. The genus Pocilla (Dum.) Fourr. includes annuals with single axillary flowers and is cytologically distinct from Veronica by having the basic chromosome number of 7.

SERIPHIDIUM VASEYANUM (Rydb.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Artemisia vaseyana Rydb., N. Amer. Flora 34(3):283. 1916.

TITHYMALUS SPATHULATUS (Lam.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Euphorbia spathulata Lam., Encycl. 2:428. 1788.

URTICA GRACILIS Ait. ssp. **HOLOSERICEA** (Nutt.) W. A. Weber, **comb. nov.** Urtica holosericea Nutt., J. Acad. Phila. II, 1:183. 1848.

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