

than the filaments: pistillate flowers usually 2 together, sessile in an involucre of several acute pubescent bracts; sepals ovate or elliptic, 1.5–2 mm. long, obtuse, shorter than the campanulate hypanthium: drupe globular, 9–12 mm. in diameter, very fleshy, black under a bloom: stone oval or nearly so, 8–10 mm. long, with prominent rounded ribs.

Pineland swamps, Apalachicola River delta, Fla. The type specimens, in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden were collected by the writer in a swamp north of Port St. Joe, Florida, April 24, 1924, 11233 for flowers, and in swamps near Port St. Joe, November 27, 1923, 10995 for fruit.

The habit, an intricately branched stem with numerous branchlets, and the myriad globular drupes distinguish *Nyssa ursina* from *N. biflora*. In addition the small coriaceous narrow leaf-blades are not duplicated in any of our other species.

The specific name refers to the fact that the bears eat large quantities of the fruit in the fall and winter seasons.

A NEW CHAMAESYCE FROM FLORIDA

JOHN K. SMALL

The oölite limestone of tropical Florida—both the Miami and the Key West—harbors several endemic spurges of the genus *Chamaesyce*. Some, in habit resemble small kinds of thyme clinging closely to the rocks, others are merely diffuse, and still others are broom-like. All these kinds rejoice in the pinelands and shun the hammocks. It seems necessary to add another species, related to *Chamaesyce brachypoda*, to the endemic flora of the Everglade Keys.

Chamaesyce Mosieri Small sp. nov. Plant with several prostrate wiry, dark, partly shining stems or branches from the top of a woody perennial root, the branchlets wiry, villous-hirsutulous, leafy, irregular: leaves opposite; blades orbicular-reniform to ovate, 4–8 mm. long, acute or obtuse, entire, loosely pubescent, rounded or subcordate at the base; petioles purple or black-purple, pubescent: involucre axillary, campanulate, about 1 mm. long, sparingly pubescent, purple; glands transversely elliptic, about 0.4 mm. wide; appendages variable, some larger than the gland, others smaller, red or deep-pink, sometimes lobed: capsule about 1.5 mm. long, very broad, sparingly pubescent, the angles rather blunt when dry: seed ovoid, about 1 mm. long, the faces only slightly uneven.

Pinelands, Everglade Keys, Fla.—All year.

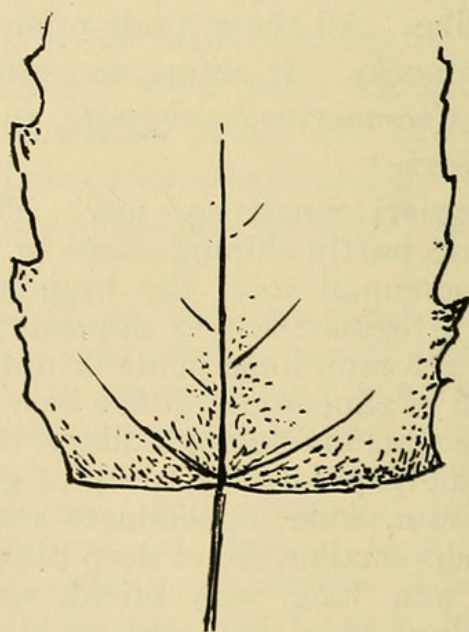
The above species differs from *C. brachypoda* in being a perennial with several wiry stems or branches radiating from the top of the root. It lacks the congested branchlets of its relative, the leaf-blades are more cordate and the capsule sparingly short-hairy. The type specimen, in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden, was collected in pinelands about the Brogdon hammock near Cutler, Florida, June 19, 1913, by J. K. Small and C. A. Mosier, 6347.

A NEW OAK FROM THE GREEN RIVER EOCENE

T. D. A. COCKERELL

Several years ago, at station I on the Ute trail, in the Roan Mountains of Colorado, I obtained a very striking and unique fossil leaf which has been permitted to remain too long undescribed. It appears black on the grey shale and shows the base and petiole but lacks the apex. It certainly seems to be a *Quercus*, distinct from any yet described.

Quercus utensis n. sp. Leaf with a slender petiole, which is 41 mm. long (style of the living Asiatic *Q. serrata* Thunberg); blade broad, broadly and abruptly truncate at base, the basal truncation 35 mm. across, not symmetrical, 20 mm. being on one



Quercus utensis



Small, John Kunkel. 1927. "A NEW CHAMAESYCE FROM FLORIDA." *Torreyana* 27(5), 93–94.

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