

## TWO NEW SPECIES OF HARPERELLA.

By J. N. ROSE.

In 1902 Dr. Roland M. Harper discovered in Georgia a new genus belonging to the Umbelliferae, which I afterwards named in his honor.<sup>a</sup> In 1905 Doctor Harper collected a similar umbellifer in the mountains of Alabama, which we then both considered to be the same plant, *Harperella nodosa*, although the type had come from a very different region, that of the Coastal Plain. A reexamination of this material shows that it is specifically distinct from that species and it is here described as new.

In 1907 Dr. Forrest Shreve collected a strange umbellifer near Hancock, Md., which I was unable to name. It appeared clearly new to our flora, but without fruit its generic position could not easily be determined. Doctor Harper suggested that it might be *Harperella nodosa*, and urged me to have it collected again. In the meantime Doctor Harper found a specimen in the Torrey Herbarium, collected by Doctor Aiken some seventy-five years before, near Harper's Ferry, W. Va., which he considered to be the same as Doctor Shreve's plant.

On October 5, 1910, I visited Hancock for the purpose of collecting this strange plant. I took with me a detailed description of the region visited by Doctor Shreve, with which I easily located the very spot from which he had obtained his specimens. The station is about 2 miles above Hancock and perhaps a half mile below Round Top Mountain, and not very far below the narrows formed by that mountain and the hills on the south side of the Potomac River. Doctor Shreve's instruction was to follow up the tow path along the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to a point where a small stream with an arroyo-like bed leads from the canal to the river. This little stream ends in a sandy delta and here on the edge of this delta and just above the high-water mark of the Potomac grew this plant. It is in a small springy swamp filled chiefly with *Juncus* and *Cyperus*, and unless it were in flower it would almost surely be overlooked, and even then it might easily be passed over. Although it was October, many plants were

<sup>a</sup> *Harperia* Rose, Proc. Nat. Mus. 29: 441. 1905, not Fitzgerald, 1904.

*Harperella* Rose, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 19: 96. 1906.

still in bloom, so that both flowers and fruits were collected. A careful examination of this material shows that it is abundantly distinct from *Harperella nodosa*. It is much nearer the species from Alabama, but surely specifically distinct, and hence it is described as new.

***Harperella vivipara* Rose, sp. nov.**

Stem annual (?), slender and weak, at first erect, afterwards somewhat spreading, 10 to 30 cm. long, usually simple or sometimes with one or two branches, in age throwing out bulblets from the axils of all the leaves; basal leaves 2 or 3, 4 to 8 mm. long, terete, jointed, bright green, glabrous, hollow, with a scarious stipular sheath at base; stem leaves similar but shorter, alternate, shorter than the internodes; inflorescence consisting of a terminal umbel, with or without a second axillary one; peduncle 1 to 4 cm. long; rays 3 to 10 mm. long; involucre, if present, consisting of a single small bract; bractlets of the involucels 4, minute; flowers white; stylopodium conical; fruit 1.25 mm. long, broader than long.

Type U. S. National Herbarium no. 640627, collected by J. N. Rose near Hancock, Md., October 5, 1910.

*Specimens examined:*

MARYLAND: Near Hancock, on the banks of the Potomac River, July, 1905, *Forrest Shreve*; same locality, October 5, 1910, *J. N. Rose*.

***Harperella fluviatilis* Rose, sp. nov.**

Stems said to be biennial, from a dense cluster of yellow roots, with an umbelliferous odor, erect, 20 to 25 cm. high, more or less bulbiferous; leaves nodose, "evergreen," terete, 10 to 15 cm. long; inflorescence of 1 to 3 umbels; rays 8 mm. long; involucre and involucel bractlets several, minute; flowers white, fruit oblong, 1.5 mm. long.

Type U. S. National Herbarium no. 51421, collected on Town Creek, Sand Mountains, near Chavres, De Kalb County, November 24, 1905, *R. M. Harper* 8.

*Specimens examined:*

ALABAMA: Rocky bed of Town Creek, type collection; rocky bed of Little River, on Lookout Mountain, De Kalb County, November 25, 1905, *R. M. Harper*.