

pedicels, and especially the sepals are densely glandular-hairy. Such hairs could well serve as a barrier to any terrestrial insect the size of an ant. The entire corolla surface is glabrous. The only portions of the flower bearing hairs are the calyx and the anthers. The hairs on the anthers, which are not glandular, tend to reduce the size of the corolla opening, which allows pollination by smaller bees.

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Notes On Texas Compositae — X<sup>1</sup>

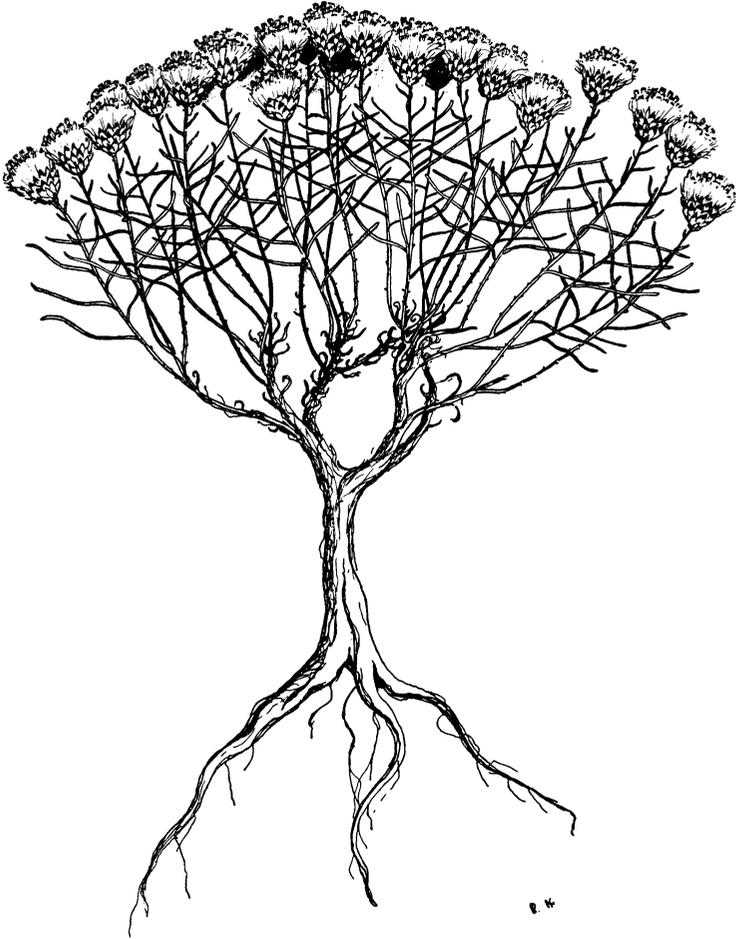
*Lloyd H. Shinnners*

*LIATRIS MUCRONATA* DC. f. *Tharpii* Shinnners, f. nov. Corollis albis. TYPE: abundant on limestone prairie about five miles north of Austin at Walnut Creek, *B. C. Tharp & Barton H. Warnock 45-35*, Oct. 3, 1945. Color forms ordinarily are scarcely worth the trouble of giving Latin names. This one is a striking variant of an endemic which is also commonly cultivated, and has itself been introduced into cultivation. It seems desirable to assign a name to a plant with excellent horticultural possibilities, and appropriate to name it in honor of the man who brought it into cultivation.

*ISOCOMA megalantha* Shinnners, sp. nov. Perennis erecta glabra e radice lignosa. Caules plures supra basin simplices ca. 15 cm. alti. Folia crebra sessilia angustissime linearia integra, inferiora 1.5-2.5 cm. longa, superiora gradatim minora. Capitula terminalia solitaria vel rarius geminata (tum inaequalia). Involucra campanulata 7-9 mm. alta, 9-13 mm. lata, ca. 48-flora. Phyllaria imbricata 4-6-seriata oblonga (mediocria 1.5 mm. lata) acuta subcoriacea stramineo apice viridia. Corollae tubulosae exsertae (involucro duplo

<sup>1</sup>Cited collections are in the Herbarium of Southern Methodist University if not otherwise stated.

longiores) 6-8 mm. longae (tubo 4-5 mm., limbo 1.0-1.5 mm., lobis lanceolatis acutis erectis 1.0-1.5 mm.). Pappus setosus albidus corolla brevior, setae aequales scabrae 5.5-6.5 mm. longae. Achaenia compressa sublinearia pubescentes 3.5-4.0 mm. longa. TYPE: Frequent in dry sandy clay loam, rangeland 1.3 miles southeast of Harmony School, Karnes County,



Texas, *Joe C. Johnson 1638*, Nov. 26, 1954. Known only from the type collection. The illustration, kindly prepared by Mr. Robert Kral, is a composite made from the type and isotypes. This plant is in the second class of endemics in the Texas flora, after monotypic genera: species so different from their

nearest relatives that there is no possibility of confusing them, and even some slight doubt as to whether they belong in the same genus. The very large, usually solitary heads distinguish this species at once from the other members of the genus, all of which have rather small, clustered heads.

**XANTHIUM OVIFORME** Wallr. This rather rare Pacific Coast species has been collected once in Texas, evidently as an introduction. COLLIN Co.: 4 miles north of Celina, Houston black clay, *Durward Timmons 733*, June 25, 1939 (in Herb. North Texas State College, Denton). It is recognizable by its extremely large burs (2.5-3.0 cm. long), with relatively few and stout spines.

**MADIA ELEGANS** D. Don. Another Pacific Coast (Californian) species which has been found once as an introduction in Texas. GRIMES Co.: Plantersville, Geo. Bletsch, fall 1927 (in Herb. University of Texas).

**MICROSERIS LINEARIFOLIA** (DC.) Schultz-Bip. A wide-ranging western annual, not previously recorded from Texas, but native as far east as EL PASO Co.: above rock-wall dam at Hueco Tanks, igneous soil, alt. 4000 ft., *Barton H. Warnock 5855*, May 30, 1947. Sandy soil on east, lower, limestone slopes of Mt. Franklin, El Paso, alt. 4000 ft., *Warnock 10348*, April 19, 1952.

**LACTUCA HIRSUTA** Muhl. var. *albiflora* (T.&G.) Shinnery, comb. nov. *L. elongata* var. *albiflora* T.&G. Fl. N.A. 2: 497. 1843. "Western Louisiana, *Dr. Hale!*" Described as glabrous and white-flowered. As found in eastern Texas, the plants are usually glabrous (lower leaves sometimes with midrib hispid beneath) and more or less glaucous, with creamy white to pink or lavender corollas. Included by Fernald (*Rhodora* 40: 481, 1938) in the yellow-flowered northeastern *L. hirsuta* var. *sanguinea* (Bigelow) Fernald, whose range was given as Prince Edward Island to New York and Virginia, "less commonly" and rather disconnectedly to Louisiana and Texas. HARRISON Co.: near Caddo Lake State Park, *D. S. Correll 13214*, July 14, 1946. JASPER Co.: 8 miles north of Jasper, *Shinnery 7641*, May 11, 1945. SHELBY Co.: 10 miles north of Shelbyville, *V. L. Cory 56519*, July 7, 1949. UPSHUR Co.: 3.5 miles south of Ore City, *Shinnery 18969*, June 24, 1954.