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BULLETIN

DE

L'HERBIER BOISSIER

SOUS LA DIRECTION DE

EUGÈNE AUTRAN

Conservateur de l'Herbier.

Tome VI

1898

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A L'HERBIER BOISSIER

CHAMBÉSY près Genève (Suisse).

GENÈVE

IMPRIMERIE ROMET, 26, BOULEVARD DE PLAINPALAIS

1898

Favignana, Maretimo, Pantellaria and Linosa (*Gussone*). Sardinia, near Cagliari (*Ascherson*).

TRIPOLI (*Forskål*, about 1761).

TUNIS (*Vahl*, original specimens, « in ruderatis »).

β. *linearifolia* *Williams*.

Caules 18-27 centim. Folia linearia longiora : internodia breviora. Sepala angustiora lanceolata.

Syn. *Arenaria procumbens* var. *linearifolia* *Moris*, Fl. Sardoia, I, p. 276 (1837).

Arenaria geniculata (*non Poir.*) *Biv. Sicul. Plant. cent.* II, p. 12 (1806).

Arenaria extensa, *Duf.* in *Ann. Sc. gen. Phys.* VII, p. 291 (1820).

Alsine geniculata, *Strobl* in *Oesterr. Bot. Zeitsch.* 1885, p. 212.

Alsine extensa, *Nym. Consp. fl. Eur.* p. 119 (1878).

Arenaria externa, *Willk.* in *Willk. et Lge. Prodr. fl. Hisp.* III, p. 613 (1878).

Iconogr. Boccone, Ic. descr. Pl. Rar. Sicil. p. 18, t. 10, f. 3 D (1674), *Alsine maritima altera, angustis foliis*.

Vahl's original description of the species is as follows : — « Radix
« perennis. Caules plures, prostrati, diffusi, pedales, basi lignosi, tere-
« tes, filiformes. Rami simplices, apice dichotome divisi. Folia sessilia,
« opposita, unguicularia, superiora majora, interstitiis duplo breviora :
« rudimenta foliacea ex omnibus axillis. Panicula terminalis, dichotoma.
« Flores pedunculati, *Arenariæ maritimæ*, at minores. Pedunculi capil-
« lares, uniflori, pubescentes, subviscosi, unguiculares. Calycis foliola
« ovato-lanceolata, margine membranacea. Petala rubra, calyce parum
« breviora. »

Gay says in his mss. note attached to a specimen, — « biseriata fila-
menta inter *Alsineas* sola mihi *Arenaria procumbens* obtulit, quam ob
causam et propter notulas quasdam alias satis graves in genus pro-
prium accipienda videtur, sic definiendum. » But in certain species of
Arenaria, particularly in those of the small subgenus of *Pentadenaria*,
the filaments are certainly biseriate and the alternate stamens spring
from a distinct gland, the other stamens being without a gland at the
base.

Mr. John Ball in his examination of North African specimens was
unable to separate and distinguish *Desfontaines' Arenaria hernia-*
riæfolia from *Rhodalsine procumbens*. He says, « species satis ludibunda
quoad formam foliorum et longitudinem sepalorum, sed varietates sta-
bilire inutile duco. » Apart, however, from the obvious though specifi-
cally unsatisfactory character of the color of the petals there are cer-

tain other characters which in the aggregate may serve to group the known forms under two species. After the full description which has been given of this species, it is only necessary to indicate the points of difference between the next species and this : so that when specimens are laid side by side they may be readily distinguishable.

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

SPAIN. PROV. of Valentia, San Felipe (« *Arenaria extensa* », *Dufour* [1820]).
 PROV. of Murcia, Sierra de las Cabras, near Hellin (in *Herb. Kew.* n. 84).

ITALY. Sicily, Mt. Etna (*Strobl* 1885). Sardinia (*Moris*, herb.).

ALGERIA. Oran, 1866 (*Munby*, in *Herb. Kew.*).

MOROCCO. Taurirt, at 3000 metres, 1888 (*J. Thomson*, in *Herb. Kew.*).

2. *Rhodalsine geniculata*, *Williams*.

Hæc altera species a præcedenti notulis sequentibus differt. — Specimina plerumque robustiora, indumento valde variantia. Petala alba. Stamina inæquilongia, longiora $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ longit. petalorum attingentia, breviora (petalis opposita) usque ad medium petalorum vix attingentia. Capsula fructifera calycem paullum excedens. Semina tuberculata (oculo nudo), plerumque 8-11.

α. Poiretiana, *Williams*.

Planta inferne glabra, eglandulosa, superne villosopuberula glandulosa. Folia lineari-oblonga. Sepala 5-7-nervia.

Syn. *Arenaria geniculata*, *Poir.* Voy. Barb. II, p. 166 (1789); et *Encycl. Meth.* VI, p. 365 (1804); *Jacks.* Ind. Kew. I, p. 179 (1893),

Alsine procumbens, *Battand. et Trab.* Fl. de l'Algérie, I, p. 154 (1888).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION

ALGERIA. (*Poiret*, the original specimens). Oran, 1839 (*Battandier*). (*Bové* in *Herb. Kew.*).

Gay has the following note attached to *Bové's* specimen, which is labelled « *Arenaria herniariæfolia*, 1839, » and from the character of its indumentum is readily referable to the type: — « l'échantillon de *Boissier* est trop jeune ; dans celui de *Bové*, qui est un peu plus avancé, je n'ai pu découvrir qu'une seule capsule en état de déhiscence, et cette capsule était à 5 valves comme *Desfontaines* et *Poiret* le disent ; et non à

3 comme dans *Alsine procumbens*. » I have examined this specimen together with Bové's other duplicates, and I certainly found that in some capsules there were five teeth; but the teeth are of variable width, showing that they have been torn in process of drying and pressing the specimen. In the capsules evidently undamaged there are only three teeth. Desfontaines erroneously says « quinquevalvis ».

β. glabrata, Williams.

Tota planta glabra eglandulosa. Caules 19-23 centim. Folia lineari-oblonga tenuia. Sepala 5-nervia. Petala albida vel dilutissime carnea.

Syn. *Arenaria Bartolotti*, *Tineo* Pl. rar. Sicil. pugill. I, p. 10 (1846); *Jacks.* Ind. Kew. I, p. 178.

Arenaria Bartoletti, *Tanfani* (sub syn.) in *Parl.* Fl. Italiana, IX, p. 607 (1892).

Alsine Bartolotti, *Huet* exs. Sicul. anno 1855; et ex *Nym.* Consp. fl. Eur. p. 119 (1878).

Alsine geniculata var. Bartolottæ, *Lojac.* in herb. et exs. Fl. Sic.

Hab. Sicily; Palermo and Termini.

The above synonyms show how authors differ in the spelling of the name of one of their own countrymen.

γ. communis, Williams.

Tota planta pilis brevibus villosulis glandulosis vestita. Folia linearia, internodiis breviora. Sepala 5-nervia. Petala alba vel albida.

Syn. *Arenaria herniariæfolia*, *Desf.* Fl. Atlantica, I, p. 358 (1798).

Arenaria herniarifolia, *Jacks.* Ind. Kew. I, p. 179 (1893).

Arenaria procumbens, *Ball*, in Journ. Linn. Soc. XVI, p. 365 (1877).

Arenaria procumbens var. β, *Guss.* Pl. rar. Sic. p. 183 (1826).

Alsine herniariæfolia, *Munby* in herb.

Alsine procumbens var. linearifolia, *Fenzl*, herb. in Herb. Benth. (planta 24 centim., foliis 10-14 mm. lg.).

Alsine maritima longius radicata, *Herniariæ foliis*, *Boccone*, Ic. descr. Pl. rar. Sicil. p. 18, t. 10, ff. 1a, 1b. (1674); *Cupani* Hort. Cath. p. 6 (1696).

Alsine perennis lusitanica, radice crassa, *Herniariæ facie*, ad sched. in *Herb. Tournef.*

Alsine maritima Siciliana longius radicata, *Herniariæ foliis*, *Morison* Plant. Hist. Univ. II, p. 552, n° 21 (1680).

Iconogr. *Boccone*, Ic. descr. Pl. rar. Sicil. p. 18, t. 10, ff. 1a, 1b (1674).

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION (var. *communis*).

PORTUGAL. Authentic specimen in Tournefort's herbarium, as noted in the synonymy above.

SPAIN. Near Malaga in Andalusia (*Willkomm* It. Hisp. 1845, n. 877). Mt. Agudo near Murcia (*Bourgeau*, exs. n. 1708).

BALEARIC ISLANDS. Near Palma in Mallorca (*Cambessedes* in Herb. Benth., et in Herb. Gay, 1828).

CANARY ISLANDS. Lanzarote (*Webb*) : Lanzarote and Graciosa (*Lowe*, 1875).

SICILY. (Boccone's original record for the earliest known specimens). Bales-trale (*Lojacono*).

GREECE. On volcanic rocks in the island of Aegina (*Heldreich*, *Salzmann*, exs. n. 470). In the nome of Attica, at Phalerum (*Heldreich*, 1848; *Hausknecht* It. Græcum, 1885). Piræus and Mt. Sunium (*Hausknecht* It. Græcum, 1885).

EGYPT. N. coast, at Aboukir and Alexandria (*Herb. Kralik*, 1847; *Delile*).

TRIPOLI. Derna on the coast of prov. of Barca (*P. Taubert*, It. Cyrenaicum, 1887, n. 213).

TUNIS. Gabes on the coast (*Kralik*, Pl. Tunetanæ, 1854, n. 192). Isles of Planè, Kerkenna, and Djerba (*Bonnet et Barratte*, Pl. Vasc. Tunis. p. 58 [1896]).

ALGERIA. Oran (*Balansa*, Pl. Alg. 1852, n. 369; *Cosson*, exs. 1848 in Herb. Kew., *Munby*, Pl. Alger. exs. cent. II, 1851, n. 3, *Warion*, 1873). Mostaganem. (*Balansa*, Pl. Alg. 1851, n. 189). Halfaoula (*E. G. Paris*, It. Bor. Afr. n. 425). Mansourah (*Choulette*, Fragm. fl. Alger. exsicc. n. 212).

MOROCCO. Plain of lower region of Great Atlas 1500-2000 metres (*Hooker*, 1871, *Cosson*, 1874). Prov. of Shedma, and Agadir on the coast (*Hooker*, 1871). The Spanish settlement of Ceuta (*Ball*). Prov. of Ksima. Mogador (*Rev. R. T. Lowe*, n. 759). Tetuan (*Ball*). Mamorafed (*A. Grant*, 1887). Prov. of Haha (*Ball*). Near Amsmiz (*Ball*). Valley of Aït Mesan, up to 1400 metres (*Ball*).

This form is thus widely distributed through the Mediterranean countries, and appears to be the one which occurs the more frequently. The plant seems to have been overlooked by Linnæus, and is not noticed by him, although other plants first mentioned by Paolo Boccone were not passed over in the synonyms cited.

Poiret thus distinguished the plant in his earlier work (1789) : —
 « Cette espèce pousse des tiges nombreuses, longues, un peu velues.
 « Les feuilles sont linéaires, un peu aiguës, glabres ; les fleurs sont dis-
 « posées en panicule. La corolle est blanche ; les pétales sont cachés par
 « le calice qui est plus long. Les divisions du calice sont hérissées de
 « poils dans leur milieu, lisses et membraneuses à leurs bords. » Poiret

cites no more precise locality than « Numidia » : any information afforded by the examination of the type-specimens which are in the late Ernest Cosson's herbarium I have not been able to obtain.

δ. *Gayana*, *Williams*.

Tota planta pilis longe villosis multi- non paucicellulatis apice acutatis acutis dense vestita, sed eglandulosa. Folia eis varietatum priorum latiora, oblongo-elliptica vel fere obovato-cuneata, 11-14 mm. \times 4-5 mm. Sepala subnervia. Petala alba. Habitu quam in typo evidentius robusta, 12-16 centim. alta.

Syn. *Rhodalsine platyphylla*, *Gay, herb.* in *Herb. Kew.*

Hab. CANARY ISLANDS. Cliffs of Handia on the island of Fuerteventura (*Bourgeau*, *Pl. Canar.* 1846, n. 717; *Webb*, *exs.* 1846).

A plant readily distinguished from other forms grouped under the two species by the broader leaves and long multicellular hairs of the dense indumentum.

RHODALSINE, genus a Jacobo Gay *Arenariâ procumbente* fundatum, pluribus lustris a botanicis ad *Alsinen* aut *Arenariam* reductum vel etiam neglectum, nunc redditum, tametsi *Polycarpææ* propter embryonem affine, nihilominus systematicè inter *Alsinen* et *Hymenellam* collocandum.

Brentford, 14 août 1897.

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[Begin Page: Title Page]

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EUGÈNE AUTRAN

CONSERVAFEUR DE LUHERBIER.

(Chaque Collaborateur est responsable de ses Iranan.r.)

Tome VI. 1898.

MST:

Prix de FAbonnement

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AE HEHBIERSBOISSIER

a CHAMBÉSY pres Genève (Suisse).

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[Begin Page: Page 6]

5 BULLETIN DE L'HERBIER BOISSIER. (8)

3 comme dans *Alsine procumbens*. » I have examined this specimen together with Bove's other duplicates, and I certainly found that in some capsules there were five teeth; but the teeth are of variable width, showing that they have been torn in process of drying and pressing the specimen. In the capsules evidently undamaged there are only three teeth. Desfontaines erroneously says « *quinquevalvis* ».

β. *glabrata*, Williams.

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Alsine geniculata var. *Bartolottæ*, Lojac. in herb. et exs. Fl. Sie.

Hab. Sicily; Palermo and Termini.

The above synonyms show how authors differ in the spelling of the name of one of their own countrymen.

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Tconogr. Boccone, Ic. deser. Pl. rar. Sicil. p. 18, €. 10, ff. La, 1b (1674).

[Begin Page: Page 7]

(9) FREDERIC NEWTON WILLIAMS. GENRE RHODALSINE GAY. 9

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION (var. *communis*).

PortuGar. Authentic specimen in Tournefort's herbarium, as noted in the synonymy above.

SPAIN. Near Malaga in Andalusia (Wallkomm It. Hisp. 1845, n. 877). Mt. Agudo near Murcia (Bourgeau, exs. n. 1708).

Bazearic Islanos. Near Palma in Mallorca (Cambessedes in Herb. Benth., et in Herb. Gay, 1828).

Canary Iscaxps. Lanzarote (Webb) : Lanzarote and Graciosa (Lowe, 1875).

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GREECE. On volcanic rocks in the island of Aegina (Heldreich, Salzmann, exs. n. 470). In the nome of Attica, at Phalerum (Heldreich, 1848: Haussknecht It. Græcum, 1885). Piræus and Mt. Sunium (Haussknecht It. Grecum, 1885).

Eevpr. N. coast, at Aboukir and Alexandria (Herb. Kralik, 1847; Delile).

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Tuxis. Gabes on the coast (Kralik, Pl. Tunetanæ, 185%, n. 192). Isles of Plane, Kerkenna, and Djerba (Bonnet et Barratte, Pl. Vase. Tunis. p. 58 [1896]).

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[Begin Page: Page 8]

10 BULLETIN DE L'HERBIER BOISSIER. (10)

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0. Gayana, Williams.

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Syn. Rhodalsine platyphylla, @ay, herb. in Herb. Kew.

Hab. GanarY Istanos. Cliffs of Handia on the island of Fuerteventura (Bowgeau, Pl. Canar. 1846, n. 717; Webb, exs. 1846).

A plant readily distinguished from other forms grouped under the two species by the broader leaves and long multicellular hairs of the dense indumentum.

RHODALSINE, genus a Jacobo Gay Arenaria procumbente fundatum, pluribus lustris a botanieis ad Alsinen aut Arenariam reductum vel etiam neglectum, nune redditum, tametsi Polycarpææ propter embryonem affine, nihilominus systematicè inter Alsinen et Hymenellam collocandum.

Brentford, 14 août 1897.

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11

Beiträge

zur

Kenntniss der schweizerischen Rostpilze

von

Ed. FISCHER

1

(Fortsetzung *.)

4. Puccinia Aecidii-Leucanthemi n. sp. und Puccinia Caricis montanae n. sp.

In den Sitzungsberichten der bernischen naturforschenden Gesellschaft vom 28. April 189% und vom 25. Mai 1895 zeigte ich, dass das Aecidiumn Leucanthemi DE. auf Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum und ein auf Centaurea Scabiosa auftretendes Aecidium (Aec. Centaureæ Scabiosæ Magn.) je zu einer auf Carex montana lebenden Puccinia gehören. Ueber die Versuche, die zu diesem Resultate führten, soll an anderer Stelle eingehender berichtet werden ; um aber die in Rede stehenden Puccinien nicht länger namenlos herumlaufen zu lassen. sei hier die Beschrei-

bung ihrer Uredo- und Teleutosporen gegeben :

Puccinia Aecidii-Leucanthemi n. sp., Sporenlager klein, in der Längsrichtung des Blattes verlängert, selten mehr als $\frac{1}{4}$ mm. lang ; lange von der Epidermis bedeckt bleibend. Uredosporen kugelig bis eiförmig; Durchmesser derselben 18-21 μ ; Membran farblos oder gelblich, mit kurzen, ziemlich entfernt stehenden, conischen Stacheln besetzt; Keimporen 2, etwas über der Mitte der Spore liegend. — Teleutosporen birnförmig bis keulenförmig. am Scheitel oft papillenartig vorgezogen,

1 Siehe t. V, no 5, p. 393-397.

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zuweilen ungleichseitig, seltener regelmässig gerundet; an der Basis allmählig in den Stiel verschmälert, an der Grenze beider Zellen wenig eingeschnürt; Länge 42-50 μ , Durchmesser 18-21 μ , untere Zelle oft etwas länger und schmaler als die obere ; Membran glatt, braun, am Scheitel stark verdickt (bis zu 14-17 μ). Stiel kurz, meist kürzer oder nur wenig länger als die untere Zelle, farblos. Sporen nicht abfallend.

Die Teleutosporenlager von *Puccinia Aecidii-Leucanthemi* habe ich bisher nur bei Isenfluh im Berner-Oberland beobachtet. Doch ist der Pilz sehr verbreitet, denn die Aecidien desselben, auf *Chrysanthemum Leucanthemum*, findet man, namentlich in der subalpinen Region, durchaus nicht selten : Ich habe dieselben z. B. gesammelt bei Isenfluh im Berner-Oberland, zwischen Charmey und Schwarzsee (Kt. Freiburg), zwischen Jaun und Reidigalp (westliche Stockhornkette), bei Reidenbach (Simmenthal). in der Gegend von Silvaplana im Ober-Engadin.

Puccinia Caricis-montansae n. sp. Sporenlager bis 1 mm. lang und $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{5}$ mm. breit, in der Längsrichtung des Blattes verlängert, frühzeitig nackt. Uredosporen kugelig bis ellipsoidisch ; Durchmesser derselben 18-21 μ ; Membran braun, mit äusserst kleinen, entfernt stehenden, farblosen Wärzchen besetzt; Keimporen 2, dem der Anheftungsstelle der Spore abgekehrten Pole genähert. — Teleutosporen birnförmig, am Scheitel regelmässig gerundet, oft auch ungleichseitig, seltener papillenartig vorgezogen; an der Basis allmählig in den Stiel verschmälert, an der Grenze beider Zellen etwas eingeschnürt, 42-52 μ lang, 18-24 μ breit, untere Zelle schmaler, oft auch etwas länger als die obere. Membran glatt, braun, nach der Basis hin heller werdend, am Scheitel stark verdickt (bis zu 10-15 μ); Keimporus der oberen Zelle seitlich von der Scheitelverdickung gelegen, derjenige der untern Zelle dicht neben der Scheitelwand. Stiel farblos, zuweilen die Länge der Spore erreichend. Sporen nicht abfallend.

Die Teleutosporenlager von *Puccinia Caricis montanæ* habe ich bisher nur bei Isenfluh im Berner-Oberland beobachtet, wo auch das Aecidium auf *Centaurea Scabiosa* häufig auftritt. Indess dürfte auch diese Art in der subalpinen Region nicht selten sein : Magnus fand die Aecidien bei Vulpera (Unter-Engadin), ich selber bei Samaden (Ober-Engadin), ferner erhielt ich sie von Vernayaz im Wallis.

Nach obigem bestehen die Unterschiede zwischen *Puccinia Acidü-Leucanthemi* und *Pucc. Garicis-montanæ*, abgesehen von den verschiedenen Acidien-Nährpflanzen, besonders darin, dass bei letzterer Art die Uredo- und Teleutosporenlager meist grösser sind als bei ersterer, und früh