
NOTES ON OKLAHOMA PLANTS

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It is easier to attain certainty when adding a new name to the recorded flora of an area than it is when removing a name from the record. The first two of the following species are listed, however, as not occurring in the State, and it is assumed that their inclusion in the list of Jeffs and Little (1930) was based on misidentifications.

Cuthbertia graminea Small. In the Anderson and Woodson (1935) treatment of *Tradescantia*, this species, transferred to *Tradescantia*, is cited from North and South Carolina, Georgia, and Florida. The authors remark that the distribution has long been listed erroneously.

Talinum teretifolium Pursh. According to the treatment of the genus by Rydberg (1932:289), this species occurs from "Pennsylvania to Georgia, Alabama and Tennessee."

Polygonum Douglasi Greene. Small (1895), in his monograph of *Polygonum*, cites "Indian Territory" as part of the range. The species is listed here in the hope that collectors will watch for it. There are no specimens of this in the herbarium at the University of Oklahoma, and Stevens (1916) refers to the literature instead of his collections when commenting on it.

The following are either newly reported for Oklahoma, in which case they are indicated by an asterisk, or represent extensions of range:

**Lorinseria areolata* (L.) Presl. Netvein chainfern. McCurtain County; Marvin Rogers, June 6, 1944. Chiefly of the Atlantic coast, but extending inland to Missouri, Arkansas, and, as now known, Oklahoma.

**Boerhaavia erecta* L. Near driveway, Norman, Cleveland County; Goodman 4076, September 6, 1946. It is not known how well established this plant from the American tropics and subtropics may be.

**Monotropa Hypopitys* L. Pine sap. Near Speer, Choctaw County; A. P. Matthews, May 1946. This interesting collection of Mr. Matthews extends the known range of the species another state to the westward at our latitude.

Diospyros virginiana L. Persimmon. Bottom land of the Canadian River, at east end of Pack Saddle Bridge, Ellis Co.; Aven and Ruth Nelson and Geo. Goodman 5333, October 14, 1945. This record of a well-known Oklahoma plant is included because it extends the range of the species another county westward of any previous records we have.

**Lyctium Berlandieri* Dunal. Dry hills near the Red River, south of Hollis, Harmon County; Goodman 2054, December 16, 1933. This shrub has been known previously from Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico. The identification was made by Dr. C. L. Hitchcock, monographer of the genus.

Orobanche fasciculata Nutt. var. *subulata* Goodman. Cancer root. Top of butte, 8 miles south of Watonga, Blaine County; Goodman 2375, April 19, 1935. *Orobanche fasciculata* is a species very primarily of the western United States. This collection not only proved to be the first of this species in the State, but constituted the type of a new variety.

**Orobanche multiflora* Nutt. 1.5 miles west of Kenton, Cimarron Co.; Waterfall 3163, August 6, 1941. Another southwestern species, our phase of it being known heretofore from New Mexico and adjacent parts of Texas and Mexico.

Orobanche uniflora L. Broom rape. This was reported by Stevens (1916) as occurring in the "eastern part of the state." In the Bebb Herbarium at the University of Oklahoma there are two sheets from the Arbuckle Mountains, one collected by Barkley, April 22, 1928, the other by Waterfall, April 19, 1946.

Cephalanthus occidentalis L. var. *pubescens* Raf. Buttonbush. This pubescent phase has been reported by Little and Olmsted (1936) from southeastern Oklahoma. The more ample collections now at hand indicate it to be nearly as widespread as the glabrous phase although it is less frequent. Herbarium specimens show it occurring as far west as Custer, Caddo, and Comanche Counties. Of 66 specimens in the Bebb Herbarium, 53 are of the glabrous form and 13, of the var. *pubescens*; the ratio being 4:1. Too few counties are represented by sufficient numbers of specimens in the collections of buttonbush to enable one to make conclusions but it is interesting that of sixteen collections from the Arbuckle Mountains, only one is of the var. *pubescens*, while of 9 collections from the Wichita Mountains, the ratio is as near 1:1 as it can be.

LITERATURE CITED

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