at that rank. It has been treated at the rank of species by Miller (1964) and Webster (1967), but on the other hand merged without rank of any kind under *A. rhomboidea* by Gleason & Cronquist (1963).

Miller (1964) reports chromosome counts of n = 20 for var. *virginica* and var. *deamii*, and notes an earlier report of n = 21 for var. *rhomboidea*, making it likely that the three varieties are homoploid.

2. (Boraginaceae) **Cynoglossum virginianum** L. var. **boreale** (Fern.) Cooperrider comb. et stat. nov. Basionym: *Cynoglossum boreale* M. L. Fernald. Rhodora 7: 250 (1905). Wild Comfrey.

Fernald (1950) uses four key characters to separate *C. virginianum* from *C. boreale:* width of larger leaves, calyx length, corolla breadth, and nutlet length. Although he presents an overlap in the variation in only the first character and discrete ranges of variation in the last three, it has been my experience that there is in fact extensive intergradation in all four characters, such that many specimens cannot be satisfactorily assigned to either species. Johnston (1924), while accepting *C. boreale* at the rank of species, noted that others had merged it without rank under *C. virginianum*, and wrote, "surely it is deserving of varietal rank at the very least." In my judgment it is a geographic variety. There is considerable overlap in the ranges of the two taxa (Fernald, 1950), with var. *boreale* occupying the northern part of the species' range, and var. *virginianum* the southern part.

I have found no chromosome number reports for either taxon.

3. (Labiatae) **Monarda fistulosa** L. var. **clinopodia** (L.) Cooperrider comb. et stat. nov. Basionym: *Monarda clinopodia* C. Linnaeus. Species Plantarum, vol. 1:22 (1753). Wild Bergamot.

The diagnostic characters used to distinguish var. *fistulosa* from var. *clinopodia:* differences in the amount of pubescence and in the color of the corolla, intergrade in a continuum of variation. The distribution maps of McClintock & Epling (1942), show the range of *M. clinopodia* to lie wholly within the range of the more widespread *M. fistulosa*. This is yet another pattern of distribution associated with geographic varieties, var. *fistulosa* being found throughout the species range, var. *clinopodia* limited to the eastern part.

Scora (1967) reports chromosome counts for both taxa as "n = 18 or approximately that number."

Monarda ×*media* Willd. was shown by Scora (1967) to be an interspecific hybrid, one of whose parents is certainly *M. didyma* L. Lending indirect support for treating var. *fistulosa* and var. *clinopodia* as conspecific is Scora's conclusion that the other parent of *M.* ×*media* could be either *M. fistulosa* or *M. clinopodia*. The classification adopted here has the incidental advantage of making that point moot.

4. (Labiatae) **Pycnanthemum verticillatum** (Michx.) Pers. var. **pilosum** (Nutt.) Cooperrider comb. et stat. nov. Basionym: *Pycnanthemum pilosum*