

sidered) and the measurements were made of the longest diameters where they were not exactly spherical.

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A NEW SELENIA FROM THE EDWARDS PLATEAU OF TEXAS

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SELENIA Jonesii, sp. nov., herba annua hiemans *prostrata* glabra, foliis petiolatis pinnatis bipinnatisve segmentis parvis oblongis, racemis folioso-bracteatis, floribus parvis luteis suaveolentibus, siliquis stipitatis ad 15 mm. longis, 10 mm. latis *subglobosis* vel ellipsoid-alibus *inflatis* stylo breve crasso.

A prostrate, glabrous, winter annual from a slender tap-root; branches leafy and up to 15 cm. or more in length; leaves petioled, up to 5 cm. long, pinnately or bipinnately divided into small, oblong, obtuse or acute segments 1-3 mm. long, the terminal segment usually being longer than the others and, in growth, subjected to further lobing; petioles slender and elongated, narrowly winged, and extending into a mid-vein more widely winged; racemes leafy-bracted and frequently clustered at the crown of the plant, but occurring also along the spreading branches; flowers small, yellow, fragrant, 5-6 mm. long; sepals shorter and paler than the petals, up to 5 mm. long, spreading; petals yellow, oblanceolate, up to 6 mm. long, erect; pedicels slender, spreading or slightly ascending, 1-3 cm. long; siliques stalked, up to 15 mm. long and 10 mm. broad, subglobose to elliptical, inflated, surmounted by a broad style which is 3 mm. high and 2 mm. broad at the base; seeds 10 or more, 2-rowed in each cell, orbicular, broadly winged, 3.5 mm. wide by including the margin which adds slightly more than one mm. to the width of the seed.

This species differs from the other species of *Selenia* in its prostrate growth and in its shorter, broader, and inflated fruit. Also it differs from *Selenia aurea* Nutt. in its shorter and stouter style, and differs from *Selenia dissecta* Torr. in having flowers half or less than half as large. The inflation of the fruit, after the fashion of *Physaria*, marks it clearly as a distinct new species.

The first collections of this species were made March 20, 1929, at the headquarters of the W. R. Baggett Ranch, 3 miles north of Ozona, Texas, and the same day at the Six Mile Water-hole on Johnson Draw at about six miles north of Ozona, and also on Mr. Baggett's ranch. These collections were discarded, when better specimens

were collected the next day at a water-hole on Howard Draw at about twelve miles above the Old Spanish Trail crossing of the Draw at about eighteen miles northwest of Ozona, the county-seat of Crockett County, Texas. The collections (Nos. 323 and 324) made on Howard Draw, March 21, 1929, were of plants in full flower, but without any fruit whatever. The *Selenia* had made excellent growth, and, at four water-holes in these two Draws, it grew abundantly in the mud and moist ground surrounding the water, while only a few plants of other species were present. As these plants were new to me and the fruit was lacking to permit certain placing in its proper genus, sheet No. 324 was sent to the Gray Herbarium. Through the kindness of Dr. Ivan M. Johnston a report was received that apparently the plant was a *Selenia*, but, if so, it was distinctly a new species. Postponement of further study was made until the plant could be collected in fruit.

In 1930 the late winter and early spring were exceptionally dry and all water-holes in Crockett County dried up, and thus it was that only a few rather unsatisfactory plants could be found on April 15th when fruiting specimens were obtained. These collections (Nos. 2992–3000, both inclusive) proved that the plant was really a *Selenia*. All were obtained at the Six Mile Water-hole in Johnson Draw. The type specimen, No. 2992, is deposited at the Herbarium of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station at College Station, Texas. Collections Nos. 324 and 2993 are deposited at the Gray Herbarium, collection No. 2994 is deposited at the Missouri Botanical Gardens, and collection No. 2995 is deposited at the Field Museum of Natural History.

On the occasion of the collections of 1930 the writer was accompanied by the noted Western botanist, Prof. Marcus E. Jones of Pomona College, Claremont, California, who took the opportunity to make a series of collections of this plant. To commemorate his visit to the Edwards Plateau country of Texas and to express appreciation of the opportunity thus afforded to make his acquaintance and to gain his friendship it is our wish to name this species in his honor.

It appears probable that this species is confined to Crockett County, Texas, for the writer has not seen it at the water-holes in draws elsewhere in the Edwards Plateau or on further west in the Trans-Pecos

area of the State; but a more thorough search is required before this may be accepted as a fact.

Grateful acknowledgement is made to Dr. Ivan M. Johnston and to Prof. Marcus E. Jones for advice and assistance given in the study of this species.

TEXAS AGRICULTURAL EXPERIMENT STATION.

DROSERA ROTUNDIFOLIA, VAR. COMOSA IN CONNECTICUT.—In the course of a morning's botanizing last August on a small floating bog at Donovan's Pond, Mansfield, Connecticut, I was hunting around in the sphagnum for pitcher-plant seedlings when I noticed a queer-looking sundew, whose reddish, capitate inflorescences were distinctly different from the elongate, white-flowered racemes of ordinary *Drosera rotundifolia*. The material was tentatively referred to *Drosera rotundifolia* L., var. *comosa* Fernald, an identification which I was recently able to confirm by examining specimens from the other known stations at the Gray Herbarium. The Connecticut plants do not show a transformation of the carpels or perianth into gland-bearing leaves, but the same may be said of several of the plants of the type collection. This peculiar variety has only once before been reported from New England (Mt. Desert, Maine, *Stebbins*), and is otherwise known only from Gaspé and from Central New York. My scanty collection, four plants in all, is in the College Herbarium.—G. S. TORREY, Connecticut Agricultural College.

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