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Plant Distribution Reports

New records and significant distribution reports for New Mexico plants should be documented by complete collection information and disposition of a specimen (herbarium). Exotic taxa are indicated by an asterisk (*), endemic taxa by a cross (+).


— George Cox [13 Vuelta Maria, Santa Fe, NM 87501]

*Prunus armeniaca* Linnaeus (Rosaceae, apricot): Santa Fe County: La Tierra Subdivision, about 7 miles WNW of Santa Fe (N 35°44'10.7", W 106°01'54.3"), 2065 m, in bed of sandy wash passing through large meadow, 17 May 2002, G.W. Cox 02-3 (UNM).

*Caragana arborescens* Lamarck (Fabaceae, Siberian pea-shrub): Santa Fe County: Las Dos Subdivision, about 9 miles WNW of Santa Fe (R8E T18N, Sec. 29), N 35°45'35.3", W 106°00'32.3", 2051 m, growing in small, sandy wash in pinyon-juniper woodland, 2 May 2001, G.W. Cox 01-4 (UNM).

— Flora North America, vol. 25, pt. 1


— Kelly Allred [Box 3-I, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003]

*Gypsophila paniculata* L. (Caryophyllaceae): Grant County: roadside near Hurley, no date, Wagner & Sabo 3233 (NMC). [A common escape in North America, and to be expected particularly in the northern counties along roads and fencerows.]

*Lagarus ovatus* Linnaeus (Poaceae): Doña Ana County: Las Cruces, escaped in shaded lawn at 2035 Jordan Road, 4000 ft, 22 May 2004, Kelly W. Allred 9183 (NMCR). [An ornamental grass oft-used for dried bouquets; adventive.]

*Pedicularis bracteosa* Bentham subsp. *paysanniana* (Pennell) Weber (Scrophulariaceae): Mora County: Head waters of Rio Valdez, Pecos Wilderness, ca. 12,000 ft, under Engelmann spruce, 8/2/1987, Sharon C.

Yarborough s.n. (UNM). [This substantiates an undocumented report of this taxon for NM in Kartesz & Meacham, Synthesis of the North American Flora, 1999. Much thanks to Jane Mygatt and the UNM herbarium for assistance in documenting this species.]


*Astragalus cliffordii* Welsh & Atwood (Fabaceae): McKinley County: head of Wildberry Canyon, s of Coyote and hwy, 2126 m, 11 June 2001, S.L. O’Kane 5350 (BRY).

*Astragalus heilii* Welsh & Atwood (Fabaceae): McKinley County: Navajo Nation, County Road 19, ca. 4 mi from Borrego Pass, 22 May 2000, K. Heil 14618 (BRY holotype, SJNM).

*Eriogonum sarahiae* Atwood & Clifford (Polygonaceae): McKinley County: Navajo Indian Reservation, eastern edge of Red Valley, ca. 6 mi north of Navajo, 5.5 mi sw of Crystal, 4 June 2001, A. Clifford 01-590 (BRY holotype, SJNM, UNM).

*Senecio cliffordii* Atwood & Welsh (Asteraceae): McKinley County: Toadlito Park area, ca. 4 mi sw of Tsaya Lake, Bowl Canyon Recreation Area, 1.25 mi ne of Beelzebub Point, 4 June 2001, A. Clifford 01-575 (BRY).


*Strophostyles helvola* (L.) Elliott (Fabaceae): Socorro County, locality not stated, T.H. Snow s.n. (UC). [Native to the Great Plains and eastward.]

*Strophostyles leiosperma* (Torrey & Gray) Piper (Fabaceae): Doña Ana County: 2 miles north of San Miguel, F.R. Fosberg 35644 (MEXU); Las Cruces, on bank of irrigation canal, L. McIntosh 3115 (NMC). [This verifies earlier reports in Wooton & Standley (1915) and Martin & Hutchins (1981).]

(Continued on page 2)
— Richard Worthington [P.O. Box 1333, El Paso, TX 79913]


Thymophylla tenuiloba (DC.) Small var. tenuiloba (Asteraceae): Luna County: 2.7 road miles east of Columbus, roadside flats, 15 Sep 1996; R. D. Worthington 25882 (NMCR, UTEP). [Det. by B. L. Turner]

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


Erigeron abajoensis Cronq. (Asteraceae): San Juan County: Navajo Indian Reservation, north side of Beautiful Mountain, faint horse trail leading to the top, the plants near top along vertical cliffs, basaltic slickrock with pinyon pine & ponderosa pine, 36°29’ 50"N 108°59’18"W, 8720 ft, 30 Jun 2004, Ken Heil 24147, Arnold Clifford, Les Lundquist, & Wayne Mietty (SJNM).


— Robert Sivinski [P.O. Box 1948, Santa Fe, NM 87504] and Ken Heil [San Juan College, 4601 College Blvd., Farmington, NM 87402]

*Crypsis schoenoides* (L.) Lam. (Poaceae): McKinley Co: Navajo Indian Reservation, 3/4 miles east of Tohatchi, Chuska Lake shoreline, southeast shore near the dam, 35°50’ 43"N 108°44’15"W, 6282 ft, 15 Sep 2004, K. Heil 24903 & W. Mietty (SJNM); Socorro Co: La Joya State Game Refuge, ca 2 km west of La Joya, 1430 m, abundant on dried mud in bottom of Pond No. 3, 14 Sept 2004, R. C. Sivinski 5919 (UNM, NMCR).

What’s In A Name?

I recently had occasion to delve into the origins of the names of various grasses. One in particular caught my eye: *Hordeum murinum* Linnaeus, known colloquially as wall barley. One wonders how this common name came to be. The grass certainly may be found along or on rock walls, but it is common as well along sidewalks, abandoned fields, roadsides, and, in fact, almost any barren or disturbed ground at the right time of year. Some might have thought that the specific epithet, *murinum*, referred to wall, such as in mural, muriform, intramural, and immure. And, hence, called it wall barley. The etymology is quite different, however. The Latin *murinum* is the neuter form of the adjective *murinus*, -a, -um (the endings change whether masculine, feminine, or neuter), meaning mouse-like or mouse-colored, which itself derives from *mus*, mouse. The genitive singular of *mus*, which is *murus*, gives a clue to its case endings as a third declension noun, much the same as for genus, *genericus*, which gives our adjective generic. We can now understand the adjectival *murinus*, derived from *muris*. Our English adjective murine is its direct descendant, as is murarian (you guess the meaning; start with herbarium…). Perhaps we should be calling *Hordeum murinum* mouse barley, and many do (the French call it orge de rat!). Incidentally, if one wished the specific epithet to refer to walls, one would apply the adjective *muralis* (-alis, -ale), and we thus have *Chenopodium muralis* (and not *murinum*). And we don’t call that mouse goosefoot... Whew!
### Botanical Literature of Interest

**Taxonomy and Floristics**

- **Sulekic, A.A.** 2003. *Revision de las especies del genero Aristida (Poaceae, Aristideae) del noroeste de la Argentina.* (Revision of species of Aristida (Poaceae, Aristideae) from northwestern Argentina.) Darwiniana 41(1-4): 155-188.

**Miscellaneous**


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*Botany is the natural science that transmits the knowledge of plants.*

— *Linnaeus*
Looking Back in the Month of October —

October 15, 1988: Julian Steyermark dies, at age 79. He is listed in the Guinness Book of Records as the champion plant collector.

October 25, 4004 B.C.: Plants were created on this day in James Usher’s chronology of the world.

[from “An Almanac of Botanical Trivia” by R.A. Howard]