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Illustrations of the genus Carex

London, William Pamplin, 1858-1867

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Page(s): Page 146

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in rostrum longiusculum attenuatis rostro ferrugineo, ore hyalino antice fisso patentibus marginibus e medio sursum serrulatis leviter nervatis, squama ovata subacuta ferruginea marginibus albo-hyalino longioribus.—*C. Gaudiniana*, *Guthnick, Flora*, i. 241 (1832); *Gaudin in Add. Fl. Helv.* vii. 660 (1833); *Gay, Ann. Sc. Nat.* x. 305 (1838), *sub C. microstachya*; *Koch*, 871; *Lange*, 49; *Reich. t.* 202; *Hoppe et St. icon.* *C. microstachya*, β , *Fl. Ross.* 285. (TAB. CCCCLXVII.)

HAB. In Helvetia, prope Thun.

Stolonifera. *Culmus* 4–8-pollicaris, apice obtusangulus, lævis, rarius scabriusculus. *Folia* culmo breviora, canaliculato-setacea, apice plano-compressis. *Bractea* squamæformis, nunc cuspidata. *Spica* 9–10 lin. longa, basi 2 lin. lata. *Spicula* terminalis 5–7 lin. longa, sæpius apice vel basi apiceque, rarius omnino feminea vel mascula, reliquæ 1–2 lin. longæ. *Squamæ* conformes, ferrugineæ, margine albo-hyalinæ. *Perigynium* (*immaturum*) $1\frac{5}{10}$ – $2\frac{9}{10}$ lin. longum, $\frac{5}{10}$ lin. latum, viride, rostro ferrugineo.

Gay considers the Swiss plant to be inseparable from *C. microstachya*, while Koch, Lange, Hoppe, and Reichenbach separate it. The difference is in the shorter spike; lanceolate perigynium, which is longer than the ferruginous squamæ, and not appressed; the shorter culm, with obtuse angles, and generally smooth; and the setaceous leaves. Lange places it in his *Echinatæ*, next to *C. stellulata*, while he inserts *C. microstachya* in his *Canescentes*, between *C. glareosa* and *C. Norvegica*; and Andersson has nearly the same affinity. Fries, on the contrary, associates it with his *Chordorrhizæ*. Tuckerman places both *C. microstachya* and *C. Gaudiniana* in his *Arenaria*, in juxtaposition with his *Stellulatæ*; while Koch separates both from the androgynous group, and places them, with *C. mucronata*, among the true *Carices* (not *Vignæ*). I think the affinity of *C. Gaudiniana* is with *C. elongata*, and the resemblance between it and *C. microstachya* is so great that they must be associated together. I have not seen mature perigynia of either species.

335. *C. Hilairei* (Boott); spica oblonga pallida involucreta apice dense imbricato-mascula basi flosculis femineis 3–5 instructa; stigmatibus 3; perigyniis late ovalibus vel orbiculatis rostratis, ore integro vel emarginato enerviis marginibus alatis serrulatis pallidis, squama rotundato-ovata infima longe foliacea summa cuspidata brevioribus, racheola lineari lævi inserta prædita. (TAB. CCCCLXVIII.)

HAB. In Brasil. merid., *St. Hilaire* (*Herb. Mus. Paris*).

Radix cæspitosa, fibrosa. *Culmus* 10–20 pollices longus, filiformis, lævis, triqueter, rigidus, basi foliatus. *Folia* $\frac{1}{2}$ –1 lin. lata, culmo breviora, rigida, carinata, scabra. *Spica* 5–7 lin. longa, apice 1, basi 2 lin. lata, flosculis femineis 3–5, masculis pluribus instructa. *Squamæ* masculæ arcte imbricatæ, rotundato-obtusæ, (sub lente) tenuissime ciliolatæ, muticæ, pallide castaneæ, nervo viridi, summæ steriles; femineæ inferiores 2, plus minus longe setaceo foliaceæ, superiores cuspidatæ. *Perigynium* (*vix immaturum*) 2 lin. longum, $1\frac{2}{10}$ lin. latum, appressum, enerve, concavo-convexusculum, superne (sub lente) asperulum, ad latera transversim corrugatum, rostro excurvo. *Achenium* trigonum. *Racheola* basi dilatata subæquans. *Stylus* basi incrassatus.

A *Sellowiana*, Schlecht., differt culmo lævi rigido; foliis rigidis; squamis infimis foliaceis, masculis obtusis ciliolatis.

I am indebted to M. Spach for a knowledge of this species. The perigynium was not fully mature, and apparently nerveless.

336. *C. polytrichoides* (Muhlenberg); spica oblonga vel abbreviata laxiflora viridi apice mascula plerumque nuda; stigmatibus 3; perigyniis ellipticis obtusis, ore emarginato striato-nervosis appressis viridibus demum pallide castaneis, squama ovata acuta vel cuspidata alba nervo viridi subduplo longioribus.—*C. polytrichoides*, *Muhl.* 230; *Schk. f.* 138; *Willd.* 213; *Kunth*, 423; *Steud.* 185; *Fl. Bor. Am.* 209; *Dewey*, 9, 258; *Tor. Cyp.* 296; *Mon.* 404; *Carey*, 510; *Chapm.* 536; *Sartwell. Fls. n.* 6. *C. leptalea*, *Wahl. Act.* 139. *C. microstachya*, *Mich.* (TAB. CCCCLXIX.)

HAB. In America septentrionali.—Rocky Mountains. Cumberland House to Florida.

Cæspitosa. *Radix* fibrosa. *Culmus* capillaceus, 4–15-pollicaris, acutangulus, scaber. *Folia* $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{3}{4}$ lin. lata, sæpe involucreta, mollia, culmo breviora vel longiora. *Spica* 2–9 lin. longa, apice filiformi, mascula basi 1– $1\frac{1}{2}$ lin. lata; flosculis masculis 2–5 vel pluribus, femineis 2–9 alternatim contiguis. *Squamæ* albidæ, nervo viridi; masculæ subdistichæ, muticæ, obtusæ vel acutæ; femineæ inferiores longius cuspidatæ; infima sæpe setaceo-foliacea, spicam superans. *Perigynium* $1\frac{5}{10}$ – $2\frac{2}{10}$ lin. longum, $\frac{5}{10}$ – $\frac{8}{10}$ lin. latum, plano-subtriquetrum, superne vacuum, stipitatum, stipite obconico. *Achenium* $\frac{8}{10}$ lin. longum, $\frac{5}{10}$ lin. latum, obovatum, triquetrum, basi styli æquali abrupte apiculatum.

Wahlenberg describes his *C. leptalea* as having two stigmas, but no other author alludes to this variation. I have not seen this species from the Rocky Mountains or the Pacific coast. Drejer, from the form of the perigynium, allies it to *C. pallescens*, L., but it is nearer to *C. loliacea*.

337. *C. microstachya* (Ehrhart); spica oblonga angusta straminea, e spiculis 1–5 contiguis, terminali cylindrica mascula vel apice vel basi apiceque feminea, reliquis femineis brevioribus nudis; bractea squamæformi; stigmatibus 2; perigyniis ovatis sensim breve rostratis, ore integro vel fisso antice oblique secto hyalino marginibus tenuiter serrulatis enerviis appressis, squama late ovata obtusa vel subacuta margine demum albo-hyalina angustioribus brevioribus.—*C. microstachya*, *Ehrh. Beitr.* 3, 72; *Wahl. Act.* 146; *Willd.* 250; *Lange*, 56; *Andersson*, 60, t. 3, f. 11; *Reichenbach*, 5, t. 202; *Koch*, 871; *Hoppe et St. icon.*; *Gay, Ann. Sc. Nat.* 10, 305 (1838); *Fl. Rossica*, 4, 285. (TAB. CCCCLXX.)

HAB. In Suecia, Lapponia, Rossia media.

Stolonifera. *Culmus* acute triqueter, scaber, 9-pollicaris–2-pedalis, gracilis. *Folia* culmo breviora, canaliculata, demum evoluta, plana, $\frac{2}{3}$ lin. lata, apice triquetra, scabra. *Bractea* squamæformis. *Spica* 6–14 lin. longa, basi 2–3 lin. lata. *Spicula* terminalis, 6–7 lin. longa, $\frac{1}{2}$ – $\frac{2}{3}$ lin. lata, omnino mascula, vel apice summo feminea, basique sæpe flosculis femineis 1–4 (discretis) instructa. *Spiculæ* femineæ 2–4, breves, paucifloræ, vel oblongæ, 2–4 lin. longæ, 1 lin. latæ; raro deficientes. *Squamæ* conformes, marginibus pallide fulvis, demum albo-hyalinis. *Perigynium* (*immaturum*) $1\frac{2}{10}$ – $\frac{3}{10}$ lin. longum, $\frac{5}{10}$ – $\frac{6}{10}$ lin. latum.

The taller, acute-angled, rough culm, broader leaf; the ovate perigynium, which is appressed and not longer than the stramineous squama, distinguish this from *C. Gaudiniana*. The terminal spike is oftener male.