

ence herbarium. The misidentification was noted and corrected during routine herbarium work.

MISSISSIPPI. Jackson Co.: at Vancleave along highway in wetlands, *Barry Snow s.n.*, May 1975 (MMNS).

A variety of wetland vegetation types, typical of the Coastal Pine Meadows in southeastern Mississippi, occur in the vicinity of this collection. I recently made a brief field survey through several of these bogs, bayheads, titi flats, and a disjunct Atlantic White Cedar stand along Bluff Creek, but did not relocate the species.—*Will W. McDearman, Mississippi Museum of Natural Science, Jackson, MS 39202, U.S.A.*

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NEW GRASS (POACEAE) DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR MEXICO¹—While collecting and working through collections of grasses (Poaceae) from Mexico, we encountered twelve taxa with distributions new to the states of CHIAPAS, CHIHUAHUA, COAHUILA, NEUVO LEON, OAXACA, TAMAULIPAS AND ZACATECAS, two of which are new records to Mexico. All these records are extensions to the known distributions of these species as recorded in general for Mexico by Beetle (1977), Hitchcock (1913, 1951), Johnston (1943), Swallen (1955), Valdes et al. (1975), and Valdes (1977). Voucher specimens for these records are deposited in one or more of the following herbaria: ANSM, CHAPA, ENCB, MEXU, MO, TAES, TEX, and US (Holmgren et al. 1981). These reported collections increase the knowledge of the floristics of these areas, and in general add to the knowledge of the grass flora of Mexico.

GLYCERIA STRIATA (Lam.) Hitchc., (Pooideae: Meliceae), COAHUILA: Serranias del Burro, Rancho El Bonito, 12 km N of headquarters, Municipio de Ciudad Acuna, locally common along a small damp ditch, 29° 01' 30" N lat., 102° 07' 30" W long., elev 1625 m, 18 Sep 1977, *Valdes R. & Risking VR-1231* (ANSM, TAES, TEX). In Mexico, this taxon is known to occur in Chiapas, Chihuahua, Hidalgo, Mexico, and Puebla.

STIPA ICHU (Ruiz & Pavon) Kunth, (Pooideae: Stipeae), CHIAPAS: *Gould & Hatch 14418* (TAES); *Gould 11681* (ENCB, TAES); *Gould 12698* (ENCB, TAES); *Breedlove 7817* (ENCB, TAES); *Breedlove 10467, 12346, 23028, 24355* (TAES); *Raven & Breedlove 8084, 20142* (ENCB,

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TAES); *Reeder & Reeder* 2118, 6069 (ENCB); *Shilom Ton* 435 (ENCB); *Smith & Breedlove* 31809 (ENCB, TAES); *Laughlin* 576 (ENCB); *Laughlin* 2240 (ENCB, TAES). This species occurs in Mexico on dry hills and plains of Coahuila, Hidalgo, Mexico, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Queretaro, San Luis Potosi, Tlaxcala, and Veracruz, and in Guatemala, Costa Rica and Argentina.

STIPA LOBATA Swallen, (Pooideae: Stipeae), CHIHUAHUA: ca 31 (air) mi NW of Julimes in a SW facing canyon above rancho El Recuerdo in Sierra de Carrasco; infrequent perennial, 28° 41' N lat., 105° 09' W long; elev 5800 ft, 15 Sep 1973. *Henrickson* 12960 (TEX). NUEVO LEON: Sierra Madre Oriental, foothills below Pablillo, 15 mi SW of Galeana; common in oak scrub, elev 7500–8000 ft, 21 May 1934, *Mueller & Mueller* 878 (TEX). TAMAULIPAS: 16 km SE of Bustamante toward La Presita and Tula; by winding road, common, 23° 21' N lat., 99° 40' W long., elev 1700 m, 26 May 1982, *Valdes R. & Carranza* VR-1474, VR-1475 (ANSM, TAES, TEX). ZACATECAS: 4 km E of Salaverna on the hwy to Concepcion de Oro; pinyon woods, steep limestone slopes, 24° 37' N lat., 101° 28' W long; elev 2800 m, 1 Jul 1973, *Johnston, Wendt & Chang* 11549 (TEX). *Stipa lobata* is endemic to the Chihuahuan Desert Region of the United States and Mexico, it was previously known in Mexico from Coahuila (Beetle, 1977).

STIPA NEOMEXICANA (Thurb.) Scribn., (Pooideae: Stipeae), CHIHUAHUA: Sierra San Martin de Borracho, approached from the abandoned rancho Carrizozo on the north side; steep limestone slopes, mostly north facing, 30° 47' 30" N lat., 105° 35' 30" W long; elev 1500–2195 m, 15 Jun 1973, *Johnston, Wendt & Chiang* 11341 (TEX). TAMAULIPAS: 16 km SE of Bustamante toward La Presita and Tula; by winding road, common, 23° 21' N lat., 99° 40' W long., elev 1700 m, 26 May 1982, *Valdes R. & Carranza* VR-1471 (ANSM, TAES, TEX). This species occurs on rocky slopes and was known to occur in the arid western United States as well as Coahuila, Nuevo Leon and San Luis Potosi in Mexico.

VULPIA MYUROS (L.) K.C. Gmelin var. HIRSUTA Hack, (Pooideae: Poeae), CHIAPAS: *Gould & Hatch* 14414 (TAES); *Gould* 12754 (MO, TAES); *Breedlove* 40278 (MEXU). This is a new report for the species as well as the variety in Chiapas. *Vulpia myuros* is widespread in North America from Alaska and British Columbia to Mexico, where is known to occur from Hidalgo, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, and San Luis Potosi.

METCALFIA MEXICANA (Scribn.) Conert, (Pooideae: Aveneae), TAMAULIPAS: 16 km SE of Bustamante toward La Presita and Tula; by winding road, common, 23° 21' N lat., 99° 40' W long., elev 1700 m, 26 May 1982, *Valdes R. & Carranza* VR-1482, 1491, 1494 (ANSM, TAES, TEX). This

species, endemic to Mexico was known to occur from Chiapas, Coahuila, Nuevo Leon, Puebla, and San Luis Potosi.

SPOROBOLUS ASPER (Michx.) Kunth, (Chloridoideae: Eragrosteae), COAHUILA: La Boquilla, Rancho La Encantada, Municipio de Muzquiz, 30 Jun 1966, *Santos L. s.n.* (ANSM). This is a new record for Mexico. This species is in the checklist of grasses of Coahuila (Valdes, 1977); however, no localities nor herbarium citations for the specimens were given; therefore, we have included it here. This species occurs frequently in grasslands of the United States from Vermont to eastern Washington, south to Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas and Arizona (Gould, 1975).

SPOROBOLUS SPICIFORMIS Swallen, (Chloridoideae: Eragrosteae), CHIHUAHUA: ca 27 (air) mi near Carrillo, N end of Laguna del las Palomas; infrequent, 26° 52' N lat., 103° 55' W long., elev 1100 m, 17 Sep 1974, *Henrickson 14136* (TEX). NUEVO LEON: 33 mi SE of jct. of Monterrey Monclova road with Mex Hwy 57; rather extensive gypsum flat, abundant, elev 2400 ft, 11 Sep 1963, *Reeder & Reeder 5190* (ENCB). This is another mexican endemic from the Chihuahuan Desert Region, and previously known only from the type locality in Coahuila.

PEREILEMA CRINITUM Presl, (Chloridoideae: Eragrosteae), OAXACA: *Gould & Hatch 14359* (TAES); *Pringle 6016* (MEXU, MO); *Kaplan & Kaplan 96* (MEXU); *Tellez 3881* (MEXU). This grass occurs from Mexico and Central America south to Columbia and Ecuador. In Mexico it has been reported from Aguascalientes, Baja California Sur, Chiapas, Durango, Guerrero, Jalisco, Mexico, Michoacan, Morelos, Sinaloa, and Veracruz.

PAPPOPHORUM VAGINATUM Buckl., (Chloridoideae: Pappophoreae), CHIHUAHUA: 14 km N of Delicias on a road from Chihuahua to Delicias; common, perennial, bunchgrass on road side, 29 Jun 1974, *Koch 74156* (CHAPA, TEX). It has been reported in Mexico from Coahuila, Durango, Nuevo Leon, San Luis Potosi, Sonora, Tamaulipas, and Zacatecas.

BOTHRIOCHLOA EDWARDSIANA (Gould) L. R. Parodi, (Panicoideae: Andropogoneae), OAXACA: 275 km NW of Oaxaca; among shrubs on open ridge, 19 Oct 1973, *Gould & Hatch 14366* (TAES). This is a new record for Mexico. This species occurs in the United States where known only from Edwards, Kerr and Menard counties in Texas; it is also known from Argentina and Uruguay (Gould, 1975).

SCHIZACHYRIUM SANGUINEUM (Retz.) Alst. var. *OLIGOSTACHYUM* (Chapm.) Hatch, (Panicoideae: Andropogoneae), CHIHUAHUA: *Correll & Gentry 22987* (TEX, US); *Palmer 7* (US); *Townsend & Barber 335* (US). The species ranges from Florida, the Caribbean, and south from Mexico to Brazil. In Mexico it occurs in Chiapas, Durango, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, Michoacan, Morelos, Oaxaca, Queretaro, Sinaloa, and Sonora (Hatch, 1975).

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ECHINODORUS TENELLUS VAR. *PARVULUS* (ALISMATACEAE) IN KENTUCKY—The distribution of *Enchinodorus tenellus* (Mart.) Buch. var. *parvulus* (Engel.) Fassett = *E. parvulus* Engel. (Alismataceae) was shown by Fassett (1955) to be mostly coastal and to extend intermittently from Massachusetts south to Florida, Cuba, and westward to Texas and eastern Mexico. Inland stations were shown from the St. Louis area of Missouri and Illinois and from southern Missouri. Subsequent coastal records were found in South Carolina (Leonard, 1972), Louisiana (Curry & Allen, 1973), and Alabama (Haynes, 1980). Other inland stations were reported from Arkansas (Lipscomb, 1977) and Illinois (Mohlenbrock, 1970). Rogers (1983) noted that the range also includes Kansas and Michigan.

During the summer of 1983 an extensive population of this mat-forming annual was found on the Pennyroyal Plain, Interior Low Plateaus, in southwestern Kentucky. The habitat was a temporarily ponded, shallow depression covering about 1.5 ha on a level, cultivated upland. Plants were mostly in silty mud near the receding water line where large mats covering several square meters were common. An associated species of interest was *Heteranthera limosa* (Sw.) Willd., an endangered species in Kentucky (Branson et al., 1981), which grew on open mud between *Echinodorus* mats.

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