

- 6b. Corolla 1.0–1.7 cm. long.....
8. *P. intermedia* (Nutt.) Engelm. & Gray

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Zanthoxylum parvum (Rutaceae), a New Species from Trans-Pecos Texas

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ZANTHOXYLUM parvum Shinnery, sp. nov. ex affinitate *Z. americanum*. Frutex ad 1.5 m. altus aculeis rectis vel arcuatis 5–12 mm. longis ad nodos armatus. Foliola 7–9 late elliptico- vel ovato-lanceolata obtusa crenulata in ambitu pilosula 6–11 mm. longa. Inflorescentia quasi umbellata sessilis ante folia maturans. Flores 2–12 foeminei pedicellis 2–4 mm. longis parce pilosulis. Sepala desunt. Petala 4 elliptico- vel ovato-oblonga 1.6–1.9 mm. longa viridia apice rufobarbata. Ovarium crasso-stipitatum. Carpella 2–4 connata breviter tomentosa; styli sat tenues prius contorti quasi connati demum liberi, stigmatibus brevibus subclavatis. Flores mares fructusque ignoti. HOLOTYPE: Rocky (igneous) hills above Limpia Creek near Wild Rose Pass, about 15 miles N.E. of Ft. Davis, Jeff Davis Co., Texas, *Rogers McVaugh 7890*, 10 April 1947 (in Herb. Southern Methodist University). "High slopes under north-facing cliffs, branch canyon to east, just above pass. Shrub 1.5 m. high." The specimen is in flower, with very young leaves.

Evidently representing the same plant is a sterile specimen in mature in leaf, also from the Davis Mountains, "Frequent in dense oak shinnery on trail to Tricky Gap, Buffalo Trail Scout Ranch, 5500 [ft.]," *Barton H. Warnock & B. L. Turner 8089*, August 8, 1948 (SMU). The plant is evidently rare and of erratic flowering habits. Dr. Warnock informs me that the Sul Ross State College Herbarium has only three specimens possibly belonging here, all sterile.

Superficially the plant suggests *Z. sonorensis* Lundell (*Phytologia* 1: 369-370, 1940) or *Z. Fagara* (L.) Sargent,

which have winged petiole and leaf rachis, and belong in a different section or subgenus (sometimes regarded as a distinct genus; cf. Reeder, *Taxon* 4 no. 9: 237, 1955) characterized by the presence of both sepals and petals. Only two species of the group with petals only are listed in Percy Wilson's account (*N. Amer. Fl.* 25 pt. 3: 178 and 180-181, 1911). The first, *Z. americanum* Miller, is a small tree with much larger leaves and leaflets, and glabrous or glabrate carpels, widespread in the northeastern states, southwest to eastern Oklahoma. The second, *Z. ferrugineum* Radlkofer, is described as an apparently unarmed tree having very large leaves with 13-17 leaflets, and paniced flowers, known only from the type locality in Costa Rica.

Following Rickett (*Taxon* 3 no. 5: 139-140, 1954), I have considered *Xanthoxylum* an altered spelling by Miller of *Zanthoxylum* L., not as a new generic name. The species occurring in Texas (*Z. Clava-Herculis* L., *Z. Fagara*, *Z. hirsutum* Buckley, *Z. parvum*) do not seem to me to be separable into two genera. The problem of typification and nomenclature raised by Reeder is therefore of minor concern, but still needs to be settled to permit proper designation of subgenera or sections. Of the two generic names in use, *Fagara* is conserved, but as pointed out by Reeder, applies in reality to the same group as *Zanthoxylum* proper, leaving the asepalous group (*Z. americanum* and allies) without a name if treated as a separate genus. The great majority of the species (Wilson lists 47, and several have been described since his treatment was published) are in the group with sepals and petals both. Rather than asking the next botanical congress to reverse a published decision, it would seem preferable to let those botanists who divide the genus coin a new name for the handful of species which would require it. Reeder's proposal to do the reverse may seem acceptable for botanists of the Gray's Manual range, but this after all is a minor part of the largely tropical or subtropical territory in which the enlarged genus is found.