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.) Shinners, 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. Shinners.*

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

pubescentia, differt foliis numerosioribus crebris brevioribus pro ratione latioribus (1.2-3 cm. latis, longitudine minus quam 4-plo latitudinem excedens); rhizomate repente et caulibus humilioribus (ad 50 cm. altis) *A. ciliatam* Walt. attingit. TYPE: 2 miles west of Campo, Wharton Co., Texas infrequent in pasture adjoining highway, *V. L. Cory 55089*, March 29, 1949 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University). Three other Texas collections are deposited in the same herbarium. AUSTIN Co.: 5⅔ miles south of Sealey, *Cory 55078*, March 28, 1949. WOOD Co.: Little Sandy Lake, *C. L. Lundell 12822*, April 15, 1944. LOCALITY QUESTIONABLE: "swamps, Millers," *J. Reverchon*, June 20, fruiting). A label not written by the collector was added to this last sheet, reading "Dallas, Texas." It is very doubtful if the collection was actually made there. *Amsonia illustris* has blades of middle stem leaves 0.7-2 cm. wide, 4-6 times as long as wide; stems usually over 50 cm. (sometimes over 1 m.) high; and a woody crown or woody vertical root, old plants forming dense, many-stemmed clumps. *A. repens* has smaller, wider leaves (blades of middle stem leaves 1.2-3 cm. wide, not over 3½ times as long as wide; low stems up to 50 cm. high; and creeping rootstocks similar to but much stouter than those of *A. ciliata* var. *texana* (Gray) Coulter, whose broadest-leaved forms it resembles, but with which it is not found growing. —— *Lloyd H. Shinners.*

PHLOX DRUMMONDII Hook. var. **McAllisteri** (Whitehouse) Shinners, comb. nov. —— *Phlox McAllisteri* Whitehouse, Amer. Midl. Nat. 34: 393. 1945. The two species are so much alike in nearly all features, and differ in such small points, that they seem better regarded as geographic varieties of the same species. In Texas garden strains of *Phlox Drummondii* have escaped or been purposely planted along highways, about cemeteries, and in similar places. The mongrel group which survives and is somewhat naturalized differs from the native plants in the varying flower colors, from white to pink or red, but almost never reverting to the intense pure hue of the principal parent. Purely as a matter of convenience, since the varietal names established for garden forms apply to other types (e. g., the star phloxes, var. cuspidata Wittm., and others), these distant descendents of *P. Drummondii* and probably other species, via English gardens, may be denominated *P. Drummondii* var. **peregrina** Shinners, var. nov. Quondam hortenses, nunc ferae, floribus variicoloratis. TYPE: 3 miles southwest of Alvarado, Johnson Co., Texas, *Vivian E. Bono 6*, April 27, 1947 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University). "By roadside. . . . Flowers creamy white." ——*Lloyd H. Shinners.*