

## Addenda on Texas *Thelesperma* (Compositae)

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*T. FILIFOLIUM* (Hook.) Gray var. *flavodiscum* Shinnners, var. nov. A specie differt corollis disci flavis neque rubris. TYPE: western Tyler, north side of Pine Burr Road, Smith Co., Texas, *V. L. Cory 56160*, May 20, 1949 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University). "Infrequent in open pine woods." The type locality of the new variety is approximately 250 airline miles north-northeast of the nearest reported locality of the species (in Matagorda Co. on the Texas coast; see Field & Lab. 18: 21). The disk corollas of the species are said in the original description (as *Coreopsis filifolia*) to be "dark blood-coloured" (Curtis's Bot. Mag. t. 3505). A second collection of the new variety is from SHELBY Co.: 10 miles south of Shelbyville, *Cory 56517*, July 7, 1949.

*T. FRATERNUM* Shinnners, Field & Lab. 18: 21-23. 1950. A second collection of this rare Texas endemic may be recorded. JIM HOGG Co.: 10 miles east of Hebronville; infrequent on sandy roadside, *Cory 55297*, March 31, 1949 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University).

*T. TRIFIDUM* (Poir.) Britton. In my article on Texas *Thelesperma*, I gave what I considered adequate reasons for excluding this species not only from the flora of Texas, but from the genus *Thelesperma*. A correspondent has voiced disapproval of my stand, suggesting that a careless artist may have made a sketch that represents the plant imperfectly; that so eminent an authority as Asa Gray was willing to accept Lamarck's *Coreopsis trifida* as a *Thelesperma* known to him under the name *T. filifolium*; that it is unfortunate to have to discard a familiar name which is to appear in forthcoming editions of Gray's *Manual* and Britton & Brown's *Illustrated Flora*; and that we might perhaps allow the name to continue in its long accepted sense. Alas for objective scientific accuracy, and alas for progress! The "accepted sense" in this case is confused and quite unacceptable; the name has been applied uncritically to three species, two of which include two varieties. Anyone who insists on keeping a name based on a plant with alternate leaves, inner

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phyllaries separate nearly to the base and not cup-like, and outer phyllaries very short and broad, must then determine which of these species and varieties of *Thelesperma* (none of which fits the description) must be called by that name. Even if we gratuitously assume that poor artistry and careless observation are responsible for the discordant critical points in the original figure and description, it is still necessary to account for the appearance of a species of the exclusively western and southwestern genus *Thelesperma* in European gardens some years prior to 1811, before any botanical explorer had collected within the ranges of the various species and varieties of "*Thelesperma trifidum*." Poiret quotes a herbarium note of Lamarck's, to the effect that his plant was known to Ray (d. 1705), who called it "*Chrysanthemum marilandicum, coeruleum, monanthos*" (italics mine). The earliest plant collector to enter the territory of the group of so-called *Thelesperma trifidum* (western Nebraska to central Texas, westward and southward) was Dr. Edwin James, who followed the Canadian River across the Texas Panhandle from the Rocky Mountains on Long's Expedition in the summer of 1820, and the catalogue of his plants (by Torrey; see Ann. Lyc. N.Y. 2: 215) includes nothing referable to *Thelesperma*! The earliest introduction of *Thelesperma* into European horticulture apparently was by Drummond, who (according to Hooker) sent seeds to England from Texas in 1835 [actually 1834]. However distressing it may be to students of the simple, much-worked flora of the Gray's or Britton & Brown's "Manual Range," I can see no valid grounds for retaining the name *Thelesperma trifidum* for any species of the genus. Many more such upsets are to be expected as attention is finally given to the rich, complex, and long neglected flora of the South and Southwest.

## Notes

FORESTIERA PUBESCENS Nutt. var. *glabrifolia* Shinnery, var. nov.—  
A specie differt foliis utrinque glabris. TYPE: 12½ miles north-northeast of Walnut Springs, Bosque Co., Texas, *Shinnery 11331*, May 26, 1949 (in Herb. SMU). "Thin soil over limestone. Arching, half-viney shrub 1 m. high, branches curved and touching ground. Berries [drupes] very juicy, slate blue." At first mistaken for *F. acuminata* (Michx.) Poir., a southeastern species with leaves two to three times as large, usually credited to Texas (e.g., in Rehder's *Manual of Culti-*