

1956

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Recommended Citation

Dunn, David B. (1956) "Lupinus Sellulus Kell. And Its Allies," *Aliso: A Journal of Systematic and Evolutionary Botany*: Vol. 3: Iss. 3, Article 10.

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LUPINUS SELLULUS Kell. and ITS ALLIES

DAVID B. DUNN

There have been two papers, in recent years, that have dealt with this complex group to which the taxon, here referred to as *Lupinus sellulus* Kell., belongs. Detling (cited below) treated *L. sellulus* Kell. as a synonym of *L. lepidus* ssp. *confertus* (Kell.) Det. The two (*L. sellulus* Kell. and *L. confertus* Kell.) are morphologically close but they are recognizably distinct. The former is predominantly found in northern California and the latter in the southern Sierra Nevada and southern California. They are sympatric in the area where their ranges come together (Mt. Rose, Nevada and the Lake Tahoe region in California and Nevada). *Lupinus lyallii* Gray and *Lupinus lobbii* Gray ex. Greene form a similar pair of taxa which are sympatric in the same region. These two have been treated by Detling as *L. lepidus* ssp. *lyallii* (Gray) Det. Since all four of these taxa are recognizable morphologically and are sympatric over a fair portion of their range and have been maintaining their morphological identity over a period of time (85 years, known), I have chosen to recognize them as specific in my treatment in the Flora of Nevada. I do not mean to imply that the problem has been resolved, but it will require much more work, particularly in plant breeding studies, to determine what the nature of the barrier is that is holding these taxa apart. In each case, they are not being submerged in a common gene pool, as their reduction to synonymy would tend to imply. *Lupinus aridus* Dougl. in Lindl., *Lupinus caespitosus* Nutt. ex. T. & G. and *Lupinus cusickii* Wats. have also been maintained as separate taxa, although there has unquestionably been introgression between them. In short, all of the taxa mentioned above are ones which require a name and which need to be treated in a key to the genus. Since the specific names are available, I do not consider it desirable to make any further changes in the nomenclature of this group, as long as the breeding studies have not been made. Phillips (cited below) has been even more conservative, in his treatment, since he recognized only three of Detling's subspecies within *Lupinus lepidus* (namely; ssp. *lepidus*, ssp. *lyallii* and ssp. *caespitosus*).

LUPINUS SELLULUS Kell., Proc. Calif. Acad. 5:36. 1873.

- L. aridus* var. *torreyi* (Gray in Wats.) C. P. Sm., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 51:303. 1924.
- L. lepidus* var. *torreyi* (Gray in Wats.) Jep., Fl. Calif. 2:268. 1936.
- L. lepidus* ssp. *confertus* (Kell.) Det. (pro parte), Amer. Mid. Nat. 45:496. 1951.
- L. lepidus* ssp. *lepidus* (sensu Phillips) (pro parte), Res. Studies St. Coll. of Wash. 23(3): 184. 1955.

The use of the name *Lupinus sellulus* Kell. requires some explanation, since most of the manuals have considered *Lupinus torreyi* and *Lupinus sellulus* as synonyms. It is questionable whether these authors had a chance to go over the type material of *Lupinus torreyi* carefully, if at all. The type description of *L. torreyi* was based on three specimens, (Bot. of King Rpt. of U. S. Exp. 40th. Par. p 58. 1871). The two specimens of Torrey's were single culm fragments of plants, while the Bolander specimen was an entire plant. The first specimen "82 Torrey" is an inflorescence with six leaves along the stem below, and is *L. confertus*, which Kellogg described in 1868. The two paratypes are specimens of the same taxon described as *L. sellulus*.

All three are in the Gray Herbarium. The citation of the specimens with the description of *L. torreyi* was "82 Torrey from near Washoe Lake, Nevada, as also his 89 from Donner Pass and 6286 Bolander". In addition to the practice of having the name remain with the first specimen cited, where none was specifically cited as the type, the use of "as also" clearly suggests, "82 Torrey", as the type, and it is the better of the two Torrey specimens. Hence, the name *Lupinus torreyi* Gray in Wats. belongs in synonymy under *Lupinus confertus* Kell.