

TYPE. Female, IV-16-47, Jupiter, Florida (Otto Buchholz) is in my collection. There are 26 male and 27 female paratypes in the collection of Otto Buchholz. There are 21 male and 9 female paratypes in the American Museum of Natural History. There are 6 male and 5 female paratypes in the Stallings & Turner collection. I have 12 male and 9 female paratypes in my collection.

Food plant of the larvae.—*Yucca gloriosa* L.

In comparing the two above described subspecies, *yuccae yuccae* differs from *yuccae buchholzi* in the following ways: (1) The general wing shape is different, *yuccae yuccae* being narrower than *yuccae buchholzi*. (2) The general ground color of *yuccae yuccae* is black, while the other subspecies is deep umber brown. (3) The spots are much lighter yellow in *yuccae yuccae* and are somewhat smaller. (4) The marginal border of *yuccae yuccae* is narrower than in *yuccae buchholzi*. (5) The fringes of the primaries of *yuccae yuccae* are much more checkered than in *yuccae buchholzi*. (6) There is only one crescentic spot on the lower surface of the secondaries, below the costa, in *yuccae yuccae* while most of the specimens of *yuccae buchholzi* have two, or at least an indication of two.

Notes

YUCCA PALLIDA McKelvey var. *edentata* (Trelease) Cory, comb. nov.—*Y. rupicola edentata* Trel., Ann. Rept. Mo. Bot. Gard. 22: 102. 1911. TYPE: Cedar Hill, Dallas Co.; Texas, *Reverchon*, June 20, 1903 (Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.; examined on loan through courtesy of Dr. Robert E. Woodson, Jr.). Re-collected at the type locality by Mrs. McKelvey and by myself; also found at Benbrook, Tarrant Co. This variety, typical *Y. pallida*, and *Y. arkansana* Trel. grow together at Cedar Hill, the first named being the more common. *Y. arkansana* at this locality flowers one to two weeks earlier than *Y. pallida*. My observations on the plants at Cedar Hill did not seem to me to reveal evidence of hybridization between the two species, which Trelease and McKelvey (*Yuccas of the Southwest*, Part Two, pp. 62-63, 1947) believed to occur. Obvious differences in heads of leaves on the same or on different plants can be accounted for by differences in age and in local habitat conditions. Ordinary herbarium specimens of portions of plants do not show these features. Difference in flowering time would not favor cross pollination.—*V. L. Cory*.

CAKILE LANCEOLATA (Willd.) O. E. Schulz var. *geniculata* (B. L. Robinson) Shinnars, comb. nov.—*C. maritima* var. *geniculata* Robinson in Gray, Syn. Fl. N.A. 1 pt. 2: 132. 1895. (Specimens cited from "Gulf Coast, Texas, *Berlandier*, no. 3103, Galveston, *Lindheimer*, May, 1843"; not seen. Recent collections examined from Aransas, Galveston, and San Patricio counties, on the Texas coast.) *C. geniculata* (Robinson) Millspaugh, Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 2: 126. 1900. (Millspaugh states that *Berlandier 3103*, the type, was collected at "Matamoros, Texas"; properly Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, opposite Brownsville, Cameron Co., Texas.) *C. lanceolata* prol. *geniculata* (Robinson) O. E. Schulz, Pflanzenreich IV. Fam. 105 pt. 2: 28. 1923. Schulz cites as synonyms *C. maritima* var. *aequalis* Chapm., Fl. S. U.S. ed. 2 (1887): 31, and var. *cubensis* Chapm., *ibid.* 606. However, these varieties were based respectively on *C. aequalis* L'Her. ex DC., Syst. 2: 430, 1821; and on *C. americana* var. *cubensis* DC., *ibid.* 429. The former

name is listed by Schulz as a synonym of typical *C. lanceolata*; the latter is not mentioned by him at all. However, he does list, as another synonym of typical *C. lanceolata*, *C. cubensis* H.B.K. Since De Candolle cites only a Humboldt & Bonpland collection under his variety, it is undoubtedly the same; his failure to mention the H.B.K. species is presumably due to the fact that he published in the same year as those authors. Consequently *geniculata* remains the one available epithet for the Texas plant in varietal rank.—*Lloyd H. Shinnners.*

CYPERUS GLOBULOSUS Aubl. var. **robustus** (Boeck.) Shinners, comb. nov.—*C. ovularis* var. *robustus* Boeck., *Linnaea* 36: 378. 1870. *C. retrorsus* var. *robustus* (Boeck.) Kukenth., *Pflanzenreich* IV. 20: 513. 1936. *C. Plankii* Britton ex Small, *Fl. S.E. U.S.* 172 and 1327. 1903.—I agree with Sister Mary Liguori Horvat (*A Revision of the Subgenus Mariscus Found in the United States*, Catholic Univ. America Biol. Ser. No. 33: 42, 1941) that *C. Plankii* is a robust southwestern phase of *C. globulosus*, and that the var. *robustus* belongs with the latter species instead of with *C. retrorsus*. Since spikelet parts in Texas plants are consistently larger except on small late-flowering shoots in late fall, and since the larger glumes (often over 4 mm. long) make it impossible to run this species in Sister Mary's key (calling for glumes about 3 mm., and not more than 3.8 mm. long), the transfer of the varietal name seems warranted.—*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

ERAGROSTIS OXYLEPIS Torr. var. **Beyrichii** (J. G. Smith) Shinners, comb. nov. *Eragrostis Beyrichii* J. G. Smith, *Ann. Rept. Mo. Bot. Gard.* 6: 117. 1895. Not differing significantly from the species except in the larger lemmas. Color of panicle, used as a key distinction, varies from plant to plant and with age, and does not correlate with lemma size. I follow Mrs. Chase's new edition of Hitchcock's *Manual of the Grasses of the United States* (1950, pp. 145-146) in adopting the name *E. oxylepis* for the plant listed in edition 1 as *E. secundiflora* Presl. It is noted in the *Manual* (p. 868) that although the type of *E. Beyrichii*, collected in 1834, is labeled as from Arkansas, the plant is not known to occur in the state of that name. Undoubtedly Beyrich, like his contemporary Nuttall, meant Arkansas Territory, which included much of the present state of Oklahoma, in which both men are known to have botanized.—*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

RANGE EXTENSION OF NATRIX GRAHAMI B.&G. IN TEXAS.—Brown, in his 1950 Check List (p. 189), lists the Texas range of this snake as "East Texas west to Tarrant, McLennan, and Bexar counties and probably no further south than Bexar County." We have four specimens which extend this range 150 miles west, to Taylor County. The specimens, all females, show the following characteristics: DS303, 9 mi. SSW of Abilene, total/tail length (mm.) 308/54, scale rows 21-19-19, ventrals 167, caudals 58, supralabials 7, infralabials 11-10. DS304, 5 mi. S Abilene, 846/143, 21-19-17, 170, 57, 7, 9. LC1382, 4 mi. N Abilene, 223/45, 21-19-17, 167, 55, 7, 10. LC1383, 5 mi. S Abilene, 750/130, 21-19-18, 165, 56, head scales obliterated. Coloration and pattern is typical of other Texas *grahami*. All were collected from artificial ponds and lakes. The specimens are in the authors' private collections.—*Lawrence Curtis & Donald Sellers, Southern Methodist University.*