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A NEW SPECIES OF *TRITELEIA* (LILIACEAE)  
FROM GUADALUPE ISLAND

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In his systematic study of the species of *Triteleia*, Hoover (1939) included under the name of *T. lugens* Greene material collected in three geographically remote areas; the coast ranges from Lake to Solano counties in northern California, from the San Gabriel Mountains of Los Angeles County in southern California and from Guadalupe Island off the coast of central Baja California. More recently material from Monterey (Hoover 9357) and San Benito counties (Hoover 8304) in central California has also been included within this taxon. Recent collections of living material has made possible a study of plants from these widely separated locations.

During his survey of the flora of Guadalupe Island, Dr. Reid Moran collected a *Triteleia* which was tentatively identified as *T. lugens* Greene. Dr. Moran kindly supplied me with a corm (Moran 12063) which was potted and kept in an unheated greenhouse where it has grown and bloomed during April and May of each year. Through selfing seed was obtained and a small population of plants is now being grown. A comparison of living material with herbarium specimens annotated by Hoover as *T. lugens* disclosed that the Guadalupe material was specifically distinct. Living material collected north of Mt. Waterman in the San Gabriel Mountains of Los Angeles County (Lenz 24854) also proved to be specifically distinct from the Guadalupe Island plants. The disposition of the Mt. Waterman plants will be discussed in a later paper.

*Triteleia guadalupensis* sp. nov.

Perennial herbs from corms, corms to 3.5 cm in diam. with thick fibrous coats extending into a neck; leaves to 7.5 dm long and 3.2 cm wide; scapes to 5 dm tall, smooth or slightly scabrous; pedicels 2.5–4.5 cm long at anthesis; corolla golden-yellow, broadly funnelform, tube 7–9 mm long, segments spreading, 12–14 mm long, 4–5 mm broad, each with a dark midvein; stamens all attached at the same level, filaments alternating long and short, broadly rounded, broader at the tip than at the base, with minute point bearing the anther, longer filaments 5–6 mm long and 3 mm wide, shorter ones 2–3 mm long; anthers 2.5–3 mm long, pale yellow; ovary twice the length of the stipe.  $2n=16$ .

Herbae perennes de cormis, cormi ad 3.5 cm diam. de tunicis crassis fibrarum grossarum in collum extensibus; folia ad 7.5 dm longa, 3.2 cm

lata; scapi ad 7 dm alti, glabri vel subscabrelli; pedicelli 2.5–4.5 cm longi sub anthesi; corolla aurea, late infundibuliformis, tubus 7–9 mm longus, segmenta expansa, 12–14 mm longa, 4.5 mm lata, costa in quoque segmenta atropurpurea; stamina in una plana affixa; filamenta alternantis longa e brevi, apicali rotundata, apicali lata quam basali, cum acumine minute antheram ferente; filamenta longiora 5–6 mm longa e 3 mm lata, filamenta breviora 2–3 mm longa; antherae 2.5–3 mm longae, flavae; ovarium duo per tot longitudinen stipitis.  $2n=16$ .



Fig. 1. A form of *Triteleia guadalupensis* with particularly large leaves.

*Type*.—Occasional in rock crevices, cliff on south side of canyon, east slope of El Picacho, Guadalupe Island, Mexico, elev. ca. 350 m, March 4, 1965, *Reid Moran 12063* (SD).

*Other collections*.—Canyon ca. 3 miles south of Northeast Anchorage, elev. 250 m, April 18, 1957, *Reid Moran 5969*; Head of canyon west of Lobster Camp, April 19–29,

1963, W. A. Weber & C. J. McCoy 12026; Occasional in rock crevices (with *B. pulchella*), cliffs on south side of Oak Canyon, elev. 850 m, March 1, 1965, Reid Moran 12031; Fairly common on Hemizonia cliff at north end of island, elev. 800 m, May 3, 1967, Reid Moran 13811; Guadalupe Island, T. S. Brandegee, 1896.

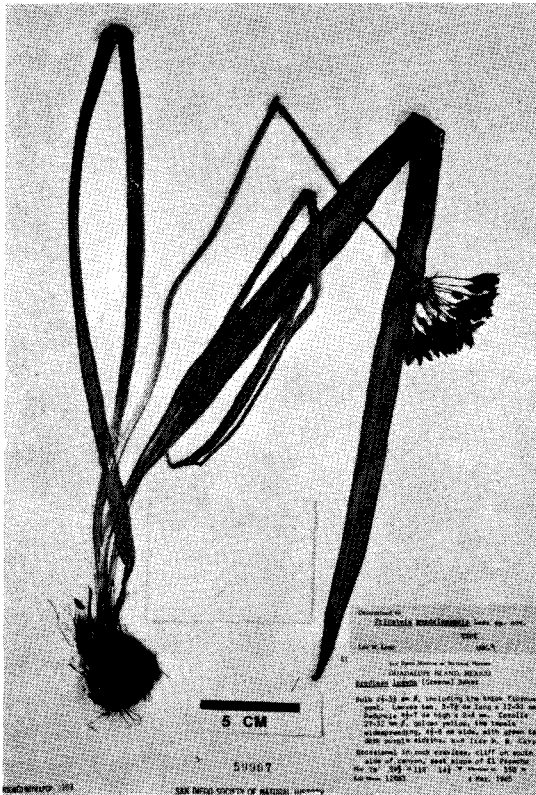


Fig. 2. The type specimen of *T. guadalupensis*, Moran 12,063.

*Triteleia guadalupensis* is related to *T. lugens* in having unforked filaments but it is in general larger in all respects than that species and indeed some of the more robust plants approach the larger forms of *T. laxa* in leaf width and length. The two species however belong to different sections of the genus Hoover (1939). Corms of *T. guadalupensis* are considerably larger than those of *T. lugens* and they are covered with a thick coat of coarse fibers which extend beyond the top of the corm in the form of a distinct neck. The flowers of *T. guadalupensis* tend to have a relatively shorter and much broader tube than those of *T. lugens* and the flower color is a rich golden-yellow with dark veins. In flower color and shape, *T.*

*guadalupensis* more nearly approaches plants from Monterey (*Hoover 9357*) and San Benito counties (*Hoover 8374*) than it does the northern forms from Solano, Lake and Napa counties.

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#### LITERATURE CITED

Hoover, R. F. 1939. A systematic study of *Triteleia*. Amer. Midl. Naturalist 25: 73-100.