

PROCEEDINGS
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NEW PACIFIC COAST PLANTS.

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The following species of plants are described partly from recently collected specimens and partly from material that has accumulated in the National Herbarium. Most of them belong to highly critical genera. The most noteworthy perhaps is the new *Cryptantha*, the second American species with perennial woody stems.

***Sidalcea nelsoniana*, n. sp.**

Perennial 60–90 cm. high, the stems up to the inflorescence glabrous or bearing a few more or less retrorse mostly simple short hairs; leaf-blades orbicular in outline, glabrous above, sparsely hirsutulous beneath, 5–10 cm. broad, the lower ones 7-lobed, the lobes incisely dentate with 3–5 obtuse teeth, the upper leaves increasingly deeply cleft, the uppermost divided to the base into linear entire or more or less toothed segments; lower petioles 2–4 times as long as the blade, glabrous to sparsely hirsute; stipules lanceolate, acute; racemes dense, erect, paniced; bracts linear; pedicels shorter than the calyx, densely stellate-puberulent; calyx sparsely and minutely stellate-puberulent, at length loosely reticulate-veined, the broadly triangular acute lobes little longer than the tube; petals rose-colored, emarginate at apex, about 1 cm. long; staminal column retrorsely pubescent; carpels nearly smooth, not reticulate, minutely and sparsely puberulent.

Allied to *S. campestris* Greene and *S. oregana* (Nutt.) Gray. From the former it is easily separated by the smaller rose-colored corollas, the shorter almost glabrous calyx-lobes, and the nearly smooth carpels; and from the latter by the simple pubescence, shorter calyx-lobes, and smaller flowers. The species is apparently restricted to the Willamette Valley of Oregon, where it was collected by *Thos. Howell* in June, 1880, and recently by *Prof. J. C. Nelson* as follows: Salem, No. 2233, July 17, 1918 (type), and No. 650, June 5, 1916; Eugene, No. 332, July 14, 1915; Independence, No. 2270, June 22, 1918.

***Cryptantha suffruticosa*, n. sp.**

Perennial, the stout stem woody, much branched above the base, the branches erect, about 30 cm. high; stems setose, or above partly strigose; leaves numerous, sessile, narrowly lanceolate, acute, pustulate-setose above, setose and strigose beneath, 2–4 cm. long; racemes rather dense, simple, erect, a few of the flowers bracteate, 5–10 cm. long; pedicels mostly shorter than the calyx; calyx deciduous with the pedicel when ripe, the lobes lanceolate, acute, erect, glabrous above, densely setose beneath with both coarse and fine hairs, 3 mm. long; corolla tubular-campanulate, 2 mm. long; nutlets ovate-triangular in outline, obtuse, 1.5 mm. long, pale brown, narrowly wing-margined, the back armed with about 40 evenly-scattered pale papillae, the ventral side dull, glabrous, the groove open its entire length and gradually widening toward the base.

Camp Muchacho in the southwestern part of the Colorado Desert, San Diego County, Calif., *C. R. Orcutt*, No. 2070, Sept. 20, 1890. Type in the U. S. National Herbarium, sheet No. 201,311.

Closely allied to *C. racemosa* (*Wats.*) *Greene* but readily distinguished by the larger leaves, coarser pubescence, simple racemes, shorter pedicels, larger calyx and larger broader-margined nutlets.

***Stachys caurina*, n. sp.**

Perennial, 60–100 cm. high, 4-angled, glabrous, except the angles, which are sparsely armed with short retrorse pustulate bristles; leaves thin, oblong-ovate, acute, rounded or truncate at base, dentate scarcely crenate, sparsely appressed pubescent on both sides, 10 cm. long, 4–5 cm. wide; petioles loosely hirsute, half as long as the blades; inflorescence loose, the flowers in verticils of four; lower bract leaflike, sessile, dentate, the upper much reduced and subentire; calyx broadly funnel-form, loosely villous, 10 mm. long, the teeth subequal, half as long as the tube, narrowly triangular and twice as long as broad, sharply acute, each tipped with a long spine one-fourth to one-third as long as the lobes; corolla purple, nearly glabrous, 25 mm. long, the lower lip considerably longer than the upper.

Olympic Mts., Clallam County, Wash., July, 1900, *A. D. E. Elmer*, No. 2543. Type sheet No. 401,868 in U. S. National Herbarium. The long narrow teeth of the calyx readily separate this species from *S. ciliata* *Dougl.*

***Stachys confertiflora*, n. sp.**

Perennial, 60–90 cm. high; stems erect, 4-angled and thickly retrorse prickly on the angles, otherwise glabrous; petioles retrorsely pubescent, less than half as long as the blades, mostly more than half as long as the internodes; blades oblong-ovate, cordate or subcordate, rather obtuse, coarsely crenate-dentate, sparsely hirsute on both surfaces especially on the veins, more so beneath, 8–12 cm. long, half as wide; spike dense 4–5 cm. long, of 7–9 close whorls of flowers, densely viscid-puberulent throughout, not at all hirsute; bracts ovate, small, half as long as the calyx; calyx

densely viscid-puberulent, striately many-nerved, 7–8 mm. long, the short broadly triangular subequal slightly spreading teeth each tipped with a short spine; corolla purple, viscid-puberulent, 15–18 mm. long, the narrow cylindraceous tube twice as long as the lower lip, the lips wide spreading, the lower somewhat longer; filaments sparsely pubescent.

Corvallis, Oregon, along a stream, August 7, 1918, *C. V. Piper*. Closely allied to *S. ciliata* Douglas and *S. pubens* (Gray) Heller but easily distinguished by the dense inflorescence and the viscid-puberulent calyx. The character given for the genus in the Synoptical Flora of "filaments naked" requires revision, as they are pubescent in all the species here mentioned.

***Stachys ciliata macrantha*, n. subsp.**

Leaves lance-ovate, rounded or subcordate at base, dentate not at all crenate, rather densely and loosely appressed pubescent on each side, the blades 6–10 cm. long about twice as long as the petioles; calyx 10–12 mm. long, tubular, more or less enlarged in the throat, loosely and thinly pubescent, the oblong-ovate acute teeth each armed with a short spine at tip; corolla 3–4 cm. long, puberulent.

Chilliwack Valley, B. C., June 29, 1901, *J. M. Macoun* No. 54,685. Type sheet in U. S. National Herbarium, No. 444,143.

***Penstemon deserticola*, n. sp.**

Perennial from loosely branched woody rootstocks; whole plant perfect glabrous except only the leaf margins; stems erect or nearly so, 15–20 cm. high; leaves 6 or 7 pairs, entire, sessile, narrowly oblanceolate, the lower obtuse, the upper acute, thick, pale and somewhat glaucous, glabrous except the finely puberulent margins, 2–4 cm. long; inflorescence narrow, 6–10 cm. long; bracts lance-linear, acute, gradually reduced; peduncles short, equalling the calyx; calyx-lobes oblong-ovate, acuminate, broadly and somewhat erosely scarious-margined, 5–6 mm. long; corolla (probably blue) broadly tubular-funnelform, 2 cm. long, entirely glabrous, the broad lobes rounded; sterile filament glabrous; anthers glabrous, split from the tips to but not through the connective.

Near Desert Well between Button Springs and Silver Lake, Lake County, Ore., alt. 1400 m., July 5, 1894, *J. B. Leiberger* No. 402. Type in U. S. National Herbarium, sheet No. 404,811. Nearest *P. speciosus* Dougl., from which it differs by the smaller corolla, differently shaped leaves, and much smaller size.

***Cirsium oreganum*, n. sp.**

Weakly armed; stems erect, slender, loosely arachnoid, 60 cm. high, branched from the base, the branches erect; leaves narrowly oblong, the lowermost lobed, the others subentire, or with a few tooth-like lobes, the tip and the lobes or teeth spine-tipped, prickly-ciliate, green and glabrous above, thinly white tomentose beneath, the lowermost petiolate, the

cauline sessile by a broadened clasping base, 8-10 cm. long; heads all long-peduncled, hemispheric, 2.5 cm. high; involucre campanulate, 2 cm. high, thinly white arachnoid; tegules subequal, lanceolate-subulate, erect, loosely imbricated in 3 or 4 series, green, not at all glandular, somewhat spinulose-ciliate, the outer ones each with a slender straight spiny tip, the inner each with a flattened scarious lacerated tip; corollas purple-red, 2 cm. long, the lobes as long as the sparsely pilose throat; anthers glabrous; akenes sparsely puberulent; pappus sordid, most of the bristles clavellate tipped.

Nearest *C. remotifolius* (Hook.) D.C., but very distinct from that.

Grant's Pass, Oregon, *M. E. Peck*, No. 4839, June 30, 1913.