

tion may occur, but I believe the impression of intergradation or close resemblance given by herbarium specimens is a misleading one. I consider the features of indument, emphasized by Hall in his key to subspecies of *Haplopappus spinulosus*, to be of slight importance. In Texas there are three basic types which have been referred to *Haplopappus spinulosus*: the two already mentioned, of which the second extends much farther south and southwest, and a third in the Trans-Pecos which tends to be bushy-branched but has long-peduncled heads and merely serrate or pinnatifid leaves. The three are here accepted as distinct species, under the names *Machaeranthera pinnata*, *M. australis*, and *M. scabrella*, respectively.

**MACHAERANTHERA australis** (Greene) Shinnners, comb. nov. *Eriocarpum australe* Greene, *Erythea* 2: 108. 1894. *Sideranthus australis* (Greene) Rydb., Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 27: 621. 1900. This has been treated as *Aplopappus spinulosus* var. *turbinellus* Blake, the varietal name based on *Sideranthus turbinellus* Rydb., 1900; Hall considered the two doubtful synonyms.

**MACHAERANTHERA scabrella** (Greene) Shinnners, comb. nov. *Eriocarpum scabrellum* Greene, *Erythea* 2: 108. 1894.

## Notes

**PARIETARIA PENNSYLVANICA** Muhl. (as "pennsylvanica") var. *obtusa* (Rydb.) Shinnners, comb. nov.—*P. obtusa* Rydb. ex Small, Fl. S.E. U.S. 359 and 1329. 1903. TYPE: Palmer, Fl. So. Utah & Arizona, No. 226 (not examined). Found from "Colorado and Utah to Texas and Arizona," according to the original description. Rather common in central and west Texas. Bracts of the involucre longer than the sepals (sometimes much longer); stems commonly much branched at base, with double pubescence (long hispid and short curled hairs); leaves most commonly smaller than in the species, though becoming large on plants in damp shady situations. Generally mistaken for *P. floridana* Nutt., Gen. 2: 208, 1818, from "near St. Mary's, West Florida," described as having flowers "glomerate, equal with the involucre; ... involucre inconspicuous." Typical *P. pennsylvanica* is an eastern woodland plant extending into northeast Texas, as far west and south as Cooke, Parker and Smith counties. The distribution of species and variety resemble that of *Conyza canadensis* (L.) Cronquist and its var. *glabrata* (Gray) Cronquist.—LLOYD H. SHINNERS.

**CORYDALIS MICRANTHA** Engelm & Gray var. *australis* (Chapm.) Shinnners, comb. nov.—*C. aurea* var. *australis* Chapman, Fl. S. U.S. ed. 2 p. 604. 1883. *C. micrantha* ssp. *australis* (Chapm.) G. B. Ownbey, Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 34: 222. 1947.—*C. MICRANTHA* var. *texensis* (G. B. Ownbey) Shinnners, comb. nov. *C. micrantha* ssp. *texensis* G. B. Ownbey, l.c. 225. 1947.—LLOYD H. SHINNERS