

tips of superior appendages; and at tips of inferior appendages.

Anterior hamules dilated above the middle, and contracted at the end to a single inturned hook. The low unarmed shoulder of posterior hamules more angulate than that exhibited by *Gomphus lentulus* Needham.

Total length of holotype: 50 mm. Dorsal surface of hind femur: $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Length of abdomen plus appendages: 35 mm. Length ratio of segments VII, VIII, IX, X: 3.5: 3.0: 2.3: 1.2.

Fore wing length: 30 mm. Hind wing length: 29 mm. Stigma of fore wing: $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Stigma of hind wing: 4 mm.

EXPLANATION OF FIGURES

The figures of *Gomphus lentulus* Needham were made from a specimen in the Southern Methodist University collection labeled "Dallas, Denton, or Caddo Lake, Texas?", Spring, 1938. (This identification has been confirmed by both Professor J. G. Needham and Mrs. Leonora K. Gloyd.)

Fig. 1. *Gomphus maxwelli*, n.s., Anterior and posterior hamules dissected. Compare the definite angle of the anterior edge of the shoulder, the slight differences between the anterior hamule of the species, and those of *Gomphus lentulus*, shown in Figure 2.

Fig. 2. *Gomphus lentulus* Needham. Anterior and posterior hamules dissected.

Fig. 3. *Gomphus maxwelli*, n.s. Penis dissected from specimen (paratype), and extended to show the more rounded hood and the thicker peduncle.

Fig. 4. *Gomphus lentulus* Needham. Penis dissected from specimen and extended.

Fig. 5. *Gomphus maxwelli*, n.s. Color pattern of thorax.

Fig. 6. *Gomphus maxwelli*, n.s. Wings.

Fig. 7. Holotype of *Gomphus maxwelli*.

A New *Lesquerella* (Cruciferae) from Northeastern Texas

V. L. Cory¹

LESQUERELLA longifolia Cory, sp. nov. Annu unicaulis ramosa; folia basalia oblanceolata integra ad 4.5 cm. longa 8 mm. lata, caulina lineari-oblanceolata integra ad 8 cm. longa 3.5 mm. lata. Petala obcordata vel obovata subemarginataque 6 mm. longa 3 mm. lata (basi unguiculari ca. 1.25 mm. longa). Pedicelli fructiferi 13-16 mm. longi recti ascendentes. Capsulae brevissime stipitatae (stipite 0.3 mm.) globosae 4-5 mm. diametro 4-spermae stylo persistente 2.5 mm. longo. Semina marginata.

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LESQUERELLA longifolia Cory, n. sp. Freely branching annual 27 cm. high, the single stem 10 cm. high, branched from the base, greatly exceeded by the ascending branches. Basal leaves (mostly withered) oblanceolate, entire, up to 4.5 cm. long (petiole about half the total), about 8 mm. wide. Stem leaves linear-oblanceolate, entire, up to 8 cm. long, 3.5 mm. wide, the upper little reduced. Stem and leaves rather densely stellate-pubescent, the rays of the stellae numerous, short (0.1 mm. or less long), crowded, the trichomes appearing almost peltate. Petals obcordate, or obovate and slightly emarginate, 6 mm. long (claw-like base about 1.25 mm. long, not sharply differentiated), 3 mm. wide. Pedicels 13-16 mm. long in fruit, straight or nearly so, ascending. Capsules sessile (stipe 0.3 mm. long), globose, 4-5 mm. in diameter, with 2 seeds (or abortive ovules) in each cell; persistent style about 2.5 mm. long. Seeds margined. TYPE: 1½ miles southeast of Clarksville, Red River Co., Cory 56031, May 12, 1949 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University).

The plant was found to be "frequent in disturbed soil on railroad right-of-way." Because it showed only two ovules in each cell of the capsule, it was at first referred to *L. angustifolia* (Nutt.) Wats., an endemic species of Arkansas and Missouri. In Edwin Blake Payson's "A Monograph of the Genus *Lesquerella*" (Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 8: 103-236, 1921), it immediately traces out to *L. gracilis* (Hook.) Wats. It differs from that species in having a single main stem instead of many stems, larger pods (4-5 mm. vs. 3-4 mm. in diameter), only 2 ovules instead of 8-10 in each cell, and margined instead of marginless seeds. The stem leaves are strikingly narrow and elongate, up to 8 cm. by 3.5 mm., as contrasted with the narrowly oblong or lanceolate-oblong stem leaves of *L. gracilis*, whose largest dimensions are 5 cm. by 20 mm.

I am indebted to Dr. Lloyd H. Shinnors for calling my attention to the differences between this plant and *L. angustifolia* (under which name duplicates were distributed), and for supplying the Latin diagnosis.