
Additions to the Oklahoma Flora From the Oklahoma Ozarks

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Those names preceded by an asterisk are believed to represent additions to the state flora. They were collected by the author while investigating the flora of the Oklahoma Ozarks, a research project undertaken in partial fulfillment of doctoral requirements under the guidance of Dr. U. T. Waterfall, Botany Department, Oklahoma State University. The writer is indebted to Dr. Waterfall who kindly permitted use of his indices, aided in identifying some specimens, and gave helpful suggestions. All specimens are deposited in the Herbarium of Oklahoma State University, with duplicates of most numbers in the Wallis Museum, Fort Gibson, Oklahoma.

**Elodea Nuttallii* (Planch.) St. John was collected as Wallis 1663, 1730 and 1749 in shallow pools of the Illinois River, Cherokee County and Flint Creek, Delaware County. This is the only native *Elodea* listed by Fernald (1950), Missouri and Kansas being the nearest part of the species' range.

**Aletris farinosa* L. Plants collected as Wallis 2467, 3154 and 4422 are so identified because of the "whitish" perianth and "long abrupt beaks, these about as long as the plump body of the capsule" (Fernald, 1950). This was first collected in 1955 from low areas in a prairie, 4½

miles west of the state line on U. S. 59 in Delaware County and again each following year.

**Allium vineale* L., forma *vineale* is represented by Wallis 3366, from $\frac{3}{4}$ miles west of the state line on U. S. 59 in Delaware County.

**Allium vineale* L., forma *compactum* (Thuill.) Aschers, which has the flowers replaced by bulblets, is of more general distribution as indicated by Wallis 2245, 2465, 2383 and 3292. This European naturalization (Fernald, 1950) is fairly common along roadsides in parts of Sequoyah, Delaware, Adair and Ottawa counties.

**Iris virginica* L., var. *Shrevei* (Small) E. Anders. is listed by Fernald (1950) as extending to Arkansas and east Kansas in the northwestern part of its range. It is represented by Wallis 3927, shallows of a spring-fed branch of Lost Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Wyandotte in Ottawa County.

**Urtica dioica* L., was collected as Wallis 3294, wooded bank of Lost Creek, $\frac{1}{2}$ mile east of Wyandotte in Ottawa County. It has the staminate flowers only and internodes with clusters of stinging bristles 1 mm. long which Hermann (1946) considered as diagnostic characters.

**Paronychia canadensis* (L.) Wood was found growing with *P. fastigata* (Raf.) Fern. in a valley woods 22 miles northeast of Tahlequah, and was collected as Wallis 1446 and 6030. It is readily identified by its glabrous stems, capillary branches and elliptic leaves (Core, 1941).

**Delphinium tricorne* Michx., forma *albiflora* Millsp. was growing in a wooded valley of Flint Creek, 1 mile south of Flint. It was collected as Wallis 2894. This specimen is white-flowered throughout as compared with the dirty white- to blue-spurred flowers of some 20 other plants found growing in the vicinity. Only two violet-flowered plants were found.

**Draba aprica* Beadle, a once little known plant of Georgia, later reported as far west as southwest Missouri (Steyermark, 1940), is represented by Wallis 3828, shaded valley of Falls Branch, 2 miles northeast of Scraper, Cherokee County.

**Rorippa islandica* (Oeder) Borbas, var. *hispida* (Desv.) Butt. & Abbe was collected as Wallis 2149 and 2207. They have the relatively shorter fruits described by Butters and Abbe (1942) as separating this variety from var. *Fernaldiana*. Waterfall (1957), in his Keys to the Flora of Oklahoma, stated that some of our specimens approach var. *hispida*. Wallis' specimens are from the valleys of Flint Creek, 4 miles northeast of Marble City in Sequoyah County.

**Desmodium rigidum* (Ell.) DC. with its elliptical leaves and one- to two-jointed fruits is represented by Wallis 2520, oak-hickory woods, $4\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of Little Kansas in Delaware County. Fernald (1950) stated that it ranges to Louisiana and eastern Texas.

**Hypericum gentianoides* (L.) BSP. was collected as Wallis 5264 with *H. Drummondii* (Grev. & Hook.) T.&G., and as Wallis 5342, oak woods, 4 miles north of Little Kansas in Delaware County. It is easily separated from *H. Drummondii* by its minute scale-like leaves and lance-subulate capsule which strongly exceeds the calyx. Fernald (1950) gave Texas as the southwest part of its range.

**Lamium amplexicaule* L., forma *albiflorum* D. M. Moore, a recently described form (Moore, 1941), is represented by Wallis 304, open roadside, 8 miles northeast of Tahlequah, Cherokee County.

**Melissa officinalis* L. is listed by Fernald (1950) as ranging southwestward into Arkansas and Kansas. This European introduction was

collected as Wallis 2470 and 5234, a spring-fed creek valley, 5 miles south of Salina in Mayes County.

**Dipsacus sylvestris* Huds., collected as Wallis 3361, adds the small family DIPSACACEAE to the Oklahoma Flora. This specimen was collected on the creek banks above Dripping Springs in Delaware County. Fernald (1950) gave Missouri as the southwesternmost state from which this European introduction has been collected.

Lobelia inflata L. is stated by McVaughn (1936) to range "west to the Mississippi Valley (Nebraska acc. to Peterson)" and later (1942) as "Minnesota, south to Louisiana and central Georgia." Stemen and Meyers (1937) reported this species from Le Flore County. Undoubtedly McVaugh did not see their specimen when he monographed the genus. Its occurrence in three counties in Oklahoma is now verified by the following collections in the Herbarium of Oklahoma State University: Wallis 2558 and 2683, shaded banks of a spring-fed branch, 4½ miles north of Jay in Delaware County, Bebb 5983, in deep shade, Sequoyah Co., and Clark 3289, Mt. sides E. of Page, Le Flore County.

**Cacalia Muhlenbergii* (Sch. Bip.) Fern. So identified are Wallis 1736, 1856 and 3384 because they are non-glaucous plants with grooved stems and have flabelliform leaves. Collections are from a shaded creek valley, 25½ miles northeast of Tahlequah on State 10 in Adair County and from a wooded valley of Flint Creek, 1 mile south of Flint in Delaware County. Fernald (1950) gave Missouri as the northwestern part of its range.

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