Notes on the Flora of San Clemente Island, California

Peter H. Raven

Stanford University

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarship.claremont.edu/aliso

Part of the Botany Commons

Recommended Citation
Available at: https://scholarship.claremont.edu/aliso/vol6/iss1/3
LITERATURE CITED


NOTES ON THE FLORA OF SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA

Peter H. Raven

Stanford University, Stanford, California

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 worthwhile to call attention to some of the more notable ones here. One additional species—Gnaphalium later-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 Fraenaria chamissonis, 11 April, 1962, Raven 17396A (RSA). Unfortunately, this specimen was missed 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.

Simmonia chinitensis (Link) Schneider was reported from San Clemente Island by McMinn (III, Man. Calif. Shrubs, p. 282, 1951), but there is no mention 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 Galvea speciosa (Nutt.) A. Gray, with banded, flowerless inflorescences, labelled "Simmonia? San Clemente Island, Aug. 25, 1894," Mears 4053 (DS), which has heretofore been filed with Simmonia, and to which Prof. McMinn doubtless examined at Stanford. Thus there is no evidence that Simmonia 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 thurberianum 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 brendesii is not endemic to Santa Rosa Island, being known from the mainland of Baja California near Santo Tomas. Thus, there are now known 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 Linum that bicolor (p. 299) and Fraenaria chamissonis subsp. chamissonis (p. 300) extend south on the mainland to Point San, Santa Barbara Co., and that the former is also known from Mt. Abel, Kern Co.