

A CYTOTAXONOMIC STUDY OF THE GENUS
HYMENOPAPPUS (COMPOSITAE)

BILLIE L. TURNER

(Continued from page 242)

3l. *Hymenopappus filifolius* var. *idahoensis*, var. nov.

Herbae perennes, caulibus 0-2-foliatis 10-45 cm. altis; foliis inferioribus bipinnatis sparse tomentosis glabratissimis, 6-15 cm. longis, 3-5 cm. latis, segmentis remotis 8-20 mm. longis, 1-2 mm. latis; inflorescentiis 4-14 capitulatis; flosculis flavis 3.2-4.5 mm. longis, fauce 1.5-2 mm. longa; pappo 0.7-1.3 mm. longo.

Plants perennial, 15-45 cm. high, mostly glabrate to sparsely tomentose, except in the axils of the rosette leaves which are densely woolly; principal rosette leaves 6-15 cm. long, 3-5 cm. wide, glabrous to sparsely tomentose, sparsely bipinnately dissected with relatively broad, flattened, linear divisions, mostly 8-30 mm. long, 1-2 mm. wide; stem leaves 0-2, much reduced; heads 4-14 per stem, campanulate, 25-70 flowered (rarely less), on nearly glabrate ultimate peduncles 1-6 cm. long; principal involucre bracts 7-9 mm. long, 3-4 mm. wide, mostly glabrate, or nearly so, yellow-membranous (very rarely reddish) for 1-2 mm. from the acute tip; corollas bright yellow, 3.2-4.5 mm. long, the tube moderately glandular, 1.5-2.5 mm. long, the throat campanulate, 1.5-2 mm. long with lobes reflexed, 3-4 times as long as the lobes; achenes 4.5-6 mm. long, pubescent with hairs about 1 mm. long; pappus of 12-16 linear oblong scales, 0.6-1.3 mm. long; anthers partly exerted, 2.5-3 mm. long; $n = 17$. TYPE (WS): Idaho. Lemhi Co.: Junction of Warm Spring Cr. and Salmon R. (about 14 mi. S. of Salmon); rusty-red, sandy-silty hill slopes, June 12, 1951, S. J. Preece & B. L. Turner 2378 (Isotypes to be distributed).

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from Idaho along the Salmon and Big Lost Rivers in Custer and Lemhi counties where it occurs on low rocky, gravelly, or sandy foothills (Fig. 28). June-July.

Hymenopappus filifolius var. *idahoensis* is a poorly defined variety that has been segregated primarily on its geographical isolation and secondarily on its combination of rather minute differences (cf. Table 1, p. 218). The variety would probably be considered no more than a race of var. *nanus* were it included in the range of that taxon; however, it may be distinguished from that variety by being less pubescent throughout, having more numerous heads on shorter peduncles, shorter pappus, and longer, more flattened, thicker ultimate leaf segments.

At the type locality, specimens of var. *idahoensis* that superficially resemble var. *nanus* (smaller, more pubescent plants, with fewer heads) may be found growing on rocky hilltops.

The character of the pappus is seemingly constant, however, and the degree of resemblance is merely an approach.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS.—**Idaho.** CUSTER CO.: Below Clayton, *R. J. Davis* 486 (DS, WS); 10 mi. N. E. of Clayton, *Hitchcock* 15668 (RSA, UC, WS); low hills across river from Challis, *Hitchcock & Muhlick* 8958 (CAS, GH, MO, RM, SMU, WS); Challis Cr., *Macbride & Payson* 3338 (CAS, GH, MO, NY, POM, RM, UC, US); Mackay, *Nelson & Macbride* 1561 (DS, GH, MO, RM). LEMHI CO.: about 15 mi. S. of Salmon, *Hitchcock, Rethke & van Raadshooven* 3726 (CAS, DS, GH, UC, WS); Junction of Box Cr. and Salmon R., 16 mi. S. of Salmon, *Preece & Turner* 2387 (SMU, WS).

3m. *Hymenopappus filifolius* var. *cinereus* (Rydb.) Johnston

Hymenopappus cinereus Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **27**: 634. 1900.
Hymenopappus filifolius var. *cinereus* Johnston, Contrib. Gray Herb. **68**: 98. 1923. Type examined (NY): Colorado. Walsenberg, 1800 m., June 5, 1900, *P. A. Rydberg & F. K. Vreeland* 5479.

Hymenopappus arenosus Heller, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **25**: 200. 1898. Isotypes examined: New Mexico. Santa Fe Co.: near Espanola, 5600 ft., May 17, 1897, *A. A. & E. G. Heller* 3542.

Hymenopappus ochroleucus Greene, Plantae Bakerianae **3**: 30. 1901. Isotypes examined: Colorado, Cimarron, 6900 ft., June 28, 1901, *C. F. Baker* 269. In the original description Greene cited only the following specimens, "C. F. Baker, 25 and 269." Material of collection number 269 is widely distributed in herbaria and should serve as the type, instead of collection number 25 which was not found in the specimens examined by the author.

Plants perennial, 15–40 cm. high, sparsely grayish-green tomentose; principal rosette leaves 5–14 cm. long, bipinnately dissected with linear, filiform divisions, 0.5–1 mm. wide, conspicuously impressed-punctate; stem leaves (0–)2–4, much reduced upwards; heads 1–6 per stem, sub-turbinate to campanulate, 25–40 flowered, on ultimate peduncles 1–6 cm. long; principal involucral bracts 6–9 mm. long, 2–4 mm. wide, glabrous to densely tomentose, yellow or rarely white-membranous for 1–2(–3) mm. from the acute to obtuse tip; corolla yellow or rarely white (ochroleucous), 3–4.5 mm. long, the tube moderately glandular, 1.5–2.5 mm. long, the throat campanulate 1.5–2.5 mm. long with lobes reflexed, 2.5–4 times longer than the lobes, achenes 4–6 mm. long, evenly pubescent with conspicuous hairs 1–3 mm. long; pappus of 14–18 linear oblong scales, 1.5–2 mm. long; anthers partially exerted 2–3 mm. long; $n = 17$.

DISTRIBUTION.—Rocky Mountains, in exposed situations at mid-elevations (5,500–10,000 ft.), Colorado, eastern Utah, central and northern New Mexico, and northeastern Arizona, with outliers in the rocky, limestone canyons of the northern panhandle of Texas, and in White Sands National Monument, New Mexico (Fig. 37). May–September.

Hymenopappus filifolius var. *cinereus* is a relatively widespread, variable taxon the races of which occur on several soil types at various eleva-

tions: White Sands National Monument (gypsum); Espanola, New Mexico (deep sand); Cimarron, Colorado (gravelly-clay); Boulder, Colorado (black shale), etc.

The name *Hymenopappus ochroleucus* Greene is based on a white-flowered race of var. *cinereus* (as treated in this paper) which shows evidence of apparent introgression or gene-flow from var. *megacephalus*, a variety found only a short distance to the west from this locality (Cimarron, Colo.). A white-flowered race is also known in var. *lugens* of the *filifolius* complex, but that is a tetraploid, differing in several characters from the present race, which is diploid.

In the mountainous regions of northern New Mexico, var. *cinereus* appears to have two distinct altitudinal races: a leafy-stemmed ecotype at lower elevations occurring principally in deep sand (*Heller 3542*; *Preece & Turner 2739, 2741*), and a scapose ecotype at somewhat higher elevations occurring in rocky or shallow, sandy-clay soils (*Heller 3555*). No sharp breaks or lines can be drawn between these populations and attempts to recognize these groups on herbarium sheets has not met with success. At present it seems best to consider them only local races of a highly variable taxon.

Specimens from the rather isolated panhandle region of Texas can be distinguished from the mass of the material of var. *cinereus* by several characters, such as its more subscapose habit, longer filiform leaf segments, and apparently white flowers. It seems best, in view of our present knowledge, to consider these Texas plants no more than relict races of a once more widespread *cinereus* complex, noting, however, that further study may justify the elevation of these races to varietal rank.

Hymenopappus filifolius var. *cinereus* grades into var. *luteus* in Moffat Co., Colorado, into var. *megacephalus* in the western part of its range (*E. H. Graham 8321*), and into var. *lugens* and var. *pauciflorus* in the southwestern part of its range (northeastern Arizona and southeastern Utah). Locally in Colorado it intergrades with var. *parvulus* (see discussion under that variety).

Hymenopappus arenosus Heller is the earliest name for this taxon; however, Johnston, in making the varietal combination,

chose Rydberg's species (he gave no reason) and consequently *cinereus* is now the earliest varietal name and must be used, according to the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature (1952).

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS.—**Arizona.** APACHE CO.: Luka-Chukai Mts., S. of View Point, *Goodman & Payson* 2881 (GH, MO, NY, UC). COCONINO CO.: between Winslow and Flagstaff, *McKelvey* 4505 (GH, POM). NAVAJO CO.: Mishongnovi, Hopi Ind. Res., *R. A. Darrow* (CAS, NY). **Colorado.** ALAMOSA CO.: Alamosa, *F. Ramaley* 12006 (RM). ARCHULETA CO.: Arboles, *C. F. Baker* 688 (GH, MO, NY, POM, RM). BOULDER CO.: 7 mi. N. of Boulder, *Preece & Turner* 2848 (SMU, WS). CHAFFEE CO.: 4 mi. W. of Salida, *Preece & Turner* 2830 (SMU, WS). DELTA CO.: Eckert, *Osterhout* 6124 (RM). DENVER CO.: Inspiration Point, *Clokey* 3951 (CAS, GH, MO, NY, POM, RM, UC, US, WS). DOUGLAS CO.: Gann, June 23, 1920, *Osterhout & Clokey* 3952 (CAS, GH, MO, POM, RM, UC, US, WS). EAGLE CO.: Deep Creek, *Killip* 36451 (US). ELBERT CO.: 2 mi. N. E. of Fondis, *M. Ownbey* 1282 (GH, MO, NY, RM, UC, WS). EL PASO CO.: Colorado Springs, June 25, 1879, *M. E. Jones s.n.* (809) (DS, NY, POM, RM, US). FREMONT CO.: Penrose, *A. Nelson* 10544 (GH, MO, NY, RM, UC). GARFIELD CO.: Rifle, *Osterhout* 2128 (NY, RM). GRAND CO.: 6.5 mi. E. of Kremmling, *Turner* 2948 (WS). HUERFANO CO.: La Veta, *Osterhout* 6700 (MO, POM, RM). JEFFERSON CO.: Morrison, *Osterhout & Clokey* 3096 (CAS, GH, RM, UC, US). LAKE CO.: Twin Lakes, 1896, *F. Clements* 386 (NY). LA PLATA CO.: Durango, *Baker, Earle & Tracy* 1028 (GH, MO, NY, POM, UC, US). LARIMER CO.: W. of Loveland, *Osterhout* 256 (NY, RM). LAS ANIMAS CO.: Brantly Canyon, *Osterhout* 2044 (GH, RM). MESA CO.: Grand Junction, *Osterhout* 6552 (POM, RM). This group of specimens presents good evidence that *H. filifolius* var. *megacephalus* hybridizes or introgresses into var. *cinereus* in this region; near coal mines, Grand Junction, June 15, 1900 (1901) *S. G. Stokes* (NY, UC, US). MONTEZUMA CO.: Mancos, *Crandall* 3205 (NY, RM). MONTROSE CO.: Cimarron, *C. F. Baker* 269 (DS, GH, MO, NY, POM, RM, UC, US, WS). OTERO CO.: Rocky Ford, July, 1894, *G. E. Osterhout* (RM). OURAY CO.: Dallas, *Preece & Turner* 2788 (SMU, WS). PARK CO.: 2 mi. W. of Glentivar, *Beetle* 224 (NY, RM). PUEBLO CO.: Walsenburg, *Rydberg & Vreeland* 5479 (NY, RM). SAGUACHE CO.: Crestone, *F. Ramaley* 12083 (RM). **New Mexico.** BERNALILLO CO.: 2 mi. E. of Albuquerque, *Krammerer* 44 (MO, NY, US). COLFAX CO.: between Cimarron and Raton, *McKelvey* 2430 (GH, POM). DONA ANA CO.: White Sands, *Wootton* 167 (DS, MO, NY, POM, RM, UC, US). HARDING CO.: about 20 mi. N. of Mosquero, *Eggleston* 20177 (NY, US). MCKINLEY CO.: Gallup, *Eastwood* 5617 (CAS). OTERO CO.: Round Mt., along Tularosa Cr., *Wootton* (US). RIO ARriba CO.: near Lybrooks, *Mathias* 617 (MO). SANDOVAL CO.: 2 mi. N. of Jemez Springs, *Preece & Turner* 2746 (SMU, WS). SAN JUAN CO.: near Huerfano Peak, *M. E. Mathias* 630 (MO). SAN MIGUEL CO.: near Pecos, *Standley* 5059 (MO). SANTA FE CO.: hills at Santa Fe, 7300 ft., *A. A. & E. G. Heller* 3555 (DS, GH, MO, NY,

POM, US, WS). UNION CO.: Emery Gap, N. M. to Branson, Colo., *Eggleston 20154* (NY, US). VALENCIA CO.: 7 mi. N. of Trechado, *Cutler 2092* (CAS, GH, MO, UC). **Texas.** ARMSTRONG CO.: 3 mi. S. W. of Palodura, *Cory 13477* (GH). BRISCOE CO.: chalk hill, edge of caprock about 5 mi. W. of Quitaque, highway 85, *E. Whitehouse 10021* (SMU). HANSFORD CO.: 5 mi. S. E. of Gruver, *Shinners 8232* (GH, RM, SMU, UC, WS). HEMPHILL CO.: 5 mi. S. of Canadian, *Shinners 8290* (SMU). OCHILTREE CO.: 8 mi. S. S. E. of Perryton on steep rocky bluffs only, *Shinners 8264* (SMU). POTTER CO.: Amarillo Cr., *Reverchon 3326* (MO, SMU). RANDALL CO.: Palo Duro Canyon, Sept. 2, 1907 *C. R. Bell 1229* (US). **Utah.** EMERY CO.: Calf Springs Canyon, 8 mi. from road, San Rafael Swell, *B. & R. M. Maguire 18313* (GH, NY, US, WS). GRAND CO.: Grand River Canyon, below Moab, *Rydberg & Garrett 8495* (NY, RM). SAN JUAN CO.: between Blanding and Kigalia Ranger Station, *Holmgren & Hansen 3484* (GH, NY, UC, US). WAYNE CO.: Thurber, *M. E. Jones 5709C* (POM, US).

4. *Hymenopappus mexicanus* Gray

Hymenopappus mexicanus Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. **19**: 29. 1883. *Rothia mexicana* O. Ktze. Rev. Gen. **1**: 361. 1891. Type examined (GH): Mexico. San Luis Potosi. "In montibus frigid[is] prope San Miguel," Sept. 1876, *Dr. J. G. Schaffner 348*.

Hymenopappus integer Greene, Pittonia **3**: 249. 1897. Isotypes examined: Mogollon Mts., (dry hills), Sept., 1881, *H. H. Rusby 179* (180).

Hymenopappus obtusifolius Heller, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club **26**: 551. 1899. Type examined (NY): Arizona. Coconino Co.: "vicinity of Flagstaff," 7000 ft., July 5, 1898, *Dr. D. T. MacDougal 240*. A more specific locality was given in the original description by Heller as "Fort Valley, west of San Francisco mountains."

Hymenopappus petaloideus Rydb. N. Amer. Fl. **34**: 54. 1914. Type examined (NY): Arizona. Cochise Co.: "Head of Rock Creek Canyon," Chiricahua Mts., 8000 ft., Oct. 6, 1907, *J. C. Blumer 2215*.

Plants perennial, 20–90 cm. high, stems slender, erect, unbranched, greenish-glabrate to densely white-tomentose; leaves alternate, forming a basal rosette, absent or becoming reduced up the stem, simple to once-pinnate, up to 20 cm. long and 2.5 cm. wide, nearly glabrous to densely tomentose, obscurely impressed-punctate, lobes (when present) broad, ovate to broadly lance linear, 1–7 mm. wide; heads several to numerous, discoid, 20–40-flowered, in flattish cymose panicles, on slender or short-thickened peduncles 0.5–10 cm. long; involucre campanulate, principal bracts 9 to 11, nearly glabrate to densely tomentose, 7–9 mm. long, yellowish to white-membranous for 1–5 mm. from the acute to obtuse tip (rarely reddish-tinged); corollas yellow, 3–4.5 mm. long, the tube densely glandular, 2–2.5 mm. long, the throat campanulate, 1–2.5 mm. long, 3–4 times as long as the lobes; achenes obpyramidal, 4-sided, 4–6 mm. long, glabrous to sparsely puberulent (especially when immature), achene faces 2–3-nerved, rarely somewhat rugose; pappus of 12 to 20

short, obtuse to spatulate-laciniate scales, 0.4 mm. long to nearly obsolete; anthers partially exserted (rarely completely so) about 2.3 mm. long; $n = 17$.

DISTRIBUTION.—Open areas in igneous soils of yellow pine, spruce and aspen woods, central and southeastern Arizona, southwestern New Mexico, and south into the Sierra Madre Mts., states of Chihuahua, and San Luis Potosí, Mexico (Fig. 25). Late June–October.

Hymenopappus mexicanus is a very distinct species throughout its range, but it shows a great deal of variability, especially in leaf shape. *H. integer* Greene is based on a series of specimens with mostly entire leaves; however, in the field, as well as on a wide selection of herbarium material, there is no constancy in this character, populations as well as individual specimens having leaves that range from completely simple to once-pinnate.

Hymenopappus petaloideus Rydberg is a form of the species from the Chiricahua Mts., Arizona, which has more conspicuous, acute, membranous-tipped involucral bracts. This character is not peculiar to this region but occurs repeatedly throughout most of the range of the species, being quite variable even within the same general area (e.g., Mogollon Mts., New Mexico). However, material from or near the type locality of *H. mexicanus* (San Luis Potosí, Mexico) does tend to have consistently broader, more obtuse involucral bracts, this seemingly correlated with a more glandular corolla. The scarcity of material from central Mexico makes it difficult to weigh the constancy or variability of these characters in this region.

Hymenopappus mexicanus, in so far as is known, does not hybridize or intergrade with other species of the genus although one such member (*H. filifolius* var. *lugens*) was observed growing close to this species in parts of Coconino Co., Arizona. Both *H. filifolius* var. *lugens* and *H. mexicanus* occur in pine woods, but the latter species tends to occur at somewhat higher elevations, rarely, if ever, extending downslope to the juniper zone.

Hymenopappus mexicanus apparently represents a reduced line that has evolved more or less separately from the main mass of the aboriginal stock that has produced the genus as it exists today. In leaf aspect it resembles *H. artemisiaefolius* and *H. scabiosaeus*; however, in its perennial habit and floral characters it approaches *H. radiatus* (disregarding the rays). In total characters *H. mexicanus* is closer to this latter species,

but this does not mean that its ancestry can be traced through it.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS.—**Arizona.** APACHE CO.: White Mts., Black R., Thompson's Ranch, *Goodding* 598 (CAS, GH, NY, RM, US). COCHISE CO.: Chiricahua Mts., head of Rock Cr. Canyon, *Blumer* 2215 (GH, NY, UC). COCONINO CO.: Flagstaff, *M. E. Jones* 3955 (CAS, DS, GH, NY, POM, RM, UC, US). GILA CO.: Natanes plateau, *Goodding* 1094 (NY, US). NAVAJO CO.: Lakeside, *G. J. Harrison* 5481 (US). PIMA CO.: Rincon Mts., *Neally* 88 (NY, US). YAVAPAI CO.: Copper Basin, *Toumey* 713 (US). **New Mexico.** CATRON CO.: Mogollon Mts., on Mogollon Cr., *Metcalf*, 316 (DS, GH, MO, NY, POM, RM, UC, US). GRANT CO.: vicinity of Silver City, G. O. S. Ranch, *M. E. Jones* 28612 (DS, MO, UC). SIERRA CO.: Mimbres Mts., top of Hillsboro Peak, *Diehl* 432 (POM).

MEXICO. **Chihuahua.** Near Colonia Garcia, *Townsend & Barber* 137 (GH, MO, NY, POM, RM, UC, US). **San Luis Potosí.** Pelote, *Purpus* 4722 (MO, UC); Minas de San Rafael, *Purpus* 4772a (GH, NY, UC).

SERIES BIENNES

5. *Hymenopappus biennis* sp. nov.

Herbae biennes e radicibus simplicibus obconicis; caulibus foliatis ramosis erectis solitariis; foliis inferioribus sparse tomentosis bipinnatis 6–16 cm. longis, segmentis remotis anguste linearibus 6–20 mm. longis, 1–3 mm. latis; inflorescentiis laxe cymoso-paniculatis 20–60 capitulatis; capitulis radiatis, radorum floribus 1-seriatis pistillis fertilibus, discorum hermaphroditis; involucris campanulatis, bracteis 5–8 mm. longis, 3–5 mm. latis, 2–3-seriatis; radorum corollis ligulatis albidis 14–16 mm. longis, 6–8 mm. latis, disci flavis 3–3.5 mm. longis, tubo 1.5 mm. longo, fauce campanulata, lobis aequalibus triangularibus; acheniis glabratibus quadrangularibus 4 mm. longis; pappo obscuro.

Plants biennial, 60–100 cm. tall; stems single from each tap-root, much-branched and leafy, tomentose to nearly glabrate, pithy at the center or often hollow; basal rosette leaves 6–16 cm. long, 3–6 cm. wide, bipinnately dissected into linear, mostly flattened, ultimate segments 6–20 mm. long, 1–3 mm. wide, sparsely tomentose to nearly glabrate, conspicuously impressed-punctate; stem leaves 10–40, gradually reduced upward; heads 20–40 per stem, campanulate, 40–60-flowered, on ultimate peduncles 1–6 cm. long, inflorescence a large, much-branched, cymose panicle; receptacle dome-shaped, without chaff; principal involucre bracts 5–8 mm. long, 3–5 mm. wide, sparsely tomentose to nearly glabrate, yellow-membranous for 1–2 mm. from the acute to obtuse tip; ray flowers 8, pistillate and fertile, tubular at the base for about 2 mm., extending into a conspicuous white ligule 14–16 mm. long, 6–8 mm. wide, not cleft at the apex or obscurely so; disk flowers yellow, 3–3.5 mm. long, the tube densely glandular 1.5 mm. long, the throat campanulate 1.5–2 mm. long with lobes reflexed, 2–3 times longer than the acute lobes; achenes black, glabrous (or with a few sessile glands near the apex),

4 mm. long, obpyramidal, 4-sided, becoming incurved near the periphery of the head; pappus obsolete or nearly so (0–0.2 mm. long); anthers partially exerted, 2.5 mm. long; chromosome number not known. TYPE consisting of 2 sheets (GH): Texas. Culberson Co.: Guadalupe Mts., “wooded rocky ridge above McKittrick Canyon, 2300 m.,” July 17, 1931, *J. A. Moore & J. A. Steyermark 3484* (Isotypes CAS, DS, MO, NY, UC).

DISTRIBUTION.—Principally in limestone soils in pine woods and protected canyons of central and south-central New Mexico (Sandia, Oscuro, and Sacramento Mts.), extending into the Guadalupe Mts. of Trans-Pecos Texas, 7,000–10,000 ft. (Fig. 24). July–October.

Hymenopappus biennis is a distinct species the total morphological relationships of which are undoubtedly with *H. newberryi* and *H. radiatus*. It differs from both these species, however, in several fundamental characters. *Hymenopappus biennis* is a tall, leafy biennial, whereas *H. newberryi* and *H. radiatus* are smaller, subscapose perennials. Since all three of these radiate taxa are perfectly distinct, being separated by morphological and geographical discontinuities which, insofar as is known, are not bridged, they are treated here as species.

The discovery of *H. biennis* has made possible a better understanding of the evolutionary trends which seem to have taken place within the genus *Hymenopappus*. It appears to be the “missing link” which ties a part of the biennial complex back to the perennial groups. Indeed, with rays, *H. flavomarginatus* would be a near perfect match for *H. biennis*. It is likely that *H. biennis* is an early off-shoot of the line that gave rise to the perennial radiate species. Thus, one might assume that the major evolutionary lines within the genus were established at a relatively early time, each of these lines retaining certain primitive characters of the supposed common progenitor. In the subsequent development, each of these lines seems to have gained new characters while modifying or losing old ones.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS.—**New Mexico.** LINCOLN CO.: Ruidoso, *Fisher 65* (CAS, US); Mescalero Ind. Reservation, June 23, 1895, *Wooton* (US); White Mts., *Wooton 264* (DS, MO, NY, POM, RM, UC, US); White Mts., 5 mi. above Agency, *Wooton & P. Standley 3552* (US). OTERO CO.: Sacramento Mountains: Cloudcroft, *Cockerell 35* (RM), *E. D. Schulz 252* (US), Aug. 1914, *H. D. Slater* (US), Aug. 8, 1899, *Wooton* (POM), Aug. 15, 1899, *Wooton* (US), Aug. 1, 1916, *M. S. Young* (UC); Rolland Canyon, Cloudcroft, *Eggleston 14500* (US); Sacramento Mountains: James Canyon, July 23, 1899, *Wooton* (NY), July 6, 1899, *Wooton* (DS,

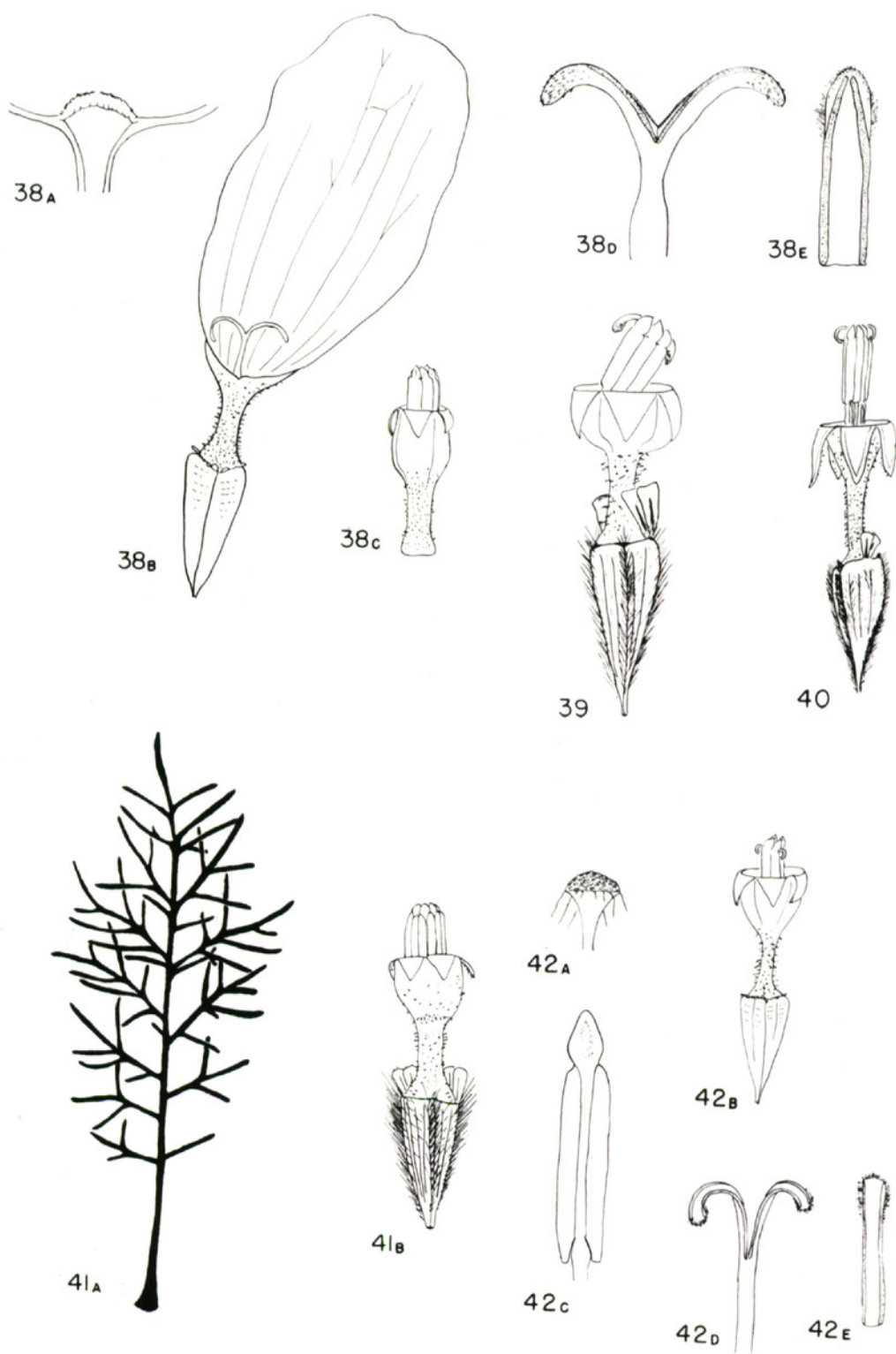


FIG. 38–42. Morphology of *Hymenopappus* species, Series Biennes. Fig. 38. *H. biennis* (Isotype); (a) receptacle, long. sec., $\times 4$; (b) radial floret, $\times 8$; (c) disk corolla, $\times 8$; (d) style branches, \times ca. 45; (e) upper surface of style branch, \times ca. 45. Fig. 39. *H. flavescens* var. *canotomentosus* (Type), floret, part of pappus removed, $\times 8$. Fig. 40. *H. artemisiaefolius* var. *artemisiaefolius* (Lindheimer 107, Fasc. II), floret, part of pappus removed, $\times 8$. Fig. 41. *H. tenuifolius* (T. 2895); (a) silhouette of basal leaf $\times \frac{1}{4}$; (b) floret, part of pappus removed, $\times 8$. Fig. 42. *H. flavomarginatus* (Type); (a) receptacle, $\times 4$; (b) floret $\times 8$; (c) anther, \times ca. 40; (d) style branches, \times ca. 40; (e) upper surface of style branch, \times ca. 40.

UC, US); White Mts., above Mescalero, Aug. 4, 1901, *Wootton* (US); Tularosa Cr., 3 mi. S. of Mescalero Agency, *C. B. Wolf* 2762 (CAS, DS, GH, RSA). SANDOVAL CO.: Sandia Mts., near Oshan Springs, Aug.–Sept., *C. E. Ellis* 345 (MO). SIERRA CO.: Lookout Mines, south end of Black Range, *Metcalf* 1176 (CAS, MO, US). SOCORRO CO.: Oscuro Mts., July 21, 1898, *F. S. Earle* (MO, NY). **Texas.** CULBERSON CO.: Guadalupe Mts., in "The Bowl," summit of Pine Top Mt., *Correll* 13920 (SMU); Guadalupe Mts., Oct., 1881, *V. Havard* (US); S. McKittrick Canyon, Guadalupe Mts., *Hinckley* 4472 (US); ridge above McKittrick Canyon, July 17, 1931, *Moore & Steyermark* 3484 (CAS, DS, GH, MO, NY, UC); Guadalupe Mts., S. McKittrick Canyon, *Muller* 8287 (SMU, WS).

6. *Hymenopappus flavomarginatus* Johnston

Hymenopappus flavomarginatus Johnston, Contrib. Gray Herb. n.s. 68: 95. 1923. Type examined (GH): Mexico. Coahuila. "Can[y]on and elevated portion of Sierra Madre, 12 to 14 leagues south of Saltillo, Mexico; July 25 to August 1st—1880" (data from isotype label, US), *E. J. Palmer* 650.

Plants biennial, 30–100 cm. high, sparsely canescent to glabrate; larger rosette leaves 6–12 cm. long, bipinnately dissected with linear ultimate divisions mostly 5–20 mm. long, 1–2 mm. wide, the petioles often reddish at base, comprising less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the leaf length; stem leaves 10–20, becoming reduced up the stem; heads per stem 10–30, campanulate, 30–100-flowered, on ultimate peduncles 3–11 cm. long, these with conspicuous membranous basal bracts, 4–9 cm. long, 3–7 mm. wide; inflorescence an open cymose panicle; principal involucre bracts broadly obovate to oval, 6–9 mm. long, 4–8 mm. wide, yellow-membranous (often red-tinged) for 1–3 mm. from the broadly obtuse tip; corollas "yellow," 2.7–3.5 mm. long, the tube 1.5–2 mm. long, densely glandular-pubescent to nearly glabrate, the throat campanulate, 1.2–1.5 mm. long with lobes reflexed, 1–2 times longer than the lobes; achenes obpyramidal, 4-sided essentially glabrous, 3–4 mm. long; pappus of 18–22 minute scales (0.1–0.2 mm. long) or obsolete; anthers not completely exerted, about 2 mm. long; chromosome number not known.

DISTRIBUTION.—Known only from pine and oak woodlands in the mountains of north-central Mexico, states of Coahuila, Nuevo León, and San Luis Potosí, 7500–9000 ft. (Fig. 25). May–August.

This is a well marked species, undoubtedly belonging close to the *H. flavescens* and *H. tenuifolius* groups as suggested by Johnston in his original description. Its closest relationship seems to be with *H. biennis*, however, for in total characters it resembles this species of *Hymenopappus* more than any other member of the genus, differing principally in the lack of rays and in the broader involucre bracts. It also has some characters of *H. artemisiaefolius* such as the large, membranous peduncular bracts of that species. In short, the species has characters

which connect it to nearly all of the more primitive members of the genus, suggesting that it is of an old age and has developed along its own line, retaining some characters and losing others.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS.—MEXICO. **Coahuila.** 24 kilometers N. W. of Fraile, 2900 meters, July 15, 1941, *Stanford, Retherford & Northcraft 421* (DS, MO, NY, UC). **Nuevo León.** Municipio de Galeana, Hacienda Cieneguillas on Cerro Potosí, 8000 ft., Aug. 7, 1938, (students of) *Mexican Biological Expedition, University of Illinois* (GH, MO, NY). **San Luis Potosí.** Charcas, Santo Domingo Road, July–Aug., 1934, *Lundell 5604* (DS, GH, MO, US).

7. *Hymenopappus tenuifolius* Pursh

Hymenopappus tenuifolius Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 2: 742. 1814. *Rothia tenuifolius* O. Ktze. Rev. Gen. 1: 361. 1891. Type collected "in upper Louisiana" by Bradbury; no specimen could be found in the American herbaria consulted. It was probably collected in what is now South Dakota. The description, combined with the statement that "the flowers are white," leaves little doubt as to its identity.

Hymenopappus corymbosus var. *nuttallii* T. & G. Fl. N. Am. 2: 372. 1842. Type or isotype examined (GH): "Red River, Arkansas," without additional information, but probably collected by Nuttall in what is now southern Oklahoma.

Hymenopappus tenuifolius Nutt. non Pursh, in T. & G. Fl. N. Am. 2: 372. 1842, as synonym of above.

Plants biennial, 40–150 cm. high; stems from a single tap-root (rarely 2 crowns forming on a root, especially on injured plants), erect, much-branched, angled and grooved, sparsely white-tomentose to more frequently nearly glabrous; leaves alternate, forming the first year a basal rosette, the larger basal leaves 8–15 cm. long, 4–5 cm. wide, bipinnately dissected with linear, filiform, ultimate segments 0.5–1.5 mm. wide, conspicuously impressed-punctate, the stem leaves 8–30, becoming reduced upwards; heads numerous (20–200), discoid, 25–50-flowered, on pubescent to glabrate ultimate peduncles 1–5 cm. long; inflorescence a flat-topped cymose panicle; involucre campanulate, the principal bracts mostly glabrate (rarely tomentose) or densely glandular, 5–8 mm. long, 2–4 mm. wide, yellowish-membranous for 1–2 mm. from the acute to obtuse tip; corollas white, 2.5–3 mm. long, the tube glandular, 1.5–2.2 mm. long, the throat campanulate, 0.8–1.5 mm. long with lobes reflexed, 1.5–2 times longer than the lobes; achenes 3.5–4.5 mm. long, 4-sided, the faces 2–3-nerved, pubescent principally on the corners with hairs 0.5–1 mm. long; pappus of 16–18 linear oblong scales, 1–1.5(–2) mm. long; anthers mostly completely exerted, 2–2.5 mm. long; $n = 17$.

DISTRIBUTION.—Common on the southern Great Plains of the central United States from South Dakota to south-central Texas in sandy or, less frequently, gravelly or rocky limestone soils; also in New Mexico on intermontane plains (Fig. 43). Late May–August.

Hymenopappus tenuifolius overlaps several related taxa in its range, but evidence of present-day hybridization and possible introgression is found in relatively few localities. One such area is in the Panhandle of Texas where small, less leafy, woolly-stemmed individuals are occasionally found, suggesting possible contamination of the species from disjunct, perennial, white-flowered races of *H. filifolius* var. *cinereus*, a taxon the normal range of which is in the Rocky Mountains (Fig. 37). This is of interest since it has been suggested that the perennial, yellow-flowered tetraploid, *H. filifolius* var. *polycephalus* (a member of the northern Great Plains flora) is possibly the

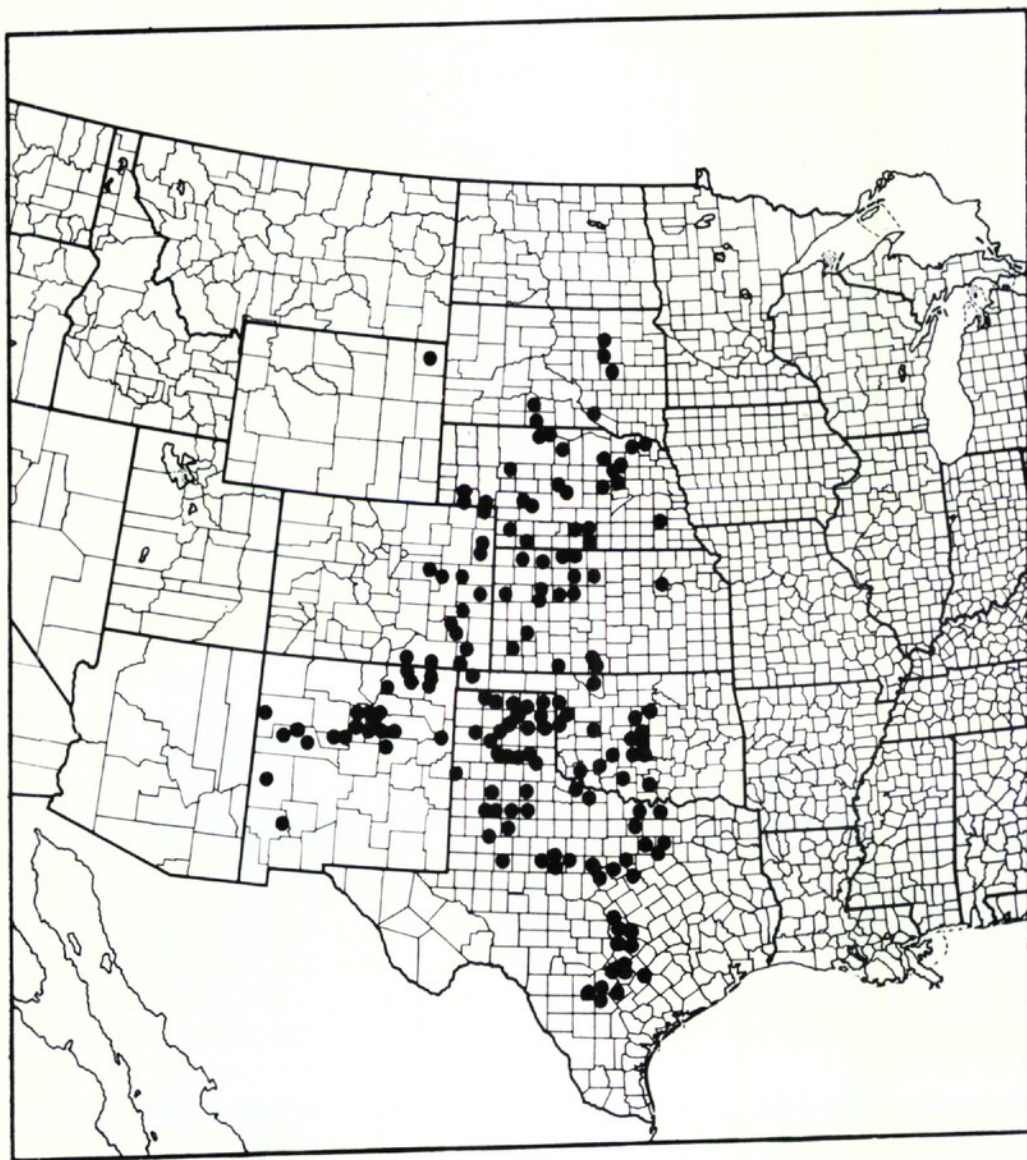


FIG. 43. Distribution of *Hymenopappus tenuifolius*.

result of amphiploidy between *H. tenuifolius* and *H. f. cinereus* (see discussion under *H. f. polycephalus*). Natural hybridization of these two taxa in the Panhandle of Texas would seem to add support to such an hypothesis.

The isolation of *H. tenuifolius* from the adjacent, more easterly taxon, *H. scabiosaeus* var. *corymbosus*, where the two species overlap, is perhaps partly seasonal, the latter entity having its principal flowering time 3–4 weeks before *H. tenuifolius*.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS.—**Colorado.** BACA CO.: Springfield, *Osterhout 5054* (RM). BENT CO.: Las Animas, *Osterhout 3915* (RM). CHEYENNE CO.: Plains near Cheyenne Wells, July 12, 1887, *C. H. Demetrio* (GH). ELBERT CO.: about 25 mi. E. of Kiowa, *M. Ownbey 1293* (GH, MO, NY, RM, UC, WS). KIOWA CO.: Eads, *Baker, Earle & Tracy 1029* (MO, POM). LAS ANIMAS CO.: Mesa de Maya, 60 mi. E. of Trinidad, *Rollins 1838* (GH, MO, NY). LINCOLN CO.: E. of Limon, *Osterhout 8226* (RM). OTERO CO.: Apishipa Cr., *Osterhout 2043* (GH, NY, RM). SEDGWICK CO.: Julesburg, *Osterhout 4907* (RM). YUMA CO.: Wray, *Osterhout 3983* (RM).

Kansas. BARBER CO.: 5 mi. S. W. of Medicine Lodge, *Rydberg & Imler 684* (MO, NY). CLARK CO.: 6 mi. W. of Englewood, *Rydberg & Imler 834* (NY). DECATUR CO.: Jennings (no additional data) (MO). ELLIS CO.: 12 mi. N. of Hays, *E. Runyon 130* (CAS, GH, MO, RM). FINNEY CO.: near Garden City, *Coville 27* (US). GROVE CO.: plains, *A. S. Hitchcock 287* (GH, MO, NY, RM, US). GRANT CO.: Ulysses, *C. H. Thompson 24* (MO, US). NORTON CO.: Almenz, *Harshbarger* (US). OSBORNE CO.: within 5 mi. of Osborne City, *Shear 71* (GH, NY, RM). PHILLIPS CO.: Long Island, June 15, 1885, *J. B. Hatcher* (UC). RAWLINS CO.: Atwood, May 30, 1891, *L. Fry* (NY). RILEY CO.: Manhattan, 1892, (w/o collector) (NY). ROOKS CO.: Rockport, June 10, 1891, *E. Bartholomew* (UC). TREGO CO.: Wakeeney, July 8, 1892, *M. Reed & A. D. H.* (NY). WALLACE CO.: Wallace, Aug. 22, 1884, *Letterman* (MO, NY, US).

Nebraska. ANTELOPE CO.: Neligh, June 3, 1906, *E. S. Bacon* (GH). BOONE CO.: 4 mi. W., 1.5 mi. N. of Lorette, *B. Osborn 1216R* (MO). BROWN CO.: Lone Pine, July 13, 1899, *J. M. Bates* (GH, RM). CEDAR CO.: Beaver Cr., *F. Clements 2664* (NY, UC, US). CHASE CO.: S. E. of Enders, Frenchman Valley, *Tolstead 41427* (MO). CHERRY CO.: near Valentine, *Tolstead 339* (GH). CHEYENNE CO.: N. of Sidney, *Osterhout 7196* (MO, RM). CUSTER CO.: Broken Bow, July 4, 1889, *H. J. Webber* (MO, NY). DEUEL CO.: Rush Cr., *Rydberg 194* (NY). FRANKLIN CO.: Franklin, July 4, 1930, *H. Hapeman* (WS). GRANT CO.: Whitman, June 20, 1938, *E. Anderson* (MO). GREELY CO.: Greely Center, July 4, 1889, *T. A. Williams* (US). HITCHCOCK CO.: near Culbertson, *Tolstead 411426* (MO). HOLT CO.: Ewing, June 19, 1899, *J. M. Bates* (GH). KEARNEY CO.: dry prairie, June 28, 1894, *J. E. Bodin* (NY, POM, RM). LANCASTER CO.: prairie formations, Sept., 1898, *G. G. Hedgcock* (MO). LINCOLN CO.: Hershey, *C. D. Mill 73* (NY, US). PHELPS CO.: sand hills, *Rydberg 194* (NY, US).

New Mexico. BERNALILLO CO.: Sandia Mts., Tijiras Canyon, *C. C. Ellis* 459 (MO, NY, US). CATRON CO.: Patterson, Aug. 15, 1900, *E. O. Wooton* (US). COLFAX CO.: Cimarron Canyon, *Mathias* 554 (MO, POM). GRANT CO.: near San Lorenzo, July 26, 1906, *E. Wooton* (US). GUADALUPE CO.: Anton Chico to Santa Rosa, *Arsène & Benedict* 16686 (CAS). MCKINLEY CO.: Gallup, *Degener* 4831 (NY). QUAY CO.: Logan, May 31, 1911, *E. Wooton* (US). SAN MIGUEL CO.: vicinity of Las Vegas, Romerville, *Arsène & Benedict* 15480 (US). SANTA FE CO.: 14 mi. S. of Santa Fe, July 7, 1951, *Turner* 2895 (SMU, WS). UNION CO.: Emery Gap to Branson, Colorado, *Eggleston* 20156 (GH, NY). VALENCIA CO.: Alamositas Canyon, July 15, 1906, *Wooton* (US).

Oklahoma. CADDO CO.: Cement, *Demaree* 12540 (MO, NY). CARTER CO.: 4 mi. N. E. of Ardmore, *G. E. Hall* 123 (RM). CIMARRON CO.: 11 mi. N. of Boise City, *R. Stratton* 454 (MO). CLEVELAND CO.: 4 mi. W. of Norman, *Demaree* 12772 (MO, NY). COMANCHE CO.: Wichita Nat'l. Forest, June 12, 1926, *A. J. Ortenburger* (US). CUSTER CO.: 1 mi. W. & 1 mi. S. of Weatherford, *Waterfall* 5513 (GH). ELLIS CO.: Canadian R. valley, near Pack Saddle Bridge, *Goodman* 2598 (GH, MO, NY, RM). JACKSON CO.: near Snyder, *G. W. Stevens* 1275 (GH, NY). LOGAN CO.: near Guthrie, *G. W. Stevens* 3324 (NY). MCCLAIN CO.: Johnson's Pasture, *Eskew & Barkley* 1202 (MO). OKLAHOMA CO.: 5 mi. E. & 4.5 mi. N. of Oklahoma City, *Waterfall* 1311 (NY). PAYNE CO.: 14 mi. S. W. of Stillwater, *Stratton* 3753 (CAS). ROGER MILLS CO.: Roger, Antelope Hills, *Ortenburger* 114 (US). STEPHENS CO.: S. of Comanche, *Waterfall* 3680 (NY). WOODS CO.: July 6, 1900, *P. J. White* (RM).

South Dakota. BEADLE CO.: Huron, July 11, 1896, *T. A. Williams* (MO). CHARLES MIX CO.: Colvin, Aug. 29, 1892, *E. T. & S. A. Harper* (US). MELLETTE CO.: Valley of White R., May 1855, *F. V. Hayden* (NY). SPINK CO.: Northville, *J. F. Brenckle* 41-69 (CAS, GH, MO, NY, SMU). TODD CO.: Highland, Antelope Cr., *E. J. Wallace* 22 (NY).

Texas. ANTASCOSA CO.: 12 mi. N. of Pleasanton, *Cory* 19178 (GH). ARMSTRONG CO.: Gamble's Ranch, *E. J. Palmer* 13912 (MO). BEXAR CO.: 15 mi. S. of San Antonio, *Schulz* 421 (US). BOSQUE CO.: 12 mi. N. N. E. of Walnut Springs, *Shinners* 10067 (SMU). CALLAHAN CO.: Baird, Aug., 1882, *Letterman* (GH, MO). COMAL CO.: New Braunfels, *Dapprich* 6207 (SMU). COMANCHE CO.: Round Top Mt., May 9, 1900, *H. Eggert* (MO). COOKE CO.: Tyler Bluff, western edge of county, *D. S. & H. S. Correll* 12996 (SMU). CROSBY CO.: 3 mi. E. of Crosbyton, *Shinners* 8362 (SMU). DALLAS CO.: Dallas, May, 1876, *J. Reverchon* (MO, NY). DAWSON CO.: between Lamesa and Tahoka, *Small & Wherry* 12130 (NY). DICKENS CO.: 1.5 mi. E. of Dickens, *Shinners* 8379 (SMU). DOWLEY CO.: 7 mi. N. W. of Memphis, *Innes & Moon* 1013 (GH). GARZA CO.: Post, *E. J. Palmer* 13856 (MO, US). GONZALES CO.: Waelder, July 9, 1889, *M. Hopkins* (US). HANSFORD CO.: 5 mi. S. E. of Gruver, *L. H. Shinners* 8233 (SMU). HAYS CO.: San Marcos and vicinity, Sept. 1, 1896, *S. W. Stanfield* (NY). HEMPHILL CO.: 5 mi. S. of Canadian, *Shinners* 8280 (GH, SMU, UC). HOOD CO.: prairies N. of Granbury, May 4, 1900, *H.*

Eggert (MO). HOWARD CO.: prairies N. of Big Springs, June 11, 1900, *Eggert* (MO). HUTCHINSON CO.: 2 mi. S. of Borger, *Shinners* 8092 (SMU). LAMPASAS CO.: 1 mi. S. of Lampasas, *Whitehouse* 15381 (SMU). LIPSCOMB CO.: Lipscomb, A. H. *Howell* 41 (US). LUBBOCK CO.: Posey Canyon, *Demaree* 7574 (GH, MO, WS). MEDINA CO.: 2.75 mi. S. W. of Devine, *Cory* 12814 (GH). MOTLEY CO.: 16.4 mi. E. of Matador, *Whitehouse* 9914 (SMU). NOLAN CO.: 3 mi. E. of Sweetwater, *Waterfall* 6736 (GH). OCHILTREE CO.: 8 mi. S. S. W. of Perryton, *Shinners* 8265 (SMU). OLDHAM CO.: Magenta, *Shinners* 8158 (SMU). PARMER CO.: Bovina, F. S. *Earle* 684 (NY). POTTER CO. 5 mi. S. of Canadian R., highway 287, B. & H. *Jespersen* 2695 (DS, MO, RM, UC, SMU, WS). RANDALL CO.: 15 mi. E. of Canyon, Palo Duro State Park, *Shinners* 8023 (SMU, WS). ROBERTS CO.: 2.5 mi. S. W. of Miami, *Shinners* 8310 (SMU). SHERMAN CO.: 25 mi. E. and 4 mi. S. of Stratford, *Shinners* 8223 (SMU). TAYLOR CO.: Camp Barkeley, *Tolstead* 7024 (MO, SMU, UC). TRAVIS CO.: Glen Rose, divide between Cow and Sandy Creeks, R. T. *Hill* 9 (US). WICHITA CO.: 10.7 mi. N. of Electra, *Whitehouse* 10489 (SMU). WILBARGER CO.: 6.5 mi. N. of Oklaunion, S. side of Red R., *Whitehouse* 10961 (SMU). WILSON CO.: Kicaster School, *Cory* 15144 (GH). WISE CO.: 3 mi. W. of Decatur, *Shinners* 7934 (SMU).

Wyoming. CROOK CO.: Bear Lodge Mts., Aug., 1897, D. *Griffiths* s.n. (MO). This record should be checked since, if correct, it represents a considerable extension of range for the species.

8a. ***Hymenopappus flavescens* Gray, var. *flavescens***

Hymenopappus flavescens Gray, Mem. Am. Acad. Arts. Sci. n.s. 54 (1): 97-98. 1849. *Rothia flavescens* (Gray) O. Ktze. Rev. Gen. 1: 361. 1891. Type examined (GH): New Mexico. "Between San Miguel and Las Vegas, 10 miles W. of Vegas," Aug. 14, 1847, A. *Fendler* 464. Locality cited is that on isotypic material at MO.

Hymenopappus fisheri Wooton & Standley, Contrib. U. S. Natl. Herb. 16: 191. 1913. Type examined (US): New Mexico. Quay Co.: "Collected at Nara Visa, clay and sand soil," Sept. 8, 1910, G. L. *Fisher* 16.

Plants biennial, 45-90 cm. high, the stems single from each tap-root; larger rosette leaves 6-14 cm. long, sparsely canescent to glabrate above, densely tomentose below (rarely tomentose on both surfaces). bipinnately parted (except for the first 1-4 leaves) with broad ultimate segments mostly 2-6 mm. wide; stem leaves 15-40, becoming reduced upward; heads 30-100 per stem, campanulate, 30-70-flowered, on short ultimate peduncles 0.5-3 cm. long; inflorescence a many-headed, mostly congested, cymose panicle; principal involucrel bracts pubescent to glabrate, 4-5(-6) mm. long, 2-4 mm. wide, yellow-membranous for about 1 mm. from the acute or narrowly obtuse tip; corollas bright yellow, 2.5-3.5 mm. long, the tube densely to sparsely glandular, 1.5-2 mm. long, the throat abruptly campanulate to campanulate-funnelform, 0.8-1.5 mm. long, with lobes reflexed, as long as the lobes (rarely shorter); achenes obpyramidal, 4-sided, 3.5-4 mm. long, pubescent principally on the corners with

hairs 0.3–1 mm. long; pappus of 18–20 linear-oblong scales, 0.5–1(–1.2) mm. long; anthers mostly completely exerted, about 2 mm. long; $n = 17$.

DISTRIBUTION.—Principally northwestern Texas on the Llano Estacado (Staked Plains) and its periphery; eastern New Mexico, western Oklahoma, southwestern Kansas and southern Colorado (known in this latter state by only one collection from along a roadside south of Trinidad), mostly in deep, red, sandy soils, commonly associated with “shinnery” (*Quercus* spp.) in the western part of its range (Fig. 46). Late May–September (See Fig. 44).

In the eastern part of its range (Hemphill Co., Texas) there is considerable intergradation of this variety with *Hymenopappus scabiosaeus* var. *corymbosus* with respect to corolla and leaf shape, pappus length, and general pubescence; in the western part of its range (eastern New Mexico) there is a similar but strong intergradation of these same characters with those typical of *H. flavescens* var. *cano-tomentosus*. This, combined with the ranges of the taxa involved, makes it seem probable that the variety is of hybrid nature, having had its origin at some past time, perhaps during a pluvial period, when the ranges of *H. scabiosaeus* var. *corymbosus* and *H. flavescens* var. *cano-tomentosus* had considerable overlap. With subsequent withdrawal of the putative parents at a later time, the hybrids and their derivatives were left isolated and have since evolved more or less independently. A similar situation has been hypothesized for some species of *Quercus* by Muller (1951). An alternate hypothesis would be that the variety has evolved, without this factor of hybridization, from *H. flavescens* var. *cano-tomentosus* entirely as a result of mutation and selection in its appropriate habitat and has since this initial isolation come into contact and introgressed with the two peripheral taxa mentioned. Experimental crosses between these entities should do much to offer positive evidence.

The taxon is placed as a variety within the same species as *cano-tomentosus* since it resembles this taxon phenotypically more than it does *H. scabiosaeus* var. *corymbosus*, perhaps indicating that it has drawn a larger number of characters from the latter by the hybridization and introgression visualized above.

Figure 44 has been constructed from information tabulated by the method given in the footnote, p. 241. By comparison

of the flowering dates of the taxa mentioned, it will be noticed that var. *corymbosus* begins flowering early, rapidly reaches a peak, then drops off less sharply leaving only a few late-flowering individuals which overlap into the longer, continuous flowering period of var. *cano-tomentosus*. Assuming that var. *flavescens* became partially isolated seasonally from *H. scabiosaeus* var. *corymbosus*, either as a result of hybridization or mutation, it is clear that present crossing and resulting introgression will be more with *H. flavescens* var. *cano-tomentosus* than *H. scabiosaeus* var. *corymbosus* since there would be more opportunities for crossing with the former.

Hymenopappus flavescens was reduced to synonymy under *H. corymbosus* by Johnston (1923) with the following statement, "Gray's *H. flavescens* was based upon a good specimen of the present species, *H. corymbosus* collected by Fendler, and upon a few fragments, apparently of *H. artemisiaefolius*, which were collected by Wislizenus." However, *H. flavescens* as defined by Gray may be distinguished immediately throughout its range from *corymbosus* by its later blooming period, yellow flowers, and more campanulate corolla-throat; the latter is

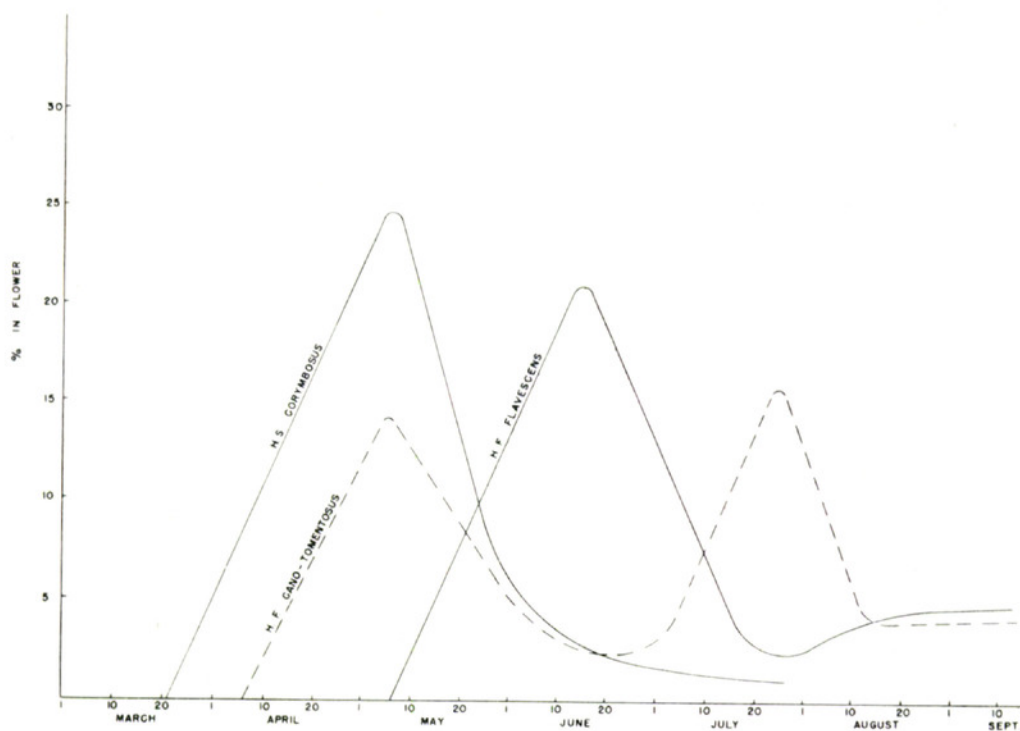


FIG. 44. Graph showing dates of flowering expressed in per cent of herbarium specimens examined from eastern New Mexico, Texas, and western Oklahoma.

white flowered and has a predominately funnellform throat. Fendler's collections (type and isotypes) are biologically typical specimens of *H. flavescens* as are Wislizenus' fragments. *H. artemisiaefolius* is a species of the pine woods in eastern Texas, and certainly was not collected by Wislizenus on the "Santa Fe Road" in New Mexico.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS.—**Colorado.** LOS ANIMAS CO.: 12 mi. S. of Trinidad, highway 87, May 29, *Brenckle 48139* (SMU). **Kansas.** GRANT CO.: Ulyesses, *Thompson 64* (MO, US). HAMILTON CO.: sandhills, *A. S. Hitchcock 607* (286) (GH, MO, NY, RM). SEWARD CO.: W. of Liberal, *McKelvey 2488* (GH, POM). STEVENS CO.: sandhills, *H. W. Norris 91* (MO). **New Mexico.** CHAVES CO.: 7 mi. N. E. of Boaz, *Waterfall 4321* (GH, MO, NY). DE BACA CO.: La Lande, *Pohl 5036* (SMU). EDDY CO.: near Loving, *Standley 40361* (US). LEA CO.: 5 mi. N. of Eunice, *Turner 2947* (SMU, WS). LINCOLN CO.: 35 mi. W. of Roswell, *F. S. & E. S. Earle 508* (NY). QUAY CO.: Nara Visa, *G. L. Fisher 16* (RM, US). ROOSEVELT CO.: 5 mi. N. E. of Portales, *Goodman & Hitchcock 1123* (CAS, DS, GH, MO, NY, RM, UC). SAN MIGUEL CO.: between San Miguel and Las Vegas (10 mi. W. of Vegas), *Fendler 464* (417) (GH, MO). SANTA FE CO.: near La Glorieta, *Brandege 12068* (MO, UC). UNION CO.: Willow Bar of the Cimarron, *Fendler 463* (417) (MO). **Oklahoma.** BECKHAM CO.: Sayre, *R. Stratton 338* (MO). DEWEY CO.: W. of Vici, *Goodman 2577* (CAS, GH, MO, NY, RM). WOODWARD CO.: Indian Cr. Station, 7 mi. S. E. of Woodward, *A. & R. Nelson 5651* (RM).

Texas. BAILEY CO.: 5 mi. N. W. of Muleshoe, *Correll 13107* (SMU). CASTRO CO.: Dimmitt, *E. L. Reed 3558* (US). CHILDRESS CO.: 9 mi. N. of Childress along Red R., *Whitehouse 18699* (SMU). CRANE CO.: near Crane, highway 51, *L. Cutak 3* (MO). CROSBY CO.: 30 mi. S. W. of Spur along Blanco R., *Erlanson 1196* (SMU). DALLAM CO.: 7 mi. N. W. of Dalhart, *Shinners 8176* (GH, RM, SMU, UC). DONLEY CO.: 9 mi. S. W. of Claredon, *Innes & Moon 1019* (DS, GH). FISHER CO.: 7.5 mi. E. of Roby, *Whitehouse 16724* (SMU). GAINES CO.: 15.1 mi. W. of Lamesa, highway 180, *Whitehouse 16779* (SMU). GARZA CO.: near Double Mt. R., *A. Ruth 1308* (US). HALL CO.: W. of Estelline, May 26, 1906, *Reverchon* (MO). HARDEMAN CO.: 12 mi. N. of Chillicothe, *Cory 13395* (GH). HARTLEY CO.: 10 mi. E. of Romero, *Cory 16464* (GH). HEMPHILL CO.: prairies N. of Canadian, June 7, 1901, *H. Eggert* (MO). HOWARD CO.: near Big Spring, *E. J. Palmer 34006* (MO, NY). KENT CO.: 1 mi. S. of Jayton, *Shinners 8387* (SMU). LAMB CO.: 8 mi. S. of Olton, *Cory 13550* (GH). LUBBOCK CO.: Lubbock, *Studhalter 1270* (US). MITCHELL CO.: N. of Colorado, June 9, 1900, *Eggert* (MO). POTTER CO.: 1.4 mi. S. of Canadian R. Bridge, highway 287, *B. & H. Jespersen 2686* (DS, MO, RM, SMU, UC, WS). RANDALL CO.: Palo Duro Canyon, *A. C. Martin 292* (US). RUNNELS CO.: Ballinger, *E. J. Palmer 10326* (DS, MO, US). TERRY CO.: Wellman, July 10, 1941, *B. C. Tharp* (GH, MO). WARD CO.: 3.5 mi. E. of Monohans, sand dunes, *C. H. Muller 8528* (SMU).

^b
~~82~~. *Hymenopappus flavescens* var. *cano-tomentosus* Gray

Hymenopappus flavescens var. *cano-tomentosus* Gray, Pl. Wright 2: 94. 1852. Type examined (GH): "Sandhills near Frontera, New Mexico; April, May, " 1851-1852, C. Wright 1412. Quoted locality is that given in the type description.

Hymenopappus canescens var. *cano-tomentosus* Rothrock, in Wheeler Exped. 6: 167. 1878. This name is apparently an error for *Hymenopappus flavescens* var. *cano-tomentosus* Gray.

Hymenopappus robustus Greene, Bull. Torr. Bot. Club 9: 63. 1882. Probable isotype examined (GH): New Mexico. Grant Co.: "collected near Santa Rita del Cobre in 1877," E. L. Greene s.n. (22). A type was not designated by Greene, only the phrase "common on the sandy plains of New Mexico" being used to identify the collections from which the description was drawn. The specimen cited above has the annotation "forma robusta" on the collection label, apparently put there by Greene himself. There can be little doubt that the plant referred to is *H. flavescens* var. *cano-tomentosus* Gray. It is apparently common on the plains near Silver City, New Mexico, where Greene resided at the time of his publication.

Plants biennial, 30-90 cm. high, the stems typically densely tomentose, single from each tap-root (rarely 2 crowns forming on injury); larger rosette leaves 6-15 cm. long, 2-4 cm. wide, evenly pubescent on both surfaces, usually densely tomentose, but often merely canescent, bipinnately dissected with the small, narrow, ultimate segments 1-2 mm. wide; stem leaves 10-50, becoming reduced upwards; heads 15-100 per stem, campanulate, 30-90-flowered, on ultimate peduncles 1-6 cm. long; principal involucre bracts (4-)5-8 mm. long, 2-4 mm. wide, densely tomentose to nearly glabrate, yellow-membranous for about 1 mm. from the acute to rarely obtuse tip; corollas yellow, 2.5-3.5 mm. long, the tube glandular, 1.5-2 mm. long, the throat abruptly campanulate 1-1.5 mm. long, with lobes reflexed, 1-1.5 times longer than the lobes; achenes obpyramidal, 4-sided, 3-4.5 mm. long, evenly pubescent with hairs 0.5-1.5 mm. long; pappus of 16-22 linear oblong scales, 1-1.5 mm. long (very rarely less); anther usually completely exerted, 1.8-2.2 mm. long; $n = 17$.

DISTRIBUTION.—Gravelly, rocky, sandy or sandy limestone soils on intermontane plains of Trans-Pecos Texas, western New Mexico, eastern Arizona and adjacent areas of Mexico (Fig. 46). Flowering at two principal times: late April to May and again in late July to early August (Fig. 44), apparently depending on rainfall.

Hymenopappus flavescens var. *cano-tomentosus* can be distinguished from the closely related var. *flavescens* by its more finely dissected leaves with narrow segments and by its generally shorter pappus and involucre bracts. However, at the eastern periphery of its range, it intergrades almost completely with

var. *flavescens* (see discussion under that variety). Otherwise, it is essentially free of contamination from other taxa. As an exception is a single collection which seems to represent a clear hybrid between var. *cano-tomentosus* and some member of the *H. filifolius* complex (probably var. *cinereus* or var. *lugens*): Arizona. Navajo Co.: Kayenta, 1922, *John Weterill s.n.* (NY). The specimen is tall and leafy as is var. *cano-tomentosus*, but the leaves (which are obviously atypical) and the woolly stems approach those of *H. filifolius*. The inflorescence is apparently retarded in its development, being represented by a tight, abnormal cluster of heads at the stem apex.

REPRESENTATIVE SPECIMENS.—**Arizona.** APACHE CO.: Adamana, Sept. 1, 1909, *H. M. Rusby* (NY). GILA CO.: Tonto Hill, *Collom 163* (GH, MO, NY, US). GRAHAM CO.: between Safford and Globe, *Peebles 14601* (US). NAVAJO CO.: 14 mi. E. of Holbrook, *Goddard 698* (UC). PIMA CO.: Santa Catalina Mts., *Lemmon 218* (GH). **New Mexico.** BERNALILLO CO.: Albuquerque Mesa, *Castetter 1228* (RM). CATRON CO.: 8 mi. S. W. of Horse Springs, *Preece & Turner 2738* (SMU, WS). DE BACA CO.: Buchanan, Aug. 12, 1909, *Wooton* (US). DONA ANA CO.: Organ Mts., *Wooton 139* (DS, MO, NY, POM, RM, UC, US). EDDY CO.: 10 mi. W. of Hope, Aug. 4, 1905, *Wooton* (US). GRANT CO.: Whitewater Junction, Silver City *Eastwood 8530* (CAS, GH). LUNA CO.: Nutt, *Diehl 751* (POM). SAN JUAN CO.: 45 mi. N. W. of Cuba, *Preece & Turner 2753* (SMU, WS). SOCORRO CO.: near Socorro, Aug., 1880 (1881), *H. H. Rusby 180* (MO, NY, WS). TORRANCE CO.: Willard, Aug. 26, 1904, *Wooton* (US). VALENCIA CO.: E. of Laguna Pueblo, *A. & R. Nelson 2176* (MO, RM). **Texas.** CULBERSON CO.: 2 mi. W. of Van Horn, *Waterfall 4409* (CAS, GH, MO, NY, SMU). ECTOR CO.: Odessa, *E. L. Reed 1907* (US). EL PASO CO.: El Paso, May, 1881, *G. R. Vasey* (DS, GH, US). HUDSPETH CO.: 32 mi. W. of Sierra Blanca, highway 62, on pipe line road, *Tharp 46149* (RM, RSA, UC). LOVING CO.: 10 mi. E. of Mentone, *Turner 984* (SMU). PRESIDIO CO.: 2 mi. W. of Marfa, *Warnock 5592* (SMU). REEVES CO.: Saragosa, *Warnock 5271* (SMU). WARD CO.: Barstow, *Earle & Tracy 43* (NY).

MEXICO. **Chihuahua.**: near Paso del Norte, *Pringle 759* (GH, MO, NY, UC, US).

(To be concluded)



Turner, B. L. 1956. "A CYTOTAXONOMIC STUDY OF THE GENUS HYMENOPAPPUS (COMPOSITAE) (Continued)." *Rhodora* 58, 250–269.

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