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**QUERCUS LACEYI (FAGACEAE) NEW TO THE LLANO UPLIFT AREA OF CENTRAL TEXAS**—The Lacey oak, *Quercus laceyi* Small, is a small to moderate-sized tree that is commonly found on mesic north-facing slopes and in canyons on the Edwards Plateau of central Texas. The range of the species in Texas extends from Bexar and Medina counties in the east to Terrell and Brewster counties in the west; it is also found on the eastern slopes of the Sierra Madre Oriental in Coahuila and Nuevo Leon, Mexico (Muller 1951, Nixon & Muller 1992). These plants were included in *Q. glaucoides* Mart. & Gal. by Trelease (1924) and Correll & Johnston (1970), but have recently been shown to represent a distinct allopatric species, with true *Q. glaucoides* being confined to central and southern Mexico (Nixon & Muller 1992).

*Quercus laceyi* was described by Small (1901) from material collected “on limestone hills” in Kerr County, Texas, and subsequent descriptions of the habitat of the species (e.g., Muller 1951, Correll & Johnston 1970, Nixon & Muller 1992) have always emphasized the calcareous substrate. In October, 1993, I discovered a stand of several dozen individuals of *Q. laceyi* in a mesic canyon at Enchanted Rock State Natural Area in Gillespie and Llano counties, Texas. The individuals were mostly mature trees 20–30 cm in diameter growing in association with *Celtis reticulata* Torr. and *Diospyros texana* Scheele. The following collection citation is the first documentation of the occurrence of *Q. laceyi* on the igneous-derived sandy soils of the Llano Uplift rather than the limestone-derived soils of the surrounding Edwards Plateau:

Voucher specimen: TEXAS. Llano Co.: Enchanted Rock State Natural Area, in canyon between Enchanted Rock and Little Rock, 13 Oct 1993, *Lemke 4138* (SWT, TEX).

Given that several vegetation studies have been conducted in the area now included within Enchanted Rock State Natural Area (Whitehouse 1933, Butterwick 1979, Walters 1980) and that the collection site is situated along a frequently used hiking trail, it is surprising that the occurrence of *Q. laceyi* has



not been previously noted. This may be due to superficial similarities between Lacey oak and post oak (*Q. stellata* Wang.), which is common throughout the park. I myself have walked past this stand of trees numerous times over the last 18 years and never noticed them until last fall. Upon close examination, however, the characteristic bluish-green upper leaf surface and waxy deposits on the pulvinus readily distinguish *Q. laceyi* from *Q. stellata*.—David E. Lemke, *Department of Biology, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666, U.S.A.*

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*SOLANUM VIARUM* (SOLANACEAE), NEW TO MISSISSIPPI—*Solanum viarum* Dunal, TROPICAL SODA APPLE, is a perennial shrub that belongs to section *Acanthophora* of subgenus *Leptostemonum* (Nee 1991). It is native to Brazil and Argentina but has become a weed in other areas of South America and in Africa, India, Nepal, West Indies, Honduras, and Mexico (Nee 1991) and Florida, U.S.A. (Coile 1993, Mullahey et al. 1993a, 1993b, 1993c).

Mature plants of *S. viarum* are 1 to 2 m tall and are armed on the leaves, stems, pedicles, petioles, and calyxes with broad based white to yellowish prickles up to 12 mm long (Nee 1991, Mullahey et al. 1993c). Leaves and stems are pubescent; corollas are white with five recurved petals and white to cream colored stamens that surround the single pistil (Coile 1993). Immature fruits are mottled whitish to light green and dark green (i.e., like a watermelon) (Mullahey et al. 1993c). The mature fruits are smooth, globular, yellow, and 2 to 3.2 cm in diameter with a leathery skin surrounding a thin-layered, pale-green, mucilaginous, scented pulp and moderately flattened, reddish-brown seeds (Coile 1993; Mullahey et al. 1993a). Each *S. viarum* plant has the capability to produce over 50,000 seeds (Mullahey et al. 1993c).

The first known U.S.A. collection of *S. viarum* was from Glades County, Florida



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