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A NEW SPECIES OF LITHOPHRAGMA FROM SAN CLEMENTE ISLAND, CALIFORNIA¹

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A remarkable specimen of *Lithophragma*, much larger and more robust than any member of this genus that has come to the writer's attention, has long lain among the unnamed *Lithophragma* specimens in the herbarium of the University of California. It was collected on San Clemente Island, off the coast of San Diego County, California, in the month of April, 1936, by Mrs. Nell Murbarger. Publication of this apparently new species has long been deferred in the hope that additional material of it might have been collected and distributed. Dr. Peter H. Raven visited San Clemente Island in 1962 and made extensive collections but he did not find this seemingly elusive plant. It is at Dr. Raven's suggestion that I publish this novelty so that it may be included in his account of the flora of San Clemente Island.

Lithophragma maxima, spec. nov. (Fig. 1). Herba perennis insigniter magna, foliis basalibus caulisque longe petiolatis vere ternato-trifoliolatis, foliolis rhomboideis sparsim hirsutulis supra basem cuneatam crenato-lobulatis; caulibus floriferis pluribus 4-6 dm altis, insuper glanduloso-hirtellis, ca. 20-floribus; calycibus brevissime pedicellatis campanulatis 6 mm (demum 9 mm) longis plus minusve glanduloso-hirtellis, sepalis brevibus triangularibus, petalis anguste unguiculatis cuneato-oblongis a latere incisicis ca. 4 mm longis; capsulae valvis tribus capitatis demum 1.5-2 mm exsertis. A omni alia specie *Lithophragmae* foliis vere trifoliolatis distinguitur.

Perennial herb from an erect stoutish rhizome 3.5 cm long giving rise to two or three relatively stout flowering stems 40-60 cm high and a series of basal leaves on slender hispidulous petioles 15 cm long. Basal leaves ternate and truly palmately compound, cordate-deltoid in outline, the sessile rhomboidal leaflets arising from the summit of the petiole by broadly cuneate and somewhat overlapping bases, shallowly, crenately and apiculately lobed above, sparsely hispidulous and shortly stipitate-glandular on both surfaces. Cauline leaves as many as six, similar in all essential respects, the lower quite as large, on petioles 6-10 cm long, becoming successively smaller, like the basal alate-stipulate, the stipules oblong and variously fimbriolate terminally. Flower-bearing portion of the stem becoming increasingly densely hirsutulous and glandular, the stoutest bearing more than 20 flowers. Pedicels somewhat less than 1 mm long, in the axils of hyaline digitately lacerate bracts. Hypanthium at anthesis campanulate, densely hirsute, sparingly glandular, rather conspicuously 10-costate, including the rather short, acute and triangular sepals about 6 mm long, becoming more narrowly campanulate and 9 mm long in fruit. Stamens included, the filaments very short, the anthers orbicular-reniform. Petals on a more or less inrolled slender claw 1-1.5 mm long, the blades cuneate-oblong, digitately incised, white, about 4 mm long. Capsule-valves three, finally exserted 1.5-2 mm, each tipped with a broadish capitate stigma. Seeds numerous, dark, ovoid, densely echinate, ca 0.25 mm long.

San Clemente Island, *Nell Murbarger 118*. April, 1936. (TYPE: U.C. sheet no. 557653) "Only two of this species noted, both on the shady side of a single canyon on the East side, in moist rocks. Flower white with five recurving petals."

Lithophragma maxima differs from any other *Lithophragma* in its truly compound, trifoliolate leaves. It is also remarkable for its robustness.

¹Contributions from the Jepson Herbarium. No. 7.



Fig. 1. *Lithophragma maxima* Bacigalupi.—Habit, $\times\frac{1}{2}$ —Flower, $\times 2\frac{1}{2}$. Drawn from the holotype.