ERYTHEA

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OSWALD WEIGEL,
KONIGSTRAESE 1, LEIPZIG, GERMANY
AN UNDESCRIBED BLACK-CAP RASPBERRY.

By C. V. Piper.

Rubus Hesperius. Habit of R. leucodermis, 1 to 2 meters high; young stems glaucous, older ones brownish and shining, densely beset with strong prickles, which are straight on the larger branches but more or less recurved on the smaller ones; leaves trifoliate, or on young, vigorous shoots pedately 5-foliate; leaflets 5 to 8 cm. long, ovate, acuminate, thickish, coarsely and doubly serrate, perfectly green and glabrous on both sides, not shiny, armed on the midrib beneath, and even on the lateral veins with recurved or straight prickles; lateral leaflets on very short (1 to 2 mm. long) petioles; terminal leaflet sometimes 3-lobed; petiole stout, usually glaucous, 2 to 5 cm. long, armed with stout recurved prickles; stipules setaceous, about 8 mm. long; flowers in terminal corymbs, or a few in the axils of the upper leaves; these solitary or in clusters of two or three; peduncles or pedicels stout and more densely armed than the branchlets; sepals in fruit green, glabrous, deltoid-lanceolate, long-acuminate, 12 mm. long; petals and stamens not seen; fruit nearly black, without bloom, dry and rather tasteless; young carpels neither glaucous nor tomentose; seeds large.

Closely related to R. leucodermis Dougl. and R. occidentalis Linn. from both of which it is readily distinguished by the entire absence of pubescence on the under side of the leaves. It is also much more strongly and densely armed than either.

The plant occurs sparingly in the Snake River cañon at Wawawai and Almota, Whitman County, Washington. It grows usually along stream banks but occasionally in crevices of moist cliffs.

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NEW WEST AMERICAN LILIES.

By Carl Purdy.

Lilium occidentalis. Eureka Lily. Following Baker's synopsis of lilies this species falls in sub-genus V, Martagon. Bulb shortly rhizomatous as in L. pardinum but not dichotomously branching as in that species, nor forming clumps; scales

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overlapping closely, either in one long or two shorter joints; stems 2

to 6 feet high, terete, smooth, dark green; leaves scattering below,

but in whorls of 5 to 12 (or more) in the middle of stem, lanceolate,

acute, 2 to 4 inches long, 3 to 4 lines wide, shining green, smooth;

flowers from a few to 15, umbellate or racemose; when many, often

6 or 7 will be produced in a circle below with the upper scattering;

pedicels 3 to 9 inches long, nodding at top; segments of perianth

1 1/2 to 2 1/2 inches long, the lower broadly lance-ovate, 4 to 6 lines

wide, oftener blunt at tip, sometimes acuminate, broadly over-

lapping at base and forming the lower perianth of a broad tube; the

upper 3/4 of the segments revolute (at length) to the pedicel (the

outer segments soon become revolute, the inner tardily so, for some

days broadly spreading); lower 3/4 of segments light orange red,

thickly spotted with roundish black spots; upper 1/3 a deep crimson;

the style straight, green 2/3 included in the tube; stamens little longer,

spreading but little from style; anthers oblong, 2 inches long, dark

red; capsule not known.

From boggy places in barrens and woods about Humboldt Bay

to above Arcata; this lily takes the place which from San Francisco

to Mendocino County is filled by L. maritimum. It is the sea-

coast lily of Humboldt County, Cal. Lilium maritimum extends

no further than Ten Mile River in Mendocino County. The L.

maritimum reported from Humboldt County, Bot. Cal., p. 166, is

L. occidentalis. The fact that it has the most westerly extension of

any American lily, may pardon the name. Its nearest relative is

L. maritimum, which it resembles in habitat, bulb, leaves, style and

stamens and in the dark red of its perianth tips. Its larger flowers,

with long revolute lobes, strongly separate it from that species. Its

bulb is very different from L. pardalinum, as also the style, stamens

and coloring, although there is a suggestion of L. pardalinum in

the full flower. Another link in the long chain of lilies.

Lilium Bakerii. Following Baker's synopsis of lilies this species

falls in sub-genus V, Martagon, and is nearest to L. Columbianum.

Bulb ovoid, exactly as in L. Columbianum; stem 2 to 6 feet high,

bearing few to 10 flowers, rather stout, green, smooth, terete

leaves lanceolate, light green, mostly in whorls; inflorescence race-

mose; flowers horizontal; buds nodding; segments of perianth 1 1/4

inches long, 5 lines wide, acute, lower 1/3 of segments forming a closely
constricted tube from which upper 1/2 spreads rotately, tips not recurved; stamens exerted, a little shorter than segments, not spreading much from the straight style, which they exceed a little. Inflorescence strictly racemose, lower pedicels 4 to 5 inches long, upper 1 1/2 to 2 inches long; color orange red, a little more orange than in *L. Columbianum*, lower portion dotted thickly with small maroon spots. Very fragrant, perfuming the air for rods around. Pedicels bracted with 1 to 3 bracts. Capsule as in *L. Columbianum*.

This little lily is close to *L. Columbianum* in general, but the form of perianth clearly distinguishes it from that species in which the segments of perianth are closely reflexed from the middle. Its fragrance is also a distinctive point.

In sandy woods along Puget Sound in northern Washington and southern British Columbia. Named in honor of J. G. Baker, whose work in the genus *Lilium* is so eminent. The bulb at its largest is 5 inches in circumference and weighs 2 ounces.

*Lilium parvum*, var. *luteum*. Bulb, as in *L. parvum*, rhizomatous, not forming clumps, scales often 3-jointed. Leaves mostly scattered, some in whorls in the middle of stem, obovate-lanceolate, light green, smooth; stems from slender and few-flowered forms to tall, short and many-flowered forms; the segments of perianth are revolute from the base, and the color a clear brilliant reddish-orange throughout, not tipped with red, spotted with small spots of bright red; capsule as in *L. parvum*.

This showy form of *L. parvum* is from Plumas County, where it was collected by Mrs. Austin. I do not agree with those authors who would limit *L. parvum* to the funnel-formed type and throw any or all of those forms with reflexed petals into *L. pardalinum*. I consider the peculiar 3-jointed scales, the pale foliage, and the shorter, rounder capsule more specific characters than the form of the flower, and would throw all of these alpine lilies into *L. parvum*. *L. pardalinum*, var. *minor*, is, in my opinion, a form of *L. parvum*. 