

"The part of Jour. Acad. Phila. containing Nuttall's paper (7: 61-115), which was vol. 7, part 1, was published in October, 1834. Agardh's Synopsis Generis Lupini was first published in the form of three theses, dated 14 December, 1835; the common form being a reissue without the thesis title-pages but also dated 1835. Nuttall's name therefore has about fourteen months priority over Agardh's."

Therefore, Watson's *L. Nuttallii*, substituted in Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 526. 1873, for *L. gracilis* Nutt. must be displaced and Nuttall's name restored. Why Watson made the change, I do not know, except that Agardh's name was published in a monograph, and hence supposed to have a better right to be used than Nuttall's, though lacking priority.

### **Lupinus apodotropis**

Perennial, height unknown, but probably not less than 6 or 7 dm.: lower part of stem unknown, fragment of upper portion 3.5 dm. long including the inflorescence deeply channeled, somewhat appressed pubescent with clear white hairs: petioles of basal leaves nearly 6 dm. long, pubescent and grooved like the stems; leaflets about 8, elliptical-lanceolate, 10 cm. long, 2 cm. wide, the apex acute and spinulose tipped, deep yellow green and glabrous above, somewhat appressed pubescent and paler beneath; stem leaves scattered, on successively shorter petioles, the uppermost sometimes almost sessile, their leaflets 5 cm. long, 12 mm. wide: peduncles short, 5 cm. or less: inflorescence 1.5 dm. long, flowers in close whorls, violet-blue, 12 mm. long, 10 mm. deep, space between apices of banner and wings 4 mm.: bracts 11 mm. long, densely pubescent with long white hairs: pedicels purplish or brown, 6 mm. long, pubescent like the bracts: calyx densely villous, its lobes lanceolate, the upper broadly so, 5 mm. long, 3 mm. wide at base, 2-toothed, the sinus V-shaped; lower lobe 6 mm. long, 2 mm. wide at base, entire, rather narrow and convex; bractlet between the lobes 1.5 mm. long, long-villous: banner with the sides turned back and parallel, apparently almost meeting, the upper part of the face rather narrow with a deep but narrow groove, the lower part strongly concave, form-

ing a rounded sac at base but not spurred, the whole orbicular-ovate when spread out, 1 cm. broad; wings moderately inflated, about 5 mm. across, depressed and grooved on either side above, the lower edges gradually rounded to the apex, inclosing the keel; keel glabrous, strongly curved, the purple apex slender, the base not narrowed into a stipe: pods (immature?) 2 cm. long, 6 mm. wide, densely white villous but the pods themselves dark, the whole appearing gray, 5-seeded; seeds oblong-ovoid, 4 mm. long, 3 mm. wide, dotted and mottled with brown, some spots minute, others fairly large, all irregular.



Figure 5. Floral parts of *Lupinus apodotropis*, enlarged.

The type, in the herbarium of the Nevada Agricultural Experiment Station, is *Cusick 3359a*, collected August 5, 1909, in the Wallowa mountains, on the banks of West Eagle creek, Baker county, Oregon, altitude 5200 feet. Mr. Cusick writes that it is very abundant in the Wallowa and Blue mountains of Oregon at altitudes of 5000 to 7000 feet, growing in dense, large masses on stream banks.

While averse to describing fragmentary material, the type consisting of two flowering tops, a fruiting spike and a basal leaf, I have been unable to obtain better material. This species has been referred to *L. polyphyllus*, but differs considerably. It has smaller flowers, much larger bracts, longer and acuter calyx lobes of quite different shape, a narrower flower, the banner with a deeper sac at base, and above all, in the stipeless keel, an unusual feature. Of the known species, it is probably related to *L. Burkei*.