NOTES

CHAENORRHINUM MINUS (SCROPHULARIACEAE) NEW TO TEXAS

Chaenorrhinum minus (L.) Lange [*Linaria minor* (L.) Desf.], an erect glandular-pubescent annual native to Europe (Fernandes 1972), has long been known as a widespread weed of disturbed and waste places in the eastern United States, particularly in the ballast along railroads (Robinson & Fernald 1908 (as *Linaria*); Fernald 1950; Gleason & Cronquist 1963; Radford et al. 1968; Strausbaugh & Core 1978). It has also been reported relatively far to the west in states such as Missouri (Steyermark 1963) and Oklahoma (Blair 1978; Taylor & Taylor 1994), and from eastern Kansas west to eastern North Dakota (Holmgren 1986). However, it was not included in the Texas flora by Correll and Johnston (1970), Hatch et al. (1990), or Jones et al. (1997).

While working on the forthcoming Shinners & Mahler's Illustrated Plants of North Central Texas (Diggs et al.), two Texas collections of Chaenorrhinum minus from just south of the Red River border with Oklahoma have become known. One (Taylor & Taylor 10570, previously at DUR, now at BRIT) was collected along a roadside in Fannin County in 1972. A more recent collection (Diggs 5748, BRIT) was obtained from railroad ballast in Grayson County in 1994. Because of the weedy nature of this taxon and available appropriate habitat, additional Texas records are expected.

The species, which is unusual in having a spurred corolla, can be recognized by the following description: Erect, glandular-pubescent, often branched annual herb with stems to 40 cm tall; leaves opposite below to opposite or alternate above, the blades linear to oblong-lanceolate, 5–20 (-35) mm long, 1–3(–8) mm wide, entire; flowers in terminal, indistinct, bracteate racemes; pedicels conspicuous, 3–20 mm long in fruit; calyx lobes 2–5 mm long, subequal, linear to linear-spatulate, obtuse; corollas 4.5–9 mm long, pale lavender or lilac with yellow palate, with tube, 2-lipped limb, and a straight, cylindrical, 1–3 mm long spur; stamens 4; capsule 3– 6 mm long, porate; seeds numerous; flowering May–July.—George M. Diggs, Jr., Department of Biology, Austin College, Sherman, TX 75090, U.S.A. & Botanical Research Institute of Texas, gdiggs@austinc.edu; Constance E.S. Taylor, R. John Taylor, Southeastern Oklahoma State University, Durant, OK 74701, U.S.A., ctaylor@sosu.edu.

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SIDA 17(3): 631. 1997

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