

Studies in the Composition and Distribution of the Oklahoma Flora - No. 23

U. T. WATERFALL, Department of Botany and the Research
Foundation, Oklahoma State University, Stillwater

Taxa prefixed with an asterisk are thought to be reported for the first time in our flora. Cited collections are deposited in the Herbarium of Oklahoma State University.

**Castanea pumila* (L.) Mill., var. *Ashel* Sudw. So referred is material with shorter, more divergent spines, exposing more of the surface of the involucre than is characteristic of the typical variety. We have it as Waterfall 14764, along small spring-fed stream, 2.7 miles north of Tom, McCurtain County, Oct. 12, 1957. Fernald (1950) gave the southwestern limit of the range of var. *Ashel* as "e. Tex. n. to Arkansas".

Fallugia paradoxa (D. Don.) Endl. was first reported from Oklahoma by Rogers (1954) from the Santa Fe Trail marker on the highway southeast of Kenton. Since only one or two plants, presumably made into herbarium specimens, were seen, Rogers expressed doubt if the species should be admitted to the state's flora. We now have another collection, made by S. D. Schemnitz on June 27, 1955 on a hillside just north of the Santa Fe Trail, 10.5 miles north and 1.5 west of Boise City. On the basis of this evidence it seems that we can consider it as a rather rare species in western Cimarron County.

**Lupinus pusillus* Pursh was collected as Jack Engleman 835, gravel bar in creek bottom, ¼ mile south of Hallock Park (north of Boise City), Cimarron Co., May 21, 1954. It is easily separated from our other native species, *L. plattensis*, also of the Panhandle, by the standard not having a dark spot, fruit with only 1 or 2 seeds (not 3 or more) and stems with spreading hairs 3-5 mm. long (not appressed-hairy). Harrington (1954) said the species is known as far southeast as eastern Colorado and adjacent Kansas and New Mexico.

**Vicia producta* Rybd. This species is characterized by the peduncle being produced beyond the one or two small flowers which are 6-8 mm. long. It was described from La Veta, Colorado (Rydberg, 1901) which is 180 miles WNW of the present collection site. Previously it has been known only from Colorado, although Harrington (1954) says "Colorado and possibly west and south". We have it as Waterfall 10744, along an arroyo on the north slope of Black Mesa, 3 miles north of Kenton, Cimarron Co., May 30, 1952.

**Lyonia mariana* (L.) D. Don is easily separated from *L. ligustrina*, our other species, by the larger flowers, larger and more elongate fruit, and the presence of two narrow appendages on the filaments near their junction with the anthers. Small (1914, 1933), as the segregate genus *Neopieris*, stated that this Coastal Plain species occurs as far west as Arkansas. We have it as Waterfall 13002, woods near spring, 2.7 miles north of Tom, McCurtain Co., and as Waterfall 14754, same locality, Oct. 12, 1957.

**Hedyotis uniflora* (L.) Lam. In this species the top of the fruit is not free, and extending above the hypanthium, as it is in the *Houstonia* part of *Hedyotis*. Gray (1886), under the name of *Oldenlandia glomerata*, said that it occurred on "low grounds near the coast" as far west as Texas. Small (1933), listing it as *Oldenlandia uniflora*, stated that it was found

on the Coastal Plain, and added nothing to the range known to Gray. It was collected as Waterfall 11165, along small creek through woods, 3 miles south of Broken Bow, McCurtain Co., Oct. 10, 1952.

**Facelis apiculata* Cass. This genus, here added to the Oklahoma Flora, is related to *Gnaphalium*, but is easily distinguished by the long-plumose pappus-bristles, and by the linear-spatulate leaves with truncate, or subtruncate, apiculate tips. Small (1933) said it occurs on the Coastal Plain and Piedmont, Fla., Ala. and Georgia. Specimens have been seen from Texas. Evidently this introduction from South America is spreading in the Coastal Plain and adjacent areas. It was collected as Waterfall 13050, valley in oak-pine forest, 2.7 miles west of Broken Bow, and flats east of Glover River, 9 miles west of Broken Bow, McCurtain Co., April 28, 1957. It was abundant at both localities.

LITERATURE CITED

- Gray, Asa. 1886. Synoptical Flora of North America 1(2): 27. New York: Ivison, Blakeman, Taylor and Co.
- Fernald, M. L. 1950. Gray's Manual of Botany, eighth edition. New York: American Book Co.
- Harrington, H. D. 1954. Manual of the Plants of Colorado. Denver: Sage Books.
- Rogers, C. M. 1954. Some Botanical Studies in the Black Mesa Region of Oklahoma. Rhod. 56: 210.
- Rydberg, P. A. 1901. Studies on the Rocky Mountain Flora. Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 28: 500.
- Small, J. K. 1914. Ericaceae, North American Flora 20(1): 64.
- Small, J. K. 1933. Manual of the Southeastern Flora. New York: Privately printed.
-