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THE TYPIIFICATION OF ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA

PETER H. RAVEN¹

The curious onagraceous genus *Zauschneria*, which is closely related to *Epilobium* and confined to western North America, has been the subject of biosystematic study by Clausen, Keck, and Hiesey (Carn. Inst. Wash. Publ. 520: 213-259, 1950) and of several taxonomic treatments (e.g., Hilend, Am. J. Botan. 16: 58-68, 1929; Tralau, Botan. Not. 111: 455-467, 1958). None of these authors, however, saw the type of *Zauschneria californica* Presl, which is preserved in the Botanical Department of the National Museum, Praha, Czechoslovakia. Through the courtesy of Dr. Albert Pilát, Director of this institution, I was recently able to examine the types of *Zauschneria californica* and of *Z. mexicana*, a second species described by Presl, the identity of which has been in some doubt.

Presl characterized *Z. californica* as having "foliis linearibus denticulatis integrisque . . ." and *Z. mexicana* as having "foliis lineari-lanceolatis integerrimis . . ." He gave the type locality of the former as "in California ad Monte-Rey," and of the latter as "Habitat in Mexico," but in view of the known distribution of the genus, and the route of the Malaspina Expedition, on which Thaddeus Haenke collected the specimens, both probably came from the vicinity of Monterey (cf. McKelvey, Botanical Exploration of the Trans-Mississippi West, 1790-1850, pp. 15-25, 1955). Haenke was at Monterey from September 13-23, 1791, being the first botanist to visit what is now the state of California.

The type specimen of *Zauschneria californica* (fig. 2) as indicated by Presl, has linear leaves up to 1.5 (rarely 2) mm wide. It has only a single corolla, which is 22 mm long, and thus might possibly be referable to *Z. cana* Greene; but it is virtually impossible to distinguish *Z. cana* from *Z. californica* subsp. *angustifolia* Keck with such material, and the collection closely resembles certain collections of the latter. The type of *Z. mexicana* (fig. 1) on the other hand, is clearly what has been regarded as *Z. californica* subsp. *typica* Keck with lanceolate, less white-pubescent leaves 2-3 mm wide. The type of this species lacks flowers, although Presl says of it, "flores paulo majores." In view of these new data, the following synonymy and new combination are indicated (only the essential synonyms are given here, the rest having been indicated by Clausen, Keck, and Hiesey, op. cit.):

ZAUSCHNERIA CALIFORNICA Presl, Rel. Haenk. 2: 28, t. 52, 1831.

Z. californica subsp. *typica* Keck, Carn. Inst. Wash. Publ. 520: 220, 1940, as to type only.

Z. californica subsp. *angustifolia* Keck, Carn. Inst. Wash. Publ. 520: 221, 1940.

Z. californica subsp. *mexicana* (Presl) Raven, comb. nov.

Z. mexicana Presl, Rel. Haenk. 2: 29, 1831.

Z. californica subsp. *typica* sensu Keck, Carn. Inst. Wash. Publ. 520: 220, 1940, excluding the type.

Fig. 1 (left).—Holotype of *Zauschneria mexicana* Presl.—Fig. 2 (right).—Holotype of *Z. californica* Presl. (Both $\times 0.43$).

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