

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*.