

seen from Coles and Wabash cos., ILLS); Crow (1978) included these within the range of variation of *S. decumbens*.

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EMILIA FOSBERGII (ASTERACEAE: SENECTIONEAE), A NEW INTRODUCTION TO TEXAS—*Emilia* is an Old World genus with approximately 45 species, three of which have become neotropical weeds (Nicolson 1975). Until recently *Emilia fosbergii* Nicolson has been reported in the United States only as a casual weed growing in southern Florida (Cronquist 1980; Barkley & Cronquist 1978).

In the fall of 1993, a population of approximately 40 individuals of *Emilia fosbergii* was found growing in and around a gravelly path in a south Austin nursery. Upon inquiry the manager informed me that the nursery has suppliers in Florida, which might explain the presence of this weed.

Voucher specimen: TEXAS. Travis Co.: City of Austin, A-1 Grass Nursery, two blocks S of Barton Skyway along S Lamar St., growing in gravel of parking lot and planting area, 20 Nov 1993, *Williams s.n.* (TEX).

Emilia fosbergii is distinguished from other Texas genera in the Senecioneae by the red disk flowers and absent ray flowers. The receptacle is flat to slightly convex, the leaves are alternate.

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NEW COLLECTION RECORDS FOR THE AQUATIC MACROPHYTES *CERATOPTERIS THALICTROIDES* (PARKERIACEAE) AND *LIMNOPHILA SESSILIFLORA* (SCROPHULARIACEAE) IN TEXAS—The spring systems that arise along the Balcones fault zone of central Texas support a diversity of aquatic macrophytes, including a number of adventive species that have not been reported from elsewhere in the state (Lemke 1989, Ramamoorthy & Turner 1992, Angerstein & Lemke 1994). The upper San Marcos River in Hays County, Texas, supports a macrophyte community comprising thirty-one species (Lemke 1989), two of which, *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (L.) Brongn. and *Limnophila sessiliflora* Bl., have not previously been reported elsewhere in Texas (Correll & Johnston 1970). Recent collections of aquatic macrophytes from Landa Lake, a small reservoir formed by the damming of the headwaters of the Comal River in New Braunfels, Comal County, Texas, have documented the presence of these two species in this river system as well.

Ceratopteris thalictroides is a tropical, free-floating, homosporous aquatic fern that has been introduced into Florida, Louisiana, Texas, and California (Lloyd 1993). The species was first reported from Texas by Morton (1967) and its introduction into the San Marcos River by a local aquarium plant supply company was documented by Hannan (1969). The following collection represents only the second county record for the species in Texas:

Voucher specimen: TEXAS. Comal Co.: free-floating along north shore of Landa Lake, Landa Park, City of New Braunfels, 16 Apr 1994, *Lemke 4163* (SWT).

Limnophila sessiliflora is a submersed or emergent macrophyte indigenous to India and Southeast Asia. It resembles the native species *Cabomba caroliniana* A. Gray in gross morphology, but can be easily distinguished in the vegetative state by its bright green coloration, more compact growth habit, and verticillate leaves. *Limnophila sessiliflora* is reported to be sporadically naturalized in Florida and Georgia; the following collection represents only the second county record for the species in Texas:

Voucher specimen: Texas. Comal Co.: submerged along north shore of Landa Lake, Landa Park, City of New Braunfels, 25 May 1994, *Lemke 4171* (SWT).



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