

PROCEEDINGS
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NEW PLANTS OF THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST.

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The activities of field botanists in the Pacific Northwest continue to reveal interesting additions to the recorded flora. The species here described are among the most noteworthy. Especially interesting are the new species of *Vaccinium* and *Mertensia*. The types are in the possession of the writer.

***Epilobium cinerascens*, n. sp.**

Perennial, erect, 60-120 cm. high, covered throughout with fine whitish spreading rather dense pubescence, not at all glandular; leaves sessile, lanceolate, acute, broadest at base, prominently denticulate, the larger 3-7 cm. long; flowers purple, 7-9 mm. long; pedicels and ovoid buds erect; calyx-lobes lanceolate, acute, 4 mm. long; petals obcordate; stigma clavate; pods 3-4 cm. long and pedicels 1 cm. long; seeds three times as long as broad, about 1 mm. long, .3 mm. broad, minutely tuberculate, not at all hyaline; coma white.

Specimens have been examined as follows:

Washington: Spokane, *Piper* No. 2269; Lake Kalispel, *Kreager* July 30, 1902; Bingen, *Suksdorf* Nos. 2748, 2749.

Oregon: Milwaukee, *Piper* No. 5049; Sutherlin, Douglas County, *Peck* No. 7817 (type).

This species is intermediate between *E. franciscanum* Barbey and *E. holosericeum* Trelease. It differs from *E. franciscanum*, to which it has been referred, in its dense fine pubescence, sessile leaves and more slender seeds. *E. franciscanum* seems to be purely a seacoast species and has been collected as far north as Seal Rock near Newport, Oregon, *Peck* No. 4398.

***Vaccinium coccineum*, n. sp.**

Shrub 1-1.5 m. high, the branchlets slightly angled; leaves thin-membranaceous, bright green on both sides, translucent, loosely reticulate-veined, mostly obovate, acute or acutish, 2-3 cm. long, short-petioled, closely serrulate, glabrous except for minute puberulence on the veins

above, sparse delicate glandular hairs on the veins beneath and a similar hair tipping each serration; calyx limb obscurely lobed; berries solitary, depressed-globose, smooth, bright red, 6-8 mm. in diameter, the pedicels stout, somewhat clavate, about 5 mm. long; seeds smooth, somewhat trigonous.

Steve Peak, Josephine County, Oregon, on sandy slopes and ridges 5,200 feet altitude, August 24, 1917, *M. W. Gorman* No. 4180. "Fruit red of excellent flavor both raw and cooked." This interesting species apparently bears a similar relation to *V. macrophyllum* (Hook.) Piper [*V. membranaceum* Dougl.] as does *V. parvifolium* Smith to *V. ovalifolium* Smith.

***Mertensia bella*, n. sp.**

Perennial, tuberous; stems very slender, glabrous below, very sparsely appressed pubescent above, simple below the inflorescence, 40 cm. high, solitary (?) from a dark globose tuber about 2 cm. in diameter; leaves ovate or the upper lance-ovate, acute, green, very thin, minutely appressed-hispidulous above, glabrous beneath, the blade 2.5-3.5 cm. long, all with petioles, those of the lower leaves 1-2 cm. long; peduncles 6-10 cm. long, one in each upper axil; flowers in cymes, often subumbellate, some solitary in the forks of the branches; pedicels slender, appressed-hispidulous, 6-10 mm. long, some at least pendent in fruit; calyx-lobes oblong-lanceolate, acute, appressed puberulent, 2-3 mm. long; corolla blue, open campanulate, 5-6 mm. long, the acutish lobes about one-third as long as the tube; stamens half as long as the corolla, the slender filaments as long as the anthers; style included, half as long as the corolla; nutlets whitish, rugose.

Horse Pasture Mountain, 10 miles southwest of McKenzie Bridge, Lane County, Oregon, July 2, 1914, *M. E. Peck* No. 5811.

A remarkably distinct species not closely related to any other described and constituting a new section to the genus.

***Castilleja indecora*, n. sp.**

Perennial apparently from rootstocks; stems slender, erect or usually decumbent at base, sparsely pilose, 10-15 cm. high; leaves all entire, lanceolate, sessile, broadest at base, attenuate-acuminate, sparsely pubescent on both sides, 2-3 cm. long; bracts broader, mostly yellowish at tip, each with a pair of narrow linear lobes; spikes dense, 2-5 cm. long, yellowish; calyx pilose, 12-16 mm. long, more deeply cleft before than behind, the two lobes shallowly emarginate at tip; corolla yellowish, minutely puberulent, at length 2 cm. long; galea 5-6 mm. long, straight except the slightly hooked apiculate tip; barely extruded; lip about 2 mm. long, the teeth somewhat fleshy, oblong-ovate, acutish; anthers sparsely pilose; stigma capitate, entire, extruded; capsule brown, ellipsoidal, apiculate; seeds with loose cellular reticulated coat.

Wallowa Mts., Wallowa County, Oregon, 8,000 feet altitude, 10 miles north of Cornucopia, September 8, 1915, *M. E. Peck* No. 4282.

Grindelia andersonii, n. sp.

Perennial, glabrous except for a very sparse pubescence especially in the inflorescence, gummy only on the heads; stems erect, 30–50 cm. high; basal leaves not seen but described as “growing in close rosette out of which the flowering stems arise”; cauline leaves numerous especially toward the top, alternate or a few opposite, linear to narrowly spatulate, entire, acute, attenuate to the base, 4–10 cm. long; heads solitary or several in a loose cyme, all peduncled, each 1.5–2 cm. broad; tegules in several series, somewhat gummy, lanceolate, broadest at base, attenuate acuminate, the outermost linear and foliaceous; rays about 30, deep yellow, 15–20 mm. long; pappus bristles two, corneous, whitish, minutely serrulate, straight or curved, shorter than the florets.

Saanich Arm, Vancouver Island, July 5, 1917, *J. R. Anderson*, “growing at the mouth of a stream with *Glaux maritima* on tidal flats submerged at high water.”

A very remarkable species especially in its foliage. It might be considered an abnormal form if it did not occur in abundance where collected.

Hoorebekia (§*Pyrrocoma*) **curvata**, n. sp.

Underground parts not seen; stems slender, curved and apparently subdecumbent, sparsely pilose, 45 cm. long, simple to the inflorescence; leaves membranous, narrowly lanceolate, cuspidately acute, sparsely pilose on each surface, remotely ciliate with short stout hairs from a white indurated margin, the lower 10–15 cm. long narrowed at base and short petiolate, the cauline much shorter, sessile and gradually reduced upward; inflorescence thinly tomentose of 7 to 12 long-peduncled heads; involucre broadly campanulate, 5–7 mm. high; tegules plane, broadly linear, cuspidate-acute, chartaceous except the green tips, sparsely pilose on the back and densely ciliate with white hairs, loosely imbricate in about three ranks; receptacle with about 6 concentric sets of subulate-triangular flat papillae; rays few, slender, 6–7 mm. long; tubular corollas 5 mm. long; pappus copious, sordid; akenes densely appressed pubescent, the terminal hairs longer and forming a dense circlet.

Klamath Falls, Oregon, *M. E. Peck* No. 7492, August 28, 1916. A peculiar species not closely related to any thus far described, but nearest *Aplopappus lanceolatus* (Hook.) Torr. & Gray.



Piper, Charles V. 1918. "New plants of the Pacific Northwest." *Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington* 31, 75–77.

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