

lobis lateralibus minutis, dentiformibus, erectis, triangularibus, acutis, integris, lobo intermedio valde producto, subtereti; disco basi breviter unisulcato; columna brevi, dente postico minutissimo, brachiis anticis erectis, triangulari-subulatis.

BOLIVIA: COCHABAMBA: prov. Ayopaya, Sailapata, alt. 2000 m., 1935, Cárdenas 3295 (G, Ames).

This pretty little species with its brightly tricolored flowers is most nearly related to *B. rupicolum* Barb. Rodr., but its flowers are larger with lilac petals and deep orange fleshy subterete lip.

Pachyphyllum Cardenasii, spec. nov., caulibus simplicibus vel ramosis, curvulis, ad 14 cm. longis; foliorum vaginis arcte amplexantibus, paucinerviatis; laminis patentibus falcatis, complicatis, ad 1 cm. longis, subcuspidatis, crasse carnosius, margine minutissime erosis; racemis 3-4-floris, quam folia bene brevioribus; bracteis ovatis, acutis, 2 mm. longis; pedicellis gracilibus cum ovariis trialatis; floribus pallide luteis; sepalis lanceolatis, acutis, carinatis, aequalibus, 3 mm. longis; petalis lanceolatis, acutis; labello anguste ovato, carnosio, apice calloso-incrassato, callis 2 parvis fere medio in disco auctis; gynostemio obtuse trilobato vel fere orbiculari. Pl. II, figs. 3-5.

BOLIVIA: COCHABAMBA: prov. Ayopaya, Sailapata, epiphytic, alt. 3000 m., Cárdenas 3289 (G, Ames).

3. TWO NEW SPECIES FROM MEXICO.

BY LYMAN B. SMITH.

Euphorbia (Chamaesyce) trichocardia, spec. nov., substricta, 1 dm. alta, dense molliterque cinereo-tomentosa; caulibus fasciculatis, gracillimis, pauce ramosis; foliis oppositis, laxis, late cordatis, acutis, asymmetricis, 5 mm. longis, breve petiolatis, integris; involucris in axillis supremis paucis vel solitariis, breviter pedicellatis, extus glabris, intus albo-tomentosis; glandulis 4, transverse ellipticis, atro-viridibus, appendice subintegra, subaequilata, alba; semine tetragono, albo.

MEXICO: NUEVO LEON: Sierra Madre Oriental, San Francisco Canyon, about 15 miles southwest of Pueblo Galeana, C. H. & M. T. Mueller 293 (G, TYPE).

Apparently this species is closely related to *E. melanadenia* Torr., but the tomentum is loose and spreading, the involucres are glabrous outside and the glands are green instead of black.

Asclepiodora zanthodacryon, spec. nov., 3-5 dm. alta; caudice

lignoso; caulibus fasciculatis, simplicibus, gracilibus, puberulis; foliis oppositis, laxis, linearibus, ad 15 cm. longis, 4 mm. latis, subsessilibus, glabris; pedunculo communi gracili, 5 cm. longo, puberulo; umbellis in axillis solitariis, laxe 6-8-floris; bracteolis parvis, linearibus, deciduis; pedicellis gracillimis, 15 mm. longis, puberulis; floribus conspicuis; sepalis anguste lanceolatis, acutis, 4 mm. longis; petalis per anthesin patentibus, late ovatis, acutis, 1 cm. longis, purpureis, anguste albo-marginatis, cucullis magnis, crasse ovoideis, fulgide aureis, cum petalis patentibus, gynostegio longe superatis; squamis staminum deltoideis, inflexis et apicem planum gynostegii obtegentibus; polliniis pendulis, anguste ovoideis.

MEXICO: NUEVO LEON: Sierra Madre Oriental, about 15 km. southwest of Pueblo Galeana, C. H. & M. T. Mueller 371; 514; 816 (G, TYPE); 1020.

This species differs from all others of the genus in having the distal end of the hood lower than the axial. In all but the form of the hood it appears very close to *A. circinalis* (Dcne.) Fourn.

4. ON THE TYPES OF DESVAUX'S AMERICAN SPECIES OF FERNS.

BY C. A. WEATHERBY.

THE fundamental task of fixing accurately the application of the older names of American plants through examination of type-specimens in European herbaria, though begun by Asa Gray nearly a century ago and more than ever needed as specific lines are more and more closely drawn and critical groups restudied, is yet far from completed. Particularly is this the case with tropical American ferns; and in that field the work of Desvaux has presented especially large lacunae of inadequate knowledge.

Desvaux was not one of the great pioneers in pteridology; his scheme of classification was not profound and had no great influence on his successors. But he set up some genera—*Gymnogramma* and *Cyclophorus*, for instance—which have survived and, what concerns us more, he had access to many of the rich collections—those of Dombey, Commerson, Joseph de Jussieu, de Tussac, etc.—already gathered in French herbaria in his time. Numerous species, now familiar, but then novelties, and some still little known, passed under his eyes; many of them he described. He has a nomenclatural importance, if no other.



Smith, Lyman B. 1936. "Two new species from Mexico." *Contributions from the Gray Herbarium of Harvard University* (114), 12–13.

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