A NEW SPECIES OF COGSWELLIA

Cogswellia minima, n. sp.

Plants acaulescent, 1–3.5 cm. high, glabrous or scabrous-puberulent; leaves narrowly oblong in general outline, excluding the petiole, 0.5–2.5 cm. long, about 1 cm. broad, simply pinnate with 4–6 pairs of acute, distinct, entire leaflets, 2–10 mm. long, 1–1.5 mm. broad, petiole 1–6 mm. long; peduncles equalling or slightly exceeding the leaves, 1–3.5 cm. long, umbels few-rayed, rays unequal, 3–10 mm. long, pedicels 1–2 mm. long, involucre usually absent, rarely one bract present, involucel subdimidiate, of several more or less distinct, narrow, acute, foliaceous, somewhat scarious-margined bracts, shorter than the yellow flowers; fruit glabrous, oblong in general outline, 4–7 mm. long, 3–4 mm. broad, lateral wings well-developed, dorsal surface prominently ribbed, oil tubes more or less obsolete, strengthening cells present at the base of the wings.

Type specimen: Mathias 670, near the hotel, dry slopes bordering Bryce Canyon, Utah, 8600 ft. alt., 18 July 1929 (type in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium).

Distribution: known only from the type locality and the Panguitch Plateau above Cedar Breaks, southwestern Utah.

1 Issued November 15, 1932.

2 Cogswellia minima Mathias, nov. sp.—Planta acaulis, 1–3.5 cm. alta, glabra vel scabro-puberula; folis anguste oblongis, petiolis excludentibus, 0.5–2.5 cm. longis, circiter 1 cm. latis, simpliciter pinnatis, foliolis oppositis, 8–12, acutis, distinctis, integris, 2–10 mm. longis, 1–1.5 mm. latis; petiolis 1–6 mm. longis; pedunculis foliis aequalibus vel longioribus, 1–3.5 cm. longis, umbellis pauciradiatis, radis inaequalibus, 3–10 mm. longis, pedicellis 1–2 mm. longis; involucro plerumque nullo; involucellis subdimidiatis, bracteis pluribus, plus minusve distinctis, angustis, acutis, foliaceis, marginibus subscariosis; floribus flavis brevieribus; fructibus glabris, oblongis, 4–7 mm. longis, 3–4 mm. latis, alis lateralisibus conspicuis, jugis dorsalisibus prominentibus, vittis plus minusve obsoletis, cellis firmantibus ad basem alarum.—Mathias 670, near the hotel, dry slopes bordering Bryce Canyon, Utah, 8600 ft. alt., 18 July, 1929 (type in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium).

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**DOI:** https://doi.org/10.2307/2394131  
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