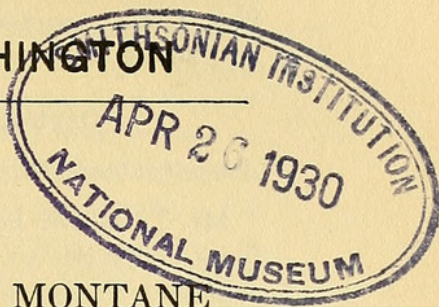


PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON



NEW NAMES FOR SOME WESTERN MONTANE
PLANTS.

BY WILLIAM A. DAYTON.

In the course of study of the range flora of the western National Forests the following new binomials have been found necessary. Mr. Tidestrom has given me permission to include here certain new combinations which should be attributed to him.

Hookera lemmonae (S. Wats.) Tidestrom, comb. nov.

Brodiaea lemmonae S. Wats., Proc. Amer. Acad. 20: 376. 1885.

Triteleia lemmonae (S. Wats.) Greene, Proc. Calif. Acad. 2: 141. 1886.

Sedum watsoni (Britton) Tidestrom, comb. nov.

Gormania watsoni Britton, ex Britt. & Rose, Bull. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 3: 29. 1903.

Cotyledon oregonensis S. Wats., Proc. Amer. Acad. Sci. 14: 292. 1879.

Not *Sedum oreganum* Nutt., ex Torr. & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 559. 1840.

Prunus crenulata (Greene) Tidestrom, comb. nov.

Cerasus crenulata Greene, Proc. Biol. Soc. Wash. 18: 56. 1905. (Not to be confused with the Japanese *P. crenata* Koehne.)

This New Mexico-Arizonan ally of *Prunus emarginata* (Dougl.) Walp. and *P. prunifolia* (Greene) Shafer seems to be a sufficiently well-marked species, with glabrous (or nearly so) herbage; narrow leaves evenly crenulate, never emarginate but acute or obtuse, and of a lance—or elliptic—oblong type (never obovate or oblanceolate); and small bright red drupes 8 mm. thick or less.

Lotus nummulus, nom. nov.

Hosackia rigida nummularia M. E. Jones, Proc. Calif. Acad. Sci., 2d ser., 5: 633. 1895.

Anisolotus nummularius (M. E. Jones) Woot. & Standl., Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 16: 135. 1913.

Lotus nummularius Tidestrom, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 25: 303. 1925.
Not *Lotus nummularius* Reichenb. ex Steud. Nom. Bot. 2: 74. 1841.
2d ed.

***Oxytropis besseyi* (Rydb.) Tidestrom, comb. nov.**

Aragallus besseyi Rydb., Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 1: 250. 1900.

Mr. Tidestrom has frequently used the name *Oxytropis besseyi* in identifying Forest Service range plant material but, so far as I can ascertain, the combination has never been published. Dr. C. Dwight Marsh has also used the name in print (see U. S. Dept. Agr. bulletins no. 575 (pub. 1918) and no. 1245 (pub. 1924)) but no synonymy is given and neither the description nor colored figure there given seem to me at all definitive of this particular species; it would seem, therefore, that the combination has not been validly published by Marsh. Dr. Marsh categorically dismisses this species from the rank of locoweeds. All our National Forest material shows bluish or purplish flowers; Dr. Marsh's plate has the flowers of a distinctly reddish hue.

***Oxytropis macounii* (Greene), comb. nov.**

Oxytropis campestris spicata Hook., Fl. Bor. Amer. 1: 147. 1830.
Aragallus spicatus (Hook.) Rydb., Mem. N. Y. Bot. Gard. 1: 251. 1900.
? *Oxytropis spicata* (Hook.) Pammel, Man. Pois. Plants 2: 569. 1911.
Oxytropis spicata (Hook.) Standl., Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 22: 373. 1921.
Not *O. spicata* (Pall.) Olga & Boris Fedtsch., Consp. Fl. Turkestan 2: 188.
1909, based on *Astragalus spicatus* Pall., Reise durch Verschied.
Prov. Russ. Reichs 2: 742 (app. 118, t. w.) 1776.
Aragallus macounii Greene, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 18: 16. 1905.
Argallus cervinus Greene, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 18: 16. 1905.

***Thurberia triloba* (DC.) Tidestrom, comb. nov.**

Ingenhouzia triloba DC., Prodr. 1: 474. 1824.
Thurberia thespesioides A. Gray, Mem. Amer. Acad., new ser., 5: 308.
1855.

It is obvious that DeCandolle's malvaceous genus *Ingenhouzia* (*loc. cit.*) is a homonym, about a dozen genera of that name (or else of but slight variations in spelling) having been proposed. It would be a pity if the celebrated Johannes Ingenhousz (1730-1779), who was, with de Saussure, the founder of the science of plant nutrition and who was the first to demonstrate that carbon, the most abundant constituent of vegetable tissue, originates from the CO₂ of the atmosphere, were deprived of being the eponym of a plant genus. The writer trusts that the oldest of these names, Dennstaedt's *Ingenhoussia* (1818), may yet prove a tenable generic name, although the Index Kewensis refers it to *Vitis*; apparently the only Washington copy of the work where this name was published, "Schlüssel zum Hortus Indicus Malabaricus," owned by the Library of Congress, is, I am informed, lost.

That DeCandolle's *Ingenhouzia* and Gray's *Thurberia* are synonyms seems also to be very clear. In the foreword to his "Calques des dessins de la flore du Mexique, de Moçino et Sessé," 1874, Alphonse DeCandolle notes: "M. Asa Gray, en parcourant nos dessins, a reconnu dans le genre *Ingenhouzia* DC. celui qu'il a publié lui-même plus tard, sous le nom de *Thurberia*," and again, in the index under *Ingenhouzia*, he has this notation: "Ce genre, fondé sur la t. 101 des *Icones florae mexicanae*, a été reconnu par M. Asa Gray, a Genève, en 1869, pour être son *Thurberia*, et l'espèce pour son *Th. thespesioides*, dont il a donné une excellente figure dans ses *Plantae Thurberianae*, t. 6. L'identité est si évidente qu'il a paru inutile de calquer le dessin. Le nom générique *Ingenhouzia* subsiste, étant le plus ancien."

Conanthus xylopodus (Woot. & Standl.) Tidestrom, comb. nov.

Marilaunidium xylopodum Woot. & Standl., Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 16: 162. 1913.



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Proceedings of the Biological Society of Washington 40, 119–121.

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