

embankment about 20 meters from the roadway. Its presence may be associated with the activities of the nearby LSU Dairy Experiment Station even though they have no records of introducing this particular species as a forage grass.

We thank David Hall, Univ. of Florida, Gainesville, for providing distributional information for these species and Steven Hatch, Tracy Herbarium, Texas A&M University for confirming the identifications.—*Paul M. McKenzie, Louisiana Cooperative Fish and Wildlife Research Unit, Lowell E. Urbatsch, Department of Botany, Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, LA 70803, and Latimore Smith, Louisiana Natural Heritage Program, P.O. Box 44124, Baton Rouge, LA 70804.*

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CYPERUS HYSTRICINUS (CYPERACEAE) NEW TO FLORIDA—*Cyperus hystricinus* Fern. is a distinctive and widespread eastern North American sedge. It is rare to occasional in well drained sands of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains from New Jersey, south into Georgia, then west into southwestern Arkansas and eastern Texas. *Cyperus hystricinus* has an umbelliform inflorescence of simple oblong spikes in which the spikelets are primarily one-fruited and all but the terminal few divaricate to declined. It may be distinguished from closely related *C. retrofractus* (L.) Torr. and *C. plukenetii* Fern. by narrower glabrous leaves and bracts, glabrous culms and peduncles, spikelets with golden-brown scales, and usually narrower achenes. During systematic studies of *Cyperus*, done primarily at Vanderbilt University Herbarium, specimens from the following herbaria were examined: EKY, FLAS, FSU, GA, GH, IBE, LL, MISSA, MO, NATC, NLU, NY PH, SMU, TENN, TEX, USCH, USE, UWFP, VDB, VPI, and VSC. Among them none of *C. hystricinus* from Florida was found. Furthermore, recent floristic treatments of Florida contain no reference to *C. hystricinus* (Ward 1968, Wunderlin 1982, and Clewell 1985). Although nomenclature of this complex has been problematical (see Carter & Jarvis 1986), it seems apparent from their keys and

synonymies that Wunderlin (1982) and Clewell (1985) did not treat *C. bystricinus*. Thus, following is the first report of this species from Florida.

Collection data: FLORIDA. Walton Co.: 3.1 mi E of hwy FL 285, sandhill along I-10, locally abundant in turkey oak-dwarf post oak-longleaf pine community, 28 Aug 1982, R. Carter 3505 (VDB, VSC, SMU, FSU, FLAS, USE, others to be distributed).

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NOMENCLATRURAL CHANGES IN *TAENIATHERUM* AND *DIGITARIA* (POACEAE).—Nevski (1934) described the genus *Taeniatherum* recognizing three species: *T. crinitum* (Schreb.) Nevski, *T. caput-medusae* (L.) Nevski, and *T. asperum* (Simonkai) Nevski. These species, the first two originally described in *Elymus* and the last one in *Cuviera*, have undergone numerous nomenclatural combinations. In recent systematic studies, authors have varied in their treatments: Humphries (1978) recognized one species (*T. caput-medusae*) with two varieties. Frederiksen (1986) recognized one species (*T. caput-medusae*) with three subspecies; Tsvelev (1976) recognized three species with *T. crinitum* as the type; and Clayton and Renovoize (1986) recognized one species, *T. crinitum*. The confusion in the type species for the genus was clarified in Nevski (1934) where *T. crinitum* was the only species mentioned in association with the generic description.

Frederiksen and Bothmer (1986) concluded that the three taxa should be treated as one species using data from pollen fertility and meiotic pairing studies of intra and interspecific crosses. Frederickson (1986) treated the three taxa as subspecies within *T. caput-medusae*. When the distribution data were examined there was no geographical separation between the three subspecies. Thus we recognize varieties instead of subspecies. Based on the gross morphology and previous studies of others we recognize two varieties of *T. crinitum*. The following nomenclatural change will make this



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