

- Kickxia elatine* (L.) Dumort. (4:333). This species occurs throughout w. Oreg. and may be expected in w. Wash. as well.
- Lewisia cotyledon* (Wats.) Robins. Naturally growing to the s. of our range, a plant of this species has been seen recently by several persons in the Goat Rocks area of the Cascade Mts., where it was surely planted by someone. It is reported to be healthy and freely flowering and may persist there indefinitely. It is perhaps nearest *L. tweedyi* (2:235), but has petals only 12-20 mm. long and fewer than 12 stamens.
- Loiseleuria procumbens* (L.) Desv. This dwarf ericaceous shrub was collected in Aug., 1963, on the w. slope of Trapper Peak, Skagit Co., Wash. (*Mary Fries*). It is otherwise known only from B. C. northward. It will key (4:1-3) to *Phyllodoce*, but has smaller flowers and only 5 stamens.
- Lomatium frenchii* Math. & Const. (3:568). This name, mentioned under *L. watsonii* Coult. & Rose, should be included in the synonymy of that species.
- Lysimachia punctata* L. Collected near Multnomah Falls, Multnomah Co., Oreg., where it is persistent at a former homesite, but probably not established. It differs from our other species in having whorled leaves (3 per node) throughout. (4:50)
- Menyanthaceae (4:76). The ovary is commonly 3-carpellary (1-celled with 3 parietal placentae).
- Microseris linearifolia* (Nutt.) Schultz-Bip. (5:269). This name must be replaced by *M. lindleyi* (DC.) Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 9:210. 1874, based on *Calais lindleyi* DC. Prodr. 7:85. 1838.
- Myriophyllum brasiliensis* Camb. (3:502). Well established in the lower Willamette Valley and along the coast of Oregon.
- Penstemon nemorosus* (Dougl.) Trautv. (4:394). This species is better called *Nothochelone nemorosa* (Dougl.) Straw, Brittonia 18:85. 1966. The genus *Nothochelone*, consisting of this single species, has non-nectariferous stamens and a well-developed, nectariferous, hypogynous disk, in contrast to the large genus *Penstemon*, which has the filaments of the upper stamens nectariferous toward the base, the hypogynous disk being vestigial or wanting.
- Phacelia humilis* T. & G. (4:165). Delete "reputedly" from the statement of range.
- Phacelia nemoralis* Greene (4:169). The plants of our range have been distinguished as ssp. *oregonensis* Heckard, Leafl. West. Bot. 8:30. 1956. Reported to be tetraploid, ssp. *oregonensis* is more robust than the more southern, diploid ssp. *nemoralis*. No taxonomic opinion is here expressed.
- POTENTILLA GLANDULOSA var. CAMPANULATA C. L. Hitchc. hoc loc. Herba 15-40 cm. alta, caulibus saepe anthocyaneis; pilis ex parte moniliformis glandulosisque; calyx aliquantum cupulatus; sepala per anthesin ascendencia; petala 2-4 mm. longiora quam sepala, erectiuscula. (Type: *Cronquist 6984*, along intermittent tributary to the South Fork of the John Day River, 8 mi. s. of Dayville, Grant Co., Oreg. [S1 or 12, T14S, R26E], May 18, 1953; U. of Wash. Herb. no. 152402)
- This taxon was treated (3:134) as a species under a provisional name in anticipation of its publication by Dr. Keck. As stated there, it was believed the taxon might be treated more appropriately as an element of *P. glandulosa*, differing from the other varieties because of the much more-cupulate calyx and strongly ascending petals. It is still known to us only from the John Day Valley, Oreg.
- Primula incana* M. E. Jones (4:51). Found to be abundant in a meadow 20 mi. s. e. of Gilmore, Lemhi Co., Ida. (*Hitchcock 23860*), well within our range.
- Pyrola californica* Krisa, Bot. Jahrb. 85:615. 1966. (*A. Archer 22567*, Jones Creek, Washoe Co., Nev., Aug. 7, 1938) This name could be added to the synonymy of *P. asarifolia* var. *asarifolia* (4:23); it applies to the more-robust phase of that taxon.
- Ranunculus testiculatus* Crantz. Rarely the achenes are glabrous, and are not identifiable as the key (2:370) now reads.
- Ribes mogollonicum* Greene (3:79). The correct name for this species is *R. wolfii* Rothrock.
- Rosa nutkana* Presl. In the illustration of this species (3:172), the labels for the two vars. are reversed.
- Salix commutata* Bebb (2:48). The presumed type, given as *Cusick 961*, should have been given as *Cusick 826*.

SAURURACEAE Lizard-tail Family

Flowers (ours) perfect, naked, borne in dense spikelike inflorescences subtended (ours) by several large white to reddish involucrel (perianth-like) bracts; stamens mostly 6-8, more or less adnate to the pistil; pistil 3- to 4-carpellary, the carpels distinct to strongly connate; ovary superior to inferior, simple or compound but 1-celled with parietal placentation; fruit a fleshy follicle or capsule; perennial