

santhineae" Spach (Ann. Sci. Nat. Bot. ser. 2, 5: 354) under which Spach included only *Eremosporus* and *Drosanthe*. Without description and without indication of any intent to rename, Reichenbach in a later publication again mentions "*Eremocarpus* Spach" (Rep. Herb. Nomenclator 210. 1841). Thus it seems clear that Reichenbach was following Spach's work and merely changed *Eremosporus* Spach accidentally. The reasonable course to follow in this case is to consider "*Eremocarpus* Spach" as an unintentional change without any power to preoccupy. The International Rules of Botanical Nomenclature do not provide for such dubious cases. If anyone wishes to claim that this was an intentional renaming and, though illegitimate, capable of preoccupying the name, it is only necessary to enforce strictly the requirement for valid publication in Article 42: "(2) by the citation of a previously and effectively published description of the genus under another name"; this will automatically exclude "*Eremocarpus* Spach." In no case did Reichenbach give any page reference which is certainly an essential part of a citation. Reichenbach's vague mention on a succeeding page (*vide supra*) of Spach's monograph is not a citation.

There is an exactly parallel case which is apropos here. "*Eremocarpus* Bunge" appears in a bare list of genera (Lindley, Veg. Kingdom ed. 2: 778. 1847). The authors of Index Kewensis are probably quite right in interpreting this as *Eremodaucus* Bunge, from which it must have arisen by a *lapsus*.

Conclusion: *Eremocarpus* Bentham is not preoccupied.

Gray Herbarium, Harvard University,
Cambridge, Massachusetts,
April 5, 1938.

YNES MEXIA

Ynes Mexia, the daughter of General Enrique A. and Sarah R. (Wilmer) Mexia, was born May 24, 1870, in Georgetown, Washington, D. C. Her father, the son of José Antonio Mexia (a Mexican general under President Santa Anna) was at that time resident in Washington as a representative of the Mexican government. Her mother, Sarah R. Wilmer of Maryland, was of the family of Samuel Eccleston, Fifth Archbishop of Baltimore. A large part of her childhood was spent in Texas where the family owned an eleven league grant upon which the town of Mexia, Limestone County, is now located. Her early education was obtained mainly in private schools in Philadelphia and Ontario, Canada. Later, she attended St. Joseph's College, Emmetsburg, Maryland, and the University of California, Berkeley. She was married in Mexico to Agustin A. de Reygadas but later resumed the use of her maiden name. For considerable periods during the earlier part of her life she lived in Mexico but for the past thirty years has been a resident of San Francisco.

Mrs. Mexia's interest in botanical collecting began in 1922 when she joined an expedition led by Mr. E. L. Furlong, then Curator of Paleontology, University of California, Berkeley; on



Fig. 1. Ynes Mexia.

her field notes unusually detailed. Many of the regions she visited had been but little explored botanically and although studies upon her collections are not yet completed they have yielded a large number of species new to science. At present there have been described two new genera, *Mexianthus mexicanus* Robinson (Compositae) and *Spumula quadrifida* Mains (Pucciniaceae) and about 500 new species (mostly spermatophytes) of which more than 50 have been named in her honor. A brief résumé of her collecting expeditions with approximate numbers of specimens obtained is given at the end of this article.

Published accounts of Mrs. Mexia's expeditions and special reports upon her collections have appeared as follows: Ynes Mexia, *Botanical Trails in Old Mexico—the Lure of the Unknown* (MADROÑO 1: 227–238. 1929); *Three Thousand Miles up the Amazon* (Sierra Club Bulletin, 1933); *Camping near the Equator* (Sierra Club Bulletin, 1937); Edwin B. Bartram, *Mosses of Western Mexico Collected by Mrs. Ynes Mexia* (Jour. Wash. Acad. Sci. 18: 577–582. 1928); E. B. Copeland, *Brazilian Ferns Collected by Ynes Mexia* (Univ. Calif. Publ. Bot. 17: 23–50, pls. 1–8. 1932); Mrs. H. P. Bracelin, *Itinerary of Ynes Mexia in South America* (MADROÑO 3: 174–176. 1935).

this occasion, however, she made only a few permanent collections. Her first important collecting was done on a second expedition to Mexico in 1925 in company with Mrs. Roxana S. Ferris, of Dudley Herbarium, Stanford University. During the thirteen years following she made three additional expeditions to Mexico, one to Alaska, and two to South America, collecting a total of about 8800 numbers, approximating 145,000 specimens. She was collecting in the mountains of the State of Oaxaca, Mexico, in 1938 when she became ill and was obliged to return home. Her health did not improve and death followed on July 12, 1938.

Mrs. Mexia's collections were always carefully prepared and

In the San Francisco Bay region Mrs. Mexia was well known as a lecturer, having appeared before many scientific organizations. Her accounts of botanical explorations were vivid and entertaining, and because of her skill in photography, were unusually well illustrated with views of the general topography and plant associations of the regions visited.

Mrs. Mexia has been a member of the California Botanical Society since 1915. She was a member also of the Sierra Club, the Audubon Association of the Pacific, the Sociedad Geographica de Lima, Peru, a life member of the California Academy of Sciences, and an honorary member of Departamento Forestal y de Caza y Pesca of Mexico.—Mrs. H. P. BRACELIN, Berkeley, California.

BOTANICAL EXPEDITIONS OF YNES MEXIA

MEXICO

Western Mexico: September 15 to November 19, 1925; Sinaloa; expedition with Roxana S. Ferris, Dudley Herbarium, Stanford University; 500 numbers, 3500 specimens.

Western Mexico: September, 1926 to April, 1927; states of Sinaloa, Nayarit, Jalisco to 6000 feet elevation in Sierra Madre; 1600 numbers, 33,000 specimens.

Northern and central Mexico: May to July inclusive, 1929; Chihuahua, Mexico, Puebla, Hidalgo; expedition led by Mr. E. L. Furlong, Department of Paleontology, California Institute of Technology, Pasadena; 315 numbers, 5000 specimens.

Southwestern Mexico: October 31, 1937 to May 20, 1938; states of Oaxaca and Guerrero; 700 numbers, 13,000 specimens.

ALASKA

Mt. McKinley National Park: June to September, 1938; first general collection of the Park flora; 365 numbers, 6100 specimens.

SOUTH AMERICA

Brazil and Peru: November, 1929 to March, 1932, inclusive; Brazil, Rio de Janeiro, Viçosa and Diamantina, state of Minas Geraes; Amazon and other river courses in states of Pará and Amazonas; Transandean Peru, upper Amazon and Santiago river valleys, Departamento de Loreto; accompanied for a short time by Agnes M. Chase, Division of Agrostology, United States Department of Agriculture; 3200 numbers, 65,000 specimens.

Ecuador: September, 1934 to September, 1935; coastal plains and eastern Amazonian slope of Andes, northern highlands and Columbian border; expedition for the Bureau of Plant Introduction and Exploration, United States Department of Agriculture to search for palms, cinchonas and soil-binding plants and to make a general collection; 900 numbers, 5000 specimens.

Peru, Bolivia, north central Argentina and Chile: October, 1935 to January, 1936, inclusive; Andean highlands; expedition of the University of California Botanical Garden led by Dr. T. H. Goodspeed; 300 numbers, 1900 specimens.

Peru, Chile, Argentina and Ecuador: January, 1936 to January, 1937, inclusive; southern Chile, Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego; Peru, Cuzco, Machu Pichu, Cerro del Pasco; Ecuador, Esmeraldas; 1000 numbers, 13,000 specimens.