

short, acid hirsute; seeds 3-4 mm. long, oval, flattened, brown. *R. glabra*, var. *occidentalis* Torr.; *R. occidentalis* (Torr.) Blank. Forming thickets, near ledges, springy places, or creeks, abundant Snake River Canyon and tributaries, *U. Son.*, occasional, *A. T.*

After the first frost the leaves turn color, painting the hillsides with crimson.

Rhus Toxicodendron L. *Poison Ivy*. Shrub 1-3 m. tall, erect or climbing against bluffs, but with us not really vine-like; bark smooth, brown or gray, lenticels darker, roundish; winter buds brown woolly; leaves 1-3 dm. long; petioles puberulent to glabrate; leaflets 3-15 cm. long, ovate or rhombic, short acuminate, entire, remotely dentate, or lobed, above dark, shining green, beneath pale green, more or less pilose, especially on the veins; calyx-lobes 1.5 mm. long, ovate; petals 3 mm. long, oblanceolate, green; drupes 4-6 mm. in diameter, subglobose, waxy-yellow, white within. *Toxicodendron Rydbergii* (Small) Greene. Abundant, base of ledges and talus slopes, Snake River Canyon, *U. Son.*; locally abundant, *A. T.*

Many people are susceptible to the poison produced by this shrub. It is a non-volatile, liquid resin in the cell sap. If this sap, liquid or dried, touches a sensitive skin it causes a red painful rash, then watery blisters. A preventative is a wash of 5% ferric chloride in equal parts of glycerine and water. A palliative is 5% permanganate of potash in water.

CELASTRACEAE. STAFFTREE FAMILY

Shrubs, often climbing; leaves simple and undivided, alternate or opposite; stipules none or small and early withering; flowers regular, usually perfect, small; pedicels commonly jointed; calyx 4-5-lobed, the lobes imbricated; petals 4-5, spreading; stamens 4-5, perigynous on a disk, alternate with the petals; ovary 1-5-celled, sessile, free from or confluent with the disk; fruit a somewhat fleshy dehiscent pod; endosperm fleshy. (Named from the genus *Celastrus*.)

Leaves opposite, evergreen; stamens 4; petals 4.
Leaves alternate, deciduous; stamens 10, petals 5.

Pachistima.
Glossopetalon.

GLOSSOPETALON

Deciduous shrubs; branches green, glabrous, spinescent; leaves small, alternate, entire, with or without adnate, setaceous stipules; flowers usually 1 in the axils; sepals 4-6, unequal; petals 4-6, oblanceolate, exserted; stamens mostly 5-10, inserted under a crenately 8-10-lobed disk; ovary 1-celled, with 2 basal ovules; follicle oblique, 1-2-seeded; seeds with a thin, white aril or caruncle. (Name from Gr., *glossa*, tongue; *petalon*, petal.)

Glossopetalon stipuliferum St. John, new species. Arching, freely branched, glabrous shrub, 1-3 m. tall; branchlets with decurrent lines from the nodes; leaves 6-17 mm. long, subcoriaceous, entire, oblanceolate, grayish green, the veins rather obscure, the 2-4 lateral veins almost parallel to the margin, leaf subsessile from a dark bulbous, persistent base; stipules 0.5-1 mm. long, dark, lanceolate to subulate; flowers from leafy, axillary, short shoots on the old wood; pedicels 1-5 mm. long; the 5 sepals 1.3-1.8 mm. long, ovate-lanceolate,

the 5 petals 6-9 mm. long, 1.1-2.7 mm. broad, white, linear-oblancoate; stamens 5-8; follicle 4-5 mm. long, ovoid or asymmetrically so, acute, coriaceous, with many heavy, longitudinal ribs; the 1-2 seeds 2.8-3 mm. long, cochleate, brown, cellular roughened, the caruncle prominent. *Forsellesia spinescens* of ed. 1, not of (Gray) Greene.

Frutex glabra, foliis 6-17 mm. longis oblanceolatis, stipulis subulatis, floribus 5-partitis, petalis 6-9 mm. longis albis lineari-oblancoatis, staminibus 5-8, folliculis ovoideis, seminibus cochleatis.

Washington: limestone cliffs, Lime Point, Snake River, Asotin Co., April 8, 1928, *H. St. John* 9289; rocky hillside, mouth of Grand Ronde, Sect. 19, T. 7 N., R. 47 E., Asotin Co., May 9, 1925, *H. St. John* 3507; near Lewiston [across the Snake River, in Ida.], Whitman Co., April 21, 1900, *B. Hunter* 46.

Idaho: up rather dry, shaded canyons of the Snake and Clearwater Rivers, near Lewiston, May 24, 1898, *L. F. Henderson* 4855 (type in Herb. State College of Washington); Snake River bluff [probably near Lewiston], April 21, 1900, *B. Hunter*; shrub, 1-3 ft. high, petals white, clefts in diorite cliffs, east side of Snake River Canyon near mouth of Granite Creek, Idaho Co., April 3, 1935, *L. Constance, H. F. Clements & L. Machlis* 1012.

Oregon: abundant on cliffs of Snake River from Brownlee Ferry down the canyon, April 1881, *W. C. Cusick* 916; cliffs of McDougal Creek near Snake River, May 28, 1901, *W. C. Cusick* 2534; shrub 2-3 ft. high, petals white, clefts in basalt cliffs, west side of Snake River Canyon, near mouth of the Imnaha, Wallowa Co., April 1, 1935, *L. Constance & R. C. Rollins* 1002; *U. Son.*

One of the most abundant shrubs of the arid lower slopes of the Grand Canyon of the Snake River. The name means stipule-bearing, from Lat. *ferro*, to bear.

The related *G. spinescens* Gray differs in lacking stipules; in having the petals 0.4-0.8 mm. broad, linear; and the stamens 10. *G. meionandrum* Koehne has its petals 5-6 mm. long, 2 mm. wide, broadly oblanceolate, and abruptly constricted below the apex.

PACHISTIMA

Low shrubs; leaves smooth, serrulate, coriaceous; stipules minute, caducous; flowers perfect, solitary or in cymes in the axils; calyx-lobes 4, broad; stamens on the edge of the disk; style very short; ovary free; pod small, oblong, 2-celled; seeds 1 or 2, enclosed in a white membranous many-cleft aril. (Name from Gr., *pachus*, thick; *stigma*, stigma.)

Pachistima myrsinites (Pursh) Raf. *Mountain Lover*; *Oregon Boxwood*. Shrub 3-10 dm. tall, glabrous; bark brown to gray, the lenticles round, whitish; leaves 6-40 mm. long, obovate or oval to oblanceolate or elliptic, subsessile, coriaceous, serrulate; the margins slightly revolute; peduncles and pedicels each 1-3 mm. long; hypanthium saucer-shaped; calyx-lobes 0.7-1 mm. long, ovate; petals 1.2-1.5 mm. long, rhombic-ovate, red; stamens 1 mm. long; capsule 4-6 mm. long, obovoid, beaked; seeds 4.5 mm. long, lanceolate, flattened, brown, shining. Abundant, moist woods, *Can.*, occasional, *A. T. T.*

ACERACEAE. MAPLE FAMILY

Trees or shrubs with watery or sugary sap; leaves simple or pinnately or palmately compound, opposite, without stipules (in ours); flowers small, regular (in ours), polygamous or dioe-