

NEW RECORDS IN *PSEUDOGNAPHALIUM* (ASTERACEAE: GNAPHALIEAE) FROM NEBRASKA AND CALIFORNIA

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ABSTRACT

Pseudognaphalium jaliscense is first reported from Nebraska, documented here from twelve counties; an earlier report of this species from California was based on collections of a form of *P. stramineum*. *Pseudognaphalium roseum* is first documented as occurring in the U.S.A., where it has been collected in southern California.

RESUMEN

Pseudognaphalium jaliscense se cita por primera vez de Nebraska, se documenta aquí de doce condados; una cita previa de esta especie de California estaba basada en colecciones de una forma de *P. stramineum*. *Pseudognaphalium roseum* se documenta por primera vez de U.S.A., donde ha sido colectado en el Sur de California.

In connection with taxonomic studies of Gnaphalieae, preparation of treatments for the Flora of North America volumes of Asteraceae, and floristic studies in Nebraska, we report new distribution records for two species of *Pseudognaphalium* Kirp.

***Pseudognaphalium jaliscense* in Nebraska**

Pseudognaphalium jaliscense (Greenm.) Anderb. was recently reported for the U.S.A., based on collections from Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, and Colorado (Nesom 2001, including details of typification and description). The current report documents its occurrence in twelve counties of Nebraska. It was first collected in the state in 1968 by Steve Stephens (Custer Co.) but was not recollected until 1991 by Herb Karcher (Hayes Co.). It has since been recollected in both counties in addition to numerous other sites in the southwest and the Nebraska Sandhills in the north central part of the state. The recency of the collections and the common roadside habitat suggest recent introduction, but other collections are from apparently natural habitats, and the nativity of *P. jaliscense* in Nebraska is not clear.

Distribution of the species is shown in Figure 1 for northwestern Mexico and the U.S.A., based on the Nebraska citations below and those in Nesom (2001). Additional records for New Mexico also are cited below and suggest that the species may be even more common in that state, where habitats do not suggest that the species is a recent colonizer. If the distribution of *Pseudognaphalium*

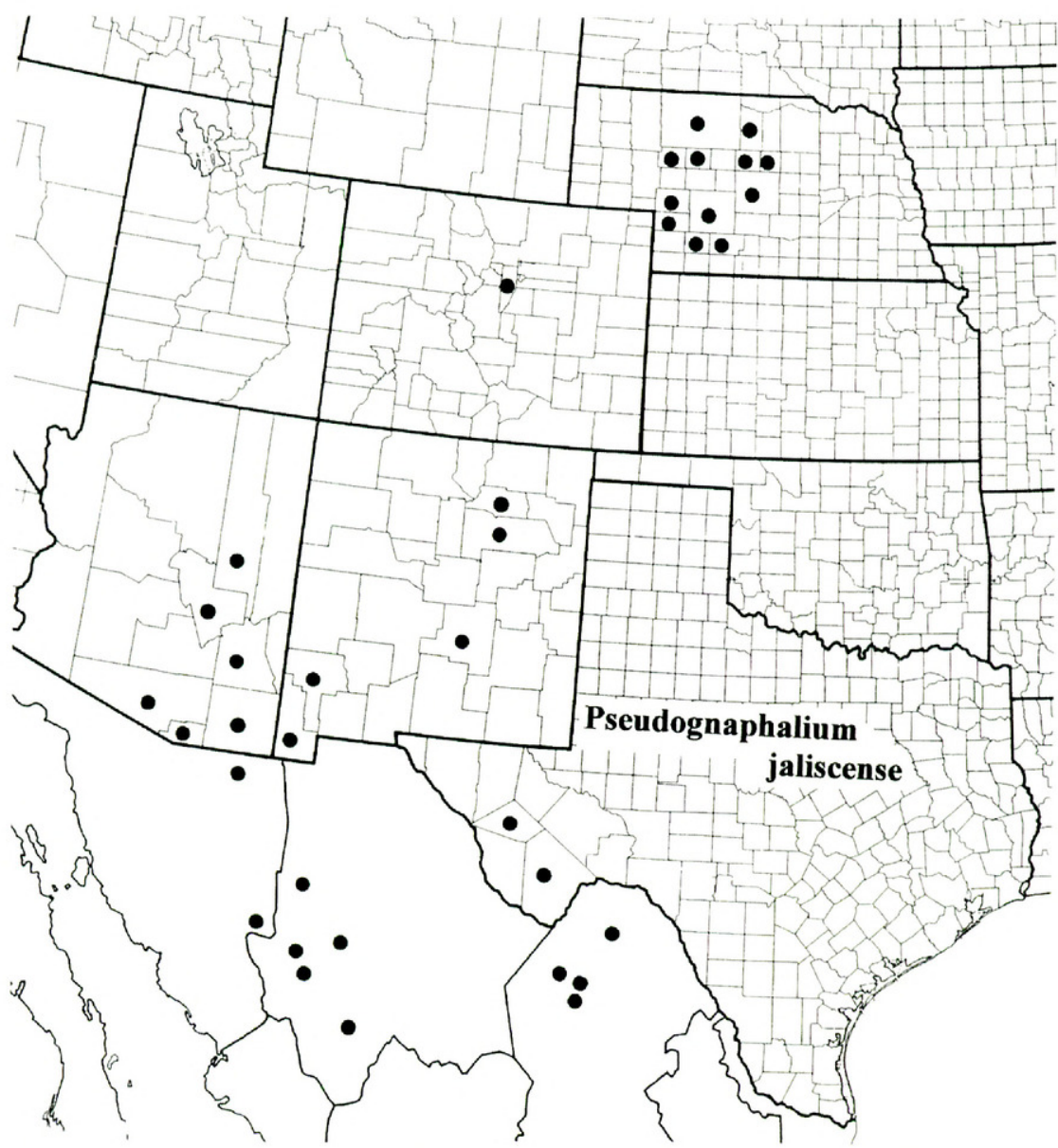


FIG. 1. Distribution of *Pseudognaphalium jaliscense* in the U.S.A. and northwestern Mexico. The species ranges further southward into Jalisco, Nayarit, and Aguascalientes, and localities in south-central Nuevo León are not shown. The records for Mexico are from collections studied by Nesom from various herbaria.

jaliscense is native in the U.S.A., it apparently should be expected in counties of northeastern Colorado and northwestern Kansas.

With further perspective, collections reported as *Pseudognaphalium jaliscense* from Mendocino, Marin, and Del Norte counties, California (Nesom 2001), prove to be the form of *Pseudognaphalium stramineum* (Kunth) A. Anderb. sometimes identified as *Gnaphalium stramineum* var. *confertifolium* Greene. These plants have larger heads with more numerous, more opaque phyllaries and often more florets than typical *P. stramineum*, which is abundant in California.

U.S.A. NEBRASKA. **Blaine Co.:** T24N R25W Sec 26, 1 Aug 1998, *Morris* 899 (CSCN). **Brown Co.:** Long Pine, 12 mi S, 6 mi W, prairie in interdunal Sandhills valley, 2 Aug 2000, *Rolfsmeier* 15780 & *R. Steinauer* (NEB). **Cherry Co.:** 2.5 mi N of Hooker Co. line, sandy road ditches along Nebr. 97, 13 Sep 1995, *Rolfsmeier* 12053 (BRIT, CSCN, KANU, NEB); S of Merritt Reservoir, sandy roadside, 13 Sep 1995, *Rolfsmeier* 12056 (BRIT, CSCN, KANU, NEB); near turnoff to Marsh Ranch on Nebr. 97, ca. 3.5 mi N of Hooker Co. line, sandy roadside ditch and adjacent pasture, 22 Aug 1996, *Rolfsmeier* 12911 (BRIT, CSCN, KANU, NEB). **Custer Co.:** Anselmo, 4 mi NW, margin of prairie slough, moist, sandy soil, several plants, 28 Aug 1968, *Stephens* 28200 (KANU); Oconto, 0.25 mi N, 3.5 mi E, ravine bottom in mixed-grass prairie, 22 Jul 1999, *Rolfsmeier* 14903 & *Parker* (BRIT, NEB). **Frontier Co.:** T7N R30W Sec 18, heavily-grazed sand prairie near Hayes Co. line, 6 Sep 1992, *Rolfsmeier* 11117 (BRIT, KANU, NEB, CSCN); S of Curtis, T7N R28W Sec 11, prairie pasture, 29 Sep 1992, *John* s.n. (CSCN). **Grant Co.:** 0.1 mi W of Hooker Co. line, scattered at base of railroad embankment, 22 Aug 1996, *Rolfsmeier* 12913 (BRIT, CSCN, KANU). **Hayes Co.:** 13.5 mi S of junction of Nebr. Hwys 23 & 25, roadbank, 21 Jul 1991, *Karcher* 820 (CSCN, KANU); Hayes Center Wildlife Management Area, upland prairie on east side of lake, 6 Sep 1992, *Rolfsmeier* 11109 (BRIT, KANU, NEB, CSCN). **Hooker Co.:** 6.25 mi E of Grant Co. line, base of railroad embankment, 22 Aug 1996, *Rolfsmeier* 12912 (BRIT, CSCN, KANU, NEB). **Keith Co.:** Paxton, 3.3 mi W, sandy road ditch between U.S. 30 and railroad, 25 Sep 1992, *Rolfsmeier* 11282 (CSCN, KANU, NEB). **Lincoln Co.:** several miles north of Hayes Co. line, sandy prairie along Nebr. 25, 6 Sep 1992, *Rolfsmeier* 11133 (CSCN, NEB); Dickens, 9 mi E, sandy roadbank along Nebr. 23, 11 Sep 1992, *Rolfsmeier* 11199 (BRIT, CSCN, KANU, NEB); T12N R34W Sec 26, sandy bank of ditch, W side of hwy 25, 7 Aug 1997, *G. Steinauer* 253 (NEB); Wallace, 6 mi N, sandy slope along highway 23, 20 Sep 1998, *Davis* 51 (CSCN). **Loup Co.:** Taylor, 7.5 mi ESE, sandy roadbank, 28 Jul 1999, *Rolfsmeier* 14974 & *Parker* (CSCN, NEB). **Perkins Co.:** Elsie, 0.25 mi E, sandy prairie in roadside ditch, 11 Sep 1992, *Rolfsmeier* 11193 (BRIT, CSCN, KANU). **NEW MEXICO.** **Grant Co.:** Ft. Bayard, open woodland, 6300 ft, 18 Sep 1967, *Gierisch* 3284 (UNM). **Hidalgo Co.:** Cloverdale, grassy hillside, 22 Aug 1955, *Castetter* 9959 (UNM); Gray Ranch, Howe Camp, cienega, 20 Aug 1993, *Ivey* s.n. (UNM). **Lincoln Co.:** Sacramento (White) Mts., Gavilan Ridge at trail to Blue Lake, burned area that was originally mostly ponderosa pine, 7300 ft, 30 Sep 2001, *Worthington* 30728 (UNM).

***Pseudognaphalium roseum* in California**

Pseudognaphalium roseum (Kunth) A. Anderb. is widespread in Central America and Mexico, from Panama northward through Chiapas to Chihuahua, Veracruz, Nuevo Leon, Tamaulipas, and southeastern Coahuila. It occurs mostly above 1000 m elevation in a variety of habitats. The closest collections of *P. roseum* southward from California are from Sinaloa and southern Chihuahua, but the species is abundant only in eastern and southern Mexico. It is recognized by its persistently tomentose stems and leaves, the leaves subclasping and non-decurrent, weakly bicolored and sessile-glandular beneath the tomentum, often thick stems, large capitula with numerous, opaque-white or sometimes pink phyllaries, numerous florets, and smooth-surfaced cypselae. It has been confused with the smaller-headed *P. canescens* (DC.) A. Anderb., but plants of *P. roseum* with relatively few bisexual florets can be distinguished from *P. canescens* by their subclasping leaves commonly with closely wavy margins, broader and more numerous phyllaries, and smooth-surfaced cypselae. A key with diagnostic characters for these taxa is provided below. Collections of *P. roseum* cited from San Mateo Co. and Santa Barbara Co. may be atypical in their slightly smaller capitula.

U.S.A. CALIFORNIA. Orange Co.: Catalina Island, 16 Jun 1920, *Fisher s.n.* (SMU). **San Diego Co.:** Border Field State Park, southwesternmost acre of continental U.S.A., 16 Mar 1989, *Turner 15925* (TEX); Tia Juana, 24 Apr 1913, *Eastwood 2918* (GH). **San Mateo Co.:** Pebble Beach, Pescadero, 29 June 1927, *Wolf 563* (TEX). **Santa Barbara Co.:** Purissima Canyon, 26 Mar 1925, *Munz 4737* (TEX). **Ventura Co.:** North Signal Street, Ojai, 8 Oct 1946, *Pollard 20331* (SMU).

a. Mid-cauline leaves mostly 3–7 cm long, (3–)6–15(–20) mm wide, subclasping, the margins often closely sinuate-wavy; pistillate florets 45–90(–110); bisexual florets (5–)6–12(–18); cypselae surfaces smooth (non papillate) _____ ***Pseudognaphalium roseum***

a. Mid-cauline leaves mostly 1–4 cm long, 2–8(–15) mm wide, not clasping, the margins usually straight; pistillate florets (16–)24–44; bisexual florets (1–)2–5(–6); cypselae surfaces densely and minutely papillate _____ ***Pseudognaphalium canescens***

Pseudognaphalium roseum (Kunth) A. Anderb., *Opera Bot.* 104:148. 1991.
Gnaphalium roseum Kunth in H.B.K., *Nov. Gen. & Sp.* 4 [folio]:63. 1818; 4 [quarto]:81. 1820. TYPE: MEXICO. GUANAJUATO: *Humboldt and Bonpland s.n.* (HOLOTYPE: P. fide!).

Taprooted annual to short-lived perennial herbs, the stems 5–20 dm tall, persistently woolly-tomentose. Leaves oblong-lanceolate to oblanceolate, the mid-cauline 3–7 cm long, (3–)6–15(–20) mm wide, subclasping to clasping but not basally ampliate, not decurrent, the margins often closely sinuate-wavy, persistently woolly-tomentose or sometimes tardily glabrescent above, with short-stipitate to sessile glands beneath the tomentum. Involucres 4–4.5 mm high; phyllaries ovate, in 5–6 graduate series, usually opaque-white but sometimes pink. Pistillate florets 45–90(–110). Bisexual florets (5–)6–12(–18), the corollas often pink on the lower half. Cypselae shallowly longitudinally ridged, smooth.

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REFERENCE

NESOM, G.L. 2001. New records in *Pseudognaphalium* (Gnaphalieae: Asteraceae) for the United States. *Sida* 19:1185–1190.



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