

exclamation point has been marked in pencil above the label and close to the plant at left. As the one which shows to best degree the feature for which Gray named the variety, this may be considered the type; it is also the one which best fits the description of ssp. *immaculata*, as emended by McClintock & Epling. The corollas of both the center and left-hand specimen are more or less shrivelled and discolored, but as far as can be determined from examination in their present state, they were unspotted.

Var. MARITIMA Cory, Field & Lab. 17: 52. 1949. Previously known from Aransas and Refugio counties, this most restricted of the Texas endemic varieties may be recorded also from adjacent San Patricio County: 4 miles west of Aransas Pass, *Fred B. Jones 648*, October 14, 1951 (SMU).

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## Notes

SALVIA FARINACEA Benth. var. *latifolia* Shinnars, var. nov.—A specie differt foliis caulinis inferioribus mediocribusque longe petiolatis (petiolis 2-4 cm. longis) laminis basi abrupte contractis vel truncatis vel subcordatis 4-5.5 cm. latis grosse dentatis vel sublaciniatis superne atroviridibus (siccis) glabratis. TYPE: south of Kenedy along railroad tracks, Karnes Co., Texas, *Eula Whitehouse 18117*, April 15, 1947 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University). Two addition specimens have also been seen, both like the preceding from the Coastal Plain. GOLIAD Co.: 1¼ miles south of Goliad, *V. L. Cory 55128*, March 29, 1949. GUADALUPE Co.: Cibolo, *E. Dapprich*, in 1873. Var. *farinacea*, of the Edwards Plateau and the Black and Grand Prairies, has the principal stem leaves with petioles 0.4-2.4 cm. long and blades 0.4-2.2 cm. wide (measurements from 24 specimens), the latter shallowly toothed or almost entire, and (in the herbarium) gray-green. I have not seen Bentham's type, nor his first description of the species (*Labiatarum Genera et Species*, p. 274, 1833), but in the account written by him for DeCandolle's *Prodromus* (12: 302, 1848), the leaves are described as "basi longe angustatis." He cites collections of Berlandier and Drummond. The first one was selected as type by Epling (*Repert. Sp. Nov. Beih.* 110: 189, 1939), who adds further that it is no. 1654, collected between the Rio Guadalupe and the Rio Colorado. A photograph of the type in the Gray Herbarium (kindly examined for me by Dr. R. C. Foster) was unfortunately made without a scale, but does show that the bases of the leaf-blades are rather gradually narrowed. Intermediate plants with leaves exceptionally broad for var. *farinacea*, but gradually narrowed at base, occur about Austin and New Braunfels, at the edge of the Edwards Plateau.

—Lloyd H. Shinnars.