

Laphamia quinqueflora Steyerem. 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)

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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.....1. *C. Coulteri*
- 1b. Stem leaves narrowed at base, petioled 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.....2. *C. sophiaefolia*
 - 3b. Leaves entire to shallowly pinnatifid.....3. *C. bonariensis*
 - 2b. Marginal florets in 1 row, longer than the pappus

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- 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....4a. *C. canadensis*
var. *canadensis*
- 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*

1. *C. COULTERI* Gray. *Eschenbachia Coulteri* (Gray) Rydb. A stock-poisoning plant of the Rio Grande Valley, southwestern Edwards Plateau, and Trans-Pecos Texas.

2. *C. SOPHIAEFOLIA* H.B.K. *Eschenbachia tenuisecta* (Gray) Wooton & Standley. JEFF DAVIS CO.: Infrequent in igneous soil at Rockpile on Scenic Drive, Davis Mts., alt. 6000 ft., growing in shade, *Barton H. Warnock* 7604, Oct. 13, 1947.

3. *C. BONARIENSIS* (L.) Cronquist, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 70: 632. 1943. *Erigeron bonariense* L. *E. linifolium* Willd. *Leptilon bonariense* (L.) Small. *L. linifolium* (Willd.) Small. Known from a single Texas station: BRAZOS CO.: 1 mile south of College Station, in timber where house once stood, now pastured, *H. B. Parks*, June 29, 1947. Vitapil Place, near College Station [same locality as preceding], *Parks*, July 27, 1947. According to the collector, the first specimen was from a hemispherical plant 2½ feet high; the specimen consists of a branch from near the base.

4a. *C. CANADENSIS* (L.) Cronquist, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 70: 632. 1943. Var. *CANADENSIS* (L.) Cronquist, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 74: 150. 1947. *Erigeron canadense* L. *Leptilon canadense* (L.) Britton. The typical variety, so abundant and familiar in central and northeastern United States, is of rather uncommon and restricted occurrence in Texas. Collections are at hand from Clay, Dallas, Hall, and Taylor counties, in central and north Texas.

4b. *C. CANADENSIS* var. *GLABRATA* (Gray) Cronquist, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 74: 150. 1947. *Erigeron canadense* var. *glabratum* Gray, Pl. Lindh. 2 (Boston Journ. Nat. Hist. 6): 220. 1850. TYPE: "Prairies north of the Llano, among granite rocks," *Lindheimer exs. 626*, October (not examined). *Erigeron strictum* DC., Prodr. 5: 289. 1836. TYPE: San Antonio, Bexar Co., Texas, *Berlandier*, (not examined). The coarse, glabrous or glabrate variety of *C. canadensis* is by

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.

4c. *C. CANADENSIS* var. *PUSILLA* (Nutt.) Cronquist, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 74: 150. 1947. *Erigeron pusillum* Nutt. *Leptilon pusillum* (L.) Britton. *Conyza parva* Cronquist, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 70: 632. 1943. A southeastern parallel of the southwestern var. *glabrata*, extending westward to extreme east Texas; specimens are at hand from Angelina, Jasper, and Sabine counties.

5. *C. RAMOSISSIMA* Cronquist, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 70: 632. 1943. *Erigeron divaricatum* Michx. *Leptilon divaricatum* (Michx.) Raf. A rather inconspicuous little weed, sometimes becoming common in lawns, pastures, or waste places, probably more common and widespread than indicated by herbarium specimens. Collections are at hand from Collin, Dallas, Gillespie, Tarrant, Taylor, and Wichita counties, in central and north Texas.

REFERENCES

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- BRITTON, N. L. On *Erigeron pusillus* Nutt. Torreyia 14: 197-199. 1914.
- CRONQUIST, ARTHUR. The separation of *Erigeron* from *Conyza*. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 70: 629-632. 1943.
- . Notes on the Compositae of the northeastern United States—V. *Astereae*. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 74: 142-150. 1947. (*Conyza*, p. 150.)
- ROBINSON, B. L. *Erigeron pusillus* a valid species. Rhodora 15: 205-209. 1913.

Note

CASSIA Orcuttii (Britton & Rose) Turner, comb. nov.—*Peirania 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.