

TWO PLANTS NEW TO THE FLORA OF LOUISIANA

BY PAUL C. STANDLEY*

Only a few months ago the writer published an account† of the occurrence in southern Louisiana of a species of *Siphonanthus*, more commonly referred to *Clerodendron*. The specimens upon which the report was based were sent from Houma by Mr. E. C. Wurzlow. The same collector has forwarded to the U. S. National Herbarium, from the same region, specimens of a true *Clerodendron*, granting that this is a genus distinct from *Siphonanthus*.

✓ CLERODENDRON BUNGEI Steud. Nom. Bot. ed. 2. 1: 382. 1840.
Clerodendron foetidum Bunge, Mém. Sav. Etr. Pétersb. 2: 126.
 1831. Not *C. foetidum* D. Don, 1825.

ILLUSTRATIONS: Curtis's Bot. Mag. *pl.* 4880; The Garden 5: *pl.* 25.

This species is not new to the United States, for in the second edition of Small's Flora of the Southeastern United States it is included in the appendix, its range being given as "in fields and thickets, Florida." Mr. Wurzlow states that it has become thoroughly naturalized in the alluvial portion of southeastern Louisiana, where it grows in waste land, in and about cultivated fields, frequently along fencerows. It is a perennial, 2 to 6 feet high, forming large clumps. The showy lilac purple flowers are borne in dense terminal corymbs 4 to 8 inches broad. The foliage possesses a very unpleasant odor, and on this account, as well as because of its tendency to spread, the plant is destroyed when it appears about dwellings.

The species was described from northern China and occurs also in Japan. It is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental plant in the southern United States and is said to be hardy as far north as Philadelphia.

✓ EPIDENDRUM CONOPSEUM Ait. Hort. Kew. ed. 2. 5: 219. 1813

In Small's Flora the range of this species is given as South Carolina and Florida to Alabama. Living specimens have been

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† TORREYA 14: 22. 1914.



FIG. 1. *Epidendrum conopseum* Ait.

received recently from Miss Eunice Treuil, of Junior, Plaquemines Parish, Louisiana, who reports it as plentiful upon live oaks. Nine species of *Epidendrum* are reported from the southeastern United States but all the others are confined to Florida. The genus includes a large number of epiphytic species which are widely distributed in tropical regions. This one is not a showy plant, with its small greenish flowers.

In Mohr's Plant Life of Alabama* the range of *Epidendrum conopseum* is said to extend to Mississippi, but upon what information this statement is based is not apparent. The only specimen in the Mohr Herbarium is from Alabama. Doctor Mohr states that the species is not rare in the coastal plain of Alabama, growing on magnolias and live oaks in dense damp woods.

The original description was based upon plants collected in Florida by William Bartram. The accompanying illustration is from a photograph made at Washington of plants forwarded by Miss Treuil.

WASHINGTON, D. C.

CHARACTERS OF HELIANTHUS

BY T. D. A. COCKERELL

Although *Helianthus*, as typified by the common sunflower, is a very easily recognized genus, there are many species which it is not so easy to place. Mr. S. F. Blake† has very recently given a table in which *Helianthus* is distinguished from its nearest allies as follows:

Pappus caducous, of paleaceous awns and rarely short squamellae; herbs.

Helianthus L.

Pappus more persistent (caducous in some *Viguieras*, e. g., *V. mandoni* Sch. Bip.); awns often aristate; squamellae usually present; herbs or shrubs.

Squamellae none, or narrow and acute; achenes usually densely villous; alternate-leaved usually glutinous shrubs.

Flourensia D.C.

Squamellae present, mostly short, rounded, fimbriate; herbaceous or frutescent, very rarely resiniferous, often opposite-leaved.

Viguiera H.B.K.

* Contr. U. S. Nat. Herb. 6: 460.

† Proc. Amer. Acad., 49: 350. S. 1913.



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