

## A NEW SPECIES OF OXYTROPIS FOR ALBERTA

by Keith Shaw, Cardston, Alberta

On May 16, 1958 specimens of an unknown *Oxytropis* were collected from gravelly soil on a south slope near the town reservoir at Cardston in southwestern Alberta. Since species determination was impossible from manuals available at that time, duplicates were sent to graduate student (now Ph.D.) Stanley L. Welsh, who was working on the Leguminosae at Iowa State College. Mr. Welsh identified these specimens as *Oxytropis lagopus* Nutt. var. *conjugans* Barneby. Verification was made by Rupert C. Barneby, noted authority on *Oxytropis*, of The New York Botanical Garden.

There are two varieties of the species *O. lagopus* Nutt. The var. *atropurpurea* (Rydb.) Barneby, is known only from Wyoming, extreme southern Montana and the peaks of the Black Hills. The var. *conjugans* Barneby has previously been reported from western Montana only. (Barneby, R. C. 1963. Notes on *Oxytropis*. Leaflets of Western Botany, Vol. X, No. 2).

Description of *Oxytropis lagopus* Nutt. var. *conjugans* Barneby: The pods are erect or spreading; stipules adnate to the petioles; plants scapose or subscapose. Inflorescence is not glandular viscid. Leaves are strictly pinnate. Racemes are 6- to many-flowered, rarely elongating in fruit. Corolla is a deep purplish-blue with a yellowish-orange base. Pods are not inflated; 5 mm. wide or less, gradually narrowed to a beak in fruit. Calyx with spreading hairs; inflorescence subcapitate; pubescence of foliage composed entirely of basifixed hairs.

Duplicates (R. K. Shaw 35) of *Oxytropis lagopus* Nutt. var. *conjugans* Barneby are in the herbaria of Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah and Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

## A MOST VERSATILE SHRUB

by Gordon Smith, Winnipeg

With approaching spring many *Blue Jay* readers will be considering ways of attracting birds about the premises. Those who are thinking of planting a few berry-producing shrubs might try the Red Osier Dogwood, not only for the abundant fruit produced, but also for the masses of flower clusters with their delicate perfume. In the autumn the multi-hued leaves make it one of the most colorful of prairie shrubs, and, when the leaves have fallen, the red-barked branches are most attractive amidst the winter snow. Unfortunately the berries do not remain throughout the winter, but you can't have everything.

The Red Osier Dogwood (*Cornus stolonifera*) is perhaps the most wide ranging of the family in Canada, if not North America, and is found in varied habitats ranging from wet swampy areas, prairie woodland and dry sand hills. As the fruiting period extends from early July to late September in the prairie region its importance to birds as a food source cannot be underestimated. Robins, especially, feed on dogwood berries extensively during the hot dry summer when earth-worms are unobtainable and many young appear to be fed nothing else by their parents.

Two dogwoods in my backyard are now probably at their maximum height (6-7 feet) and have produced steadily for about seven years. While they have no doubt received more attention than they would in the wild they really don't require any fuss if you just want a "bushy" area for shelter and food. For the best shrubs I recommend digging your own, preferably from loose soil for less root disturbance. When they are once established the birds will provide a steady supply of seedlings, via droppings.

Besides Robins, other birds which I have observed eating the dogwood fruit include the Yellow-shafted Flicker, Eastern Kingbird, Empi-