A NEW COMBINATION IN THE GENUS EUTHAMIA

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Euthamia hirtipes (Fernald) Sieren comb. nov. was first named by M. L. Fernald (1946) from specimens collected in Sussex Co., Virginia. Fernald included the new species in the genus Solidago and proposed it to be the result of hybridization between S. graminifolia (L.) Salisb. var. nuttallii (Greene) Fernald and S. microcephala (Greene) Bush inasmuch as the specimens were morphologically intermediate between the two and the ranges of the proposed parents would allow it. Since then, several specimens have been collected from along the coasts of the Carolinas which bear a strong resemblance to the photo and description of the type in Fernald's paper. Because the name S. hirtipes has generally been overlooked, however, the more recent collections have usually been referred to either S. leptocephala T. & G. or S. tenuifolia Pursh, both of which are closely allied to S. hirtipes. S. leptocephala is a species of the lower Mississippi valley extending from western Tennessee and Kentucky west to Texas while S. tenuifolia [including S. microcephala (Greene) Bush] is a narrower-leaved species also found along the coast, but extending from Louisiana to Florida north to New England. The species group (Solidago section Euthamia) to which S. hirtipes belongs has often been considered to constitute a separate genus Euthamia (Nuttall, 1840; Greene, 1902; Shinners, 1951). That treatment is accepted by this author as the more natural one and for annotation purposes therefore the new combination becomes necessary.

Literature Cited

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- Shinners, L. H. 1951. The Texas species of <u>Euthamia</u> (Compositae). Field and Lab. 19: 137-138.