**Valerianella** florifera Shinners, sp. nov.—*V. stenocarpeae* (Engelm.) Krok quasi affinis, differt caule glabro, bracteis glandulodenticulatis seu laceratis, corolla majore, fructu minore (fructibus submaturis solius visis); ad *V. amarella* Krok spectat, recedit fructu parce breviterque pubescente pilis rectis neque uncinati. TYPE: 5 miles south of Warda, east of Highway 77, Fayette County, Texas, Eula Whitehouse 20889, March 21, 1949 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University). “Post oak belt, sandy soil, moist grounds. Annual; corolla white.” Known only from the type collection. In the account of *Valerianella* in North America by Sarah C. Dyal (Rhodora 40: 185-212, 1938), this would key nearest *V. amarella* (p. 189), under “G. Fruit white-hirsute, 1.5-2 mm. long, hairs uncinate; corymb compact, globose cymes many,” but the fruit is only sparsely short-pubescent, and the corymb open, with few glomerules. It is perhaps more closely allied to *V. stenocarpa*, from which it differs in the shorter glabrous stem, entire leaves, strongly glandular-denticulate or lacerate bracts, larger corolla, and apparently smaller fruits. Both *V. amarella* and *V. stenocarpa* are known only from the limestone area of the Edwards Plateau and rivers at its margin, not from sandy soils of the Coastal Plain. The new species may be more fully described as follows. Stem 9-18 cm. high, glabrous. Leaves entire, glabrous or the lower slightly scabrous-ciliate, especially toward apex. Lower leaves oblong or oblong-spatulate, sessile; upper oblong to oblong-lanceolate or narrowly deltoid-oblong, sessile. Bracts lanceolate or elliptic-lanceolate, acute, glandular-denticulate or even lacerate, glabrous. Inflorescence rather open, glomerules few but many-flowered. Corolla white, funnelform, the lobes 1.8-2 mm. long, throat 1.3-1.5 mm. long with basal gibbosity, tube (below gibbosity) 1.4-1.5 mm. long; stamens and style exserted. Fruit narrowly ellipsoid, 1.7 mm. long, 0.6 broad, rather sparsely pubescent with straight erect hairs about 0.05 mm. long; fertile cell somewhat flattened dorsally, with noticeable median line toward apex; sterile cells not diverging, their combined width barely equalling that of the fertile cell. (Only a few fruits were seen, these not quite mature.)—Lloyd H. Shinners.

**Pyrrhopappus** georgianus Shinners, sp. nov.—*A. carolinianus* differt caule humiliore (12-50 cm.) subscaposo (foliis caulinis 0-3, rarius 4, cum bracteis 1-5 multo minoribus), radice crasso ut videtur perenni, capitulis minoribus (30-100-floris), antheris majoribus (4-6 mm. longis). TYPE: on St. Simon’s Island, near Brunswick, Glynn Co., Georgia, Arthur Cronquist 4276, April 11, 1947 (SMU: isotypes Ga, Mo). “In sandy soil along roadside.” Separable from *P. carolinianus* (Walt.) DC., the only species previously known from the Southeast, as follows:

Root apparently perennia, stout (2-10 mm. thick); stems 12-50 cm. high, with 0-3 (rarely 4) leaves and 1-5 abruptly much reduced leafy bracts below the inflorescence; heads 30-100 flowered; anther column 4-6 mm. long; body of achene 5.5-7 mm. long, beak 7-11 mm.; coastal South Carolina and Georgia to northern and central Florida. —*P. georgianus*

Root annual, variable (mostly 1-5, rarely 9 mm. thick); stems 15-200 cm. high, with 3-12 leaves below the inflorescence (upper gradually smaller); heads 75-165-flowered; anther column 2-4 mm. long; body of achene 4-6 mm. long, beak 7.5-10.5 mm.; widespread in the South, Florida (rare; 3 collections seen, from Aspalaga and Pensacola) to central Texas, north to eastern Kansas, southern Illinois, Kentucky, and Delaware. —*P. carolinianus*