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NOTES ON THE FLORA OF SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

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Since the publication of my flora of San Clemente Island (Aliso 5: 289–347. 1963), a few additional points and emendations have come to my attention. It appears worth while to call attention to some of the more notable ones here. One additional species—*Gnaphalium luteo-album* L.—is to be added to the flora of the island. A single small individual of this introduced species was found on the large dune on the coast north of a point due west of Wall 2, elevation 100 feet, with *Convolvulus macrostegius* and *Franseria chamissonis*, 11 April, 1962, *Raven 17290A* (RSA). Unfortunately, this specimen was mislaid during my preparation of the flora and the species was consequently not included. A total of 67 naturalized species is now known from the island.

Simmondsia chinensis (Link) Schneider was reported from San Clemente Island by McMinn (Ill. Man. Calif. Shrubs, p. 262. 1951), but there is no material of this species from any of the Channel Islands in the following herbaria: A, CAS, DS, GH, NY, UC, US. The record is thus doubtless based on a specimen of *Galvezia speciosa* (Nutt.) A. Gray, with battered, flowerless inflorescences, labelled "*Simmondsia?* San Clemente Island, Aug. 25, 1894," *Mearns 4053* (DS), which has heretofore been filed with *Simmondsia* and which Prof. McMinn doubtless examined at Stanford. Thus there is no evidence that *Simmondsia* occurs on San Clemente Island or any of the other California Channel Islands.

Arctostaphylos insularis should be added to the list at the top of p. 306; *A. subcordata* and *Ribes thatcherianum* to the list of species endemic to Santa Cruz Island; and *Arctostaphylos subcordata* var. *confertiflora* to the list of taxa endemic to Santa Rosa Island. On the other hand, *Salvia brandegei* is not endemic to Santa Rosa Island, being known from the mainland of Baja California near Santo Tomás. Thus there are now thought to be 24 taxa endemic to the northern group of islands, 36 to the southern group, and 14 common to both for a total of 74 taxa endemic to the California Channel Islands. A total of 32 additional taxa (R. Moran, pers. comm.) is endemic to Guadalupe Island, making a total of 106 endemic to the group as a whole.

I am indebted to C. F. Smith of Santa Barbara for pointing out that *Linanthus bicolor* (p. 299) and *Franseria chamissonis* subsp. *chamissonis* (p. 300) extend south on the mainland to Point Sal, Santa Barbara Co., and that the former is also known from Mt. Abel, Kern Co.