

## BRIEFER ARTICLES.

### REVISION OF LILÆOPSIS.

*Crantzia* Nutt. Gen. 1: 178. 1818; not of Scopoli (1777) and others.

*Lilæopsis* Greene, Pittonia 2: 192. 1891.

The genus long known as *Crantzia* of Nuttall, and recently renamed *Lilæopsis* by Greene under the rule of homonyms, has such a characteristic habit that all of its forms have been merged into a single species, although earlier botanists proposed several. An examination of abundant material from different regions reveals several distinct types with well defined geographical areas. The following North American species seem to be worthy of recognition.

\* *Fruit with lateral ribs prominently corky thickened, much more conspicuous than the dorsal ones which are not at all corky.*

1. LILÆOPSIS LINEATA (Michx.) Greene,  
Pittonia 2: 192. 1891.

*Hydrocotyle lineata* Michx. Fl. Bor. Amer.  
1: 162. 1803.

*Crantzia lineata* Nutt. Gen. 1: 178. 1818.

The Kew Index refers *Hydrocotyle Chinensis* L. to this species, which, if true, would require the use of the specific name *Chinensis*.

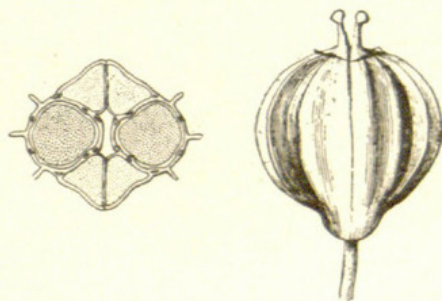


FIG. 1.

Fruit and fruit section of *L. lineata*

Leaves short, 2 to 5<sup>cm</sup> long, linear spatulate: peduncles longer than the leaves, 3 to 7<sup>cm</sup> long.—Along the Atlantic and Gulf coasts from Massachusetts to Mississippi.

Specimens examined.—MASSACHUSETTS, Wareham (*G. G. Kennedy*, July 8, 1890): CONNECTICUT, New Haven (*Dana*; also *C. Wright*, 1884): RHODE ISLAND, Providence (*S. T. Olney*, July 22, 1845): NEW JERSEY (*T. Nuttall*, with no locality): VIRGINIA, Colonial Beach (*F. V. Coville*, July 6, 1890): FLORIDA (*Dr. Chapman*, with no locality); shore of St. John's river near Jacksonville (*A. H. Curtiss*, 993; 4341, May 9, 1893; and 4915, June 19, 1894; also *Dr. J. Torrey*); Tampa (*Dr. A. P. Garber*, May 1876.)

1897]



2. *Lilæopsis occidentalis*, sp. nov.

Leaves elongated linear, narrowing above, 3 to 18<sup>cm</sup> long: peduncles much shorter than the leaves, 2 to 4<sup>cm</sup> long.—Coast region of Oregon, Washington, and Vancouver island.

Specimens examined.—OREGON, salt marshes of Tillamook bay (*Thos. Howell*, July 11, 1882; *L. F. Henderson* 403, July 14, 1882);

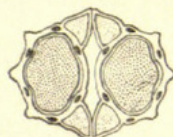
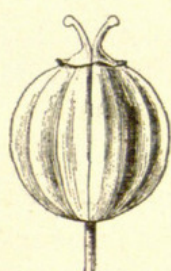


FIG. 2.

Fruit and fruit section of  
*L. occidentalis*.

Light House point, four miles above Astoria (*Thos. Meehan*, August 1883); wet places on coast of Yaquina bay (*Elihu Hall* 205, September, 1871); WASHINGTON, on springy, gravelly shore of Lake Washington, King county (*W. N. Suksdorf* 972, August 4, 1890); Seattle (*C. V. Piper* 642, June 20, 1889); Puget sound (*Wilkes Expedition*): VAN-

COUVER ISLAND, near Como (*James Macoun*, July 1, 1893); Chase river (*James Macoun*, June 3, 1887).

This species was referred by Dr. Torrey, in the *Report of the Wilkes Expedition* 17: 313, to *Crantzia attenuata*, a species known only from eastern South America. From the meager description of the latter species, as well as the great geographical separation, we have no hesitation in keeping the two forms apart.

**\*\*Fruit with all the ribs corky thickened, the laterals more prominent: peduncles much shorter than the leaves.**

3. *Lilæopsis Carolinensis*, sp. nov.

Leaves very narrow and elongated below, broadening into a spatulate or oblong blade, 5 to 25<sup>cm</sup> long by 4 to 15<sup>mm</sup> wide: peduncles very short, 1 to 1.5<sup>cm</sup> long: dorsal ribs sharply acute.—Eastern North Carolina (*G. McCarthy*, 1884).

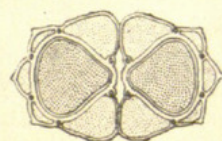
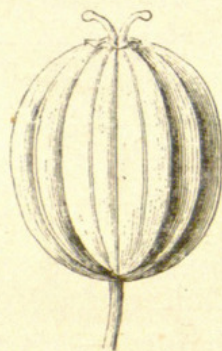


FIG. 3.

Fruit and fruit section of  
*L. Carolinensis*.

4. *LILÆOPSIS SCHAFFNERIANA* (Schlecht.) Coulter & Rose.

*Crantzia Schaffneriana* Schlecht.  
Linnæa 26: 370. 1853.

Leaves when growing in drier places almost filiform and short (6<sup>cm</sup> long), when growing in water elongated linear, 2.25 to 30<sup>cm</sup> long: peduncles very short: fruit oblong, the dorsal ribs obtuse.—Southern Arizona and southward through Mexico to Chili.



Specimens examined.—ARIZONA, Santa Cruz valley near Tucson (*C. G. Pringle*, May 19, 1881); springs in Huachuca mountains (*J. G. Lemmon* 3, August, 1882): MEXICO, chiefly in the region of San Luis Potosi (*J. G. Schaffner* 1, 1876; also *C. C. Parry* and *Edward Palmer* 287, 1878): CHILI, southern part of Province Concepcion (*R. A. Philippi*).

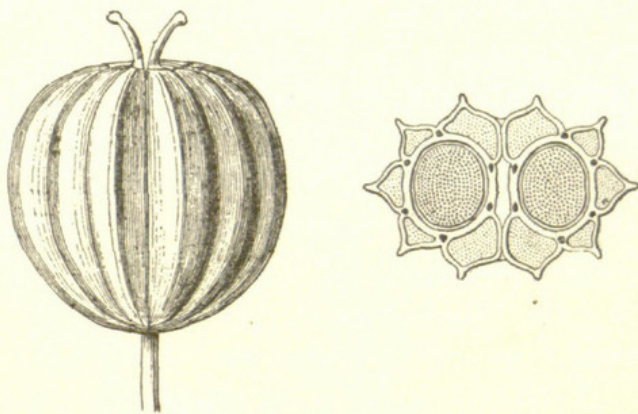


FIG. 4.

Fruit and fruit section of *L. Schaffneriana*.

The forms from the Australian region and from Brazil, which have been referred to *Crantzia lineata*, are probably two distinct species different from those described above. From the imperfect material examined and the meager descriptions it is evident, at least, that they cannot be *Lilæopsis lineata*.—JOHN M. COULTER, *University of Chicago*, and J. N. ROSE, *Washington, D. C.*

## A NEGLECTED NORTH AMERICAN EUPHORBIA.

(WITH PLATE III)

It is with considerable hesitation that the writer ventures to describe another species in this large and complicated genus, the specific limitations in which, so far as our American representatives are concerned, are so very imperfectly understood. The particular form in question, however, stands out so sharply from its near relatives that one seems entirely justified in treating it as a distinct species. The plant was noticed several years ago growing upon dry waste soil about Ithaca, N. Y. Not far distant were specimens of both *E. maculata* and *E. nutans*, from which it differed so greatly in appearance that a more careful study was made of it during each succeeding summer, the final result being that other characters were found to support this difference in general appearance, which are noted in the following description.

The history of the American species of the section ANISOPHYLLUM has been very much involved since the earliest times, principally because the early botanists did not understand the value of the fruit and seed characters used so much at present. The types of the older species are therefore exceptionally vague.



Coulter, John Merle and Rose, J. N. 1897. "Revision of Lilæopsis." *Botanical gazette* 24(1), 47–49. <https://doi.org/10.1086/327551>.

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