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PLANTS OF COAHUILA, EASTERN CHIHUAHUA, AND ADJOINING ZACATECAS AND DURANGO, V¹

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LORANTHACEAE

Phoradendron lanceolatum Engelm. Mem. Am. Acad. 4: 54 (1849).

COAHUILA: Sierra Gloria, *Marsh* 1872; Hillcoat Canyon, west of Buena Vista Ranch, July 13, 1938, *Marsh* 1332; Sierra Madera, Cañon Pajarito, on white oaks, *Muller* 3201.

Known only from eastern Coahuila and northern Nuevo Leon. The type was collected on *Quercus* by Gregg (no. 255), Feb. 11, 1847, at Rinconada, just east of the Coahuila-Nuevo Leon boundary along the road between Saltillo and Monterrey. The species is readily recognized by its very elongate glabrous leaves 5–9 cm. long.

Phoradendron tomentosum (DC.) Engelm. in Gray, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 6: 212 (1850).

Viscum tomentosum DC. Prodr. 4: 670 (1830).

Phoradendron Greggii Trel. Monog. Phorad. 36. t. 32 (1916).

VERNACULAR NAME: Injerto.

COAHUILA: Rancho Falcon, 12 mi. west of Berrendo, *Wynd* 732; Sierra Madera, Cañon Pajarito, on *Acacia* and other legumes, *Muller* 3202; Puerto San Lazaro, *Wynd & Mueller* 133; Cañon de Jara, on *Acacia*, *Johnston* 8838; 60 mi. west of Cuatro Ciénegas, on *Prosopis*, *White* 1957; 5 mi. west of Americanos, on *Prosopis*, *Muller* 3292; east of San Antonio de los Alamos, on *Prosopis*, *Johnston* 8278; near Santa Elena, Sierra Cruces, on *Forestiera*, *Johnston & Muller* 229; 6 mi. northwest of El Oro, road to Sierra Mojada, *White* 1976; 30 mi. south of Sierra Mojada, *Wynd* 770. ZACATECAS: Cedros, *Lloyd & Kirkwood* 15.

This is the common *Phoradendron*, usually found on *Prosopis* and *Acacia*, in the broad valleys and in the lower canyons on the plateau of northern Mexico, ranging from northern San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas north into trans-Pecos Texas. The type was collected in Dec. 1827 "supra Mimoseas" by Berlandier (no. 1364) near Catorce in northern San Luis Potosi. *Phoradendron Greggii*, based upon collections from *Prosopis* and other

¹The third paper in this series, in which the treatment of the monocotyledons was completed, appeared in Jour. Arnold Arb. 25: 43–83 (Jan. 1944). The fourth part, covering the families Saururaceae to Urticaceae, will appear later this year.

legumes at Rinconada, just east of the Coahuila boundary on the road between Saltillo and Monterrey, appears to be a synonym.

In our area the species seems readily recognizable by its thickish orbicular-ovate to ovate-oblong leaves and the grayish velvety indument on the spikes and younger leaves and branches. In trans-Pecos Texas it is difficult, if not impossible, to separate it from plants collected on *Juglans*, *Celtis*, *Quercus*, and *Prosopis*, which appear to be pubescent phases of *P. Engelmanni*. Most of the typical *P. tomentosum* from Texas comes from the Big Bend area, and grows on *Prosopis* and *Acacia*.

Trelease, Monog. Phorad. 36, reports material of *P. Greggii* from Jimulco (Pringle 845) and Peña (Purpus 1106). The collection from Gomez Farias (Palmer 291) which he refers to *P. thyrsoides* probably also belongs to *P. tomentosum* as here accepted.

Phoradendron Engelmanni Trel. Monog. Phorad. 35 (1916).

COAHUILA: Rancho Babia, *Marsh* 1216; along arroyo southwest of Sierra Azul, Rancho Buena Vista, July 8, 1938, *Marsh* 1262, 1263.

The above collections have the green, inconspicuously pubescent stems and thin leaves of typical *P. Engelmanni*, a plant growing on *Ulmus*, *Prosopis*, and *Quercus* about the eastern and southern escarpments of the Edwards Plateau in Texas.

Phoradendron macrophyllum (Engelm.) Cockerell, Am. Nat. 34: 293 (1900).

Phoradendron Cockerellii Trel. Monog. Phorad. 38. t. 36 (1916).

Under the name *P. Cockerellii*, Trelease, l. c., reports a collection of the species from Juarez, Chihuahua. A completely glabrous form of the species occurs on *Populus*, *Salix*, and *Fraxinus* along the Rio Grande in southern New Mexico and along the southern boundary of Texas as far down the river as Presidio. The large broad bright green usually completely glabrous leaves, glabrous spikes, and its favoritism for trees growing in river-bottoms usually permit its recognition. It grows from trans-Pecos Texas to Arizona and in adjoining Mexico.

Phoradendron Coryae Trel. Monog. Phorad. 43. t. 44 (1916).

Phoradendron Wilkinsoni Trel. Monog. Phorad. 44. t. 45 (1916).

VERNACULAR NAME: Injerto.

COAHUILA: Sierra Gloria, *Marsh* 1896; Hillcoat Canyon, west of Buena Vista Ranch, July 13, 1938, *Marsh* 1334; Hillcoat Mesa lying west of Encantada Ranch, July 25, 1938, *Marsh* 1469; Sierra Madera, Cañon Pajarito, on white oaks, *Muller* 3173A & B. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Organos, *LeSueur* 1307.

A well marked species, readily recognizable by its dense close persistent indument of very numerous minute stellate hairs which form a crustose covering on its branches and thick leaves. It ranges from trans-Pecos to Arizona and northern Mexico, almost exclusively on oaks. The type of *P. Wilkinsoni* was collected in the Sierra Santa Eulalia, April 3, 1885, by Wilkinson.

Phoradendron flavum Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 93 (1943).

COAHUILA: Sierras Negras, 9 km. south of Parras, on *Quercus*, *Stanford et al.* 210; hills 11 km. northeast of Jimulco, on *Quercus*, *Stanford et al.* 71.

This species is otherwise known only from the type, which was collected

on oaks near Durango City by Palmer (no. 777). A plant with a tawny indument and thick dark green leaves.

Phoradendron pauciflorum Torr. Pac. R. R. Rep. 4: 134 (1857).

Phoradendron saltillense Trel. Monog. Phorad. 27. t. 16 (1916).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Cañon Sentenela, Wynd & Mueller 625; Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 21, 1936, Marsh 567, 569; Hillcoat Canyon, west of Buena Vista Ranch, July 13, 1938, Marsh 1292; Sierra Madera, Cañon del Agua, on *Cupressus*, Muller 3220; San Antonio de las Alanzanas, on cedars, Aug. 31, 1848, Gregg 399 (isotype of *P. saltillense*); Sierra Negras, 9 km. south of Parras, on *Juniperus*, Stanford et al. 149.

I am unable to distinguish the plant of eastern Coahuila from *P. pauciflorum*, a species of western North America ranging from Oregon to Baja California and Arizona. The species is not known from Texas, New Mexico, or Chihuahua. In our area it parasitizes *Juniperus* and *Cupressus*. These same genera, and also *Abies*, are the hosts of the plant in the western United States.

Phoradendron Bolleanum (Seem.) Eichl. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 5²: 134 (1868).

CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Santa Eulalia, on *Juniperus*, April 1885, Pringle 256.

A species of the Sierra Madre Occidental, ranging from Durango north into Arizona and western Texas. The species has been repeatedly collected on *Juniperus* and *Arbutus*.

Arceuthobium vaginatum (H.B.K.) Eichl. in Mart. Fl. Bras. 5²: 105 (1868).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Pino, on *Pinus arizonica*, Johnston & Muller 591; General Cepeda, Nelson 6730.

A Mexican species extending north into the United States to Arizona, Colorado, and trans-Pecos Texas. In northern Mexico and the United States it is usually confined to yellow pines.

SANTALACEAE

Comandra pallida A. DC. in DC. Prodr. 14: 636 (1857).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Cañon Sentenela, Wynd & Mueller 543; Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 26, 1936, Marsh 599. CHIHUAHUA: Road between Samalayuca and El Paso, April 17, 1852, Wright 1784.

A parasitic herb widely distributed in the United States reaching its southern limit in our area.

RAFFLESIACEAE

Pilostyles Thurberi Gray, Mem. Am. Acad. II. 5: 326 (1854).

Apodanthes Pringlei Wats. ex Robinson, Bot. Gaz. 16: 83 (1891).

Pilostyles Pringlei Rose, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 264 (1909).

COAHUILA: Hac. Mariposa, east slope of Sierra de Puerto Santa Anna, on *Dalea*, Wynd & Mueller 256; Sierra Fragua, high western ridge north of Puerto Colorado, on *Dalea*, Johnston 8783.

The collection from the Sierra Fragua is a female plant and is very similar to the type of *P. Thurberi* from *Dalea* in southwestern Arizona. The material from Hacienda Mariposa is a male plant. Its flowers are more elongate and lighter than are the female flowers. It seems probable that only a single species of this remarkable stem-parasite infects shrubs of the genus *Dalea* and that in all probability *P. Covillei* Rose (from Texas),

P. glomerata Rose (Puebla), *P. Palmeri* Rose (San Luis Potosi), and *P. sessilis* Rose (Hidalgo) are all phases of *P. Thurberi*. These species are known only from shrubby species of *Dalea*. A well-marked species, *P. globosa* (Wats.) Solms-Laub., a parasite on *Bauhinia*, is known from Monterrey. It should be looked for in Coahuila.

ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Aristolochia longiflora Engelm. & Gray, Jour. Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. 5: 259 (1845).

COAHUILA: Muzquiz, 1935, *Marsh 11*.

A plant of south-central and southern Texas, reaching its southern limit in eastern Coahuila.

Aristolochia Marshii Standl. Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 17: 238 (1937).

COAHUILA: Muzquiz, April 1938, *Marsh 1143*.

The type of this species was collected near Muzquiz, by Marsh (no. 10) in the spring of 1935. It is known only from near Muzquiz and in the vicinity of Monterrey. The stems are elongate, slender, and apparently twining.

Aristolochia lassa Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 21: 255 (1940).

COAHUILA: Saltillo, common on bottom-lands, 1898, *Palmer 187* (TYPE); Saltillo, 1909, *Nil 10* (US); Carneros area, 1880, *Palmer 1183*.

A well-marked species known only from the collections cited above. This species is probably most closely related to the Texan *A. Coryi*, from which it differs in its abruptly bent rather than nearly straight perianth-tube, its lance-ovate rather than elliptic limb, and the somewhat retrorsely ascending or appressed hairs on the stem.

Aristolochia Coryi Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 21: 256 (1940).

This species ranges from west-central Texas (Mitchell, Tom Green, Edwards, and Kinney Counties) west to Brewster County, Texas, where it has been collected at various stations in and around the Chisos Mts. In 1928 E. J. Palmer (no. 34225) collected it in clefts of rocky cliffs in the Grand Canyon of the Rio Grande near Castellan. At this station, now usually known as Santa Helena Canyon, *A. Coryi* makes its closest known approach to the range of *A. Wrightii*, for that more western and southern species has been collected on Mesa de Anguila, the mass of limestone through which the Rio Grande has cut Santa Helena Canyon.

Aristolochia Wrightii Seem. Bot. Voy. Herald 331. t. 72 (1856).

Aristolochia Wrightii var. *texana* Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 21: 254 (1940).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Yerba del Indio; Pimpinela.

COAHUILA: Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, *Stewart 150*; Sierra Moreno, southeast of Castillon, *Johnston & Muller 1262*; vicinity of Santa Elena, east base of Sierra Cruces, *Johnston & Muller 232*, *Stewart 228*, 1925; Sierra Cruces, Cañon Tinaja Blanca, *Johnston & Muller 292*, *Stewart 325*, 574, 633; near San José, southeast base of Sierra Cruces, *Johnston & Muller 1001*; Sierra Planchada, Cañon Gringo, *Stewart 1045*; Sierra Mojada, April 19, 1892, *Jones 52* (US); San Antonio de los Alamos, *Johnston & Muller 902*; Puerto San Lazaro, *Muller 3044*; Rancho Las Uvas, east side of Valle Acatita, *Stewart 2689*; Torreon, Feb. 1905, *Purpus 1057*; 6 mi. west of Viesca, *Johnston 7746*. CHIHUAHUA: Rancho San José del Progreso, south end of Sierra Seca, *Stewart*

2329; Rancho El Pino, southeast of Sierra Rica, *Stewart* 2385; 8 miles northwest of Cruces, *Johnston* 7986 (type of var. *texana*); 3 mi. south of Pirámide, *Johnston* 8114; 7½ miles south of Pirámide, *Johnston* 8099; 2 miles east of El Coyote, *Johnston & Muller* 1407; Sierra Encinillas, near Fierro, *Stewart* 800; rocky hills near Chihuahua, April 1885, *Pringle* 9; west base of Sierra Santa Eulalia, *Stewart & Johnston* 2107; northwest of Chihuahua, Aug. 1, 1936, *LeSueur* 601; Rosatilla Dam east of Meoqui, *LeSueur* 602; Parral, Oct. 4, 1936, *Collins & Kempton* (US). DURANGO: Mapimi, 1898, *Palmer* 540.

I am accepting *A. Wrightii* Seem. as typified by the plant illustrated by Seemann, that is, apparently *Seemann* 2175 from near Durango. This form of the species is exemplified by *Palmer* 314 and 328 from central Durango, a fact I previously did not fully recognize, since I failed to realize that Seemann's illustration of his plant is several times natural size. The typical form of *A. Wrightii* from central Durango strongly suggests *A. brevipes* Benth., from Aguascalientes, but differs from true *A. brevipes*, which has uniformly cordate leaves, and from the plants of San Luis Potosi, Hidalgo, and central Mexico with lobed leaves, which possibly are forms of it, in having more elongate flowers and in having the ovary at anthesis not covered with abundant soft slender more or less reflexed hairs but with less quickly evanescent rather rigid spreading ones. The stems of *A. Wrightii* have usually rather rigid spreading hairs; the stems of *A. brevipes* and immediately related forms have the hairs more or less retrorsely ascending or appressed. The range of *A. Wrightii* is to the north and west of the area occupied by *A. brevipes*.

I have seen typical *A. Wrightii* only from central Durango. The material of *A. Wrightii* from our area and adjoining United States differs from the typical Durango plant in being distinctly more robust, having larger flowers, and, most conspicuously, having an evidently tawny usually somewhat velvety indument of hairs that are longer, more slender, and more abundant. In 1940, on the basis of inadequate material, I attempted to distinguish the material of northern Chihuahua and Texas as var. *texana*. Subsequent collecting has shown that the extreme northern plants are indistinguishable from those found elsewhere in the area of the present report. The name *A. Wrightii* var. *texana*, accordingly, can be amplified and redefined and used for all forms of *A. Wrightii* found in our area, thus permitting them to be distinguished from the typical form of *A. Wrightii* found in central Durango.

Plants representative of the amplified var. *texana* are known from northeastern Durango, eastern Chihuahua, and western Coahuila. Similar plants are known in eastern Coahuila only at Puerto San Lazaro and in the Sierra Gavia, about 75 km. south of Monclova. In Texas the plant is known from Mesa Anguila and the Chinati, Vieja, Wyile, Eagle, and Davis Mountains. It has been recently collected in the Florida Mts., in Luna County, New Mexico (*Ripley & Barneby* 2486). In our area it is commonly found about the base of cliffs or in sheltered places at the base of rocky slopes. Occasionally, however, it occurs in silty soils in the shelter of bushes on flats subject to flooding after storms. In these latter conditions

it becomes relatively luxuriant and develops leaves over 8 cm. wide. The plant is highly esteemed as a medicinal herb, and in the areas where I have seen it, it is well-known under the name "Yerba del Indio." I have seen it for sale in the market at Chihuahua and have been told that it is also for sale at Torreon.

POLYGONACEAE

Eriogonum atrorubens Engelm. in Wislizenus, Mem. Tour. No. Mex. 108 (1848).

COAHUILA: Carneros Pass area, July 1880, *Palmer 1175*.

Ranging in the mountains, pine and juniper belts, of Nuevo Leon and adjacent Coahuila, and in northern Durango and western Chihuahua north to extreme southwestern New Mexico. The type was collected near Cusihiuriachic, Chihuahua.

This and the following three species have dark-colored, purple or maroon flowers. The remaining species have pale yellow to whitish corollas frequently more or less stained with red or purple.

Eriogonum hemipterum Torr. ex Stokes, Gen. Eriogonum 21 (1936).

Eriogonum hieracifolium var. *hemipterum* Torr. & Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 154 (1870).

Eriogonum hieracifolium f. *atropurpureum* Standl. Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 11: 149 (1936); Mueller, Trans. Texas Acad. 20: 16 (1937).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 14, 1936, *Marsh 660*.

Known only from the Chisos Mts., Texas, and, to the southeast, in adjoining Coahuila, in the northern Sierra del Carmen. The type was collected by Parry on "Hillsides, along the cañons of the Rio Grande, above the mouth of the Pecos," probably near Boquillas Canyon.

Eriogonum hemipterum Torr. var. *griseum* var. nov.

A varietate typica differt foliis subtus dense et abundanter tomentosis.

COAHUILA: Central parts of the Sierra del Pino, near the old log-slide, dry margins of pine forests, erect, 1-3 ft. tall, fl. maroon, 1940, *Johnston & Muller 547* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); near Cañon Ybarra, central Sierra del Pino, dry slopes, fl. red, *Stewart 1249*; Sierra de los Pinos, Dec. 1937, *LeSueur 1533*. CHIHUAHUA: Valley on high northwest end of Sierra Diablo, grassy meadow, not common, erect, fl. dark red, 1941, *Stewart 968*.

This plant, known only from the cited material, differs from typical *E. hemipterum* only in the very abundant grayish felt-like indument on the lower surfaces of its leaves and in the slightly more copious indument of more slender hairs on other parts of the plant.

Eriogonum rupestre Stokes, Gen. Eriogonum 21 (1936).

VERNACULAR NAME: Yerba colorado.

CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Encinillas, 8 km. east of Fierro, rocky hillside, not common, fl. red, *Stewart 760*.

The type and only other known collection of this species was obtained by Pringle (no. 285) on Sept. 28, 1885, in the hills northeast of Chihuahua. I have not seen authentic material, but Mr. Stewart's plant agrees well with the original description. The species is related to *E. atrorubens*, from which it differs only in its hairy perianth. It may be only a variety of that species ranging on the volcanic hills of eastern Chihuahua.

Eriogonum ciliatum Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 175 (1859).

COAHUILA: Buena Vista, fl. dark purple, May 19, 1849, *Gregg* 83; mountains 6 mi. east of Saltillo, July 1880, *Palmer* 2088; San Lorenzo Canyon, southeast of Saltillo, scattered on grassy mesas, not common, fl. bright maroon, Sept. 1904, *Palmer* 385; Carneros Pass, Sept. 4, 1889, *Pringle* 2379; north end of Carneros Pass, 1-3 ft. tall, fl. brownish purple, *Johnston* 7287; 4 km. east of Fraile, mountain-side, fl. purple, *Stanford et al.* 359.

Ranging from southeastern Coahuila and northern Nuevo Leon south to northern San Luis Potosi and southern Tamaulipas. The original material of the species was collected on "sandy soil near Buena Vista" by Edwards and "near Monterey" by Gregg.

Eriogonum Greggii Torr. & Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 8: 187 (1870).

Eriogonum ciliatum var. *foliosum* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 175 (1859).

COAHUILA: Rancho Santa Teresa, south of Castaños, *Wynd & Mueller* 181; Puerto San Lazaro, open grassy slopes, *Muller* 3073; Saltillo, stony hillside, May 1898, *Palmer* 166; Carneros Pass area, March 1880, *Palmer* 1176; high plain near San Juan de la Vaqueria, fl. purplish, May 20, 1847, *Gregg* 719 (TYPE); Sierra Pata Galana, March 1905, *Purpus* 1151.

Known elsewhere about Monterrey and near the Rio Grande in extreme southern Texas.

Eriogonum Abertianum Torr. in Emory, Notes Military Recon. 151 (1848).

Eriogonum pinetorum Greene, Muhl. 6: 3 (1910).

Eriogonum Abertianum var. *neomexicanum* Gand. Compt. Rend. Soc. Bot. Belg. 42: 196 (1906).

Eriogonum Abertianum var. *ruberrimum* Gand. l. c.

CHIHUAHUA: Near Lake Santa Maria, 1899, *Nelson* 6395.

This is a species ranging in northwestern Chihuahua (Casa Grandes, Col. Juarez, and Carretas), Sonora, Arizona, and western New Mexico. It is a slender erect plant, usually simple below but with forking cymose-paniculate branches above the middle. Its range approaches that of the more eastern and southern *E. cyclosepalum*, a species confused with it, only in northwestern Chihuahua and in the Rio Grande Valley near El Paso.

Eriogonum Abertianum var. *villosum* Fosb. Madroño 4: 191 (1938).

This plant has been collected near El Paso, Texas (Jones, Thurber). Doubtless it occurs in adjacent Chihuahua. The collection distributed by Gray as *Wright* 1762 is a mixture of typical *E. cyclosepalum* and *E. Abertianum* var. *villosum* and is composed of material collected by Charles Wright on March 21, 1852, in the Rio Grande Valley south of the Quitman Mts., and on April 19, 1852, on the "foothills towards Lake Santa Maria." Of this mixture I suspect that the latter Chihuahuan material is that representing *E. Abertianum* var. *villosum*.

I am unable to determine whether var. *villosum* is merely a vernal phase of *E. Abertianum* or perhaps even a distinct species. It has roughly the same distribution as *E. Abertianum*, but it appears to be a much coarser, more hairy, and more spreading plant with coarser more-flowered involucres and more elongate peduncles. It rarely shows the forking open branching of true *E. Abertianum*, and its leaves are thicker and never so strongly reduced up the stem. Var. *villosum* strongly suggests the vernal forms

of *E. cyclosepalum* but is quickly distinguished by its very elongate peduncles, smaller paler flowers, and short involucre-lobes.

Eriogonum cyclosepalum Greene, Muhl. 6: 1 (1910).

Eriogonum lappulaceum Greene, Muhl. 6: 2 (1910).

Eriogonum Abertianum subsp. *lappulaceum* Stokes, Gen. *Eriogonum* 37 (1936).

Eriogonum Abertianum var. *cyclosepalum* Fosb. Madroño 4: 192 (1938).

Eriogonum Abertianum var. *lappulaceum* Fosb. Madroño 4: 193 (1938).

Eriogonum Abertianum var. *bracteatum* Fosb. Madroño 4: 192 (1938).

COAHUILA: Between Santo Domingo and Piedra Blanca, Wynd & Mueller 495; Picachos Colorados, Johnston & Muller 126; south base of Sierra Hechiceros, near El Tule, Stewart 538; Castillon, Stewart 386; near Santa Elena, Stewart 309; Cañon Tinaja Blanca, Sierra Cruces, Stewart 580, 2258; near Norias, 24 mi. north of Esmeralda, Johnston & Muller 333; valley west of Bufido, Johnston & Muller 845a; 3 mi. west of San Antonio de los Alamos, Johnston & Muller 860. CHIHUAHUA: 5 mi. southeast of San Carlos, Johnston & Muller 85; 4 km. south of Rancho Hechiceros, Stewart 213; road to Chihuahua, south of Carrizal, Aug. 21, 1846, Wislizenus 127; near Chihuahua, 1908, Palmer 25; plain near silver mill, Chihuahua, Aug. 4, 1885, Pringle 681; 11 mi. northeast of Camargo, Johnston 7891; 3 mi. west of Piloncillo, Johnston 7859.

Frequent in valleys and foothills, in silty or sandy soils. Growing among grass, under bushes, or in bare open places. The plant ranges from trans-Pecos Texas south through Coahuila and eastern Chihuahua to San Luis Potosí. In the past it has been confused with the more northerly and western *E. Abertianum*, but it may be readily distinguished by its more compact lower growth-habit, its strict usually rather numerous stems bearing racemously disposed involucre, its elongate involucre-lobes, and its slightly larger yellow or yellowish more or less conspicuously red-tinged perianth-lobes.

In his recent study of this group Fosberg treated our plants as varieties of *E. Abertianum*, referring the vernal forms to var. *cyclosepalum* and the summer phases to var. *bracteatum*. I do not believe such seasonal forms merit nomenclatorial recognition. Fosberg's *E. Abertianum* var. *Gillespiei* is a plant of Maricopa and Pinal Counties, Arizona, which appears to be an outlying isolated population related much more closely to *E. cyclosepalum* than to *E. Abertianum* and which I believe should be called *E. cyclosepalum* var. *Gillespiei* (Fosb.) comb. nov.

Eriogonum annuum Nutt. Trans. Am. Philos. Soc. 5: 164 (1837).

CHIHUAHUA: Dunes south of Salamayuca, Sept. 20, 1886, Pringle 798; Los Medanos, 1935, LeSueur 414; near Carrizal, sandhills, Aug. 18, 1846, Wislizenus 104; sandhills near Cantarrecio, Oct. 1852, Thurber 819.

A plant of sandy soils, ranging from northern Chihuahua north to the central United States.

Eriogonum polycladon Benth. in DC. Prodr. 14: 16 (1856).

CHIHUAHUA: 5 km. north of Escobillas, rocky slopes, frequent, fl. reddish, Stewart 2373; Chihuahua, ex herb. Scheer [Potts].

Arizona to trans-Pecos Texas (Davis Mts.) and south into Chihuahua and Sonora. The species has been collected repeatedly in the highlands of western Chihuahua and northern Sonora. Pringle is listed as having collected the species near Chihuahua (no. 644). Potts' material may have come from near Chihuahua City or from the mountains to the west. Mr.

Stewart's collection comes from the extreme northeastern part of the state.

Eriogonum rotundifolium Benth. in DC. Prodr. 14: 21 (1856).

VERNACULAR NAME: Chuchaca.

COAHUILA: 10 km. west of San Guillermo, tobose flat, fl. white, *Stewart 1762*; 9 km. south of El Tule, south base of Sierra Hechiceros, dry hillside, fl. white, *Stewart 451*; Picacho Noche Buena, lava-strewn slope, *Johnston & Muller 166*; Castillon, silty arroyo at margin of gypsum flat, *Johnston & Muller 1274*; south of Laguna Leche, silty flat in somewhat saline and gypseous soil, *Johnston 8623*; near La Rosa, northwest of Saltillo, *Shreve & Tinkham 9906*. CHIHUAHUA: 3 mi. south of Providencia, silty slope, *Johnston & Muller 108*; 11 mi. west of Providencia, silty desert plain, *Johnston & Muller 104*; Rancho El Pino, about 10 km. southeast of Sierra Rica, dry sandy flat, fl. white, *Stewart 2560*; dry hills and mesas near Juarez, May 5, 1901 and Sept. 26, 1902, *Pringle 9444, 11155*.

An associate of *Larrea* on valley slopes and one showing a preference for silty, frequently somewhat gypseous soils. From our area ranging north into Arizona, New Mexico, and trans-Pecos Texas.

Eriogonum Wrightii Benth. in DC. Prodr. 14: 15 (1856).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Sept. 7, 1936, *Marsh 806*; Puerto Colorado, crevices in sandstone, globose bush 12–18 inches tall, *Johnston 8696*; Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, creek-banks, *Stewart 110*; northern foothills of Sierra Cruces, gravelly open arroyo, bush 1 ft. tall, 2–3 ft. broad, fl. white, *Johnston & Muller 1053*; Cañon Tinaja Blanca, Sierra Cruces, sunny open slopes in upper canyon, erect, shrubby, 1–2 ft. tall, *Johnston & Muller 295*. CHIHUAHUA: 8 km. south of Rancho Hechiceros, in arroyo, fl. white, *Stewart 216*; along Sierra Seca, 20 km. north of Rancho San José del Progreso, rocky slopes, fl. white, *Stewart 2350*; 3 mi. north of Mesteñas, dry rocky slope in canyon, *Johnston 7950*; low ridge a mile southwest of Mesteñas, rocky slope, fl. white, *Stewart & Johnston 2031*. ZACATECAS: Concepcion del Oro, 1902, *Palmer 381*.

Ranging from San Luis Potosi and Zacatecas northward and northwestward into trans-Pecos Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona. The type came from extreme western Pecos County, Texas. The plant usually grows in gravelly or rocky soils and forms an erect bushy mass a foot or more tall.

Eriogonum tenellum Torr. Ann. N. Y. Lyceum 2: 241 (1827).

Eriogonum tenellum var. *leptoclodon* Benth. in DC. Prodr. 14: 20 (1856).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Chuchaca; Chacate.

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Cañon Sentenela, *Wynd & Mueller 615*; Piedra Blanca, igneous hills, *Wynd & Mueller 499*; Parras, 1880, *Palmer 1173*; Cañon Indio Felipe, Sierra Hechiceros, sides of arroyo, *Stewart 159*; Sierra Cruces, Cañon Tinaja Blanca, rocky side of narrow canyon, *Johnston & Muller 267*; near Santa Elena, rocky hillside, fl. white, *Stewart 570*; San Antonio de los Alamos, crevices in volcanic tuff, *Johnston & Muller 891*. CHIHUAHUA: 14 mi. west of San Carlos, gravelly bed of arroyo, *Johnston & Muller 29*; 4 km. north of Rancho El Pino, southeast of Sierra Rica, rocky slope, fl. white, *Stewart 2424*; Sierra Virulento, rocky bench at base of sierra, *Johnston 8086*; Sierra Encinillas, near Fierro, rocky hillside, fl. white, *Stewart 766*; Los Organos, local on rocky flat, fl. white, *Stewart & Johnston 2056*; Los Organos, 1937, *LeSueur 1310*; rocky hills west of Chihuahua, April 24, 1885, *Pringle 169*; Chihuahua, stony mesas, fl. white, 1908, *Palmer 80*.

Ranging from our area northward through trans-Pecos Texas to western Oklahoma and thence westward in northern New Mexico and southern Colorado. A plant of well-drained, usually rocky or gravelly soil in exposed situations, with a rather compact multicapital caudex, basal clusters of petiolate ovate to broadly orbicular white-tomentose leaves, and naked flowering branches.

Eriogonum tenellum Torr. var. *ramosissimum* Benth. in DC. Prodr. 14: 20 (1856).

CHIHUAHUA: Sierra de los Organos, Sept. 1937, *LeSueur* 2006.

This variety has been previously known only from the igneous area of central Texas (Llano and Gillespie Counties), east of the area from which typical *E. tenellum* is known. From typical *E. tenellum* it differs in having a very much looser caudex with the small acutish ovate leaves scattered along the lower 5–15 cm. of the flowering stem. Its low usually sprawling slender growth-habit, small acutish leaves, and smaller flowers quickly distinguish it from *E. platyphyllum*. Although from far to the southwest of previously known stations of var. *ramosissimum*, *LeSueur*'s collection from the Sierra Organos seems indistinguishable from it, as well as conspicuously different from the material of typical *E. tenellum* which has been collected in the same sierras. The variety may deserve specific rank.

Eriogonum platyphyllum Torr. ex Benth. in DC. Prodr. 14: 20 (1856).

Eriogonum tenellum var. *platyphyllum* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 176 (1859).

COAHUILA: Rancho Agua Dulce, shrub-covered valley floor, 1936, *Wynd & Mueller* 412; Rancho Babia, 1938, *Marsh* 1208; Santa Anna Canyon, July 15, 1936, *Marsh* 489; Soledad, Sept. 1880, *Palmer* 1174; Sierra Guajes, Cañon Milagro, in arroyo, fl. yellowish white, *Stewart* 1537; several miles below Palos Blancos, road between Ocampo and Cuesta Zozaya, gravelly bench on open canyon-floor, *Johnston* 9264.

Ranging from our area north into the Big Bend and along the south escarpments of the Edwards Plateau (mouth of Terlingua Creek, *Havard* 114; southwest of Langtry, *Cory* 19414; 10 mi. west of Laguna, Kinney Co., *Cory* 29317; and Nueces River west of Uvalde, *Wright* 618, type). Although obviously related to *E. tenellum*, its elongate erect shrubby very leafy stems and larger flowers readily distinguish it from that more westerly ranging species.

Eriogonum Jamesii Benth. in DC. Prodr. 14: 7 (1856).

Eriogonum undulatum Benth. in DC. Prodr. 14: 7 (1856).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Cañon Sentenela, *Wynd & Mueller* 616; Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 9, 1936, *Marsh* 688; Mesa Grande, northwest of Hac. Encantada, fl. whitish, *Stewart* 1650; crest of Sierra Encantada, fl. reddish, *Stewart* 1460; betw. south end of Hillcoat Mesa and Buena Vista headquarters, July 27, 1938, *Marsh* 1495; Sierra Gloria, 1939, *Marsh* 1918; Lerios, July 1880, *Palmer* 1172; 3 km. southwest of Fraile, in arroyo, fl. white, *Stanford et al.* 335; Sierra del Pino, rocky places along high arid crest, *Johnston & Muller* 554; western escarpment of Potrero de la Mula, sunny ridge below crest, *Johnston* 9242; Sierra Madera, Cañon Pajarito, dry arroyo banks, fl. greenish white tinged with red, *Muller* 3186; Sierra Madera, Cañon Charretera, opening in oak-chaparral, rocky canyon floor, *Johnston* 9004; Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, crevices of cliffs, *Stewart* 82; Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Madera, sunny ledges on cliffs, *Johnston & Muller* 1296; Picacho Noche Buena, lava cliffs, *Johnston & Muller* 181; Sierra Cruces, near Santa Elena, sandy arroyo, fl. white, *Stewart* 311; highest peaks of Sierra Cruces, rocky slopes, *Stewart* 1143; San Antonio de los Alamos, crevices about summit of tuff cliffs, *Johnston & Muller* 951; Sierra Parras, July 1910, *Purpus* 4606; Sierras Negras, 9 km. south of Parras, fl. white, *Stanford et al.* 162; Picacho de Jimulco, summit, *Stanford et al.* 95. CHIHUAHUA: Cañon Madera, Sierra Rica, rocky arroyo and sunny slopes, fl. white, *Stewart* 2489, 2541; Los Organos, 1937, *LeSueur* 1309; Cerro Coronel, Chihuahua, Aug. 5, 1885, *Pringle* 680. ZACATECAS: Mountains 18 km. west of Concepcion del Oro, fl. white, *Stanford et al.* 568.

Ranging from Hidalgo along the eastern Sierra Madre into our area and from thence northward to Kansas, Colorado, and Arizona. Growing in well-drained places, along arroyos, in openings in oak-chaparral, and on exposed ledges and cliffs, and varying in habit accordingly. In sheltered places it becomes 3–5 dm. tall and has large leaves frequently grayish with a thin indument on the upper surface. On exposed ledges and about cliffs it is commonly only 1–2 dm. tall and usually has a well-developed trailing woody caudex with russet shreddy bark and crowded small leaves quickly glabrous and bright green above. The various forms of this widely ranging species vary greatly in appearance but the variants are not geographically correlated and seem best dismissed as ecological forms.

Rumex hymenosepalus Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 177 (1859).

VERNACULAR NAME: Lengua de Vaca.

CHIHUAHUA: Near Chihuahua, rich moist soil on river bank, 1908, *Palmer* 27.

Ranging from California east to southwestern Wyoming and western Texas, and south into northern Mexico. The species was originally based upon two specimens, *Thurber* 140, from Hueco Tanks northeast of El Paso, and *Wright* 1782, from the western side of the Rio Grande in Dona Ana County, New Mexico, a short distance north of the international boundary.

Rumex altissimus Wood, Class Book ed. 2. 477 (1847).

CHIHUAHUA: Near Chihuahua, by stream, May 28, 1888, *Pringle* 5540.

Ranging in the eastern United States west to the base of the Rockies and south through Texas, New Mexico, and Arizona into northern Mexico.

Rumex mexicanus Meisn. in DC. Prodr. 14: 45 (1856).

COAHUILA: Fraile, common in valley, *Stanford et al.* 275; 3 km. southwest of Fraile, in arroyo, *Stanford et al.* 329. CHIHUAHUA: Presa de Chihuahua, 1936, *LeSueur* 608.

Widely distributed in the United States, south through Arizona and New Mexico, and along the Sierra Madre Occidental into central Mexico. I am unable to distinguish Mexican material from northern plants segregated recently as *R. triangulivalvis* (Dans.) Rech. The Coahuilan specimens cited above are in flower and lack fruit. They may possibly represent *R. Berlandieri* Meisn. of eastern Texas and eastern Mexico.

Rumex violascens Rech. Repert. Sp. Nov. 39: 171 (1936), Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 17: 131. f. 23 (1937).

COAHUILA: Don Martin Dam, *White* 1376; San Lorenzo de la Laguna, 1880, *Palmer* 1182.

Valley of the Rio Grande along our northern limits west, in southern New Mexico and Arizona, into California, and south in Coahuila. The species was described from a large and representative suite of specimens, but no type was designated.

Rumex crispus L. Sp. Pl. 335 (1753).

VERNACULAR NAME: Lengua de Vaca.

COAHUILA: Monclova, *Marsh* 1678; Saltillo, Feb. 20, 1847, *Gregg*; Parras, 1880, *Palmer* 1181. CHIHUAHUA: Presa de Chihuahua, *LeSueur* 605; Chihuahua, common along river and ditches and in low ground, 1908, *Palmer* 97, 223.

A European plant widely established in wet soils in America. It has been repeatedly collected in the Rio Grande Valley below El Paso.

Polygonum coccineum Muhl. ex Willd. Enum. Pl. 1: 428 (1809).

CHIHUAHUA: 3 miles west of Camargo, fl. pink, *White* 2269.

Widely distributed in the United States and ranging south to Central America. The cited collection represents the forma *terrestre* Stanford, *Rhodora* 27: 169 (1925).

Polygonum lapathifolium L. Sp. Pl. 360 (1753).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Sept. 8, 1936, *Marsh* 761; Sabinas River near Muzquiz, *Marsh* 402. CHIHUAHUA: Near Chihuahua, moist shady place along river, 1908, *Palmer* 332.

Widely distributed in America; apparently introduced from Europe. It appears to be generally distributed along the Rio Grande at our northern limit.

Polygonum persicarioides H.B.K. Nov. Gen. et Sp. 2: 179 (1818).

Polygonum hydropiperoides Michx. var. *persicarioides* Stanford, *Rhodora* 28: 27 (1926).

COAHUILA: Monclova, *Marsh* 1681; Monclova, edge of river, *White* 1769; Cañon Indio Felipe, Sierra Hechiceros, bank of creek, *Stewart* 95; south base of Sierra Hechiceros, mud at Tanque La Palma, *Johnston & Muller* 1282.

Ranging from southern California to Texas and south through Mexico to South America. The species has been collected in the Rio Grande Valley in the Big Bend.

Polygonum pensylvanicum L. Sp. Pl. 362 (1753).

CHIHUAHUA: Pond just east of Organos, growing in standing water, *Stewart & Johnston* 2049.

Widely distributed in eastern United States and south in Mexico.

Polygonum punctatum Elliot, Bot. S. Car. and Georgia 1: 455 (1817).

COAHUILA: Muzquiz Swamp, Sept. 15, 1936, *Marsh* 931. CHIHUAHUA: Rio Concho at Camargo, *White* 2245.

Widely distributed in America.

Polygonum aviculare L. Sp. Pl. 362 (1753).

COAHUILA: Saltillo, in river bottom, rare, 1898, *Palmer* 570. CHIHUAHUA: Vicinity of Chihuahua, low moist river bottom, prostrate, 1908, *Palmer* 185.

Widely distributed in America as a weed along roads and in gardens.

Polygonum ramosissimum Michx. Fl. Bor. Am. 1: 237 (1803).

Collected in the bottom-lands along the Rio Grande in El Paso (*Wright* 1775) and Hudspeth (*Waterfall* 3968 and 4598) Counties and hence, doubtless, occurring in adjacent Chihuahua. Widely distributed in the United States.

CHENOPODIACEAE

Chenopodium ambrosioides L. Sp. Pl. 219 (1753).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Hipazote; Istafiate.

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 9, 1936, *Marsh* 681; Rancho Babia, *Marsh* 1213; La Azufrosa, 3 ft. tall, scarce, 1848, *Gregg* 515; Parras, 1898, *Palmer* 445; San Lorenzo de la Laguna, 1880, *Palmer* 1153.

Widely distributed in America as a weed and a medicinal herb.

Chenopodium dissectum (Moq.) Standl. No. Am. Fl. 21: 26 (1916).

COAHUILA: Saltillo, low places and on top of a stony mountain, odor strong, 1898, *Palmer* 353.

Ranging from Coahuila south to central Mexico.

Chenopodium graveolens Lag. & Rodr. Anal. Cien. Nat. 5: 70 (1802).

Chenopodium incisum Poir. in Lam. Encyc. Suppl. 1: 392 (1811).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Yerba del Zorillo; Colo de Zorillo.

COAHUILA: San Antonio de las Alanzanas, 1-2 ft. tall, scarce, Aug. 31, 1848, *Gregg* 390; Carneros Pass area, Aug. 1880, *Palmer* 1150. CHIHUAHUA: Cañon Madera, Sierra Rica, open sunny slopes, *Stewart* 2459, 2502; canyon west of Organos, along arroyo and under liveoaks, *Stewart & Johnston* 2077; Sierra Santa Eulalia, Oct. 9, 1885, *Pringle* 552.

A native species ranging from trans-Pecos Texas to Arizona and south to Central America. It is sold as a medicinal plant in the market at Chihuahua.

Chenopodium murale L. Sp. Pl. 219 (1753).

COAHUILA: Monclova, 1939, *Marsh* 1728, 1842.

A European weed widely established in America. It has been collected in the bottoms of the Rio Grande near Boquillas, Texas.

Chenopodium Fremontii Wats. Bot. King's Exped. 287 (1871).

COAHUILA: Cañon Indio Felipe, Sierra Hechiceros, abundant at base of talus-slope, *Stewart* 40; Cañon Indio Felipe, dry sandy arroyo, *Stewart* 58; north base of Sierra Cruces, dry open bed of arroyo, *Johnston & Muller* 1051; Tinaja Blanca, Sierra Cruces, sandy arroyo, not common, *Stewart* 317; Carneros Pass, shaded ravines, Sept. 11, 1889, *Pringle* 2308. CHIHUAHUA: Rio Grande, Oct. 1852, *Thurber* 817.

Widely distributed in the western United States and south into northern Mexico. Among the collections cited *Stewart* 40, *Pringle* 2308, and *Thurber* 817 are very similar and clearly conspecific. They represent the loosely branched slender-stemmed plant with thin, green, practically glabrous leaves. Aellen, in Repert. Sp. Nov. 26: 141 (1929), cites *Pringle* 2308 and the very similar *Wright* 570 (from the Rio Grande bottoms below El Paso) as *C. Fremontii*. The other collections which I have cited are much less mature, less branched, somewhat farinose, and lack mature fruit. Their difference may be caused by their immaturity. They may, possibly, be forms transitional to *C. incanum*.

In my identifications of this and the following four species I have tried to follow Aellen, using his "Beitrag zur Systematik der *Chenopodium*-Arten Amerikas," in Repert. Sp. Nov. 26: 31-64, 119-160 (1929), and the "Key and Synopsis of the American Species of *Chenopodium*" by Aellen & Just, in Am. Midl. Nat. 30: 47-76 (1943). The material from the area is scanty and much of it without mature fruits, and very many specimens must be collected and studied before our species can be satisfactorily identified, if, indeed, that will ever be possible in this complex genus.

Chenopodium incanum (Wats.) Heller, Pl. World 1: 23 (1897).

CHIHUAHUA: Vicinity of Chihuahua, old fields and waste places, 1908, *Palmer* 342.

According to Aellen, Repert. Sp. Nov. 26: 144 (1929), the species

ranges in the western United States and south to Zacatecas. He cites the collection of Palmer listed above, as well as a collection of Mearns from White Water on the international boundary in northwestern Chihuahua.

Chenopodium arizonicum Standl. No. Am. Fl. 21: 19 (1916).

COAHUILA: San José, southeast base of Sierra Cruces, basalt hill, rocky slope, *Johnston & Muller 982a*; San Antonio de los Alamos, flats on summit of tuff cliffs, *Johnston 8260*; Parras, 1880, *Palmer 1151*.

Aellen, *Repert. Sp. Nov.* 26: 120 (1929), cites material of this species from Utah, Arizona, and northern Mexico. He cites *Palmer 310* (1902), from Saltillo, and *Palmer 1151*, which I have cited above. The other collections from Coahuila which I have listed are similar to *Palmer 1151*. The plant suggests a xerophytic form of *C. incanum* with small scarcely angular leaves.

Chenopodium pratericola Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 39: 310 (1912); Aellen, *Ostenia* 99 (1933).

Chenopodium petiolare var. *leptophylloides* Murr. Bull. Herb. Boiss. II. 4: 994 (1904).

CHIHUAHUA: Near Ortiz, May 26, 1888, *Pringle 1992* (isotype of *C. petiolare* var. *leptophylloides*).

Widely distributed in the western United States according to Aellen, *Repert. Sp. Nov.* 23: 134 (1929).

Chenopodium leptophyllum Nutt. ex Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9: 94 (1874); Aellen, *Ostenia* 99 (1933).

Chenopodium inamoenum Standl. No. Am. Fl. 21: 15 (1916), Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 44: 413 (1917).

The type of *C. inamoenum*, which Aellen identifies with the true *C. leptophyllum*, was collected by Mearns near White Water, near the international boundary, in northwestern Chihuahua. Similar plants have been collected in the bottom-lands of the Rio Grande below El Paso.

Meiomeria stellata (Wats.) Standl. No. Am. Fl. 21: 7 (1916).

Chenopodium stellatum Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 18: 146 (1883).

COAHUILA: Mountains 21 mi. northeast by north of Monclova, Sept. 1880, *Palmer 1155* (TYPE); saline soil on flats 4 mi. west of Cuatro Cienegas, *Johnston 7134*; saline gypsum flat on slope east of Lag. Jaco, *Stewart & Johnston 1956*.

An endemic genus known only from the collections cited. It is a small erect annual herb 1–10 cm. tall, extremely succulent, and abundantly floriferous from the base upward. The plant is simple or, more commonly, with few to many ascending or rarely somewhat decumbent branches from the base. At the two localities where I have seen this plant it grew most abundantly on Upper Cretaceous beds along the contact of gypsum and saline clays. It appears to be a halophytic gypsophile. From the distance and directions given on Palmer's label (data frequently very inaccurate), the type may have been collected near Hermanas, an area where this plant can very well be expected.

Cycloloma atriplicifolium (Spreng.) Coulter, Mem. Torr. Bot. Cl. 5: 143 (1894).

CHIHUAHUA: Los Medanos, Oct. 1935, *LeSueur 383*.

Sandy places in the middle United States south to Arizona and Texas and

into adjoining Mexico. The plant has been collected on the Texan side of the Rio Grande at Santa Helena Canyon.

Atriplex canescens (Pursh) Nutt. Gen. Pl. 1: 197 (1818).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Costilla de Vaca; Saladillo; Chamizo; Cenizo; Huele de Noche.

COAHUILA: Rio Grande Valley near Piedras Negras, April 24, 1900, *Pringle 8298*; vicinity of Encantada Ranch and eastward to the escarpment, July 30, 1938, *Marsh 2263*; west slopes of Sierra del Carmen northeast of Hac. Encantada, arroyo-bank, shrub 15 dm. tall, *Stewart 1557*; Valle de los Guajes, common on grassy flat, shrub 15 dm. tall, *Stewart 1326*; valley near Flores, north of Cuatro Cienegas, in mesquite forest, rare, *Johnston 8876*; Cuatro Cienegas, *Marsh 2025, 2051, 2067*; salt-lands 3 mi. south of Cuatro Cienegas, shrub 2 m. tall, *White 1918*; valley near Mesillas, 2–5 ft., abundant, *Gregg 522*; Saltillo, three plants only, 2½ ft. tall, Sept. 1898, *Palmer 298, 303*; south of Fraile, shrub 3–6 ft., slopes, *Johnston 7319*; La Ventura, *Nelson 3905, 3924*; Cañon Ybarra, Sierra del Pino, arroyo-banks, *Stewart 1915*; east base of Sierra Cruces, 10 km. north of Santa Elena, shrub 10–15 dm. tall, fairly common, *Stewart 395*; 15 km. south of Puerto de San José, rocky hillside, 1–2 m. tall, *Stewart 842*; northwestern end of Sierra Planchada, common on tobosa-flat, shrub 15 dm. tall, *Stewart 1015*; Laguna de Leche, shrub 2 ft. tall, *Muller 3286*; Noria de San Juan, southeast of Laguna Rey, saline flat, 1 m. tall, *Stewart 3007*; 30 mi. south of Sierra Mojada, *Wynd 762, 772*; Parras, June 1880, *Palmer 1163*; plains east of Parras, April 11, 1847, *Gregg*; San Lorenzo de la Laguna, May 1880, *Palmer*. CHIHUAHUA: South end of Sierra Seca, 5 km. south of Rancho San José del Progreso, shrub 1 m. tall, *Stewart 2308*; near Lake Santa Maria, shrub 2–3 ft. tall, *Nelson 6410*; north of the Sand Dunes, *LeSueur 282*; road to Camargo, 33 mi. north of Jimenez, shrub 15 dm., *White 2183*; 9 mi. north of Escalon, shrub 1 m. tall, *White 2071*. DURANGO: Andabazo Creek, May 7, 1847, *Gregg*; plains near Pasaje, *Shreve 9121*. ZACATECAS: Cedros, near cultivated ground, *Kirkwood 37, 39, 50*.

A widely distributed shrub in the western United States; in all parts of trans-Pecos Texas, but in central Texas extending south to the escarpments of the Edwards Plateau. Ranging south through our area to San Luis Potosi. I have seen no material from Tamaulipas or Nuevo Leon. An unobtrusive but widely distributed shrub in Coahuila. It is most common in silty soils, particularly about mogotes, on valley slopes, but it is also frequent along arroyo banks in the lower canyons. In the volcanic grassy areas of eastern Chihuahua it is much less common.

Atriplex prosopidum Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 227 (1943).

COAHUILA: 10 mi. north of Cuatro Cienegas, *Wynd 742, 744*; south of El Oso, rounded bush 2–3 ft. tall, *Johnston 8877* (TYPE); near Flores, globose bush 1–4 ft. tall, abundant, with *Suaeda*, in mesquite forest, *Johnston 8875*; 12 mi. north of Monclova, bush 3–4 ft. tall, mesquite-covered valley floor, *Johnston 7187*.

Known only from the collections cited above. A plant of silty, somewhat saline and gypseous valley soils. Growing with *Prosopis glandulosa* and usually in company with *Suaeda*. A relative of *A. canescens*, from which it differs in selection of habitat, indument, form of growth, color of herbage, shape of leaves, and size and shape of fruiting bracts.

Atriplex obovata Moq. Chenop. Enum. 61 (1840).

Atriplex Greggii Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9: 118 (1874).

COAHUILA: Perros Bravos, 1 ft. tall, abundant, Sept. 20, 1848, *Gregg 462* (type of *A. Greggii*); valley 8 mi. north of Avalos, saline flats, common, shrub 6–15 inches tall, *Johnston 7341*; 12 mi. north of La Ventura, local, alkaline flat, shrub 12–18 in. tall, *Johnston 7649*; Llano de Guaje, flats near Tanque La India, common, erect globose

bush 6–18 in. tall, *Johnston & Muller* 779; valley floor 3–4 mi. east of Puerto Caballo, frequent, *Johnston* 8318; Laguna de Leche, flats about lake, globose bush 1–2½ ft. tall, *Johnston* 8598; bottom of large valley southeast of Zacatosa, frequent, erect globose bush 10–18 inches tall, *Johnston* 8645; bottom of valley between La Vibora and Matrimonio, common, globose bush 6–24 inches tall, *Johnston* 9331; 2 mi. west of San Vicente, saline gypseous slopes east of Laguna de Jaco, bush 2–4 dm. tall, fairly common, *Stewart & Johnston* 1967; saline flats at southeastern end of Laguna de Jaco, common bush, globose, up to 16 inches tall, *Johnston & Muller* 1083, 1084, 1086. CHIHUAHUA: Barreal, north of Jaco, saline flats, 2–3 dm. tall, *Stewart* 669; north of Sand Dunes, 1935, *LeSueur* 281. ZACATECAS: Cedros, *Lloyd* 83, 132. DURANGO: 3 mi. northeast of Bermejillo, somewhat saline soil on flats, shrub 6–30 inches tall, *Johnston* 7784. SAN LUIS POTOSI: 2 mi. northwest of Cedral, saline flats, 6–12 inches tall, *Johnston* 7598, 7599; San Vicente, *Shreve* 9351; Hacienda del Salada, about 55 km. north-northwest of Cedral, Dec. 24–25, 1827, *Berlandier* 1346 (ISOTYPE).

Ranging from northern San Luis Potosi north through Coahuila and eastern Chihuahua to the valley of the Rio Grande. The type was collected in extreme northern San Luis Potosi. I have listed all the collections of this species which I have seen from Mexico. In Texas the plant has been collected on Tornillo Creek, Chisos Area (*Havard* 103), and near old Fort Quitman (*Cory* 31039). The plant from the vicinity of El Paso and west to southeastern Arizona, usually referred to *A. obovata*, is a greener more slender plant and at least varietally distinct from our Mexican species.

This species grows on evidently saline and gypseous soils, in the company of marked halophytes such as *Suaeda* and *Allenrolfea*, and also on the periodically flooded and desiccated flats on valley-bottoms, where marked halophytes and surface signs of high gypsum and salt contents are absent. In Coahuila *A. obovata* frequently associates with either *A. acanthocarpa* or *A. Stewartii*. It is usually a small rounded bush 2–5 dm. tall. Rarely it reaches a meter in height.

Atriplex acanthocarpa (Torr.) Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9: 117 (1894).

VERNACULAR NAME: Quelito.

COAHUILA: Perros Bravos, 3 ft. tall, abundant, Sept. 20, 1848, *Gregg* 459; valley 8 mi. north of Avalos, saline flats, slender shrub 1–3 ft. tall, common, *Johnston* 7334, 7335, 7342; silty plain 20 mi. west of Saltillo, common, decumbent or sprawling, 6–30 inches high, *Johnston* 7666; desert 48 mi. west of Saltillo, saline flats, decumbent, 6–24 inches high, common, *Johnston* 7695; 5 mi. north of Parras, saline flat, *Johnston* 7702; San Lorenzo de la Laguna, May 1880, *Palmer* 473; near Horizonte, *Wynd* 773; Torreon, alkaline areas on plains, about 2 ft. tall, 1898, *Palmer* 473; Bolson de Mapimi [near the Nazas between San Sebastian and San Lorenzo], dry valleys, common, May 11, 1847, *Gregg*; 5 mi. west of Viesca, moderately saline slope, decumbent or clambering, *Johnston* 7738. CHIHUAHUA: Lake Santa Maria, *Nelson* 6409; 8–14 mi. south of Ojinaga, saline and gypseous flats, globose bush 1–3 ft. tall, common, *Johnston & Muller* 1447.

A plant becoming 1–3 ft. tall with usually sprawling or loosely decumbent stems. Frequently clambering in bushes. Usually associated with *A. obovata* and commonly frequenting obviously saline as well as gypseous soils. Frequently associated with *Suaeda*. Included in the species are a group of more or less geographical races which have not been named. These range in southeastern Arizona, southern New Mexico, along the Rio Grande Valley in trans-Pecos Texas, and southern Texas, and thence south into Tamaulipas and through our area into northern Zacatecas and

northeastern Durango. *Atriplex Pringlei* Standl., of northern and eastern San Luis Potosi, is the southernmost member of this complex. The typical forms of *A. acanthocarpa*, growing in the valley of the Rio Grande above the Big Bend, are more shrubby and apparently more erect and have firmer broader less lobed paler leaves than the plant of southern Coahuila. The plant of southern Texas has very slender stems and narrower, thinner, greener, nearly entire leaves. In the middle western parts of Coahuila *A. acanthocarpa* appears to be replaced by the closely related *A. Stewartii*. The northern limit of *A. acanthocarpa* has not been established in Durango and southern Coahuila. The species will doubtless be found in the saline valleys of northeastern Chihuahua north of the Conchos, when that area is explored.

Atriplex Stewartii Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 22: 110 (1941).

COAHUILA: Llano de Guaje near Tanque La India, common about margin of flats, erect bush up to 18 inches tall, *Johnston & Muller* 781; Llano de Guaje, near Tanque La India, growing among low bushes and partially supported by them, stems 3 ft. long, *Johnston & Muller* 785; Llano de Guaje, edge of flats 10 km. east of Tanque La India, erect bush, common, *Stewart* 1174, 1175; margin of Llano de Guaje at base of Lomas del Aparejo about 3 mi. south of Tanque Aparejo, abundant, erect, 10–16 inches tall, *Johnston & Muller* 777 (TYPE); Laguna de Leche, flats about lake, 1–3 ft. tall, frequent, much browsed, *Johnston* 8592, 8594; near Tanque La Palma, several miles south of Laguna Leche, common on silty flats, 6–12 inches tall, *Johnston* 9331; bottom of large valley southeast of Zacatosa, common on silty flats, *Johnston* 8646, 8647, 8648; silty flats in valley between La Vibora and Matrimonio, erect or somewhat sprawling, 6–12 inches tall, *Johnston* 9332; flats west of Americanos, common, *Johnston* 9387A–D.

Endemic to our area. A plant of heavy silty valley soils subject to periodic floodings and droughts, and usually associated with *A. obovata*. I have not observed the plant in the company of marked halophytes, such as *Suaeda*, nor in soils that are evidently saline. It is frequently erect but commonly is decumbent or sprawling or scrambling in low bushes, and is rarely more than 3–4 dm. tall. It is usually much more browsed than its companion species, *A. obovata*.

The plant has the growth-habit and vegetative characters of *A. acanthocarpa*, but differs from that related species in having the fruit regularly 4-winged rather than covered with irregularly arranged appendages. It replaces *A. acanthocarpa* in western middle Coahuila. How the species behaves as it approaches the area in which *A. acanthocarpa* grows is unknown. Unfortunately I have no good fruiting material of these plants from such strategic areas as Cuatro Ciénegas, Laguna del Rey, Laguna Palomas, Valle Acatita, or Valle de las Delicias. I have one fruiting specimen from the saline flats 4 miles west of Cuatro Ciénegas (*Johnston* 7136), which possibly may be referable to *A. Stewartii*, though this seems doubtful. The habitat near Cuatro Ciénegas is very saline and more in accord with the known soil preference of *A. acanthocarpa*.

Atriplex reptans Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 22: 111 (1941).

COAHUILA: Saline gypseous flat east of Laguna del Jaco, locally abundant, *Johnston & Muller* 1080, 1081 (TYPE), *Stewart & Johnston* 1975. SAN LUIS POTOSI: Santo Domingo, 1934, *Lundell* 5584.

A species known only from the two localities cited above. A creeping perennial with very small crowded opposite leaves. At the type locality, on the slope east of Lake Jaco, 3 miles west of San Vicente, the plant is locally abundant on a gypsum flat which catches the drainage flowing down the slope over extensive exposures of saline and gypseous clays.

Atriplex monilifera Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9: 111 (1874).

Endolepis monilifera Standl. No. Am. Fl. 21: 73 (1916).

VERNACULAR NAME: Quelito.

COAHUILA: Dried up lake-bed in Bolson de Mapimi, April 13, 1847, *Gregg* (TYPE); Laguna de Viesca, alkaline soil about lake-bed, *Johnston* 7732.

A very distinct endemic annual species. The type was collected about the south margin of Laguna de Mayran.

Atriplex abata Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 21: 67 (1940).

COAHUILA: 11 miles north of La Ventura, common locally on alkaline flat, prostrate, *Johnston* 7648. SAN LUIS POTOSI: San Miguel, alkaline flat, prostrate, *Johnston* 7617 (TYPE).

A prostrate annual species related to *A. elegans*. It is known only from the stations cited above in southern Coahuila and adjoining northern San Luis Potosi.

Atriplex argentea Nutt. Gen. Pl. 1: 198 (1818).

Atriplex expansa Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9: 116 (1874).

CHIHUAHUA: Juarez, valley of the Rio Grande, Sept. 8, 1888, *Pringle* 1996.

A weedy annual species widely distributed in the western United States.

Atriplex elegans (Moq.) Dietr. Synop. 5: 537 (1852).

Obione elegans var. *radiata* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 183 (1859).

CHIHUAHUA: Plains near Chihuahua, Aug. 28, 1885, *Pringle* 670; Rio Santa Maria east of Corralitos, Aug. 1852, *Thurber* 715.

Ranging from western Texas to California and south into Sonora and Chihuahua. It has been repeatedly collected on the Texan bank of the river in the Rio Grande Valley below El Paso.

Atriplex texana Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9: 113 (1874).

Obione elegans var. *tuberculosa* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 133 (1859).

COAHUILA: 4 mi. southwest of Hermanas, saline flats south of Rio Salado, *Johnston* 7075; Cuatro Cienegas, 1939, *Marsh* 2040; 9 mi. east of Cuatro Cienegas, saline soil near road, *Johnston* 7106.

Extending westward into our area from southern Texas.

Atriplex muricata Humb. & Bonpl. ex Willd. Sp. Pl. 4: 959 (1806).

Atriplex glomerata Wats. ex Standl. No. Am. Fl. 21: 54 (1916), Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 44: 424 (1917).

VERNACULAR NAME: Quelitillo.

COAHUILA: Castillon, prostrate mats about corrals, *Johnston & Muller* 1272; Cuatro Cienegas, 1939, *Marsh* 2015; 7 mi. south of Hipolito, heavy soil on desert plain, *Johnston* 7244; Saltillo, Sept. 1898, *Palmer* 290; Parras, April 1880, *Palmer* 1156 (isotype of *A. glomerata*); La Punta, 6 mi. south of Fraile, silty valley bottom, *Johnston* 7321. ZACATECAS: Between San Tiburcio and Cardona, valley floor, *Johnston* 7369.

Extending north into our area from central Mexico. A prostrate plant with dentate oblanceolate leaves.

Atriplex semibaccata R. Br. Prodr. 406 (1810).

COAHUILA: Saltillo, roadside, 1939, *Frye & Frye* 2496.

An Australian species, first introduced as a forage plant and now widely established from California to Texas.

Eurotia lanata (Pursh) Moq. Chenop. Enum. 81 (1840).

COAHUILA: Carneros Pass area, July 1880, *Palmer* 1164; valley just southwest of Carneros Pass, frequent bush 1–3 ft. tall, valley floor, *Johnston* 7300; 10 mi. south of Carneros Pass, common bush in valley, 2–3 ft. tall, *Johnston* 7652; between Agua Nueva and Encarnacion, shrub 5 ft. tall, Dec. 15, 1848, *Gregg* 560.

This shrub has been collected in the high country of northern Chihuahua but otherwise is known from Mexico only in the valleys just south of Carneros Pass. Our plants belong to var. *subspinosa* (Rydb.) Kearney. It is widely distributed in the western United States.

Bassia hyssopifolia (Pallas) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 1: 547 (1891).

An Asiatic herb now widely established in trans-Pecos Texas and southern New Mexico. It has been collected along the Rio Grande above and below El Paso and is most certainly to be expected in adjoining northern Chihuahua.

Corispermum nitidum Kit. in Schultes, Oesterr. Fl. ed. 2. 1: 7 (1814).

CHIHUAHUA: Los Medanos, 1935, *LeSueur* 285; Cantarrecio, Oct. 1852, sand hills, *Thurber* 811.

Widely distributed in sandy places in the middle United States and south to Texas and Arizona.

Allenrolfea occidentalis (Wats.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: 546 (1891).

COAHUILA: Cuatro Cienegas, *Marsh* 2077; 3 mi. south of Cuatro Cienegas, low shrub on salt-lands, *White* 1915; 4 mi. west of Cuatro Cienegas, abundant bush 1–4 ft. tall on saline flats, *Johnston* 7139; Laguna de Jaco, succulent usually decumbent bush becoming 4 ft. tall, salt flats at south end of lake, *Johnston & Muller* 1084; Laguna del Rey, common on saline flats, 1 dm. tall, *Stewart* 3024; Parras, 1880, *Palmer* 1166; Laguna Viesca, 7 mi. northeast of Viesca, shrub 4–7 ft. tall on saline flat, *Johnston* 7733; just west of Viesca, saline soil, decumbent, 12–16 inches tall, locally abundant, *Johnston* 7737.

A leafless very succulent bush growing only in very saline soils with a perennial source of subsurface water. Widely distributed in the western United States. The plant has been collected in the Rio Grande Valley below El Paso and is doubtless present also in northern Chihuahua.

Suaeda mexicana Standl. Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 4: 203 (1929).

COAHUILA: 3 mi. west of Cuatro Cienegas, saline flat, 1–4 ft. tall, *Johnston* 7127; 1 mi. west of Anteojo, west of Cuatro Cienegas, gypsiferous saline clays near foot of gentle slope, plant erect, pale green, 1–3 ft. tall, *Johnston* 8870; Cuatro Cienegas, 1937, *Marsh* 2071; salt-lands 3 mi. south of Cuatro Cienegas, 1939, *White* 1917. SAN LUIS POTOSI: Hacienda Angostura, alkaline plain near San Bartolo Station, July 15, 1891, *Pringle* 3788 (ISOTYPE).

A glabrous pale green plant 1–4 ft. tall, mostly branched at the base and with numerous erect elongate stems. It appears to be a halophytic gypsophile. It is one of a number of species known from the saline gypseous plains near Cuatro Cienegas and elsewhere only from the similar habitats on Hacienda Angostura in eastern San Luis Potosi.

Suaeda jacoensis Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 228 (1943).

COAHUILA: Salt-flats at southeast end of Laguna de Jaco, frequent, light green, erect, none seen over 1 ft. tall, *Johnston & Muller 1087*; Laguna de Jaco, salt flats at southeast end of lake, fairly common, erect, 1–3 dm. tall, *Stewart & Johnston 1975* (TYPE), 1976.

A plant less than 1 ft. tall, with numerous subsimple slender stems arising from a branched base. The root may become coarse, woody, and obviously long-persistent, but most of the plants seen appeared to be annuals. The species is related to *S. mexicana*, from which it differs in shorter more slender usually purplish and somewhat verrucose stems and irregularly cristate and keeled mature calyx-lobes. It grows in somewhat gypseous very saline soil and is known only from the type-locality.

Suaeda Palmeri (Standl.) Standl. Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 8: 10 (1930).

Dondia Palmeri Standl. No. Am. Fl. 21: 91 (1916).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Saladillo; Jaboncillo.

COAHUILA: Hermanas, 1939, *Marsh 1641*; 4 mi. west of Cuatro Ciénegas, common bush on saline flats, erect, 1–3 ft. tall, *Johnston 7138*; Divisadero, about 11 mi. west of Cuatro Ciénegas, a common bush on flats and on the long gentle slopes nearly up to the base of the mountains, confined to saline gypseous clays, *Johnston 8864*; near Ciénega Grande, May 18, 1847, *Gregg*; 3 km. southeast of Las Margaritas, Valle Delicias, common on flats, 1 m. tall, *Stewart 2950*; Parras, June 1880, *Palmer 1168* (ISOTYPE); 4 mi. north of Peña, alkaline valley-slope, dense bush, 2–4 ft. tall, *Johnston 7719*; valley 8 mi. north of Avalos, saline flats, common bush, 3–5 ft. tall, *Johnston 7339*. ZACATECAS: Cedros, 1908, *Lloyd 133*.

A bush 1–5 ft. tall, with a woody base and at times a small trunk and distinctly ligneous twiggy ascending branches. It is frequently a common shrub over large areas, and where it has been seen it is characteristic of silty saline and gypsiferous soils. It is not an ordinary halophyte and is not confined to flats where soil moisture is readily available. It is frequently very common on dry silty slopes and in dry valleys below exposures of Upper Cretaceous shales and clays.

Suaeda nigrescens Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 228 (1943).

COAHUILA: 4 mi. southwest of Hermanas, saline flats south of the Rio Salado, *Johnston 7074*; valley 8 mi. north of Avalos, saline flats, *Johnston 7340*; 12 mi. north of La Ventura, common on saline flats, bush 1–2 ft. tall, *Johnston 7650* (TYPE).

Saline flats of eastern Coahuila south to northern San Luis Potosí. A dark green plant with slender much branched decumbent or ascending stems. The branchlets are covered with a minute brownish pubescence.

Suaeda nigrescens var. *glabra* Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 229 (1943).

COAHUILA: Laguna del Rey, saline flats, common, *Stewart 3023*; about 30 mi. south of Sierra Mojada, 1937, *Wynd 771*. CHIHUAHUA: Meoqui, 1935, *LeSueur 197*.

Ranging from western Coahuila and eastern Chihuahua north into trans-Pecos Texas (Rio Grande Valley) and southern New Mexico, and apparently also in southeastern Texas. Differing from typical *S. nigrescens* in having glabrous and more or less glaucous branchlets.

Suaeda suffrutescens Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 9: 88 (1874).

COAHUILA: Saline gently sloping plain between San Vicente and Laguna de Jaco, decumbent perennial, *Johnston & Muller 1071*; south end of Laguna Jaco, saline flats,

decumbent, *Johnston & Muller 1082*; Americanos, apparently saline flat at base of gypsum beds, 1–2 ft. tall, branches numerous, at first ascending but in old age more or less sprawling, cortex of perennial root black, *Johnston 9386*; south of Laguna Leche, saline gypseous soil, erect or ascending, 1–3 ft. tall, grayish, *Johnston 8269*. CHIHUAHUA: Near Juarez, Aug. 28, 1886, *Pringle 1144*; 5–8 mi. south of Ojinaga, outwash from saline and gypseous clay-banks, *Johnston & Muller 1449*, *Johnston 8001*.

The common and widely distributed *Suaeda* in trans-Pecos Texas, ranging north along the Pecos and Rio Grande into southern New Mexico, and extending south into eastern Chihuahua and western Coahuila. If not restricted to saline gypseous soils it at least appears to favor that substratum.

Suaeda suffrutescens var. *detonsa* Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 230 (1943).

VERNACULAR NAME: Saladillo.

COAHUILA: 3 mi. west of Cuatro Ciénegas, saline gypseous flat, loosely and widely branched, 1–5 ft. tall, *Johnston 7128* (TYPE); 3 mi. south of Cuatro Ciénegas, salt-lands, low shrub, *White 1913*; Cuatro Ciénegas, *Marsh 2042*; Perros Bravos, shrubby, 3 ft. tall, abundant, Sept. 20, 1848, *Gregg 458*; Saltillo, July 1880, *Palmer 1167*; 5 mi. west of Viesca, saline and probably gypseous slope, erect, *Johnston 7739*. DURANGO: Bolson de Mapimi (Rio Nazas to Mapimi), April 15, 1847, *Gregg 449*.

Known only from our area. Differing from typical *S. suffrutescens* in having the leaves green and glabrous, rather than pubescent and gray. It appears to be a larger and more widely branched bush, growing in the area to the south and southeast of that occupied by typical *S. suffrutescens*. Gregg reports that its ashes are rich in alkali and are used in soap-making.

Salsola Kali L. var. *tenuifolia* Tausch, Flora II: 326 (1828).

Loesener, Repert. Sp. Nov. 16: 201 (1919), reports that Endlich, no. 241, collected this plant between Mapimi and Ojuela, Durango, sometime during the period 1903–1906. I have seen no specimens from the area. The plant is such a common weed along roadsides and in fields in southern New Mexico and in the Rio Grande valleys below El Paso that it must also be present in adjoining Chihuahua.

AMARANTHACEAE

Celosia Palmeri Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 18: 143 (1883).

COAHUILA: Santa Anna Canyon, July 15, 1936, *Marsh*; 12 mi. north of Monclova, under bushes on silty valley soil in mesquite-thicket, stems straight, spreading or nearly erect, *Johnston 7191*; Monclova, Aug. 1880, *Palmer 1148* (TYPE).

Known only from eastern Coahuila.

Amaranthus Berlandieri (Moq.) Uline & Bray, Bot. Gaz. 19: 268 (1894).

COAHUILA: On plain a mile southeast of Ocampo, one plant near a mogote, *Johnston 8886A*.

Ranging in central and southern Texas south into adjacent northeastern Mexico.

Amaranthus Warnockii sp. nov.

Herba parva glabra viridis 5–20 (raro ad 30) cm. alta basi ramosa; ramis 1–5 decumbentibus ascendentibus vel erectis pallidis 1–4 mm. crassis simplicibus vel ascenderet ramosis; foliis numerosis oblanceolatis longe petiolatis, lamina haud crassa 1–3.5 cm. longa 5–10 mm. lata medium versus vel

paullo supra medium latiore deinde basim versus in petiolum (lamina brevior vel subaequilongum) 1–3 cm. longum gradatim attenuata, subtus pallidior minute albo-tuberculata, nervis pinnatis utrinque 5 vel 6 pallidis ascendentibus prominulis margines laminae haud attingentibus donata, margine plana vel perinconspicue crispa et albo-marginata; cymis bisexualis densis parvis 2–8 mm. longis subsessilibus, imam ad basim caulium conspicue aggregatis, alibi 1 vel 2 in axillis foliorum enatis, ramis cymae congestis rigidis flexuosis strictis bracteosis cartilagineo-incrassatis cum fructibus persistentibus tarde deciduis; floribus masculis paucis basi cymae gestis sessilibus mox deciduis, lobis 5 oblanceolatis ad 1.5 mm. longis haud induratis, filamentis 3 vel 4 ad 1.4 mm. longis, antheris 0.9 mm. longis oblongis; floribus femineis sessilibus pluribus, lobis perianthii 5 spathulato-oblanceolatis 1–1.5 mm. longis infra medium incrassatis pallidis supra medium in lamina ca. 0.5 mm. lata viridi margine conspicue albo-scariosa dilatatis; utriculis maturis compressis indehiscentibus persistentibus 1–1.2 mm. longis 0.8–0.9 mm. latis tuberculatis vel raro sublevibus in ambitu ovato-orbiculatis, stylis 2 raro 3 ca. 1 mm. longis infra medium incrassatis; seminibus brunneis sublevibus.

COAHUILA: 12 mi. north of Monclova, silty valley floor in mesquite thicket, *Johnston* 7076; 1 mi. southeast of Ocampo, silty plain near mogote, *Johnston* 8886 (TYPE, Gray Herb.); valley floor east of Puerto Caballo, dried bed of ephemeral charco, *Johnston* 8329; a mile west of Bufido, silty valley slope, *Johnston & Muller* 844; west of San Rafael, north base of Sierra Cruces, silty valley flat, *Johnston & Muller* 1039A; 10 mi. south of Jaco, silty flat by mogote, *Johnston & Muller* 1124. DURANGO: Near Coahuilan boundary, 31 mi. north of Zaragoza, silty valley soil, *Shreve* 8828. TEXAS: Baldy Peak, Glass Mts., Brewster Co., abundant locally in a sheep-pen tract on lower slopes, July 4, 1940, *Warnock* 14.

Known only from our area and from a single collection in trans-Pecos Texas. A small decumbent or sprawling annual herb of silty valley soils and particularly of those places temporarily flooded after rains. It usually is locally common in open places, frequently near mogotes but not in their shade. I noted but did not collect the species just north of Zenzontle, Coahuila.

The species is evidently a close relative of *A. crassipes* Schlechtend. of Florida and the West Indies. The present plant of northern Mexico and trans-Pecos Texas differs from *A. crassipes* in its elongate somewhat thinner leaves, oblanceolate rather than ovate leaf-blades, less elongate and more slender (never long and trailing) stems, and smaller more compact cymes conspicuously crowded at the base of the stems. Among the Texan and Mexican species *A. Warnockii* can be confused only with *A. scleropoides* Uline & Bray, of central parts of Texas east of the Pecos. That latter species has leaves similar to those of *A. Warnockii* in form, texture, and size, but it differs in having regularly 3 styles, a circumscissile rather than indehiscent utricle, more obese cyme-branches, and cymes that are rarely conspicuously aggregated at the stem-bases. Furthermore, *A. scleropoides* is usually an erect herb, while *A. Warnockii* is decumbent or nearly prostrate or rarely with only the primary stem erect.

With this species it is a pleasure to associate the name of Barton H. Warnock of Alpine, Texas. His many collections from Brewster County,

Texas, deposited at the Gray Herbarium, have been very useful in the preparation of this series of papers. Especially interesting are his numerous collections from the Glass Mts., which have revealed that area as the northern limit of many characteristic plants of western Coahuila.

Amaranthus Torreyi (Gray) Benth. ex Wats. Bot. Calif. 2: 42 (1880).

Amblogyne Torreyi Gray, Proc. Am. Acad. 5: 167 (1861).

Sarratia Berlandieri var. *emarginata* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 179 (1859).

Amaranthus Pringlei Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 22: 476 (1887).

Amaranthus Bigelovii Uline & Bray, Bot. Gaz. 19: 271 (1894).

Amaranthus Bigelovii var. *emarginata* (Torr.) Uline & Bray, Bot. Gaz. 19: 271 (1894).

COAHUILA: Igneous hill near Santo Domingo, Wynd & Mueller 478; San Antonio de los Alamos, arroyo at base of cliffs, Johnston & Muller 847; north base of Sierra Cruces, arroyo-bank, Johnston & Muller 1045; Sierra Cruces, Cañon Tinaja Blanca, under ledge in canyon, Johnston & Muller 233; San José, southeast of Sierra Cruces, slope of basalt hill, Johnston & Muller 982. CHIHUAHUA: 11 mi. south of Ojinaga, limestone ledge in deep arroyo, Johnston 8038; llano 7 mi. northeast of La Morita, grassy plain, Johnston 7972; hills northwest of Chihuahua, Sept. 26, 1886, Pringle 795 (TYPE).

Ranging from trans-Pecos Texas west to southern Arizona and south into our area. In all recent works this species has been called *A. Pringlei*, but that is properly a synonym of *A. Torreyi*, a name almost universally misapplied to a very different species of sandy soil on the high plains of the middle United States, but actually belonging to our present species. The history of *Amaranthus Torreyi* begins with Gray's enumeration of the plants collected by Xantus in southern Baja California, where the following is published, "100. AMBLOGYNE (SARRATIA) TORREYI. *Sarratia Berlandieri* & var. *emarginata*, Torr. l. c. non Moq.*" The asterisk refers to a footnote on page 169, where the additional notes are given, "4. A. TORREYI (*Sarratia Berlandieri*, cum var. *emarginata*, Torr. l. c., non Moq.): dioica; foliis ovato-oblongis seu oblongo-lanceolatis; glomerulis paniculato-spicatis et axillaribus; bracteis sepalisque masculis cuspidato-acuminatis; sepalis ♀ ima basi coalitis subaequalibus obovato-spathulatis uninerviis, nervo simplici seu leviter pinnatim ramoso, apice rotundato integerrimo retuso vel emarginato. — On the Mexican border from the Rio Grande (Dr. Bigelow, Dr. Parry, etc.) to Lower California, Xantus, supra, no. 100. A variety with linear or oblong-linear leaves and virgate spikes was collected near the sources of the Nebraska, by Mr. Henry Engelmann." Gray seems to be correct in treating *Sarratia Berlandieri* and *S. Berlandieri* var. *emarginata* of Torrey (1859) as conspecific. The first is based upon a collection by Bigelow from Cibolo Creek, at the east end of the Chinati Mts., Texas, and the latter upon material from "Camp Green" collected by Parry, apparently in the Rio Grande Valley somewhere between Lajitas and Boquillas Canyon. Upon these same collections of Bigelow and Parry, Uline & Bray (1894) established *A. Bigelovii* and *A. Bigelovii* var. *emarginata*. In his treatment of the genus, Standley, No. Am. Fl. 21: 109 (1917), recognized *A. Bigelovii* and treated var. *emarginata* as a synonym of it. The Baja California material, Xantus 100, mentioned by Gray when

he published the name *Amblogyne Torreyi*, was subsequently described as *Amaranthus Torreyi* var. *suffruticosus* by Uline & Bray, Bot. Gaz. 19: 272 (1894). This trinomial Standley, No. Am. Fl. 21: 106 (1917), later cited as a synonym of *A. Watsoni* Standl. The collection by Engelmann, mentioned by Gray, is the plant of the middle United States which authors, following Uline & Bray, Bot. Gaz. 19: 272 (1894), and later Standley, No. Am. Fl. 21: 107 (1917), have accepted as true *A. Torreyi*. This seems obviously incorrect, for Gray's comments on Engelmann's collections, as well as his annotations of the collection itself, show he did not consider the specimen typical of his species. The fact that Gray named the species for Torrey and gave great prominence to the Bigelow and Parry specimens treated in Torrey's Botany of the Mexican Boundary shows clearly what he considered the nucleus of his species. Standley, No. Am. Fl. 21: 107 (1917), evidently recognized this fact, for although he applied the name *A. Torreyi* to the plant of the high plains of the middle United States, he cites "*Sarratia Berlandieri* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. Survey 179. 1859" as a synonym of *Amaranthus Torreyi* and even gives Cibolo Creek as the type locality of the species.

When Gray published *Amblogyne Torreyi* he gave an ambiguous description and mentioned four collections, one from the Great Plains, one from Baja California, and two from the Rio Grande. The specimen from the Great Plains he obviously considered as atypical of his species. The name he chose for the species, his bibliographic references, and half the total specimens mentioned refer to our present plant, later described as *A. Pringlei* Wats. and *A. Bigelovii* Uline & Bray. Unless these facts are to be ignored and the name applied to the plant of Sonora and Lower California now called *A. Watsoni* Standl., the name *Amaranthus Torreyi* must be applied in the sense here accepted.

Amaranthus Palmeri Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 12: 274 (1877).

VERNACULAR NAME: Quileto.

COAHUILA: North end of Sierra Cruces, dry open bed of arroyo, erect, up to 6 ft. tall, *Johnston & Muller 1050*; Bolson de Lipanes, between El Almagre and Sierra de Leja, edge of mogote, erect, becoming 5 ft. tall, *Johnston & Muller 1252*. CHIHUAHUA: Grassy plain 7 mi. northeast of La Morita, *Johnston 7972A*; Lake Santa Maria, 1899, *Nelson 6420*; 26 mi. north of Camargo, road to Las Delicias, *White 2288*.

Texas to California and south through Sonora, Chihuahua, and western Coahuila into central Mexico. The only dioecious species of *Amaranthus* known from our area.

Amaranthus hybridus L. Sp. Pl. 990 (1753).

VERNACULAR NAME: Quelito de Cochino.

COAHUILA: Saltillo, common plant in cultivated ground, 1898, *Palmer 421*; Buena-vista, south of Saltillo, frequent, 3 ft. tall, July 24, 1848, *Gregg 283*.

Widely distributed in central Mexico and northward in eastern Mexico into the eastern United States. Usually a coarse plant, a half meter or more in height, and commonly a weed in disturbed ground. The dense, very floriferous, frequently nodding inflorescence is somewhat tawny in color.

Amaranthus Powellii Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 10: 347 (1875).

COAHUILA: Sierras Negras 9 km. south of Parras, *Stanford et al.* 173. ZACATECAS: Valley 15 km. west of Concepcion del Oro, *Stanford et al.* 505.

Native in the western United States east to Wyoming, Colorado, and trans-Pecos Texas and extending south into northern Mexico, where it has been most frequently collected in the highlands of Chihuahua and Sonora. Closely related to *A. hybridus* and apparently in former times replacing that species in western parts of the continent. At times it is separated from *A. hybridus* with difficulty, but commonly it may be distinguished by being a more slender and lower plant with much simpler less floriferous inflorescences, having stiffer somewhat longer bracts, and a green rather than tawny color.

Amaranthus retroflexus L. var. *salicifolius* var. nov.

A varietate typica differt habitu graciliore, planta saepe 2–6 dm. alta, laminae foliis lanceolatis saepe 3–4-plo latioribus quam latis.

COAHUILA: Parras, 1880, *Palmer* 2043 (TYPE, Gray Herb.); Tanque Jerico, north of Potrero del Fuste, under bushes by tank, *Johnston* 8342A. TEXAS: Chisos Mts., The Basin, common, *Warnock* C647; 7 mi. southwest of Marfa, Presidio Co., 1927, *Cory* 26310; Davis Mts., near Observatory, 1936, *Hinckley*; Glass Mts., infrequent, 1940, *Warnock* 17; 10 mi. northeast of Ft. Stockton, Pecos Co., 1934, *Cory* 9717; 21 mi. north of Ozona, Crockett Co., 1939, *Cory* 32737, 33353; 19 mi. west of Sonora, Sutton Co., *Cory* 37937; 29 mi. southeast of Midland, Midland Co., 1942, *Cory* 40598. ARIZONA: Fort Apache, 1890, *Palmer* 587.

Typical *A. retroflexus* appears to be native in the eastern and southeastern United States, but as an introduced weed it now grows in the western United States as well as in various places in the Old World. In agreement with Standley, Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 41: 510 (1914), I have seen no true *A. retroflexus* from Mexico. To the west of what was probably the original range of true *A. retroflexus*, there is found an endemic variety, here called var. *salicifolius*, which occurs in west-central and trans-Pecos Texas and apparently also in eastern Arizona, which does range south into the Mexican state of Coahuila. I have seen no specimens of typical *A. retroflexus* from the parts of western Texas in which var. *salicifolius* has been collected. The variety does not grow as tall or become such a coarse plant as typical *A. retroflexus*. Its chief difference, however, is in the shape of the leaf-blades, which are lanceolate rather than ovate. These are minor differences, but since plants referable to the variety come from a natural geographic area, in which typical *A. retroflexus* appears to be absent, I believe it deserves a name. At times var. *salicifolius* resembles *A. Powellii*, but it may be readily separated from that species by its pallid inflorescence and obtuse or retuse, rather than acute, perianth-lobes.

Amaranthus blitoides Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 12: 273 (1877).

VERNACULAR NAME: Quelito.

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 21, 1936, *Marsh* 559; Hermanas, *Marsh* 2258; La Azufrosa, frequent, Sept. 22, 1848, *Gregg* 516; Perros Bravos, frequent, Sept. 20, 1848, *Gregg* 469; Rancho Gallinas, 6 mi. east of Puertecito, disturbed soil in abandoned labor, prostrate, *Johnston* 8583; 5 mi. west of El Oro, beside railroad on road to Guimbalet, *White* 1999.

A prostrate plant widely distributed in the western United States and northern Mexico.

Acanthochiton Wrightii Torr. in Sitgr. Rep. Explor. 170. t. 13 (1853).

CHIHUAHUA: Cantarrecio, sands, Oct. 1852, *Thurber* 806, 809; Samalayuca, sand-dunes, *LeSueur* 278, 280; sandhills south of Samalayuca, Sept. 20, 1886, *Pringle* 796; Candelaria, sand-dunes, *Shreve* 9033.

A plant of sandy places ranging from El Paso County, Texas, west to Arizona and south into Chihuahua. The plant is dioecious and the male plants are frequently misidentified as representing an *Amaranthus*.

Brayulinea densa (Willd.) Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 394 (1903).

VERNACULAR NAME: Bola de Hilo.

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 9 and 29, 1936, *Marsh* 682, 695; Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, sandy soil in arroyo, *Stewart* 48; Sierra Hechiceros, sandy flat east of El Tule, *Stewart* 492. CHIHUAHUA: Near Coahuilan boundary a mile east of Poza de Villa, silty plain, *Johnston* 8178; 20 mi. north of San José del Progreso, sandy slopes, *Stewart* 2351; Sierra Encinillas, near Fierro, sandy hillside, *Stewart* 732; near Mesteñas, open rock slope, *Stewart & Johnston* 2030; near Chihuahua, mesas and arroyos, 1908, *Palmer* 196. ZACATECAS: Concepcion del Oro, stony mesas, 1904, *Palmer* 312.

Western Texas to Arizona and south into tropical America.

Froelichia gracilis (Hook.) Moq. in DC. Prodr. 132: 420 (1849).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Cañon Sentenela, *Wynd & Mueller* 647; Muzquiz, *Marsh* 524. CHIHUAHUA: Llano 7 mi. northeast of La Morita, grassy plain, *Johnston* 7973; Chihuahua, 1935, *LeSueur*.

Ranging from Texas to Arizona and south into our area. An annual species with a firm slender root and tuberculate fruit.

Froelichia interrupta (L.) Moq. in DC. Prodr. 132: 421 (1849).

CHIHUAHUA: Chihuahua, 1935, *LeSueur* 55; Meoqui, 1936, *LeSueur* 1050.

The above collections, lacking the base of the stem and the root, appear to represent a phase of *F. interrupta* with elongate tomentose leaves. The mature fruit is not armed laterally. The species ranges from western Texas south through Mexico to South America.

Froelichia arizonica Thornber ex Standl. No. Am. Fl. 21: 128 (1917).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 22, 1936, *Marsh* 580; Yerda Springs, *Marsh* 285; Caracol Mt., Aug. 1880, *Palmer* 1142; Puerto San Lazaro, *Muller* 30491; La Azufrosa, frequent, Sept. 22, 1848, *Gregg* 510; Saltillo, 1898, *Palmer* 572; hills 20 mi. west of Saltillo, *Shreve & Tinkham* 9832; Carneros Pass area, July 1880, *Palmer* 1141; Sierra Encantada, Cañon San Enrique, *Stewart* 1368; Sierra del Pino, Cañon Ybarra, *Stewart* 1878; Sierra del Pino, La Noria, *Johnston & Muller* 475, *Stewart* 1239; Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, *Stewart* 51; Picacho de Noche Buena, *Johnston & Muller* 175; Sierra Cruces, 5 km. northeast of Santa Elena, *Stewart* 610; near San José, southeast of Sierra Cruces, *Johnston & Muller* 988; San Antonio de los Alamos, *Johnston & Muller* 929; Sierra Planchada, Cañon Gringo, *Stewart* 1037; Aguaje Pajarito, west end of Sierra Fragua, *Johnston* 8803; 4 mi. west of Cuatro Cienegas, *Johnston* 7154; Puerto Ventanillas, *Stewart* 2788; 2 km. south of Las Delicias, *Stewart* 2961. CHIHUAHUA: Rancho El Pino, southeast of Sierra Rica, *Stewart* 2412; 12 km. north of San José del Progreso, *Stewart* 2340; Sierra Encinillas, Fierro, *Stewart* 744; Sierra Virulento, east base of sierra, *Johnston* 8079; near Mesteñas, *Stewart & Johnston* 2029; 11 mi. northeast of Camargo, *Johnston* 7919.

Dry rocky places on hillsides and along arroyos, in calcareous and volcanic areas. A perennial with a rather fleshy tap-root and one to several strict erect subsimple stems becoming 4–12 dm. tall. The persistent base of the stems becomes somewhat woody and forms a small sparsely and strictly branched caudex. The bracts of the inflorescence are usually black. The stone-like fruiting perianth bears spines or conic protuberances on each side. Ranging from trans-Pecos Texas to Arizona and south into our area.

Tidestromia lanuginosa (Nutt.) Standl. Jour. Wash. Acad. 6: 70 (1916).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Sept. 12, 1936, *Marsh* 843; Monclova, *Marsh* 1818; Cuatro Ciénegas, *Marsh* 2026; Mesillas, Sept. 19, 1838, *Gregg* 450; 6 mi. north of La Ventura, *Johnston* 7635; 5 mi. east of Penquitas, road between Santa Elena and Tanque La India, *Johnston & Muller* 797; 2 km. east of San Juan, southwest base of Sierra Cruces, *Stewart* 816; valley-floor east of Puerto Caballo, *Johnston* 8334; Potrero del Cuervo Chico, *Johnston* 8577; 25 mi. east of Americanos, *Wynd* 752; Americanos, *Johnston* 9377; San Lorenzo de la Laguna, 1880, *Palmer*; Torreon, 1898, *Palmer* 469. CHIHUAHUA: 5 mi. south of Ojinaga, *Johnston* 8002; Samalayuca, *LeSueur* 279; sand-hills near Laguna Guzman, *Hartman* 727; Chihuahua, Sept. 27, 1902, *Pringle* 11144; 10 mi. west of El Pozo on road to Santa Eulalia, *White* 2446. ZACATECAS: Cedros, *Kirkwood* 114.

Widely distributed in the southwestern United States and extending south into Tamaulipas, Zacatecas, and Sinaloa. A generally distributed herb in our area, in sandy places, valley silts, and on gypsum, becoming most abundant in disturbed soils.

Tidestromia tenella Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 20: 234 (1939).

COAHUILA: 1 mi. north of Noria San Juan, south of Laguna del Rey, desert flat, plant succulent, yellowish green, *Johnston* 7822 (TYPE).

Known only from the type collection. Most closely related to *T. carnosa*, but a smaller and more slender plant with barbellate rather than coarsely branched trichomes. The plant is probably gypsophilous.

Tidestromia carnosa (Steyerm.) Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 232 (1943).

Cladanthus lanuginosa var. *carnosa* Steyerm. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 19: 389 (1932).

CHIHUAHUA: 8 mi. south of Ojinaga, slopes and flats with *Suaeda*, fleshy yellowish green prostrate plant, *Johnston & Muller* 1447; 5½ mi. south of Ojinaga, outwash from saline shales, *Johnston* 8003.

South of Ojinaga confined to outwash from Upper Cretaceous gypseous saline shales and clays. Otherwise known only from Brewster County, Texas, where it grows in geologically similar formations about the base of the Chisos Mts.

Tidestromia suffruticosa (Torr.) Standl. var. *coahuilana* Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 232. 1943.

COAHUILA: Sierra Cruces, 5 mi. north of Santa Elena, *Johnston & Muller* 1014 (TYPE); Sierra Cruces, 5 km. west of Picacho San José, *Stewart* 820; Sierra del Pino, Cañon Ybarra, *Stewart* 1855; Lomas del Aparejo, east side of Llano de Guaje, *Johnston & Muller* 773; south end of Sierra del Pino, northeast of Armendais, *Johnston & Muller* 362; west base of the grade over Cuesta Zozaya, *Muller* 3287, *Johnston* 9300; Aguaje Pajarito, west end of Sierra Fragua, *Johnston* 8677; Cañon de Jara, 3 mi. west of Socorro, *Johnston* 8844; Sierra de la Paila, Oct. 1910, *Purpus* 4927.

Growing in dry, rocky, usually moderately gypseous soils along the base

of limestone sierras. Although found in various parts of Coahuila, chiefly western, the plant has a disrupted distribution, perhaps because of special soil requirements. When present the plant is rather common locally. The variety *coahuilana* is known only from Coahuila and is closely related to typical *T. suffruticosa* (Torr.) Standl., of southeastern New Mexico and trans-Pecos Texas, from which it is distinguished by its denser indument, more shrubby stems, and glabrate flowers. Typical *T. suffruticosa* has been collected near Boquillas and Terlingua in the Big Bend area of Texas and can be expected in adjacent northern Coahuila.

Tidestromia gemmata Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 233 (1943).

COAHUILA: South of Matrimonio Viejo, gypsiferous shales, *Johnston 9363* (TYPE); just east of Americanos, cemented gravels capping gypsum, *Johnston 9379*; 20 km. southeast of Rancho Alegre, road to Acatita, common, *Stewart 2668*. TEXAS: Boquillas, Brewster Co., Sept. 4, 1937, *Marsh 310*.

A perennial species strongly simulating the widespread *T. lanuginosa* in general appearance, but quickly distinguished from that annual herb by its coarse root and the conspicuous white woolly buds on its caudex. Known only from the collections listed above. The species is probably gypsophilous.

Tidestromia rhizomatosa Johnston, Jour. Arnold Arb. 24: 233 (1943).

COAHUILA: Saline gypseous flats just east of El Anteojo, west of Cuatro Ciénegas, *Johnston 8873* (TYPE).

A prostrate perennial with fleshy more or less reflexed leaves which spreads by slender smooth rhizomes. Known only from the type locality, where it is locally very common.

Gossypianthus lanuginosus (Poir.) Moq. in DC. Prodr. 12²: 337 (1849).

COAHUILA: 12 mi. north of Monclova, silty soil in mesquite thicket, *Johnston 7188*. CHIHUAHUA: Plains near Chihuahua, about railroad shops, Aug. 22, 1885, *Pringle 689*.

Ranging in central and southern Texas south into Tamaulipas, Coahuila, and Chihuahua; West Indies. Frequently confused with *Brayulinea*, but quickly distinguished by its persistent basal rosette of leaves and the bristly upper leaf-surfaces.

Alternanthera repens (L.) Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: 536 (1891).

VERNACULAR NAME: Ojo de Pollo.

COAHUILA: Don Martin Dam, *White 1377*; Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 9, 1936, *Marsh 683*; Hac. Encantada, *Stewart 1734*; Saltillo, 1898, *Palmer 562*; Fraile, *Stanford et al. 270*. CHIHUAHUA: Chihuahua, waste-places, river-banks and roadsides, common, 1908, *Palmer 175*; northwest of Chihuahua, Oct. 21, 1885, *Pringle 295*; Bachimba, Nov. 1852, *Thurber 848*. ZACATECAS: Valley 18 km. west of Concepcion del Oro, *Stanford et al. 579*.

A creeping plant frequenting wet soils and disturbed moist places. Ranging from North Carolina to Arizona and south into tropical America.

Gomphrena Haageana Klotzsch, Allg. Gartenz. 21: 297 (1853).

COAHUILA: Muzquiz, *Marsh 14*; Palm Canyon, Muzquiz, *Marsh 371*; Soledad, 1880, *Palmer*; Cañon Bocatoche, common on open grassy valley floor, bracts orange to red, *Muller 3118*.

Ranging in eastern Coahuila and adjacent Texas (Val Verde to Brewster Counties); reported from Nuevo Leon.

Gomphrena decumbens Jacq. Hort. Schoenbr. 4: 41 (1804).

COAHUILA: San Lorenzo Canyon, 6 mi. southeast of Saltillo, prostrate on grassy areas, showy, bracts bright rose-color with white base, 1904, *Palmer* 389. CHIHUAHUA: Chihuahua, edge of river, a few plants only, bracts showy, rose-colored, 1908, *Palmer* 189.

Nuevo Leon and southeastern Coahuila south into central Mexico and South America. Extending north in Durango and Chihuahua, but apparently as an introduced weed.

Gomphrena nitida Rothr. Bot. Wheeler Survey 233 (1878).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Sept. 9, 1936, *Marsh* 714; Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, dry sandy arroyo, *Stewart* 65; Sierra Cruces, about Tinaja Blanca, sandy arroyo, bracts white to pink, *Stewart* 336, 1132, 1948. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Hechiceros, Rancho Encampanada, edge of creek, not abundant, pink, *Stewart* 198; 5 mi. north of Escobillas, rocky slopes, frequent, pinkish, *Stewart* 23744; east base of Sierra Virulento, arroyo bottom, *Johnston* 8092; Sierra de Enmedia, 1890, plains, *Nelson* 6471; Majalca, 1935, *LeSueur* 19, 20; west base of Sierra Santa Eulalia, common on rocky slope, mostly white, *Stewart & Johnston* 2109; rocky hills near Chihuahua, Sept. 1885, *Pringle* 315; Jimenez, Rio Florido, *White* 2083; Parral, 1898, *Goldman* 114.

Trans-Pecos Texas (Chisos and Davis Mts.) through southern New Mexico to southeastern Arizona, and south to central Mexico. The range of this species appears to center in the uplands along the western Sierra Madre.

Dicraurus leptocladus Hook. f. in Benth. & Hook. Gen. Pl. 3: 43 (1880).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Sept. 8, 1936, *Marsh* 797; Saltillo, 1898, *Palmer* 297; near Saltillo, Oct. 4, 1905, *Pringle* 13604; Sierra del Pino, Cañon Ybarra, dry hillside, *Stewart* 1876; Sierra Cruces, near Santa Elena, clambering up through bushes to 6 ft., *Johnston & Muller* 239, *Stewart* 278; Sierra Parras, Aug. 1910, *Purpus* 4979. CHIHUAHUA: Rancho El Pino, southeast of Sierra Rica, sunny slope, *Stewart* 2569; 7 mi. northwest of Temporales de Honorato, supported by bushes in mogote, reaching 25 dm. in height, *Stewart & Johnston* 1991; hills near Chihuahua, Sept. 30 and Oct. 24, 1885, *Pringle* 345; Jimenez, Nov. 1852, *Thurber* 840. DURANGO: Mapimi, Oct. 1898, *Palmer* 529.

A shrubby plant of silty valley soils and of rocky soils on the lower slopes and canyons. Commonly growing up through shrubs and supported by them, attaining one or two meters in height. Ranging from trans-Pecos Texas, chiefly in the Rio Grande Valley, south through our area to Zacatecas and San Luis Potosi.

Iresine heterophylla Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 18: 95 (1916).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Cañon Sentenela, *Wynd & Mueller* 526; Yerda Springs, *Marsh* 352; volcanic hill 2 km. east of Cañon Milagro, east of the Sierra Guajes, hillside, erect, not common, *Stewart* 1511; Saltillo, 1898, *Palmer* 288; Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, *Stewart* 29, 70, 83; Sierra Cruces, Cañon Tinaja Blanca, clambering in shrubbery, common, *Stewart* 1139; San Antonio de los Alamos, base of tuff cliffs, *Johnston* 8271. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Rica, Cañon Madera, shade in canyon, frequent, *Stewart* 2521; rocky hills near Chihuahua, shade of cliffs, Sept. 22, 1885, *Pringle* 348; Bachimba, Nov. 1852, *Thurber* 838.

Western Texas to Arizona and south to central Mexico.

Iresine Calea (Ibáñez) Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 18: 94 (1916).

Iresine laxa Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 21: 454 (1886).

DURANGO: Sierra Guadalupe canyon about 4 mi. west across the valley of the Aguanaval from Jimulco, April 27, 1885, *Pringle* 141 (type of *I. laxa*).

Ranging from northeastern Durango, Sonora, and Baja California south to Costa Rica. Pringle's collection cited above, the type of *I. laxa*, is labeled as from "mountains, Jimulco, Coahuila, April 27, 1885." Pringle's published diaries, however, clearly show that the collection was obtained at the locality I have recorded above.

NYCTAGINACEAE

Selinocarpus chenopodioides Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 15: 262 (1863).

Ammocodon chenopodioides Standl. Jour. Wash. Acad. 6: 631 (1916).

CHIHUAHUA: Pass 10 mi. south of Mula, one plant on alluvial terrace, erect, *Johnston* 8044; Juarez, dry calcareous bluffs, Sept. 26, 1902, *Pringle* 11143; foothills towards Lake Santa Maria, fl. purple, April 9, 1852, *Wright* 1707 in pt.; northwest of Chihuahua, 1935, *LeSueur* 394; Santa Eulalia plains, Aug. 18, 1885, *Wilkinson* (US); plains near Chihuahua, Aug. 15, 1885, *Pringle* 652.

Trans-Pecos Texas (Brewster Co. west) to southern Arizona and south into Chihuahua. An erectly branched herb with tuberous roots.

Another herbaceous *Selinocarpus*, *S. diffusus* Gray, may be found in northern Chihuahua or Coahuila. At the Gray Herbarium there is a collection labeled "Bluffs of Rio Grande, 1881, *Havard* 90." In his published report, Havard, Proc. U. S. Nat. Mus. 8: 478 (1885), mentions the species as growing on bluffs along the Rio Grande, presumably in either Presidio or Brewster County, Texas. The species is otherwise known only from Central Texas, northern trans-Pecos Texas, and northwestward through New Mexico.

Selinocarpus angustifolius Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 170. t. 47 (1859).

COAHUILA: 2 mi. west of Sacramento, road to Cuatro Ciénegas, rocky hillside, erect shrub 3 ft. tall, *Johnston* 7100; 4 mi. west of Cuatro Ciénegas, mouth of canyon, *Johnston* 7159; hills near Mesillas, shrub 1 ft. tall, Sept. 23, 1848, *Gregg* 535; road to Torreon, 55 mi. west of Saltillo (23 mi. east of Paila), steep rocky sandstone slope, plant strict, erect, 6–24 inches tall, *Johnston* 7699; 14 mi. east of Paila, *Shreve & Tinkham* 9900; Picachos Colorados, rocky soil at base of cliffs, *Johnston & Muller* 136; northwestern foothills of Sierra Cruces, limy mine-dump, shrubby, up to 3 ft. tall, *Johnston & Muller* 1059; Cañon Tinaja Blanca, Sierra Cruces, dry hillsides and cliffs, 1–3 ft. tall, *Stewart* 579, *Johnston & Muller* 277; vicinity of Santa Elena, sides of arroyos, *Stewart* 252, 281; limestone ledges on very arid hills near La Pistola, east side of Llano de Guaje, shrub 1–2 ft. tall, *Johnston & Muller* 769; canyon at San Antonio de los Alamos, crevices of basalt and at base of tuff cliffs, 1–4 ft. tall, *Johnston* 8269, *Johnston & Muller* 931; 14 km. southeast of Rancho Alegre on road south to Valle Acatita, gypsum slopes, *Stewart* 2682; Rancho Las Uvas, shales on slopes, 5 dm. tall, *Stewart* 2716; San Lorenzo de la Laguna, 1880, *Palmer* 1119; Viesca, Feb. 1905, *Purpus* 1054. CHIHUAHUA: Presidio del Norte [Ojinaga], *Bigelow, Parry* (ISOTYPES).

Known only from our area and adjacent Texas; ranging north in Texas to the Chinati Mts., Presidio Co., and central Brewster Co. A shrub 1–3 ft. tall with slender usually rather strict branches, growing in dry well-drained places on hillsides and on and about cliffs and banks. Though centering in a calcareous region, it shows no marked soil preferences. I have found it on basalt, volcanic tuff, igneous intrusives, limestones, caliche, and gypsum. It is rarely common. It fruits freely but most of the fruit appears to develop from cleistogamic flowers. The species usually has narrow lanceolate or linear-lanceolate leaves. There are, however, three

collections from eastern Coahuila (*Gregg 535*, *Johnston 7159*, and *Shreve & Tinkham 9900*) which have oblong or oblong-elliptic, perhaps thinner, leaf-blades that are folded and have crisped-undulate margins.

Selinocarpus parvifolius (Torr.) Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 388 (1909).

Selinocarpus diffusus var. *parvifolius* Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 168 (1859).

CHIHUAHUA: 10 mi. south of Ojinaga, base of low hills on outwash from gypseous and saline clays and shales, globose bush 1–2 ft. tall, *Johnston & Muller 12, 1446*; Presidio del Norte [Ojinaga], August, *Bigelow*.

Known only from the valley of the Rio Grande in Presidio and Brewster Counties, Texas, and in adjoining Chihuahua. The type was collected by Parry in "Cañons of the Rio Grande," presumably those between Ojinaga and the Big Bend. The species is probably a gypsophile and appears to be confined to areas of Upper Cretaceous shales and clays.

Selinocarpus Palmeri Hemsl. Biol. Centr. Am. Bot. 3: 6. t. 70 (1882).

COAHUILA: San Lorenzo de la Laguna, flowers bright pink with whitish base, May 1880, *Palmer 1118* (ISOTYPE).

Known only from the type collection. Nothing is recorded regarding the growth habit of this plant. The specimens suggest that it is a bush as large as or even larger than its relative, *S. Purpusianus*, but much more loosely branched. Like its relative it is probably a gypsophile.

Selinocarpus Purpusianus Heimerl, Oesterr. Bot. Zeits. 63: 353 (1913).

COAHUILA: Near Mohovano on road 16 mi. south of Laguna del Rey, confined to gypsum flat, frequent, rounded gray intricate bush 1–3 ft. tall, fl. yellowish, *Johnston 7807*; Laguna del Rey, fl. yellow, *Stewart 2652*; Sierra del Rey, June 1910, *Purpus 4505* (ISOTYPE); valley between La Vibora and Matrimonio Viejo, confined to gypsum-beds, frequent bush 1–3 ft. tall, *Johnston 9337*.

This gypsophilous species is known only from the collections cited. It is a grayish bush 1–3 ft. tall with gnarled woody branches and abundant dichotomous intricately interlocked twigs. The perianth has a bright yellow limb.

Selinocarpus Marshii sp. nov.

Frutex lignosus intricate et dichotome ramosissimus; ramulis foliatis simplice vel sparse et dichotome ramosis 2–4 cm. longis pilis minutis abundantis cinereis retrorsis obtectis; ramulis vetustioribus glabrescentibus sub lente multistriatis; foliis oppositis 9–13 mm. longis ca. 2 mm. latis, lanceolatis vel oblanceolatis, costatis sed enervatis, carnosulis bifacialibus viridibus, pilis pallidis retrorsis et pilis inconspicuis glanduliferis vestitis, basi gradatim attenuatis, apice acutis; floribus in axillis foliorum solitariis; pedicellis 0.5–2 mm. longis paullo infra apicem bracteis duobus ad 2 mm. longis oppositis lanceolatis inconspicuis gestis; perianthio 3–4 cm. longo elongate infundibuliformi extus cinereo pilis minutis pallidis reflexis vestito, parte ovariali ad 5 mm. longo 5-angulato, deinde sursum in tubo ca. 1 mm. crasso et 2 cm. longo transmutato, apice tubi (in alabastro) sursum in fauces 0.5–0.7 mm. longas et ca. 3 mm. diametro et lobos ca. 0.8 mm. longos ampliatis; anthocarpio 4-alato, corpore 9 mm. longo quadrangulato, faciebus ad 2 mm. latis bisulcatis sparse et retrorse strigulosis, alis ad 4 mm. latis.

COAHUILA: Hermanas, April 20, 1937, *Marsh 1579* (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

A close relative of *S. Purpusianus*, from which it differs in having the

branchlets, leaves, and perianth clothed in a gray indument of abundant minute appressed flattened white hairs, its leaf-bearing branchlets only very obscurely sulcate, and its perianth without glandular hairs. The type collection lacks data on habit and habitat and has flowers in mature bud but lacks perianths at anthesis. The species, however, probably agrees with *S. Purpusianus* in habit of growth, soil preference, and in the size and shape of perianth. That latter species, however, differs from *S. Marshii* in having the leaf-bearing branchlets very strongly sulcate and roughened with stipitate glands and some scattered stiffish erect hairs. Its green, evidently more succulent leaves are also roughened with stipitate glands. The two species differ strikingly in abundance and quality of indument.

Allionia incarnata L. Syst. ed. 10. 890 (1759).

Wedeliella incarnata (L.) Cockerell, Torreya 9: 167 (1909).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Yerba de la Hormiga; Yerba de la Mosca; Yerba del Hormigero.

COAHUILA: Allende, *Marsh* 2234; Cañon de Cienegas, Cuatro Cienegas, fl. red, *White* 1890; Monclova, *Marsh* 1825; desert near Rancho Santa Teresa, south of Castaños, *Wynd & Mueller* 189; between Hipólito and Sacramento, dry arroyos, *Wynd & Mueller* 72; 2 mi. west of Saltillo, road to Torreón, fl. reddish lavender, *White* 1666; Saltillo, waste places and bottom lands, prostrate, fl. damask-colored, 1898, *Palmer* 81; Saltillo, scarce, fl. purplish, July 16, 1848, *Gregg* 251; Sierra del Carmen, Sept. 2, 1936, *Marsh* 735, 867; 7 km. north of Agritos, east of Sierra del Pino, prostrate, dry flats, fl. orchid, *Stewart* 1276; 25 km. west of San Guillermo (northeast of Sierra del Pino), common on flats, fl. orchid, *Stewart* 1772; 6 km. east of El Tule, southern Sierra Hechiceros, sandy arroyo, fl. orchid, *Stewart* 486; 9 km. north of San Rafael, road to Castillon, hillsides, spreading, fl. lavender, *Stewart* 420; vicinity of Santa Elena, arroyos and hillsides, *Stewart* 258, 603; Tinaja Blanca, Sierra Cruces, creeping, arroyos and hillsides, abundant, fl. purple, *Stewart* 341; 5 mi. west of El Oro, road to Guimbalet, *White* 1992; near Noria San Juan, southeast of Laguna del Rey, saline flats, fl. purplish, *Stewart* 3011; flats west of Las Uvas, Valle Acatita, prostrate, fl. purple, *Stewart* 2694, 2709; 13 km. south of Rancho Acatita, sandy plain, prostrate, fl. purplish, *Stewart* 2986; Cañon del Agua Grande, west of Las Delicias, dry slopes, fl. purple, *Stewart* 2793. CHIHUAHUA: Chihuahua, about mesas and arroyos, prostrate, fl. rose-colored, 1908, *Palmer* 194; Chihuahua, 1935, *LeSueur* 123; 25 mi. south of Chihuahua, 1936, *LeSueur*; 12 mi. south of Camargo, *White* 2191; northeast end of Sierra Diablo, rocky arroyo high in canyon, prostrate, fl. orchid, *Stewart* 993.

Southern California to trans-Pecos and southern Texas and south into Durango, Zacatecas, and middle-eastern Tamaulipas; also in western South America. A trailing herb which is widespread and frequently common in open places on silty flats and valley slopes and in rocky soils on hillsides and in arroyos. As is so common among the herbaceous members of the Nyctaginaceae, this plant is extremely variable in indument. This and other variations of the species have been discussed in detail by Heimerl, Repert. Sp. Nov. 31: 91-98 (1932). The fruit has firm usually incurved wing-margins which are either entire or coarsely and broadly toothed. Except for a few plants from the Big Bend and the lower Rio Grande Valley, which have more spreading and more deeply toothed margins on the fruit than common in *A. incarnata*, I have seen no plants whose fruit could be considered transitional between *A. incarnata* and *A. Choisyi*. Standley reports the species from hills about Tlahualilo, Durango (*Pittier* 486),

and Heimerl lists a collection from between Mapimi and Ojuelo, Durango (*Endlich* 255).

Allionia Choisyi Standl. Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 8: 310 (1931).

Allionia incarnata L. var. *glabra* Choisy in DC. Prodr. 13²: 435 (1849).

Wedeliella glabra (Choisy) Cockerell, *Torreyia* 9: 167 (1909).

Allionia incarnata f. *multiserrata* Heimerl in Urban, *Symb. Ant.* 7: 212 (1912).

VERNACULAR NAME: Yerba de la Hormiga.

COAHUILA: Monclova, *Marsh* 1655; Perros Bravos, fl. purple, frequent, Sept. 20, 1848, *Gregg* 466. CHIHUAHUA: 25 km. northwest of Jaco, prostrate on silty flats, fl. orchid, fairly common, *Stewart* 680; 4 km. northeast of Santa Fe, common on flats, prostrate, fl. purplish, *Stewart* 2596. ZACATECAS: Cedros, garden, 1908, *Kirkwood* 115.

Eastern Arizona to trans-Pecos and southern Texas and south through Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and San Luis Potosi into central and southern Mexico; also in the West Indies. Distinguished from *A. incarnata* by having the margin of the fruit pectinately lobed. Each margin is divided into 5–7 slender linear-subulate ascending or more commonly incurving lobes. In *A. incarnata* the margin is subentire or is coarsely and frequently irregularly dentate with 2–6 broadly triangular teeth. The forms of *A. Choisyi* found in the United States are usually glabrous and annual and have the medial crest on the outer face of the fruit bearing sessile or subsessile glands. In eastern Mexico the plants are mostly perennial, frequently hairy and glandular, and in central Mexico and the West Indies they may have the medial keels toothed or even with very slender appendages half to nearly as long as the lobes of the lateral margins. The type of *A. Choisyi* Standl. and *A. incarnata* var. *glabra* Choisy, upon which it is based, came from near Mexico City. In our area some plants are annual, others are perennial, and some are nearly glabrous and others show various amounts of viscid indument. The species appears to be almost as variable as *A. incarnata*.

Nyctaginia capitata Choisy in DC. Prodr. 13²: 429 (1849).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Immortal; (root) Yerba Blanca.

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Sept. 13, 1936, *Marsh* 902; Allende, 1939, *Marsh* 1786; Sabinas, 1902, *Nelson* 6761; 2 mi. northwest of Frontera, road to Natadores, silty desert plain, *Johnston* 7175; Cuatro Cienegas, 1939, *Marsh* 2019; flats of La Vega, 15 mi. southeast of Cuatro Cienegas, *Schroeder* 176; desert near Rancho Santa Teresa, south of Castaños, *Wynd & Mueller* 179; Saltillo, frequent, fl. bright red, July 16, 1848, *Gregg* 264; Saltillo, clay soil, plains and waste places, fl. vermilion, 1898, *Palmer* 202; Saltillo, 1930, *Fisher* 30033; Cienega Grande, fl. scarlet, May 18, 1847, *Gregg*; Valle de los Guajes, 25 km. south of Rancho Buena Vista, grassy flat, *Stewart* 1328; 10 km. north of Agritos, silty flat, fl. red, *Stewart* 1278; 20 km. south of Castillon, along arroyo, fl. red, *Stewart* 427; 8 km. east of La Palma, valley north of Sierra Cruces, tobosea flat, fl. red, *Stewart* 656; 5 mi. northwest of Zenzontle, flat, corolla dark red, filaments magenta, *Johnston & Muller* 973; silty plain 2 mi. east of Bufido, oily and succulent, *Johnston & Muller* 854; valley west of Bufido, silty soil, *Johnston & Muller* 845; northwest end of Sierra Planchada, tobosea flat, fl. red, *Stewart* 1012; Jimulco, May 16, 1885, *Pringle*. CHIHUAHUA: Near Trinidad, flats, fl. red, *Stewart* 2592, 2593; 25 mi. south of Chihuahua, 1936, *LeSueur*; Ojo El Gallego, between Chihuahua and El Paso, 1846, *Wislizenus* (St. Louis). DURANGO: Mapimi, edge of cornfield, 1898, *Palmer* 545.

Trans-Pecos Texas and southeastern New Mexico to southern Texas and south into our area and adjacent Nuevo Leon. Reaching its southern limit

in central Durango. A plant with viscid-glandular rather succulent herbage and umbellate clusters of trumpet-shaped red or vermilion flowers, characteristic of clay valley soils and particularly of flats where water temporarily accumulates after storms. The stems are prostrate or trailing, commonly nearly a meter long, and arise from a coarse fleshy deeply descending root. Palmer reports that the dried root, because of its color called Yerba Blanca, is sold in the market at Saltillo and is said to be a popular remedy for stomach-ache. In some localities the plants appear to be prevaillingly cleistogamic. Such plants have short stems, less than a decimeter in length, and some of them have only a basal rosette of leaves and the dense cluster of cleistogamic flowers borne at the level of the soil or even partially covered by it.

Acleisanthes longiflora Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 15: 261 (1853).

Acleisanthes longiflora subsp. *hirtella* Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 371 (1909).

Acleisanthes longiflora var. *hirtella* Standl. ex Heimerl, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 11: 459 (1932).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Yerba Santa; Yerba de la rabia; Platiada; Trompetilla.

COAHUILA: Allende, 1939, *Marsh* 1802; Santa Anna Canyon, 1936, *Marsh* 536; Puerto San Lazaro, rocky slopes, *Wynd & Mueller* 158; Perros Bravos, fl. white, Sept. 20, 1848, *Gregg* 463 (isotype of var. *hirtella*); Saltillo, fl. white, night bloomer, 1898, *Palmer* 181; battlefield near Buena Vista, frequent, May 19, 1848, *Gregg* 88; Cañon Ybarra, Sierra del Pino, dry hillside, fl. white, *Stewart* 1847; Sierra del Pino, limestone ledges at mouth of south canyon, fl. white, opening at dusk, *Johnston & Muller* 729; valley northeast of Tanque Armendais, stony slope, *Johnston & Muller* 374; vicinity of Santa Elena, fl. white, *Stewart* 233, 244, 369, 1927; Cañon Tinaja Blanca, Sierra Cruces, hillside, fl. white, *Stewart* 589; Bolson de los Lipanes, between El Almagre and Cerros de Leja, silty plain, fl. white, *Johnston & Muller* 1250; La Botica, Valle Delicias, flats, fl. white, *Stewart* 2847; Parras, 1880, *Palmer* 1116; Jimulco, May 12, 1885, *Pringle* 122. CHIHUAHUA: Ojinaga, edge of field, *Shreve* 8103; Sierra San Carlos, road to mines, silty soil in canyon, *Johnston & Muller* 56; north of El Pino, about 10 km. southeast of Sierra Rica, rocky slope, fl. white, *Stewart* 2418; Cantarrecio, sands, Oct. 1852, *Thurber* 808; Aldama, prostrate, covering quite a space on mesquite bottoms, fl. white with a violet shading to tube, 1908, *Palmer* 243; rocky hills near Chihuahua, June 5, 1885, *Pringle* 101.

Central and southern Texas west into trans-Pecos Texas and southeastern New Mexico and south into northeastern Mexico; also in Arizona and southeastern California. A prostrate or very laxly decumbent plant of silty or rocky soils, frequently forming mats up to a meter in diameter. It appears to be confined to calcareous soils and is particularly common on loose rocky soils, such as talus, about the base of limestone mountains. The unusually slender and elongate white flowers, with tubes 10–15 cm. long and an abruptly spreading lobe about 15 mm. wide, stand erect from the prostrate herbage. The sight of a plant in full flower, with a score or more of these slender graceful elongate white trumpets arising from the gray carpet of the herbage, is a pleasure which can be enjoyed only for a brief period at dusk or for a few hours during an overcast morning, for the flowers usually open at dusk and close at or before sunrise. During the day the tubes of the closed flowers stand like quills or, withering, arch over or lie across the herbage. The plant has a very coarse fleshy taproot which becomes somewhat enlarged a decimeter or so below the surface of

the soil. Gregg reports that a decoction of the root was used for cholera, fevers, etc. The species commonly has foliage which is smooth and glabrous, or practically so. Rarely it is roughened by stiffish hairs. This minor form was described as subsp. *hirtella*. Heimerl has reported collections of it from the Sierra de la Paila (*Endlich* 844).

Acleisanthes crassifolia Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 15: 260 (1853).

COAHUILA: Muzquiz, 1938, *Marsh* 1105.

Known otherwise only from Val Verde County, Texas; the type was collected near Del Rio. The cited collection has mature fruit developed from cleistogamic flowers.

Acleisanthes acutifolia Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 370 (1909).

COAHUILA: Saltillo, base of stony ridge, fl. cream-colored, 1898, *Palmer* 282; Carneros Pass, fl. pale lilac, Sept. 9, 1889, *Pringle* 2843; Sierra del Pino, mouth of south canyon, gravelly bench at base of limestone slope, fl. white, *Johnston & Muller* 728; west base of Picacho del Fuste, rocky flats, prostrate, fl. white, *Johnston* 8416; near Aguaje Pajarito, west end of Sierra Fragua, decumbent, fl. white with yellowish ribs, *Johnston* 8791; south base of Picacho San José, sunny rocky terrace, fl. flesh-colored, *Johnston & Muller* 819; Carrizo, south base of Sierra Cruz, dry open hillside, fl. white, *Stewart* 2168; Rancho Parritas, east side Valle Acatita, gypsum mesa, fl. white, *Stewart* 2765; Sierra Parras, Oct. 1910, *Purpus* 4753. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Santa Eulalia, Aug. 25, 1885, *Pringle* 671. ZACATECAS: Cardona, rocky hillside, decumbent, fl. whitish, *Johnston* 7376.

Ranging from our area north into trans-Pecos Texas (Brewster and Pecos Counties). A perennial, with numerous leafy prostrate or laxly ascending stems 1–2 dm. long. It appears to be confined to rocky limestone soil and is not common.

Acleisanthes nana sp. nov.

Planta parva perennis humilis grisea e radice palari crassa profunda oriens; caulibus pluribus decumbentibus vel ascendentibus foliosis 2–5 cm. longis gracilibus breviter ramosis pilis hispidulis et glanduliferis et pilis albidis appressis plus minusve ornatis; foliis oppositis crassiusculis inconspicue et sparse nervatis; foliis infimis mox deciduis modice majoribus obtusis plus minusve glabris conspicue petiolatis; foliis caulinis numerosis quam internodiis saepe duplo longioribus, setis subulatis rigidis erectis glanduliferis conspicue obsitis, pilis albidis appressis plus minusve ornatis, lamina lanceolata 8–14 mm. longa 3–7 mm. lata, infra medium latiore, deinde basim versus in petiolum 2–4 mm. longum contracta, apice acuta, margine plus minusve crispata; floribus in axillis foliorum subsessilibus; bracteis involucribus 3 lanceolatis 2–3 mm. longis quam anthocarpio duplo brevioribus; perianthio infundibuliformi 12–15 mm. longo extus hispidulo-puberulente, limbo ad 13 mm. diametro, staminibus 5 exsertis; anthocarpio 5–6 mm. longo 1–1.5 mm. crasso prismatico glandulari-puberulente, lateraliter sulcis duobus approximatis lineatis profundis basim versus ornato, sub apice abrupte contracto, apice supra costas principales glandulas magnas hemisphaericas gerente.

COAHUILA: Fraile, valley, July 10, 1941, *Stanford et al.* 291. SAN LUIS POTOSI: Los Charcos, May 15, 1891, *Pringle* 5081 (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

A very well-marked species related to *A. Wrightii* and *A. acutifolia*, from which it is readily distinguished by its dwarf habit, small glandular hispid

lanceolate leaves, small flowers, short involucre bracts, and small prismatic glandular-puberulent 10-ribbed anthocarp. The anthocarp is distinctive. It is slightly the thickest above the middle, several times longer than broad, and prismatic in general form. Down each side there is a pair of parallel grooves which obviously deepen and broaden towards the base and apex. These grooves evidently delimit five lateral ribs which have been crowded and narrowed by the lateral outgrowth and expansion of the five broad principal ribs forming the angles of the fruit. This condition is different from that in *A. Wrightii* and *A. acutifolia*, in which the lateral ribs are not evident, being apparently completely covered by the overgrowth of the principal ribs. At the summit of the fruit in *A. nana* the principal ribs are replaced by five hemispherical glands which do not protrude above the level of the ribs.

The species is known only from Fraile and Charcos. No information is available as to the exact habitat selected by the plant. However, judging from the behavior of other rare plants known from these two general localities, I suspect that *A. nana* may be gypsophilous.

Boerhavia linearifolia Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 15: 322 (1853).

Boerhavia linearifolia var. *glabrata* Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 15: 322 (1853).

Boerhavia tenuifolia Gray ex Coult. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 2: 355 (1894).

Boerhavia linearifolia subsp. *glandulosa* Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 387 (1909).

Boerhavia Lindheimeri Standl. No. Am. Fl. 21: 208 (1918).

COAHUILA: Rancho Agua Dulce, lower slopes of Sierra San Manuel, Wynd & Mueller 356; Puerto Santa Anna, July 21, 1936, Marsh 941; mountains 24 mi. north-east of Monclova, 1880, Palmer 1122; Sierra de la Paila, Oct. 1910, Purpus 4958; Saltillo, stony hill-slope under bushes, fl. damask-color, 1898, Palmer 155; Saltillo, highlands, scarce, fl. purple, June 2, 1848, Gregg 110; Buena Vista, south of Saltillo, frequent, fl. purplish red, July 24, 1848, Gregg 281; Carneros area, 1880, Palmer 1121; slopes of Sierra del Carmen 10 km. northeast of Hac. Encantada, arroyo banks, fairly common, Stewart 1563; Mesa Grande, 40 km. northwest of Hac. Encantada, open hillside, fairly common, fl. purple, Stewart 1610; base of Sierra Guajes 7 km. east of Rancho Buena Vista, limestone hillside, fairly common, fl. orchid, Stewart 1478; high mesa 12 km. northwest of Rancho Buena Vista, hillside, fl. purple, Stewart 1431; 20 km. northwest of Puerto del Aire, grassy hills, fl. purple, Stewart 1284; Sierra del Pino, ridge west of La Noria, on ledges, prostrate, fl. magenta, Johnston & Muller 620; Sierra Madera, Cañon Pajarito, dry rocky arroyo, fl. lavender, Muller 3151; Sierra Madera, Cañon Charretera, rocky open flats, stems spreading, fl. pink, Johnston 9138; near Santa Elena, eastern foothills of Sierra Cruces, along arroyos and on limestone slopes, prostrate or ascending, Stewart 262, Johnston & Muller 212; Cañon Tinaja Blanca, Sierra Cruces, dry open hillsides, fl. purple, Stewart 593; La Botica, Valle Delicias, in arroyos, ascending, fl. purple, Stewart 2884. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra San Carlos, road to mines, rocky ridge crest, Johnston & Muller 66; 1 km. southeast of Rancho Madera, southeast base of Sierra Rica, dry arroyo, ascending, fl. purple, Stewart 2442; south end of Sierra Seca, 5 km. south of San José del Progreso, dry rocky slope, frequent, ascending, fl. purple, Stewart 2306.

Central and trans-Pecos Texas and adjoining New Mexico south into our area. A plant of hillsides and stabilized alluvial terraces in limestone areas. It has a strong deep woody tap-root and usually very numerous prostrate or ascending slender wiry stems 1–2 dm. long. Its narrowly to broadly lanceolate, frequently revolute-margined leaves, usually 2–3 cm. long,

readily distinguish this species. As with other congeners it is variable in indument, being smooth and glabrous or minutely glandular and more or less hispidulous or even shaggy-hispid on the stems. Plants varying widely in indument and in leaf-size and -shape may usually be found in any locality. The type of the species, the only specimen upon which Gray wrote "*Boerhaavia linearifolia* n. sp.," is that part of *Wright 608* which was collected on a "high rocky limestone prairie" between Turkey and Elm creeks, in eastern Kinney Co., Texas. It is a form with the leaves hispid and the stems glandular and shaggy-hispid. The type of var. *glabrata*, also part of *Wright 608*, was collected in the "pebbly bed of a small creek beyond Zacate Creek," i.e. in eastern Val Verde Co., Texas. It consists of two branches, one completely glabrous and smooth, the other with scattered minute glands and (towards the base) sparsely minute-hispidulous.

Boerhavia anisophylla Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 171 (1859).

Boerhavia Palmeri Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 18: 142 (1883).

Boerhavia anisophylla f. *polytricha* Heimerl, Repert. Sp. Nov. 12: 220 (1913).

VERNACULAR NAME: Yerba de la mosca.

COAHUILA: Hills near Mesillas, frequent, 1-2 ft., fl. purple, Sept. 23, 1848, *Gregg 533*; Saltillo, 1880, *Palmer 1120* (type of *B. Palmeri*); Saltillo, base of stony hills and in ravines, fl. crimson-purple, 1898, *Palmer 156*; 2 mi. west of Saltillo, road to Torreon, fl. pinkish, *White 1683*; southern foothills of Sierra Hechiceros, 6 km. east of El Tule, fairly common on hillsides, fl. orchid, *Stewart 467*; 9 mi. south of El Tule, south base of Sierra Hechiceros, exposed gravelly ridge, stems erect or ascending, fl. purple, *Johnston & Muller 1373*; Tanque Jerico, with *Hechtia* on limestone hillside, *Johnston 8336*; Cerro de Cypriano, crevices of rocks, June 1910, *Purpus 4544*. CHIHUAHUA: Chihuahua, 1935, *LeSueur 37*; Sierra Santa Eulalia, limestone hills, Aug. 12, 1885, *Pringle 685*; Los Reyes, about 8 mi. south of Jimenez, fl. reddish purple, *White 2114*. DURANGO: Yerbánis, *Shreve 9135*.

Brewster County, Texas, south in Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Tamaulipas to San Luis Potosi and Durango. Apparently confined to calcareous rocks. A perennial with a thick woody tap-root. The stems are few, rather coarse and stiff and sparsely branched. The plant is decumbent and leafy below the middle and above erect and strongly ascending. The type was collected at the "Entrance of the Grand Cañon of the Rio Grande" and is an unusual form with the stems and leaves practically glabrous. Most collections of the species have the stems, and frequently the leaves, densely and minutely glandular, and commonly also hispidulous. Coarse hairs, in varying abundance, are frequently present on the basal stem-internodes. The forma *polytricha*, representing the common form in our area, is based upon *Endlich 175b* from near Yerbánis, Durango.

Boerhavia gracillima Heimerl, Bot. Jahrb. 11: 86 (1889).

Boerhavia anisophylla var. *paniculata* Coult. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 2: 356 (1894).

Boerhavia organensis Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 385 (1909).

Boerhavia gracillima subsp. *decalvata* Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 386 (1909).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 22, 1936, *Marsh 577*; Santa Anna Canyon, 1936, *Marsh 552*; Puerto San Lazaro, rocky slopes, *Wynd & Mueller 125*; Picacho Noche Buena, basalt ledges, prostrate, widely spreading, fl. red, *Johnston & Muller 178*; Cañon Indio Felipe, Sierra Hechiceros, cliffs, fl. purple, *Stewart 148*; Cañon Tinaja Blanca, Sierra Cruces, bed of sandy arroyo, prostrate, fl. red, *Stewart 627*; 8 km. northeast of Santa Elena, dry limestone hillside, prostrate, fl. red, *Stewart 1123*; near

San José, southeast of Sierra Cruces, about cliffs of limy conglomerate, prostrate, stems becoming 12 dm. long, fl. reddish, *Johnston & Muller* 999. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra San Carlos, road to mine, canyon-bottom, prostrate, fl. red, *Johnston & Muller* 51; Cañon Madera, Sierra Rica, dry rocky arroyo, fl. reddish, *Stewart* 2526; 10 km. north of Escobillas, open rocky slope, prostrate, fl. reddish, *Stewart* 2378; 3 mi. south of Pirámide, gravelly terrace along arroyo, prostrate, *Johnston* 8109; hills southeast of Chihuahua, Aug. 15, 1885, *Pringle* 665; Chihuahua, in arroyos, fl. maroon, 1908, *Palmer* 199.

Trans-Pecos Texas (Brewster Co. west) to Arizona and south to southern Mexico. A perennial with a strong woody deep tap-root. The stems become 10–15 dm. long. A plant may cover an area a meter or more in diameter, its repeatedly branched slender branches and branchlets bearing myriads of small wine-colored flowers. The species appears to be widely distributed but is only locally common, and then seemingly in disturbed rocky soils. Because of its lack of glandularity and the very elongate slender pedicels, the plant seems cleaner and more openly branched than usual in this genus.

Boerhavia coccinea Mill. Gard. Dict. ed. 8. no. 4 (1768).

Boerhavia hirsuta Jacq. Hort. Bot. Vind. 1: 3. t. 7 (1770); L. Mant. 2: 170 (1771); Willd. Phytogr. 1: 1 (1794), Sp. Pl. 1: 20 (1797).

Boerhavia caribaea Jacq. Obs. Bot. 4: 5. t. 84 (1771).

Boerhavia polymorpha Rich. Act. Soc. Hist. Nat. Paris 1: 185 (1792); Heimerl, Ann. Cons. et Jard. Bot. Genève 5: 188 (1901).

Boerhavia viscosa Lag. & Rodr. Anal. Cienc. Nat. Hist. 4: 256 (1801).

Boerhavia ramulosa Jones, Contr. W. Bot. 10: 40 (1902).

Boerhavia ixodes Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 423 (1911).

COAHUILA: Monclova, 1939, *Marsh* 1727; San Antonio de los Alamos, shaded gravelly canyon-floor, stems widely spreading, *Johnston & Muller* 882; Cañon Tinaja Blanca, Sierra Cruces, banks of arroyo, not common, fl. dark red, *Stewart* 1136; north end of Bolson de los Lipanes, between El Almagre and Cerros de Leja, margin of mogote on plain, prostrate-spreading, *Johnston & Muller* 1254; Rancho La Botica, Valle Delicias, common in arroyos, prostrate, fl. purplish, *Stewart* 2881; Horizonte, 1937, *Wynd* 775; Torreon, ditch-bank, very widely spreading, fl. crimson, 1898, *Palmer* 487. CHIHUAHUA: Rancho El Pino, 10 km. southeast of Sierra Rica, rocky slope, fl. reddish, *Stewart* 2387; 8 km. south of Rancho Encinillas, sandy flat, prostrate, fl. red, *Stewart* 711; 7 mi. east of Victoria, sprawling in bushes on arroyo-bank, *Stewart & Johnston* 2001; Chihuahua, stony arroyos, not common, fl. crimson, 1908, *Palmer* 193; Presa de Chihuahua, 1936, *LeSueur* 617; valley near San Pablo, fl. red, April 29, 1847, *Gregg*; 3 mi. north of San Lucas on road to Chihuahua, fl. red, *White* 2319; 3 mi. west of Camargo, fl. dark red, *White* 2273. ZACATECAS: Concepcion del Oro, widely spreading, fl. maroon, 1904, *Palmer* 290.

Florida to southeastern California and south in the warmer parts of America. For the present plant Standley, No. Am. Fl. 21: 206 (1918), took up and gave currency to the name *B. caribaea* Jacq. (1771). Unfortunately, however, that name undoubtedly has earlier valid synonyms in *B. coccinea* Miller (1768) and *B. hirsuta* Jacq. (1770). If our American plant is to be distinguished from the Old World *B. diffusa* L. it must be called *B. coccinea* Miller. By some mischance Standley applied Miller's name to another tropical species which previously had been generally known as *B. paniculata* Rich. (1792). The name "*B. paniculata*" of L. C. Richard, however, is antedated by *B. paniculata* Lam. (1791) and the

tropical species known as "*B. paniculata*" appears to have its earliest name in *B. adscendens* Willd. (1797), cf. Heimerl, Bot. Jahrb. 21: 619 (1896).

This is a perennial species with elongate prostrate or widely spreading stems. Like most members of the group it is variable as to indument, being glandular throughout or only towards the base, and having the stems with or without conspicuous elongate hairs. Its dense umbellate clusters of glandular fruits readily distinguish the species from *B. gracillima*.

Boerhavia erecta L. Sp. Pl. 3 (1753).

COAHUILA: 2 km. west of Santa Elena, foothills of the Sierra Cruces, flats, not common, erect, 5–10 dm. tall, fl. light pink, *Stewart* 837; Bolson de los Lipanes, between El Almagre and Cerros de Leja, margin of mogote on plain, erect with ascending branches, *Johnston & Muller* 1255. CHIHUAHUA: Pass 10 mi. south of Mula, alluvial terrace, erect, *Johnston* 8046; 13 mi. west of Chihuahua, road to Santa Isabel, fl. pink, *White* 2459; 8 mi. north of San Lucas, road to Chihuahua, fl. white, *White* 2322; 12 mi. south of Camargo, fl. pinkish, *White* 2205; 31 mi. southeast of Jimenez, abundant on grassy slopes, fl. pink, *Muller* 3328; Cañon del Coyote, southern end of Sierra Diablo, frequent in dry arroyos, fl. white, *Stewart* 2615.

Widely distributed in the warmer parts of America, extending north to southern Arizona and New Mexico and along the coastal plain through eastern Texas and Florida north to South Carolina. An upright annual herb becoming 5–10 dm. tall. The plant has one or a very few erect or nearly erect stems which are ascendingly branched above. Standley, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 427 (1911), cites a collection (*Pittier* 487) from "barren hills about Tlahualilo," Durango.

Boerhavia intermedia Jones, Contr. W. Bot. 10: 41. t. 16 (1902).

Boerhavia universitatis Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 380 (1909).

Boerhavia erecta var. *intermedia* Kearney & Peebles, Jour. Wash. Acad. 29: 475 (1939).

COAHUILA: 12 mi. north of Monclova, silty valley soil in mesquite thicket, *Johnston* 7189; Monclova, 1880, *Palmer* 1123; 2 km. west of Santa Elena, foothills of the Sierra Cruces, flats, *Stewart* 837A; Zenzontle, stony sunny slope, prostrate, *Johnston & Muller* 965; 2–3 mi. north of San Antonio de los Alamos, gravelly plain, plant spreading, *Johnston* 8231; San Antonio de los Alamos, dry gravelly slope below tuff cliffs, stems ascending, *Johnston & Muller* 888; Cañon del Agua Chica, west of Las Delicias, common on flats, stems ascending, fl. white, *Stewart* 2832; Torreon, in shade of mesquites on plain, 1898, *Palmer* 468. CHIHUAHUA: Pass 10 mi. south of Mula, alluvial terrace, diffuse, *Johnston* 8045; low ridge a mile southwest of Mestehnas, rocky slope, not common, prostrate, *Stewart & Johnston* 2025; Meoqui, 1936–37, *LeSueur*; 8 mi. north of San Lucas, road to Chihuahua, fl. pink, *White* 2320; 15 mi. west of Las Delicias, road to San Lucas, fl. pink, *White* 2296. DURANGO: Cerro de San Ignacio, July 1910, *Purpus* 4619.

Trans-Pecos Texas to southeastern California and south into northern Mexico. Reaching its southern limit in our area. The species is probably most closely related to *B. erecta*, but differs in size, habit, inflorescence, and distribution. It has been collected growing near *B. erecta* but is known only from areas in the northwest portions of the range of that species, and in trans-Pecos Texas and adjoining New Mexico it is a frequently collected plant in an area from which *B. erecta* is unknown. The plants of *B. intermedia* are seldom 5 dm. tall and are usually lower and much branched near the base, with the elongate branches loosely ascending. Young plants are

erect; old ones tend to become decumbent. The fruits are borne on subequal pedicels forming tidy long-peduncled umbels, readily distinguished from the looser imperfectly umbellate inflorescences of *B. erecta*. The inflorescence of *B. erecta* is a cymose panicle in which many of the branchlets become more or less crowded and bear their fruits in a subumbellate arrangement. Associated with the subumbellate clusters in the inflorescence of *B. erecta* are branched, irregular, and more open groupings of fruit that are evidently cymose. Even the subumbellate clusters have the fruits borne on pedicels of unequal length that are produced at different levels below the apex of the common axis. Furthermore, in these subumbellate clusters 2 or 3 fruits may be borne on a single "pedicel." The compact neat umbels of *B. intermedia* are stable units in a fixed type of inflorescence and readily serve to distinguish that species from *B. erecta*.

Boerhavia spicata Choisy in DC. Prodr. 13²: 456 (1849).

Boerhavia spicata var. *Torreyana* Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 24: 70 (1889).

Boerhavia Torreyana (Wats.) Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 385 (1909).

Boerhavia Coulteri (Hook.) Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 24: 70 (1889).

Boerhavia Rosei Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 424 (1911).

Boerhavia Watsoni Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 384 (1909).

COAHUILA: Red dunes at Tanque Colorado, stems ascending, *Johnston* 8657; Torreon, sandy places along Rio Nazas, 1898, *Palmer* 488. CHIHUAHUA: 10 km. south of Escobillas, frequent on sandy slope, stems ascending, fl. purple, *Stewart* 2355; Chihuahua, 1935, *LeSueur* 388.

Central Texas to southeastern California and south into our area and along the Pacific Coast to Sinaloa. An annual growing in sandy places. A species readily recognized by its racemose fruiting inflorescences, its minute corollas, and the inconspicuous bracts subtending the fruit.

Boerhavia Wrightii Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 15: 322 (1853).

Boerhavia bracteosa Wats. Proc. Am. Acad. 20: 370 (1885).

COAHUILA: Las Margaritas, west side of Valle Delicias, frequent in sandy arroyo, ascending, *Stewart* 2947. CHIHUAHUA: 5 mi. southeast of San Carlos, gravelly bank of small arroyo, erect, corolla white, pink outside towards the base, *Johnston & Muller* 80; 8 mi. north of San Lucas, road to Chihuahua, fl. white, *White* 2323; 3 mi. north of Charca Piedra (21 mi. northeast of Camargo), erect, under bushes on silty plain, *Johnston* 7930.

Trans-Pecos Texas to southeastern California and adjoining northern Mexico, reaching its southern limit in our area. An annual herb, readily recognized by its prevailing 4-angulate fruits and the conspicuous bracts on the elongating racemose inflorescence.

Boerhavia purpurascens Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 15: 321 (1853).

Reported from "Near Chihuahua, 1887, *Palmer* 1582" by Standley, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 425 (1911). Otherwise known only from Arizona and western New Mexico. A well-marked species related to *B. Wrightii*, from which it is distinguished by its usually 5-angulate fruits and non-elongating dense glomerate clusters of flowers and fruit, which are interspersed with evident persistent glandular-villous bracts.

Cyphomeris crassifolia Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 428 (1911).

COAHUILA: 2 mi. northwest of Frontera, road to Natadores, silty desert plain,

6–12 inches tall, *Johnston* 7178; Saltillo, one plant, near river, 2 ft. tall, 1898, *Palmer* 172 (ISOTYPE).

Known only from eastern Coahuila and Nuevo Leon. Very closely related to *C. gypsophiloides* but apparently distinguishable by its triangular-ovate sinuate or sinuately lobed leaf-blades and densely puberulent stems and leaves.

Cyphomeris gypsophiloides (M. & G.) Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 428 (1911).

VERNACULAR NAME: Pega mosca.

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Aug. 22, 1936, *Marsh* 578; La Azufrosa, 3 ft. tall, abundant, Sept. 22, 1848, *Gregg* 513; Saltillo, three plants under bushes on shady embankment, stems sticky, 1898, *Palmer* 171; Rancho El Pino, northwest of Sierra del Pino, in mogote, *Stewart* 1783; Cañon Ybarra, Sierra del Pino, arroyo bank, *Stewart* 1894; La Noria, Sierra del Pino, sprawling, shaly arroyo-bank, *Johnston & Muller* 508; Sierra del Pino, mouth of southern Canyon, hillside, *Stewart* 1192; San Antonio de los Alamos, gravelly shaded canyon floor, *Johnston & Muller* 884; Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, *Stewart* 50, 67, *Johnston & Muller* 1333; Sierra Almagre, rocky places in deep shaded canyon, *Johnston & Muller* 1185; Sierra Mojada, Cañon Hidalgo, hillside below crest, *Stewart* 1086; La Botica, Valle Delicias, *Stewart* 2854, 2944; Sierra Parras, Oct. 1910, *Purpus* 4956, 4957; San Lorenzo de la Laguna, 1880, *Palmer* 1125. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Rica, Cañon Madera, dry arroyo bank, *Stewart* 2443; Santa Eulalia Hills, 1885, *Wilkinson*; rocky hills near Chihuahua, limestone ledges, Aug. 1885, *Pringle* 693.

Southeastern New Mexico, trans-Pecos, central, and southern Texas, and south in Chihuahua, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, and Hidalgo to Oaxaca. A perennial with slender brittle stems that are sprawling, ascending, or erect. It is rarely common. Usually growing in rocky soil and frequently scrambling in low bushes. The perianth is purplish, magenta, pink, and, not uncommonly, even white. The foliage varies from lance-linear to lanceolate and from completely glabrous and lustrous to somewhat puberulent and even sparsely glandular, especially when young. The type was collected in Tehuacan, Puebla. The specific name is inappropriate.

Cyphomeris gypsophiloides var. *Stewartii* var. nov.

A varietate typica differt caulibus et foliis glandulosis, pilis minutis glanduliferis abundanter obsitis.

CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Diablo, 3 km. east of Cañon Rayo, open hillside, not common, 1 m. tall, fl. white, *Stewart* 941; Sierra Diablo, mouth of Cañon Rayo, arroyo bank, not common, 12 dm. tall, fl. violet, *Stewart* 941; large canyon near northeast end of Sierra Diablo, 1 m. tall, July 29, 1941, *Stewart* 1943 (TYPE, Gray Herb.); Cañon Coyote, south end of Sierra Diablo, 20 km. northwest of Santa Fe, dry arroyo, ascending, fl. purple, *Stewart* 2612.

This robust very glandular variety is known only from the Sierra Diablo in extreme southeastern Chihuahua. It may deserve specific rank. However, some plants of *C. gypsophiloides* from southwestern Coahuila appear to be transitional to the variety, having a robust habit and scattered glands on the foliage.

Commicarpus scandens (L.) Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 373 (1909).

Boerhavia scandens L. Sp. Pl. 3 (1753).

COAHUILA: Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, along creek banks, *Stewart* 25, 108; San Antonio de los Alamos, sprawling among rocks at base of cliffs, *Johnston &*

Muller 881; Cañon del Agua Grande, Sierra Sobaco west of Las Delicias, on gypsum near water, 1 m. tall, *Stewart* 2811. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Organos, 1937, *LeSueur* 1396; Aldama, shady woods along water ditch, scarce, stems long, fl. greenish yellow, 1908, *Palmer* 241.

From trans-Pecos Texas (Presidio County, in canyons along the Rio Grande) and southern Arizona south through Mexico; West Indies; north-western South America. In Mexico best known from the western and southern parts of the country. Standley reports that it behaves as an introduced ruderal weed on the west coast of Mexico. In our area, however, the plant is seemingly native, rare, and not at all aggressive.

Anulocaulis eriosolenus (Gray) Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 375 (1909).

Boerhavia eriosolena Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 15: 322 (1853).

VERNACULAR NAMES: Pegajosa; "Pea monte."

COAHUILA: 4 mi. west of Cuatro Cienegas, stony slope, fl. pink, *Johnston* 7155; near Azufrosa, 3 ft. tall, fl. pale red, Sept. 22, 1848, *Gregg* 512 (TYPE); 55 mi. west of Saltillo (23 mi. east of Paila), about rocks on steep sandstone slope, *Johnston* 7701; 14 mi. east of Paila, *Shreve & Tinkham* 9894; south end of Cañada Oscuro near Tanque La Luz, confined to gypsum beds on escarpment, 1-4 ft. tall, fl. purple, not common, *Johnston* 8493; ascent to Sierra Fragua east of Tanque Colorado, local on banks of cemented gravel, fl. red, 3-6 ft., *Johnston* 8810; valley between La Vibora and Matrimonio Viejo, confined to gypsum beds, 1-4 ft. tall, frequent, fl. pink, *Johnston* 9344; 2 km. southeast of Noria San Juan (southeast of Laguna del Rey), plains, common, fl. purple, *Stewart* 2658; 16 mi. south of Laguna del Rey, gypsum plains, 1-4 ft., *Johnston* 7813; Rancho Las Uvas, gypsum slopes on east side of Valle Acatita, scarce, fl. purple, *Stewart* 2727; San Lorenzo de la Laguna, 1880, *Palmer* 1124; Viesca, March 1905, *Purpus* 1053.

Known to me only from Coahuila and Brewster County, Texas. Standley, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 430 (1911), reports a collection from Torreon made by Purpus in 1903. Torrey, Bot. Mex. Bound. 172 (1859), reports collections from "gravelly plains near Presidio del Norte [Ojinaga], and below the Great Cañon of the Rio Grande." The latter station may be the canyons in the Big Bend. The report from Ojinaga I have been unable to verify. The only member of the genus I have seen from about Ojinaga is *A. reflexus*.

The species appears to be a gypsophile and confined to pure gypsum or mixed gypseous soils. It is very distinct, differing from its congeners in the conspicuously villous tube of its pink perianth and in the calyx-like involucre of 4-6 tardily deciduous subscarious bracts which subtends each flower. The root is apparently biennial and never forms a gnarled and woody caudex. The fruit is turbinate with the summit broadly obtuse or retuse. The glutinous bands at the middle of the stem-internodes are conspicuously developed. The stems and leaves are usually flushed with pink or rose.

Anulocaulis leiosolenus (Torr.) Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 375 (1909).

Boerhavia leiosolena Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 172 (1859).

TEXAS (Hudspeth Co.): Gypsum quarry east of Finlay, weathered gypsum, *Waterfall* 5026; Great Canyon of the Rio Grande, *Bigelow*.

The type of this species was collected "In gypseous soil, Great Cañon of the Rio Grande, 70 miles below El Paso, June; *Parry*," or, in other

words, at the canyon of the Rio Grande a mile or so below Indian Hot Springs in southern Hudspeth Co., Texas. The species is naturally to be expected in adjoining portions of Chihuahua.

Anulocaulis leiosolenus var. *lasianthus* var. nov.

A varietate typica differt perianthiis praesertim in alabastro extus distincte puberulentibus vel villosulis, haud glabris.

TEXAS (Brewster Co.): Hot Springs, 1937, *Warnock 701A*; 5¼ mi. east of Terlingua, Sept. 24, 1938, *Cory 30251* (TYPE, Gray Herb.).

Known only from the Big Bend, but occurring near the Rio Grande at Hot Springs and consequently to be expected in adjoining Coahuila. Apparently an isolated eastern race of *A. leiosolenus* distinguishable only by its hairy perianths. It is separated from typical *A. leiosolenus* by the whole of Presidio County, Texas, an area in which the genus is represented only by *A. reflexus*. As with the species, the variety is probably also gypsophilous.

Anulocaulis reflexus sp. nov.

Planta perennis erecta 3–10 dm. alta e caudice lignoso erecto erumpens; caulibus pluribus glaberrimis pallidis rigide ascendenterque ramosis nullo modo glutinosis; foliis e partibus inferioribus caulis et ramorum infimorum in jugis 2–4 et 5–15 cm. longe distantibus gestis, oppositis coriaceis in sicco rigidis et fragilibus; lamina cordata vel cordato-reniformi 4.5–9 cm. lata 4–11 cm. longa, apice acuta vel obtusa vel rotunda, basi sinu 4–11 mm. profundo donata, margine plus minusve irregulariter sinuata obtuse denticulata brunnea glandulari-incrassata, pagina utraque plus minusve abundanter glanduloso-tuberculata (tuberculis brunneis praesertim eis paginae superioris laminae minute et sparse villosulis); floribus nodis inflorescentiae laxae dispositis haud congestis; perianthio rosaceo, tubo non raro plus minusve curvato ca. 1 cm. longo basim versus ca. 1 mm. crasso, deinde sursum gradatim ampliato apice ca. 2.5 mm. crasso, lobis 5 oblongis 5–10 mm. longis ca. 2.5 mm. latis deflexis; perianthiis post anthesi subtubulosis rectis 10–14 mm. longis persistentibus; staminibus inaequalibus 3 ca. 1 cm. longe exsertis; anthocarpio turbinato 6 mm. longo ad 4.5 mm. diametro, medio annulo incrassato anguste alato circumcincto, parte inferiore conico 5-costato, parte superiore majore conico-hemisphaerico 10-costato.

CHIHUAHUA: 10 mi. south of Ojinaga, silty soil along base of low hills, outwash from saline and gypsiferous clays and shales, frequent, erect, 1–3 ft. tall, Aug. 8, 1940, *Johnston & Muller 10* (TYPE, Gray Herb.); 10 mi. south of Ojinaga, base of low hills in gypseous saline soil, fl. pink, Aug. 9, 1941, *Johnston 8023*; 3 mi. north of Chapo, frequent along outcrops of shales, 1–3 ft. tall, fl. purple, Sept. 23, 1940, *Johnston & Muller 1440*. TEXAS: South end of Van Horn Mts., about 11 mi. southwest of Chispa, gypseous shale ridge, Jeff Davis Co., July 26, 1943, *Waterfall 5296*; Old Newman Spring, just east of San Carlos Creek one mile north of Weatherford's, shrubby at base, fl. fresh pink, filaments long-protruding and showy, Presidio Co., June 11, 1941, *Hinckley 1665*.

A well-marked species, probably most closely related to *A. leiosolenus*. Readily distinguished from all its congeners by having the limb and lobes of its perianth reflexed. In previously described species of this genus the limb of the perianth is funnel-form and its lobes are ascending. In *A. reflexus* the throat is exvaginate, being inside out and reflexed and sheathing the upper 1–3 mm. of the perianth-tube. The lobes, short to elongate,

are strongly reflexed and parallel the commonly somewhat curved tube. The stamens consequently are very long-exserted and conspicuous. After anthesis the limb and its lobes shrink to form a tumid margin to the sub-tubular perianth-tube, which remains attached and erect for some time on the ripening fruit.

It is a curious fact that the known stations for *A. reflexus* lie in an area along the Rio Grande between the districts in which *A. leiosolenus* and its var. *lasianthus* are known. The species probably ranges southwest into Chihuahua, for while traveling by railroad from Chihuahua to Ojinaga in 1941 I observed an *Anulocaulis*, most likely this species, on the extensive gypsum beds just west of the Rio Conchos.

Mirabilis linearis (Pursh) Heimerl, Ann. Cons. et Jard. Bot. Genève 5: 186 (1901).

Allionia linearis Pursh, Fl. Am. Sept. 728 (1814).

Oxybaphus linearis Robins. Rhodora 10: 31 (1908).

Allionia petrophila Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 340 (1909).

COAHUILA: Sierra Encantada, mouth of Cañon San Enrique, bank of dry arroyo, erect, fl. lavender, *Stewart* 1377; base of Sierra Guajes, 7 km. east of Rancho Buena Vista, limestone hillside, erect, fl. reddish white, *Stewart* 1477; Valle de los Guajes, 10 km. south of Rancho Buena Vista, grassy hillside, erect, 1 m. tall, fl. purplish white, *Stewart* 1362; Valle de los Guajes, 20 km. south of Rancho Buena Vista, grassy flat, erect, fl. orchid, *Stewart* 1335; Sierra del Pino, ridge west of La Noria, erect, fl. burnt-orange or red, *Johnston & Muller* 611, 617; Sierra del Pino, flats at La Noria, fl. whitish, *Johnston & Muller* 426; tableland north of Cañon Cuervo Chico, slopes of low limestone hill, decumbent on grassy slope, *Johnston* 8555; south base of Sierra Hechiceros, 6 km. east of El Tule, open flat, fl. orchid, *Stewart* 483. CHIHUAHUA: High valley on northwest end of Sierra Diablo, hillsides and meadows, fl. purple, *Stewart* 964; rocky hills northwest of Chihuahua, Sept. 1886, *Pringle* 840 (isotype of *A. petrophila*).

Widely distributed in central parts of the United States and south through Arizona, New Mexico, and western Texas into our area.

A plant with the leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate and very gradually attenuate below into a more or less well-developed petiole. The stems and leaves are usually whitish and glabrous or practically so. The inflorescence and the involucre are usually viscid-villous with fulvous hairs. Over most of its range this species has narrow leaves rarely more than 6 mm. wide. In Texas, however, forms with the blade wider (up to 12 mm.) are not uncommon. Among the collections cited above, three are atypical, *Stewart* 1377 and *Johnston & Muller* 426 having green sparsely hairy involucres and the uppermost leaves broadened at the base, and *Stewart* 483 having the leaves above the middle of the stem thin, green, rather broad, and with the base rounded and subsessile.

Mirabilis pseudaggregata Heimerl, Ann. Cons. et Jard. Bot. Genève 5: 183 (1901).

Mirabilis pseudaggregata f. *subhirsuta* Heimerl, l.c. 184.

Mirabilis pseudaggregata f. *eglandulosa* Heimerl, l.c. 184.

Allionia pseudaggregata Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 356 (1909).

Allionia pseudaggregata subhirsuta Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 356 (1909).

Oxybaphus pseudaggregatus Weatherby, Proc. Am. Acad. 45: 425 (1910).

COAHUILA: Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, base of talus slope, *Stewart* 34; 7 mi. south of Jaco, in shade inside mogote, *Johnston & Muller* 1117. CHIHUAHUA: Hills northeast of Chihuahua, cool slopes, Aug. 30, 1886, *Pringle* 793 (ISOTYPE).

A light green, sprawling, much-branched plant with very scanty and inconspicuous pubescence and abundant narrowly lanceolate leaves, which are gradually attenuated below into a distinct petiole. The leaves in form, size, texture, and color are similar to broad-leaved forms of *M. linearis* found in trans-Pecos Texas. It is possible that *M. pseudaggregata* may be merely a shade form of *M. linearis*. Most of its flowers are cleistogamic. It differs from *M. linearis* in its leafy elongate slender much branched sprawling stems and its scantily pubescent inflorescence and involucre. From *M. attenuata*, of central Mexico, it differs in its thinner more attenuate and more distinctly petiolate leaves and scanty pubescence. I know *M. pseudaggregata* only from the collections cited above.

Mirabilis glabra (Wats.) Standl. Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 8: 304 (1931).

Oxybaphus glaber Wats. Am. Nat. 7: 301 (1873).

Allionia glabra Kuntze, Rev. Gen. 2: 533 (1891).

Oxybaphus glaber var. *recedens* Weatherby, Proc. Am. Acad. 45: 425 (1910).

Allionia glabra recedens Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 406 (1911).

CHIHUAHUA: Sandhills south of Samalayuca, Sept. 20, 1886, *Pringle 1126*; dunes near Samalayuca, 1935, *LeSueur 390*; between Casas Grandes and Sabinal, 1899, *Nelson 6351* (type of var. *recedens*).

Southern Utah to northern Chihuahua. A relative of *M. linearis*, differing in its glabrous or nearly glabrous stems, leaves, and fruit. The involucre is rather small, single-flowered, glabrous or nearly so, and more deeply lobed and less spreading than in *M. linearis*. In recognizing the species I am emphasizing the characters of the involucre and the associated glabrous fruit. Standley seems to have admitted to this species some plants which I would classify as glabrous-fruited *M. linearis*.

Mirabilis coahuilensis (Standl.) Standl. Field Mus. Publ. Bot. 8: 305 (1931).

Allionia coahuilensis Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 347 (1909).

Oxybaphus coahuilensis Weatherby, Proc. Am. Acad. 45: 425 (1910).

COAHUILA: Sierra Gloria, *Marsh 1908*; Saltillo, 1898, *Palmer 158* in pt. (ISOTYPE); Sierra Madera, Cañon del Agua, open oak woods, *Muller 3246A*; Sierra Madera, Cañon Charretera, in oak thicket, erect, *Johnston 8942, 9137*; central Sierra del Pino, head of Cañon Ybarra, dry hillside, erect, *Stewart 1259*; Cañon del Cuervo Chico, among bushes, *Johnston 8509*; Parras, 1880, *Palmer 1113*. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Rica, Cañon Madera, *Stewart 2460, 2498, 2498A*; 12 km. north of Escobillas, rocky slope in bushes, *Stewart 2379*; mountains northwest of Chihuahua, 1936, *LeSueur 615*. DURANGO: Near Pasaje, fl. purple, *Shreve 9125*. NUEVO LEON: Arroyo Hondo, Hac. San José de Raices, *Mueller 2287A*; between Cieneguillas and Puerto Santa Ana, 15 mi. southwest of Galeana, *Mueller 914*; between Encinal and Pablillo, about 15 mi. southwest of Galeana, *Mueller 1049*. TEXAS: High rocky hills of the Pecos (western Crockett Co.?), June 1, 1851, *Wright s. n.*; Chisos Mts., Aug. 1883, *Havard 67*; Mt. Emory, Chisos Mts., *Cory 7132*; near Boot Springs, Chisos Mts., *Cory 7305, Mueller 7995, Moore & Steyermark 3180*; Mt. Livermore, Davis Mts., Aug. 1935, *Hinckley*.

Western Texas south through our area into Durango and Nuevo Leon. An erect plant with lanceolate leaves which are abruptly contracted into distinct petioles. Even the uppermost leaves have short petioles. The leaves of the middle stem commonly have petioles a centimeter long, sharply set off from the obtuse, rounded, or broadly acute base of the blade. Most plants are glandular and pubescent in the inflorescence and inconspicuously hairy or glabrous below. The type collection is unusual

in being conspicuously viscid-villous and tawny down to below the middle of the plant. Fosberg, *Lloydia* 4: 281 (1941), reports, sub *M. aggregata*, some excessively hairy plants similar to the type of *M. coahuilensis*, among Muller's collection (no. 3246) from Cañon del Agua in the Sierra Madera. Most of Muller's collection represented the common nearly glabrous form of the species.

Mirabilis oblongifolia (Gray) Heimerl, Ann. Cons. et Jard. Bot. Genève 5: 183 (1901).
Oxybaphus nyctagineus var. *oblongifolius* Gray in Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 174 (1859).

Allionia oblongifolia Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 407 (1903).

Allionia Greggii Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 347 (1909).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Sept. 1, 1936, *Marsh* 882; Sierra del Carmen, Cañon Sentenela, *Wynd & Mueller* 622; San Antonio de las Alanzanas, frequent, 2 ft. tall, fl. red, *Gregg* 348; Carneros area, 1880, *Palmer* 111; mountains 24–26 km. northwest of Fraile, *Stanford et al.* 400, 448. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Almagre, decumbent in leaf-mould in deep shaded canyon, *Johnston & Muller* 1180. NUEVO LEON: Near Monterrey, 1933, *Mueller* 283. TEXAS: Near Del Rio, "prairies of the San Felipe," Val Verde Co., July 11, 1849, *Wright* 604 (TYPE); Del Rio, along San Felipe Creek, *Cory* 8968; Altuda Mt., upper canyons, Ord Mts., Brewster Co., limestone, 1940, *Warnock* 32; Blue Creek, Chisos Mts., *Cory* 6989, *Moore & Steyermark* 3342; "Mountains of Cibola" (Chinati Mts.), Presidio Co., *Bigelow*; Chinati Mts., 1881, *Havard* 98.

I have associated under the present species a group of plants ranging from western Texas south through our area into Nuevo Leon. The plants are loosely branched, with ascending or decumbent stems, and are usually dusky and glandular throughout. The distinctly petiolate leaves are ovate or broadly oblong and have a broadly obtuse or cordate base. Most plants have at least a few distinctly cordate leaf-bases. Most of them appear to come from sheltered canyons and slopes and their characteristic glandularity is not readily explained away as a xerophytic modification. Their loose habit and rather thin broadish leaves are suggestive of a shaded habitat.

Perhaps also to be included in *M. oblongifolia* is the type of *Allionia comata* Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 407 (1903), which was collected by Wright (no. 1718), Aug. 20, 1851, on the stony hills near the Coppermines, in Grant Co., New Mexico. This has the loose habit, dark color and glandularity, and rather thin leaves of the Coahuilan plants, but the leaves, though broadly ovate and petiolate, are not distinctly cordate at the base. I suspect, however, that it is only an aberrant shade form of the distinctive Arizonan and New Mexican plant described by Standley as *Allionia pratensis* and *A. melanotricha*, which Wright also collected about the Coppermines.

Mirabilis sp.

COAHUILA: San Antonio de los Alamos, base of the tuff cliffs on talus, *Johnston* 8274; highest peaks of the Sierra Cruces, open rocky hillside, *Stewart* 1146; north end of the Bolson de los Lipanes, west of Rancho Leja, among cacti, *Johnston & Muller* 1256.

The three collections cited form a uniform series and probably represent an undescribed species allied to *M. oblongifolia* and *M. coahuilensis*. They are pale green plants with a very inconspicuous pubescence and scarcely any glandularity. They have ovate cordate long-pediceled leaf-blades. Super-

ficially they are most suggestive of *M. glabrifolia* in habit, but upon close inspection differ in having hairy strongly ribbed non-tuberculate fruit, more sparsely pubescent inflorescence, the stem leafy up to the inflorescence, and rather large perianths.

Mirabilis glabrifolia (Ort.) comb. nov.

Calyxhymenia glabrifolia Ortega, Nov. Pl. Dec. 1: 5. t. 1 (1797).

Mirabilis corymbosa Cav. Icones 4: 55. t. 379 (1798).

Allionis corymbosa var. *texensis* Coulter, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 2: 351 (1894).

Allionia texensis Small, Fl. S. E. U. S. 406 (1903).

? *Allionia deltoidea* Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 405 (1911).

COAHUILA: Saltillo, summit of stony mountain, fl. pink, *Palmer* 326; valley north of Saltillo, frequent, 1–2 ft., fl. reddish purple, Sept. 19, 1848, *Gregg* 445; Cañon Milagro, Sierra Guajes, 12 km. west of Hac. Encantada, shade in canyon, fairly common, fl. orchid, *Stewart* 1732; Cañon Ybarra, Sierra del Pino, arroyo, erect, fl. lavender or purplish, *Stewart* 1831, 1913; Sierra del Pino, mouth of main south canyon, hillside, erect, fl. orchid, *Stewart* 1190; west base of Picacho del Fuste, gravelly flat, erect, among bushes, *Johnston* 8350; Sierra Mojada, Cañon Hidalgo, open slope below crest, erect, fl. purple, *Stewart* 1089; mouth of Cañon Blanco, north end of Valle Delicias, arroyo banks, erect, fl. purple, *Stewart* 2903; Parras, 1880, *Palmer* 1112; Sierra Parras, Oct. 1910, *Purpus* 4688; Sierras Negras, 9 km. south of Parras, *Stanford et al.* 207; summit of Picacho de Jimulco, *Stanford et al.* 97. CHIHUAHUA: 10 km. south of San José del Progreso, south end of Sierra Seca, silty slope, frequent, *Stewart* 2298; Sierra Santa Eulalia, Sept. 19, 1885, *Pringle* 542. ZACATECAS: Mountain 18 km. west of Concepcion del Oro, *Stanford et al.* 567, 567A. TEXAS: North base of the Eagle Mts., Hudspeth Co., Sept. 3, 1849, *Wright* 605 (isotype of var. *texensis*).

From trans-Pecos Texas south through our area to southern Mexico. A perennial with a few erect slender stems, commonly supported by bushes. The leaves are borne below the middle of the stem and are frequently crowded at the base. They are long-petiolate and have an ovate or oblong blade which is usually glabrous and has a truncate, rounded, or strongly cordate base. The fruit is tuberculate and glabrous.

Past writers have consistently accepted the name "*corymbosa*" for this species and as consistently cited Ortega's *Calyxhymenia glabrifolia* as a synonym. However, in the paragraph preceding that in which he published *M. corymbosa*, Cavanilles states that Ortega's work was already published. *Calyxhymenia glabrifolia* Ort. undoubtedly has priority over *Mirabilis corymbosa* Cav. Both were based on plants growing in the Royal Botanic Garden at Madrid during the summer of 1797.

I have not seen any authentic material of *Allionia deltoidea* Standl., a species based upon *Nelson* 3823, collected in Aug. 1898, at La Ventura, Coah. The original description fits the present species reasonably well. Standley, No. Am. Fl. 21: 229 (1918), in a later work, treated *A. deltoidea* as a synonym of *A. ciliata*. Unless the original description is grossly inaccurate this must be a mistake.

Mirabilis rotata (Standl.) comb. nov.

Allionia rotata Standl. Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 347 (1909).

Oxybaphus rotatus Weatherby, Proc. Am. Acad. 49: 492 (1913).

COAHUILA: La Azufrosa, scarce, 2 ft. tall, Sept. 22, 1848, *Gregg* 511 (ISOTYPE); San Antonio de los Alamos, shelter of tuff-cliffs, erect, *Johnston & Muller* 890; Picacho de San José, dry arroyo bank, erect, *Johnston & Muller* 815; Laguna del Rey, gypsum

on plain, scarce, erect, *Stewart 3016*; north of Puerto Ventanillas, south of Las Delicias, in arroyo, scarce, erect, fl. purple, 45 cm. tall, *Stewart 2791*. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Diablo, near mouth of Cañon Rayo, dry open hillside, 7 dm. tall, not common, fl. purplish, *Stewart 934*. TEXAS: Fresno Canyon, 4–5 mi. above Arroyo Segundo, southeastern Presidio Co., a few plants sheltered by shrubs on flat, *Hinckley 2277*.

Known only from Coahuila and adjoining Chihuahua and Texas. Closely related to *M. glabrifolia* but a more herbaceous somewhat succulent plant, glandular-pubescent throughout and with a glandular-puberulent fruit roughened by very prominent dorsiventrally flattened tuberculations. The tuberculations on the angles of the fruit are very suggestive of diminutive shelf-fungi. In his latest work on the genus, Standley, No. Am. Fl. 21: 219 (1918), cited the present species as a synonym of *M. viscosa* Cav. *Mirabilis rotata* might possibly be dismissed as a variety of *M. glabrifolia*, but it can not be identified with *M. viscosa*, for that is a coarse bushy annual with a paniculate inflorescence that consists of a straight indeterminate axis bearing numerous opposite floral branches. The present species has the habit of *M. glabrifolia*, producing from a perennial root a few subsimple slender stems terminated by a forking somewhat corymbose inflorescence.

Mirabilis Jalapa L. Sp. Pl. 177 (1753).

VERNACULAR NAME: Maravilla.

COAHUILA: Palm Canyon, Mariposa Ranch, Sept. 19, 1936, *Marsh 977A*; San Antonio de las Alazanas, 2 ft. tall, frequent, fl. red, Aug. 31, 1848, *Gregg 344*.

Warmer regions of America, a Mexican species now widely dispersed as a garden plant and as an escape from cultivation. The cited specimens seem to agree with the commonly cultivated form of the species and probably are escapes from cultivation. Gregg, however, notes on his collection that it was "evidently a wild plant." In any case the Texan var. *Lindheimeri* (Standl.) Cory, native along the escarpments of the Edwards Plateau and readily recognized by its broad leaves, can be expected indigenous in northern Coahuila.

Mirabilis longiflora L. Sv. Vet.-Akad. Handl. 1755: 176 (1755).

Mirabilis Wrightiana Gray ex Britt. & Kearney, Trans. N. Y. Acad. 14: 28 (1894).

Mirabilis Wrightiana var. *tubiflora* Heimerl, Notizbl. Bot. Gart. Berlin 11: 450 (1932).

Mirabilis longiflora var. *Wrightiana* Kearney & Peebles, Jour. Wash. Acad. 29: 475 (1939).

VERNACULAR NAME: Maravilla.

COAHUILA: Sierra del Carmen, Cañon Sentenela, *Wynd & Mueller 585*; canyon above Palomas, northeast of Saltillo, vine-like, 3 ft. tall, scarce, fl. white, Aug. 31, 1848, *Gregg 331*; escarpment above mines on west side of Potrero de la Mula, one colony on sunny ledge just below crest, *Johnston 9246*; Sierra Hechiceros, Cañon Indio Felipe, shady places, 4–10 dm. tall, fl. white, *Stewart 68, 114*; Sierra Mojada, Cañon Calabasa, shade in deep canyon 100 m. below crest, erect, *Stewart 2208*. CHIHUAHUA: Sierra Rica, Cañon Madera, shade on slope, fl. white, *Stewart 2501*; 7 mi. northwest of Temporales de Honorato, in mogote, loosely branched, up to 2 m. tall, perianth white, anthers magenta, *Stewart & Johnston 1986*; high valley on northwest end of Sierra Diablo, slopes, 4–11 dm. tall, fl. white, *Stewart 960*.

Arizona to trans-Pecos Texas south into our area and along the eastern and western Sierra Madre to southwestern Chihuahua and southwestern

Tamaulipas; reappearing in central and southern Mexico. Standley, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 13: 416-17 (1911), reports the plant from Gallejo Spring, between Chihuahua and El Paso (*Wislizenus* 122), and from the "Santa Eulalia Plains" (*Wilkinson*). A leafy much-branched herb with elongate ascending stems, usually found in thickets. The elongate trumpet-shaped perianth is white. It appears to be an uncommon plant in our area. Our collections are referable to var. *Wrightiana*, the northern form, differing from the typical plant of central Mexico in its smaller much less glandular more distinctly petiolate leaves and somewhat smaller perianths with a more slender and less glandular tube.

Mirabilis multiflora (Torr.) Gray in Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 173 (1859).

Quamoclidion multiflorum Torr. ex Gray, Am. Jour. Sci. II. 15: 321 (1853).

COAHUILA: Hillcoat Mesa lying west of Encantada Ranch, July 25, 1938, *Marsh* 1464A; west slopes of the Sierra del Carmen, 8 km. northeast of Hac. Encantada, common on grassy flats, erect, fl. lavender, *Stewart* 1573; high mesa 4 km. north of Rancho Buena Vista, grassy flat, prostrate, not common, fl. orchid, *Stewart* 1448. CHIHUAHUA: Samalayuca, 1935, *LeSueur* 396; hills northeast of Chihuahua, Aug. 13, 1885, *Pringle* 547.

Utah and Arizona east to Colorado and trans-Pecos Texas, and south in Chihuahua, Coahuila, and Nuevo Leon.

Mirabilis oxybaphoides Gray in Torr. Bot. Mex. Bound. 173 (1859).

Allioniella oxybaphoides Rydb. Bull. Torr. Bot. Cl. 29: 687 (1902).

Mirabilis oxybaphoides f. *glabrata* Heimerl, Ann. Cons. et Jard. Bot. Genève 5: 180 (1902).

COAHUILA: Sierra del Pino, crest of high ridge west of La Noria, among low bushes, very glutinous, fl. pink, *Johnston & Muller* 603; Sierra Mojada, Cañon Calabasa, shaded places in deep canyon 100 m. below crest, prostrate, fl. white, *Stewart* 2209.

From Arizona, southern Colorado, and trans-Pecos Texas south into Coahuila. The plant from the Sierra del Pino, growing on an exposed ridge, is distinctly hairy and glandular and has thickish grayish leaves 15-30 mm. wide. The material from Sierra Mojada, growing in a shaded canyon, is practically glabrous and has thin green leaves 40-60 mm. wide. The two collections represent the extremes in this variable species. The species was based on *Wright* 596 and 1721, consisting of material collected Sept. 12, 1849, on mountains near El Paso, on Oct. 14, 1849 about large rocks apparently near Hueco Tanks, El Paso Co., Texas, and on Oct. 5, 1851, in mountain-ravines on apparently the east side of Guadalupe Pass in Hidalgo Co., southwestern New Mexico. All represent the form of the species with large green thin very sparsely pubescent leaves. Heimerl's var. *glabrata*, accordingly, represents the typical form of the species.

Abronia carnea Greene, Pittonia 3: 343 (1898).

Abronia cycloptera sensu Standley.

CHIHUAHUA: Near Juarez, sandhills, May 5, 1885, *Pringle* 75.

Southern New Mexico, adjacent Texas, and adjoining Chihuahua; sandy places. The name "*Abronia cycloptera* Gray," currently applied to the present species, is merely a renaming of *A. micrantha* Torr. Standley, Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 12: 329 (1909), recognized this fact, but, because Gray's binomial was familiar to him, he deliberately retained it for our



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