CALIFORNIA MISCELLANY V

PHILIP A. MUNZ

Caulanthus coulteri Wats. var. lemmonii (Wats.) Munz, comb. nov.


Dr. R. Bacigalupi has kindly called my attention to the fact that in "A California Flora," p. 223, 1959, I have ascribed the combination of Caulanthus coulteri var. lemmonii to Jepson, but that it was made under Streptanthus. Therefore, to validate the trinomial as above, I hereby cite full reference of original publication and take responsibility for the combination.

KEY TO ERIOGONUM

Mrs. Clare Hardham has shown me an error in the key to species of Eriogonum on page 333 of "A California Flora," 1959, where a few lines from the top under "D" too many species are included as having involucres 4-merous. I offer the following substitute:

D. Leaves basal and also on the lower nodes, tomentose except in E. spergulinum.
   E. Basal leaves linear, revolute, pilose; involucres 0.5-1 mm. long ........ 21. E. spergulinum
EE. Basal leaves oblanceolate to oblong-ovate, not revolute for most part, tomentose.
   F. Plants mostly 4-7 dm. tall; leaf-blades 2-8 cm. long; involucres 1 mm. long .................................................. 27. E. ordii
   FF. Plants mostly 1-4 dm. tall; leaf-blades 1-3 cm. long; involucres 1.5-3 mm. long
   G. Involucres more or less glandular-puberulent to pubescent or tomentose without; calyx not glabrous.
      H. Calyx-segments distinctly unlike, the outer elliptical to roundish, incurved, the inner much narrower ..................... 18. E. angulosum
      HH. Calyx-segments not markedly unlike, the outer perhaps broader than the inner, plane.
      I. Involucres glandular-puberulent without; calyx glandular-puberulent to -pubescent.
         J. Flowers not concealed by cottonlike tomentum inside the involucre; involucres 2 mm. long ................................ 19. E. gracillimum
         JJ. Flowers concealed by tufts of cottonlike tomentum from inner surface of involucres; involucres 3 mm. long .......... 20. E. gossypinum
      II. Involucres tomentose without; calyx glabrous. ............ 38. E. argillosum
      GG. Involucres glabrous without; calyx glabrous. ............ 39. E. vestitum

LITHOSPERMUM INCISUM Lehm.,
Asperif. 2: 303, 1818.

This species is said by Johnston (Journ. Arn. Arb. 33: 344, 1952) to be "widely distributed in the United States, chiefly on the Great Plains and along the Rocky Mountains, and extending into adjacent Canada and Mexico." The first collection that I have seen from California is P. C. Everett and E. K. Balls 23163, May 13, 1958, at 5650 feet, on sandy slopes among rocks, Pinyon-Juniper Woodland, 2.5 miles up Keystone Canyon, east slope of New York Mountains, eastern San Bernardino County.
BENSONIA OREGONA Abrams & Bacigalupi, 
Contr. Dudley Herb. 1: 95, 1929.

Dr. Rimo Bacigalupi called my attention in a letter of Nov., 1957, to the fact that Bensonia of southwestern Oregon had been collected south of the state line, but unfortunately it was too late to include this member of the Saxifragaceae in "A California Flora." The plant was found in a bog at the edge of the forest at High Prairie, between Mad River and Redwood Creek, Humboldt County, June 14, 1951, growing at 3500 feet; Bacigalupi, Constance et al. 3410.

ALPHABETICAL LIST OF FAMILIES
FOR MUNZ AND KECK

An alphabetical list of families, with page on which each family begins, is available for Munz and Keck, A California Flora, and can be pasted inside the back cover. Copies may be had by sending a request as to number wanted together with a stamped self-addressed envelope to Rancho Santa Ana Botanic Garden, 1500 North College Avenue, Claremont, California.