
Notes on Oklahoma Plants

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The following items are considered noteworthy because of distributional or nomenclatural reasons, or because they are newly recorded for the state, in which case they are preceded by an asterisk.

**Dichromena nivea* Boeckl. Near the University of Oklahoma Biological Station, Lake Texoma, Marshall Co., Aug. 1, 1950, K. Starks. Known heretofore from Arkansas and Texas.

Corallorrhiza Wisteriana Conrad. Devil's Canyon, Caddo Canyons, Caddo Co., April 13, 1952, Paul Bryant et al 203. This interesting find adds to the list of plants considered as relic flora that has brought botanical fame to the Caddo Canyons. In the Bebb Herbarium the other specimens of this species are from Cherokee, Delaware and Muskogee counties.

Paronychia sessiliflora Nutt. This plant of the Rocky Mountains and adjacent plains has long been known from Oklahoma, and all the references that are definite indicate it from Cimarron county. Inasmuch as it is of interest to ascertain how far our western flora enters the state, the following collection is recorded: sagebrush hills, 10 miles west of Goodwell, Texas county, Aug. 10, 1952, Goodman 5613.

**Lespedeza stipulacea* Maxim. This cultivated Asiatic plant is an occasional escape. We have it from Cherokee, McClain, Oklahoma and Pontotoc counties, all collected in late August or September.

**Petalostemum microphyllum* (T. & G.) Heller. Collected in sandy soil, Island No. 2, near the University of Oklahoma Biological Station, Lake Texoma, Marshall county, July 11, 1952, by P. B. Riggs and Glenna Morgan. This is another of the noteworthy botanical discoveries made by Dr. Elroy Rice and his students at the Biological Station. The species has been known previously only from Texas.

Cryptantha. The Oklahoma representatives of this genus occur only in the western part of the state. Because of this limited distribution, notes on their occurrence are here given, along with the recording of one heretofore unreported.

Cryptantha Jamesii (Torr.) Payson var. *Jamesii*.

Krynitzkia Jamesii and

Oreocarya suffruticosa in part.

A perennial with smooth nutlets. Four collections are at hand, all from Roger Mills county. One (Engleman 1637) is from "shinnery and sandsage", the other three (Goodman 2616, 4286, and Waterfall 7154) being from the Antelope Hills.

Cryptantha Jamesii var. *multicaulis* (Torr.) Payson.

Krynitzkia Jamesii in part.

Similar, but with the leaves more tufted at the base and the inflorescence shorter in relation to the stem length. We have two collections from Beaver and two from Cimarron county. Payson (4) also cites specimens from Ellis county.

The ranges of these two varieties are mostly distinct. Var. *Jamesii* occurs on the high plains from the Texas Panhandle to South Dakota; var. *multicaulis* on the plains and deserts from western Oklahoma and western Texas to Nevada. It is in western Oklahoma and adjacent Texas that the ranges overlap.

**Cryptantha thyrsoflora* (Greene) Payson. A perennial with roughened nutlets. The stems are much more hispid than in the preceding, with longer and more widely spreading hairs. We have seven collections of this, all from Cimarron county, the earliest having been collected in 1934. Cimarron county is slightly east of the heretofore reported range.

Cryptantha minima Rydb.

Krynitzkia crassisepala and

C. crassisepala of many authors.

Annual. *C. minima* is closely related to the more western *C. crassisepala*, the differences having been pointed out by Johnston (3). The species is known from the following counties: Alfalfa, Cimarron, Ellis, Greer, Harper, Major, Roger Mills, Texas, Tillman, Woods, and Woodward.

Erigeron canus Gray. This name has been on several Oklahoma lists of plants but, until very recently at least, incorrectly. Stevens (5) says of it that it is in Oklahoma according to Bogue. Bogue (1) states "Kingfisher County". It is likely that this refers to a collection by J. W. Blankinship who collected there in the mid '90's. However, Cronquist (2), in his

revision of the genus, does not mention Oklahoma in his discussion of the species, nor have any collections of the species been made in the state, to my knowledge, other than in the Panhandle county mentioned below. Dr. Cronquist suggests, in a letter, that the Kingfisher county specimen may have been *E. Bellidiastrum*, and this certainly agrees with the evidence in the Bebb Herbarium, when the present known distribution of the pertinent species is considered. Now, however, a record of *E. canus* in Oklahoma definitely can be made. It is: Black Mesa, Cimarron county, May 14, 1948, Goodman and Waterfall 4827. The identification has been verified by Dr. Cronquist. This species occurs in the lower mountains and the foothills of the Rockies.

Galinsoga ciliata (Raf.) Blake. We have two collections from Oklahoma of this introduced plant. It is possible that the bases of the earlier state records of *G. parviflora* are *G. ciliata*, but the specimens upon which these records were based have not been seen.

**Sonchus asper* (L.) Hill forma *glandulosus* Beckh. The collections at hand indicate that this form is nearly as common in Oklahoma as the type form.

**Sonchus asper* forma *intermis* (Bisch.) G. Beck. We have but two collections of this, one from Cleveland county, one from Payne.

**Sonchus oleraceus* L. Collected in "waste places", Muskogee, May 15, 1937 by Robert Bebb.

LITERATURE CITED

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 2. CRONQUIST, A. 1947. Revision of the North American species of *Erigeron*, north of Mexico. Brittonia 6: 121-300.
 3. JOHNSTON, I. M. 1925. The North American species of *Cryptantha*. Contrib. Gray Herb. n. s. No. 74: 1-114.
 4. PAYSON, E. B. 1927. A monograph of the section *Oreocarya* of *Cryptantha*. Ann. Missouri Botan. Garden 14: 211-358.
 5. STEVENS, G. W. 1916. The flora of Oklahoma. Manuscript. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University. Citation is from typed copy at University of Oklahoma.
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