

1948), but like Deam, I do not find his treatment convincing. Most of the variations of *Rudbeckia serotina* would be more profitable subjects for investigation by a geneticist than by a taxonomist. The species is common except in extreme east Texas, where it is largely replaced by *R. divergens*.

RUDBECKIA DIVERGENS T. V. Moore, *Pittonia* 4: 177-178. 1900. Type: pine barrens near Jacksonville, Florida, A. H. Curtiss 4759, in U.S. Nat. Herb. (not seen, but a topotype in the Gray Herbarium has been examined: *Curtiss 2nd distrib. 5673*). Including *R. floridana* var. *angustifolia* T. V. Moore, l. c., p. 176. Type: "Mandenville," Louisiana, *Rev. A. B. Langlois*, in 1893; presumably in Herb. Catholic University of America (not seen). Probably also including *R. floridana* T. V. Moore, l. c., p. 176. Type: Sanford, Orange Co., Florida, *Geo. V. Nash 2272*, in U.S. Nat. Herb. (not seen). Although there is some variation in leaf proportions, and intermediates are found where the ranges of *R. divergens* and *R. serotina* overlap, the latter is a distinctive species of the Gulf Coastal Plain, with few broadly linear to lanceolate-oblong leaves rather crowded near the base of the plant, and strikingly elongate peduncles naked for most of their length. Specimens are in the Gray Herbarium from southeastern Oklahoma (Choctaw Co.), eastern Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Alabama, and Florida. In Texas the species is commonest in the extreme southeast, but occurs north to the Red River and as far west as Red River, Titus, Montgomery, Harris and Matagorda Counties.

A New Texan Form of *Castilleja indivisa* Engelm.

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On March 28, 1948, while traveling from Sinton to Refugio, I encountered a profusion of the *Castilleja* which, in its area of distribution, is characterized by large bright-red bracts. At a mile northeast of Sinton, in San Patricio County, our collection, No. 54157, was made. Here the species was typical in that the expanded distal portions of both bracts and sepals were bright red. About eight miles

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further on, after we had crossed into Refugio County, the showiest sight of *Castilleja* I have ever seen caught my eye. Our collection No. 54158 was made here. Compared with the preceding collection, the plants here averaged four inches taller, the spikes were longer and more loosely flowered, the calyx mostly was exposed (not hidden by the bract) and, most noteworthy, its distal portion was pure white. The contrast between the bright red of the bract and the pure white of the calyx was a vivid one, and I had not seen it heretofore. The colony was a large one and extended for some distance along the highway, and we saw it nowhere else. Years ago I saw the form of this species in which the bracts are pure white, but the present form is more conspicuous and attractive.

Castilleja indivisa Engelm. forma **vivida** forma nov. A specie differt spica longiore et laxiore; calycis parte quarta terminali alba, exposita; bractae parte dimidia terminali rubra.

Castilleja indivisa Engelm. forma **vivida** new form. Differs from the species in its longer and more loosely flowered spike in which the calyx usually is not hidden by the bract which, with its expanded upper half of bright red contrasts vividly with the pure white expanded upper fourth of the calyx.

The type specimen was collected at $9\frac{3}{4}$ miles southwest of Woodsboro in Refugio County, March 28, 1948. It is deposited in the herbarium of Southern Methodist University. Duplicate sheets will be sent to other herbaria. On first sight this plant made me think it a new species, but critical examination leads to the opinion that it is only a form of the species of *Castilleja* most widely known in Texas.

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