TYPE. Female, IV-16-47, Jupiter, Florida (Otto Buchholz) is in my collection. There are 26 male and 27 female paratypes in the collection of Otto Buchholz. There are 21 male and 9 female paratypes in the American Museum of Natural History. There are 6 male and 5 female paratypes in the Stallings & Turner collection. I have 12 male and 9 female paratypes in my collection.

Food plant of the larvae.—*Yucca gloriosa* L.

In comparing the two above described subspecies, *yuccae yuccae* differs from *yuccae buchholzi* in the following ways: (1) The general wing shape is different, *yuccae yuccae being* narrower than *yuccae buchholzi.* (2) The general ground color of *yuccae yuccae* is black, while the other subspecies is deep umber brown. (3) The spots are much lighter yellow in *yuccae yuccae* and are somewhat smaller. (4) The marginal border of *yuccae yuccae* is narrower than in *yuccae buchholzi.* (5) The fringes of the primaries of *yuccae yuccae* are much more checkered than in *yuccae buchholzi.* (6) There is only one crescentic spot on the lower surface of the secondaries, below the costa, in *yuccae yuccae* while most of the specimens of *yuccae buchholzi* have two, or at least an indication of two.

Notes

YUCCA PALLIDA McKelvey var. **edentata** (Trelease) Cory, comb. nov. —*Y. rupicola edentata* Trel., Ann. Rept. Mo. Bot. Gard. 22: 102. 1911. TYPE: Cedar Hill, Dallas Co.; Texas, *Reverchon,* June 20, 1903 (Herb. Mo. Bot. Gard.; examined on loan through courtesy of Dr. Robert E. Woodson, Jr.). Re-collected at the type locality by Mrs. McKelvey and by myself; also found at Benbrook, Tarrant Co. This variety, typical *Y. pallida,* and *Y. arkansana* Trel. grow together at Cedar Hill, the first named being the more common. *Y. arkansana* at this locality flowers one to two weeks earlier than *Y. pallida.* My observations on the plants at Cedar Hill did not seem to me to reveal evidence of hybridization between the two species, which Trelease and McKelvey (Yuccas of the Southwest, Part Two, pp. 62-63, 1947) believed to occur. Obvious differences in heads of leaves on the same or on different plants can be accounted for by differences in age and in local habitat conditions. Ordinary herbarium specimens of portions of plants do not show these features. Difference in flowering time would not favor cross pollination.——*V. L. Cory.*

CAKILE LANCEOLATA (Willd.) O. E. Schulz var. **geniculata** (B. L. Robinson) Shinners, comb. nov.——*C. maritima* var. *geniculata* Robinson in Gray, Syn. Fl. N.A. 1 pt. 2: 132. 1895. (Specimens cited from "Gulf Coast, Texas, *Berlandier,* no. 3103, Galveston, *Lindheimer,* May, 1843"; not seen. Recent collections examined from Aransas, Galveston, and San Patricio counties, on the Texas coast.) *C. geniculata* (Robinson) Millspaugh, Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 2: 126. 1900. (Millspaugh states that *Berlandier 3103,* the type, was collected at "Matamoros, Texas"; properly Matamoros, Tamaulipas, Mexico, opposite Brownsville, Cameron Co., Texas.) *C. lanceolata* prol. *geniculata* (Robinson) O. E. Schulz, Pflanzenreich IV. Fam. 105 pt. 2: 28. 1923. Schulz cites as synonyms *C. maritima* var. *aequalis* Chapm., Fl. S. U.S. ed. 2 (1887): 31, and var. *cubensis* Chapm., ibid. 606. However, these varieties were based respectively on *C. aequalis* L'Her. ex DC., Syst. 2: 430, 1821; and on *C. americana* var. *cubensis* DC., ibid. 429. The former