
TWO ADDITIONAL GENERA FOR THE OKLAHOMA FLORA

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TRIPHORA Nuttall. Early last fall Professor Penfound, Mr. Kelting, and I were botanizing along the South Canadian River near Norman. We were walking through rather-dense woods when Dr. Penfound called attention to a plant we had not previously seen during the trip. It was recognizably orchidaceous, but was like nothing the author had seen before—either on this trip or elsewhere in the State. It appears referable to *Triphora trianthophora* (Sw.) Rydb., previously unrecorded in our flora. The nearest collections have been from eastern Texas (Correll 1944: 167-168) and Arkansas. The species has been referred to the genus *Pogonia*, and may be recalled by some under that name. The genus is characterized by stoloniferous roots with fleshy tubers, several reduced leaves, a several-flowered raceme, a 3-crested lip, and pollen grains adhering in tetrads (Correll 1944: 165-167).

Several sheets were collected as Waterfall 7847, from plants growing in leaf mold in deep rich woods along the South Canadian River west of Norman, Cleveland County, September 13, 1947.

REVERCHONIA Gray. On a recent trip to northwestern Oklahoma we found a euphorbiaceous plant like none that either Professor Goodman or I had seen in the State. It reminded the author of a collection of *Reverchonia arenaria* he had made from the sands east of El Paso a few years previously. Upon checking it was found to be indeed that species. Coulter (1894) lists it from "near Dallas." Cory (1938) reports it from "area 7," the Plains in Texas. Pax (1897:23) in *Die Pflanzenfamilien* cites: "1 Art aus Texas, *R. arenaria* Gray."

Specimens were collected as Goodman and Waterfall 4520 from drifting sand north of the Cimarron River near Highway 281 on the Waynoka sand dunes, Woods County, Oklahoma, October 11, 1947. Associated with *Reverchonia* were a species of *Euphorbia*, new to science (Waterfall 1948), *Oenothera latifolia*, and *Heliotropium convolvulaceum*. These species are a part of a less-advanced stage of ecological succession than a nearby stage dominated by *Calamovilfa gigantea*.

About a week later we were identifying some plants sent in by Jack Engleman, a former student at the University. In this set we found another sheet of *Reverchonia arenaria*. It was collected by Engleman "near blow-out on barren shinnery sands, Ellis County, Oklahoma, November 5, 1943."

Specimens of the plants mentioned in this paper may be found in the Bebb Herbarium of the University of Oklahoma.

LITERATURE CITED

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