

## Additional Records of Plants Introduced into Texas

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POA PRATENSIS L. No. 56074, May 13, 1949, Lamar Co., frequent in swale of a "draw" above its junction with Red River at Arthur City. The first collection of the species in northern Texas.

APTENIA CORDIFOLIA (L.f.) Schwant. No. 56974, Nov. 16, 1949, eastern Dallas, Dallas Co., a single plant in a cultivated strip bordering a lawn. Of the family *Aizoaceae*. This species, usually known as Dew Plant and grown in window boxes and conservatories, was growing so successfully outside as to indicate possibility of its becoming an escape from cultivation. It is a native of South Africa, and belongs to a group of succulent plants; but it is little or scarcely fleshy itself. This group was formerly included in the genus *Mesembryanthemum*, of which the 23 species introduced into cultivation in the United States were all from South Africa. *Mesembryanthemum* is now divided into more than 100 genera and numberless species; it is of wide distribution, mostly in warm countries.

ERYSIMUM REPANDUM L. The first report of the occurrence of this species in Texas was made by me in FIELD & LABORATORY, June, 1948, Vol. XVI, No. 2. The find was made in the spring of 1944. At that time, the only other report known to me of the occurrence of *E. repandum* in North America was by Wootton & Standley, Contr. U.S. Nat. Herb. 16: 125. 1913, where (under the name of *Cheirinia desertorum*) it was described as a new species known only from the type locality near Hachita, New Mexico. My find was 270 airline miles east-southeast of Hachita in the gravelly bed of Four Mile Draw, 16 airline miles northwest of Sheffield, Pecos County. In the spring of 1946 and again in the spring of 1947 this locality was revisited, but in neither year was *Erysimum* found. On April 11, 1948, Dr. Lincoln Constance and I visited the San Saba River at Menard to collect a plant in which Constance was interested and had never seen growing. Here I was greatly surprised to encounter again *Erysimum repandum*. I had not seen *Erysimum* in my earlier collecting at this locality, but now it

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was in abundance in the river bottom woods. My collection here was No. 54298. Its occurrence here is 245 airline miles almost directly east of its occurrence in Pecos County, or more than five hundred miles distant from its occurrence in New Mexico.

MYAGRUM PERFOLIATUM L. On May 10, 1949, another plant introduction into Texas was investigated. This introduction came to our attention through a seed sample of hairy vetch from Carl P. Harrison of Cooper, Delta Co., Texas, sent to the Southwestern Seed Service, Waco, for a purity test. Mrs. Mildred P. Mauldin, the seed analyst, found seed different from any she had ever seen. After deciding that these strange seed were of the cruciferous plant *Myagrurn perfoliatum*, she sent a sample of them to Dr. L. H. Shinnors for his confirmation. The seeds were indeed of that species. This gave us opportunity to investigate its introduction into Texas, and to get suitable material for our herbarium. At Cooper, Harrison directed us to Jap Simpson of Enloe. Simpson showed us two of his fields in which were crops of hairy vetch and Abruzzi rye. One field was half a mile north of Enloe, and the other adjoined it on the north. The first was the best field of rye and vetch that I have ever seen, the stand being dense and uniform, with both species fully five feet high. Here *Myagrurn* was rather abundant, already mature, and had seeded heavily. The second field had been planted later, the rye and vetch were only half as high, and the plants of *Myagrurn* were in bloom or in the early fruiting stage. Thus mature fruiting and flowering stages of the alien plant were taken (Nos. 55384 and 55385). *Myagrurn perfoliatum* is pictured in Britton and Brown, Illustrated Flora of the Northern States and Canada, Vol. II, p. 168, 1913. Therein the species was reported only for "waste places about Quebec," and as "fugitive or adventive from Europe." Mr. Simpson said that his was the only vetch (*Vicia dasycarpa* Ten.) grown in Delta County in 1948, and that the seed came from Oregon. Seemingly, *Myagrurn* should be added to the flora of that State. Apparently this is the first introduction of *Myagrurn perfoliatum* into Texas. Simpson's production of four thousand pounds of recleaned seed of hairy vetch was distributed to growers for the 1949 season; and possibly this was done after sepa-

ration of the seed of *Myagrurn* therefrom, for the latest information available is that *Myagrurn* seed has not been found in the samples of vetch seed grown in 1949. In its second year of growth in Delta County *Myagrurn* proves well adapted to maintain itself in northeastern Texas. No additional reports of its occurrence in the State are yet available.

MELILOTUS OFFICINALIS (L.) Lam. No. 56100, May 13, 1949, Fannin Co., 3½ miles north of Bonham, infrequent on highway right-of-way. My first collection of the species in Texas. This likely was an escape of Madrid clover, a strain of the species, from cultivation. This species, in my personal experience, occurs commonly on roadsides from below central Oklahoma northward through Kansas. From early youth, yellow sweet clover has been familiar to me, so its absence from the roadsides of Texas came early to my attention.

TRIFOLIUM PRATENSE L. No. 56021, May 12, 1949, Red River Co., 2/10 mile west of Anona, a small colony on highway right-of-way. This is my first collection of red clover in Texas, and apparently the first record of its occurrence in the State out of cultivation.

AM SINCKIA LYCOPSIODES Lehm. A plant recently introduced into Texas became known to me through H. B. Parks of Texas A. & M. College. On April 27, 1949, Parks and the County Agricultural Agent of Lee County, had visited a Lee County farm to investigate the occurrence of the newcomer. Parks made collections of the plant and sent a few sheets to me for verifying his determination of *Amsinckia lycopsioides*. The species is native to Washington, Oregon, and northern California. On May 6, H. R. Reed took me to the farm where the plant was growing, about 6½ miles west-southwest of Giddings, Lee County. Upon our arrival we found that much of the twenty-acre field had just been plowed, and the two small strips remaining would have disappeared by mid-afternoon. On both strips *Amsinckia* was found, now well-matured and with scarcely any flowers remaining (No. 55776). The plowman, the farmer's son, answered our questions. He said that the plant had been abundant in places over the entire field; that it had been unintentionally planted with winter peas, the seed of which

came from Oregon; and that the winter peas made a good growth before being killed by a late freeze in which not a pea plant survived but all the plants of *Amsinckia* did. As *Amsinckia* had seeded heavily and was mature when plowed under, it probably will maintain itself at this location, or even spread to nearby areas. This report of the occurrence of *Amsinckia* in Texas is the only one now known.

AJUGA REPTANS L. No. 55495, April 8, 1949, eastern Dallas, Dallas Co., established as a lawn weed. Of the mint family and a native of Europe. At our station it was not under cultivation, but possibly was under cultivation nearby. In our herbarium this is the only specimen of the species from Texas.

SILYBUM MARIANUM (L.) Gaertn. The first report of the occurrence in Texas of the lady thistle, *S. marianum*, was printed in Madroño, April, 1940, Vol. 5, No. 6, pp. 200-202. This plant was found in southeastern Sutton County, March 16, 1938. On May 3, 1949, H. R. Reed and I stopped near the top of a deep cut in a high hill bordering a creek valley 3 miles southeast of Dawson in Navarro County. From this cut the vegetation of the roadside was invisible. Reed and I went in different directions, so he found the *Silybum* first. It was in a colony of about fifty plants, largely on the roadside, but extending as much as fifty feet into the adjoining pasture. The plants were of vigorous growth, up to 9 dm. high, with the larger leaves fully 3 dm. long, green and arrestingly mottled with white. The large mottled leaves give the plant rather an ornamental appearance, but it is a thistle and could become a bad weed. Finding *S. marianum* No. 55629 here, fully 240 airline miles east-northeast of the Sutton County locality, was a very great surprise to me. Its introduction into Sutton County is known to have been from California. I do not know the source of its introduction into Navarro County, but strongly suspect the seed came from the eastern United States. We know of no other report of the occurrence of *Silybum* in Texas.