



A Newsletter for the flora of New Mexico, from the Range Science Herbarium and Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, New Mexico State University.

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Statistical Summary of the Flora of New Mexico

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Nearly all earlier issues of this newsletter have reported new records of vascular plants for the state of New Mexico. Indeed, from 1996 through the year 2002, an average of 33 new species were reported each year. E.O Wooton and Paul C. Standley, in the first floristic account of the state (Wooton & Standley 1915), reported 2903 species in New Mexico. As might be expected, this number has steadily grown as botanical exploration of the state continued to this day. In this issue, we include eight new records for New Mexico.

With help from botanists throughout the state and the country, I have attempted to maintain an accurate list of the state's vascular flora (see <<http://web.nmsu.edu/~kallred/herbweb/>> and follow the links to the Working Index). I thought it would be of interest to some to have a current summary of the numbers of vascular plants documented for New Mexico.

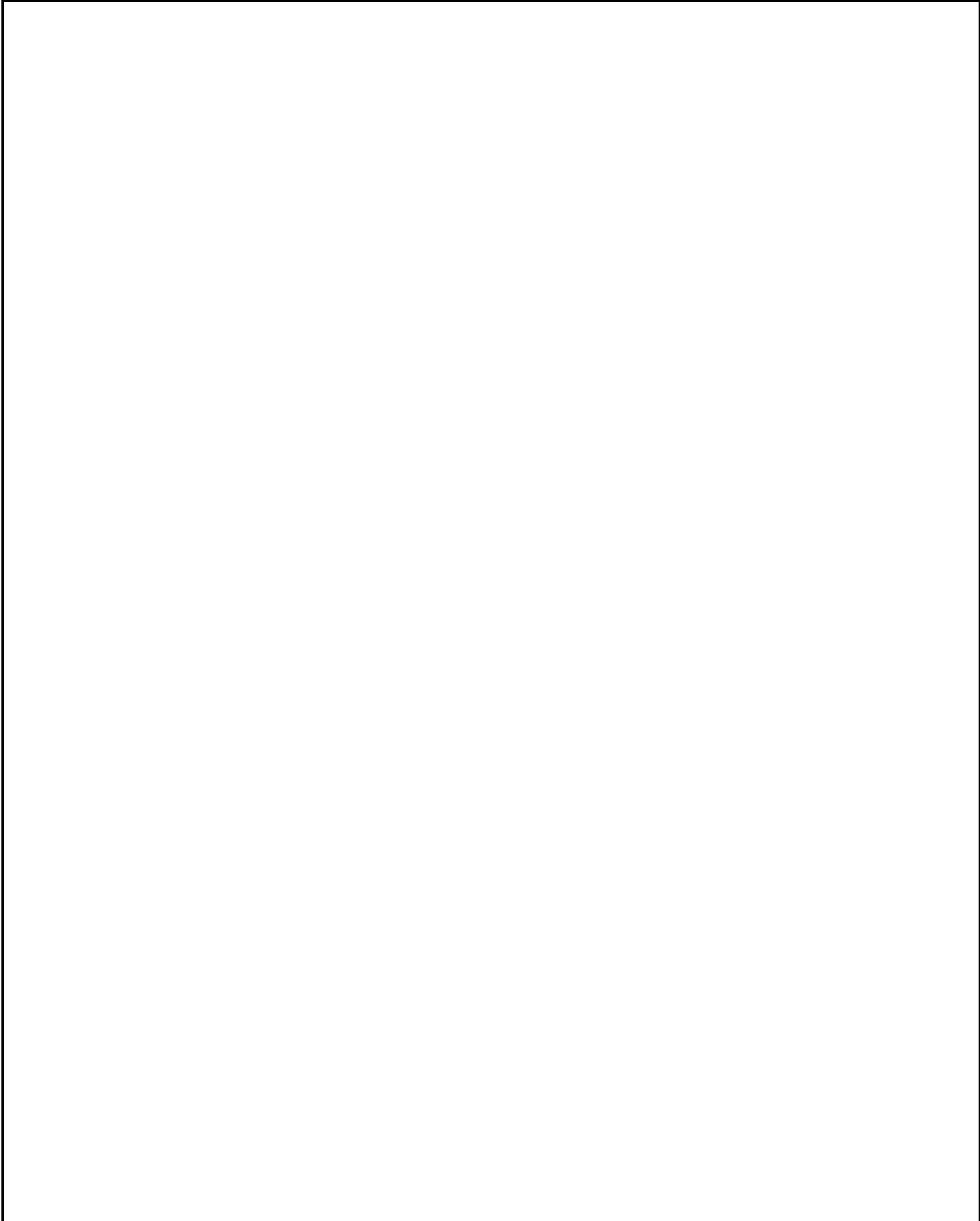
The plants are cataloged by major group: Ferns and fern allies, gymnosperms, dicotyledonous plants, and monocotyledonous plants. A summary of these groups is presented first, followed by separate listings for each group, for which the families are in alphabetical order. The summary is concluding by a listing of the families in order of size (total number of species and infraspecific taxa).

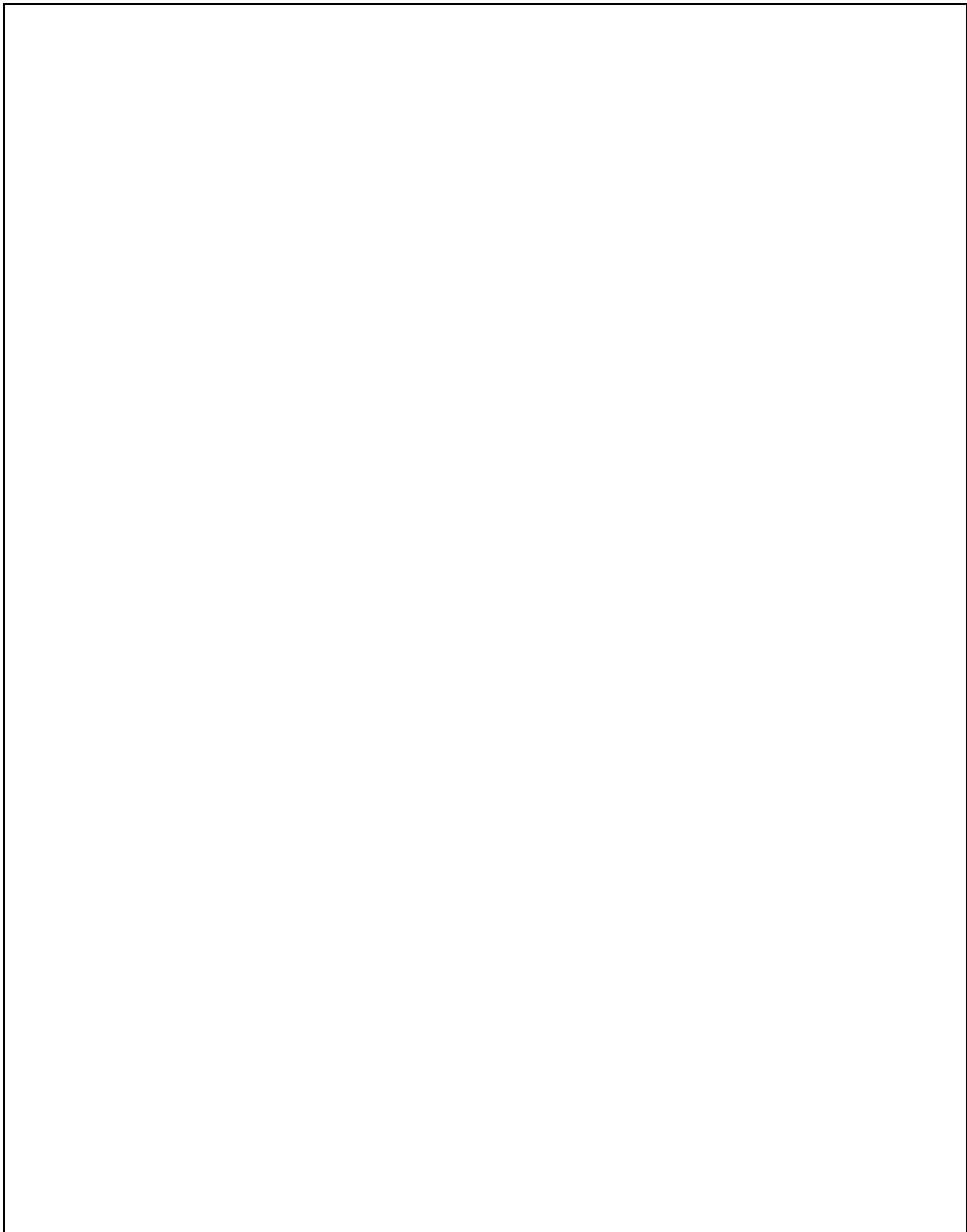
Summary of the Groups						
Group	Genera	Native Species	Exotic Species	Total Species	Additional Intraspecific Taxa	Total Taxa
Ferns & Fern Allies	28	80	0	80	4	84
Gymnosperms	7	27	0	27	2	29
Dicots	772	2471	304	2775	391	3166
Monocots	197	597	136	732	61	793
Totals	1004	3175	440	3614	458	4072

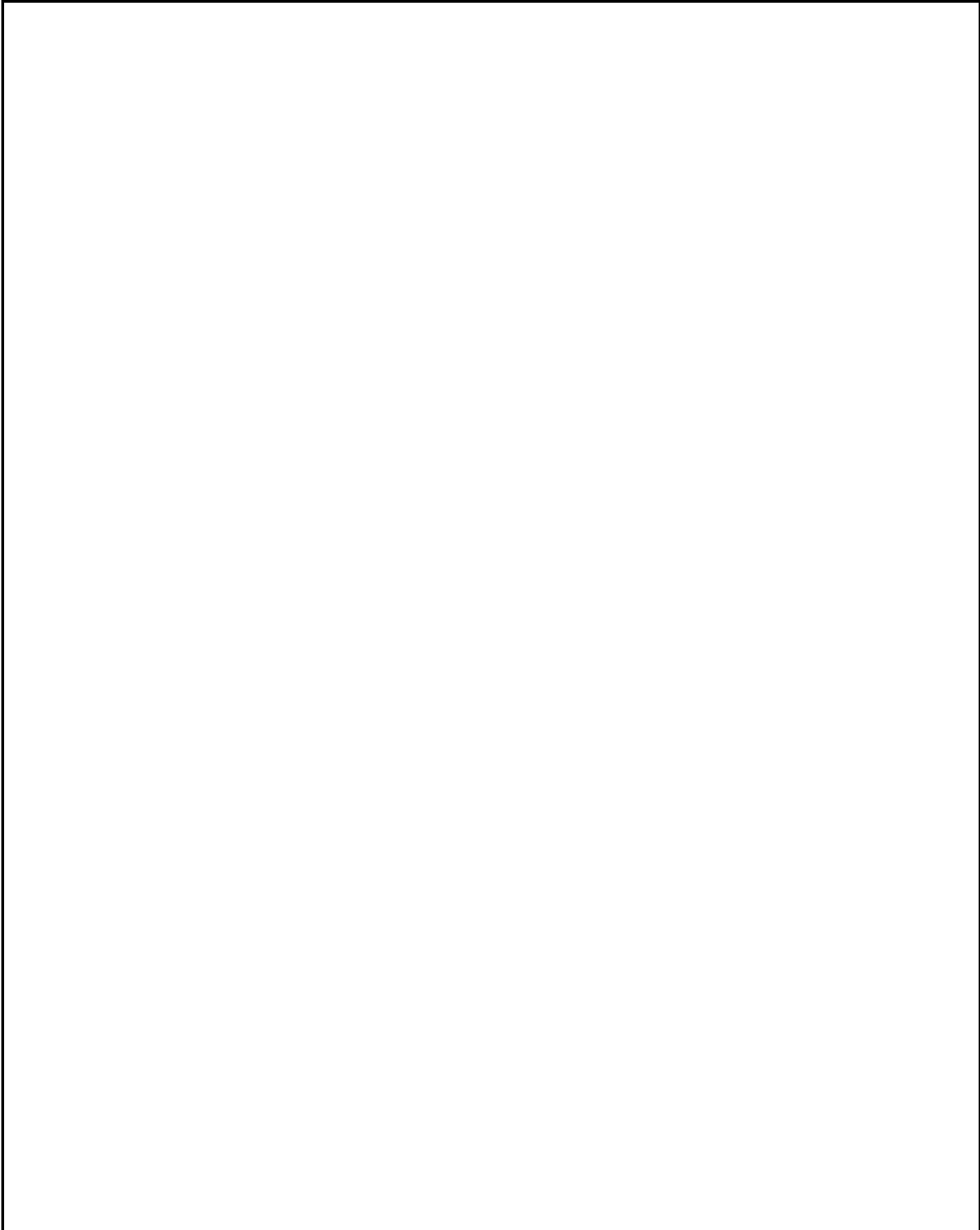
Botanice est Scientia Naturalis quae Vegetabilium cognitiorem tradit.
— Linnaeus



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What's In A Name?

[Ed. Note: This column in the last issue told of one Loof Lirpa, intrepid plant explorer in New Mexico. Lest one be misled, I here remind readers of the date of that issue (April 1), call attention to the scientific names associated with the plant he collected (Fatuaceae family, Gr. *fatua*, silly; Latin *Aprilis*, April; Latin *stultis*, foolish), and advise that one spell his name backwards (which also gives the English meaning of his father's first and middle Czech names). "Poisson d'Avril" (French, April fish) is actually what one says to another on April 1st each year in France. My apologies for this lapse into fatuousness. I promise to be more *severus* (Latin, serious) for at least another 365 days.]





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Kelly Allred

Plant Distribution Reports

— Kelly W. Allred [Department of Animal & Range Sciences, MSC Box 3-1, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003]

Helictotrichon hookeri (Scribner) Henrard (Gramineae): Taos Co.: Carson National Forest, 1 mile east of Blue Lake, 12500 ft, 10 Aug 1923, C. Copple 12 (Forest Service Herbarium, Albuquerque). [This species was reported for New Mexico by Hitchcock & Chase (Manual of the Grasses of the United States), but no validating specimens could be found (even at US), until this one. Some now treat this species as *Avenula hookeri* (Scribner) Holub.]

Panicum alatum Zuloaga & Morrone var. *alatum* (Gramineae): Hidalgo Co.: dry plains 1 mi n of Rodeo, adjacent to Arizona state line, roadside ditch, T28S R22W sec 24, about 4500 ft, 29 Aug 1986, K.W. Allred 4298 (NMCR). [The new species is very similar to *Panicum hirticaule*, but differs by having 2 fleshy thickenings at the base of the fertile floret, which is also shortly stipitate; see next for differentiation of varieties.]

Panicum alatum Zuloaga & Morrone var. *minus* (Andersson) Zuloaga & Morrone (Gramineae): Hidalgo Co.: Animas Valley east of the Peloncillo Mts, low sink-hole along main road and e of Cloverdale, grassland, about 5200 ft, 18 Aug 1986, K.W. Allred 4155 (NMCR); just west of the Animas Mts on the Gray Ranch, 5428 ft, 20 Sep 1994, L. McIntosh 3061 (NMCR); Peloncillo Mts, Skeleton Canyon, about 1/4 mi e of Arizona state line, along canyon bottom, 4800 ft, 15 Sep 1989, K.W. Allred 5031 (NMCR). Doña Ana Co.: Ropes Spring, San Andres Mts, 6000 ft, 20 Oct 1935, K.W. Parker s.n. (NMCR). [This variety was reported for New Mexico by Zuloaga & Morrone (Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 83:200-280. 1996.), and we add these additional records. Var. *minus* differs from the typical variety in having smooth, epapillate anthercia.]

— Richard Worthington [P.O. Box 13331, El Paso, TX 79913]
**Desmanthus leptolobus* Torrey & Gray (Fabaceae): Hidalgo

Co.: Peloncillo Mts., Hwy. 80 at Granite Gap (T25S, R21E, SE 1/4) 4500 ft., 05 June 1983, Worthington 10707 (UTEP, NMC). [NMC sheet annotated by Melissa Luckow and record published in Luckow, M. 1993. Monograph of *Desmanthus* (Leguminosae- Mimosoideae). Syst. Bot. Monogr. 38:1-166. Presumably exotic here, perhaps introduced from central Texas in hay.]

Desmodium procumbens (Millsbaugh) A.S. Hitchcock (Fabaceae): Hidalgo Co.: Peloncillo Mts., Skeleton Canyon, Spellenberg 6307 (NMC).

— Prather & Keith [see Botanical Literature of Interest]
+*Monarda humilis* (Torrey) Prather & Keith (Lamiaceae): Found in eight counties in central and western New Mexico; endemic.

— Andrew Hipp [University of Wisconsin, 430 Lincoln Drive, Madison, WI 53706]

Carex egglestonii Mackenzie (Cyperaceae): Rio Arriba Co.: San Pedro Park Wilderness, Santa Fe National Forest, N36 03.646' W106 47.889', 9775 ft, trail edge, upslope ca. 30 ft from wet meadow adjoining stream, with *Veratrum*, *Pentaphragmoides*, *Erigeron*, *Achillea*, 10 Aug 2003, Hipp 2280 [WIS].

— Ken Heil & Arnold Clifford [San Juan College, 4601 College Blvd., Farmington, NM 87402]

**Silphium laciniatum* Linnaeus (Asteraceae): McKinley Co.: Navajo Nation, ca. 5 miles north of Crownpoint on NM Hwy 371, just north of mile marker 28 & E side of Hwy, N35 degrees 44' 02" W108 degrees 08' 45", 6865 ft, 3 Sept 2003, Ken Heil 22827 & Arnold Clifford (NMCR, SJNM). [Though native to the Great Plains region, this seems to be a recent introduction in northwestern NM and is considered exotic there.]



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