
Notes on Oklahoma Plants

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The following four taxa are newly reported for the state.

Mirabilis oxybaphoides (Gray) Gray. Regnier Ranch, near Kenton, Cimarron Co., 28 July 1936, *Demaree 13383*. This species of the southwestern United States has been reported from as close by as adjacent Union Co., New Mexico (Wooton and Standley, 1915).

Pisum sativum L. var. *arvense* (L.) Poir. Along Interstate Highway 35, one mile north of Goldsby, McClain Co., 15 May 1966, *N. H. Boker*. Whether this Old World introduction will persist is not yet known.

Passiflora lutea L. var. *lutea*. The varieties of *P. lutea* are var. *lutea*, with pubescent calyces and stems, said to occur eastward from Pennsylvania to Tennessee to Florida, and var. *glabriflora* Fernald, with glabrous calyces and usually glabrous stems, occurring westward to Kansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Plants with pubescent calyces occur, however, in the western part of the range of var. *glabriflora*. Among the abundant collections of the species at the Herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden are four with hairy calyces from Arkansas, two from Missouri, and two from Oklahoma. In the herbarium at the University

of Oklahoma are 24 Oklahoma collections of the species that have calyces. Fourteen have glabrous calyces. Ten, with hairy stems, have at least some hair on the calyces. Some of these are scantily hairy and perhaps are better considered as var. *glabriflora*. The plants with the more pubescent calyces are considered to be var. *lutea*. Among these are three collections from the Caddo Canyons in Canadian Co., an area where no glabrous plants have been seen. The flowers of these (*Taylor 421, Goodman 7363 and 7706*) make them appear very distinct when compared with descriptions and observations of this species. The corollas were ochroleucous, rather than greenish-yellow, and the outer coronas were whitish rather than yellow. The October fruits were nearly black, rather than purple, as has been reported. Field observations in eastern and southern Oklahoma revealed greenish-yellow corollas and outer corona varying, in different collections, from yellow to greenish-white. This is a small sampling, of course, and friends at the Gray Herbarium have caused me to realize that the variation in the flower color is not known. Labels infrequently refer to the color and it is not to be depended on in the dried flowers. Until it is known whether the whitish flowers of the Canadian Co. region occur elsewhere the taxonomic significance of color is discounted.

Palafoxia texana DC. var. *macrolepis* (Rydb.) Shinners. Rydberg (1914) stated the length of the pappus scales in *texana* to be "about 3 mm" and of *macrolepis* 5-6 mm. Ammerman (1944) described the former as 3.5-4.5 mm and the latter as 6-8 mm long. Shinners (1952) listed 3-5 mm for *texana* and 5-7 mm for *macrolepis*. At hand are 28 sheets of Oklahoma specimens of the complex, all from the west half of the state. With the exception of five collections from Greer and Cimarron counties, all but three have pappus scales 3-4.5 mm long, and hence are considered to be *P. texana* var. *texana*. Three have scales 1 mm or so longer. The five collections from Greer Co. (*Bull 234, Wilson 630*) and Cimarron Co. (*Clark 4681, Hess 184, Waterfall 8641*) have scales 6-8 mm in length, and these are considered to be var. *macrolepis*.

Just where to draw the line, geographically or morphologically, between these two varieties is still not clear. Perhaps Shinners is more nearly correct in limiting var. *texana* to southern Texas, but with occasional specimens at hand from Oklahoma with scales only 3 mm long, this course, too, is not completely satisfactory.

LITERATURE CITED

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