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OXYTROPIS DC.—NAMES, BASIONYMS, TYPES, AND SYNONYMS—
FLORA NORTH AMERICA PROJECT

Stanley L. Welsh

ABSTRACT.—All names known to apply to the genus Oxytropis de Candolle in North America are listed with place of publication, type information (where known), type specimen repositories, and notations pertinent to understanding the nomenclatural aspects of the genus. Nomenclatural combinations proposed are: Oxytropis arctica R. Brown var. murrayi (Jurtzev) Welsh and O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. roaldii (Ostenfeld) Welsh.

Key words: Oxytropis, North America, names, types, synonyms.

Preparation of a revisionary summary of the genus Oxytropis de Candolle for the Flora North America Project necessitates that nomenclatural changes and type information be presented prior to publication in that project. The following list consists of synonyms, names, nomenclatural types, and new combinations of names involved with this interesting and complex genus as it occurs in North America. Each name involved with the genus is listed with its bibliographical citation, type information, places of deposit of the types, and other pertinent information as necessary.

All names cited in the literature are included. In some few of them the place of deposition of the type is unknown, and the space for that information is left blank. Oxytropis consists of some 57 taxa in 22 species in its North American complement. The taxonomic problems are disproportionate with the size of the genus, however. The large number of synonyms reflects the problematic nature of the taxa within the genus. Further complicating the number of names have been the nomenclatural transfers to earlier published genera Aragallus Neck. and Spiesia Neck. The conservation of Oxytropis DC. Forestalled ultimate adoption of either of those generic names. Some authors, Tidestrom for example, discerned the close relationship of Oxytropis with Astragalus L., and he subsequently made wholesale transfers of the names to that genus. While having considerable merit from a phylogenetic standpoint, the inclusion would have further burdened an already huge genus and overlooked the divergence of the oxytropes from most of the astragalus complexes. In North America only the introduced O. riparia and the indigenous O. deflexa are caulescent or have caulescent phases. The porrect beak of the keel is diagnostic for the genus, even though some species of Astragalus have extended keel apices; none are truly porrect.

Aside from the problem of nomenclatural transfers, which have added to the list of synonyms, the main difficulties are morphological; there are few consistent morphological features to serve as taxonomic criteria. The pods, with some exceptions, are mainly alike, especially in those taxa that are most alike otherwise. The flowers are similar through the genus, the main differences being in size (and that varies greatly within some species) and color (which also varies within a species and often within the infraspecific categories). The taxonomist has had to rely on features of stipules, leaves, inflorescence, pubescence, and calyx or pod inflation to arrive at a treatment that still lacks absolute consistency. Morphological intermediates, resulting from hybridization or from overlap of widely varying characteristics, tend to cloud the picture. Chromosome number is helpful, to an extent, but plants with differing ploidy levels are known within species and some of the varieties; and chromosome number is not always associated with other morphological features.

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Some workers have looked at the genus as if the taxa were clear and distinctive, resulting in the proliferation of specific and infraspecific names. Each new morphological variant was considered worthy of a name by some students of the genus. Adding to the difficulties of interpretation of taxonomic and nomenclatural problems was the circumboreal nature of the genus. In Alaska and other northern regions of North America, some species were clearly allied closely to Siberian or Eurasian taxa. A paucity of critical materials from Siberia for comparison with the American counterparts made interpretation difficult. Specimens from Siberia in American herbaria are still the exception. In the *campestris* and *borealis* complexes the need for such comparisons is critical. Both species were named prior to any of the North American counterparts, and it was not until the critical review of *Oxytropis* by Barneby (1952) that clarification of many of the problems became a possibility, although the equivalence was discerned earlier by Gray (1884) and others. Much additional work and refinement of the infraspecific taxa in the complexes with circumboreal representation is necessary.

The present writer has examined all but a few of the taxa in the field and has spent almost three decades in their pursuit. It is hoped that this summary of names will be helpful. Works of special importance to this paper include those by Barneby (1952), Boivin (1962, 1967), Bunge (1874), Elsens and Packer (1980, 1982), Gray (1884), Jurtsev (1986), Porsild and Cody (1980), Welsh (1967, 1974, 1977, and 1987).

Type: Texas, near Dallas, Limestone prairie, Dallas County, J. Reverchon 603, May 1876; holotype NDGI; isotype NY!, dry calcareous soil near Dallas, Texas, Curtis 603, April, May; cotype GH!, NDGI, NY!
= *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh var. *articulata* (Greene) Barneby

Type: Oklahoma, Cimarron Valley, Cherokee Outlet, M. N. Carleton 217, June 1891; holotype US!, photo BRY!
= *Oxytropis sericea* Nuttall var. *sericea*

Type: Saskatchewan, Prince Albert, Lat. 53°, J. M. Macoun 12535 and 12540, July 1896; cotypes NDG!
= *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *gracilis* (A. Nelson) Barneby

**Aragallus albidiflorus** A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 62. 1899, nom. nov.
Basionym: *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh var. *ochroleuca* A. Nelson
= *Oxytropis sericea* Nuttall var. *sericea*

Type: Montana, Old Hollowtop near Pony [South Boulder Range, Madison County], P. A. Rydberg & E. Bessey 4503, 9 July 1897; holotype NY!, isotypes GH!, NDGI!, US!, NY!
= *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *cusickii* (Greenman) Barneby

Type: Nebraska, Rush Creek, Duel County, P. A. Rydberg 82c, 2 July 1891; holotype NY!, isotypes MIN!, NEBI

**Aragallus arcticus** (R. Brown) Greene, Pittonia 3: 211. 1897.
Basionym: *Oxytropis arctica* R. Brown
= *Oxytropis arctica* R. Brown

Type: Little Blackfeet River, Montana, J. G. Cooper s.n., 1860; holotype NY!, isotype GHI (frag), US!
= *Oxytropis besseyi* (Rydberg) Blankinship var. *argophylla* (Rydberg) Barneby

Type: Between Fort Smith and the Rio Grande [Oklahoma or western Texas], J. M. Bigelow s.n., 1853; holotype US!
= *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh var. *lambertii*

Type: Headwaters of the Tongue River, Big Horn Mountains, Wyoming; F. Tweedy 125, 126, 1898; cotypes NY!
= *Oxytropis lagopus* Nuttall var. *atropurpureus* (Rydberg) Barneby

Type: North Dakota, Butte, Benson County, J. Lunell s.n., 14, 21 June, 2 July 1908; isotypes NY!, US!, WTC, MIN!, NDA!
= *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh var. *lambertii*

**Aragallus bellii** (Britton) Greene, Pittonia 3: 212. 1897.
Basionym: *Spiesia Oxytropis bellii* Britton
= *Oxytropis arctica* R. Brown var. *bellii* (Britton) Boivin

Type: Montana, Spanish Basin, Gallatin County, 6,500 ft., P. A. Rydberg & E. A. Bessey 4501, 23 June 1897; holotype NY!, isotypes GH!, NDGI!, US!

= *Oxytropis besseyi* (Rydberg) Blankinship var. *besseyi*

**Aragallus bigelovii** (A. Gray) Greene, Pittonia 3: 212. 1897.
Basionym: *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh var. *bigelovii* A. Gray

= *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh var. *lambertii*

**Aragallus blankinshii** A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 58. 1899.
Type: Montana, dry rocky hillsides along Middle Creek, 15 mi SW of Bozeman, Gallatin County, J. W. Blankinship s.n., 4 July 1898; holotype RM!; isotypes GH!, NY!

= *Oxytropis lagopus* Nuttall var. *lagopus*

Type: Alaska, St. Matthew Island, J. M. Macoun 18510, 10 July 1891; holotype NDG!

= *Oxytropis nigrescens* (Pallas) Fischer var. *nigrescens*

Basionym: *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *johannensis* Fernald

= *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *johannensis* Fernald

**Aragallus caudatus** Greene, Pittonia 4: 69. 1899.
Type: Saskatchewan, Moose Jaw, J. M. Macoun 13951, 26 June 1896; holotype NDG!; isotype Fernald

= *Oxytropis splendens* Douglas

Type: British Columbia, Deer Park, Lower Arrow Lake, J. M. Macoun 5355, 8 June 1890; holotype NDG!

= *Oxytropis cervinus* (A. Nelson) Barneby

**Aragallus collinus** A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 57. 1899.
Type: Wyoming, Seminole Mts., Carbon County, E. Nelson 4025, 21 July 1898; holotype RM!; isotypes GH!, NY!, US!

= *Oxytropis nana* Nutt.

**Aragallus deflexus** (Pallas) A. A. Heller, Cat. N. Amer. Pl., 4: 1899.
Basionym: *Astragalus deflexus* Pallas

= *Oxytropis deflexa* (Pallas) de Candolle

**Aragallus dispar** A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 61. 1899.
Type: North Dakota, Dickinson, Stark County, Mrs. Cook s.n., 1896; holotype RM!; photo BRY!

= *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *dispar* (A. Nelson) Barneby

Type: Missouri, Watson, Atchison County, B. F. Bush 204, 1 June 1894; holotype NDG!; isotypes GHI, NY!, US!, ISCI, MINI, MO!, DAO! (Note: The same collection is also the type of *Oxytropis bushii* Gandoger.)

= *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh var. *lambertii*

Basionym: *Oxytropis foliolosa* Hooker

= *Oxytropis deflexa* var. *foliolosa* (Hooker) Barneby

Type: South Dakota, Fort Meade, Meade County, W. H. Forwood 95, 7 June 1887; holotype US!, photo BRY!

= *Oxytropis formosus* (Hooker) Barneby

Type: Alberta, Bow River near Banff, McCalla s.n., 10 July, 18 September 1899; holotype US!

= *Oxytropis splendens* Douglas

**Aragallus gracilis** A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 60. 1899.
Type: Wyoming, Limestone Range, Newcastle, Weston County, A. Nelson 2545, 30 July 1896; holotype RM!; isotypes GH!, NY!, US!

= *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *gracilis* (A. Nelson) Barneby

Basionym: *Oxytropis hallii* Bunge

= *O. podocarpa* A. Gray

Type: Canada, Whale River, Hudson Bay; A. P. Low 14972, 24 June 1896; holotype NDG!; isotype GH!, US!

= *Oxytropis borealis* (L.) de Candolle var. *hudsonica* (Greene) Welsh

The specimen at Stockholm has information identical to that at GH, except that the collection is attributed to Spreadborough.

**Aragallus inflatus** (Hooker) A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 59. 1899.
Basionym: *Oxytropis arctica* & *inflata* Hooker

= *Oxytropis podocarpa* A. Gray

Type: South Dakota, about Fort Meade, Meade County, W. H. Forwood 96a, 96b, 3 June 1887, 96b, 7 June 1887; cotypes US!, photo BRY!

= *Oxytropis sericea* Nuttall var. *sericea*

**Aragallus involutus** A. Nelson, Erythea 78: 64. 1899.
Type: Minnesota, Acton, Meeker County, W. D. Frost s.n., June 1892; holotype EM!; isotypes MIN!, MO!, US!

Basionym: *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *johannensis* Fernald

= *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *johannensis* Fernald

**Aragallus johannensis** (Fern.) A. Heller, Cat. N. Amer. Pl., ed 2: 7. 1900.
Basionym: *Oxytropis campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *johannensis* Fernald

= *Oxytropis johannensis* (Fern.) A. Heller

Type: Arizona, San Francisco Mountains, Coconino County, F. H. Knowlton 44, 20 August 1889; holotype US!

= *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh var. *johannensis* A. Gray
Aragallus lagopus (Nuttall) Greene, Pittonia 3: 212. 1897.
Basionym: Oxytropis lagopus Nuttall

Aragallus lambertii (Pursh) Greene, Pittonia 3: 212. 1897.
Basionym: Oxytropis lambertii Pursh

Basionym: Oxytropis sericea Nuttall


Type: Washington, Olympic Mts., Clallam County, A. D. Elmer 2532, July 1900; holotype US!; isotypes M!, NY!, MO!, WTC, CAS!, DS!
= Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby


Type: Utah, Henry Mts., Garfield County, Utah, M. E. Jones 5674, July 1894; holotype US!; isotypes NY!, MO!, photo BRY!
= Oxytropis sericea Nuttall var. sericea


Type: Alberta, Elbow River, Rocky Mountains, Lat. 49°40', J. M. Macoun 18516 and 18517, June-July 1897; holotype NDG!
= Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby

Two specimens, J. M. Macoun 18516 and 18517, were cited as type of Aragallus macounii Greene. Barneby (1952) designated 18517 as the type of the taxon; the other specimen belongs to O. sericea Nuttall var. spicata (Hooker) Barneby.


Type: Alberta, Elbow River, Rocky Mountains, Lat. 49°40', J. M. Macoun 18513, June-July 1897; holotype NDG!
= Oxytropis sericea Nuttall var. spicata (Hooker) Barneby

Aragallus mertensianus (Turczaninow) Greene, Pittonia 3: 211. 1897.
Basionym: Oxytropis mertensiana Turczaninow
= Oxytropis mertensiana Turczaninow


Type: New Mexico, Sawyer's Peak, Grant County, open glade, ca 10,000 ft., O. B. Metcalf 1079, 7 July 1904; holotype US!; isotypes NY!, CAS!, GH!, POM, WTC.
= Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. bigelovii A. Gray

Basionym: Oxytropis multiceps var. minor A. Gray
= Oxytropis multiceps Torrey & Gray

Aragallus monticola (A. Gray) Greene, Pittonia 3: 212. 1897.
Basionym: Oxytropis monticola A. Gray
= Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby

Aragallus multiceps (Torrey & Gray) A. Heller, Cat. N. Amer. Pl., 4. 1898.
Basionym: Oxytropis multiceps Torrey & Gray
= Oxytropis multiceps Torrey & Gray
var. minor (A. Gray) A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 57. 1899.
Basionym: Oxytropis multiceps var. minor A. Gray
= Oxytropis multiceps Torrey & Gray

Aragallus nanus (Nuttall) Greene, Pittonia 3: 212. 1897.
Basionym: Oxytropis nana Nuttall
= Oxytropis nana Nuttall

Aragallus oreophilus (A. Gray) A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 59. 1899.
Basionym: Oxytropis oreophila A. Gray
= Oxytropis oreophila A. Gray

Aragallus parryi (A. Gray) Greene, Pittonia 3: 211. 1897.
Basionym: Oxytropis parryi A. Gray
= Oxytropis parryi A. Gray

Type: Colorado, plains and foothills near Boulder, Boulder County, F. Tweedy 5164, 1902; holotype NY!
= Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. bigelovii A. Gray

Type: New Mexico, 11 mi SE of Santa Fe, Santa Fe County, A. A. & E. G. Heller 3751, 23 June 1897; holotype US!; isotypes M!, NY!, photo BRY!
= Oxytropis sericea Nuttall var. sericea

Aragallus plattensis Nuttall ex Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. I: 340. 1838

Type: ?
= Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. lambertii

Basionym: Oxytropis podocarpa A. Gray
= Oxytropis podocarpa A. Gray

Aragallus richardsonii (Hooker) Greene, Pittonia 4: 69. 1899.
Basionym: Oxytropis splendens B. richardsonii Hooker
= Oxytropis splendens Douglas

Type: Montana, Cedar Creek, 12 mi above Glendive, Dawson County, L. F. Ward s.n., 15 July 1884; holotype US!; photo BRY!
= Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. lambertii

Aragallus saximontanus A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 190. 1899, nom. nov.
Basionym: Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. ochroleuca A. Nels.
= Oxytropis sericea Nuttall var. sericea
var. condensatus (A. Nelson) A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 190. 1900.
Aragallus seticeus (Nuttall) Greene, Pittonia 3: 212. 1897.  
Basionym: Oxytropis sericea Nuttall var. sericea

Basionym: Oxytropis varians Rydberg = Oxytropis sericea Nuttall

Type: Dry ground in the valley of the North Fork of Wind River, Wyoming, W. H. Forwood 65, 12 July 1884; holotype US!; isotypes SI, NY!  
= Oxytropis ventosa (Greene) Barneby

Aragallus splendens (Douglas) Greene, Pittonia 3: 211. 1897.  
Basionym: Oxytropis splendens Douglas = Oxytropis sericea Nuttall

Type: Yukon, Lewes River, J. B. Tarleton 33b, 26 June 1899; holotype US!; isotypes SI, NY!  
= Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle var. varianus (Rydberg) Barneby

Basionym: Aragallus albertinus Greene  
= Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby

Basionym: Aragallus albiglumus A. Nelson  
= Oxytropis sericea Nuttall var. sericea

Basionym: Aragallus alpicola Rydberg  
= Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle var. cusickii (Greenman) Barneby

Astragalus arcticus (R. Brown) Sprengel, Syst. 4: 258. 1827.  
Basionym: Oxytropis arctica R. Brown  
= Oxytropis arctica R. Brown

Basionym: Spiesia bellii Britton  
= Oxytropis arctica R. Brown var. bellii (Britton) Botvin

= Oxytropis podocarpa A. Gray

= Oxytropis multiiceps Torrey & Gray

Basionym: Oxytropis multiiceps var. minor A. Gray  
= Oxytropis multiiceps Torrey & Gray

Basionym: Aragallus blankshini A. Nelson  
= Oxytropis lagopus Nuttall

Type: "in Oelandia, Germania, Helvetia"; holotype LINN 92651!  
= Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle

Basionym: Oxytropis coronaminis (Fernald) Tidestrom  
= Oxytropis arctica R. Brown var. arctica

Type: "ad nivalia Dauriae ... circa Balyra Rivum alios que Ononem influentibus" [Siberia], P. S. Pallas s.n.; holotype BM.  
Basionym: Oxytropis deflexa Hooker  
= Oxytropis deflexa (Pallas) de Candolle var. foliolosa (Hooker) Barneby

Basionym: Oxytropis gasepensis Fernald & Kelsey  
= Oxytropis borealis de Candolle var. vescida (Nuttall) Welsh

Astragalus grayanus Tidestrom, in Tidestrom & Kittell, Fl. Ariz. & New Mex., 216. 1941, nom. nov.  
= Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby
- Basionym: Oxytropis lagopus Nuttall
  = Oxytropis lagopus Nuttall

Astragalus lambertii (Pursh) Sprengel, Syst. 3: 308. 1826.
- Basionym: Oxytropis lambertii Pursh
  = Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. lambertii
- var. bigelovii (A. Gray) Gray
  = Oxytropis bigelovii A. Gray
  = Oxytropis lambertii
  = Oxytropis lambertii var. bigelovii A. Gray

- = Oxytropis oreophila A. Gray

Astragalus nigrescens Pallas, Astragalogia, 65, tab. 53. 1800.
- Type: “inter Aldanum [flumen] et orientalem Oceanum” [between Aldan River and the Sea of Okhotsk, Siberia], D. D. Merk; type LE.
  = Oxytropis nigrescens (Pallas) de Candolle var. nigrescens
  = Oxytropis oreophila A. Gray

- nom. nov. pro Oxytropis parryi A. Gray
  = Oxytropis parryi A. Gray

Astragalus pygmaeus Pallas, Astragalogia, 66, tab. 54. 1800.
- Type: ?
  = Oxytropis nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens

Astragalus retroflexus Pallas, Astragalogia, 33, tab. 27. 1800.
- Type: ?
  = Oxytropis deflexa var. deflexa

  = Oxytropis riparia Litvinov

- = Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby

- Basionym: Aragallus saximontanus A. Nelson, nom. nov.
  = Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. ochroleuca A. Nelson
  = Oxytropis sericea Nuttall var. sericea

  = Oxytropis podocarpa A. Gray

- Basionym: Oxytropis splendens Douglas
  = Oxytropis splendens Douglas

  = Oxytropis nano Nuttall

- Basionym: Oxytropis viasida Nuttall
  = Oxytropis viasida Nuttall var. viasida (Nuttall) Welsh

- Type: Kachemak Bay, Cook Inlet, M. W. Gorman 1560; holotype RM!; isotype WTU.
  = O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. campestris
  = O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. camesia (Rydberg) Barneby

Astragalus albertina (Greene) Rydberg, Fl. Prair. & Pl., 484. 1932.
- Basionym: Aragallus albertinus Greene
  = O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby

- Basionym: Aragallus albidulus A. Nelson, nom. nov.
  = Oxytropis albiflora A. Nelson
  = O. sericea Nuttall var. sericea

- Basionym: Aragallus alpicola Rydberg
  = O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. camesia (Greenman) Barneby

- Basionym: Aragallus angustatus Rydberg
  = O. lambertii var. angustata

Astragalus arctica R. Brown, Parry’s First Voyage, Append. 9: 378. 1824.
- Type: Canada, Melville Island, Parry’s First Voyage, Sabine, Edwards, Ross, and others, 1819–1820; holotype (?) SI; isotype GH!

var. arctica
- Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, Canadian Arctic Archipelago, N.W.T. east to north of Hudson Bay, and less commonly in the interior.
- The var. arctica is recognizable by its racemes of mainly fewer than 8 large purple or lavender flowers on plants mainly less than 15 cm tall and leaflets not or seldom fasciculate. Mainly they occur in or near coastal Alaska and Canada; less commonly they are montane plants of the interior or occur in other interior situations.
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var. barnebyana Welsh, Great Basin Nat. 28: 152, fig. 4. 1968.
Type: Alaska, Kotzebue, 66°55’N, 162°40’W, S.L. Welsh 5729, 1966; holotype BRY!; isotype NY!, UC!
Distribution: Coastal northwestern Alaska; endemic.
Flower size, pilose stipules, and calyx features indicate an alliance to the sympatric O. arctica. The racemes vary from subcapitate to somewhat expanded. In the expanded form the plants are a close match for much of O. arctica in a strict sense. The placement of O. arctica var. barnebyana with O. sordida, a taxonomic entity considered by European authors (see Flora Europaea) at infraspecific level within O. campestris, has considerable merit. However, the treatment of var. barnebyana at infraspecific level within O. sordida, a highly variable taxonomic entity with both pale and colored flowers, by Jurtsev (1986), does not solve the basic problem of the similarity of barnebyana to O. arctica, however well that placement indicates the similarity of this North American phase with the protein campestris complex. The calyx teeth of var. barnebyana vary from short, as in some phases of O. campestris, to almost as long as in some phases of O. arctica. The sympathy of O. arctica and the alloperty of O. campestris, while not conclusive, weigh in the decision to keep the Kotzebue materials of var. barnebyana with O. arctica. And, the lack of a stopping place for additional inclusions of North American taxa within expanded versions of campestris or sordida is likewise a consideration.

Basionym: Spiesia bellii Britton ex Macoun
= O. arctica R. Brown var. bellii (Britt.) Boivin
var. bellii (Britton) Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 73. 1967.
Basionym: Spiesia bellii Britton ex Macoun
Distribution: Kewatin, vicinity of Hudson Bay, Canada; endemic.
The similarity of this large-flowered low plant of coastal or near coastal Hudson Bay and vicinity to specimens designated as var. murrayi is readily apparent. They also simulate closely plants from Armatchene Island off the coast of Siberia. The latter are evidently included by Jurtsev (1986) as portions of an expanded O. sordida. The alliance of var. bellii to O. arctica has long been recognized. Any expansion of O. sordida to include it would also, logically, include the remainder of the arctica complex. Such a proposal is herein considered as both illogical and unnecessary.

§ inflata Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer., 1: 146. 1834.
Type: “Without locality,” O. arctica comm. Hooker’’; holotype ?; isotypes GH!, NY!, PH!
= O. podocarpa A. Gray
The specimen at GH! is accompanied by a small label bearing the notation, “O. arctica § inflata.” Below it in Asa Gray’s handwriting is the note, “O. podocarpa. Plenty and same with the rather inflated legume in Hb. Kew.” Below that, in the writing of a person not identified, is the notation, “Highest
summits of the Rocky Mts., Drummond.” The plant is almost certainly typical material of var. inflata.

Basionym: O. koyukukensis Porsild
Distribution: Umiat, Wiseman, Anaktuvuk, Koyukuk, Shatolik, and Northway vicinities, Alaska; endemic.
The specimens upon which this variety are based vary considerably. They tend to be tall plants with several flowered racemes, but they approach if not actually pass into var. arctica (specimens from Anaktuvuk). Leaflet arrangement ranges from entire to fasciculate to merely scattered. To the south they simulate specimens of var. murrayi, described by Jurtsev (1986) in O. sordida.

var. murrayi (Jurtsev) Welsh comb. nov.
Distribution: St. Elias Mts., SW Yukon, Canada; endemic.
This taxon is the portion of the arctica complex most similar to var. bellii, from which it is distantly isolated, but is probably most nearly allied to the nearer disjunct, var. koyukukensis. Robust materials of var. murrayi closely simulate some of var. koyukukensis. The differences between var. murrayi and bellii rest on such intangibles as the apparently larger flowers, broader calyces with mixed shaggy villous vesture, and tendency to larger leaflets of var. murrayi.

α subumbellata Hooker, Parry’s Second Voy., Append. 4: 396. 1825.
Type: ? = O. arctica R. Brown var. arctica
β uniflora Hooker, Parry’s Second Voy., Append. 4: 396. 1825.
Type: Barrow River, E coast Melville Peninsula, lat. 67°31’N, on Parry’s Second Voyage; isotypes GH!, NY!
= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. uniflora (Hooker) Barneby
= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. uniflora (Hooker) Barneby

Type: ? = O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. uniflora (Hooker) Barneby
var. hyperarctica Polunin, Bot. Canad. E. Arctic, 293, pl. 8. 1940.
Type: Franklin district, Baffin Island, Arctic Bay, N. Polunin 2583, 8–11 Sept. 1936; holotype CAN; isotypes GH!, BM, OFX.
= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. uniflora (Hooker) Barneby

Basionym: Aragallus atropurpureus Rydberg
= Oxytropis lagopus Nuttall var. atropurpurea (Rydyberg) Barneby
Basionym: Aragallus aven-nelsonii Lunell = Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. lambertii

Basionym: Spiesia bellii Britton = O. arctica R. Brown var. bellii (Britton) Boivin

Basionym: Aragallus besseyi Rydberg
var. argophylla var. besseyi = Oxytropis lambertii

Basionym: Aragallus blankinshipii A. Nelson = O. lagopus Nuttall var. lagopus

Oxytropis borealis de Candolle, Prodromus 2: 275. 1835. Type locality: “In terra Tschuktschorum ad sinum Sancti-Laurentii,” collector not stated. Type: “e sinu S. Laurentii in terra Tschuktschorum (pays des Tchouktchis) sepriionem versus a fretus Beringii. Legumina divisa a leg. ox. montana. m. Fischer 1825”; G-DC!
= O. borealis de Candolle var. borealis

var. australis Welsh, Great Basin Nat. 50: 359. 1991. This southern phase of O. borealis is mainly montane in distribution, but occurs mostly on xeric sites in sagebrush, black sagebrush, grass, ponderosa pine, and aspen parkland communities, often on exposed ridges or outcrops. Main substrate types are of igneous origin, either granitic or basaltic derived soils, but limestone also serves as a substrate. Elevational range varies from 2135 to 3555 m.

Distribution: Inyo and Mono counties, California, Nevada, and S Utah.

β Hooker & Arnott, Bot. Beechey Boy., 122. 1832. Type: ?
= Oxytropis borealis de Candolle var. borealis

var. borealis
Distribution: N.W.T., Yukon, and Alaska; Chukotsk. The relatively few leaflets, ample flowers, and condensed, copiously hirsute inflorescence in combination allow this entity to be rather readily identified. It consists, at least in part, of what has passed under the name of O. glutinosa Porsild, who excluded the type of “subsucculenta” from consideration in treatment of the genus in “Vascular Plants of Continental Northwest Territories Canada” (Porsild & Cody 1979). Included within the concept of var. borealis is the O. uralenis β subsucculenta Hooker, the basis of O. viscida var. subsucculenta (Hooker) Barneby.

var. hudsonica (E. Greene) Welsh, Great Basin Nat. 50: 357. 1991
Distribution: Yukon east to Hudson Bay.
This is the phase of the species that occurs in North America mainly east of the Yukon, but with some representation in that province, where it is transitional with both var. viscida and var. sulphurea.

var. sulphurea (Porsild) Welsh, Great Basin Nat. 50: 359. 1991
Distribution: British Columbia, Yukon, and E Alaska. These are the palid-flowered plants of the Yukon and Alaska. In their most typical condition the racemes are compactly and uniformly small flowered. They vary from that norm to elongate racemes with small to large flowers. The bracts are mainly small, but in some they are very long and conspicuous in the inflorescence. On the one side the plants seem to grade with var. hudsonica and on the other with both var. viscida and var. borealis.


This variety includes almost as much diversity as the species as a whole. The numerous subunits are held together by tenuous characteristics that are difficult to define or place in a key. Variation is often great in populations from adjacent hillside or on a single gravel bar, especially in the Arctic. One is reminded of the conditions of morphological variation occurring in the boreal O. nigrescens var. nigrescens, as treated by this author. Unless one is willing to support a taxonomy wherein the purported taxa are largely sympatric and consist of morphological subunits whose genetic continuity is questionable, made up of a series of similar plants held together by that similarity and not by genetic linkage, there does not seem to be a reasonable way to segregate the morphological variation as taxa. The rather large number of synonyms, often at specific or varietal level, reflects the attempts at segregation.


Type: Missouri, Watson, Atchison County, B. F. Bush 304, 7 June 1894; isotypes GHI, NDG, ISC! NY!, US!, MIN!, MO!

= O. lambertii var. lambertii

Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle, Astragalologia, 59. 1802.

Basionym: Astragalus campestris L.

var. americana Brunet, Cat. Pl. Canad., 39. 1865, nomen.

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. johannensis Fernald

var. cervinus (Greene) Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 75. 1967.

Basionym: Aragallus cervinus Greene

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby


Basionym: O. chartacea Fassett

Distribution: Known only from lake shores in central and NW Wisconsin; endemic.

Plants with other of the syndrome of characteristics of var. johannensis in Ontario (Farrm River area) also have short pods as in var. chartacea. These have not been examined in the field, and it seems best not to relegate this otherwise Wisconsin endemic to synonymy until more study has been completed.

var. columbiana (St. John) Barneby, Leafl. W. Bot. 5: 111. 1951.

Basionym: O. columbiana St. John

Distribution: Columbia River above the mouth of the Spokane River, NE Washington (where possibly extirpated), and forested margin of Flathead Lake, Montana.

This variety is characterized by its white to ochroleucous flowers with maculate keel tips and soft pubescence. It is still extant at Flathead Lake.

var. cusickii (Greenman) Barneby, Leafl. W. Bot. 5: 111. 1951.

Basionym: O. cusickii Greenman


This taxon is highly variable in flower size, especially where the large-flowered O. sericea var. spicata occurs nearby. Transitionally apparent populations again demonstrate the lack of consistent diagnostic features to separate what are otherwise distinctive populations. The same problem is apparent where var. gracilis occurs nearby at lower elevations than these montane phases of the campestris complex (see also var. variaans).


Type: British Columbia, mt 403.4, Alaska Hwy, R. J. Davis 6076, 10 July 1962; holotype BRY!, isotype IDS!

Distribution: SW Alberta, NE British Columbia.

This plant is readily distinguished by its colorful flowers, fasciculate leaflets or tendency to fasciculate leaflets, and elongate inflorescences. Specimens have been known in collections from early times, but have been regarded as occasional intermediates between portions of the campestris complex and O. borealis var. viscosa, or, they have been identified, because of the fasciculate leaflets, as O. splendens. The plants are locally abundant on stream gravels and adjacent slopes in the foothills mainly of the Alberta Rockies and in northeast British Columbia. The plants form apparent intermediates with var. gracilis.


Basionym: Aragallus dispar A. Nelson

Distribution: North Dakota and Manitoba.

Plants of this variety are closely allied to var. gracilis, from which they differ in the flowers being polychrome in populations, and in the somewhat firmer texture of the pods. It may well be that var. dispar is the somewhat stabilized product of previous hybridization involving the mainly disjunct pale-flowered var. gracilis and the now far disjunct purple-flowered var. davisii and johannensis. Purple-flowered or polychrome populations or entire taxa within the campestris complex are now known to be at least as important as are the pale-flowered phases. Indeed, pink-purple flowers show up here and there throughout North America, even in otherwise white or ochroleucous populations.

var. e glabrata Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 147. 1834.

Type: Bear Lake to the Arctic Shores and Islands [possibly Richardson]; isotype (?) GHI!

= O. maydelliana Trautvetter

ssp. gracilis (A. Nelson) Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 74. 1967

Basionym: Aragallus gracilis A. Nelson

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby


Basionym: Aragallus gracilis A. Nelson

This is a highly variable taxon whose morphological subunits have been regarded by some previous workers as belonging to several specific or infraspecific taxa. A portion of the problem revolves around the inclusion of materials with two different base chromosome numbers, 32 and 48. At least some portion of it is the southern counterpart of var. varians, which is reported to have the base chromosome number of 48. The variety is transitional to var. davisii in southwestern Alberta, to var. dispar in North Dakota, and more especially to the montane var. cusickii, which often occurs at the tops of the same mountains whose bases bear var. gracilis.

var. johannensis Fernald, Rhodora 1: 88-1899.
Type: Maine, gravelly shores, valley of St. John River, Fort Kent, Aroostook County, M. L. Fernald 2239, 15 June 1898; holotype GH; isotype CAN!, US!, NY!
Distribution: Newfoundland, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Quebec, Ontario, and Maine.
Plants of this variety from the Farm River area, south of James Bay, Ontario, have fasciculate leaflets and short pods. In the latter feature they simulate the var. chartacea, which might best be regarded as only a disjunct phase of this variety.

Basionym: O. jordalii Porsild = O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. jordalii (Porsild) Welsh
Basionym: O. jordalii Porsild
This is a dwarf boreal variety of ridge tops, gravel bars, and arctic tundra with small white to ochroleucous flowers. It is easily recognizable in its typical phases, but it passes by degree, especially in lower elevation and more mesic sites into var. varians. On some gravel bars, especially, the plants are transitional with the other dwarf boreal var. roaldii. It is with the latter variety, with pink-purple flowers, that it seems to be most closely allied.

var. § melanocephala Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 147-1834.
Type: Bear Lake to the Arctic Shores and Islands [possibly Richardson]; isotype (?!) GH.
= O. maydelliana Trautvetter
var. roaldii (Ostenfeld) Welsh, comb. et stat. nov.
Distribution: N Alaska, N Yukon, and adjacent N.W.T.
The type of this variety was included in the synonymy of O. arctica by Barneby (1952), whose experience with boreal representatives was limited by the few specimens available to him. The type specimen was taken on Herschell Island on the Amundsen Gjoa Expedition and is clearly the same as plants that occur inland in northern Yukon Territory and west in Alaska to Prudhoe Bay and beyond. The variety is characterized by its small pink-purple flowers and other features that simulate and pass into the partially sympatric var. jordalii. The var. roaldii further simulates and is probably allied to the eastern var. terrae-novae.

var. rydbergii (A. Nelson) R. J. Davis, Madroño 11: 144. 1951.
Basionym: O. rydbergii A. Nelson = O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. cusickii (Greenman) Barneby
= O. speciosa Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 341. 1838.

= O. sericea Nuttall var. spicata (Hooker) Barneby
= O. sericea Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 174. 1834.
Type: Between Carlton House on the Saskatchewan and the Rocky Mountains [Alberta], T. Drummond s.n., holotype ?, ? isotypes GH, NY!
= O. sericea Nuttall var. spicata (Hooker) Barneby
Basionym: O. terrae-novae Fernald
Distribution: Hudson Bay, Baffin Island, Ungava Peninsula, Labrador, and coastal Newfoundland.
Reports of this taxon from the Mackenzie Mountains are probably of the purple-flowered var. roaldii, which is a western vicariad of var. terrae-novae that differs in minor but consistent ways. At Churchill, Manitoba, there is a mixture of specimens variously assigned to vars. varians, terrae-novae, or johannensis. They should be viewed in the field prior to an attempt to resolve their relationships.

Basionym: Aragallus varians Rydberg
Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, N.W.T., N Manitoba, and N British Columbia, mainly north of the 65th parallel.
Plants of this variety are highly variable, with numerous differing morphological phases often growing together on the same gravel bar in portions of Alaska and the Yukon. Alpine portions of the variety, especially in SW Yukon, N British Columbia, and adjacent SE Alaska, closely simulate high-altitude materials of O. campestris var. cusickii at its northern limits in S British Columbia and Alberta. Indeed, there are specimens of O. campestris var. gracilis, the so called "cerveus" phase in southern British Columbia, that almost match the "alaskana" materials of var. varians from southern Alaska. The maintenance of var. varians as separate from var. gracilis rests mainly on allopatry and historical perspective. Specimens of var. varians appear to intergrade with those of var. jordalii in montane sites near Juneau, Alaska.

var. verrucosa Ledebour, Fl. Ross. 1: 591. 1842.
Type: "in terra Tschuktschorum ad sinum Sancti-Laurentii," collector not stated, but probably
based on the type of O. borealis (q.v.).
= O. borealis de Candolle var. borealis

Basionym: O. viscida Nuttall
= O. borealis de Candolle var. viscida (Nuttall) Welsh

Type: Washington, Saddle Mt. above Lower Caribou Creek, E. Joyal 13043, 25 May 1987; holotype US!, isotypes BRY!, ISC!, OSU!

Distribution: Known only from the type locality. This is a plant of xeric, basaltic talus; the flowers suffused with purple are diagnostic, since no other phases of the genus in the Pacific Northwest typically have colored flowers. The narrow leaflets tend to be involute and to vary in number from 20 to 25. These vegetative features are unlike any of the other several varieties of O. campestris that occur elsewhere in North America having lavender to purplish flowers.

Type: Washington, Grouse Creek, Mt. Baker, Whatcom County, St. John 5513; holotype WTC; photo BRY!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby

Oxytropis caudata (Greene) K. Schumann, Just’s Bot. Jahrb. 27: 496. 1901.
Basionym: Aragallus caudatus Greene
= O. splendens Douglas

Oxytropis chartacea Fassett, Rhodora 35: 95. 1936.
Type: Wisconsin, sandy shore of Lake Huron, Plainfield, Waushara County, N. C. Fassett 16704, 15 Sept. 1936; holotype WIS!, isotypes GHI, ISC!, MO!, IA!, GHI, NY, MU!, NY!, PHI, US!, UCI!, DA!.

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. chartacea (Fassett) Barneby

Basionym: Aragallus collinus A. Nelson

= O. nana Nuttall

Type: Gravelly beach of the Columbia River, Marcus Stevens County, H. St. John 6482, 27 June 1924; holotype WTC; isotype GHI!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. columbiana (St. John) Barneby

Basionym: Aragallus albiflorus var. condensatus A. Nelson
= O. sericea Nuttall var. sericea

Oxytropis coronaminis Fernald, Rhodora 30: 151, pl. 175. 1928.
Type: Mackenzie, Arctic sea-coast, Dr. Richardson s.n.; holotype GHI!

= Oxytropis arctica R. Brown var. arctica


= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. cusickii (Greenman) Barneby

nom. nov. pro O. tschuktschorum Jurtsev
= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens

Oxytropis deflexa (Pallas) de Candolle, Astragalologia, 33, tab. 27. 1902.
Type: “ad nivalia juga Dauria... in excelsis montibus circa balyra rivum aliasque Ononem influentibus" [Siberia], S. P. Pallas s.n.; holotype BM.

Type: Ontario, cordon gazonnant le long d’une rivi­iere, 34 mi au sud du cap Henriette, 44°54’N, A. Dutilly & E. Lepage 34367, 17 Aout 1853; holotype DA!

= O. deflexa var. foliolosa (Hooker) Barneby

var. culminis Jepson, Fl. Calif. 2: 381. 1936.
Type: Cottonwood Creek, White Mts., Mono Co., California, V. Duran 1650, 29 June 1926; holotype UC!

= O. deflexa var. sericea Torrey & Gray

var. deflexa

Distribution: Colorado, Utah, and reported (Barneby 1952) less commonly elsewhere in North America; Asia.

As interpreted by me and by Barneby (1952), plants similar to the typical Siberian material of the species occur disjunctly in America, mainly in the mountains of Colorado and Utah. The combination of racemes with 10 to 20 large flowers on plants that are mainly acaulescent or short caulescent forms a distinctive morphology. They differ from var. foliolosa in about the same manner that that variety differs from var. sericea.

Type: ?

= O. deflexa var. foliolosa (Hooker) Barneby

The placement of this plant with var. foliolosa is based on examination of authentic material of the proposed entity in the herbarium at BRY. The specimens examined from western Alaska are somewhat more apparently black hairy than materials from farther east. Otherwise they seem to fit within the broad concept of var. foliolosa.

Basionym: O. deflexa var. deshneii Jurtsev

var. foliolosa (Hooker) Barneby, Leafl. W. Bot. 6: 111. 1951.
Basionym: Astragalus deflexus Pallas

Distribution: Rocky Mountains, from Alaska to Nevada and Wyoming; also on arctic and subarctic shores of Mackenzie, Ungava Peninsula, Baffin Island, Labrador, Newfoundland, and Gaspe Peninsula.
This is the most showy of the two common phases of the species in North America. The flowers are typically brightly colored in compact to subcompact racemes with up to 10 flowers. Sometimes there are more flowers in rather lax racemes, but the racemes seldom surpass 10 cm long even in fruit. The herbage is typically sparingly pilose and green in aspect, and both cauline and acauline phases occur. Some of the variation, especially portions of that regarded as var. capitata Boivin, is geographically correlated. Further segregation, however, seems unnecessary. Transitional specimens to var. sericea are known.

Type: Alberta, Ft. Smith, 1 mi SW, black sandy soil in Populus spp., Salix spp., Picea glauca woods along trail, W. J. Cody & C. C. Loan 4496, 17 July 1950; holotype DAO; isotype RM.
= O. deflexa (Pallas) de Candolle var. sericea Torrey & Gray

Basionym: O. retrorsa Fernald
= O. deflexa var. sericea Torrey & Gray
β [var.] sericea Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 242. 1838.
Type: "Rocky Mountains near streams" [Wyoming or Idaho], T. Nuttall s.n., 1834; holotype NY!

This is the common phase of O. deflexa south of the Arctic. The variety is highly variable, especially in size and aspect of the flowers. The small-flowered phase of the northern Rockies was proposed as var. parciflora Boivin. Flowers of some of the variants appear not to open, as if they are cleistogamous. Further work is indicated on this group.

Basionym: Aragallus dispar A. Nelson
= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. dispar (A. Nelson) Barneby

Basionym: Aragallus falcatus Greene
= O. lambertii var. lambertii

Oxytropis foliolosa Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 146. 1831.
Type: "Carlton House to the Rocky Mountains, in lat. 54°" [Alberta], collector not noted, probably T. Drummond; holotype K; isotype NY!
= O. deflexa var. foliolosa (Hooker) Barneby

Oxytropis gaspensis Fernald & Kelsey, Rhodora 30: 123. 1928.
Type: Quebec, Gaspe County, dry talus of slaty cliffs, northern face of Mt. St. Pierre, at mouth of Riviere a Pierre, M. L. Fernald & L. B. Smith 25874, 14 August 1923; holotype GH; isotypes MO!, CAS!, NY!
= O. borealis de Candolle var. viseida (Nuttall) Welsh

Type: Alaska, Kurupa Valley, 7 mi N of Kurupa Lake, A. R. Hodgon 2060, 25 June 1952; holotype S!
= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens

Basionym: O. camarostosis e glabrata Hooker.
= O. maydelliana Trautvetter

Type: Yukon, Canol Rd.: Mile 132. Lower Lapie Crossing, dry shaly slopes of mountain west of road, A. E. Forsild & A. J. Breitung 9730, 20 June 1944; holotype CAN; isotypes GH!, ISCI!, SI!, NY!, US!
= O. borealis de Candolle var. viseida (Nuttall) Welsh

= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens

Basionym: Aragallus gracilis A. Nelson
= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby

Type: Rocky Mts., Lat. 39°–41°, E. Hall & H. Har­bour 143 (in part), 1862; isotypes GH!, NY (in packet!); US!
= O. podocarpa A. Gray

Oxytropis hookerianna Nuttall ex Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 340. 1838.
Type: "O. hookeri. O. lamberti Hook. Platte Plains. T. Nuttall"; holotype BM.
= O. lambertii var. lamberti

Type: Yukon, Golden Horn Mountain, south of Whitehorse, in lichen heath above timberline, elevation 5,800 feet, C. W. Huddleston s.n. 1944; holotype CAN!
Distribution: S and E Alaska, S Yukon, and N British Columbia; endemic.
The presence of unilocular, glabrous or sparingly strigose pods distinguishes this entity from O. nigrescens, its apparent close ally in boreal northwestern North America.

Oxytropis hudsonica (Greene) Fernald, Rhodora 30: 142, pl. 172. 1928.
Basionym: Aragallus hudsonicos Greene
= O. borealis de Candolle var. hudsonica (Greene) Welsh

Oxytropis hyperborea Forsild, Sargentia 4: 53. 1943.
Type: N. W. T., Mackenzie R. Delta, E branch, 68°55’N, A. E. Forsild 7033, 21 July 1934; holotype CAN; isotype GH!, SI!, US!
= Oxytropis campestris (L.) de Candolle var. varians (Rydberg) Barneby

Basionym: O. arctica & inflata Hooker
= O. podocarpa A. Gray

Basionym: Aragallus involutus A. Nelson

= Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. lambertii

Oxytropis izodes Butters & Abbe, Rhodora 45: 2, tab. 745, figs. 1-6. 1943.

Type: Minnesota, slate cliffs on north side of a high hill 11/2 mi. west of the outlet of South Fowl Lake, Cook County, F. K. Butters, E. C. Abbe, & G. W. Burns 611, 27 June 1940; holotype MIN; isotype GH!, NY!, PHI!, USI!, UCI!, DAO!


Type: Ontario, slate cliffs east of North Fowl Lake, Thunder Bay District, F. K. Butters, E. C. Abbe, & G. W. Burns 682, 1 July 1940; holotype MIN; isotype GH!

= O. boralis de Candolle var. viscida (Nuttall) Welsh

Oxytropis johannensis (Fernald) Fernald, Rhodora 30: 1435, pl. 173. 1928.

Basionym: O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. johannensis Fernald


Type: Quebec, Rimouski Co., St. Fabien, Montagne du Bic, J. Rousseau 50287, 15 July 1966; holotype ?; isotype DAO!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. johannensis Fernald


Type: Alaska, Old John Lake, L. H. Jordal 3580, 1950; holotype CAN; isotypes US!, S!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. jordallii (Porsild) Welsh


Basionym: O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. davisii Welsh

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. davisii Welsh


Type: Alaska, sand dunes, Kobuk River, across from the mouth of the Hunt River, R. D. Hamilton s.n., 1938; holotype BRY!

Distribution: Sand dunes, Kobuk River, W Alaska; endemic.

The enlarged, purplish stipules on elongate caudex branches are characteristic of this pink-purple flowered plant of dunes in western Alaska. The relationship of this entity likely lies with Siberian species. Jurtsev points to O. ochotensis Bunge as having possible relationship. The few specimens of that taxon examined seem to be smaller in all parts and to have chestnut colored stipules rather than the merely purplish suffused ones of O. kobukensis.

Oxytropis koyukukensis Porsild, Rhodora 41: 251, tab. 533. 1939.

Type: Sources of the Missouri, N. B. Wyeth s.n., 1833; holotype PH!; isotype NY!

var. atropurpurea (Rydberg) Barneby, Leafl. W. Bot. 5: 111. 1951.


Type: Vicinity of Helena, Montana, E. O. Wooton s.n., 1921; holotype US!; isotype NY!

Distribution: W Montana and S Alberta; endemic.


Oxytropis lambertii Pursh, Fl. Amer. Sept., 740. 1814.

Type: "On the Missouri, on the bluffs from the Maha village to the Poncns, Louisiana [NE Nebraska or adjacent South Dakota or Iowa], Bradbury s.n., 1811; holotype PH!"

β Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 107. 1834.

Type: Oxytropis lambertii β. Dr. Hooker; isotype NY!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. davisii Welsh

γ Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 339. 1838.

Type: ?

= O. lambertii var. lambertii

δ ? Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 338. 1838.

Type: Quebec, near Quebec, Mrs. Percival s.n.; holotype NY!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. davisii Welsh

var. articulata (Greene) Barneby, Leafl. W. Bot. 5: 111. 1951.

Basionym: Aragallus articulatus Greene

Distribution: Kansas (Meade Co.), Oklahoma, and Texas.

This plant of the southern prairies and plains is distinguished by its short calyx teeth, large flowers, and shortly exserted or included pods.

**Basionym:** *O. lambertii var. bigelovii A. Gray

= *O. lambertii var. bigelovii A. Gray

**var. bigelovii A. Gray,** Proc. Amer. Acad. 20: 7. 1884.

*Type:* Rocky hillsides, upper Canadian [Guadalupe or San Miguel County, New Mexico]. J. M. Bigelow s.n., Sept. 21, 1853; holotype GH!; isotype US!

**Distribution:** SE Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona, and Utah.

This plant typically has large flowers and short to elongate calyx teeth and pods. It is mainly a montane or intermontane variety, which abuts with var. *lambertii* in Colorado and Wyoming. Materials of var. *bigelovii* from the canyons of Utah and adjacent Arizona have malpighian hairs with very short attachment. Furthermore, the plants tend to be tall, with features of scape, inflorescence, and leaflets attenuate. The leaflets further tend to disarticulate from the rachis readily. Northward from the canyons of Kane and San Juan counties, Utah, the attenuation of parts fails, even though the short branch of the malpighian hair persists. There does not seem to be sufficient correlation of morphological features to warrant taxonomic status for these plants that are obviously in transition.


*Type:* Southern Manitoba in the valley of the Souris River, Portage-la-Prairie, MacMorine s.n., Aug. 1897; syntype DAO!

= *O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis

**var. lambertii**

**Distribution:** British Columbia, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Montana, North Dakota, Minnesota, South Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, and Wyoming. The coincidence of long calyx teeth, small flowers, and elongate pods is diagnostic for this variety of the central and northern prairies and plains.

**f. lilacina** Cockerell, W. Amer. Sci. 5: 11. 1888, nomen.

= *O. sericea* Nuttall var. *sericea


*Type:* Minnesota, Montevideo, L. Moyer s.n., 1909; Wyoming, head of Pole Creek, A. Nelson 1320, 27 June 1895; syntypes NY!

= *O. lambertii var. lambertii


*Type:* Wyoming, Pole Creek, Albany County, A. Nelson 119, 2 June 1894; holotype RM!; isotype NY!

*Photo BRY!* Nelson named this plant three times, in 1886 as *O. lambertii var. ochroleuca*, in 1899 as *Aragallus albidiflorus*, and in 1900 as *Aragallus saximontanus*. All are typified on the same collection.

= *O. sericea* Nuttall var. *sericea

**var. sericea** (Nuttall) A. Nelson, Erythea 7: 62. 1899.

*Basionym:* *O. sericea* Nuttall

= *O. sericea* Nuttall var. *sericea

**Oxytropis leucantha** (Pallas) Persoon, Syn. 2: 331. 1807.

*Basionym:* *Astragalus leucanthus* Pallas

**Note:** All combinations cited are synonyms of phases of *O. borealis* of Candolle—*O. leucantha* (Pallas) Persoon belongs to *O. campestris* sens. lat., but Jurtsev (1989) regards it as a separate species allied to *O. sordida* (Wildlén) Persoon.

**var. depressa** (Rydberg) Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 77. 1967.

*Basionym:* *Aragallus viscidulus* var. *depressus* Rydberg

= *O. borealis* de Candolle var. *visceda* (Nuttall) Welsh


*Type:* Canada: Franklin District, Melville Peninsula, Repulse Bay, along Nunav River, P. F. Bruggeman 52, 27 July 1950; holotype DAO!

= *O. borealis* de Candolle var. *hudsonica* (Greene) Welsh

**var. gaspensis** (Fernald & Kelsey) Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 76. 1967.

*Basionym:* *Oxytropis gaspensis* Fernald & Kelsey

= *O. borealis* de Candolle var. *visceda* (Nuttall) Welsh

**var. hudsonica** (Greene) Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 76. 1967.

*Basionym:* *Aragallus hudsonicus* Greene

= *O. borealis* de Candolle var. *hudsonica* (Greene) Welsh

**var. isodes** (Butters & Abbe) Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 76. 1967.

*Basionym:* *Oxytropis isodes* Butters & Abbe

= *O. borealis* de Candolle var. *visceda* (Nuttall) Welsh

**var. leuchippiana** Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 76. 1967.

*Type:* Yukon: Whitehorse, airport area, steep slope, flowers varying in colour from yellow to purple, abundant, J. M. Gillett & J. A. Calder 3181, 4 June 1949; lectotype here selected DAO!; isolecotype CAS!

= *O. borealis* de Candolle var. *hudsonica* (Greene) Welsh

**var. magnifica** Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 77. 1967.

*Type:* Alberta, High River, J. Fletcher 457 1/2, 27 June 1903; holotype DAO!

= *O. borealis* de Candolle var. *visceda* (Nuttall) Welsh

**var. visceda** (Nuttall) Boivin, Naturaliste Canad. 94: 77. 1967.

*Basionym:* *O. visceda* Nuttall

= *O. borealis* de Candolle var. *visceda* (Nuttall) Welsh


*Basionym:* *Aragallus collinus* A. Nelson

= *Oxytropis sericea* Nuttall var. *spicata* (Hooker) Barneby

**Oxytropis luteola** (Greene) Piper & Beattie, Fl. N.-W. Coast, 334. 1915.

*Basionym:* *Aragallus luteolus* Greene

= *O. campestris* (L.) de Candolle var. *gracilis* (A. Nelson) Barneby

Oxytropis DC.—Names, Basionyms, Types, Synonyms

Basionym: Agragalus macounii Greene

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby


Type: “... in tractu fluvium Anadyr inter et latus meridionale montium jugi sua flavio hoc septentrionem versus siti” [Chukchi, from the basin of the Anadyr and its northern tributaries], Baron G. von Maydell s.n., 1869; holotype LE.

Distribution: Alaska, Yukon, N British Columbia, N.W.T., E to Hudson Bay and Baffin Island; Chukotsk and Kamchatka.

The yellowish flowers and reddish brown stipules easily characterize this arctic species.


Basionym: O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. melanocephala Hooker = O. maydelliana Trautvetter


Type: Washington, Goat Mts., Pierce County, O. D. Allen 245, 6 July, 30 September 1896; holotype WTC; isotype NY!, US!, CAS!, UC!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby


Type: “ad sinum Sancti Laurentii,” Dr. Mertens; holotype LE.

Distribution: Disjunct in E, N, W Alaska, and N Yukon; arctic Siberia and west to ca 60° E longitude (Jurtsev 1986).

This plant is easily distinguished by its simple primary and trifoliolate secondary leaves in conjunction with few-flowered, densely black-villous inflorescences.


Basionym: Oxytropis multiceps var. minor A. Gray

= O. multiceps Torrey & Gray


= O. borealis de Candolle var. viscidula (Nuttall) Welsh


= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby

This name is lectotypified by Barneby (1952), who selected the type from among a series of specimens cited by Dr. Gray. The syntypes were a mixed lot, with C. C. Parry 87 being a putative hybrid between O. campestris var. gracilis and O. borealis var. viscidula, Jenney s.n. 1875 belonging to O. campestris var. dispar, and Lyall s.n. 1862 belonging to O. campestris var. cusickii. The lectotypification was reviewed by Elisens and Packer (1982).


Basionym: Agragalus dispar A. Nelson

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. dispar (A. Nelson) Barneby

Oxytropis multiceps Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 340. 1838.

Type: “Summit of lofty hills in the Rocky Mountain range, towards Lewis’s River [W Wyoming], Rocky Mts.,” T. Nuttall s.n., 1834; holotype GH!; isotypes NY!, PH!.

Distribution: Colorado, NE Utah, S Wyoming, and W Nebraska.

This is a beautiful species of clays, shales, and gravelly bluffs and ridge tops endemic to Wyoming. Barneby (1952) postulated that it might have arisen through hybridization of O. sericea and O. multiceps, a very likely supposition. Flower colors are variable in a given population from pale pinks through lavender and purple, and white-flowered populations are known. A contribution from O. lambertii is also suggested by the presence of incipiently malpighian hairs in some specimens. The relationship to segregates of O. besseyi seems tenuous at best. The relegation of O. nana to that species might require a realignment of other taxa as well, including combination of lambertii, sericea, campestris, and even multiceps. Such a proposal is, of course, absurd. Taxonomy must be both practical and reflect biological reality.


Basionym: Aragallus argophyllus Rydberg

= O. besseyi (Rydberg) Blankinship var. argophylla (Rydberg) Isely


Basionym: Aragallus besseyi Rydberg

= O. besseyi (Rydberg) Blankinship var. besseyi


Basionym: O. besseyi (Rydberg) Blankinship var. fallax Barneby


Basionym: O. obnapiformis C. L. Porter
Oxytropis nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer ex de Candolle, Prodr. 2: 278. 1825.


Basionym: O. arctobia Bunge

= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. uniflora (Hooker) Barneby

var. arctobia (Bunge) A. Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 20: 3. 1854

Basionym: O. arctobia Bunge

= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. uniflora (Hooker) Barneby

ssp. bryophila (Greene) Hulten, Fl. Alaska & Yukon, 1102, map 833. 1947.


= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens

var. bryophila (Greene) Lepage, Amer. Midl. Nat. 46: 758. 1952

Basionym: Aragallus bryophilus Greene

= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens


Type: Alaska, Kodiak, Old Woman Mt., Lepage 25089, 24 June 1949; holotype DAO!, RIM!, fragment BRY!

= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens


= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens


Type: Yukon, Cathedral Rocks, Ogilvie Range, J. A. Calder & J. M. Gillett 26013A, 29 June 1960; holotype DAO!, isotype NY!

Distribution: Ogilvie Mts., Yukon; endemic.

The variety rests almost solely upon the pods being definitely stipitate. There is considerable variation in stipe length through the range of O. nigrescens apart from the phase segregated as var. lonchopoda. The localization of an elongated stipe in plants from the Ogilvie Mts. might prove ultimately to represent a mere continuum and lack value in designation of a taxon. Plants from there in vegetative condition are essentially like those of O. podocarpus, but the leaflets are as in var. nigrescens.

var. nigrescens

Distribution: Amphibereingian, coastal Yukon to Bering Strait, south to Kodiak, and in interior Yukon and Alaska, N.W.T. (Mackenzie Mts.), and British Columbia; Siberia and Kamchatka.

This is a highly variable taxon with green and silvery, loose and compact, villous to strigose or even glabrous plants growing intermingled. And, it is with the often mixed variants that infraspecific segregation has been attempted. The synonymy is long, indicating the diversity of form but not necessarily the presence of several taxa within the complex morphology of the species.

sssp. pugmaea (Pallas) Hulten, Fl. Alaska & Yukon, 1102. 1947

Basionym: Astragalus pugmaea Pallas

= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens

var. pugmaea (Pallas) Chamisso, Linnaea 6: 546. 1831.

Basionym: Astragalus pugmaea Pallas

= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens


Basionym: O. arctica B. and H. Hooker

Distribution: Islands of the Canadian Arctic Archipelago and along the arctic coast from Mackenzie Delta E to Baffin Island and Hudson Bay, less commonly in interior sites in Yukon.

This plant, as interpreted by me, is an American (more precisely a Canadian) endemic, but there are plants from the Chukotsk that match them closely (see O. gorodkovii Jurtsev, a new name for O. pugmaea, a phase of var. nigrescens). The Siberian materials seem to represent mere ecological variants within an expanded var. nigrescens, however.

Oxytropis obnapiiformis C. L. Porter, Madrono 9: 133, fig. 1847.

Type: Colorado, in the sand hills 8–9 mi W of Maybell, Moffit County, 5,900 ft., C. L. Porter 3864, 19 June 1946; holotype RM!, isotypes GH!, RSA, US!

= O. besseyi (Rydberg) Blankinship var. obnapiformis (C. L. Porter) Welsh


Type: Washington, n.w. of Riverside, Okanogan County, H. St. John 7728; holotype WTC.

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby


Type: Washington, Olympic Mts., Jefferson County, B. Flett 134, 24 July 1897; holotype WTC; isotype US!, photo BRY!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby


Basionym: O. jonesii Barneby

Distribution: Uinta Basin, Wasatch Plateau, and Paunsagunt and Markagunt plateaus, Utah; endemic.
This is a caespitose, mat- or mound-forming plant, of moderate elevations in mountain brush or ponderosa pine zones. Its compact growth, large flowers, and short peduncles are characteristic for the variety. It is more or less transitional with the next variety.

**var. juniperina** Welsh, Great Basin Nat. 38: 339. 1978.

Type: Utah, ca 1 mi E of Bicknell, Wayne County, S. L. Welsh & C. Moore 13828, 1976; holotype BRY; isotype NY!

Distribution: Nevada and Utah; endemic.

This is a caespitose, mat- or mound-forming plant, of low-elevation, xeric sites. The compact growth, smallish flowers, and short peduncles are characteristic for the variety.

**var. oreophil a**

Distribution: Arizona, California, Nevada, and Utah. This is the taller, more robust phase of the species having been used by Gray in characterization of the species.

**Oxytropis pygmaea** (Pallas) Fernald, Rhodora 30: 140. 1928.

Type: Colorado, vicinity of Como [Park Co.], South Park, C. S. Crandall & J. S. Cowen 152, August 3, 1895; holotype CH!; isotype NY!

= O. deflex var. sericea Torr. & Gray


Type: Wyoming, Piney Mt., 25 miles west of Big Piney, Sublette County, E. & L. Payson 2700, July 12, 1922; holotype RM!; isotypes NY!, US!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. cuscikii (Greenman) Barneby


Basionym: *Aragallus pinetorum* A. Nelson

Type: Wyoming, vicinity of Como [Park Co.], South Park, C. S. Crandall & J. S. Cowen 152, August 3, 1895; holotype CH!; isotype NY!

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. cuscikii (Greenman) Barneby

**Oxytropis platensis** Nuttall ex Torrey & Gray, Fl. N. Amer. 1: 340. 1838.

Type: Plate Plains, Nuttall s.n.; isotype NY!

= O. lambertii var. lambertii


Type: Labrador (Schweinitz) and Alberta (Bourgeau); cotypes GH! The specimens are cotypic, both having been used by Gray in characterization of the species.


The bladdery-inflated stipitate pods are characteristic of this and few other species of oxytropo. The folded, falcate leaflets are useful in distinguishing this from closely related mat- or mound-forming species, such as *O. nigrescens*, in vegetative condition.


Basionym: *O. arctica* var. *inflata* Hooker

= *O. podocarpa* A. Gray


Basionym: *Aragallus saximontanus* A. Nelson

Type: Colorado, vicinity of Como [Park Co.], South Park, C. S. Crandall & J. S. Cowen 152, August 3, 1895; holotype CH!; isotype NY!

= O. deflexa var. sericea Torr. & Gray

**Oxytropis riparia** Litvinov, Sched. Herb. Fl. Ross. 6: 98. 1908.

Type: Russian Turkestan, from Farab (on the Amu Darya); holotype LE.

Distribution: Idaho, Montana, North Dakota, and Wyoming; introduced from central Asia.

This is a coarse perennial herb with the general aspect of *O. deflexa* (Pallas) de Candolle. It grows in riparian habitats where it is grazed by wildlife, especially by sage hens. The species is expected to spread in suitable habitats through much of the American West.


= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. *raltdii* (Ostenfeld) Welsh


nom. nov. pro *Aragallus alpicola* Rydberg

= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. cuscikii (Greenman) Barneby


Basionym: *Aragallus saximontanus* A. Nelson, nom. nov. *Oxytropis lambertii* Pursh var. ochroleuca A. Nelson

= *Oxytropis sericea* Nuttall var. *sericea*


Type: Alaska, Eagle Summit, near Steese Highway 109 miles north of Fairbanks, elevation 3880 feet,
Type: Rocky Mountains towards the sources of the Oregon [S Wyoming], T. Nuttall s.n., 1834; holotype NY!

var. sericea
Distribution: Montana, Wyoming, South Dakota, Nebraska, Idaho, Oregon, Nevada, Utah, Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, and Oklahoma.
This variety forms hybrids with O. lambertii at points where the two entities come in contact. Especially impressive hybrid populations occur along the western Great Plains and in the Rocky Mountain foothills. The great swarms of hybrids, back crosses, and derivatives at Nederland, Colorado, are especially distinctive, with floral colors and sizes not readily evident in either of the parental types. There are indications, also, of transitional material between this variety and phases of O. besseyi.

var. spicata (Hooker) Barneby, Leaf. W. Bot. 5: 111. 1951.
Basionym: O. campestris (L.) de Candolle & spicata Hooker
Members of this variety are characterized by their ochreoleucous flowers with immaculate keels. In general aspect they simulate the partially sympatric O. campestris var. gracilis, from which they may be distinguished on the basis of the smaller number of leaflets and generally larger flowers. Alpine phases of O. campestris var. cusickii approach both flower size and color of var. sericea. Mainly var. sericea is not a plant of the highlands where that variety grows, but the similarities should not be discounted. Apparent hybrids are known between this and O. campestris var. davisii in northeastern British Columbia.

Type: Yukon, Canol Rd.: South and east slopes of Mt. Sheldon, steep ravines and ledges opposite mile 222, A. E. Porsild & A. J. Breitung 11750, 11 August 1944; holotype CANI; isotypes GHI, ISCI, USI, NYI, UC!
= O. borealis de Candolle & sulphurana (Porsild)
Welsh

Oxytropis sordida (Willdenow) Persoon, Syn. Fl. 2: 332. 1807.
Basionym: Astragalus sordidus Willdenow
Basionym: O. arctica R. Brown var. barnebyana Welsh
= O. arctica R. Brown var. barnebyana Welsh
Type: Yukon, St. Elias Mts., Observation Mt. and vicinity, at terminus of Kaskawulsh Glacier, D. F. & B. M. Murray 522, 1966; holotype LE; isotype ALA, BRY!
= O. arctica R. Brown var. murrayi (Jurtsev) Welsh

Basionym: O. campestris & spicata Hooker
= O. sericea Nuttall var. spicata (Hooker) Barneby

Oxytropis splendidus Douglas ex Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 147. 1834.
Type: Canada, on limestone rocks of the Red River, and south toward Pembina [S Manitoba], D. Douglas s.n; holotype ?; isotype OXF!, photo BRY!
This species is, for the most part, readily identifiable by its copious vesture, fasciculate leaflets, and short corolla relative to calyx length. In the Alberta Rockies there occur apparent intermediates with portions of O. campestris var. gracilis. Inconclusive specimens are known between O. splendidus and both O. campestris var. johannensis near James Bay and var. davisii in British Columbia and Alberta. The intermediate specimens have less copious pubescence, a tendency to fasciculate leaflets, and petal to calyx proportions intermediate from those typical of splendidus to those typical of the campestris taxa.

Type: ?
= O. splendidus Douglas

O. richardsonii Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 148. 1834.
Type: Richardson. "Franklin's Journey, Dr. Hooker"; isotype NT!, O. oxyphylla of Richardson, isotype GH!
= O. splendidus Douglas

Type: ?
= O. splendidus Douglas

O. vestita Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 146. 1834.
Type: Red River, D. Douglas; holotype ?
= O. splendidus Douglas

Oxytropis terrae-novae Fernald, Rhodora 30: 147, pl. 174. 1928.
Type: Newfoundland, St. John Island, peat on dry gravelly limestone barrens, M. L. Fernald et al. 28615, 31 July 1925; holotype GH!
= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle & terrae-novae (Fernald) Barneby

= O. nigrescens (Pallas) Fischer var. nigrescens

Basionym: Oxytropis arctica R. Brown
= O. arctica R. Brown var. arctica
Oxytropis DC.—Names, Basionyms, Types, Synonyms

Oxytropis minor Hooker, Fl. Bor.-Amer. 1: 146. 1834.
= O. borealis de Candolle var. sulphurea (Porsild) Welsh

Type: Rocky Mountains, T. Nuttall s.n., 1834; holotype PH!; isotype NY!

Basionym: Aragallus varius Rydberg
= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. varians (Rydberg) Barneby

Oxytropis vavans U. S. Nat. Herb. 16: 136. 1913.

Oxytropis verruculosa Jähresb. 29: 543. 1903.

Basionym: Aragallus villosus Rydberg
= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. gracilis (A. Nelson) Barneby

Basionym: Aragallus vavans Rydberg
= O. campestris (L.) de Candolle var. varians (Rydberg) Barneby

Basionym: Aragallus pinetorum vavansegana Cockerell
= O. sericea Nuttall var. sericea

Type: Yukon: Canol Rd.: Rose-Lapie Pass, southwest of granite mountain west of mile 116, alpine slopes from road to below summit. Elev. 5000 ft. rocky ledges, A. E. Porsild & A. J. Breitung 10072, 1 July 1944; holotype CAN; isotype GH!, SI, US!
= O. borealis de Candolle var. sulphurea (Porsild) Welsh

Basionym: Aragallus villosus Rydberg

Basionym: Aragallus viscidulius Rydberg
= O. borealis de Candolle var. viscidula (Nuttall) Welsh

Basionym: Oxytropis oreophila A. Gray
= Oxytropis oreophila A. Gray

Basionym: Oxytropis parryi A. Gray
= Oxytropis parryi A. Gray

Spiesia podocarpa (A. Gray) Kuntze, Rev. Gen., 206. 1891.
Basionym: Oxytropis podocarpa A. Gray
= Oxytropis podocarpa A. Gray

Spiesia splendens (Douglas) Kuntze, Rev. Gen., 207. 1891.
Basionym: Oxytropis splendens Douglas
= Oxytropis splendens Douglas

Spiesia viscosa (Nuttall) Kuntze, Rev. Gen., 206. 1891.
Basionym: Oxytropis viscosa Nuttall
= Oxytropis borealis de Candolle var. viscosa (Nuttall) Welsh

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