h. Lemma pale green, shiny, papillose-scabrous under a lens and dentate at apex; stems decumbent or creeping at base....*q.*
q. Stems with branches at lower nodes; lemma 3–4 mm. long.....*G. viridis* Honda.
q. Stems not branched at lower nodes; lemma 2–3 mm. long.....*G. pallida* (Torr.) Trin.
g. Lemma 3.8–4.5 mm. long; sheaths numerously and conspicuously septate and closely clasping stem.....*G. leptolepis* Ohwi.
a. Lemma 5-nerved.....*G. pauciflora* Presl.

GLYCERIA GRANDIS var. **Komarovii**, var. nov., spiculis 7–10 mm. longis, 8–10-floris; lemmatibus 2.8–3.5 mm. longis.—Spikelets and lemmas larger, deep rich purple; sheaths strongly purple-tinged, otherwise similar to the species, into which it intergrades. YUKON TERRITORY: Dawson, July 17–19, 1909, *A. S. Hitchcock* no. 4362 (TYPE in U. S. Nat. Herb.); White Horse, July 14, 1909, *A. S. Hitchcock* no. 4361½. ALASKA: Fairbanks, open swamp along road, Aug. 2–10, 1909, *A. S. Hitchcock* no. 4596; Salcha Slough, June 24, 1922, *O. J. Murie* no. 309.

I take pleasure in naming this plant after Dr. V. L. Komarov, who has done more than any other to clear up the taxonomy of the Asiatic members of the genus *Glyceria*.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

THREE INTERESTING NEW PLANTS FROM WALLOWA COUNTY, OREGON[1]

M. E. PECK

THE northeast corner of Oregon, which includes the Wallowa Mts. and the western wall of the Snake River Canyon, has yielded a large number of interesting endemic species, and its resources in this particular are apparently not yet exhausted. During the past season (1933) the writer spent a month collecting in this section of Oregon, which is no less remarkable for the richness of its flora than for the magnificence of its scenery. The three following species were among the botanical rarities secured.

BOLANDRA **imnahaensis**, sp. nov., caule e rhizomate parvo bulbulis circumdato, gracile infermo erecto vel languescente 2.5–5 dm. alto glanduloso-puberulo; foliis reniformibus tenuibus fere glabris, infimis 3–7 cm. latis in petiolis 2–2.5 cm. longis 5–7-sectis, lobis paucidentatis dentibus rotundis vel acutis, foliis caulinis inferioribus brevipetiolatis stipulis magnis foliosis, superioribus sessilibus amplectentibus profunde dentatis; floribus multis laxe paniculatis in pedicellis

[1] Published with aid to RHODORA from the National Academy of Sciences.

longis filiformibus; calyce 10–14 mm. longo tubo brevi-cylindraceo in fructu haud urceolare breviore quam lobis longo-acuminatis; petalis longioribus quam lobis calycis acuminatis a basi valde nervosis obscure rubescentibus; filamentis circiter 3 mm. exsertis; stylis paullum filamenta excedentibus; carpellis maturis circiter 1 mm. conjunctis. TYPE *Peck 17495*, wet wall of a small canyon along the Imnaha River, 3 mi. above Imnaha, Wallowa Co., July 4, 1933.

The genus *Bolandra* includes, in addition to the present, two rare local species of the western United States, *B. californica Gray*, of the Sierras and *B. oregana Wats.*, of the Columbia Gorge and lower Willamette Valley. *B. imnahaensis* is more nearly related to the latter, from which it differs, among other characters, in the more numerous flowers, the narrower calyx-tube not becoming urceolate, and in the nearly separate carpels.

SAXIFRAGA **incompta**, sp. nov., caulibus e stolonibus inconspicuis brevibusque foliis minutis spathulatis tectis, plerumque solitariis erectis simplicibus vel ramosis 3–7 cm. altis minute glanduloso-pubescentibus; foliis ad basin confertis, his spathulatis vel obovatis in petiolum incertum contractis 2–3-lobatis vel infimis integris, lobis obtusis vel rotundis, foliis caulinis paucis angustis omnibus glanduloso-puberulis et paullum ciliatis; floribus paucis laxe cymosis; tubo calycis campanulato vel fere hemispherico cum ovario ad summum coalescenti 2.5–3 mm. alto, lobis purpurascentibus erectis ovatis obtusis 1.5 mm. longis; petalis 3–3.5 mm. longis anguste obovatis vix ungulatis albis 3-nervatis; filamentis anguste subulatis paullum brevioribus lobis calycis; stylis brevissimis erectis in stigmata spathulata dilatatis; seminibus minimis numerosis.—TYPE *Peck 18034*, moist north slope of Peet's Point, Wallowa Co., July 29, 1933.

A small inconspicuous species but of particular interest on account of its close relationship to *S. Nuttallii Small* (*Cascadia Nuttallii Johnson*), comprising the second known species of this section, or if we accept Johnson's segregation, of the genus *Cascadia*.

RUBUS **Bartonianus** sp. nov., frutex erectus ramosissimus cortice conciso, ramulis gracilibus badiis minute puberulis; foliis 3–5 cm. longis late ovatis vel orbiculatis plus minusve profunde cordatis 3–5-sectis, lobis acute incisis dentatis supra glabris subtus minute puberulis; floribus solitariis numerosis; lobis calycis 1–1.5 cm. longis abrupte longo-acuminatis vel interdum foliaceis dentatisque; petalis late obovatis albis circiter 2 cm. longis; stylis dense pubescentibus; fructu nigro-rubescente vel purpurascente depresso-hemispherico 1 cm. lato. —TYPE *Peck 17611*, margin of Snake River Canyon, Wallowa Co., Ore., opposite Hell Canyon, Idaho, July 12, 1933.

The writer first became acquainted with this extremely interesting shrub through fragments sent by Mrs. Ralph Barton, of Wallowa Co.,

about two years ago. It was then tentatively determined as *R. deliciosus James*, its nearest relative known to us, and apparently confined to Colorado. Specimens collected in July of the current year (1933) proved, on careful comparison with a series of specimens from the Rocky Mountain Herbarium, kindly loaned by Dr. Aven Nelson, to represent a clearly distinct species. *R. Bartonianus* differs from *R. deliciosus* in the erect habit, the more slender, much less pubescent twigs, the absence of distinct hairiness on twigs and leaves, and very conspicuously in the form of the leaves. These for the most part are broadly ovate instead of prevailingly orbicular-reniform, and sharply cleft and irregularly dentate in contrast to the broad shallow sinuses and broad rounded lobes with evenly serrate-dentate margins of the leaves of the Rocky Mountain plant. It is a pleasure to dedicate this fine species to its real discoverer.

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THE SYNONYMY OF PHYLLANTHUS BRASILIENSIS.—*Phyllanthus brasiliensis* (Aubl.) Poir. is the correct author-citation for the well known fish-poison which has passed in literature and herbaria as *P. Conami* Sw., *P. acuminatus* Vahl, or *P. brasiliensis* Muell. Arg. Poiret, Swartz and Mueller Argoviensis based their names on *Conami brasiliensis* of Aublet, published in 1775, while Vahl's name, though based on a different type, is generally admitted to be conspecific with the others.

For some reason, probably the misidentification of specimens by Poiret, Mueller Argoviensis refused to recognize Poiret's combination as valid, referred it to another species, and made the same combination again on the same basis but in his own name. This action doubtless is responsible for the neglect of Poiret's name by later botanists.

The essential literature is as follows:

PHYLLANTHUS BRASILIENSIS (Aubl.) Poir. Encycl. v. 296 (1804). *Conami brasiliensis* Aubl. Guyan. ii. 926, iv. t. 354 (1775). *Phyllanthus Conami* Sw. Prodr. 28 (1788). *P. acuminatus* Vahl, Symb. Bot. ii. 95 (1791). *P. brasiliensis* Muell. Arg. in DC. Prod. xv. pt. 2, 383 (1866).—L. B. SMITH, Gray Herbarium.

Volume 36, no. 426, including pages 197–240 and plates 286–289, was issued 1 June, 1934.