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

a matter of conjecture. I thank Dr. L. H. Shinners for calling my attention to the fact that this is the first Texas record for this species. ——*Janice B. Lacey*

REMAINS OF A PLEISTOCENE TURTLE FROM A TERRACE-DEPOSIT NEAR SEAGOVILLE, DALLAS COUNTY, TEXAS.——On 22 July, 1956, the entire shell of a large Pleistocene turtle (measuring, roughly, 42 inches in length, 30 inches in breadth, and in depth, from apex of carapace to the mid-ventral plastron, 30 inches) was discovered near Seagoville, at the Smith Gravel Company's pit, during some excavations. More accurately, this pit is located 3 miles southeast of Seagoville, immediately southeast of the Bois d'Arc Road, and 0.7 mile southwest of its intersection with Combine Road. The carapace was found at a depth of 25 to 30 feet, in a cross-stratified, medium to coarse gravel layer, in the Union Terminal terrace of the Trinity River [*see* James N. Taggart, "Problems in correlation of terraces along the Trinity River in Dallas County, Texas," an unpublished Master's Thesis at Southern Methodist University]. The completely water-logged carapace was unbroken at the time of its discovery, but collapsed during the excavation. Several photographs were taken by Mr. J. B. Harlan during different phases of the excavation, and it is believed that the endo- and exoskeleton can be effectively reconstructed and restored. The specimen has been deposited in the University of Michigan Museum of Paleontology, and Dr. Thomas Oelrich is presently engaged in its restoration.——*Thomas E. Williams*

Copies of this issue were mailed March 15, 1957.