

**XCVII. Friedrich Fedde, *Corydalis Redowskii*,
eine neue Art aus der Verwandtschaft von *C. paeonifolia*,
aus Ost-Sibirien.**

(Originaldiagnose.)

***Corydalis Redowskii* Fedde, spec. nov.**

Herba, ut videtur, perennis, erecta, supra ramosa¹⁾, caule striato-angulato, satis crasso (cum foliis in statu exsiccato subnigrescente), ut videtur 30—50 cm alta. Folia non ita numerosa, alterna, petiolata, supra viridia (?), infra glauca, pinnatipartita, segmentis plerumque 6, lobulatis, lobulo saepe modo uno ad basim segmenti sito, vel integris, obovatis vel obovato-oblongis vel ovato-subrhomboideis, ad apicem late cuneatis vel rotundato-obtusis, ad marginem integerrimis vel vix subsinuatis, ultimis ad basin plerumque inter se confluentibus, 1,5—3 cm longis, 0,75—2 cm latis, petiolis distincte vaginanter dilatatis. Flores purpurei (??), horizontales, pro rata non ita magni, in racemos terminales, rectos, primum densos, deinde laxiores, multifloros, graciliter pedunculatos, pedunculo incluso usque ad 12 cm longos dispositi; bracteae lineari-lanceolatae acutae, infimae latiores, apiculatae, quam pedicelli plus minusve dimidio breviores, ut videtur, mox marcescentes, sed persistentes; pedicelli graciles, circiter 0,75 cm longi. Sepala permox decidua; petalum superius calcari valde elongato incluso 1,5 cm longum carinatum, carina apicem versus leviter supra curvata, ad apicem acuta, ad dorsum valde perspicue cristata, crista bene effigurata subparallelogrammoidea, fere dimidium petali altitudine aequante longitudine totam partem supra curvatam carinae occupante et supra petali apicem prominente, ad margines subrepandum et lobulo obliquo rotundato subauriculatum, calcari gracili fere dimidium totius petali occupante, primum recto, apicem versus levissime subdecurvato, obtusato-rotundato; petalum inferius carinatum et in toto curvatum, crista carinae aequo modo quam petali superioris effigurata, marginibus expansis et lobulato-repandis, lobulo rotundato; petala interiora ad apicem cohaerentia, unguiculata, ungue lineari-obcuneato, ad apicem truncato ideoque quasi stipitato, breviora quam lamina stipiti insidente panduraeformi, ad apicem emarginata et mucronulata, basim versus subtruncato-rotundata, ad dorsum ala humili, ab apice paulatim accrescente et versus medium unguem paulatim decrescente ornata; staminum superiorum appendix nectariferus in toto levissime subcurvatus, calcar totum fere usque apicem pecurrens. Siliquam non vidi.

Subarktisches Koniferen-Gebiet; Provinz Sibirien; Kamtschatka: (Ex plantis Redowskianis Kamtschaticis Chamisso misit 1848, Exempl. typ.!).

¹⁾ Primo adspectu in statu exsiccato *C. paeonifoliae* persimilis et pro ea habita.

Nota: Habitu *C. paeonifoliae* persimilis, differt autem floribus minoribus, calcaribus minus curvato, cristis permagnis petalorum exteriorum eorumque lobulis auriculatis. Ob Patriam etiam species propria suspicanda est.

Var. *Tilingii* Fedde, var. nov.

Cum typo, ut videtur, habitu, foliis et inflorescentia prorsus fere congruens. Bracteae inferiores florum valde majores, quasi frondosi, ovato-lanceolatae vel ovato-rhomboideae, supra paulatim lanceolatae, infimae plus quam 1 cm longae. Flores variabili modo effigurati et magnitudine variantes, formis transitoriis cum typo conjuncti. In exemplaribus a typo maxime aberrantibus flores usque 2,5 cm longis, petalorum exteriorum cristae minus regulariter parallelogrammoideae, sed magis trapezoideae, lobi minus expansi et minus distincte auriculatolobulati, petalorum interiorum unguis ad apicem non quasi stipitati, sed paulo angustati in laminam transeuntes, crista dorsali altiore.

Nördliches Ost-Sibirien; Ochotskische Küstenprovinz: Bei Ajan (Tiling, Fl. ajan. no. 30!).

XCVIII. Vermischte neue Diagnosen.

843. *Cerastium Regellii* C. H. Ostenfeld in Vid.-Selsk. Skr., Kopenhagen, 1909, no. 8, p. 10. — *C. alpinum* γ. *caespitosum* Malmgren, Spetsbergens Fanerogam-Flora, in Öfv. af K. Vet. Akad. Förh., Stockholm 1862, p. 242. — *C. Edmondstonii* var. *caespitosum* G. Andersson et Hesselman, Bih. till K. Vet. Akad. Handl., Bd. 26, III, no. 1, Stockholm, 1900, p. 61, fig. 28 et tab. 4. — *C. serpyllifolium* M. Bieb. ex Steven, in DC., Prodr. I, 1824, p. 417 (non Willd., Enum. Suppl., p. 26). — *C. alpinum* δ. *serpyllifolium* E. Regel, Plantae Raddeanae, Bd. I, Heft II, 1862, p. 444. — *C. vulgatum* δ. *grandiflorum*, lus. 2, Fenzl in Ledebour, Fl. Ross., I, 1842. — Arctic North America: King William Land. Flowering specimens were collected on July 31, 1904 and Aug. 4, 1905; no fruits developed. — The name of this form of *Cerastium* which is closely related to *C. alpinum* L. and *C. Edmondstonii* (Wats.) Murb. et Ostf. (= *C. arcticum* Lange, ex parte) has caused me much trouble. — The characters separating our species (see Fig. 11) from the two others are the following: leaves small and short, mostly broadly elliptic or broadly ovate (rarely elliptic or elliptic- or ovate-lanceolate), in the sterile shoots close together, often imbricate, obtuse; in the flowering shoots few and separated, pair from pair, by long internodes, sometimes more or less acute; lower parts of the plant mostly glabrous, upper parts pubescent and glandular; bracts with ± membranous margins; flowering shoots in the more reduced forms one-flowered, in the better developed forms rather richly dichotomously branched, but only at the top; flower-stalks 1–2 times as long as the flower, capillary; sepals 4,5–5,5(–6) mm long, broadly ovate, obtuse, with membranous margins and mostly tinged with reddish-violet on the outer side; petals about twice as long as