

slopes in central part of island: mesa summit, March 1936, *Murbarger 51* (UC); west side south of Lemon Tank, 10 April 1923, *Munz 6739a* (POM); Thirst, 1900 ft, 10 April 1962, 17199; canyon above Mosquito Cove. Reported by Munz (as *M. platycarpa*); Chambers (Contr. Dudley Herb. 4: 297. 1955) considers the San Clemente Island material he examined to be intermediate to subsp. *douglasii*.

MICROSERIS ELEGANS Greene ex A. Gray. Rare in vernal moist spots, grassland in central part of island: mesa summit, April 1936, *Murbarger 111* (UC); east side south of Lemon Tank, 800 ft, 11 April 1923, *Munz 6732* (POM, UC); mixed with *M. douglasii platycarpa*. Reported by Munz. Eastwood's report of *M. aphantocarpa* may well apply to this species also.

MICROSERIS HETETOCARPA (Nutt.) K. Chamb. (*M. lindleyi* auth.). Rare but widely scattered in dry grassland: Wilson Cove, 200 ft, 9 April 1962, 17144; Thirst, 1900 ft, 10 April 1962, 17206; below "Chenity" south of Mosquito Cove, 1000 ft, 10 June 1962, *Piehl 62319* (SBBG). Reported by Lyon.

MICROSERIS LINEARIFOLIA (Nutt.) Sch.-Bip. Fairly common in grassland throughout: Wilson Cove, 12 April 1923, *Peirson 3453* (RSA), 200 ft, 9 April 1962, 17157; second canyon south of Seal Cove, 100 ft, 8 May 1962, 17612; east side, May 1936, *Murbarger 206* (UC); east side to mesa top, March 1936, *Murbarger 26* (UC); Wilson Cove to Lemon Tank, 800 ft, 10 April 1923, *Munz 6732a* (POM); canyon east of Thirst, 1000 ft, 10 June 1962, *Piehl 62382* (SBBG); Cave Canyon; Guds. For the name of this species, I accept the reasoning of Chambers (Contr. Dudley Herb. 5: 63-64. 1957); this reasoning has, however, apparently been rejected by Munz (Calif. Fl., p. 1290. 1959) with the unfortunate consequence that he uses *M. lindleyi* (DC.) A. Gray as the name for this species, although it has previously always been applied to the preceding one.

Munzothamnus, gen. nov. (Fig. 6).

Compositae; Cichorieae: Stephanomerinae. Frutex; involucris paucifloris, angustis; floribus purpureis; setis crassis, paucis, eplumulosis; chromosomata, $n=8$. Species unica, *M. blairii* (Munz & Johnston) comb. nov. (*Stephanomeria blairii* Munz & Johnston, Bull. Torrey Club 51: 301. 1924. *Malacotbrix blairii* (Munz & Johnston) Munz, Man. So. Calif. Botan. p. 591, 601. 1935). Grows from steep rocky canyon walls, the individuals mostly scattered, but probably in every canyon in central part of island, on both sides: May 1936, *Murbarger 195* (UC); 5-13 Aug. 1930, *House & Grumbles* (POM). East side: about 13 on steep north-facing slopes in canyon north of Nanny, 11 July 1962, 17992; 1 in same canyon at about 200 ft; canyon below Lemon Tank, 9 April 1923, *Munz 6681* (POM), *Peirson 3475* (RSA), about 100 counted in 1962; probably same canyon, autumn 1923, *E. G. Blair* (POM, type); 28 counted in canyon just south of Lemon Tank; one worked by a hummingbird, 11 July 1962; Twin Canyon, about 45; about 100 in canyon north of Boulder; canyon north of Thirst, rare, 10 May 1962, 17717; canyon east of Thirst, 1000 ft, 4-5 seen, 10 June 1962, *Piehl 62398* (SBBG); canyon south of Thirst, 600 ft, 1 shrub. West side: 1.8 miles southeast of Eel Point, 100 m, 15 Sept. 1958, *Moran 6824* (SD, UC); 2 miles southeast of Eel Point, 100 m, rather frequent, 9 March 1959, *Moran 7162* (SD); 1 shrub in canyon below the Tomb, 800 ft, 12 April 1962, 17310; Middle Ranch Canyon, about 6. Endemic. This handsome plant has a pattern of branching, with a tuft of large shiny, sinuate-margined leaves at the end of each branch, totally unlike any species of *Stephanomeria* or *Malacotbrix*, with which it has heretofore been associated. Furthermore, in technical characters, as pointed out by Stebbins *et al.* (Univ. Calif. Publ. Botan. 26: 405. 1953; these authors also report the chromosome number, $2n=16$) it does not agree well with either of them. It is as distinct from the other 9 genera of the subtribe (as constituted by Stebbins, *Madroño* 12: 65-81. 1953) as they are from one another, and cannot be associated readily with either one of the two major lines within the subtribe, as outlined by Stebbins. In my opinion, it is clearly a relictual and highly isolated genus. It was first discovered by the indefatigable Mrs. Trask, who stated (p. 94): "A new *Malacotbrix* overhung many an inaccessible gorge in October and November, with its great masses of lavender flowers in atonement for its rank leaves..." It is a great pleasure to name this fine genus in honor of Dr. Philip A. Munz, lifelong student of the flora of California and of the Onagraceae, who was (with Ivan M. Johnston) the first to call it to scientific notice, following his early exploration of San Clemente Island.

PERITYLE EMORYI Torr. Frequent colonies on slopes all over the island: March 1936, *Murbarger 83* (UC); west end of Northwest Harbor, 50 ft, 12 July 1962, 18036; northwest coast, 8 April 1923, *Munz 6617* (POM, UC); Wilson Cove, 300 ft, 12 April 1962, 17345; canyon north of Nanny; Seal Cove; Middle Ranch Canyon, 450 ft, 12 April 1962, 17323; Cave Canyon; just north of Guds, 820 ft, 9 May 1962, 17658; China Point, 30 ft, 9 June 1962, *Blakley 5185* (SBBG). Reported by Lyon, and by Eastwood (as *P. greenii*). Mr. D. W. Kyhos found 54 pairs of chromosomes in meiotic metaphase I of my no. 17345; this is in agreement with other determinations of coastal and desert plants (Raven & Kyhos, Am. J. Botan. 48: 845, 847, 1961) and suggests that the basic number for the species may be $x=17$.

PSILOCARPHUS TENELLUS Nutt. var. *TENELLUS*. Common annual in caked adobe, grassland near head

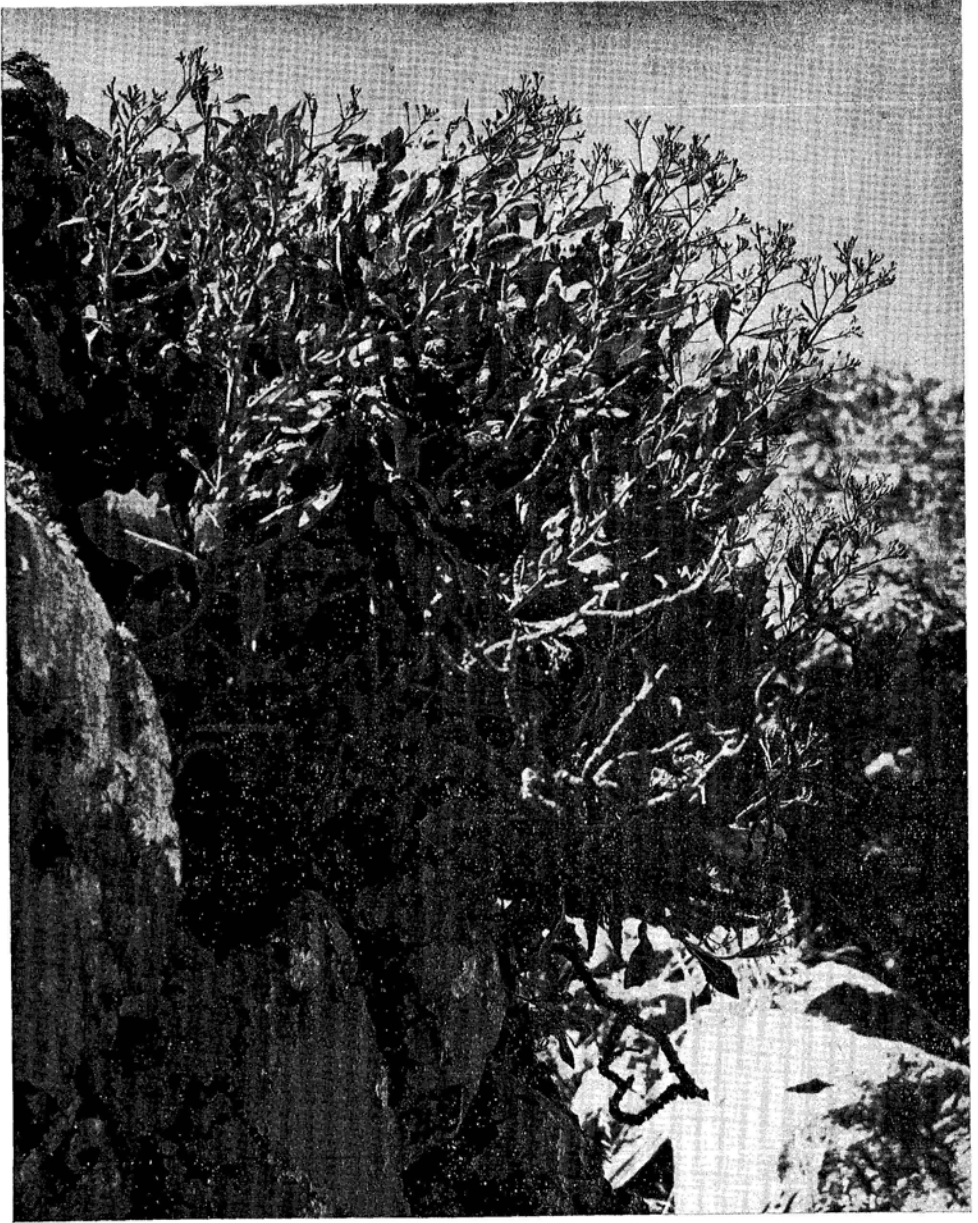


Fig. 6. *Munzotbannus blairii* in upper reaches of canyon below Lemon Tank; medium-sized plant about 0.7 m tall, the trunks about 2 cm in diameter. In mature bud, Official photograph, U .S. Navy.