



ANGELICA ROSEANA Herdersii

TWO NEW SPECIES OF PLANTS FROM THE NORTHWESTERN UNITED STATES.

By L. F. HENDERSON.

Aster latakensis Henderson, sp. nov. (Section Vulgares.)

Stem slender, 0.6 to 1.5 meters high, woolly-pubescent and scabrous, tomentulous among the heads, bearing numerous nearly erect branches near or above the middle; leaves lanceolate, entire, rather thick, with margins slightly inclined to be revolute, strigose and very scabrous, especially on the margins; lower even 15 cm. in length, including the long, petiole-like base, by 2.6 cm. in width; upper gradually shorter, sessile on a scarcely narrowed base, some with the base broad and inclined to be decurrent, or at times even slightly cordate; those on the secondary branches small and narrow, gradually passing into the involueral scales; involucre from 6 to 12 mm. high, in the fully developed heads averaging 11 mm., in 3 or 4 moderately unequal rows; its outer scales commonly foliaceous, obtuse, green, and pubescent, the inner gradually narrowed, acute and with whitened coriaceous bases, some or occasionally all with a narrow hyaline margin; rays 5 or 6 lines long, violet to purple, handsome; disk-flowers generally a bright purple when fresh, sometimes yellow, with yellowish-white pappus; akenes narrow, flattened, strigose-pubescent, strongly nerved with 4 or 5 darker nerves; receptacle deeply alveolate, the teeth of the alveolations sometimes terminating in delicate bristles.

A very handsome species, common on the prairies or slightly-wooded hills of American Ridge, Latah County, Idaho. (No. 2987.)

Angelica roseana Henderson, sp. nov.

PLATE XXVI.

Five-tenths to 0.6 meter high, very stout for its height, glabrous nearly or quite up to the involucre, scabrous among the flowers, radical leaves triternate, the ultimate divisions frequently pinnate with 3 or 5 leaflets, or occasionally ternate-quinate; upper cauline leaves reduced, with large, inflated petioles, the latter, as well as the inflorescence, scabrous with retrorse prickles, which become rounded papillae among the flowers and on the fruit; leaflets broadly ovate to lanceolate in the lower leaves, in the upper often narrowly lanceolate, thick with prominent veins, lacinate-dentate, with somewhat retrorsely mucronate teeth, the margin between the teeth scabrous, an inch to an inch and a half long, obtuse or acute; umbels, commonly 3, all more or less fertile, without involucre, or involucre with one or two ligulate generally 3-lobed bracts; the umbellets subtended by a few filiform and very scabrous bractlets, the rays very unequal; flowers green or the majority of them green at base and purplish brown above; petals strongly incurved; stylopodium somewhat conical; fruit broadly oblong-elliptic, glabrous, save the papillae, 4 or 5 millimeters long; dorsal ribs nearly as prominent as the lateral, corky, the cut surfaces appearing broadly ovate; oil tubes for the most part single in the intervals, two on the commissural side; seed sulcate beneath the oil tubes, strongly concave on the face.

Banks of dried, gravelly rills, foothills of the Lost River Mountains, Fremont County, Idaho. Also collected by John B. Leiberg (No. 3003); Aven Nelson, 1897 (No. 3493), and by P. A. Rydberg.

This plant serves well as a connecting link between *Selinum* and *Angelica*. I take pleasure in dedicating the species to Dr. J. N. Rose, of the National Museum, to whom, in connection with Dr. John M. Coulter, I am under obligations for many favors. (No. 4065.)

EXPLANATION OF PLATE.—Fig. 1, a fruit umbel; fig. 2, a leaf; fig. 3, a carpel, dorsal view; fig. 4, cross section of carpel. Figs. 1 and 2, scale $\frac{1}{2}$; figs. 3 and 4, scale 5.