

Rhodora 38: 407. 1936. (Based on *Filago nivea* Small, i.e., actually on *Evax multicaulis* DC., hence a superfluous name.) The commonest and most widespread Texas species, in sandy or in eroding silty or clayey soils, from the northern part of the Rio Grande Plain and central Gulf Coast north to the Red River, and from the western edge of the East Texas Timber Region (oak belt, Hopkins and Montgomery counties) westward to the Trans-Pecos. April-June.

1b. EVAX MULTICAULIS var. DRUMMONDII (T.&G.) Gray, Syn. Fl. 1 pt. 2:229. 1884 *Filaginopsis Drummondii* T.&G., Fl. N.A. 2: 263-264. 1842. "Texas, Drummond!" (Type seen in Gray Herbarium.) *Diaperia Drummondii* (T.&G.) Benth. & Hook., Gen. Plant. 2: 298. 1873. Immediately south of the range of var. *multicaulis*, in the Rio Grande Valley and central and lower Gulf Coast. Specimens seen from Aransas, Brooks, Hidalgo, McMullen, and Nueces counties. March-April.

2. EVAX PROLIFERA Nutt. ex DC., Prodr. 5: 459. 1836. "In America bor. ad Red River." *Diaperia prolifera* Nutt., Trans. Amer. Philos. Soc. N.S. 7: 337. 1840. *Filago prolifera* (Nutt.) Britton Mem. Torr. Bot. Club 5: 329. 1894. Eroding limestone or disturbed clayey or silty soils, Edwards Plateau, north to the Panhandle, northeast on the Blackland Prairie belt to the Red River; also in the Arbuckle Mountains, Oklahoma. Late April-June.

3. EVAX CANDIDA (T.&G.) Gray, Syn. Fl. N.A. 1 pt. 2: 230. 1884. *Calymmandra candida* T.&G., Fl. N.A. 2: 262-263. 1842. "Texas, Drummond!" (Type examined in Gray Herbarium.) *Diaperia candida* (T.&G.) Benth. & Hook., Gen. Plant. 2: 298. 1873. Sandy open oak and pine woods, and sandy fields and roadsides, eastern Texas, west to Parker, Burnet, and Guadalupe Counties. April-May.

Notes

HYBANTHUS linearis (Torr.) Shinnery, comb. nov. — *Ionidium lineare* Torr. ex T.&G., Fl. N.A. 1: 145. 1838. (Earlier published as a *nomen provisorium* by Torrey, Ann. Lyceum N.Y. 2: 168, 1827.) *Ionidium stipulaceum* Nutt. ex T.&G., *ibid.* (This reduced to synonymy under the preceding by Gray, Pl. Wright. 1: 12, 1852.) Types of both species from the "Red River, Arkansas." Commonly treated as *Calceolaria verticillata* (Ort.) Kuntze or *Hybanthus verticillatus* (Ort.) Baillon, originally from Mexico, described (under the name *Ionidium polygalaefolium* Vent.) by H.B.K., Nov. Gen. et Sp. 5:376 (folio p. 293) 1823 (with pl. 496), as having decumbent woody stems, opposite leaves, and finely pubescent calyx. Our plant has erect herbaceous stems, alternate leaves (sometimes a few pairs subopposite, on the same stem with alternate leaves), and either glabrous or pubescent calyx. Flowering in North Texas from late April to June, and often again in October from new stems. Exceedingly variable in leaf proportions and in pubescence. I believe that a more thorough revision will reveal that the lengthy list of synonyms of *Hybanthus verticillatus* given in Morton's brief synopsis (Contrib. U.S. Nat. Herb. 29: 76, 1944) includes several that should be removed. Despite the variability it exhibits, *H. linearis* is so consistent in habit and leaf position that it cannot be dismissed as a mere form of its Mexican ally. — Lloyd H. Shinnery.

AMSONIA repens Shinnery, sp. nov. — *A. illustrem* Woodson (vide N. Amer.-Fl. 29 pt. 2 pp. 126 et 128, 1938) refert corollae calycisque