

3-4. Fruit a berry, crowned with the remains of the flower, 1-celled, usually many-seeded. Seeds anatropous, the raphe at length distinct from the gelatinous testa: the inner integument somewhat crustaceous, adhering firmly to the fleshy albumen. Embryo minute excentric.

1 RIBES Juss. Gen. 281. L. Gen. n. 281.

Shrubs with alternate palmately veined and lobed leaves, the flowers in few to many-flowered racemes. Calyx campanulate, 4-5-cleft with mostly equal marcescent lobes. Petals distinct as many as the lobes of the calyx and alternate with them. Stamens as many as petals, inserted alternately with them into the throat of the calyx. Ovary 1-celled, closely adnate to the tube of the calyx, with 2 parietal mostly 1-celled placentæ. Fruit a berry.

§ 1 SIPHOCALYX Berlandier Mem. Soc. Gnev. iii, t. 2 as genus. Stems neither prickly nor thorny: leaves convolute in the bud: racemes many-flowered: bracts foliaceous: flowers yellow; calyx long and tubular: berries smooth.

**R. aureum** Pursh Fl. 164. A smooth shrub 4-8 feet high: leaves 3-lobed, often broader than long, the lobes usually divaricate, few-toothed at the apex, ciliate when young, otherwise very glabrous: racemes 10-30-flowered, leafy at base; bracts lanceolate, more or less acuminate, 2-6 lines long or more, about equalling the pedicels: calyx yellow, tubular, the narrow tube 6-8 lines long, about twice as long as the oblong merely spreading lobes; petals cuneiform, truncate and erose-dentate at the apex, little more than a line long: berries yellow or black, 2-3 lines in diameter. On rocky banks along streams, eastern Oregon and Washington to Missouri and Arkansas.

**R. tenuiflorum** Lindl. Hort. Trans. vii, 242. A slender shrub 6-12 feet high, glabrous or the young branches and leaves pubescent with spreading hairs: leaves round-cordate, 3-lobed, the lobes often again 2-3-lobed, crenate at the apex, 1-3 inches in diameter: racemes usually about 9-flowered, leafy at base: bracts foliaceous, broadly lanceolate, 6-9 lines long, usually longer than the pedicels; calyx-tube 7-8 lines long, by a line in diameter, the unequal lobes about 3 lines long by less than a line broad; petals about a line long, narrowly o long, narrowed below to a broad claw: berries 2-3 lines in diameter. Along streams, southern Oregon and adjacent California.

§ 2 RIBESIA Berlandier (CURRANT). Stems neither prickly nor spiny: leaves plicate in the bud: racemes several-flowered: calyx campanulate or cylindrical: ovules numerous, in 2 or more rows.

\* Calyx produced into a campanulate or cylindrical tube: fruit and foliage more or less glandular: bracts conspicuous: stamens not produced beyond the petals.

+ Flowers dull white or light-colored; racemes corymb-like and few-flowered.

**R. viscosissimum** Pursh Fl. 163. A shrub 3-5 feet high with reddish shreddy bark and stiffish branches: young branches, leaves and inflorescence viscid-pubescent: leaves round-cordate, shallowly 3-lobed, incisely crenate; 1-2 inches in diameter: racemes short; bracts spatulate, 6-8 lines long, about equalling the glandular pedicels; calyx-tube cylindrical, 5-6

lines long, abruptly inflated above its union with the ovary, twice as long as the oblong lobes: petals oblong, rounded at the summit, about half as long as the lobes of the calyx; styles smooth. 2-cleft at the apex about equalling the short included stamens: fruit ovoid, black, viscid-pubescent. On mountains, Brit. Columbia to California and the Rocky Mountains.

**R. cereum** Dougl. Hort. Trans. vii, 312. A low shrub 2-3 feet high with rather stiff branches and whitish bark: leaves roundish-cordate, usually broader than long, incisely 3-5-lobed and doubly crenate-toothed 6-9 lines in diameter, more or less viscid-pubescent and dotted with white waxy glands on one or both sides: racemes nodding, 1-5-flowered; bracts ovate to lanceolate, often toothed, appressed to the ovary, 3-4 lines long, longer than the very short pedicels; calyx tubular, 6 lines long, viscid-glandular, the ovate spreading lobes less than a line long; petals minute, broadly cuneiform; stamens inserted on the tube of the calyx and included in it; style minutely pubescent above, 2-lobed: fruit bright red, minutely glandular. On dry rocky ridges, Brit. Columbia to California and the Rocky Mountains.

+ + Flowers bright red varying to white; racemes drooping, many-flowered.

**R. sanguineum** Pursh l. c. 164. A stout shrub 3-12 feet high with erect branches: young branches and petioles glandular-pubescent: leaves cordate, 3-5 lobed, deeply serrate, glabrous above, canescent-pubescent beneath, 1-3 inches in diameter: racemes 1-4 inches long, pubescent and glandular, rather loosely many-flowered; bracts spatulate to obovate, entire or erose dentate, 6 lines long, about equalling the slender pedicels; calyx-tube cylindrical, 4 lines long, about equalled by the ample obovate or broadly lanceolate red lobes; petals oblong, obtuse, narrowed below to a broad claw, 2 lines long; style smooth, minutely 2-cleft: fruit subglobose, sparingly glandular-hirsute, black with a dense white bloom. Very common in wooded districts, Brit. Columbia to California.

\* \* Calyx with very short or no tube and rotate or saucer-shaped limb.

**R. ciliosum**. Stems prostrate, 2-4 feet long; leaves broadly cordate, 1-2 inches in diameter, acutely 3-5-lobed acutely serrate and ciliate, minutely pubescent on the veins beneath smooth above. on petioles about as long as the blade with dilated ciliate base: racemes 6-10-flowered; bracts small, ovate, about half as long as the smooth pedicels; calyx dark red, saucer-shaped, with broad rounded lobes and very short tube; petals broadly obovate,  $\frac{1}{2}$  line long; anthers broader than long, sessile or nearly so; style very short, entire: fruit red, about the size of the common red currant and much like it in flavor. In marshy ground about the base of Mount Hood on the south side.

**R. laxiflorum** Pursh Fl. 731. *R. acerifolium* Howell: *R. Howellii* Greene. Stems cespitose, erect to ascending, 3-9 feet long: leaves triangular, 2-3 inches in diameter, truncate or more or less cordate at base, deeply 5-lobed, the acute lobes laciniately doubly serrate, smooth above, often resinous-dotted beneath; petiole as long or longer than the blade, rather abruptly dilated and ciliate at base: racemes finely pubescent, 5-12-flowered; bracts usually linear-lanceolate, 1-2 lines long, about equalling the slender pedicels; calyx rotate, with broad spatulate lobes; petals red, narrowly spatulate, a line long; anthers broader than long, on flat pedicels a line or more long; style deeply 2-lobed: fruit purple or black, with a whitish bloom, 2-3 lines in diameter. About springs and wet places along the coast and in the highest mountains, Alaska to Oregon.

**R. erythrocarpum** Covill & Leiber Proc. Biol. Soc. of Wash. x, 132. Stems trailing, rooting and giving rise to ascending branches 4-8 inches high: leaves round-cordate, 6-18 lines in diameter deeply 3-lobed, the