

rence on the western periphery of the diffused distribution of the species as a whole. While the California stations are some 150 miles from the nearest Nevada station for the species in Lincoln County, it is interesting to note that the two California stations for the variety are themselves about the same distance apart, to the northwest and southeast of Death Valley National Monument. The Kingston Mt. collection was studied by Miss Stokes in 1941 and was distributed with her determination, "*Eriogonum trichopes* subsp. *glandulosum* (Nutt.) Stokes aff."

A NEW CORYDALIS FROM OREGON

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Early in September, 1947, the writer received from Mr. Warren C. Wilson of Maplewood, Oregon, a specimen of *Corydalis* which he believed represented an undescribed species, or at least one new to the northwest flora, with which he is fairly well acquainted. I was in agreement with his conclusions. The specimens obtained were too scant for an entirely satisfactory study or diagnosis, and Mr. Wilson volunteered to try for more material as opportunity might offer. Finally in August, 1955, he sent me a generous parcel of fresh material from the same locality where that of the previous sending had been obtained. This made possible a fairly full description. When this was near completion, several fine specimens of the same thing, from a different locality, collected by Mr. and Mrs. Earl Marshall and Mrs. Lilla Leach of Portland, were brought me by Mrs. Leach. This material was taken in the prime of flowering, and at once served to establish this as the most beautiful species of the genus west of the Rocky Mountains. The diagnosis under the joint authorship of those most concerned with this is herewith presented:

Corydalis aquae-gelidae M. E. Peck & W. C. Wilson, spec. nov. Planta aquatilis vel subaquatilis dense vel laxe fasciculata e rhizomatibus profundis stolones saepe bifurcatos dimittentibus; caulibus erectis 3-9 dm. altis simplicibus vel 2-4-ramosis, ad basin parce frondosis summe succosis nonnumquam cavis; foliis basilaribus caulinibusque inferioribus caulibus subaequilongis, petiolis laminis subaequilongis, laminis pinnate plerumque 4-divisis, petiolulis praeter seriem primam brevissimis, segmentis ultimis 8-15 mm. longis, segmentis ultimis foliorum superiorum multo brevioribus

3-7 mm. longis; racemis terminalibus 5-10 cm. longis, floribus ad 30 vel 40, racemis lateralibus nonnumquam multis multo brevioribus, pedicellis 8-12 mm. longis; corolla clare roseo-lavendulacea, petalis 8-10 mm. longis, cucullo petali summi extente carinato margine pellucido, calcare lamina aequilongo; capsula anguste elliptica 7-10 mm. longa, seminibus 2 mm. longis.

Plant aquatic or subaquatic, in large dense or rather loose clusters from deep-seated rootstocks producing often bifurcating stolons; stems erect, 3-9 dm. high, very succulent and more or less fistulose below but slender above, simple or sometimes 2-4-branched from near the base; basal and lower cauline leaves about equaling the stem, the petiole as long as or somewhat shorter than the blade, the latter ovate in general outline, pinnately mostly 4-divided or -parted, the primary and secondary series of segments commonly 8-10, always alternately arranged on the rachis, all segments or all but the primary series very short-stalked or sessile, the ultimate series very numerous and many confluent, mostly narrowly elliptic to elliptic- or linear-oblong, 8-15 mm. long, the ultimate segments of the upper cauline leaves much reduced, 3-7 mm. long; leaf-segments not usually spreading in a single plane, but often diversely, the entire blade having a very compact habit; raceme terminal on the stem or one on each of the few main branches, or sometimes several on short lateral branches, in the latter case the inflorescence occasionally partly paniculate, the main raceme 5-10 cm. long, the flowers usually numerous, up to 40, the bracts lanceolate or linear-oblong, 5-10 mm. long; corolla bright rose-lavender, the petals 10-12 mm. long, the upper petal of the outer pair with prominently keeled hood, the spur about equaling the blade in length and 2 mm. broad at base, the inner petals with claw equaling the main blade; capsule 8-12 mm. long, narrowly elliptic, the style about half as long; seeds 2 mm. long.

Type (in Herb. Willamette Univ., Acq. No. 28829) collected by Warren C. Wilson at the juncture of Clackamas River with Calliwash River, Clackamas County, Oregon, July 30, 1955. The above-mentioned material secured by Mr. and Mrs. Marshall and Mrs. Leach was collected on Squaw Mountain, near Look-out Spring Guard Station, on Aug. 14, 1955, at a point about 13 miles east of the type locality. All the specimens were found growing in water a few inches deep or on mud at the margins of springs and streams, the temperature of the water being apparently always low, not much above freezing point, as reported by Mrs. Leach for the Squaw Mountain material. The specific name selected for the new species seems therefore quite appropriate.

EUPHORBIA SERPENS IN CISMONTANE CALIFORNIA. On October 23, 1955, Henry M. Pollard collected *Euphorbia serpens* H.B.K. near a lemon-packing plant at Goleta, Santa Barbara County. The only other Californian record for this species that I know of is that of S. B. Parish from the Salton Sink (Carnegie Inst. Wash. Publ. 193: 110, -1914).—J. T. HOWELL.