

Tribulus decolor Macfadyen, Fl. Jamaic. 186. 1837.

DISTR. Kansas, Arizona, Texas, New Mexico, Florida, Mexico, and common in tropical and sub-tropical America to Brazil.

7. PEGANUM L. Sp. Pl. 444. 1753.

PEGANUM MEXICANUM A. Gray, Pl. Wright. 1: 30. 1852. 2: 106. 1853.

DISTR. New Mexico and Mexico.

The Genus *Zenobia* Don.

In 1834 David Don published "A New Arrangement of the Ericaceae,"* in which he separated a number of species from the large Linnaean genus *Andromeda*, creating at the same time several new genera in which the detached species were included. Of these additions, *Cassandra* (now *Chamaedaphne*), *Cassiope* and *Leucothoe* have long been recognized as distinct; but *Zenobia*, although it was taken up by Bentham and Hooker,† has been considered by Gray and later botanists only a subgenus of *Andromeda*. I here propose to restore it to its original rank, thus preserving the arrangement of Don and of Hooker.

ZENOBIA Don.

Calyx free, 5-lobed; corolla campanulate with 5 rounded lobes; stamens 10, on short basally dilated filaments; anther-cells elongated, 2-awned; stigma simple; capsule depressed-globose, 5-angled, loculicidally 5-valved, many-seeded; seeds oval, with a spongy testa and fleshy albumen. Smooth or glaucous shrubs with somewhat coriaceous strongly reticulated leaves, and white flowers disposed in axillary fascicles.

ZENOBIA CASSINEFOLIA (Vent.).

Andromeda cassinefolia Vent. Hort. Cels. 1: 60. 1800.

Andromeda nitida Sims, Bot. Mag. pl. 970. 1803. Not Bartr.

Andromeda speciosa Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 256. 1803.

Fruticose, glabrous throughout; leaves coriaceous, oblong-ovate, acuminate, irregularly serrate, the earlier obtuse, the later acute, length 5 cm., width 2.5 to 3 cm.: flowers in naked umbelli-

* Edinb. N. Phil. Journ. 17: 158. 1834.

† Genera Plantarum, 2: 587. 1873.

form fascicles; corolla not deeply 5-lobed, 6 to 8 mm. long; calyx spreading, its lobes acutely triangular.

North Carolina to Florida.

ZENOBIA PULVERULENTA (Willd).

Andromeda pulverulenta Willd. Sp. Pl. 2: 610. 1799. Bartr. Trav. N. & S. Car. Georg. pl. 474. 1799, without synonymy or description.

Andromeda speciosa var. *pulverulenta* Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 256. 1803.

Fruticose, glabrous and prominently glaucous throughout; leaves subcoriaceous, elliptical, entire or obscurely serrulate, slightly cuspidate, acute when young, becoming obtuse; length 5.5 to 6 cm., width 2.5 to 3 cm.; calyx somewhat campanulate, its lobes closely appressed to the corolla, and with the peduncle glauco-pulverulent; corolla with lobes more acute than in *cassinefolia*.

Same range as the last, but less common.

This species was figured by Bartram,* who evidently considered it worthy of something more than varietal rank, although he did not describe it. Michaux placed it under his *Andromeda speciosa*, and his example was followed by Pursh,† who remarks in a note on *speciosa*: "I certainly must coincide with Michaux's idea of *A. pulverulenta* being only a variety, as I very frequently have seen intermediate varieties and even had the trace of both on one plant."

While it is true that *Z. pulverulenta* exhibits a variable degree of glaucosity, there are other characters which, on careful examination, serve to separate it from *cassinefolia*. The calyx in the one case is campanulate, in the other spreading, with smaller lobes, the leaves are elliptical, and not oblong-ovate; and the peduncles in *pulverulenta* are always prominently glauco-pulverulent, giving the plant a very distinctive appearance. It is also possible that the two species may hybridize, as they occur throughout the same range, and this would explain the various forms which Pursh claims to have seen on the same plant.

CHARLES LOUIS POLLARD.

* Trav. N. & S. Car. and Georg. 1. c.

† Fl. Am. Sept. 2: 294. 1814.