
Panicum fasciculatum var. *reticulatum*,
Panicum wernerii, and *Stenotaphrum*
secundatum in Oklahoma

U. T. WATERFALL, University of Oklahoma, Norman

The author wishes to report the following three species of grass which are not attributed to Oklahoma by the current manuals and checklists.

Panicum fasciculatum Swartz, var. *reticulatum* (Torr.) Beal. The author's No. 5878 was taken from a disclimax association on an abandoned field 1.5 miles southeast of Bee, a small town south of Tishomingo in Johnston County, on Nov. 1, 1944. Other collections are the author's No. 6067 collected near Springer and No. 6102 found near Poolville, both in Carter County. Jeffs and Little (1930) do not include this species in their check list. Neither does Featherly (1938). Hitchcock (1935) states that the range of the variety is "Arkansas and Louisiana to Arizona." Cory (1938) lists it from areas 3, 5, and 7 in Texas. None of these areas are contiguous with the part of Oklahoma from which the present collections have been made. Thus these collections appear to represent a northward extension of the known range into Oklahoma. I have not found this plant in association with climax species, but only in early states of succession on rather rich soil having good moisture relations.

Panicum wernerii Scribn. This species is represented by the author's 6002 from cherty soil in post-oak-black-jack woods north of Daugherty, Murray County. The following additional collections in the Herbarium of the University of Oklahoma may be identified as this glabrous relative of *Panicum linearifolium*—they had all been referred to the latter species: Rice's No. 127, west of Bartlesville, Osage County; Hopkins' No. 3164, near Tahlequah, Cherokee County; Hopkins' No. 1689, near Wilburton, Latimer County; and Herbert Taylor's 114 from Rich Mountain, LeFlore County.

Fernald (1921) considers this phytoentity as a variety of *Panicum linearifolium*, being distinguishable from the typical form primarily by the pubescent sheaths. The present author believes that Prof. Fernald is probably correct in making this reduction from specific to varietal status.

Both the species and the variety occur in wooded areas, not in prairies. In south-central Oklahoma they are found in post-oak-black-jack woods rather than in bottom woods. Since they are relatively unpalatable they tend to increase under overgrazing.

Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walt.) Kuntz. About two years ago the author made a collection (No. 5896) from a lawn in Ardmore when it was being used as a lawn grass. If it continues to withstand the winters at Ardmore it may prove to be of some value for lawns in southeastern Oklahoma.

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