Laphamia quinqueflora Steyerm. Victoria Canyon, Hudspeth Co., 7359. Determined by Dr. Blake. For comment see above under Symphoricarpos longiflorus.

Pinaropappus parvus Blake Victoria Canyon, Hudspeth Co., 7354. Determined by Dr. Blake. See above under Symphoricarpos longiflorus.

Soliva anthemifolia (A. Juss.) R.Br. Four miles south of Conroe, Montgomery Co., Texas, 6897. Determined by Dr. Blake. Cory and Parks report this species, and S. nasturtii-folia, from region 3 only. The latter, but not S. anthemifolia, is included by Reeves and Bain (Flora S. Centr. Tex. 270. 1947). The plant is a native of South America.

Aster wrightii A. Gray Ten miles south of Porvenir, Presidio Co., 7989. Determined by Dr. Blake. Apparently a localized species, for at the above locality it was extremely abundant and colorful on limestone hills in the desert, but we did not see it anywhere else along the Rio Grande between Presidio and Porvenir. It has been collected but rarely; Wright’s original collection was made about halfway between our locality and El Paso.

The Texas Species of Conyza (Compositae)

Lloyd H. Shinners

The transfer of those species of Erigeron sometimes segregated under Leptilon to the widespread tropical genus Conyza by Dr. Arthur Cronquist (1943) brings together five annual weeds of Texas which are obviously closely allied. They may be distinguished by the following key. Specimens mentioned in the discussion are in the Herbarium of Southern Methodist University.

1a. Stem leaves very little or not at all narrowed at the somewhat clasping base, the blades oblong, dentate or once pinnatifid

1b. Stem leaves narrowed at base, petiolated or sessile but not clasping, the blades lance-linear to ovate-lanceolate, entire to twice pinnatifid

2a. Marginal florets in 2-3 rows, shorter than the pappus

3a. Leaves bipinnatifid

2b. Marginal florets in 1 row, longer than the pappus

3b. Leaves entire to shallowly pinnatifid

3a. Leaves bipinnatifid

2. C. sophiaefolia

3b. Leaves entire to shallowly pinnatifid

3. C. bonariensis

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1Assistant Professor of Biology and Director of the Herbarium, Southern Methodist University.
4a. Stem glabrous or pubescent with widely spreading hairs; plant normally erect, with stem branching well above the base; larger stem leaves over 2 mm. wide
5a. Stem hispid-pubescent or hispid-hirsute with widely spreading hairs, at least near or below the middle...

5b. Stem glabrous, or sparsely pubescent in the upper part
6a. Phyllaries without purple-red tips..............4b. C. canadensis var. glabrata
6b. Phyllaries with purple-red tips..................4c. C. canadensis var. pusilla


far the most widespread and common of the three found in Texas, occurring throughout the state. It apparently replaces var. *canadensis* through much of the Southwest; specimens of it (but none of var. *canadensis*) are at hand from Oklahoma, New Mexico, and Utah.


REFERENCES


Note

*CASSIA Orcuttii* (Britton & Rose) Turner, comb. nov.—*Peirannisia Orcuttii* Britton & Rose, N. Amer. Fl. 23: 267. 1930. The type locality for this plant is given as “near Sanderson, Texas.” It resembles *C. Lindheimeriana* Scheele very closely, but is separated from that species primarily by its fruit characters. *C. Orcuttii* has a nearly glabrous legume 6-10 cm. long, whereas *C. Lindheimeriana* has a pubescent one 3-6 cm. long. Recent collections of *C. Orcuttii* have been made only in the Del Norte Mts., Brewster Co.—B. L. TURNER, Graduate Student, Southern Methodist University, Dallas.