

## Studies in the Composition and Distribution of the Oklahoma Flora - No. 25

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In the following account, species prefixed by an asterisk are thought to represent additions to the known flora of Oklahoma. Cited material is deposited in the herbarium of Oklahoma State University.

\**Jacquemontia tamnifolia* (L.) Griseb. was collected by Duane Schoenweis, Oct. 26, 1949 from the Agronomy Farm west of Stillwater. Although the status of this species in our flora is that of a sporadic occurrence, it seems that it might be recorded, especially since it is known (Cory, 1937) from adjacent areas in Texas, and may appear again in our state.

\**Solanum sarachoides* Sendt. is now known from Sequoyah County. It was collected as Hugh Iltis 5215, Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir of the Illinois River, Oct. 30, 1954. We also have it as Wallis 7505, Tenkiller Lake, 6 miles northeast of Gore, June 30, 1958, and Wallis 8066, Sallisaw Creek, 1 mile north of Marble City.

\**Aster dumosus* L. var. *subulaefolius* T. & G. So referred is Waterfall 14749, coastal plain forest, 2 miles south of Tom, McCurtain County, Oct. 12, 1957. It has been known previously (Fernald, 1950) from the "Coastal Plain, Fla. to e. Tex., n. to se. Mass."

\**Aster umbellatus* Miller, var. *latifolius* Gray was collected as Waterfall 13008, woods near spring, 2.7 miles north of Tom, McCurtain County, Oct. 13, 1959, and from the same area a year later as no. 14750. The larger leaves are as much as 4.5 cm wide. Asa Gray (1886) stated that this variety ranges from "Penn. and New Jersey to Florida and Texas." Cory (1937) reported it from his area 1, the adjacent Timber Belt of eastern Texas.

*Facelis apiculata* Cass. In addition to the previous reports from McCurtain County (Waterfall, 1958), we now have this species from Pushmataha County as Waterfall 15252, opening in oak-pine woods, hills, 7 miles east of Antlers, April 10, 1959.

\**Vernonia Baldwinii* Torr. x *V. crinita* Raf. In eastern Oklahoma, particularly in Delaware, Muskogee and Cherokee Counties, specimens are found which are intermediate between *V. Baldwinii* and *V. crinita* in size of heads and length of phyllaries. Such specimens have been referred to *V. noveboracensis* (L.) Willd. by some authors, and they will "key" to that species in many treatments. While teaching at the summer camp at Greenleaf Lake in the summers of 1950 and 1951, the author concluded, from observation based on nearby populations, that such specimens were really hybrids, as indicated above, and has so treated them since that time. It seems, then, that the name, *V. noveboracensis*, should be excluded from our floral records as pertaining to the above hybrids, the species which should bear that name still being known from no closer than Mississippi to southern Ohio.

### LITERATURE CITED

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