ioribus linearibus integerrimis, paniculae diffusae ramis squamatis, squamis anthodii hemispherici cuspidatis. *Cuba.*" *Aster inconspicuus* Less., Linnaea 5: 143. 1830. Based on *Erigeron expansus* Pöppig ex Spreng. *Aster exilis* var. *inconspicuus* (Less.) Hieronymus, Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 29: 19. 1900. (Sphalm. *conspicuus.*) Based on *Aster inconspicuus* Less.—Among the collections in the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium is one from the Bernhardi Herbarium with a small tag reading "Erigeron expansum En. pl. Cub. MSS. In siccis calidis Cubae. Octbr." This consists of a section of stem taken in the lower part of a diffuse inflorescence. The larger leaves are obscurely and remotely toothed, up to 0.9 cm. wide by 13 cm. long, acuminate and with long-tapering, winged-petiolar base. The specimen agrees with *Wright 2828,* from Cuba, in having larger, more pointed leaves and more slenderly pointed phyllaries than are characteristic of the form treated as var. *australis.* No specimens of var. *cubensis* have been seen from the North American continent. —It should be mentioned that three of the other varieties named by De Candolle on the same page with var. *cubense* (vars. *mexicanum, domingense,* and *brasilianum*) were not described and were not based on any previously published description; as *nomina nuda,* they have no claim to consideration under present rules of nomenclature. The one remaining variety for which a basonym was cited, var. *boreale,* being based directly on *Aster subulatus* Michx., would now be called var. *subulatus.*

## A New Wild Onion (Allium Zenobiae) from South-Central Texas

*V. L. Cory*

ALLIUM **Zenobiae** Cory, sp. nov. Ad *A. mobilense* Regel spectans, robustior; bulbus bulbillos sessiles gerens; umbella grandis usque 175-flora, tepalis lavandulis 6 mm. longis. TYPE: 2½ miles southwest of Giddings, Lee Co., Texas, *Cory 55759,* May 6, 1949 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University). Bulb ovoid, 10 mm. broad or more, the outer coats fibrous-reticulate, usually with a few (up to 7) sessile bulblets at base; bulblets ovoid, about 8 mm. long and 5 mm. broad; umbel large, up to 6 cm. across, with up to 175 flowers; perianth segments lavender, about 6 mm.

long, the outer elliptic, about 3 mm. broad, the inner oblong, about 1.5 mm. broad.

My wife and I first encountered this species on April 3, 1949, in Bastrop County, 8¼ miles northeast of Lockhart. Here in the shallow borrow-pit of the highway an *Allium* with stout scape was frequent. It was only in bud stage, whereas *A. canadense,* of similar aspect, had been past that stage for some time. This aroused our curiosity, so we stopped to collect. Immediately it proved to be a novelty, for the bulb had several bulblets at its base. These were sessile, whereas in *A. Runyoni* and *A. elmendorfi* they are stalked, are smaller and more numerous. Here the bulblets were so large that 7 of them completely occupied the space available at the base of the bulb.

On the morning of May 6, in Lee County, 2½ miles southwest of Giddings, I saw the species in bloom for the first time. The plants had exactly the same bulblets as in Bastrop County a month earlier. A tenth of a mile farther west, many of these wild onions were growing in mud or shallow water at a rivulet in a flat draw. Here the stout scapes were up to 6 dm. high, each with a large umbel of lavender flowers. An umbel was selected and the flowers counted; there were 173. North from Giddings the *Allium* was seen in various counties almost up to the Little River in southern Milam County, but was not collected again.

This struck me as being the queen of the wild onions of Texas. One might well be proud of receiving its dedication. In traveling with me on many field trips in the past ten years, my wife has become something of a botanist herself. I suspect she has a better eye for plants than I have; hence, as a tribute to her as a good collector, and for her valuable service on the road, I dedicate this species to her.

In Dr. Ownbey's treatment of the Texas wild onions (Res. Stud. State College of Washington 18: 181-222, 1950), the description of *A. mobilense* has been enlarged to include the present species. With sheets of *Zenobiae* collected May 6 in Lee County and of *mobilense* collected the day before in Brazos County side by side, they seem obviously distinct. In *Zenobiae* the scape is at least twice as stout and about twice as tall; the umbel has a spread of up to 6 cm. (compared with up to 4 cm.) ; the perianth segments are lavender and about 6 mm. long, contrasted with pink and about 5 mm.

long; and bulblets are present at the base of the bulb, but are absent in *A. mobilense*. *A. Zenobiae* takes over the southwestern end of the distribution of *A. mobilense* given by Ownbey. As we know it, the latter species is uniform throughout its Texas area, and it should not be spoiled by being made to include an endemic species of limited distribution quite different from it.

## Botanical Notes

ALLIUM LAVENDULARE J. M. Bates var. **Fraseri** (M. Ownbey) Shinners, comb. nov.——*A. canadense* var. *Fraseri* M. Ownbey, Res. Stud. State College of Washington 18: 195. 1950. *A. Fraseri* (M. Ownbey) Shinners, Field & Lab. 19: 104. 1951. I am indebted to Mr. V. L. Cory for calling to my attention Bates's species, described from Nebraska (Amer. Botanist 22: 58, 1916), and differing from the Texas plant in having colored instead of white tepals. Both are distinct from *A. canadense* L., but hardly differ specifically from each other.——

*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

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DALEA LAXIFLORA Pursh var. **pumila** Shinners, var. nov.——Caule abbreviate 20-30 cm. longo, foliolis angustioribus foliorum majorum 0.5-1.1 mm. latis. TYPE: 2.4 miles west of Midlothian, Ellis Co., Texas, *V. L. Cory 53337*, July 2, 1946 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University). One additional collection seen, also from Texas. HILL Co.: northeast of Hillsboro, *Eula Whitehouse 10515*, June 28, 1945 (SMU). For seven years I have observed a large colony of what appeared to be dwarfed *Dalea laxiflora* along the railroad right-of-way about two miles southwest of Mr. Cory's locality, in black prairie clay. The plants were abundant and uniformly low, though with inflorescences nearly as broad and bushy branched as in the normal form, which is common farther west, and has stems 30-60 cm. long up to the inflorescence, with leaflets on larger leaves 1.2-3 mm. wide. The dwarfing is certainly not the result of mowing or burning, nor of soil conditions (var. *laxiflora* remains tall whether growing in sand or on limestone), and it is characteristic of all plants found east of the East Cross Timbers, so far as known. Consequently the naming of a genetic and geographic variety seems warranted.——*Lloyd H. Shinners.*

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IPOMOEA TRICHOCARPA Ell. var. **Torreyana** (Gray) Shinners, comb. nov.——*I. trifida* var. *Torreyana* Gray, Syn. Fl. N.A. 2 pt. 1: 212. 1878. *I. trifida* sensu Small, Fl. S.E. U.S. 963, 1903; not (H.B.K.) Don. Distinctly perennial, though flowering the first year from seed; sepals entirely glabrous. Found from Dallas and Travis counties westward, and south to the Rio Grande. Var. *trichocarpa*, with sepals sparsely to densely ciliate and either glabrous or pubescent on the back, occurs in eastern Texas, west to Dallas and San Patricio counties, intergrading with var. *Torreyana* where the ranges meet. Also definitely perennial, at least in Texas, though originally described and keyed as an annual.—This note was submitted to Dr. Carlos O'Donell, Instituto Miguel Lillo, Tucuman, Argentina, who is monographing the Convolvulaceae of the Western Hemisphere. Dr. O'Donell agrees that *Ipomoea trifida* has been erroneously credited to the United States, but questions the taxonomic validity of var. *Torreyana* because he has seen similarly glabrous plants from Florida, and because there is intergradation with var. *trichocarpa*. There are numerous cases of bicentric distribution between Texas and Florida—*Hedyotis nigricans* var. *filifolia* and *Phlox nivalis*, for example, and pairs of allied species such as *Lygodesmia texana* and *L. aphylla*, *Astragalus Soxmaniorum* and *A. obcordatus*, *Pyrrhopappus multicaulis* (or *P. Geiseri*, or *P. grandiflorus*) and *P. georgianus*. I believe that *Ipomoea trichocarpa* var. *Torreyana* deserves nomencla-