

**MUHLENBERGIA: AN
ILLUSTRATED MONTHLY
JOURNAL OF BOTANY,
VOL. 6, NOS. 1-12**

Published @ 2017 Trieste Publishing Pty Ltd

ISBN 9780649653171

Muhlenbergia: An Illustrated Monthly Journal of Botany, Vol. 6, Nos. 1-12 by A. A. Heller & P. Kennedy

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A. A. HELLER & P. KENNEDY

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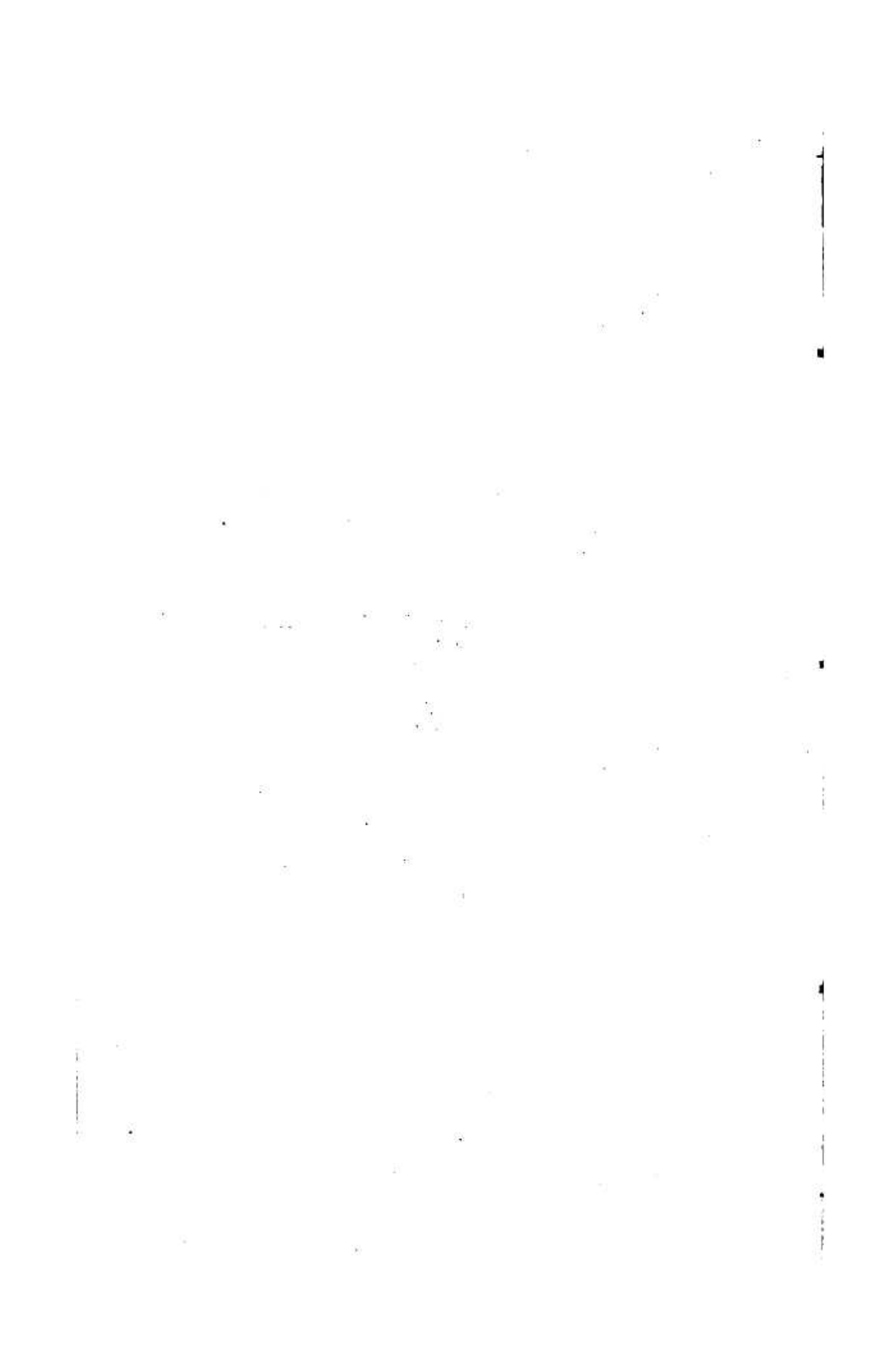
Editors: A. A. HELLER and P. BEVERIDGE KENNEDY

Volume 6

Reno, Nevada,
1910

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RECEIVED,
FEB 7 1910

Volume 6

Number 1

MUHLENBERGIA

JANUARY, 1910

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Ranunculus glaberrimus Hook. (Illustrating The First Spring Flower.)

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MUHLENBERGIA

THREE NEW ERIOGONUMS

BY EDWARD L. GREENE

Eriogonum cyclosepalum sp. nov.

Annual, allied to *E. Abertianum*, as stout and woody at base, but low, commonly no more than 5 or 6 inches high, erect-spreading, the bushy width of the mature plant nearly or quite equal to its height, floriferous throughout almost from the very base, dull-green by a thin villous pubescence, but young plants rather heavily villous-tomentulose: basal leaves on long slender petioles, the blades about $\frac{3}{4}$ inch long, nearly as broad below the middle, broadly ovate, or cordate-ovate, acute; those verticillate on the stem successively smaller, narrow, the distinction of blade and petiole obsolete in those of the upper verticils: segments of the involucre elongated greatly, several times longer than the body, equalling the flowers or surpassing them: outer sepals seemingly orbicular, the basal sinus closed, in maturity dull crimson, though in anthesis only cream-colored with a tinge of red.

A common species of open plains and table lands in New Mexico, and from an early period confused with *E. Abertianum*. The oldest specimens before me were collected in western Texas by Charles Wright as long ago as 1849; and next these, in point of time, are two sheets of Charles Wright's number 1761, gathered in New Mexico in 1851 or 1852; and all these specimens of Wright's gathering are in the U. S. Herbarium labelled in Dr. Torrey's handwriting *Eriogonum Abertianum*. The one sheet of these three which exhibits young and hoary specimens is noted in the same hand, "forma *tomentosa*," but, as I have said above, the young plants are always tomentulose, the old, or even the well matured, are never so.

Almost thirty years ago I noted the striking differences of habit and general aspect, between this low plant and *E. Abertianum*; which latter is a tall plant, with stem simple below, paniculate above, whereas *E. cyclosepalum* is invariably low, branched from the very base, in no part paniculate, but with every branch from base to apex leafy and floriferous, and the leafage and flowering withal rather dense. The perianths are larger in the species here proposed as new; but a better mark, over and above the totally different habit, is the great length of the oblong and leaf-like segments of the involucre.

Excellent recent specimens of *E. cyclosepalum* are those of E. O. Wooton, from the mesa west of the Organ Mountains, New Mexico, May, 1905; also those of Wooton and Standley from the same station, August, 1906. From the Black Range in Sierra county, New Mexico, specimens were distributed by O. B. Metcalf, under his number 1276, in I think 1904. It was upon an examination of these that I decided to no longer defer naming what I had for so many years seen to be an undescribed member of this genus.

Eriogonum lappulaceum sp. nov.

Small annual ally of *E. Abertianum* about 6 inches high and rather strict, the few and alternate branches in no degree cymose or paniculate, ascending or suberect, the involucre racemously or subspicately arranged: lower leaves of the undivided stem rhombic-ovate to elliptic, short petioled, softly somewhat villous but not hoary: involucre few-flowered, the oblong segments longer than the body and often equalling the flowers: outer sepals not orbicular, manifestly broader above the middle than at the base, the summit almost truncately obtuse, the basal lobes gradually rounded and obvious as such.

Species of remarkable appearance as to habit; in fruit recalling some of the western forms of the genus *Lappula*, that is, annual species like *L. occidentalis*. The only specimens are from Camp Charlotte, Texas, by Nealley, collected in 1889. One specimen of *E. Abertianum* is mounted with these on the type sheet in the U. S. Herbarium. *Dona Co., Tex.*