

VALERIANELLA florifera Shinnery, sp. nov.—*V. stenocarpae* (Engelm.) Krok quasi affinis, differt caule glabro, bracteis glanduloso-denticulatis seu laceratis, corolla majore, fructu minore (fructibus submaturis solum visis); ad *V. amarellam* Krok spectat, recedit fructu parce breviterque pubescente pilis rectis neque uncinatis. 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 uncinatè; corymb compact, glomerate cymules 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, funnel-form, 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 exerted. 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. Shinnery*.

PYRRHOPAPPUS georgianus Shinnery, sp. nov.—A *P. caroliniano* differt caule humiliore (12-50 cm.) subcaposo (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 perennial, 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 15-120 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*

A few of the more widely distributed collections of the new species may be cited. FLORIDA. Columbia Co.: Lake City, *Geo. V. Nash 2151* (Mo, NY). Duval Co.: near Jacksonville, *A. H. Curtiss 1623* (Mo, NY, SMU). Hernando Co.: Brookville, *H. N. Moldenke 1072* (Mo, NY). Lake Co.: vicinity of Eustis, *Nash 250* (NY). Pinellas Co.: Dunedin, *Moldenke 5927* (NY). Putnam Co.: Johnson, *J. H. Barnhart 2105, 2115* (NY). Suwanee Co.: Live Oak, *S. M. Tracy 6941* (Mo, NY). GEORGIA. Lowndes Co.: near Valdosta, *John K. Small s. n.*, June 6-12,

1895 (NY). SOUTH CAROLINA. Beaufort Co.: Beaufort, *J. R. Churchill* 869 (Mo). Charleston Co.: 14 miles south of Charleston, *Moldenke* 132 (Ill, Mo). Herbaria indicated by the abbreviations are those of the University of Georgia (Ga), University of Illinois (Ill), Missouri Botanical Garden (Mo), New York Botanical Garden (NY), and Southern Methodist University (SMU). Grateful acknowledgment is made the various curators for the loan of their material.

—*Lloyd H. Shinnery*

SIDA CILIARIS L. var. *mexicana* (Moricand) Shinnery, comb. nov.—*S. anomala* var. *mexicana* Moricand, Pl. Nouv. d'Am. 36, t. 24, 1837. Based on a Berlandier collection from "Tampico de Tamaulipas." *S. fasciculata* T.&G., Fl. N.A. 1: 231. Based on a Drummond collection from Texas. *S. ciliaris* var. *fasciculata* (T.&G.) Gray, Proc. Amer. Acad. 22: 294, 1887. As noted by Gray, the plant of Texas and Mexico has oblong or linear leaf blades; var. *ciliaris*, of the West Indies and Florida, has them oblong-oval or oblong-elliptic. Gray also gives as synonym for the Texas plant *Malvastrum linearifolium* Buckley, Proc. Acad. Phila. 13: 49, 1861, from "Northern Texas." This seems unlikely, since *Sida ciliaris* var. *mexicana* is largely confined to the central and southern Gulf Coast in Texas (inland to Lee County). Buckley describes the leaves of his plant as "about $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long and 2-3 lines wide; petioles 6-8 lines long; flowers small, shortly pedicellate." Most of his description could apply to one of the seasonal growth forms of *Sida filiformis* Moricand (*S. filicaulis* T.&G.; incorrectly referred to *S. diffusa* H.B.K. by some authors), which is common in northern Texas from the Grand Prairie westward. The normal growth form looks quite different, and is to be expected in May, the month named by Buckley. But he designated the same month in describing his *Kuhnia macrantha* (i.e., *K. eupatorioides* L. var. *corymbulosa* T.&G.), for which that time is certainly erroneous.—*Lloyd H. Shinnery*.