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MELICA SUBULATA (POACEAE: MELICEAE): THE FIRST REPORT FOR COLORADO—Melica L., a genus of ± 80 species, is found in temperate regions throughout the world, except Australia (Clayton and Renvoize 1986). Species of Melica are found in a variety of habitats, from woodland shade to dry stony slopes (Clayton and Renvoize 1986). There are 17 species of Melica in the United States. Boyle (1945) reported three taxa as occurring in Colorado, M. bulbosa Geyer ex Porter & J. M. Coulter, M. porteri Lamson-Scribner var. porteri, and M. spectabilis Lamson-Scribner. In the summer of 1992, Stanley and Gretchen Jones discovered a fourth taxon in the state, M. subulata (Grisebach) Lamson-Scribner. This represents a range extension of approximately 400 km (250 miles) from the closest previously known locality in Fremont County, Wyoming, as reported by Hallsten et al. (1987).

Melica subulata has not previously been reported as occurring in Colorado (Boyle 1945; Chase 1951; Harrington 1964; Weber 1987, 1990; Weber and Wittmann 1992). This species is found in mesic forests from Alaska south to Canada, Washington, Oregon, California, Idaho, Montana, Wyoming, and Colorado.

The following is a key to identify the species of *Melica* found in Colorado.

KEY TO MELICA OF COLORADO

Voucher specimen. COLORADO. Gunnison Co.: Gunnison National Forest, 0.6 mi S on USFR 898 from McClure Summit, hillside seep in aspen-spruce forest with gray silty clay loam soil, elev. 2660 m (8727 ft), 24 Jul 1992, S. & G. Jones 9509 (jkw, sdj, TEX, UTC). Associates: Veratrum californicum Durand, Zigadenus elegans Pursh, Carex stenoptila F. Herm., C. microptera Mack., Senecio bigelovii A. Gray, Rudbeckia occidentalis Nutt., Mertensia sp., Potentilla spp., Rosa sp., Delphinium sp., Geranium sp., Populus tremuloides Michx., and Picea sp.

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EUSTACHYS GLAUCA AND E. CARIBAEA (POACEAE: CHLORIDEAE): THE FIRST REPORTS FOR MISSISSIPPI—Eustachys Desv. is a small tropical and subtropical genus of ten species, that is principally found in the New World (Clayton and Renvoize 1986). Three species are now known to occur in Mississippi: Eustachys caribaea (Sprengel) Herter, E. glauca Chapm. and E. petraea (Sw.) Desv. Eustachys caribaea, native to South America, has been reported from Louisiana (McKenzie et al. 1987) and Texas (Wipff and Hatch 1992). Eustachys glauca, native to North America, has been reported from Florida, Georgia and North Carolina and is found in brackish marshes, wet prairies and swamps (Chase 1951). Eustachys petraea is found in the SE U.S.A., eastern Mexico, Belize, Honduras, Costa Rica, and Panama (Pohl 1980). In the United States, E. petraea occurs in the Coastal Plain from North Carolina west to Texas on coastal sands, sandy fields and open pine woods (Chase 1951).

KEY TO EUSTACHYS OF MISSISSIPPI

- 1. Lower (fertile) floret conspicuously pubescent on the midvein and margins; second glume apex is conspicuously bifid, the lobes are rounded to acute; lower (fertile) lemma dark chocolate brown to black or pale to golden brown 2



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