

NOTEWORTHY COLLECTIONS

ARIZONA

ECHINOCHLOA OPLISMENOIDES (Fourn.) Hitchc. (Poaceae).—Cochise Co., San Rafael Valley, along F.S. Rd. 227, T24S, R18E, S19, ne¼ of ne¼, elev. 1460 m, on wet margin of cattle tank in grassland with *Heteranthera* and *Marsilea*, 3 Oct 1993, *Mark Fishbein 1512* (ARIZ), verified by John R. Reeder.

Previous knowledge. Known in México from southern Sonora and Chihuahua south to Estado de México and Puebla (R. McVaugh, *Flora Novogaliciana*, v. 14, 1983). The newly reported population is disjunct by 500 km to the northwest from the nearest documented populations in central Chihuahua, on the eastern slope of the Sierra Madre Occidental, at Cuautémoc and Majalca. In Sonora, this species has previously been reported from the Municipio de Alamos in the southeastern corner of the state (A. Beetle and D. Johnson, *Gramineas de Sonora*, 1991).

Significance. First record for United States. It is difficult to speculate whether the new record is the result of recent colonization or has been previously overlooked in a relatively poorly collected region of Arizona.

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UTAH

OXYTROPIS RIPARIA Litv. (Fabaceae).—Tooele Co., vicinity of Grantsville, adventive in pasture after pipeline excavation, 1 Sept. 1993, *W. Bitner s.n.*, determined by M. Barkworth (UTC210399).

Previous knowledge. Native to eastern Europe, this oxytrope is known in the western U.S. from introductions in Montana, Wyoming, and southern Idaho, where it is sometimes grown as forage (R. Barneby in *Intermountain Flora*. V. 3 Part B, New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, 1989). The nearest documented occurrences include the Fort Hall (UTC197386, UTC198285, UTC198286, UTC199397) and American Falls Reservoir (UTC195553) vicinities in Bingham Co., Idaho.

Significance. First record in Utah, representing a distance approximately 250 km south of the Idaho collections.

LYTHRUM TRIBRACTEATUM Salzm. ex Spreng. (Lythraceae).—Cache Co., Cache Valley, south side of 600 South (the Mendon Road), 5.92 km west of Logan City limit and ca. 0.4 km east of the Little Bear River, 41°43'N, 111°56'W, elevation 1450 m, saline meadow on valley floor dominated by *Elymus smithii*, with *Distichlis spicata*, *Bromus japonicus*, *Poa pratensis*, *Hordeum jubatum*, *Phalaris arundinacea*, *Agrostis stolonifera*, and *Ammania robusta*, 10 Sept 1993, *M. E. Barkworth 93-163 & F. J. Smith*; duplicate verified by B. Ertter and E. McClintock.

Previous knowledge. This southern European annual loosestrife is known from California (E. McClintock in *The Jepson Manual*, University of California Press, Berkeley, 1993) and southern Idaho in Gooding and Lincoln counties (UTC159386, UTC159347, UTC159364), but not from Nevada (J. T. Kartesz, *A flora of Nevada*, Ph.D. dissertation, University of Nevada, Reno, 1987).

Significance. First record in Utah, representing a distance approximately 240 km southeast of the Idaho collections.

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WASHINGTON

UTRICULARIA INFLATA Walter (Lentibulariaceae).—Cowlitz Co., Silver Lake, about 11 km E of Castle Rock, N side of State Hwy. 504 where it forms a causeway over the NE end of Silver Lake, T10N, R1W, sect. 26, elev. 150 m, 18 July 1994, *L. Wilson s.n.* (OSC); same locality, assoc. genera: *Nuphar*, *Potentilla*, *Typha*, *Mentha*, *Utricularia macrorhiza*, 17 August 1994, *R. Halse 4826* (OSC, duplicates to be distributed).

Previous knowledge. This species is native to SE coastal plain from New Jersey to Florida, west to Kentucky and Texas; a sterile specimen from Horseshoe Lake, S of Port Orchard, Kitsap Co., WA (*A. & E. Ceska 4913*, K) has been reported by Taylor (The genus *Utricularia*, 1989, Kew Bulletin, Add. Ser. XIV, 1–724).

Significance. In Washington this extends the known range S about 124 km. In 1991, when this species was first observed, the plants were common over most of Silver Lake in emergent communities. The introduction of grass carp in 1992 to control aquatic macrophytes (*Myriophyllum*, *Elodea*) has also resulted in a dramatic decrease in the population of *Utricularia inflata*. The species is now primarily found in the NE corner of Silver Lake, in an area that is mechanically isolated from the rest of the lake and inaccessible to the grass carp. In 1994 the plants were in flower in July and August.

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