

lemon yellow lip. However, examination of other specimens, including one from the Cypress Hills of Alberta, Canada has convinced me that Fernald's forma *fulva* should be applied to all of the yellowish flowered members of *C. striata* complex.

CYPRIPEDIUM PARVIFLORUM Salisb. f. *albolabium* Magrath & Norman, form. nov.

A forma *parviflorum* labellum album differt.

TYPE: OKLAHOMA: ADAIR CO.: Tate Ranch, ca 5 mi SW of Chewey; oak-hickory woods, north-facing slope; gravelly soil; one clump with 2 single-flowered stems and 7 sterile stems; lip pure white with pinkish-purple veining; *Magrath & Norman 16847* (HOLOTYPE: OCLA!). This clump of white-flowered *C. parviflorum* has been observed to exist for over 10 years by Jim Norman who first brought it to Dr. Magrath's attention in 1983. The main colony consists of about 140 scattered plants and small clumps with typical bright yellow lips.

A second collection of what appears to be the same taxon was made in Benton County, Arkansas (*Timme 2434*, UARK). In a recent letter (8 September 1988), Dr. Edwin Smith from the University of Arkansas Herbarium noted that C. J. Sheviak at the New York State Museum had annotated this specimen in 1987 as "*C. × andrewsii* Fuller nm. *favillianum* (J. T. Curtin) Boivin—or possibly a white-lipped plant of a normally yellow-lipped species. The identity of the yellow-lipped plant, however, is uncertain." Smith stated that he was "satisfied that it is a white-lipped variant of *C. parviflorum*." as are we.

We would like to express our sincere appreciation to Dr. Edwin Smith (UARK), Marion Norman, Dr. John Packer (ALTA), and Drs. John and Connie Taylor (DUR) for their help in providing specimens and information.—*Lawrence K. Magrath, Discipline of Biology, University of Science and Arts of Oklahoma, Chickasha, OK 73018 and James L. Norman, 502 N. 14th Street, Muskogee, OK 74401.*

NOMENCLATORIAL CHANGES IN *PEDIOMELUM* (FABACEAE)—Isely (1986) has essentially followed Rydberg in his treatment on the genus *Psoralea* L. and placed the U.S. psoraleas in *Orbexilum* Raf., *Pedimelum* Rydb., and *Psoralidium* Rydb. Subsequent to this publication, Isely (1988) pointed out that what was known by the name *Psoralea psoraloides* (Walt.) Cory var. *eglandulosa* (Ell.) Freeman [= *Orbexilum pedunculatum* (Mill.) Rydb. var. *eglandulosa* (Ell.) Isely] must be called *O. peduncu-*

latum var. *pedunculatum*. Isely's 1986 work has made it necessary to make four new combinations for Texas psoraleas. Mahler (1987) made two of the four required new combinations. The following two new combinations are made in *Pediomelum*.

PEDIOMELUM DIGITATUM (T. & G.) Isely var. **parvifolia** (Shinners) Gandhi & L. E. Brown, comb. nov.

Psoralea digitata T. & G. var. *parvifolia* Shinners, Field & Lab. 19:19. 1951.

PEDIOMELUM LATESTIPULATUM (Shinners) Mahler var. **appressa** (Ockendon) Gandhi & L. E. Brown, comb. nov.

Psoralea latestipulata Shinners var. *appressa* Ockendon, Southw. Naturalist 10:100. 1965.

—Kancheepuram N. Gandhi, Dept. of Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A. and Larry E. Brown, Houston Community College, Houston, TX 77270-7849.

REFERENCES

- ISELY, D. 1986. Notes about *Psoralea* sensu auct., *Amorpha*, *Sesbania*, and *Chamaecrista* (Leguminosae) in the southeastern United States. *Sida* 11:429–440.
- _____ 1988. Two legume emendations. *Sida* 13:121–122.
- MAHLER, WM. F. 1987. New combinations and notes on the north central Texas flora. *Sida* 12:250–251.

STELLARIA PARVA PEDERSEN (CARYOPHYLLACEAE) IN NORTH AMERICA—*Stellaria parva* Pedersen was recently identified from Louisiana collections and reported as new to North America (Landry et al. 1988).

The purpose of this report is to record additional collections of *S. parva* in Louisiana and to present further information on its habit and habitat and on its distinctions from *S. media*.

In early April, 1988, Steve Zaunbrecher, an employee of the G & H Seed Company of Crowley, Louisiana brought to our attention an unusual lawn weed he had observed in two locations in Acadia Parish. The weed was a *Stellaria* species distinct from the common *S. media* (L.) Vill. Examination of specimens in the University of Southwestern Louisiana herbarium (LAF) indicated that this unique plant had been previously collected in Louisiana (*Callahan s.n.*, in 1966; *Allen 10481*, in 1981) but misidentified. The