

NOTES

ISOETES LOUISIANENSIS (ISOETACEAE), A NEW SPECIES FROM LOUISIANA.—In April 1972, one of us (GL) collected megasporangiate specimens of a quillwort, *Isoetes*, in Thigpen Creek near Enon, Washington Parish, Louisiana. In September we gathered microsporangiate specimens. These collections represent an undescribed species.

Thigpen Creek, like many streams in eastern Louisiana, is cool and clear, has a silty-sandy bottom, and flows through a pine-hardwood forest. Besides *Isoetes*, aquatics in the stream were *Orontium aquaticum*, *Potamogeton pusillus*, and *Sparganium americanum*. *Isoetes* was found under a highway bridge and also about ¼ mile upstream. While some plants were stranded, others were in the middle of the stream and would be stranded only if the stream dried up—an unlikely event. *Isoetes* plants, with surrounding soil, were moved in pots to the USL greenhouse where, submersed in an aquarium, they have thrived for 3 months.

Enon is only 18 miles from the Louisiana-Mississippi border, suggesting that the new species may occur in the latter state, where *Isoetes* is not yet known. Further exploration will probably result in finding additional Louisiana sites for the species. The only *Isoetes* previously collected in Louisiana is *I. melanopoda* Gay et Dur., considered rare in the state.

The megaspores of *I. louisianensis* are like those of *I. engelmannii* var. *caroliniana* in that they possess "high reticulate ridges, much crisped and cut with an irregular margin, producing [a] somewhat spiny effect" (N. E. Pfeiffer, Ann. Missouri Bot. Gard. 9:207. 1922). The microspores and the velum are also similar to those of this variety. Sharply separating the new species from *I. engelmannii* var. *caroliniana* is its brown-spotted sporangial wall.

The number of peripheral strands is variable. A few leaves had no strands at all; others, one to three, weakly to strongly developed; and some, as many as 28, evenly distributed.

ISOETES louisianensis Thieret, sp. nov. Statura, velum, et sporae *I. engelmannii* var. *caroliniana* similis, praecipue differt sporangiis maculatis.

Cormi 2-lobati. Folia numerosa, plerumque 15-40 cm longa, plus minusve plana adaxialiter, rotundata abaxialiter; stomata praesentia; ligulae triangulares usque ovatae, 2.0-3.0 mm longae; fila peripheralia 0-28. Sporangia oblongo-elliptica, maculis brunneis conspersa, 6.5-8.0 mm longa, 3.0-4.0 mm lata, velo 1/3-1/2 obsita. Megaspores albae, irregulariter cristato-reticulatae, 500-625 µm diametro; microspores brunneolae, dense spinulosae, 25-35 µm longae.

HOLOTYPE (GH): Louisiana: Washington Parish. In and along Thigpen Creek 1 mile E of Enon, 21 Apr 1972, Garrie Landry 200. Isotype at MICH.

PARATYPE (GH, MICH): Louisiana: Washington Parish. In and along Thigpen Creek 1 mile E of Enon, 30 Sep 1972, John W. Thieret 33660.

We acknowledge the advice of Dr. Warren Wagner in the preparation of this paper.—Garrie Landry and John W. Thieret, Department of Biology, University of Southwestern Louisiana, Lafayette, Louisiana 70501.

DYSSODIA TENUILOBA (COMPOSITAE): NEW TO MISSISSIPPI.—In his monograph of the genus *Dyssodia* (University of California Publications in Botany, Volume 48, 1969), Dr. John Strother states that *Dyssodia tenuiloba* (DC.) Rob. var. *tenuiloba*, native to southern Texas and northeastern Mexico, has become established in Florida, Cuba, the Bahamas, Africa, and Asia. I have recently collected the taxon near the beach on the Gulf of Mexico in southern Mississippi: Harrison Co.: U. S. 90, between Gulfport and Biloxi; occasional; rays and disk yellow-orange. *David Flyr* 1358, 22 April 1970 (Specimens deposited at GH, SMU, UC).

It seems likely that the species may have been introduced as recently as 1969, when the center of the extremely destructive hurricane Camille passed over this portion of the Gulf Coast, having come across the Gulf from Cuba. There was no other typical beach or dune vegetation to be seen on this stretch of the coastal highway.

The chromosome number of the plant has been determined by Dr. Strother to be $2n=24$. The plant is thus a triploid on a base of $x=8$. This chromosome number was not among those published in Strother's monograph for this taxon.—*David Flyr*, Route 1, Stratford, Texas 79084. (See SIDA 5(1): 58—Editor)

ADDITIONS TO THE LOUISIANA FLORA.—The following species may be added to the flora of Louisiana.

Eleocharis elongata Chapm. St. Tammany Parish: mostly submersed, flowering culms emersed, in Bayou Lacombe, 6 miles N of Lacombe, *John W. Thieret* 32416 (LAF), 10 Oct 1970; same locality, *Allen* 2901 (LAF), 23 Sep 1972. The previous recorded United States range of this species was Georgia and Florida (Svenson, 1957).

Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt. St. Helena Parish: rich woods, 5 miles NNW of Chipola, *Allen* 1691 (LAF, LSU), 8 Oct 1971. This orchid was to be expected in Louisiana as it is found in neighboring Mississippi and Arkansas (Correll, 1950; also *in litt.*). Louisiana's orchid flora is now 37 species, of which 19 occur in St. Helena Parish.

Geranium texanum (Trel.) Heller. St. Landry Parish: weedy area, 3.5 miles NW of Whiteville along road to Bunkie, *Thieret* 32999, 30 Apr 1971 (LAF). Rapides Parish: weedy area, Chambers, 8 miles S of Alexandria, *Thieret* 33064, 1 May 1971 (LAF). This species previously was considered endemic to Texas (Correll and Johnston, 1970).

Euphorbia hypericifolia L. Lafayette Parish: weed on USL campus, Lafayette, *Allen* 2934 (LAF), 5 Oct 1972. The nomenclature used here is that of Correll and Johnston (1970). Wheeler (1941) applied the name *E. glomeri-*



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