

TABLE III  
TABULAR VIEW FOR 45 FEMALES (15 May - 1 June, 1932), WITH  
NUMBERS OF YOUNG CONTAINED IN THEIR MARSUPIA.

mm.	.0	.1	.2	.3	.4	.5	.6	.7	.8	.9
4	6, 9	9	—	—	9, 11 15	12, 16	—	9, 11	—	—
5	9, 9, 10 11, 12 13, 13 14, 14	14, 14	13, 13	12	—	11, 12	—	—	16, 16	—
6	11, 13 14, 14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7	11, 13 14, 15 16, 18 19, 20, 22	—	14, 15 16, 18	—	—	17, 18	—	—	—	—
8	—	28	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

TABLE IV  
SEX- AND LENGTH-DATA OF A POPULATION OF 1015 *Porcellio*  
*quadriseriatus* COLLECTED AT DALLAS, JUNE 4-14, 1936.

Length (mm.)	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Total
Males	22	227	111	17	19	4	0	377
Females	8	113	308	179	29	1	0	638

## Two New Texas Species of *Physostegia* (Labiatae)

*Lloyd H. Shinnery*

*PHYSOSTEGIA praemorsa* Shinnery, sp. nov. Perennis arrhizomatosa caule glabro 25-55 cm. alto, foliis anguste oblongis vel oblongo-oblan-  
ceolatis glabris acutis acute serratis ca. 2.5-7 cm. longis 0.5-1.2 cm. latis;  
inflorescentiae parte superiore cum bracteis calycibusque dense pubes-  
cente parce glandulosa; corolla 2.2-3 cm. longa; nuculis glabris 4 mm.  
longis.

Perennial by basal offsets, without rhizomes, but with numerous  
fleshy fibrous roots. Stem glabrous, 25-55 cm. high; internodes 1-3 cm.  
long. Leaves glabrous, subsucculent, narrowly oblong or oblong-  
oblan-  
ceolate, acute, sharply and rather closely serrate except in basal  
 $\frac{1}{4}$  or  $\frac{1}{3}$  with teeth directed forward, sessile or the lower with slight  
narrowed petiolar base; blades of middle stem leaves 2.5-7 cm. long  
by 0.5-1.2 cm. wide; upper leaves slightly reduced, passing abruptly  
into the small leafy bracts of the inflorescence. Inflorescence a simple  
spike-like raceme, with flowers about 3-5 cm. apart; upper part of  
inflorescence, bracts, and calyxes finely and densely pubescent with  
whitish erect hairs 0.1 mm. long, with scattered gland-tipped hairs  
of the same length. Bracts oblong-lanceolate or narrowly ovate-  
lanceolate, those near middle of inflorescence 3-5 mm. long. Pedicels  
at first scarcely evident, becoming as much as 2.5 mm. long in fruit.  
Calyx asymmetrically funnelform, 6-7 mm. long (the ovate-lanceolate  
teeth 1-2 mm. long) in flower, up to 10 mm. (teeth 2.5 mm.) in fruit.  
Corolla 2.2-3 cm. long, finely puberulent without (less densely so than  
the calyx), light violet toward base, nearly white with violet dots  
toward mouth. Nutlets 4, glabrous, black-brown, 4 mm. long, asym-  
metrically 3-sided with sharp angles, dorsally convex and 2.5 mm.  
wide, the two ventral faces unequal, concave. TYPE: chalk outcrop,

larger plants from ditch bank, smaller from dry chalk, 0.6 mile west-southwest of Honey Grove [10 miles east of Bonham], Fannin Co., Texas, *Shinners 11980*, Oct. 16, 1949.<sup>1</sup>

The other three species of northeastern Texas — *P. angustifolia* Fernald, *P. intermedia* (Nutt.) Engelm. & Gray, and *P. obovata* (Ell.) Godfrey (*P. Digitalis* Small) — are annuals, flowering in spring (April-June, rarely as late as July). *P. virginiana* (L.) Benth., native farther north and east, and often cultivated in Texas, is a freely rhizomatous perennial, with lanceolate leaves about twice as large as those of *P. praemorsa*, flowering in summer and fall. The new species is known only from the type and isotypes.

**PHYSOSTEGIA edwardsiana** Shinners, sp. nov. Annu vel perennis (?) arrhizomatosa caule 0.7-1.5 m. alto, foliis lineari-lanceolatis vel oblongo-oblanceolatis glabris, in parte terminali  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$  (rarius  $\frac{3}{4}$ ) acute serratis vel inferioribus obtuse denticulatis, ca. 6-12.5 cm. longis 0.5-1.2 cm. latis; inflorescentiae parte superiore cum bracteis calycibusque dense pubescente; corolla 2.5-3 cm. longa; nuculis (immaturis?) 2.8 mm. longis.

Annual or perennial (?), without rhizomes (sometimes stem-base prolonged, rhizome-like, with adventitious roots from lowest 1-3 internodes); fleshy fibrous roots present. Stem glabrous, 0.7-1.5 m. high; internodes 3-12 cm. long. Leaves glabrous, linear-lanceolate to narrowly oblong-oblanceolate, acute or the lower obtuse, sharply and somewhat remotely serrate or (especially the lower) obtusely denticulate in the apical  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$  (rarely  $\frac{3}{4}$ ), sessile or the lower on slender petioles as much as 2 cm. long; blades of middle stem leaves 6-12.5 cm. long by 0.5-1.2 cm. wide; upper leaves slightly reduced, passing abruptly into the small leafy bracts of the inflorescence. Inflorescence a spike-like raceme, or more commonly branched, with 1-2 pairs of laterals, the flowers (except the lowest) 4-8 mm. apart. Branches of inflorescence, bracts, and calyxes finely and densely pubescent with erect eglandular hairs 0.1-0.2 mm. long. Bracts narrowly ovate-lanceolate, acuminate, those near middle of inflorescence 3-4 mm. long. Pedicels 1 mm. long in flower, up to 4 mm. in fruit. Calyx asymmetrically funnelform, 6-7 mm. long (triangular-lanceolate teeth 1-2 mm. long) in flower, up to 10 mm. (teeth 3 mm.) in fruit. Corolla 2.5-3 cm. long, puberulent outside, lavender to pink or partly white. Nutlets (not fully mature?) 4, glabrous, dark brown, 2.8 mm. long, asymmetrically 3-sided with sharp angles, dorsally convex and 1.8 mm. wide. TYPE: between Johnson City and Dripping Springs, off Highway 290, in marshy area, Blanco Co., Texas, *C. L. & Amelia A. Lundell 13851*, June 8, 1945. Additional collections, like the type, from on or near the Edwards Plateau, in central Texas. BEXAR CO.: on mud along bank, Helotes Creek, San Antonio, *Ellen D. Schulz 115*, June 13, 1919. KENDALL CO.: 14 miles NW. of Boerne, *V. L. Cory 49501*, June 3, 1945, KERR CO.: Kerrville, *A. A. Heller 1906*, June 25, 1894. Along stream in field, Verde Creek, *D. S. & H. B. Correll 12795*, June 20, 1946. LAMPASAS CO.: near Lampasas, *H. G. Otis*, June 12, 1942. LLANO CO.: mountain meadow at head

<sup>1</sup>Types and cited specimens are in the Herbarium of Southern Methodist University.

of stream, Wilbern's Glen, northeast of Baby Head, *Correll & Correll 12698*, June 15, 1946.

The last specimen cited shows a basal bud suggesting *P. praemorsa*, but the main stem had been injured early, and this is possibly not normal. The remaining specimens look very much like plants of *P. angustifolia*, which flowers earlier (April-May), averages slightly lower (0.4-1 m. high), and has leaf blades toothed nearly or quite to the base, the lower either sessile or with winged petiolar base (basal leaves often more distinctly petioled, but petioles wide-margined).

As noted previously in publishing the new combination *Physostegia Correllii* (Lundell) Shinnners (Rhodora 51: 120-122, 1949), the presence or absence of distinct creeping rhizomes is an important diagnostic feature in this genus. Still another non-rhizomatous species, possibly undescribed, grows in the coastal prairies of Texas. Unfortunately the two specimens seen (from Harris and Jefferson counties, collected in November and October respectively) are abnormal, only the basal part of the main stem being present, with several secondary branches. These greatly resemble a July-flowering species of Florida. Final disposition must await the collection of normal specimens.

## Yucca Freemanii, a New Species from Northeastern Texas<sup>1</sup>

Lloyd H. Shinnners

**YUCCA Freemanii** Shinnners, sp. nov. Acaulis glabra ad 1.8 m. alta, foliis lanceolatis 1-4 cm. latis 15-60 cm. longis late acutis ad subacuminatis flaccidis parce filiferis, scapo tenui (sub inflorescentia 4-5 mm. crasso), panícula glabra, periantho ut videtur hypocrateriformi-globoso 3-3.8 cm. longo flavovirente, capsula oblongo-obpyriformi (interdum obpyramidali) trigona glabra 3.5 cm. longa 1.5 cm. crassa, seminibus deltoideis 8 mm. longis 5 mm. latis nigris.

Acaulescent, with one or few heads of leaves. Leaves narrowly to broadly lanceolate, 1-4 cm. wide, 15-60 cm. long with narrow petiole-like section of 3-7 cm. above the short, widely clasping base (base 1-2 cm. long, wider than long), soft and rather limp, the apex broadly acute to subacuminate (inrolled in drying and appearing narrowly acuminate), the margins with few and mostly long white threads. Scape slender (4-5 mm. thick at base of inflorescence), 1-1.8 m. high, flower-bearing in terminal  $\frac{1}{4}$ - $\frac{1}{3}$ . Panicle 40-60 cm. long, rather narrowly ovoid, the branches spreading-ascend-

<sup>1</sup>Grateful acknowledgment is made to Mr. H. A. Freeman for specimens and field notes; and to Dr. Robert E. Woodson, Jr., Curator of the Herbarium, Missouri Botanical Garden, for the loan of numerous specimens, most of them determined by Trelease and McKelvey, including in particular the types of *Y. arkansana*, *Y. louisianensis*, and *Y. rupicola edentata*.