umbella sub 8flora pedic. equalis, spatha campanulata alba dilatata bidentata, sepalis ovatis acutis, stam. subeq.——Arkanzas and Texas, semipedal, very singular involucre shorter than pedicels, flowers white." *Allium canadense* var. *Fraseri* M. Ownbey, Research Studies State College of Washington 18 (4): 195-196, 1950 (published 1951). *A. Fraseri* (M. Ownbey) Shinners, Field & Lab. 19: 104. 1951. *A. lavendulare* var. *Fraseri* (M. Ownbey) Shinners, l.c. 21: 164. 1953. There is little doubt of the identity of Rafinesque's white-flowered onion. Though commonly more than 8-flowered, the small umbel is within the limits of variation of the species. It cannot have been *Nothoscordum bivalve*, which has usually fewer flowers opening one by one, so that the pedicels are very unequal during the blooming period; this was described by Rafinesque as *Aglitheis 5-flora* on p. 58 of the Autikon Botanikon, with reference to Herb. Raf. p. 64, and with particular note of its lack of onion odor. With the revival of a much older name, *Allium lavendulare* Bates, Amer. Bot. 22: 58, 1916, must take subordinate status, as *A. acetabulum* var. **lavendulare** (Bates) Shinners, comb. nov. This, it is fervently hoped, will be the last of the plethora of name changes for these plants, long incorrectly known as *Allium mutabile* Michx. (a synonym of *Nothoscordum bivalve*).——*Lloyd H. Shinners*

LINUM **imbricatum** (Rafinesque) Shinners, comb. nov.——*Nezera imbricata* Raf., New Fl. N.A. 4: 66. 1838. *Linum multicaule* Hook. ex T.&G., Fl. N.A. 1: 678. 1840. After describing the genus *Nezera* ("The name means *not true flax*"), with two unequivocal species, Rafinesque went on to say: "I find in a collection of plants made in Texas by Drummond (and sent me by Torrey without names, altho' he says that Hooker has named them in his compendium) two new Flax apparently of this Genus, which I have designed [*sic*] as follows. 1. *Nezera* (or Linum) *cuspidata* R. . . . . 2. *Nezera* (or Linum) *imbricata* R." Although Index Kewensis lists "*Linum imbricatum* Raf.," he did not actually publish such a binomial. The parenthetic reference, in different type, makes it plain that he merely suggested that this could be an alternative name. The use of a feminine adjective for specific epithet in each case shows that he was validly publishing binomials only in the genus *Nezera*. I consider the listing in Index Kewensis, as well as the later ones in Merrill's Index Rafinesquianus, merely misquotations and not valid publications, leaving the way clear for the new combination here made. Rafinesque's other species, *Nezera cuspidata*, is *Linum rigidum* var. *Berlandieri* (Hook.) T.&G. Since *Linum rigidum* Pursh is an older name, and *Berlandieri* the first epithet in varietal rank, no new combination is required.——*Lloyd H. Shinners*

CAYAPONIA **quinqueloba** (Rafinesque) Shinners, comb. nov.——*Arkezostis quinqueloba* Raf., New Fl. N.A. 4: 100-101. 1838. *Bryonia Boykinii* T.&G., Fl. N.A. 1: 540. 1840. *Cayaponia Boykinii* (T.&G.) Cogniaux in DC., Mono. Phan. 3: 766. 1881. Rafinesque's new genus is antedated by *Cayaponia* Manso, 1836, but his new species, based on collections made by Boykin in Florida and Georgia, was named earlier than that of Torrey & Gray. *Cayaponia quinqueloba* is apparently an uncommon species. Long known as far west as Louisina, it can now be reported from eastern Texas. VAN ZANDT CO.: Neches River bottomland 9 miles east of Edom on Texas Highway 64, *Robert Van Vleet 1623*, 4 July 1951 (in SMU Herbarium).——*Lloyd H. Shinners*

SCAEVOLA PLUMIERI (L.) VAHL (GOODENIACEAE): SPECIES, GENUS, AND FAMILY NEW TO TEXAS.——This plant was found (15 Dec., 1954) on Padre Island, Kleberg County, some 5.3 miles south of Nueces County's Gulf Beach Park. (It had previously been known from coasts of southern Florida, the West Indies, and southeastern Mexico.) While driving down the hard-packed sandy beach, I noted a prominent mass

of foliage atop a low sand dune some 90 yards from the shore. This dune, about 14 feet high, seemingly differed little from other like dunes facing the open Gulf. Sprawled over its summit, in a patch of about 18 × 10 feet was a 1½-foot tall, shrubby plant whose thick, brown and yellow stems emerged from the sand in a dozen places. Succulent, obovate leaves grew thickly near the ends of the stems, and among these were white flowers (attracting many insects) and prominent black berries the size of marbles. Helping to stabilize the dune were such familiar species as *Croton punctatus, Ipomoea pes-caprae* and *I. stolonifera,* and *Uniola paniculata.* Some 1.4 miles south of the first locality I found a second one for *Scaevola Plumieri.* I found no other localities for the plant, either to the south of the second (3 Feb., 1957) or north of the first locality. I am indebted to Dr. Lloyd H. Shinners for the identification. Specimens (*Jones 1082*) are in my personal herbarium and that of S.M.U.——*Fred B. Jones,* Collaborator, Southern Methodist University Herbarium. (Address, 521 Vaky Street, Corpus Christi, Texas.)

THREE NEW NAMES FOR NORTH TEXAS ASTRAGALUS (LEGUMINOSAE).——In order to make them available for use in a processed Spring Flora, the following are published at this time. Discussion of these and a number of other local Leguminosae will appear elsewhere later.

ASTRAGALUS LAMBERTII (Pursh) Sprengel var. **abbreviatus** (Greene) Shinners, comb. nov. *Aragallus abbreviatus* Greene, Proc. Biol. Soc. Washington 18: 12-13. 1905. Type from near Dallas, *Reverchon* (not seen, but isotypes and numerous topotypes or near-topotypes examined).

ASTRAGALUS LINDHEIMERI Engelm. var. **bellus** Shinners, var. nov. Folia caulina (inflorescentiam extra) 1–3(–4); pedunculi floriferi 2.0–4.5 cm. longi; flores spectabiles, corollis 13–18 mm. longis. HOLOTYPE 3.2 miles west of Archer City, Archer Co., *Shinners 18,568,* 24 April 1954 (SMU). "Red-brown silt loam, roadside. Abundant. Banner purple-blue with white center; wings exceeding keel, white in apical 1/3." This variety centers in the Red Plains, but is very widespread—much more so than var. *Lindheimeri,* which is confined to a limited area around the southeastern edge of the Edwards Plateau. The latter has more leafy stems, slightly shorter peduncles, and somewhat smaller flowers (11–15 mm. long) which in the field are much less showy than those of var. *bellus,* having a larger area of white on the banner, and relatively narrow colored margin.

ASTRAGALUS AUSTRINUS (Small) E. D. Schulz var. **pleianthus** Shinners, var. nov. Caules erecti vel adscendentes; foliola supra glabra vel subglabra; racemi 1–10-flori; corolla 7–12 mm. longa. HOLOTYPE: 5.7 miles south-southwest of Richland, Navarro Co., *Shinners 22,900,* 28 April 1956 (SMU). "Silty clay prairie, railroad right-of-way. Petals reddish violet to violet-blue, banner with white eye." This variety centers in the Prairie Border zone, between the Blackland Prairie and the Oak Belt to the east, but occurs locally farther west and, rarely, farther east. Var. *austrinus* is primarily a plant of the Edwards Plateau and Rio Grande Plain, occurring north to the Red River and east to the Western Cross Timbers; twice collected farther east, in the Pine Belt, presumably introduced. It has stems prostrate to erect, leaflets pilose above, racemes 1–6-flowered, and corollas 5–9 mm. long.——*Lloyd H. Shinners*

HEDYOTIS CORYMBOSA (L.) Lamarck (RUBIACEAE) IN NACOGDOCHES, TEXAS.——The filiform pedicels of this small annual made conspicuous the 2 specimens that appeared (28 August, 1955) as dooryard weeds at my home. Small (Man. S.E. Flora) describes it, under the name *Oldenlandia corymbosa* L., as a tropical species, native to W.I., C.A., S.A., O.W., and reported it from roadsides and waste places, southern peninsula of Florida. Explanation of its Texas appearance is