

6b. Sepals 3-5 mm. long in flower; plant annual

7a. Floral bracts prominently scarious-margined

. . . . . 6. *C. semidecandrum*

7b. Floral bracts herbaceous throughout . . 7. *C. glutinosum*

4b. Sepals with long hairs on back up to and projecting beyond apex

8b. Petals about equalling to slightly exceeding calyx, or petals absent; pedicels shorter than calyxes . . . . 8. *C. glomeratum*

8b. Petals present, about half as long as calyx; pedicels rapidly elongating, exceeding calyxes while in flower 9. *C. brachypetalum*

In accordance with current European practice I have used the name *C. holosteoides* Fries for the plant listed in most American floras as *C. vulgatum*. The matter is discussed in Nils Hylander's "Studien über nordische Gefäßpflanzen" (Uppsala Univ. Arsskr. 1945: 7, pp. 150-151).—Lloyd H. Shinnars.

HYPOCHOERIS MICROCEPHALA VAR. ALBIFLORA (COMPOSITAE) IN SOUTHEASTERN TEXAS: NEW TO NORTH AMERICA.—

White-flowered cichoriaceous Compositae are not very numerous, and it was a surprise to find one growing abundantly along a roadside in extreme southeastern Texas. I at first suspected it was a *Crepis*, but later examination revealed a plumose pappus, characteristic of *Hypochoeris*. Because the associated plants included several weeds introduced from South America—*Sisyrinchium exile*, *S. rosulatum*, *Verbena brasiliensis*, *V. litoralis*, *Gnaphalium pensylvanicum* (*G. peregrinum*)—recourse was had to Cabrera's *Manual de la Flora de los Alrededores de Buenos Aires* (1953). The unknown plant keyed readily to *Hypochoeris microcephala* (Sch.-Bip.) Cabrera var. *albiflora* (Kuntze) Cabrera, but there were no specimens of this in the SMU Herbarium. A duplicate was sent to Dr. Arthur Cronquist, who kindly confirms the identification after comparison with Kuntze's type at the New York Botanical Garden. Collection data are as follows. TEXAS. Orange Co.: 6 miles north of Orange on State Highway 87 (from north-side junction with Interstate 10), *Shinnars* 31,370, 17 May 1966 (SMU, NY, G, LAF, MO, TEX). "Shallow roadside ditch bank, sandy silt. Seen in abundance for 2 miles north from here. Heads nearly closed (10 A.M., partly cloudy); ligules white." Plants 40-60 cm. tall from a rather thick taproot, glabrous. Basal leaves rather few, sometimes still green but mostly withered, deeply pinnatifid with acute lobes; stem leaves similar but smaller, also few and confined to basal ½ of plant or less, passing to lance-linear, entire, acuminate bracts. Involucres 10-16 mm. tall. Pappus bristles white, very plumose.

This is the second South American species of this genus to be found in the Southern United States. The other, *H. Tweedii* (Hook. & Arn.) Cabrera, is known from Georgia and South Carolina. According to Joseph

Monachino (Castanea 22: 110-111, 1957) this was first collected in 1918 by John K. Small on Tybee Island, Chatham Co., Georgia, and reported by him in his *Manual of the Southeastern Flora* (1933) as *Crepis foetida*. Monachino, calling the plant *H. elata* (Wedd.) Griseb. (but with the comment that this is "probably a synonym" of the earlier *H. Tweedii*) reports another collection from Allendale Co., South Carolina, made in 1956 by C. Ritchie Bell. I have seen the following three specimens (all at SMU). GEORGIA, Grady Co.: Cairo; common as lawn weed, R. Kral 4752, 30 May 1957. SOUTH CAROLINA, Marlboro Co.: roadside, Beaverdam Creek 1½ miles south of McColl near S. C. 381, A. E. Radford 12639, 10 June 1956. ARGENTINA. La Plata: Bosque, A. L. Cabrera 3414, 29 November 1936. The two European species previously known from the Southeastern United States give a total of four, which includes all those known from North America. They may be separated as follows:

- 1a. Pappus bristles of two types: inner ones long-plumose, outer merely scabrous and mostly shorter than the inner; flowering stems leafless or nearly so (at most with reduced leafy bracts abruptly much smaller than the numerous basal rosette leaves)
  - 2a. Corollas 1½-2 times as long as the involucre; leaf blades rather densely hispid-pilose . . . . . *H. radicata* L.
  - 2b. Corollas 1½ times as long as the involucre or less; leaf blades glabrous or nearly so . . . . . *H. glabra* L.
- 1b. Pappus bristles all alike, all long-plumose; flowering stems leafy in lower portion; corollas equalling or only slightly exceeding the involucre
  - 3a. Involucre cup-shaped in flower, nearly as broad as high or broader, moderately hispid-pilose . . . *H. Tweedii* (Hook. & Arn.) Cabrera
  - 3b. Involucre ovoid-cylindric in flower, half as broad as high or less, glabrous . . . *H. microcephala* (Sch-Bip.) Cabrera var. *albiflora* (Kuntze) Cabrera

The collection of *H. microcephala* var. *albiflora* was made in the course of field work toward a Flora of the Gulf Southwest supported by a grant from the National Science Foundation, for which grateful acknowledgment is made.—Lloyd H. Shinnars.





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