

## NOTES ON OKLAHOMA PLANTS

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In the following list plants with names preceded by an asterisk are thought to be newly reported for the state. Specimens cited, unless otherwise indicated, are deposited in the Bebb Herbarium at the University of Oklahoma.

*Osmunda regalis* L. var. *spectabilis* (Willd.) Gray. Rocky Hill near State Highway 9, eight miles east of Seminole, Seminole Co., May 2, 1973, Wm. Felkner. Herebefore, Atoka and Bryan counties were the westernmost records for this fern.

*Sagittaria cuneata* Sheld. This species was reported by Ortenburger (1) from Texas county. The specimen, if extant, is at the United States National Herbarium. Bogin (2, Fig. 20) maps it from as near as the northwest part of the Texas Panhandle. At hand is Goodman, Lawson and Massey 8100 from the Washita River at State Highway 30, Roger Mills Co., June 22, 1970.

\**Briza minor* L. This European introduction was collected on a low wet meadow 4.3 miles southeast of Eagletown, McCurtain Co., June 11, 1973, Goodman 8349.

\**Glyceria septentrionalis* Hitchc. This grass of the eastern United States was collected on the same wet meadow as the preceding site, June 11, 1973, Goodman 8353.

\**Sclerobolus dura* (L.) Beauv. Two Oklahoma collections of this weedy European annual grass were made on the football practice field, Stillwater, Payne Co., April, 1973, Prof. Wayne Huffine, and Lions Park, Norman, Cleveland Co., April 19, 1973, Judy G. Sharp 78. The Payne county specimen was sent by Dr. H. I. Featherly, who stated that the curators at the Missouri Botanical Garden Herbarium and the United States National Herbarium had no other records of the species from Oklahoma.

\**Stemantibium gramineum* (Ker) Morong. Along road near the river, Beavers Bend State Park, McCurtain Co., June 26, 1971, T. H. Milby and M. L. DeVilbiss 221. Only one clump, with three bulbs, was seen.

The plant in flower is completely staminate. The west edge of the range of this eastern member of the lily family is from Missouri to within eastern Texas.

*Hexalectris spicata* (Walt.) Barnh. Woodland five miles east of Alex, Grady Co., June 24, 1964, Robert Pearce 1340. This orchid has been reported (3) from Oklahoma only from Mayes county. It is a plant primarily of the eastern United States, and hardly to be expected in the western half of Oklahoma. It is reported by Correll (4), however, as occurring as far west as New Mexico and Arizona. The identification of the Grady county collection has been verified by Prof. L. K. Magrath.

*Scleranthus annuus* L. This Old World weed was collected by Helen J. Gitzendanner on the roadside at the campground in Texoma State Park, Marshall Co., April 7, 1973. It was recently reported (5) for Oklahoma from the campus of the Oklahoma College of Liberal Arts, Chickasha, Grady Co., where it was collected by Magrath on May 24, 1973.

\**Clematis birsutissima* Pursh var. *Scottii* (Porter) Erickson. This species was collected on the slopes of Black Mesa, Cimarron Co., June 20, 1973, by Goodman and Lawson 8511. This western clematis was reported by Erickson (6) from as nearby as Las Animas county, Colorado, and Colfax county, New Mexico.

*Astragalus bisulcatus* (Hook.) Gray. This was first reported by Wood (7), based on a collection made by Dr. T. E. Wilcox, Assistant Surgeon, U.S. Army, while he was stationed at Fort Supply from 1875-1877. In Barneby's treatment of *Astragalus* (8) the distribution of this species is shown on map 45, but no Oklahoma stations are indicated. This primarily Rocky Mountain plant is shown from as far east in our area as western Kansas, southeastern Colorado, and northeastern New Mexico. It was not too surprising, then, to find it on Carrizozo Creek, at the north base of Black Mesa, Cimarron Co., where it was collected June 20, 1973, Goodman and Lawson 8523.

*Geranium molle* L. This was first reported in 1948 (9) from Cherokee county, where it had been found at the Academy meeting the preceding spring. A second collection can now be reported, this being about four miles southeast of Eagletown, McCurtain Co., June 11, 1973, Goodman 8336.

*Cardiospermum balicacabum* L. The balloon vine, rather frequently collected in Oklahoma, is stated to be introduced from the American Tropics in many of the manuals and floras. Such may not be the case, however. In Edwin James' "Catalogue of Plants collected during a Journey to and from the Rocky Mountains, during the summer of 1820" (10) he remarks about this plant: "Very abundant on the Canadian, two hundred miles above its confluence with the Arkansas. Undoubtedly a native." It certainly does not seem that a plant of the tropics could have been introduced and have become abundant in central Oklahoma so early. That Dr. James' identification was correct is evident from Dr. Torrey's account (11) of James' collections. Under *Cardiospermum* he essentially quotes James and adds, "Dr. James states that it is undoubtedly native."

*Partenocissus vitacea* (Knerr) Hitchc. (*P. inserta* (Kerner) Fritsch). This species was first reported for Oklahoma by E. J. Palmer in 1934 (12) from ravines leading into the Canadian River valley at the south end of Ellis county. The species has since generally been overlooked or combined with *P. quinquefolia* by Oklahoma botanists. A collection from the slopes of Black Mesa, Cimarron Co., June 20, 1973, Goodman and Lawson 8505, proves to be *P. vitacea*, and a reexamination of herbarium material revealed collections from Alfalfa, Woods, and Murray counties.

*Eryngium integrifolium* Walt. Since no specimens of this species have been found in Oklahoma herbaria we were beginning to think that the phrase, found in several references, "... west to Oklahoma . . .", meant exactly what it says. Recently, how-

ever, a specimen was seen at the Herbarium of the Missouri Botanical Garden. It is E. J. Palmer 8298, from sandy bogs, Antlers, Pushmataha Co., October 23, 1915.

\**Centaurium calycosum* (Buckl.) Fernald. This introduced southwestern rarity seems to have been but a waif, with an Oklahoma record comparable to that for Missouri record (13), where but one collection, made in 1892, also is known. Ours is from west of the old bridge on the Canadian River near Norman, in McClain Co., June 23, 1919, Perkinson 122.

\**Phlox Drummondii* Hook var. *McCallisteri* (Whiteh.) Shinnery. On sandy hills among *Artemisia filifolia* along the Red River south of Terral, Jefferson Co., April 18, 1970, Goodman and Lawson 8023. This attractive annual phlox, with pinkish lavender flowers, is known otherwise only from Texas. The Oklahoma station is but two counties north of the northernmost station in Texas (Jack Co.), as shown on the distribution map in Miss Whitehouse's paper (14).

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