

Description of NEW PLANTS from Texas,

BY S. B. BUCKLEY.

These plants were collected by the author while engaged in the State Geological Survey of Texas, during 1860 and '61. Specimens of them are in the herbarium of the Academy of Natural Sciences at Philadelphia, and also in the herbarium of Elias Durand, Esq.

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Clematis Texensis, n. s.—Caule scandente, foliis pedunculatis, integris, lato-ovatis, acuminatis, mucronatis, breviter petiolatis, foliis caulinis imparipinnatis, longe petiolatis, foliolis pusillis 1–3 lobis, segmentis lanceolatis, acutis, pedunculis unifloris, sepalis coriaceis, apice parum reflexis; fructus?

On the Colorado River above Austin.

Leaves thin, not coriaceous. Whole plant smooth; peduncles 2–2½ inches long; flowers about an inch long, subconical, purple, floral leaves 2–4, near the junction of the peduncle with the stem large, crowded, and on petioles 2–3 lines long, at the base of which are 2–4 spathular bracts. The unequally pinnated stem leaflets small, 1–3 lobed, segments lanceolate and acute, part of these stem leaflets are on long tendril like petioles. Flowers in May.

Clematis Coloradoensis, n. s.—Caule scandente, ramis rotundis, parce pubescentibus, foliis petiolatis, integris, vel 2–3 lobis segmentis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, utrinque glabris, pedunculis axillaris, nudis, unifloris, sepalis coriaceis apice reflexis, fructus?

North-western Texas near the Colorado River, May.

Leaves very thin and veins not prominent, mostly 3-lobed, sinuses of the lobes narrow, and extending from one-third to two-thirds of the leaf; lobes acute and mucronate, the middle one largest. Some of the leaf bearing branches twisted, and tendril-like; peduncles leafless, axillary 3 inches long and one-flowered, flowers ¾ inch long, leaflets 1–2 inches long and 1–1½ wide; foot stalks of leaflets ½ an inch in length. Stem, petioles and peduncles sparingly pubescent.

CRUCIFERÆ.

Streptanthus (Arabis) glabrifolius, n. s.—Glaberimus, caule erecto, 3–4 pedali, parce ramoso, foliis oblongis, lineari-lanceolatis, basi attenuatis, breviter petiolatis, acutis, vel subobtusis, petalis spathulatis, (roseo-purpureis) unguibus calyce subdimidio excedentibus, siliquis immaturis teretiusculis, stylis brevissimo obtusis. Seminibus?

Sandy post oak woods north of Fort Belknap.

Stem erect, and sparingly branched, 3–4 feet high; flowers crowded near the top on pedicels about ¼ of an inch long; petals 7/8 lines long; leaves 3–5 inches long and about ¼ of an inch wide; petioles 2–4 lines long. Lower leaves subobtus, upper leaves linear acute.

Streptanthus (Arabis) Brazoensis, s. nov.—Subglaucescens, foliis caulinis lanceolatis, radicalibus longe petiolaris, oblongo-ovatis ad basi parce lyrato sectis et repando dentatis, dentibus submucronatis; floribus pusillis, erectis; petalis oblongo-spathulatis, albidis et purpureo-tinctis, calycem paulo excedentibus, filamentis liberis, paulo exsertibus, siliquis lato linearibus, in loculis circe 20 seminibus latissime alatis septo æqualibus.

On the Upper Brazos near Fort Belknap. May.

Plant 1–2 feet high; leaves 1½–2 inches long, the upper ones lanceolate, entire, acute and attenuate at the base into a petiole 4 lines long, with 1–2 linear bracts at its base. Radical leaves lyrate, petioled, subpubescent, petioles an inch long, flowers very small pedicels 4 lines long, seeds circular.

[Dec.

Lepidium Texanum, s. nov.—Annuum, glabrum vel parce pulverulentum, caulibus diffusis, racemosis; foliis superne integris anguste linearibus, basi attenuatis, radicalibus longe petiolatis, et pinnato-sectis, racemis densifloris, floribus minutissimis, petalis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis calyce paulo excedentibus, siliculis elliptico-ovatis apteris, valde emarginatis, glabris; stylo brevissimo.

Near Fort Mason. June.

1-2 feet high, divaricately branched, branches terminated by long racemes of minute flowers; silicles a line in length, strongly emarginated; the very short style included.

CARYOPHYLLACEÆ.

Arenaria (Alsine) monticola, s. nov.—Annua, pumilla, parce pubescenti-glandulosa, caulibus diffusis, foliis pumilis, obovatis, acutis, basi attenuatis, subpetiolatis, petalis obovatis, acutis, calyce fere duplo brevioribus, sepalis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatisque scariosis; floribus longe pedicellatis.

Limestone, mountain tops middle and northern Texas. May.

Glabrous or sparingly pulverulent pubescent; 6-10 inches high, diffusely branched from the base; leaves 3-4 lines long.

MALVACEÆ.

Sida Sabana, s. nov.—Caule erecto, 3-4 pedali tereti. Foliis ovato-lanceolatis petiolatis, inequaliter dentatis, dentibus acutis, vel subobtusis caulibus, petiolisque et pedicellis pulverulentis, floribus pumilis pedicellatis subpaniculatis, petalis oblongo-obovatis, sepalis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis.

Prairies San Saba County. June.

Divaricately and sparingly branched; leaves 1-1½ inches long; petioles 4 lines in length; flowers yellow and crowded or solitary on short pedicels, axillary, or at the extremity of the branches.

Callirrhoe palmata, s. nov.—Caule prostrata, parce strigosa, foliis longe petiolatis, reniformisque palmato 3-5 sectis, laciniis 3-5 fidis subobtusis acutis, pedunculis erectis, axillaribus, solitariis, unifloris folio longioribus; calycis hirsutis, lanceolatis, acuminatis, petalis obovato-rotundatis, albis, vel parum cæruleis, calyce duplo longioribus; floret June.

Common on Brady's Creek north of Fort Mason. Stems from a small, long, tap root, creeping in different directions to the distance of 1-2 feet; leafy, radical and cauline leaves, similar, flowers, 1-1½ inches in diameter, generally white, rarely of a pale purple; peduncles 2½-3 inches long; petioles ½-2 inches long.

Sidalcea Atacosa, s. nov.—Tota planta hirsuta, caule erecta, ramis numerosis foliis ovatis, plurime, et irregulariter sectis laciniis acutis; multifloris, floribus axillaribus et capitatis, pedicellis calyce brevioribus, pedicellis bracteosis, valde hirsutis, coccis hirsutis, rugosis, subreniformis.

On the Atacosa River in Western Texas. May. Stems about a foot high; lobes of the unequally divided leaves gash-toothed. Our specimens are in fruit only.

Malvastrum linearifolium, s. nov.—Ramis, et foliis parce pilosis. Involucellum nullum, vel caducum, humile, foliis petiolatis, lineari-lanceolatis, ad apice dentatis, bracteolis ad basi calycis numerosis, lineari-elongatis, valde pilosis calyce longioribus; segmentis calycis ovatis, acutis, floribus glomeratis, axillaribus, seu capitatis, carpellis muticis.

Northern Texas. May.

Stems branching 6-10 inches high; leaves about ¾ of an inch long and 2-3 lines wide; petioles 6-8 lines long; flowers small, shortly pedicellate; at the

base of the pedicels are numerous long linear bracts or stipules, some of which are also at the foot stalks of the leaves, and coated with long stellate hairs. Stipules about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long.

ELIDURANDIA, Gen. nov. MALVACEARUM.

Involucellum polyphyllum, persistens; stigmata 5-capitata; capsula 5-loculare; carpellis unilocularis verticellater 2-spermis.

Calyx five-parted involucellate, with 8-10 long spathulate and persistent bracts; petalis 5 obovate, hypogynous, convolute in æstivation; stamens numerous, monadelphous at the summit of an urceolate column; filaments short; anthers reniform, ovules ascending peritropous, micropyles inferior. Fruit an oblong, depressed capsule, subobtusely pointed, and included in the involucre; valves alternate with the sepals; dissepiments attached to the middle of the valves; seeds 2 in each cell, ascending, united and truncate at points of union; subovate; testa coriaceous, rough and woolly; embryo small; incurved in the fleshy albumen; radicle inferior.

Elidurandia Texana.—Herbaceous, foliis ovatis, petiolatis, integris, repando-dentatis; dentibus mucronatis; floribus longe pedunculatis; corolla ampla coccinea.

Plant one to two feet high, branching from the root; outer branches procumbent; leaves 1-1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; petioles $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long, and peduncles 1-3 inches in length, one-flowered.

On the banks of the Colorado River, above Austin. Flowers May and June.

In honor of the well known botanist, Elias Durand, author of several papers on American botany.

LINACEÆ.

Linum (Linopsis) San-Sabaenum, s. nov.—Annuum, humile. Ramis numerosis gracilibus, teretis, foliis parvis, linearibus, calycis 2-4 stipularibus, linearibus; ramis, foliisque calycis, canescenti-pilosis; floribus parvis, plurimis, pedicellatis, capsulæ parvæ, depresso-globosæ, semiseptis.

Prairies San Saba County.

6-8 inches high, with many slender branches from near the root. Leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long and scarce a line wide, not subulate or rigid, pedicels 4 lines long.

RUTACEÆ.

Zanthoxylum hirsutum, s. nov.—Arbor. Ramis junioribus et petiolis, armatisque valde hirsutis, foliis pinnatis 2-3 jugis, foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, crenatis, obtusis, floribus breviter paniculatis axillaribus, seu terminalibus, carpellis subcordatis, 1-2 spermis, spermi subovatis.

Near Corpus Christi.

Tree about 25 feet high and 8-12 inches in diameter. Branches armed with stout recurved prickles. Leaflets opposite or subalternate. Trunk and old branches gray and smooth.

VITACEÆ.

Ampelopsis (Cissus) heptaphylla, s. n.—Foliis petiolatis, palmato 7-foliatis; foliolis pumilis ovato-lanceolatis sessilibus vel breviter petiolatis, apice mucronato-dentatis, acuminatis, paniculis ramis dichotomo-divaricatis, longe pedunculatis; floribus parvis, petalis distinctis, oblongo-lanceolatis, subobtusis, staminibus exsertis. Stylo longissimo, baccis rotundis 3-4 spermis.

Common on the mountains in Burnet and San Saba Counties, climbing sometimes to the height of 25-30 feet.

Vitis monticola, s. nov.—Ramis decumbentibus 4-6 pedali. Foliis
[Dec.

parvis, cordatis, dentatis aut crenatis, dentibus inequalibus basi sinuatis; sinu profundo et angusto, vel lato-repando; glabriusculis, junioribus subpubescentibus; ramis, petiolis, nervisque foliorum arachnoideo-pubescentibus. Racemis valde compositis; baccis confertis, albis ambreisve, gustu suavi et inter uvas Americanas gratissime. Crescit in Texas.

Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches long, and nearly of the same width; petioles about an inch and a half in length. Fruit ripe in July and August, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter, skin thin. Grows in the mountainous districts of Burnet, Bell and Hays Counties.

Vitis Linsecomii, s. n.—Ramis decumbentibus 4-6 pedali. Foliis magnis reniformi-cordatis integris, vel 5-lobatis; totis obtusis, crenato-dentatis; dentibus submucronatis, superne glabriusculis; subtus dense rufo-arachnoideo-tomentosisque et petiolis et junioribus ramis; racemis compositis, foliis brevioribus; baccis purpureis; gusto acido grato. Crescit in Texas et Louisiana.

This grape has larger leaves than any other American species; 6-10 inches wide and of nearly the same length. Its fruit ripens the first of July; skin thin, and berry $\frac{3}{4}$ in. diameter, juicy and of a pleasant acid taste.

Vitis mustangensis, s. n.—Foliis cordatis, integris non nunquam 3-5 lobatis, parum ad basi sinuatis; superne viridissimus, glabris, infra pedunculisque et ramis junioribus dense albo-floccoso-tomentosis; racemis compositis, foliis brevioribus, baccis magnis, confertis, atro-cæruleis, subpellico saccum rubricundum acridissime-ferventum continentibus; pulpa vera non ingrato gusto, nec noscia.

This is called the Mustang grape in Texas, where it is very common. It makes an excellent wine; but is little esteemed for eating on account of an acrid juice beneath the skin, which, if swallowed, gives a burning pain in the throat. It climbs high, bears abundantly and has large fruit, which is sometimes nearly an inch in diameter. Its leaves are neither toothed or mucronate.

A more detailed account of these new species of *Vitis* is given by the author in an article on North American Grapes, in the Patent Office Report, (Agricultural,) 1861.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

Psoralea palmata, s. nov.—Caule erecto 2-3 pedali, simplo, vel parce ramoso, parum canescenti-villoso, foliis 5-foliat, petiolatis, foliolis lanceolatis, submucronatis, subtus canescenti-pilosis, supra rugosis, floribus longe pedunculatis, subcapitatis, bracteatis, bracteisque calycibus villosis, ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis.

South of Fort Belknap.

Stem simple, with few leaves; 2-3 feet high; petioles 1-2 inches long. Leaflets $1\frac{1}{2}$ -2 inches long. Flowers axillary and terminal, on peduncles 3-5 inches long; 8-10-flowered in a loose head.

Indigofera cinerea, s. nov.—Annua, cinerea, decumbens, caule tereti, ramoso, foliis impari pinnatis 2-5-jugis, foliolis spathulatis acutis ad basi attenuatis, subpetiolatis stipulis parvis subulatis, pedunculis parvi-floris, folio multo longioribus, calycis lineari-subulatis corolla brevioribus, leguminibus rectis, reflexis, teretis, acutis, 4-6 spermis.

Washington County, Texas. Miss Sallie Linsecom.

Whole plant covered with white appressed hairs. Leaves, including the petioles, 1- $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; leaflets $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length; peduncles 3-7 inches, axillary and capitate, few-flowered; flowers large in proportion, white tinged with red.

Indigofera Texana, s. nov.—Tota planta canescenti-pilosa, suffruticosa erecta vel decumbens, caule tereti, foliis subsessilibus, foliolis cuneati-obovatis 1861.]

breviter petiolatis, 2—3-jugis cum impari sen oppositæ folioli, submucronatis; pedunculis elongatis parvifloris, calycis longe lineari-acuminatis hirsutis, stipulis parvis subulatis, leguminibus reflexis, valde quadrangulatis, rectis, acutis, 8—10-spermis.

Near Fort Mason, Texas. June.

12—18 inches high, with many stems from the same root. Leaflets $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, leaves 1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch long; pods 1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in length; spikes 3—4 inches.

Amorpha Texana, s. nov.—Fruticosa, foliis magnis, foliolis 4—6-jugis, elliptico-oblongatis emarginatis mucronatis basi obtusis, breve petiolatis, subtus glanduloso-pubescentibus supra glabris, spicis axillaribus vel capitatis glanduloso-tomentosis, folio parum longioribus, sublaxifloris, floribus breve pedicellatis, calycis dentibus, subæqualibus, ovatis, acutis, stylo exserto villosa, leguminibus subobovatis, arcuatis, acutis.

On the Pierdenalis River. June.

Shrub 4—5 feet high. Racemes and flowers brownish-red; filaments and style long, exserted; leaflets 1—2 inches long and $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 $\frac{1}{4}$ wide, the pairs at intervals of about an inch from each other; corolla more than twice the length of the calyx; flowers large in comparison with the other species.

Astragalus Brazoensis, s. nov.—Erectus, glabriusculus, subsessilifolius; stipulis triangulari-ovatis, acutis; foliolis obcordatis, 5—7-jugis, pedunculis folio parum longioribus; floribus capitatis, ocreoleucis; calycis dentibus parvis acuminatis, parce canescenti-pilosis; leguminibus membranaceis, glabris, didymis; loculis monospermis; seminibus reniformis glabris.

Western Texas. June.

6—8 inches high; smooth or with a very few short, appressed white hairs; leaflets 3 lines long, the lowest pair near the stem. Legumes double the size of those on *Astragalus didymocarpus*, Hook.

Phaca (Astragalus) cretacea, s. nov.—Tota parce canescenti-pilosa, subacaulis diffusis; foliis longe petiolatis; foliolis 6—8-jugis, ovato-lanceolatis, submucronatis; scapo foliis parum longiori; floribus capitatis ocreoleucis; bracteis oblongo-linearibus; calycis dense pilosis, dentibus longe attenuatis, leguminibus ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, coreaceo-membranaceis, incanis, lato-falcatis, aut rectis.

Cretaceous rocks, Northern Texas. May.

Plant 4—6 inches high. Many leaves and scapes from a stem $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 inch high. Scapes and leaves nearly equal. Legumes 1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches long. Leaflets 4 lines long and 2—3 lines wide.

Baptisia Texana, s. nov.—Glabra, caule erecto ramoso; foliis palmato-trifoliatis, breviter petiolatis; foliolis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis; stipulis ovato-lanceolatis, acuminatis, foliolis, triplo brevioribus, bracteis minutis, ovatis, caducis; racemis erectis brevibus; pedicellis calycem æquantibus; dentibus calycibus lato-ovatis, acutis, floribus magnis breve pedicellatis; legumine immaturæ lineari-lanceolati, stipati.

Northern Texas. May.

Plant 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ —2 feet high; petioles 2 lines long; pedicels 3—4 lines in length; leaflets $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 inch long; stipules $\frac{1}{4}$ — $\frac{1}{2}$ in. in length; flowers few, and not crowded.

Cassia Texana, s. nov.—Suffruticosa; ramis et foliis glanduloso-pubescentibus, foliolis 14—18-jugis, lineari-oblongis, subfalcatis, 2—3 nervis margine; ciliatis; stipulis ovatis, acuminatis; racemis 1—2 floris folio subæquantibus; legumine lato lineari acuminato, 6—10 spermis.

Sandy soil, Bastrop County.

Stem diffusely branched and 6—10 inches high; lowest pair of leaflets near the stem, and each succeeding pair shorter to the apex, giving an ovate form to the leaf. Flowers yellow and large; legume 1—2 inches long.

[Dec.

Nov. Gen. CESALPINÆ.

Hoopesia.—Calyx ebracteatus, profunde quinquefidus vel quinquepartitus; laciniis lanceolatis, subinæqualibus, lineari-acutis, corolla petallis 5 subpapilionaceis, longe unguiculatis; staminis 10 libera, filamentis ad basi lanuginosis, ovarium stipatum pluriovulatum; stylus basi dilitatus, filiformis, filamentis parum longior; stigma parva, legumen longe stipatum, lato-lanceolatum parce compressum, obtusum, 8—10 spermis, tardi dehiscens, semen reniformis.

Hoopesia arborea.—Arbor, ramis spinosis, foliis bipinatis, 1—3-jugis, foliolis oppositis, obovatis obtusis, 3—6-jugis, floribus axillaribus, subsolitariis, breviter pedunculatis.

Near Corpus Christi. May.

Tree 20—25 feet high and 8—12 inches in diameter; bark of trunk and branches smooth, and of a pale green; branches numerous, forming a dense shade; legume 4 inches long, 10 lines wide and 8 lines thick. Seeds large, divided by septa; spines axillary, double, stipular, subulate and small; flowers yellow, with reddish-brown lines near the base of the limb of the petals. Insects have destroyed the embryo in our fruiting specimens.

Dedicated to Joshua Hoopes, of Westchester, Pennsylvania, a zealous botanist, who has long studied and admired trees.

Acacia Sabeana, s. nov.—Fruticosa; ramis teretibus, junioribusque petiolis glanduloso-pubescentibus; foliis bipinnatis, pinaris 2—4-jugis, pinnulis 4—6-jugis, ovatisve rhombo-ovatis, submucronatis, utrinque glabris; stipulis ovatis, longe acuminatis; floribus magnis, longe-pedunculatis, monocephalis, erectis, capitulis multifloris, filamentis longe exsertis, legumine immaturæ lato lineari tomentose, falcata acuminata, longe stipata.

Banks of the San Saba River. June.

Shrub 6—10 feet high, branching from near the ground. Leaves, including the petiole, 4—5 inches long, leaflets inequilateral and $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long and $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch wide; flowers numerous, bright yellow, in solitary heads on peduncles 2—3 inches long; heads round, an inch in diameter.

Acacia Durandiana, s. nov.—Fruticosa, glabriusculis alternatis recurvis; pinnis 2—3-jugis; foliolis 3—4-jugis, obovatis mucronatis, spicis elongatis, multifloris, foliolis multo longioribus, floribus brevissime pedicellatis, legumine glabro, lato-lineari obtusove acuto margine undulato.

Near Fort Belknap.

Shrub 3—4 feet high, diffusely branched from the base, and armed with rather slender, recurved prickles. Flowers yellow and numerous, spikes 2—3 inches long. Leaflets 2—3 lines long, inequilateral and mucronate, subglandular and slightly pubescent; pod 2—3 inches long and of unequal width, from $\frac{1}{2}$ — $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch, the apex often rounded or retuse and rarely acute.

Acacia Nueciana, s. nov.—Fruticosa; ramis junioribus, foliisque et spicis glanduloso-pubescentibus; foliis 3—5-jugis foliolis 7—10-jugis, lineari-lanceolatis inequilateralis acutis, breviter petiolatis spinis stipularibus rectis parvis subulatis; pedunculis solitariis elongatis, floribus capitatis 10—14-meris, calycis campanulatis breviter dentatis, petalis calyce triplo longioribus acutis.

Near the Nueces River.

Shrub 4—6 feet high, the stipular prickles 2—3 lines long, and in divergent pairs; flowering peduncles 1—1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. long; florets capitate shortly pedicellate, corolla $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch long; filaments long, exserted; heads of flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter; leaves 2—3 inches long; leaflets 3—4 lines in length and 2 lines wide.

Mimosa calcarea, s. nov.—Humilis, fruticosa; 8—12 policaris, valde armatis; spinis rectis duplis longissimis, pinnis unijugis; foliolis 6—10-jugis, 1861.]

obovatis, obtusis, puberulis, capitatis; capitibus, lanoso-tomentosis; floribus albis leguminibus?

Limestone hills near Live Oak in South-western Texas.

Plant about a foot in height, branching from the root, very thorny; spines axillary, slender, about an inch in length. Leaves small, an inch long. Leaflets dense, 2—3 lines long; peduncles $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch long; heads globose and solitary.

Desmanthus pedunculatus, s. nov.—Suffruticosa, caule tereti, pinnis 6—8-jugis, pilosis; stipulis setaceis, foliolis 12—16-jugis, elliptico-oblongis, submucronatis, pedunculis teretibus, folium subæquantibus, capitulis globosis, leguminibus umbellatis, rectis, linearis, compressis, acuminatis, glabris, 12—22 spermis, seminibus subreniformis.

Northern Texas. May.

Plant 2—3 feet high, sparingly branched, the whole, excepting the pods, covered with a white, glandular pubescence. Leaves, including the petioles, 2—5 inches long; peduncles $2\frac{1}{2}$ —3 inches long; legumes 2—3 in. in length.

Desmanthus rhombifolius, s. nov.—Suffruticosa, caulisque pedunculis angulatis, subglandulosis, stipulis parvis, subulatis; foliis 3—5-jugis; foliolis 6—8-jugis, rhomboideo-ovatis, ad basi inequalibus, brevissime pedicellatis, inequilateralis, obtusisve submucronatis, pedunculis folium longioribus, capitulis globosis, leguminibus umbellatis, falcatis, rostratis, compressis 8—12-spermis, seminibus ellipsoideis.

Buchanan County. June.

Subdecumbent. It has several stems about a foot long from the root. Stems and peduncles glandular pubescent. Leaves, including the petioles, about an inch and a half long; peduncles 3—4 inches long; legumes $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 inches long; leaflets very inequilateral, hairy on the margins, 2—3 lines long, $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 lines wide.

ROSACEÆ.

Cratægus Texana, s. nov.—Arbor 20—25-pedalis; inermis; foliis lato-ovatis ad basi cuneatis, inequaliter dentatis; dentibus acutis; subtus junioribusque et petiolis pubescentibus; peduncles, pedicelisque calycis dense lanoso-tomentosis; petalis obovatis, calyce longioribus; calycis laciniæ lanceolatae, acuminatae; fructu coccinei, ellipsoidea calyce coronati.

Common along the Brazos and Colorado Rivers.

Bark of trunk and branches dark gray, furrowed and rough, resembling that of the dogwood, (*Cornus florida*.) Leaves large, incisely and doubly toothed, nearly as broad as long; petioles not margined, about an inch in length; old leaves arachnoid, tomentose beneath, smooth above; fruit large, red and edible; ripe last of October; trunk 6—10 inches in diameter.

ONAGRACEÆ.

Gaura triangulata, s. nov.—Suffruticosus, ramosissimus, ramulisque foliis parce canescenti-pilosis, floribus parvis, foliis sessilibus, lineari-lanceolatis, acutis, rare dentatis, ramis floriferis nudis, parum elongatis; bracteis minutis, subulatis; fructibus glabris valde triangularibus, basi obtusis, subsessilibus apice breviter subacutis.

Prairies northern Texas. May.

Plant a foot high. Leaves $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 inch long, 2—3 lines wide, crowded; fruit 5 lines long and 3 lines wide, angles acute.

Oenothera (Salpigia) Lampasana, s. nov.—Caule subprostata, glanduloso-pilosa; foliis numerosis, ovato-lanceolatis, integris subsessilibus, acutis, glanduloso-pubescentibus, calycis tubo longissimo; petalis lato-obovatis, eroso-crenulatis, stamina longioribus; stigmati lato-discoideo, capsulis cylindræis, sessilibus, valde pilosis.

Prairies, Lampasas County.

[Dec.]

Stems 1—2 feet long, with many branches; leaves of the branches $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, terminating rather abruptly at both ends; flowers nearly 2 inches long, and the diameter of the expanded petals $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

Oenothera (*Onagra*) *Leona*, s. nov.—Parum pulverulenta-pilosa; foliis ovato-lanceolatis; longe acuminatis, sessilibus, parce dentatis, dentibus minutis, floribus magnis, plurimis; spicis striatis, elongatis; bracteis lanceolatis, acuminatis; calyce tubo lineari-elongata, petalis ovato-lanceolatis, acutis, capsulis elongatis, subquadrangulatis, hirsutis, arcuatis.

Near Leon River. June.

Stems simple, $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 feet high; capsules sessile, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long; upper leaves somewhat clasping, those near the root attenuate almost to a petiole; stems and leaves subpilose, with short white, appressed hairs; leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; flowers nearly 2 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad.

LOASACEÆ.

Mentzelia (*Eumentzelia*) *petiolata*, s. nov.—Caule decumbente, ramosissimo, foliis ovatis, parce grandi-dentatis, acutis, ad basi subcuneatis, longe petiolatis; segmentis calycis subulatis, corolla parum longior, petalis subovatis, acutis; capsulis breviter clavatis, canescenti-hirsutissimis.

Llano County. June.

Stems 2— $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet long; petioles 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; capsules $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in length. Whole plant rough-pubescent, with the adherent stems and leaves peculiar to the genus.

SAXIFRAGACEÆ.

Saxifraga (*Micranthis*) *Texana*, s. nov.—Foliis omnibus radicalibus, glanduloso-pubescentibus, obovatis, integris, breviter lato-petiolatis; caule simplice, parce pubescenti; bracteis linearis, vel subspathulatis; floribus paniculato-cymosis, sepalis ovatis, subacutis, petalis spathulato-obovatis; calyce parum longioribus.

Prairies Northeastern Texas. March.

4—6 inches high. Leaves nearly sessile, and, including petiole, $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 inch long, obtuse and about an inch wide.

UMBELLIFERÆ.

Cymopteribus (*Eucymopteris*) *macrorhizus*, s. nov.—Glaucus; radix napiformis, caulis erectis; foliis pinnati-decompositis, divisionibus confluentibus; foliorum segmentis plurimis, ovatis, seu subovatis, obtusis, vel subacutis, involucrellis 5—7-partitis, lobis lanceolatisve ovatis, membranaceis, laciniatis.

Prairies north of Austin. Last of March.

6—8 inches high; root 1—2 inches in diameter; caudex 1—2 in. high; leaves long petioled, oblong ovate in outline, the somewhat winged petiole expanding into leaflets, which are 8—10 lobed; petioles of the outer leaves widening near the base, and clasping the stem; leaves 2—3 inches long; petioles 1—2 inches in length; fruit 3 lines long; wings wide and thin.

Eurytenia *macrophylla*, s. nov.—Tota glabra; umbellis magnis, 10—14 longe radiatis; involucrum e foliolis parvis 3-sectis; segmentis longe linearis involucrellum e foliolis numerosis, 3-fidis, laciniis, linearis, acutis, petalis albis, lato obovatis, emarginatis; foliis caulinis superiores pinnati sectis, segmentis elongato-linearis; inferiores pinnatis, 2—3-jugis; foliolis ovatis inequaliter magna-dentatis, seu lanceolatis, dentibus mucronatis; foliis radicalibus petiolatis, 3—5 lobis segmentis ovatis.

Washington County. Dr. Linsecom.

Lower cauline leaves 3—4 inches in length; leaflets sessile or clasping, about an inch and a half in length and an inch wide; petioles $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 inches long; rays of the umbel 2—3 inches.

1861.]

COMPOSITÆ.

Eupatorium Sabeanum, n. s.—Suffruticosa, paullum pubescenti; ramis teretibus, erectis, plurimis; foliis oppositis, petiolatis, ovatis, acuminatis, ad basi subcuneatis; involucri squamis imbricatis, oblongo linearis, apice obtusis, vel submucronatis; achenia oblongæ et quinquecostata, glabra; costis albo-sericeis.

San Saba County. May.

This species belongs to the section *Cylindrocephala* of De Candolle. Its leaves are $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 inches long; petioles 4—6 lines in length, 2—4 stipules in the axils; stipules petiolate ovate lanceolate; leaves long acuminate, with margins entire; rarely some few leaves have distant coarse teeth.

Bulbostylis (Brickellia) deltoidea, s. nov.—Fruticosa, ramoso; ramis teretibus, junioribus pubescentibus; foliis utrinque glabris, oppositis, crenato-dentatis, obtusis deltoideo-ovatis, petiolatis, trinervis; petiolis glanduloso-pubescentibus; floribus corymbosis axillaribus aut terminalibus; involucri squamis lineari-oblongis, laxè imbricatis: achenia tereti striato subpiloso.

Northern Texas. May.

A branching shrub, 3—4 feet high; flowers few, small and mostly terminal; petioles $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 inch long; leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 inches long and $1\frac{1}{2}$ wide.

Kuhnia macrantha, s. nov.—Herbacea; caule 8—12 pollicaris, ramoso; foliis sessilibus ovato-lanceolatis, puberulo-pubescentibus; margine integris, vel interrupti-dentatis; floribus magnis, purpureis subcorymbosis.

Northern Texas. May.

Scales of the involucre loosely imbricated, linear-oblong, the longest nearly equal in length to the flowers of the disk; leaves about an inch long; flowering stems 1—2 inches below the flowers, destitute of leaves, but furnished with linear bracts about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in length.

Erigeron Brazoense, s. nov.—Herbaceum, ramosum, pilosum; foliis numerosis, lato-spathulatis, submucronatis, caulinis sessilibus vel breve petiolatis, radicalibus petiolatis; ligulis albis, linearibus, acutis, confertissimis, subuniseriatis, involucri duplo excedentibus; involucri squamis, linearibus, acutis, discum æquantibus.

On the waters of the Upper Brazos. May.

Plant 8—10 inches high; leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 inches long, and the largest about $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch wide; radical leaves mostly petioled; petioles $\frac{1}{2}$ — $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; whole plant sparingly coated with white hairs, not appressed; branches numerous and erect; coated thickly with leaves to the summit.

Erigeron (Eurigera) nudiflorum, s. n.—Hirsutum pumilum, ramosum; foliis lineari-oblongis, integris, acutis, confertissimis; ramis apice longe nudis, monocephalis; ligulis albis, plurimis, subuniseriatis, involucri duplo excedentibus, acheniis oblongis, glabris, vel parum pilosis; pappo radii et disci conformi, duplici; exteriore breve setacea.

Northern Texas. May.

Very much branched from the root. Stems erect, 4—6 inches high; leaves numerous near the root and upwards on the stems about 3 inches; the upper stems, two inches below the flowers, naked; whole plant strigose hirsute, the white hairs not appressed; flowers about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch in diameter; leaves $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 inch long and a little more than a line wide.

Machæranthera (Dieteria) grandiflora, s. nov.—Glabra, vel subpubescens; caule ramosissimo; foliis numerosis, superne lineari-lanceolatis, subamplexi-caulis, acutis; inferne pinnato sectis, segmentis plurimis, acutis; involucri squamis imbricatis 3—4 serialis, lineari-oblongis, abrupte acutis, disco brevioribus; pappo rufo setaceo; acheniis obovatis, sericeis striatis, receptaculum convexum, alveolatum, alveolæ margine laceræ.

West of Fort Mason. June.

[Dec.

12—18 inches high; leaves alternate $\frac{3}{4}$ —1 inch long; whole plant rigid; flowers $\frac{3}{4}$ of an inch in diameter.

Aplopappus linearifolius, s. nov.—Tota glabra; caule diffuse ramosissimo, striato; foliis lineari-elongatis, sessilibusque acutis; involucris squamis, 3-serialis, lanceolatis acutis; pappo albo, setaceo, receptaculum, planum alveolatum; achenia cylindrica, striata, parum sericea.

Llano County. June.

Stems procumbent, and branches extending 1—2 feet; leaves about a line in width and an inch long, alternate and numerous; flowers few, $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch in diameter; receptacle deeply alveolate, and margins of the cells chaffy.

Parthenium lobatum, s. nov.—Annua, caule herbaceo-ramoso, glanduloso; foliis sinuato-pinnatifidis, lobis obtusis et submucronatis foliis superne sessilibus; inferne petiolatis, utrinque pubescentibus, involucris squamis obtusissimis, margine valde, et minute lacineatis, acheniis sericeis, obovatis, pappo paleaceo breve aristato.

Western Texas. June.

About a foot high; flowers numerous, glomerated at the ends of the branches.

Aphanostephus pilosus, s. nov.—Humile, ramosissime, utrinque pilosa; foliis linearis, basi attenuatis, acutis; involucris squamis, lanceolatis, subulatis, margine membranaceis, ligulis albis, linearibus involucris duplo longioribus; acheniis teretibus, subarcuatis, striatis, pappo parvo duplo longioribus.

Prairies north of Fort Belknap. May.

3—6 inches high; leaves and flowers numerous, the flowering stems not naked or elongated, the whole plant covered with white hairs which are dilated at the base, and not appressed.

Sericocarpus (Galatella) Woodhousii, s. n.—Glabra, seu parum pubescens; foliis oblongo-linearis, mucronatis, subfasciculatis; receptaculum angustum, alveolatum; alveolorum marginibus lacineato-dentatis; corollæ disci, campanulato-tubulosæ, limbo profunde quinque-dentato; achenia dense strigoso-sericea, involucris squamis imbricatis, lineari-oblongis, disco brevioribus; floribus subcorymbosis numerosis.

New Mexico. Dr. Woodhouse.

Leaves somewhat fasciculated, varying in size from $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch to 2 inches long and 1—3 lines in width, not rigid; stem about 2 feet high, with a few branches near the summit. Flowers in August.

Lepachys serratus, s. nov.—Valde pubescens; foliis interrupte pinnatisectis; segmentis ovatis aut lanceolatis, profunde serratis; superne sessilibus; inferne petiolatis et lyrato-sectis; involucris squamis 1-serialis longe linearis, hirsutis; discus elongatus, cylindricus, involucri vel ligulæ longior; floribus raris, longe pedunculatis.

Near Camp Colorado. June.

Several erect root-stems, 2—3 feet high, with few branches; leaves 2—4 inches long, the three terminal segments large and ovate, with large serratures; radical petioles margined with a few small mucronate lobes. Whole plant hirsutely pubescent.

MARGACOLA. Gen. nov.

Capitulum multiflorum homogamum; ligulis nullis; flosculis hermaphroditis tubulosis, 5-dentatis luteis; involucrum campanulatum; squamis subæqualibus, 2—3 serialis, linearis, abrupte acutis disco brevioribus; receptaculum conicum, nudum, parvum; styli rami breve, apice pubescenti; antheræ inclusæ; achenia conformia; lineari-oblonga, subquadrangulata, glabra vel parum pilosa pappo minute setuloso, coronata; 4—6 setulis minutissimis.

Margacola parvula.—Annua, herbacea, glabra, humile 4—6 policar. valde
1861.]

ramoso foliis alternis, integris amplexicaulis ovatis, obtusis; floribus parvis, capitibus luteis.

Southern Texas. May.

Diffusely branching from the root; flowers on branches little elongated, on which are a few small lanceolate or ovate bracts.

Grows in a marly soil, hence the name from the Latin.

LINSECOMIA. Gen. nov. HELIANTHIDÆ.

Capitulum multiflorum heterogamum; floris radii ligulatis neutris, 1-serialis disci tubulosis hermaphroditis 5-dentatis; involucri squamis 3—4 serialis, imbricatis adpressis; exteriores ovalibus subacutis, interiores lanceolatis, acutis; receptaculum convexum subalveolatum; paleis semiamplectentibus, oblongis, apice ciliatis acutis; acheniis glabris, obovatis, compressis, subquadrangulatis, biaristatis; aristis subpaleaceis, caducis.

Linsecomia glauca.—Glabra, glauca; foliis caulinis oppositis; lanceolatis, longe acuminatis, integris, sessilibus; radicalibus, sessilibus, aut breviter petiolatis; caulis erectis, 10—12 policar. parum ramosis teretis.

Near the ruins of the old Spanish Fort San Saba. Flowers last of June.

Leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ —3 inches long; chaff of the disk nearly as long as the tube of the corolla, which, with the achenia, is nearly encircled by a single palea; anthers small, ovate and erect; rays slightly 2-cleft; flowers yellow.

In honor of Dr. Gideon Linsecom, a Texan botanist, to whom the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia is indebted for a fine collection of Texas plants.

Halea repanda, s. nov.—Annua; scabroso pubescenti; foliis radicalibus breviter petiolatis, ovatis repando-denticulatis, superioribus longe petiolatis ovatisve trilobatis petiolis subulatis, alis 2—3-dentatis; tubo corollæ glabro; involucri squamis lato-ovatis, acutis margine albo-pubescentibus, receptaculum conicum; palæ lanceolatæ acutæ pappus paleaceus; paleis ovatis subobtusis.

Near Corpus Christi. May.

Plant 1—2 feet high; flowers $1\frac{1}{2}$ —2 inches in diameter; achenia subquadrangular, crowned with a short scaly pappus; scales oval, distinct and obtuse; petioles 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long, and leaves of nearly the same length; rays about twice the length of the involucre; flowers yellow.

Zexmenia (Lasianthea) hispida, s. nov.—Strigoso-hispida; foliis ovatis, dentatis, petiolatis, stipulis ovatis vel lanceolatis, pedunculis axillaribus, solitariis vel ternis, nudis seu foliis summis capitulo longioribus; involucri squamis biserialis, subæquantibus, ovatis canescenti pilosis, acutis, ligulis aureis brevissimis, acheniis oblongo-obovatis, rugosis; aristis divaricatis elongatis.

Northern Texas. May.

Plant with slender, decumbent stems, few leaves and small flowers, almost concealed by leaves at the extremity of the branches; rays scarcely longer than the involucre; leaves all with petioles 4—8 lines long; whole plant sparingly coated with white appressed hairs; palea of the disk prominent, linear, acute and equal in length to the achenia; leaves 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long and $\frac{1}{2}$ —1 inch wide, sharply serrate and subacute; flowers 3—4 lines in diameter; achenia 3 lines long.

Verbesina Texana, s. nov.—Herbacea, ramoso; ramis alis foliaceis auctis; foliis alternis, ovatis, subcrenatis; petiolatis, petiolis lato-alatis, pedunculis terminalibus, multifloris, nudis, vel parum alatis; involucri squamis linearis, obtusis, acheniis radii, discique biaristatis.

Northern Texas. May.

Stems 2—3 feet high, erect and with few branches; whole plant glandular
[Dec.]

pubescent; leaves obtuse or subacute, the margins entire or unequally crenate; leaves 3—5 inches long; petioles 1 inch long and broadly winged.

Actinella lanuginosa, s. nov.—Planta densissima villosa, caule simplo aphylo; foliis radicalibus numerosis, obovatis, seu lato-spathulatis, obtusis vel subacutis, basi cuneatis, sessilibus, aut breviter petiolatis, rariissime 3-lobatis, involucri squamis lanceolatis, acutis, biserialis, pappi squamellis ovatis, longe aristulatis.

Prairies, Burnet County. April. Common.

4—6 inches high. Leaves about an inch in length and 4—8 lines broad; stem one-flowered.

Heterotheca latifolia, s. nov.—Scabro-villoso; caule erecto, ramoso; foliis caulinis oblongo-cordatis, amplexicaulisve sessilibus, mucronatis, margine integris seu parce et grande dentatis; foliis radicalibus breviter petiolatis, ovatis; involucri squamis scariosis, linearibus, acutis.

Llano County. June.

1½—2 feet high; branches erect, and leaves numerous, mostly clasping and entire; flowering branches little elongated and leafy, or nearly naked; expanded flowers an inch in diameter; rays many and bright yellow, twice the length of the involucre; leaves 2—4 inches long and 1—2 wide, terminating abruptly.

Gaillardia lobata, s. nov.—Caule ramoso, glanduloso-pubescente, foliis lyrato-5—7-lobatis, segmentis ovatis vel lanceolatis, obtusis, vel acutis; foliis caulinis sessilibus, aut breviter petiolatis; radicalibus petiolatis; involucri squamis discum superantibus, utrinque scabroso-pilosis, lanceolatis acuminatis; corollæ hermaphroditæ dentibus magnis 3-nervis, subacutis, fimbriis receptaculi crebris, acicularibus basi dilatatis; pappo radii conformi.

Southern Texas. May.

Stems 8—12 inches high, branching from the root; rays numerous and crowded, flowers 1½ inches in diameter, dark red; corolla of the disk with broad fringed subulate teeth; subulate fimbriæ longer than the achenia; leaves 1—2 inches long, the lobe at the extremity twice the length of the lateral segments; floral stems naked above, petioles of radical leaves about ½ an inch long.

Gaillardia scabrosa, s. nov.—Ramisque foliis valde scabroso-pubescentibus; foliis longe lanceolatis, sessilibus, aut breviter petiolatis, acuminatis integris; involucri squamis discum excedentibus, lineari-lanceolatis, subulatis margine ciliatis, corollæ hermaphroditæ, dentibus lanceolatis, acutis; fimbriis receptaculi plurimis acicularibus, basi dilatatis, pappo radii conformi.

Western Texas. June.

Stems 12—18 inches long, and leafy to the summit terminated by flowers; leaves 1—1½ inches long, and 3—6 lines wide; corolla of the disk with glandular pubescent teeth; rays deeply 3-cleft, yellow with purple veins.

PHILEOZERA. Gen. nov.

Capitulum multiflorum radiatum, heterogamum, involucri squamis biserialis, imbricatis; squamis ovatis, acutis disco brevioribus; receptaculum parvum, nudum conicum; styli rami breve pubescente; pappo duplo, ima setacea, supra paleacea; paliis 5 ovatis, aristatis; acheniis sericeis, obovatis; ligulis uniserialis.

Phileozero multiflora.—Annua, herbacea, ramosissima; foliis linearibus, 3—6 laciniatis; segmentis lineari-elongatis; floribus plurimis, parvis, luteis capitatis.

Prairies north of Fort Belknap. May.

Plant 4—6 inches high, with numerous erect flowering branches, which are
1861.]

destitute of leaves near the flowers; leaves about half a line wide, elongated, and 3—6-parted, with opposite or alternate segments; whole plant sparingly pubescent; flowers 3—4 lines in diameter; the lower pappus of many white hairs is at the base of, and about equal in length to the achenia; palea nearly as long as the achenia which they crown. The flowers have a resemblance to those of *Riddellia*. Name from the Greek, signifying its love of arid places.

Heleneum (*Tetrodus*) *Texanum*, s. nov.—Annua, glabra; caulibus erectis, 3—4 pedali, ramosissimis; ramis superioribus, alatis; foliis caulinis lanceolatis, integris, vel remote denticulatis, decurrentibus, capitulis parvis obovato-globosis, ligulis cuneatis trilobis parvis, disco, multum brevioribus, pappus paleaceus; paleis ovatis aristatis; involucri squamis linearis, acuminatis.

North of Fort Mason. June.

Radical leaves wanting in our specimens. Heads brownish yellow, 4 lines in diameter; rays yellow, scarcely 4 lines in length, 3-cleft, teeth acute; involucri longer than the rays; flowers many, and terminated in branches which are leafy to the summit; achenia villous.

Cirsium Texanum, s. nov.—Caule erecto, ramoso, 3—4 pedalis; foliis ovatis, integris; superiores amplexicaulis; radicalibus sessilibus vel breviter petiolatis; subtus dense canescenti-tomentosis, superne glabris, margine repando-dentatis, spinosis; involucri subglobosi squamis imbricatis, intimis lineari-lanceolatis, subulatis; exterioribus ovatis, lanceolatisque cuspidatis; flosculis purpureis.

Near Brady's Creek, north of Fort Mason. June.

Stems divaricately branched; flowers axillary or terminal; leaves none, or few, in the elongated flowering branches; stems tomentose, upper leaves 1—2 inches long; radical leaves 3—4 inches.

CAMPANULACEÆ.

Specularia (*Campanula*) *Linsecomia*, s. n.—Glabra; caule decumbente, parce ramoso; foliis sessilibus, lanceolatis apice attenuatis, acutis, bracteis longe linearibus; floribus axillaribus 2—5-glomeratis; calycis tubus elongata 3—5-lobis; segmentis linearis, acutis.

On Brady's Creek, north of Fort Mason. June.

Leaves alternate, 4—6 lines distant, in every axil of which flowers and bracts abound; capsules 6—8 lines long, 3-valved dehiscent on the sides; seeds smooth, elliptical. Whole plant smooth, excepting the margins of some of the leaves, which are minutely ciliate with white hairs, scarcely perceptible without the aid of a glass. Our specimens are in fruit only.

Campanula Coloradoense, s. nov.—Glabriusculis; caule erecto, simplo, multifloro; foliis caulinis sessilibus, lanceolatis, margine integris aut interrupte dentatis, minute ciliatis; radicalibus petiolatis, subobtusis; floribus axillaribus vel terminalibus; simplici seu duplici; bracteis linearibus, acutis; tubo calycis elongato linearis acutis; corolla profunde 5-fida subæquantibus; capsula cylindræa, 3-valvis, lateraliter sitis dehiscens; semina ellipsoidea.

On the Upper Colorado of Texas. June.

Plant 1—2 feet high; leaves few and alternate; lower stem and leaves have a few white, erect hairs; style exserted; stigmas 4—5; leaves 1—1½ inches long and about 4 lines wide.

ERICACEÆ.

Arbutus Texana, s. nov.—Arborea 20—25 pedali, glaberrima; foliis ovatis, subacutis, parce serratis; floribus capitatis, subracemosis calycibus albis,

[Dec.

corolla duplo brevioribus, pubescentibusque et pedicellis; calycis laciniis ovatis acutis; corollis oblongo-ovatis glabris; filamentis inclusis ad basim lanuginosis corolla triplo brevioribus; stylus longis cylindricus, bacca rotunda, rubra.

Hills, Hays County. Flowers in March.

Fruit ripe in November, of a deep scarlet or red color; trunk and branches very smooth, brownish-red, the outer bark peeling off like *Platanus*. Wood very brittle; trunk 8—12 inches in diameter; leaves evergreen, $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; petioles 1 inch long.

Comarostaphylus (*Arctostaphylus*) *glauca*, s. nov.—Subarborea, ramis teretibus, junioribus subpubescentibus; foliis oblongo-ovatis, obtusis, acute, et minute serratis, petiolatis; subtus candido-pulverulentis, supra glaucis et glabris; floribus capitatis, racemosis, crebrique bracteatis, brevissime pedicellatis; calycibus que bracteis pubescentibus; bracteis lato-ovatis, obtusis vel subacutis; corollis albis, ovatis, calyce parum excedentibus; calycis laciniis ovatis, acutis; fructus?

Western Texas.

Small trees, 15—20 feet high and 3—4 inches in diameter; leaves 2—4 inches long and $1\frac{1}{4}$ —2 inches broad, obtuse at both ends; petioles 1— $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long.

SAPOTACEA.

Bumelia arborea, s. nov.—Inermis; foliis obovatis, obtusis, ad basim cuneatis, breviter petiolatis; supra glabris, subtus glabris, vel parce pilosis, pedicellis axillaribus, numerosis, hirsutis, petiolum æquantibus; floribus minutis; calycis hirsutissimis sepalis, ovato, acutis, corolla parum brevioribus; corollæ 5-fidæ; drupa nigra, ellipsoidea.

Southern Texas.

Tree 40—50 feet high and 1—2 feet in diameter; leaves round, obtuse at the apex, 1—2 inches long and nearly an inch in breadth at the widest part; petioles 4—6 lines in length; leaves deep green on both sides, smooth and shining above, beneath a few white hairs on the mid rib and veins; fruit $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch long, not healthy, and rarely tasted by any one the second time. It is called "Gum-elastic." Its wood is hard, close-grained, takes a fine polish, and is sometimes used for small articles of furniture. Flowers in May; fruit ripe in October.

SCROPHULARIACEÆ.

Penstemon paniciflorus, s. n.—Glanduloso-pubescent; foliis oppositis sessilibus, lineari-lanceolatis, margine integris, vel minute dentatis; floribus laxè paniculatis; pedunculis inequalibus, erecto-patentibus; calycis segmentis, lineari-subulatis, hirsutissimis; corollæ tubo elongato, superne constricto; filamento sterili glabro, apice dilatato; antheris glabris.

Past oak woods south of Fort Belknap. May.

Stems, several from the same root, about a foot high, sparingly branched near the summit; 3—6 pairs of leaves on a stem, which are about an inch and a half long and 2—4 lines wide; corolla tube 6—10 lines long, and mouth constricted to scarce a line in width.

Penstemon amplexicaule, s. n.—Glaucus, erectus; foliis caulinis, lato-ovatis, vel cordatis, integris, acutis, late amplexicaulibus; radicalibus, oblongo-ovatis, longe petiolatis; panicula elongata brevè interrupte; cymis breviter pedunculatis, congestis; calycis segmentis ovatis, vel lanceolatis, acutis, margine submembranaceis; corollæ tubo parvo, superne parum dilatato; filamento sterili glabro; antheris piloso-lanatis.

About 60 miles N. E. of Camp Colorado. June.

Stems mostly simple, 2—3 feet high; flower white, tinged with purple, 3—4 on each side, opposite, on pedicels 2—4 lines long. Cymes on the panicle 6—12 lines distant; tube of corolla about 6 lines long, and mouth 2—3 lines wide.

ACANTHACEA.

Drejera parviflora, s. n.—Glabriusculus; ramis junioribus et calycibus glanduloso-pubescentibus; foliis oppositis, lanceolatis breviter petiolatis basi obtusis ad apice attenuatis; spicis terminalibus, nudis; calyce profunde 5-fido; segmentis longe subulatis, corollæ tubo angusto calyce duplo longiore; floribus oppositis sessilibus breve interrupte spicatis.

Western Texas. June.

Shrub 3—4 feet high, with slender branches; petioles about a line long; flowers 6—8 lines long; bracts lanceolate, shorter than the calyx.

BORAGINACEÆ.

Lithospermum prostratum, s. n.—Prostrata vel parce ascendenti; caule longe ramoso; ramis paucis, scabroso-hirsutis; foliis obovatis, basi attenuatis, breviter petiolatis utrinque hirsutis et albo-punctatis; floribus axillaribus, solitaris vel duplicibus, breve pedicellatis; corolla calyce piloso longiore; nuculis albis lævissimis.

Falls of Fall River in Llano County.

Stems slender, 12—18 inches long. Whole plant sparingly coated with erect white hairs; leaves 1—3 inches long and 4—12 lines wide.

Echinosperrum pilosum, s. n.—Caule erecto, incane-piloso, ramoso; foliis alternatis oblongo-spathulatis, obtusis, sessilibus; floribus solitariis, axillaribus, breviter pedicellatis, corolla tubo calyce brevior; nuculis rugosis; glochidiatis aculeis uniserialibus.

Hills Northern Texas. June.

Stems numerous from the root, leafy to the summit and 6—10 inches high; whole plant coated with suberect white hairs; leaves about an inch long and 3—4 lines wide.

Echinosperrum scabrosum, s. n.—Tota planta scabroso-piloso; caule erecto, ramoso, floribus numerosis axillaribus breviter pedicellatis; foliis sessilibus breve lanceolatis superne linearibus; lobis calycinis linearibus acutis, corolla longioribus; nuculis ovatis, aculeis glochidiatis uniserialibus.

On the Upper Colorado of Texas. June.

Stems numerous from the base, 4—6 inches high, thickly clothed with white erect hairs; leaves alternate or opposite; radical leaves 8—12 lines long; stem leaves 4—6 lines in length and 1—4 lines wide; stems leafy to the summit and full of fruit, leaves and flowers from near the base to the top.

Eritrichium (Rutydocaryum) hispidum, s. n.—Caule ramosissimo dense canescenti-piloso; foliis linearibus, sessilibus, acutis; floribus axillaribus et terminalibus breviter pedicellatis; corolla calycem hispidissimum parum superante; nuculis ovatis acutiusculis rugosis vel glabriusculis.

On the Upper Colorado of Texas. June.

Plant 3—6 inches high, with many erect branches, which are densely covered from near the base to the top with leaves, fruit and flowers; leaves 4—8 lines long and 1—2 lines wide.

HYDROPHYLLACEÆ.

Nemophilla hirsuta, s. n.—Canescenti-hirsuta, caule decumbente, foliis caulibus sessilibus, alternis, radicalibus breve petiolatis, subpalmatis, profunde 3—5 lobatis, segmentis ovatisve oblongis acutis, pedunculis axillari-

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busque terminalibus, folio longioribus, appendicibus calycinis lanceolatis, acutis, lobo duplo brevioribus.

Western Texas. May.

Stems 4—8 inches long; leaves about an inch in length and nearly of the same width; petioles of the radical leaves 2—4 lines long; peduncles about an inch long; flowers large, pale blue.

Nemophilla pilosa, s. n.—Canescenti-pilosiusculis, foliis alternatis, caulibus sessilibus, radicalibus breviter petiolatis et lyrato-pinnati-partitis, segmentis 5—15 ovatis vel lanceolatis, 2—5 acute-dentatis, racemis terminalibus laxifloris, calycinis sinibus appendicibus lanceolatis lobo triplo brevioribus, corolla profunde 5-fida rotata, calyce ciliata duplo longiore.

Austin. April.

Stems assurgent, 4—6 inches high, branching from the base; petioles of the radical leaves 4—12 lines long, and the leaves $1\frac{1}{2}$ — $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length; peduncles 6—14 lines long; flowers purple.

Phacelia (Cosmanthus) hispida, n. s.—Hispidula, foliis dentato-lobatis, sessilibus, segmentis lato-ovatis, obtusiusculis vel lanceolatisque acutis, racemis elongatis, terminalibus, lobis calycinis linearibus, corolla brevioribus, staminibus corollam subæquantibus.

Austin. April.

Stems ascending and branching, 6—8 inches high from the base; sinuses of the lobes extending scarcely half way to the midrib of the leaves; leaves 1 — $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches long; flowers blue. This plant resembles *Phacelia Purshii*, but is different in its non-fimbriate corolla, its leaves all being sessile, with smaller and more obtuse lobes; and the whole plant is much more hispidly pilose.

Description of a new QUADRUMANOUS MAMMAL, of the genus MIDAS.

BY J. H. SLACK, M. D.

Midas elegantulus.—M. capite, collo, cauda, pedibusque nigris; pilis dorso nigris, apicibus canis; abdomine rufescente; macula verticale aureo rufescente, labiis nasique apice albis.

Hab.—Amazon.

Head, throat, anterior limbs, tail and hands, deep, glossy black; hairs of back, sides, and posterior limbs black, throughout most of their length tipped with white, without regular annulations; belly, breast, and internal surface of limbs bright rust color, separated by a well defined line from the black of back and external surface of limbs. Upon the back of the head is a small patch of hairs, of similar coloration to those of the back; and upon the vertex a small triangular patch of golden yellow. The lips and tip of nose are white.

This species is nearest allied to the *M. mystax* Geoff., having, like that, the bright rust colored belly, and black body and tail, but can readily be distinguished by the ashy tips of the hairs of the back and posterior limbs, and the triangular golden spot upon the vertex; the hairs of this spot are golden throughout their entire length, in this respect resembling the *M. chrysomelos* Kuhl., and *M. pileatus* Geoff. and Deville, from both of which, however, it can readily be distinguished by the color of the belly. The typical specimen was procured by Lieut. Herndon, during his exploration of the Amazon river and its tributaries. Its precise locality unfortunately being unknown. The specimen is the skin of an adult male, and is the property of the Smithsonian Institution, by the Secretaries of which it was kindly loaned me for examination.

1861.]