

PROCEEDINGS  
OF THE  
BIOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF WASHINGTON

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A NEW SALICORNIA.

BY IVAR TIDESTROM.

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On August 6, 1912, Messrs. Kearney and Shantz collected some very interesting plants in the Tooe Valley, some three miles northwest of Grantsville, Utah. The place where the plants grew is situated south of the Great Salt Lake and near the base of the Stansbury Range. The principal species collected bore the aspect of the desert flora—the Chenopodiaceae and Compositae being well represented. In the collection there is a species of *Salicornia* hitherto unknown, for which the following name and diagnosis are proposed:

***Salicornia utahensis.***

Perennis basi lignosa, 2dm. plus minusve alta; caulibus pluribus decumbentibus vel erectis, ramis erectiusculis; articulis caulium 15-18 mm. longis, 3-5 mm. crassis, ramorum tenuioribus; spicis 7-10 articulatis, 15-20 mm. longis, crassitudine plus minusve 4 mm.

*Type* in the U. S. National Herbarium, Kearney and Shantz, No. 3249, collected near the shore of the Great Salt Lake in strongly saline soil, moist to the surface.

Distinguished from *Salicornia ambigua* and *S. subterminalis* (the one of the Atlantic, the other of the Pacific Coast) by its short, thick spikes. In the former the spikes are from 18-20 jointed, while in the latter the number of joints is 13 or more, consequently much longer than in our species, while the thickness of the spikes in the old species is scarcely more than one-half of that of *S. utahensis*.

