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BOTANY.—*A new spiral-orchid from the southern states.*<sup>1</sup> EDGAR T. WHERRY, University of Pennsylvania.

While studying the soil-reaction relations of native plants in the south, I have repeatedly observed in boggy pinelands a spiral-orchid (ladies-tresses) not corresponding to any species included in Small's Flora.<sup>2</sup> It is closely related to the Slender Spiral-orchid [*Ibidium gracile* (Bigel House)], and search for morphological differences between them has not been particularly successful. They are, however, more or less distinct in flower color, sepal length, habitat, range, and blooming period, and show no evident intergradation. The southern plant is accordingly here described as a new species.

Lateral sepals little exceeding the bend in the green-centered lip; growing in moderately acid grassy fields, S. C. to Tex. and northward to N. S. and Man.; blooming in summer.....*Ibidium gracile*

Lateral sepals decidedly exceeding the bend in the yellow-centered lip; growing in strongly acid moist pine-lands, Fla. to Tex. and northward to central S. C.; blooming in spring.....*Ibidium floridanum*

***Ibidium floridanum*** Wherry, sp. nov.

FIG. 1.

*I. gracili* similis, sed floribus vernalibus et labii medio intense flavo.

Resembling *I. gracile*; roots several; principal leaves basal, appearing in autumn and withering the following summer, more or less petioled, the blades elliptic, 1 to 4 cm. long and 5 to 20 mm. wide; stem 15 to 40 cm. tall, bearing 4 to 7 remote scale-like leaves; raceme 3 to 10 cm. long, single ranked, often strongly spiralled; flowers usually opening in March or April (occasionally as early as mid-December or as late as mid-May); color creamy white with the middle of the lip deep yellow [in this respect resembling *I. plantagineum* (Raf.) House]; lateral sepals about 5 mm. long, often projecting rather markedly beyond the bend in the lip; callosities stubby, 1 mm. long.

<sup>1</sup> Contribution from the Botanical Laboratory of the University of Pennsylvania. Received November 26, 1930.

<sup>2</sup> Flora of the Southeastern United States. 319. 1903.

Type in U. S. National Herbarium, no. 1,466,427, collected by Edgar T. Wherry April 14, 1930, near Loretto, Duval County, Florida. Named from the fact that it is widespread and abundant in this state, specimens having been seen from the following counties: Broward, Duval, Flagler, Gadsden, Hillsborough, Jackson, Lake, Lee, Marion, Orange, Pinellas, St. Johns, and Walton.

Noteworthy specimens are as follows:

**FLORIDA:**

Tampa Bay, *Burrows*, 1834; the earliest known collection (New York Botanical Garden)

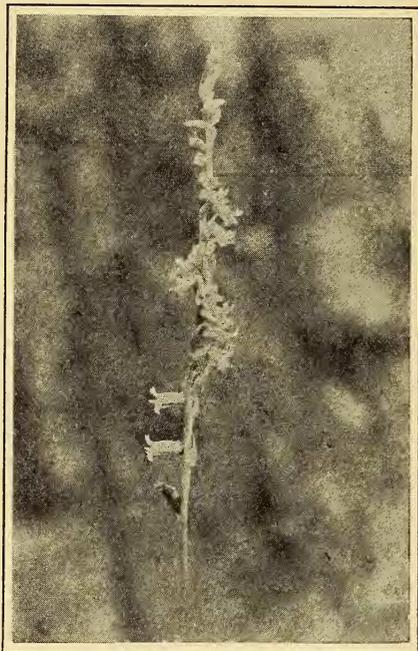


FIG. 1. *Ibidium floridanum*  
Type locality. Natural size.

Fort Myers, *Standley*, December 14, 1919; an unusually early blooming date (United States National Herbarium)

Fort Lauderdale to Miami, *Small & Carter*, February, 1911; the southernmost known station (N. Y. B. G.)

**GEORGIA:**

Milledgeville, *Boykin*, 1836 (N. Y. B. G.).

Wrightsboro, *Chapman* (N. Y. B. G.)

SOUTH CAROLINA: Anderson, *Davis*, April 9, 1919; the northernmost known station (U. S. N. H.)

ALABAMA: Mobile, *Mohr*, May, 1868 (U. S. N. H.)

MISSISSIPPI: Koshtaw, *Tracy*, May 20, 1898. (N. Y. B. G.)

LOUISIANA: Alexandria, *Hale*, April. (N. Y. B. G.)

TEXAS: Houston, *Hall*, April 1, 1872; the westernmost known station (N. Y. B. G.)

The southernmost occurrences of *I. gracile* represented among specimens seen are:

SOUTH CAROLINA: Aiken, *Ravenel*, September, 1869 (U. S. N. H.)

ALABAMA: Auburn, *Pollard & Maxon*, July 9-11, 1900 (U. S. N. H.)

ARKANSAS: Texarkana, *Heller*, August, 1898 (N. Y. B. G.)

The ranges of the two species thus barely overlap.

PALEONTOLOGY.—*Revision of the names of three fossils from the Castle Hayne and Trent marls in North Carolina.*<sup>1</sup> L. B. KELLUM, University of Michigan. (Communicated by C. WYTHE COOKE.)

In Professional Paper 143 of the United States Geological Survey, 1926, the writer described a number of new species of invertebrate fossils from the Castle Hayne and Trent marls of North Carolina. His attention has since been called to the preoccupation of two of the specific names used in that paper, and to an earlier description of a species which he described and named as new. The names incorrectly used in Professional Paper 143 are *Cassidulus berryi* Kellum, applied to an echinoid from the Castle Hayne marl, *Terebratula crassa* Kellum, for a brachiopod from the Trent marl, and *Macrocallista minuscula* Kellum, applied to a mollusk from the Trent marl. New specific names are therefore proposed for the first two of these fossils and an earlier name replaces the third.

***Cassidulus (Pygorhynchus) sabistonensis* Kellum, nom. nov.**

New name for *C. berryi* Kellum, 1926, described and figured in U. S. G. S. Prof. Paper 143: 15, pl. 1, f. 4-7. The specific name *berryi* was used by M. W. TWITCHELL in 1915 for a *Cassidulus* occurring in the Waccamaw marl at Neills Eddy Landing, Cape Fear River, N. C. This was published in U. S. G. S. Monograph 54 on *The Mesozoic and Cenozoic Echinodermata of the United States*. As the name is therefore preoccupied in this genus, I propose the specific name *sabistonensis* for the form collected two miles north of Jacksonville, Onslow County, N. C. on the farm of E. W. SABISTON.

***Terebratula posteriora* Kellum, nom. nov.**

New name for *T. crassa* Kellum 1926. The specific name *crassa* is preoccupied in this genus, having been used by D'ARCHIAC in 1846. The writer's attention was called to this fact by WILLIAM HEALEY DALL in a letter dated October 20, 1926. Dr. DALL says: "Now there is an earlier *Terebratula crassa* of D'Archiac 1846; see Soc. Geol. France mém. 2me ser. 2, p. 318, pl. 18, figs. 8a-d, 9—according to CARUS and ENGLEMANN."

As this new species from North Carolina has been found at only one locality and all specimens collected are broken along the anterior margin, the new name *posteriora* is indicative of the part of the shell usually preserved.

***Callista (Callista) nuesensis* (Harris)**

*Synonym: Macrocallista minuscula* Kellum 1926. This species was described and figured by G. D. HARRIS in 1919 in the Bulletin of American

<sup>1</sup> Received December 17, 1930.