

crimson clover (*T. incarnatum*), both of which are widely planted on road shoulders almost throughout Louisiana and which maintain themselves in such habitats. *T. resupinatum* is the more persistent of the two, and shows more tendency to spread, especially to ditches or along ditch banks. Both clovers are native to the Mediterranean region. If commercial seed imported from that area had been used for some of the road-shoulder plantings, it may have been the vehicle for the transport of the two species of *Ranunculus*. — Lloyd H. Shinnars.

WAREA AURICULATA INSTEAD OF W. AMPLEXIFOLIA OF SMALL (CRUCIFERAE). — In his *Manual of the Southeastern Flora* (pp. 573—574, 1933), Small uses the name *Warea amplexifolia* (Nuttall) Small for a plant with auricled-clasping upper leaves. The combination is nomenclaturally impossible, since it is identical with one already made by Nuttall himself. Small supposed that Nuttall had had a mixture, part of his material being *W. sessilifolia* Nash. In such case he ought to have written *W. amplexifolia* (Nuttall) Nuttall emed. Small. Payson (*Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard.* 9: 312—312, 1922) also believed that Nuttall had had a mixture, agreeing with Small except for the author-citation. Neither author checked Nuttall's type material, the belief that it was mixed resting only on two pieces of circumstantial evidence. The epithet *amplexifolia* is inappropriate for a plant with merely sessile or barely clasping upper leaves, although this is what was illustrated by Nuttall himself in transferring *Stanleya* ? *amplexifolia* to *Warea*. In his first publication, under *Stanleya*, he gave "East Florida" as the place of origin, but in the second this becomes "West Florida." Neither item can be accepted as proving that Nuttall had a mixture. In evaluating the epithet *amplexifolia* it has mistakenly been assumed that the question is which of two Florida plants it fits better. This is the wrong frame of reference. Nuttall was thinking in terms of a Florida plant and the only previously described *Stanleya*, *S. pinnatifida* (*S. pinnata*), which has petioled leaves, and the epithet *amplexifolia* is therefore to be taken as relative to a petioled-leaved condition. This is not so inappropriate for *Warea sessilifolia* with sessile to slightly clasping upper leaves; furthermore the lower leaves of this species may be distinctly clasping. The reference to "West Florida" in the second publication dealing with Nuttall's species may have been merely a slip of the pen on his part, or it may have been a deliberate correction or clarification of the very vague older usage of the terms "East Florida" (primarily northeastern as now delimited, but sometimes loosely applied to more than half of northern Florida) and "West Florida" (originally meaning only the Pensacola area, but at times extended to include the entire panhandle section). Florida had then been only recently added to the United States, and these terms were both subject to change. Hence

neither of the inferential arguments about a Nuttallian mixture can be accepted.

Much more important than supposition is the question of what Nuttall actually had. Dr. Walter M. Benner kindly checked material at the Philadelphia Academy for me. He reports that there is only one specimen named by Nuttall, and that it has sessile leaves. In other words, the only concrete evidence we have indicates that Nuttall did not have a mixture, and the only thing he did have was the plant shown in his illustration of *Warea amplexifolia*. This is identical with *W. sessilifolia* Nash, and the plant thought to be *W. amplexifolia* by Nash, Small, and Payson becomes

*W. auriculata* Shinnery, sp. nov. *W. amplexifoliae* affinis, sed foliis superioribus profunde auriculato-amplexicaulibus. HOLOTYPE: sandy soil, Lake Wilson Road, Loughman, Kissimee, Osceola Co., Florida, *Mary L. Singeltary*, 25 September 1937 (DUKE, no. 46189). PARATYPE: High hill near Lake Apopka (Orange Co. ?), Florida, *Ralph McWilliams*, 22 September 1935 (SMU; Schallert Herb. No. 19696). This is *Warea amplexifolia* in the sense of recent authors, not of Nuttall, for whose plant the following synonymy may be given.

*W. AMPLEXIFOLIA* (Nuttall) Nuttall, Journ. Phila. Acad. 7: 83, with pl. 10. 1834. *Stanleya ? amplexifolia* Nuttall, Amer. Journ. Sci. 5: 297. 1822. *Warea sessilifolia* Nash, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 23: 101. 1896. The inadmissible combination *W. amplexifolia* "(Nuttall) Small," Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 23: 409, 1896, belongs here on the basis of type, but was applied by Small to *W. auriculata*. The following specimen may be cited for the label data concerning lower leaves of *W. amplexifolia*. Open woodland, sandy soil, near Lake Bradford, Leon Co., Florida, *R. K. Godfrey* 53890, 22 September 1955 (DUKE, SMU). "Lower leaves on non-flowering plants clasping."

I am grateful to Dr. Benner for the information concerning Nuttall's specimen at Philadelphia, and to Dr. R. L. Wilbur for the loan of material from the Duke University Herbarium. — *Lloyd H. Shinnery*.

WISSADULA GRANDIFOLIA INSTEAD OF *W. MACRANTHA* (MALVACEAE): NOMENCLATORIAL CORRECTIONS. — In his "Entwurf einer Monographie der Gattungen *Wissadula* und *Pseudabutilon*" (Kungl. Svenska Vetenskapsak. Handl. Bd. 43 No. 4, 1908), Rob. E. Fries described *Wissadula macrantha* as a new species, comprising three varieties. One of the three, var. *grandifolia*, was based on a species named a year before. Because it represented only a localized race, Fries considered it undesirable to retain it as a species and subordinate the most widespread race as a variety. Under present rules of course the presumed phylogenetic status has no bearing on the nomenclature: the first name in the rank of species is the one that must be used for the whole ensemble. Though more than half a century has elapsed since the