in either of these two racial categories, transitional intermediates
do occur.

Key to the Oregon Species of Helianthella

Cauline leaves alternate, except the lowermost pair. Leaves
chiefly basal, at the summit of a slender caudex...... $H. \text{californica}$
var. $nevadensis$

Cauline leaves opposite. Leaves chiefly cauline. Caudex
stout.
Cauline leaves merely acute, short-petiolate or sessile.
Phyllaries lanceolate, variously pubescent, drying
green.
Heads large, 2.0-2.5 cm. broad excluding the rays.
Phyllaries ciliate................................. $H. \text{quinquenervis}$

Heads small, 1.5-2.0 cm. broad excluding the rays.
Phyllaries uniformly cinereous-pubescent....... $H. \text{uniflora}$

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A NEW POLEMONIUM FROM MEXICO

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Polemonium glabrum sp. nov. Erecta, humilis, 2-3 dm. alta;
rachis foliis angustate-alatis; foliolis 6-8-junctis, glabris vel cilia-
tis; calycis glabris, angustate-campanulatis, 10 mm. longis, seg-
mentis angustatis acutis, tubis æqualibus; corollis caeruleis, in-
fundibuliformibus, 25-30 mm. longis, 15-20 mm. latis, lobis
tubarum brevioribus, spathulatis, apiculatis.

A slender erect perennial 2-3 dm. tall from a rootstock or
horizontal rhizome; leaves 4-8 cm. long with 13-17 leaflets 3-11
mm. long, 2-4 mm. wide, elliptical, acute, glabrous or ciliate on
a slightly winged rachis, the bases of the distal five leaflets com-
monly confluent; calyx glabrous, narrowly campanulate. 10 mm.
long, 4 mm. broad, the segments narrow, acute, equalling the tube;
corolla blue, truly funnelform in limb as well as in tube, 25-30 mm.
long, 15-20 mm. broad, the lobes two-thirds as long as the tube.
spatulate and apiculate; stamens inserted 3 mm. from the base of
the corolla-tube, pubescent at, and slightly above, the point of
insertion, 20 mm. long; style slightly exceeding the stamens,
shorter than the corolla; capsule ovoid, many seeded; seeds not
becoming mucilaginous when wet.

Type. Mt. Mohinora (10 miles west of Guadalupe y Calvo),
southwest Chihuahua, Mexico. September 1, 1898. E. W. Nelson
4865 (United States National Herbarium).
Plate 23. Polemonium glabrum. Fig. 1, habit, $\times \frac{1}{2}$. Fig. 2, calyx, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Fig. 3, floral dissection, natural size. Fig. 4, capsule dissection, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$. Fig. 5, leaf apex, $\times 1\frac{1}{2}$.
Polemonium glabrum may be distinguished readily from any other naturally occurring Polemonium by the shape and size of the corolla, and by its glabrous calyx. The only other record of a similar corolla is found in the report by Ostenfeld (Genetic studies in Polemonium, Hereditas 12: 31–39. 1929.) of crosses between P. mexicanum Cerv. ex Lag. and P. pauciflorum S. Wats. The affinities of the present species may well be with the above, but neither P. mexicanum nor P. pauciflorum have been reported from the vicinity of P. glabrum. The probability of P. glabrum being merely a hybrid (P. mexicanum x pauciflorum) was considered and discounted because of the absence of the putative parents and because of its constant pollen size. The pollen of known hybrids has been found by the author to show irregularities in size, whereas the pollen of P. glabrum is perfectly normal. Also there is apparently no reduction in the number of seeds set, as might be expected in the case of a hybrid plant.

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NOTES ON THE TAXONOMY OF SOME EASTERN ASIATIC FERNS OF THE GENERA PROTO-WOODSIA AND PTERETIS

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While glancing over a recent paper of Dr. R. C. Ching (1945, p. 36) and a review of the same paper in Biological Abstracts (1946), the author noticed the generic name Protowoodsia being used for a new genus of ferns. Since he was familiar with this name as early as 1941, verifying the validity of the name seemed necessary. In checking over his notes, the author found the following sequence of circumstances.

In 1940 Dr. Ching (p. 245) used the generic name Protowoodsia, listing under it “P. manchuriensis (Hook.) Ching. A monotypic genus confined to N. E. Asia.” The only description of the genus is to be found in his description of the new family Woodsiaceae, as “spores bilateral, dark-colored, with perispores, or tetradreal, smooth and translucent (Protowoodsia).” Concluding his description of the Woodsiaceae, Ching remarks that this is “a very small family of two genera and about forty species; its affinities with Cyathea and the next two families has generally been recognized.”

The manner in which the name Protowoodsia appeared in Ching’s paper led the author to believe that the generic name had been validly published elsewhere. Therefore, in his doctorate thesis in 1942 (p. 73), the author used the generic name as follows: “Protowoodsia Ching has translucent, smooth, subglobose to bilateral spores lacking an exospore (P. manchurien-