



A Newsletter for the flora of New Mexico, from the Range Science Herbarium and Cooperative Extension Service, College of Agriculture and Home Economics, New Mexico State University.

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## A Taxonomic Review of the Tendril-bearing Legumes (Leguminosae) in New Mexico: I. *Lathyrus*

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### Introduction

Tendril-producing plants are relatively uncommon in the New Mexico flora. The obvious examples of grapes (*Vitis*) and cucurbits (Cucurbitaceae) come to mind. The less well-known passion-flowers (*Passiflora*) also produce tendrils, but from modified inflorescences. Members of the Leguminosae (Fabaceae) have the tendency to modify their leaf parts into tendrils as well, and this is expressed in two New Mexico genera, *Lathyrus* and *Vicia*.

Our initial goal was to be able to identify the various species independent of genus using leaf and herbage features, without having to dissect the flowers and examine the stigmas, since everyone easily recognizes the group by the tendrils. This proved impossible, however, and we have resorted to the somewhat obscure but traditional features of the style and stigma to first distinguish the two genera. Indeed, this seems the only features that consistently delimits the genera (Isely 1998). Within each genus, the more easily observed features of leaf, tendril, and stem may be utilized with more success.

We present here the first of these genera, *Lathyrus*. The *Vicia* of New Mexico will be presented in part II.

We have not undertaken to monograph the genus, only to provide keys, descriptions, and geographic information for New Mexico plants. Synonymy is generally taken from other pertinent monographs or revisions. Types were not consulted, except as they may have been available on the internet (such as the on-line type collection at NY).

No new combinations or taxonomic novelties are proposed herein.

- 1 Style hairy on all sides in a tuft or ring at the apex; wings of corolla adherent to the keel .....*Vicia*
- 1 Style hairy above the middle only on one side, glabrous on the other; wings of corolla essentially free from the keel.....*Lathyrus*

### *Lathyrus* Linnaeus sweet-pea

Annual or perennial herbs from taproots or rhizome-like caudex, glabrous or with basifixed hairs. Leaves pinnately compound, the terminal leaflet modified into a tendril, this simple or branched, prehensile or not or reduced to a short bristle; stipules clasping or sagittate, usually toothed. Inflorescence an axillary raceme, with 1-numerous flowers. Flowers perfect. Calyx of united sepals forming a tube, mostly 10-nerved, pubescent or glabrous, the lobed (teeth) equal or unequal. Corolla papilionaceous, with banner (standard), wings, and keel, the 2 wing petals essentially free from the keel. Stamens 9+1. Style compressed toward the tip, pubescent on one side on the distal 1/3 or so. Fruit a legume, sessile or stipitate, the valves dehiscent and coiling.

The classic work for North American *Lathyrus* is C. Leo Hitchcock's "A Revision of the North American Species of *Lathyrus*" (Univ. Washington Publ. Biol. 15:1-104. 1952.). Additional references useful in this review, mostly of a floristic nature, were Barneby (1989), Great Plains Flora Association (1986), Isely (1998), Martin & Hutchins (1981), Tidestrom & Kittell (1941), Welsh et al. (1993), and Wootton & Standley (1915).

Just about every worker who has faced this group has attempted to revise, reclassify, reorder, or realign in some fashion. This is almost inevitable, since the variation is multi-faceted and at least partly overlapping, if not continuous, in several different dimensions. This is especially true of the mostly white-flowered taxa, *Lathyrus arizonicus*, *L. graminifolius*, *L. laetivirens*, *L. lanzwertii*, and *L. leucan-*

(Continued on page 2, *Lathyrus*)

Botanice est Scientia Naturalis quae Vegetabilium cognitionem tradit.  
— Linnaeus



(*Lathyrus*, Continued from page 1)

thus. We agree with Barneby's (1989, p. 207) assessment: "A settled taxonomy for the complex series of small-flowered mountain vetchlings described above will remain unattainable unless differential characters more reliable than those presently known can be found and quantified. While the flowers and pods remain essentially identical in form and proportions, the pubescence (especially of calyx), number and outline of leaflets (sometimes both at once), development of tendrils, and size and color of petals are subject to much variation, partly correlated with dispersal and partly individual or erratic." Rather than try to solve this dilemma (an almost irresistible temptation), we are content with noting the various morphological phases that one encounters in New Mexico plants and applying appropriate names to them. Without ignoring the obvious similarities and possible relationships, we have avoided placing the taxa named above into any hierarchical scheme, but recognize each at the species level, thinking this will allow field botanists to more easily deal with the names and populations they encounter and relate them to other works. With a perspective limited to New Mexico plants, we find our populations relatively easy to identify, with less uncertainty than might be found with a broader geographic view.

*Lathyrus parvifolius* S. Watson was reported by Wootton & Standley (1915), but this is a species of central and southern Mexico and not found in New Mexico (Hitchcock 1952). The specimen in question (from "Carrizo Mountains") has not been located. Given the small leaflets (1-2 cm), perhaps it was a misidentified *Vicia*.

*Lathyrus pauciflorus* var. *utahensis* (q.v.) was reported by Heil et al. (2002); the specimen identification has been corrected to *L. eucosmus*.

We have included in the key (not in bold) and in the text taxa that have been questionably reported from New Mexico, with the view that this will aid in identification of future collections.

- 1 Stems winged; all leaves with only 2 leaflets
  - 2 Flowers small, 1-1.5 cm long; fruits hirsute with pustule-based hairs ..... *L. hirsutus*
  - 2 Flowers large, 1.5-3 cm long; fruits glabrous
    - 3 Plants perennial; flowers 4-15 (sometimes as few as 2) in number ..... *L. latifolius*
    - 3 Plants annual; flowers 1-2 (sometimes 3) in number ..... *L. tingitanus*
- 1 Stems not winged; leaves, at least some, with more than 2 leaflets
  - 4 Flowers white or yellowish, small, 1-2 cm long
    - 5 Tendrils absent or very short and bristle-like, less than 6 mm long if present, the plants usually erect and free-standing
      - 6 Leaflets narrowly elliptic to linear, at least 7 times longer than wide, mostly 2-4 in number ..... *L. arizonicus*
      - 6 Leaflets elliptic to oblong, 2.5-6 times longer than wide, mostly 4-8 in number ..... *L. leucanthus*
    - 5 Tendrils present, usually well developed and prehensile, at least longer than 6 mm, the plants often clambering on or attached to others
      - 7 Leaflets narrowly linear, mostly 15 or more times longer than wide ..... *L. graminifolius*
      - 7 Leaflets much broader than above, 1-6 times longer than wide
        - 8 Leaflets broadly ovate or broadly elliptic, mostly 1-2 times longer than wide; flowers large, 15-22 mm long. .... *L. laetivirens*
        - 8 Leaflets narrower, elliptic to lanceolate to oblong, 2.5-6 times longer than wide; flowers small, 9-16 mm long
        - 9 Leaflets 6-10 in number, somewhat coriaceous and prominently veined; tendrils mostly branched ..... *L. lanzwertii* var. *palescens*

- 9 Leaflets 4-6 in number, thin and membranous and somewhat vaguely veined; tendrils mostly simple ..... *L. leucanthus*
- 4 Flowers bluish, lavender, pinkish, or purplish, small to large, 1.2-3 cm long
  - 10 Tendrils absent or very short and bristle-like; leaflets short silky-hairy ..... *L. polymorphus* subsp. *incanus*
  - 10 Tendrils present, often well developed, sometimes reduced but at least 6 mm or more long; leaflets glabrous or only sparsely and minutely pubescent (or densely pubescent in *L. venosus* var. *intonsus*, with well-developed tendrils)
  - 11 Stipules 2-3 cm long, foliaceous and toothed (at least those subtending the peduncles); keel 2-3 mm shorter than the wings ..... *L. pauciflorus* var. *utahensis*
  - 11 Stipules 0.5-1.5 cm long, not foliaceous nor toothed; keel about equal to the wings
    - 12 Leaflets 10-12 in number (occasionally fewer); racemes with 8-15 (or more) flowers ..... *L. venosus* var. *intonsus*
    - 12 Leaflets 4-10 in number; racemes with 2-5 flowers
      - 13 Flowers small, 12-16 mm long, pale lavender to pinkish violet ..... *L. lanzwertii* var. *lanzwertii*
      - 13 Flowers larger, 20-30 mm long, pinkish, purplish, to bluish
        - 14 Calyx 5-8 mm long; fruit sessile; leaflets mostly 1.5-3 cm long and 2-5 mm wide (sometimes wider); Four Corners region ..... *L. brachycalyx* var. *zionis*
        - 14 Calyx 8-12 mm long; fruit stipitate; leaflets 2.5-6 cm long and 5-10 mm wide; wide-spread ..... *L. eucosmus*

***Lathyrus arizonicus* Britton ARIZONA SWEET-PEA.**

Plants perennial. Stems erect, 10-40 cm tall, wingless, glabrous to sparsely and obscurely pubescent. Leaflets mostly 4, sometimes as much as 6 or as few as 2, 20-70 mm long, 2-5.5 mm wide, linear to narrowly elliptic, at least 7 times longer than wide, the herbage glabrous or very sparsely pubescent. Tendrils absent to bristle-like, not more than 6 mm long when present, not prehensile. Racemes 2- to 5-flowered, mostly shorter than the leaves. Flowers whitish, aging to tan or yellowish, 10-14 mm long. Pods 3-6 cm long, 4-7 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Widespread in the mountains and upper foothills throughout the state.

*Lathyrus arizonicus* is characterized herein by short, erect stems, quite narrow leaflets, absence of tendrils, and small white flowers, conforming to the type (NY). As thus defined, it is quite distinct from the narrow-leafleted *L. graminifolius* (which has numerous leaflets and prehensile tendrils) and reasonably distinguished from *L. leucanthus* (which may lack tendrils but has broader leaflets, less than 6 times longer than wide). Other treatments have applied a wider circumscription to *L. arizonicus* or *L. leucanthus*, applying either of these names to any small-flowered form that also lacked tendrils. Many plants formerly identified as *L. arizonicus* we now treat in *L. leucanthus* (q.v.).

***Lathyrus brachycalyx* Rydberg var. *zionis* (C.L. Hitchcock) Welsh ZION'S SWEET-PEA.**

Plants perennial. Stems usually clambering or sometimes erect, 24-50 cm long wingless, glabrous. Leaflets 6-8 in number (ours), 1.5-3.5 cm long, 2-5 (10) mm wide, linear to elliptic or lance-elliptic, the herbage glabrous to sparsely villous-pubescent. Tendrils well-developed, often branched, prehensile. Racemes 2- to 5-flowered, mostly exceeding the leaves. Flowers pinkish to bluish, fading to purple



(*Lathyrus*. Continued from page 2)

bluish violet, 17-25 mm long, the banner prominently cordate apically. Pods 3-5 cm long, 5-8 mm wide, sessile.

Distribution in New Mexico: Juniper woodland slopes and flats in the northwestern region.

Known only from San Juan and Rio Arriba counties in New Mexico, *Lathyrus brachycalyx* var. *zionis* is characterized by small, narrow leaflets with well-developed tendrils, large, bluish flowers with a deeply notched banner and short calyx, and sessile pods. It is mostly confused with *L. eucosmus*, which differs in having larger leaflets, longer calyx, and stipitate pods.

We follow Welsh et al. (1993) in recognizing *zionis* at the varietal level within *Lathyrus brachycalyx*, which also has a short calyx.

***Lathyrus eucosmus*** Butters & St. John BUSH-SWEET-PEA [*Lathyrus decaphyllus* Pursh].

Plants perennial. Stems erect to ascending and weakly clambering, 20-60 cm tall, wingless, glabrous to sparsely and obscurely pubescent. Leaflets mostly 6-8, 2.5-6 cm long, 5-10 mm wide, linear to narrowly elliptic, prominently veined, the herbage sparsely pubescent to glabrous. Tendrils well-developed and prehensile on the upper leaves to short and bristle-like on the lower. Racemes 2- to 5-flowered, equaling or longer than the leaves. Flowers rose-colored to purplish, 2-3 cm long. Pods 3-7 cm long, 9-10 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Very widespread across the northern tier of counties, and southward in the central mountains.

This species was long known in New Mexico as *Lathyrus decaphyllus* Pursh, the name being published in 1814. That epithet is predated by *L. decaphyllus* Hooker, however, from 1803.

This species is sometimes confused with the similar *Lathyrus polymorphus* var. *incanus* of the Great Plains region, which lacks tendrils on all leaves and has prominently pubescent foliage.

***Lathyrus graminifolius*** (S. Watson) White GRASS-LEAF SWEET-PEA [*Lathyrus palustris* Linnaeus var. *graminifolius* S. Watson].

Plants perennial. Stems erect or clambering, 20-60 cm long, wingless. Leaflets mostly 6-8 in number, 4-12 cm long, 1-5 mm wide, linear, at least 14 times longer than wide, the herbage glabrous or very sparsely pubescent. Tendrils well-developed and prehensile. Racemes 3- to 10-flowered, sometimes more, mostly exceeding the leaves. Flowers whitish or cream to pale lavender, 12-16 mm long. Pods 3-5 cm long, 4-7 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Widespread in the western mountains, with a few collections from the Sangre de Cristo and Sacramento mountains.

This species is well-marked and easily recognized by the large plants, many long narrow leaflets, and well-developed tendrils, as witnessed by the nearly complete absence of misidentifications in herbaria. Hitchcock (1952) proposed hybridization and subsequent intergradation where it occurs with *L. arizonicus*, but all the specimens we looked at were easy to assign to one or the other.

***Lathyrus hirsutus*** Linnaeus SINGLETARY SWEET-PEA.

Plants annual. Stems usually clambering, 20-100 cm long, narrowly to broadly winged. Leaflets 2 in number, 3-8 cm long, 2-5 mm wide, linear-lanceolate, the herbage sparingly hirsute to glabrate. Tendrils well-developed and prehensile. Racemes 1- to 2(3)-flowered, mostly exceeding the leaves. Flowers red to bluish, 9-14 mm long. Pods 2.5-4 cm long, 5-8 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Native to Europe and sporadically established in disturbed and ruderal sites; currently known from a few northern counties (fide Isely 1998).

Singletary pea is sometimes planted for spring pasture or hay. Continued use, however, results in the neurotoxic disease, lathyrism.

Though not reported for New Mexico, common sweet pea,

*Lathyrus odoratus*, is another annual pea with 2 leaflets, winged stems, and hairy pods. Profusely used in the floral industry and flower garden, it may easily escape and be found in moist waste places in the northern regions. It has larger flowers (2.5-3 cm long) than *L. hirsutus*.

***Lathyrus laetivirens*** Greene ex Rydberg ASPEN SWEET-PEA [*Lathyrus lanzwertii* Kellogg var. *laetivirens* (Greene ex Rydberg) Welsh, *Lathyrus leucanthus* Rydberg var. *laetivirens* (Greene ex Rydberg) C.L. Hitchcock].

Plants perennial. Stems erect to trailing or clambering, 20-70 cm long, wingless. Leaflets 6-10 in number, 2-4 cm long, 1-2 cm wide, thin, the veins obscure, broadly ovate to broadly elliptic, 1-2 times longer than wide, the herbage glabrous. Tendrils well-developed and prehensile. Racemes 2- to 5-flowered, shorter than or equaling the leaves. Flowers white with pinkish veins, 15-22 mm long. Pods 3-6 cm long, 4-7 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Not known from the state.

As defined here, and in accordance with the type (NY!), this is a rather well-marked taxon with thin, broadly ovate leaflets, well-developed tendrils, and large white flowers. Plants corresponding to this circumscription have not been seen from New Mexico. In our opinion, it is sufficiently distinct not to be submerged within a large and unwieldy *Lathyrus lanzwertii*, as did Isely (1998).

***Lathyrus lanzwertii*** Kellogg NEVADA SWEET-PEA.

Plants perennial. Stems trailing to clambering, 20-80 cm long, wingless. Leaflets 6-10 in number, 3-8 cm long, 3-10 mm wide, somewhat coriaceous, the veins prominent, linear to elliptic, the herbage sparingly pubescent to glabrous. Tendrils well-developed, prehensile, and usually branched. Racemes 2- to 8-flowered, shorter than or exceeding the leaves. Flowers white to pink-purple, 12-16 mm long. Pods 4-6 cm long, 3-6 mm wide.

This taxon seems to be at the heart of the confusion in the small-flowered *Lathyrus*. Indeed, Barneby (1989) placed *arizonicus*, *lanzwertii*, *leucanthus*, and *palescens* all together within *L. lanzwertii*, distinguishing some of them as varieties. Isely (1998) followed a similar pattern, but admitting *laetivirens* as a recognized variety. While such a course may have an appeal, in view of the lack of sharply marked taxa over large areas, it seems unnecessary and cumbersome for our New Mexico plants, and does not match the patterns of variation that we see here. Thus, we apply the name *lanzwertii* in a much more limited sense than those authors. As such, we find it to be absent from New Mexico. However, two entities that are unaccounted for elsewhere in this treatment have been reported for the state:

a Petals pink-purple..... var. *lanzwertii*  
a Petals white, the banner sometimes pink-veined .....  
.....var. *palescens*

*Lathyrus lanzwertii* Kellogg var. *lanzwertii*

We have seen no specimens of this taxon in any New Mexico herbaria, though Isely (1998) plotted a single specimen (corresponding to his view of the species) in western Cibola County, adjacent to the state line. This is a taxon of mostly the Pacific Northwest, California (Sierra Nevada), and central Utah. We consider it to be absent from New Mexico, as we apply the name.

*Lathyrus lanzwertii* Kellogg var. *palescens* Barneby

Barneby (1989) erected this name to account for white-flowered forms of *Lathyrus lanzwertii* in the southeastern portions of its distribution. In accordance with Barneby's type (NY!), we view it as a taxon of numerous, sharply elliptic, and prominently veined leaflets with well-developed (usually branched) tendrils, and absent from New Mexico. We do not use var. *palescens* to include what we rec-

(Continued on page 4, *Lathyrus*)



(*Lathyrus*, continued from page 3)

ognize as valid *L. leucanthus* (as did Barneby), a common species in New Mexico with fewer, often blunt, obscurely veined leaflets (though this is variable), and weakly developed or absent tendrils, more allied to *L. arizonicus* than to *L. lanzwertii*.

***Lathyrus latifolius* Linnaeus EVERLASTING-PEA.**

Plants perennial, many-stemmed. Stems mostly clambering or climbing by its tendrils, 60-100 cm long or more, prominently winged, as are the petioles. Stipules prominent, 3-5 cm long. Leaflets 2 in number, 5-10 cm long or more,  $\pm$  1-3 cm wide, thin, the veins prominent, lanceolate-elliptic, the herbage glabrous or nearly so. Tendrils well-developed, branched, prehensile. Racemes 5- to 15-flowered, exceeding than the leaves. Flowers pinkish red to purplish or white, 18-25 mm long. Pods 6-10 cm long, 7-10 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Cultivated as a garden ornamental, occasionally escaping and persisting; currently known from several rather scattered locales, and suspected to be found elsewhere as well. Native to Europe.

Everlasting-pea is easily recognized by the winged stems and petioles, a single pair of leaflets, and large flowers. It is a strong perennial, persisting from deep-seated roots. The only other New Mexico *Lathyrus* with winged stems are *L. hirsutus* and *L. tingitanus*, amply distinguished in the key.

***Lathyrus leucanthus* Rydberg ROCKY MOUNTAIN SWEET-PEA**

[*Lathyrus lanzwertii* Kellogg var. *leucanthus* (Rydberg) Dorn].

Plants perennial. Stems erect or scandent, 15-40 cm long, wingless. Leaflets mostly 4-6(8) in number, at least at mid-stem, 2-4.5 cm long, 4-12 mm wide, thin, the veins usually not prominent, elliptic to lanceolate or sometimes oblanceolate, 2.5-6 times longer than wide, the herbage glabrous or very sparsely pubescent. Tendrils absent to developed, but rarely branched, prehensile or not. Racemes 2- to 5-flowered, mostly shorter than the leaves. Flowers whitish, 9-15 mm long. Pods 3-6 cm long, 4-7 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Very common and widespread in the mountains and foothills throughout the state.

Because we have used the name *Lathyrus arizonicus* (q.v.) in a more narrow sense than other workers, *L. leucanthus* now includes some plants previously referred to the *L. arizonicus*. We apply the epithet *leucanthus* to plants with few, thin leaflets with obscure veins and absent or weakly developed tendrils and with small white flowers. The thin leaflets are intermediate in shape between *L. arizonicus* and *L. lanzwertii*; not as narrow as the former and not as broad, sharply pointed, or as prominently veined as the latter.

Plants lacking tendrils tend to be shorter, more erect, and with fewer leaflets than those with prehensile, though not branched, tendrils.

***Lathyrus pauciflorus* Fernald var. *utahensis* (M.E. Jones) Piper ex M.E.**

Peck FEW-FLOWERED SWEET-PEA [*Lathyrus utahensis* M.E. Jones].

Plants perennial. Stems erect, 20-60 cm long, strongly angled but not winged. Stipules well-developed, 2-3 cm long, at least those subtending the peduncles. Leaflets mostly 5-11 in number, 3-6 cm long, 1-2.5 cm wide, ovate to ovate-lanceolate, the herbage glabrous or very sparsely pubescent. Tendrils well-developed, prehensile and usually branched. Racemes 4- to 7-flowered, usually considerably longer than the leaves. Flowers pink-purple, fading bluish, 18-25 mm long. Pods 3-5 cm long, 3-6 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Though recently reported from New

Mexico (Heil et al. 2002), the specimen in question (Heil & Mietty 14908, SJNM) is *Lathyrus eucosmus*, and *L. pauciflorus* remains unknown from the state.

Few-flowered sweet-pea will be recognized by having well-developed tendrils, large purplish flowers, and large foliaceous and toothed stipules. It occurs in southwestern Colorado adjacent to the state line, and may be found in New Mexico in the future.

***Lathyrus polymorphus* Nuttall var. *incanus* (Smyth & Rydberg) Dorn**

HOARY SWEET-PEA [*Lathyrus incanus* (Smyth & Rydberg) Rydberg, *Lathyrus ornatus* Nuttall var. *incanus* Smyth & Rydberg, *Lathyrus polymorphus* Nuttall subsp. *incanus* (Smyth & Rydberg) C.L. Hitchcock, *Lathyrus polymorphus* Nuttall var. *incanus* (Smyth & Rydberg) Isely ined.].

Plants perennial. Stems erect, 15-25 cm tall (our material), not winged. Leaflets mostly 6-10 in number, (1.5)2-3(4) cm long, 2-4 mm wide, narrowly elliptic, prominently veined, the herbage villous-hirsute. Tendrils absent or present as short bristles. Racemes 2- to 6-flowered, usually equaling than the leaves. Flowers purplish or whitish, 2-3 cm long. Pods glabrous, 2-6 cm long, 5-10 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Currently known only from a single specimen at UNM: 5 miles southeast of Encino on hwy 285, in Tarrant County. It could be looked for also in the northeastern plains.

This is a species of the central plains, easily recognized by its short stature and large flowers resting among the foliage. Our variety is characterized by puberulent herbage.

***Lathyrus tingitanus* Linnaeus TANGIER SWEET-PEA.**

Plants annual. Stems scandent or scrambling, 40-150 cm long or more, winged. Leaflets 2 in number, 2-6 cm long, 1-5 cm wide, lanceolate to widely ovate. Tendrils well-developed, prehensile and branched. Racemes 1- to 3-flowered. Flowers purple to crimson, 2.5-3 cm long. Pods glabrous, 6-12 cm long, 8-11 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Socorro County; known only from a forage-trial planting at the Bosque del Apache in 1957. It has not persisted there and has never been known outside of cultivation, and cannot realistically be considered a part of the wild flora of New Mexico.

A native of Europe, Tangier sweet-pea has been introduced in California and Oregon and is occasional in other western states.

***Lathyrus venosus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *intonsus* Butters & St. John VEINY SWEET-PEA [*Lathyrus oreophilus* Wooton & Standley].**

Plants perennial. Stems erect, 40-100 cm long, not winged. Leaflets mostly 10-12 in number (sometimes fewer), 3-6 cm long, 1-3 cm wide, broadly elliptic, the veins prominent, the leaves densely puberulent (sometimes sparsely so). Tendrils well-developed, prehensile but unbranched. Racemes 8- to 15-flowered, usually shorter than the leaves. Flowers bluish or purplish, 14-20 mm long. Pods glabrous or hairy, 4-6 cm long, 5-8 mm wide.

Distribution in New Mexico: Sacramento Mountains, Otero and Lincoln counties.

There are only three records for this species in New Mexico, all from the Sacramento Mountains. The earliest is a collection by E.O. Wooton in 1899 from James Canyon, and the type for *Lathyrus oreophilus* Wooton & Standley (not seen); the second is from the Mescalero Indian Reservation in 1936 (UNM!); and the third is from Ruidoso Creek in 1949 (UNM!). It is possible that these represent early intro-

(Continued on page 5, *Lathyrus*)

Botany is the natural science that transmits the knowledge of plants.

— Linnaeus



(*Lathyrus*, Continued from page 4)

ductions of veiny sweet-pea, perhaps escaping from hay or forage, that have failed to persist. This is a species of eastern United States and Canada, west to eastern North Dakota and eastern Texas, with this isolated occurrence westward in New Mexico. It is not reported from Colorado or Wyoming.

Isely (1998) chose not to recognize any intraspecific variation within *L. venosus*, but since the three collections mentioned above are uniformly pubescent, we assign the varietal name *intonsus*, as used by Hitchcock (1952).

#### Acknowledgments

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#### Appendix: Specimens Examined

##### *Lathyrus arizonicus*

- Catron Co.: near Sawmill Peak, 01-Jun-82, Knight, P. 2075 (UNM). Cibola Co.: Mt. Taylor, 20-Jun-98, Ivey, R.D. s.n. (UNM). Dona Ana Co.: Organ Mts, Van Patten's, 10-Sep-1899, Wooton, E.O. s.n. (NMC). Hidalgo Co.: Animas mts, 20-May-75, Wagner, W. 758 (UNM). Lincoln Co.: Capitan Mts, 17-May-90, Sivinski, R. 1416 (UNM); 3 mi w Alto, 29-May-97, Heil, K. 10959 (UNM); Eagle Creek, 22-May-76, Hutchins, R. 5625 (UNM); White Mts, 16-May-36, Castetter 10664 (UNM); White Mts, Eagle Creek, 22-Jul-1899, Turner 160 (NMC); 3 mi w of Alto, 8300 ft, 29-May-97, Heil, K. 10959 (SJNM). Los Alamos Co.: Water Canyon, 01-Jun-78, Foxx 9 (UNM). Otero Co.: Sacramento Mts, La Luz Canyon, Lincoln National Forest, at jct with road to Bailey Canyon, mixed conifer forest with ponderosa, douglas fir, aspen, 8500 ft, 23-May-02, Kelly W. Allred 8230 (NMCR); Sacramento Mts, La Luz Canyon, meadow area at junction with Bailey Canyon road, mixed conifer vegetation; N32d59.755' W105d44.740', sunny open spots, 8385 ft, 31-May-01, Allred, Kelly W 8035 (NMCR); Sierra Blanca, 18-Jun-49, Clausen, R.T. 7808 (UNM); Cloudercroft, 19-Aug-1899, Wooton, E.O. s.n. (NMC); 7 mi se Cloudercroft, 20-May-81, Hutchins, R. 9559 (UNM). Rio Arriba Co.: Nacimiento Peak, 13-Jun-64, Fleck, A. s.n. (UNM); Hopewell Lake, 9800 ft, 02-Jun-84, Hutchins, R. 11223 (UNM). San Juan Co.: Chuska Mts, 1.5 mi n of Whiskey Lake, 13-Jun-00, O'Kane, S. 4908 (SJNM). San Miguel Co.: hwy 60, 1 mi s of Cowles, 20-Jul-79, Hutchins, R. 8332 (UNM); near Willow Creek e of hwy 63, 31-May-80, Hutchins, R. 8850 (UNM); El Porvenir campground, Hutchins, R. 6898 (UNM). Sandoval Co.: e slope Redondo Peak, 11-Jun-63, Osborn, N. 1125 (UNM); Jemez Mts, Redondo Park, 12-Jul-53, (NMC); Fenton Hill, 24-Jun-79, Hutchins, R. 8154 (UNM); s slope Cochiti, 6500 ft, 17-May-64, Robertson, C. 36 (UNM); Cochiti Mesa top, 09-Jun-64, Robertson, C. 287 (UNM); 16 mi w Los Alamos, 13-Jun-76, Hutchins, R. 5908 (UNM). Santa Fe Co.: 15 mi ne Santa Fe, 31-Jul-76, Hutchins, R. 6340 (UNM). Sierra Co.: along Turkey Run Creek, 7900 ft, 16-May-94, Roalson (NMCR); North facing slope above Diamond Creek near jct of Forest Trail 40 and Forest Trail 42, 25-Sep-93, Roalson, E.H. 743 (NMCR); Forest Trail 40 going S along Diamond Creek, about .25 mi S of its jct with Trail 42, 7900 ft, 07-Jun-94, Roalson, E.H. 838 (NMCR). Socorro Co.: San Mateo Peak, 10142 ft, Mygatt 110 (UNM); Mt. Withington, 04-Jun-88, Spellenberg, R. 9519 (NMC). Rio Arriba Co.: Frequent in drying soil beds
- highway 84 at Rio Nutrias bridge, 9 mi south of Tierra Amarilla, 28-Jul-63, Anderson, L.C. 2501 (BRY).
- Lathyrus brachycalyx* var. *zionis***
- San Juan Co.: Armenta Canyon se of Bloomfield, Nacimiento formation, juniper woodland, T28N R10W S25 sw1/4, 16-Apr-89, Heil, K. 4868 (BRY, SJNM); B-Square Ranch, Stewart Canyon, 24-May-99, Heil, K. 12978 (SJNM); 5 mi s of Bloomfield, 29-Oct-94, Heil & Melton 8630 (SJNM); Ute Mt, Barker Arroyo near Barker Dom, 28-Apr-89, Heil & Porter 4915 (SJNM); s of the San Juan River, 1.5 mi w of West Hammond Road, 5000 ft, 18 May 1988, Jenkins, B. 6 (SJNM); Angel Peak Recreation Area, 10 May 1982, Howe, L. 1182 (SJNM).
- Lathyrus eucosmus***
- Bernalillo Co.: s of Tijeras, 22-May-77, Hutchins, R. 6851 (UNM); Sandia Mts, 05-Oct-60, 6 (UNM); Tijeras Canyon, 17-Oct-65, Philly 17 (UNM); 2 mi n of Escobosa, 22-May-76, Hutchins, R. 5602 (UNM); Sandia Mts, 31-May-29, Nelson 6273 (UNM); hwy 10, 12-Oct-66, Bradshaw 8155 (UNM); between Albuquerque & Bernalillo, 08-May-31, Castetter 6275 (UNM). Catron Co.: Smith Spring, 27-Jun-00, Sivinski, R. 5219 (UNM). Cibola Co.: Acomita, 14-May-32, Castetter 6276 (UNM). Colfax Co.: 16 mi e of Raton, 12-Jun-71, Hutchins, R. 5848 (UNM); 16 mi e of Raton, 12-Jun-76, Hutchins, R. 5848 (UNM); 18 mi e of Eagle Nest, 12-Jun-76, Hutchins, R. 5861 (UNM); e of Yankee, 14-Jun-80, Hutchins, R. 8974 (UNM); Road Canyon, 25-Jun-80, Wolfe 373 (UNM); 5 mi s of jct hwy 56, 05-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6948 (UNM); 10 mi e of Yankee, 02-Jul-73, Higgins, L.C. 7482 (NMC); 9 mi w of Cimarron, 06-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6964 (UNM); Johnson Mesa, along hwy 72 about 5 air miles west of Union County line, wooded hills and outcrops, 8000 ft, 28-May-98, Allred, Kelly W. 7154 (NMCR); 3 mi s of Capulin, 20-Jun-80, Hubbard s.n. (UNM); 3 mi w of Cimarron, 05-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6958 (UNM). Eddy Co.: 32 mi w of Carlsbad, 28-Apr-88, Dunmire 1057 (UNM). Grant Co.: near Cliff, 27-May-41, Castetter 10652 (UNM); near Gila, 27-May-41, Castetter 10653 (UNM); Gila River bottom near Cliff, 13-Jun-03, Metcalfe, O.B. 131 (NMC). Harding Co.: 6 mi n of Mills on hwy 39, 02-Jul-81, Spellenberg, R. 6034 (NMC); 13 mi n of Roy, 05-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6939 (UNM); Mesteno Canyon, 21-May-78, Hubbard s.n. (UNM). Lincoln Co.: hwy 37, 05-Sep-71, Hutchins, R. 3681 (UNM); Glenco, 16-May-36, Castetter 10665 (UNM); Glenco, 17-May-36, Williams s.n. (NMC); Gray, 13-Jun-1898, Skehan, J. 24 (NMC). Luna Co.: on open slope just below ridgetop, just E of summit of Cooke's Peak, 7600 ft, 20-Sep-87, Columbus, J. Travis 1828 (NMCR). McKinley Co.: s of hwy between Crownpoint & U.S. 666, 09-May-00, Heil & Clifford 14478 (SJNM); Cibola Nat. For., 17-Aug-81, McCallum 1343 (UNM); McKinley Coal Mine, 08-Mar-74, Wagner 288 (UNM); Cibola Nat. For., Sixmile Canyon, 28-May-85, Porter, M. 1236 (SJNM); Fort Wingate, 08-Jun-90, Stewart s.n. (UNM); Cibola Nat. For., 1.5 mi s of Fort Wingate, 21-Jul-95, Clifford, A. 654 (SJNM); Navajo Indian Reservation, Dalton Pass drainage, ca 7.5 mi w of Crownpoint, 09-May-00, Clifford, A. 166 (SJNM); Goat Hill, Ramah Reservation, 06-Sep-89, Hevron, B. 265 (SJNM); near Borrego pass, 28-Jun-00, Heil & Mietty 14908 (SJNM); se of Ramah Chapter House, Indian Reservation, 06-Sep-89, Hevron 269 (UNM). Mora Co.: 2 mi w of Penasco, 01-Jun-41, Hershey, A.L. s.n. (NMC); La Cueva Ranch, 22-Sep-54, Williams s.n. (UNM); hwy 21, sw of Ojo Feliz, 14-Jun-80, Hutchins, R. 9024 (UNM); Vercere Canyon, 29-Jun-81, Fletcher, R. 5217 (UNM); 3 mi s of Wagon Mound, 06-Mar-52, Williams s.n. (UNM); ca. 10 mi n of Ocate, 06-Jun-00, Welsh & Ralphs 26675 (SJNM); Las Vegas, Cockerell, T.D.A. s.n. (NMC); 20 mi s of Wagon Mound, 05-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6913 (UNM); 13.5 mi s of Wagon Mound, 22-Jun-79, Hubbard s.n. (UNM); 2 mi s of Wagon Mound, 20-Jun-80, Hubbard s.n. (UNM); Las Vegas, 24-Jun-1891, Dewey s.n. (UNM). Otero Co.: between Mayhill & Weed, 29-Jun-52, Dunn, D.B. 8202 (NMC); 2 mi w of Mescalero, 30-May-71, Hutchins, R. 3469 (UNM); between Mayhill & Weed, 29-Jun-52, Dunn 8202 (UNM); Cloudercroft, 10-Dec-57, Findley s.n. (UNM). Rio Arriba Co.: , 28-May-91, Fleming, R. 1187 (SJNM); Carson Nat. For., s of Caabastro Point, 09-Jun-95, Clifford, A. 87 (SJNM); 23-Sep-64, Miller, J. 121 (UNM); Jicarilla District, Carson Nat. For., 29-May-87, Spellenberg, R. 9121 (NMC); Carson Nat. For., Jicarilla District, Dike Canyon just n of Bancos Canyon, 09-Jun-95, Heil, K.: Chama River, 18-Aug-04, Wooton, E.O. 2635 (NMC); Jicarilla Indian Reservation, hwy 537 ca. 1.5 mi e of Coyote Lake, 18-Jul-96, Heil, K. 10168 (SJNM); ca. 7 mi n of Lindrith, 05-Jul-00, Heil & Mietty 15018 (SJNM); Turkey Creek, Carson Nat. For., 27-May-87, Knight, P. 3535 (UNM); 10 mi e of Tierra Amarilla, 26-Jun-82, Hutchins, R. 10185 (UNM); Cottonwood Canyon, 28-May-87, Wilken, D.H. 14743 (NMC); Vaqueros Canyon, north of Devil's Mesa, ponderosa pine/gambel oak community with *Chrysothamnus nauseosus*, *Agropyron smithii*, & *Melilotus*, 6800 ft, 30-May-92, Allred, Kelly W. 5679 (NMCR); 1 mi n of Jicarilla Apache Reservation, 24-Jun-60, Martin 4280 (UNM); along Navajo River just w of Amargo Canyon, 06-Jun-00, O'Kane & Heil 4764 (SJNM); Canjilion, 18-Sep-76, Hutchins, R. 6649 (UNM); 2 mi w of Truchas, 18-Aug-77, Hutchins, R. 7178 (UNM); 16.5 mi s of Dulce, 26-Jul-80, Hubbard s.n. (UNM). San Juan Co.: 4 mi s of Aztec, 16-May-47, Rawlins 10 (NMC); Carson Nat. For., 09-Jun-95, Heil, K. 8965 (UNM); s of LaBoca, 18-May-81, Knight, P. 1422 (UNM); Chuska mts, 19-Jun-35, Smith, H. s.n. (NMC); n cliffs of Chaco Canyon, 01-May-37, Clark 47 (UNM); 4 mi n of La Plata town, 11-Aug-81, Spellenberg, R. 6111 (NMC); Cutter Canyon, 08-Jun-70, Wynhoff, J.T. s.n. (NMC); 2 mi s of LaBoca, 18-May-81, Knight, P. 1422 (UNM); Chaco Canyon Nat. Mon., campground, 6500 ft, 29-May-87, Allred, Kelly W. 4393 (NMCR); Navajo Experiment Station, 22-Jun-37, Gardner s.n. (NMC); Chaco Canyon, 24-Aug-40, Castetter 6286 (UNM); se of Blanca, 29-Apr-50, Clark, O.M. (UNM). San Miguel Co.: 1/2 mi e of Trujillo, 15-Jun-84, Hubbard s.n. (UNM); n of Terrero, 21-Jul-79, Hutchins, R. 8394 (UNM); near El Porvenir, 05-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6899 (UNM); near La Cinta Creek, 13 mi s of Solano, 26-May-78, Hess, W. 4188 (NMC); n of Villanueva, 04-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6874 (UNM); nw of Rowe, 21-Jun-81, Hutchins, R. 9671 (UNM); 4 mi n of Pecos, 01-Jun-80, Hutchins, R. 8863 (UNM); 4 mi s of Terrero, 01-Jun-80, Hutchins, R. 8861 (UNM); 6 mi n of Pecos on hwy 63, 20-Jul-79, Hutchins, R. 8316 (UNM); near Pecos, 15-Aug-08, Standley, P.C. 4924 (NMC); El Porvenir campground, 04-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6892 (UNM). Sandoval Co.: Jemez Pueblo, 30-May-31, Castetter 6275 (UNM). Santa Fe Co.: Frequent in drying soil beds



(*Lathyrus*, Continued from page 5)

Santa Fe, 04-May-02, Bartlett, F. 20 (NMC); Santa Fe, Santa Fe Creek, 23-Jul-08, Standley, P.C. 4512 (NMC); Santa Fe, Cockerell, T.D.A. s.n. (NMC); hwy 285 n of Whitelakes, 01-Jun-80, Hutchins, R. 8885 (UNM). **Sierra Co.:** Chiz, 15-Jul-04, Wooton, E.O. 2637 (NMC). **Taos Co.:** s of Tres Piedras, 26-Jun-82, Hutchins, R. 10223 (UNM); Taos, 02-Jul-32, Castetter 6274 (UNM); 6 mi s of Tres Piedras, 07-Aug-55, Nisbet 10465 (UNM); 4 mi s of Arroyo Hondo, 06-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6981 (UNM); Rancho de Taos, 01-Sep-38, Castetter 10666 (UNM). **Torrance Co.:** NMSU Range & Livestock Research Center (Corona Ranch), northwest corner of West Adams Pasture, T1S, R14E, Sec 3, 6250 ft, 14-Aug-98, Forbes, Adam C. 463 (NMCR); n of Manzano, 22-May-77, Hutchins, R. 6840 (UNM); 7 mi n of Tajuque, 22-May-77, Hutchins, R. 6847 (UNM); Manzano forest, 05-Jul-15, King 23 (UNM). **Union Co.:** J.R. Davis property, 27-May-83, Spellenberg, R. 7064 (NMC); n of Clayton, 17-May-52, Castetter 6284 (UNM); 3 mi n of Clayton, 12-Jun-76, Hutchins, R. 5790 (UNM); 5 mi w of Des Moines, 12-Jun-76, Hutchins, R. 5805 (UNM); 4 mi s of Folsom, 12-Jun-76, Hutchins, R. 5824 (UNM).

#### *Lathyrus graminifolius*

**Catron Co.:** Sheridan Gulch trail about 6 miles se of Glenwood, base of Mogollon Mts, 6600 ft, 21-May-83, Soreng, R. 2133 (NMC); Wheeler's [ranch, on Apache Creek], 11-Jul-1906, Wooton, E.O. (NMC); Datil Mts, 21-Sep-75, Fletcher, R. 122 (UNM); Datil Mts, 11-Jun-76, Fletcher, R. 299 (UNM); 3 mi e Luna hwy 180, 15-Jun-74, Higgins, L. 8739 (NMC); Mogollon Mts, Iron Creek, 25-Jun-78, Moir, W. 100 (NMC); 10 mi e Luna on hwy 180, 20-Sep-80, Hutchins, R. 9262 (UNM); 4 mi e Luna, 20-Sep-80, Hutchins, R. 9257 (UNM); west fork Gila River, 05-Aug-03, Metcalfe, O.B. 394 (NMC); Datil Mts, 13-Jun-76, Fletcher, R. 375 (UNM). **Cibola Co.:** Coal Mine canyon, 15-Jul-60, Osborn, N. 244 (UNM); Canyon de Califfia, 24-Sep-77, Marley 850 (UNM); Zuni mts, 14-Jun-69, Riffle, N.L. s.n. (UNM); 10 mi e El Morro, 05-Aug-54, (UNM). **Grant Co.:** Santa Rita, 09-Oct-04, Metcalfe, O.B. s.n. (UNM); Black Range, Gila National Forest, roadcut through chalky tuff, N33 4.441 W108 0.335, 7433 ft, 28-Aug-02, Kelly W. Allred 8390 (NMCR); Black Range, Hillsboro Peak, 8000 ft, 11-Sep-04, Metcalfe, O.B. 1313 (NMC, UNM); 8 mi w Emory Pass, Hutchins, R. 10597 (UNM). **Hidalgo Co.:** Animas Mts, 17-Jun-75, Wagner, W. 1013 (UNM); Animas Mts, 15-Sep-90, Ivey 125 (UNM). **Lincoln Co.:** Ruidoso, 29-Jun-1895, Wooton, E.O. s.n. (NMC); Ruidoso, 03-Jul-1895, Wooton, E.O. s.n. (NMC). **Luna Co.:** on slope overlooking canyon just NE of Cooke's Peak, 7400 ft, 13-Jun-87, Columbus, J. Travis 1363 (NMCR). **McKinley Co.:** 1 mi n McGaffey, Hutchins, R. 7495 (UNM); n of Ramah, 25-Jul-1906, Wooton, E.O. s.n. (NMC); 8 mi s Fort Wingate, 27-May-78, Hutchins, R. 7490 (UNM). **San Miguel Co.:** Santa Fe National Forest, 17-Aug-96, Atwood, D. 21434 (UNM). **Sierra Co.:** between Winston & Beaverhead, 20-Jun-52, (UNM); Sawmill Peak, 01-Jun-82, Fletcher, R. 6090 (UNM); Black Range, 6 mi e Grant Co. line, 10-Jun-81, Ward, D. 192 (NMC); On west facing slope above Diamond Creek south and east of the jct of Forest Trails 40 and 42., 25-Sep-93, Roalson, E.H. 760 (NMCR); E. running side canyon to Hoyt Creek, 8000 ft, 02-Sep-94, Roalson, E.H. 1009 (NMCR). **Socorro Co.:** Magdalena Mts, 29-Jul-74, Hutchins, R. 5134 (UNM); Apache Creek, 21-Jun-1892, Wooton, E.O. 294 (NMC); San Mateo Mts, Bear Trap Canyon, 24-Aug-78, Moir, W. 101 (NMC); Magdalena mts, 27-Jul-75, Hutchins, R. 5585 (UNM); Magdalena mts, 30-Jun-73, Hutchins, R. 4298 (UNM).

#### *Lathyrus latifolius*

**Bernalillo Co.:** Rio Grande valley, 1/2 mi s of Alameda Bridge, 22-Oct-90, Sivinski, R. 1606 (UNM). **San Juan Co.:** near Flora Vista, roadside, 5500 ft, 01-Sep-00, Heil, K. 15584 (SJNM); hwy 550 0.1 mi s Colorado state line, 09-Aug-78, Hutchins, R. 7745 (UNM). **Santa Fe Co.:** 1 mi e of Gorieta, 20-Jul-79, Hutchins, R. 8305 (UNM). **Sierra Co.:** along Percha Creek, 03-Jun-93, McIntosh, L. 2731 (NMC); Kingstom, picnic area e side of town along Percha Creek, 30-Jun-85, Worthington, R.D. 13302 (NMC).

#### *Lathyrus leucanthus*

**Bernalillo Co.:** Sandia Mts (?), Bean Canyon, 15-May-1898, Herrick, C.L. 243 (NMC); Sandia Mts, Kiwanis Meadow, 22-Jun-82, Dunbar 77 (UNM); Sandia Mts, 10-Jul-76, Hutchins, R. 6267 (UNM); Sandia Crest, 30-Jun-99, Sivinski, R. 4905 (UNM); Sandia Crest, 07-Oct-82, McIntosh, L. 985 (UNM). **Catron Co.:** Gila Wilderness, Gila National Forest, Hummingbird Saddle, along trail 182 from Sandy Point to Hummingbird Saddle, about 0.5 miles north of Whitewater Baldy, 9800 ft, 01-Jul-92, Allred, Kelly W. 5695 (NMCR); Datil Mts, 12-Jun-76, Fletcher, r. 332 (UNM). **Cibola Co.:** Zuni Mts, 14-Jun-69, Riffle, N.L. s.n. (UNM); Mt. Taylor, 14-Jun-61, Osborn, N. 648 (UNM); Mt. Taylor, 21-Jun-98, Ivey (UNM); La Mosca

lookout, Mt. Taylor, 25-Jul-76, Hutchins, R. 6312 (UNM); Mt Taylor, 16-Jun-60, Osborn, N. 39 (UNM); Mt Taylor Peak, 23-Jul-60, Osborn, N. 448 (UNM); Mt Taylor Peak, 17-Jun-51, Clark s.n. (UNM). **Colfax Co.:** Red River Pass, Nisbet 8677 (UNM). **Dona Ana Co.:** Organ Mts, 10-Sep-1899, Wooton, E.O. s.n. (NMC). **Lincoln Co.:** Bonita Lake, 12-May-61, Tomlinson s.n. (UNM); White mts, Eagle Creek, 22-Jul-1899, Turner 157 (NMC); Three Rivers Canyon, 02-May-70, Hutchins, R. 2876 (UNM); Eagle Creek, 30-May-69, Hutchins, R. 1880 (UNM); White Mts, 25-Aug-07, Wooton, E.O. s.n. (NMC); Bonito Lake, 05-Sep-71, Hutchins, R. 3659 (UNM). **Los Alamos Co.:** Pajarito Mt, 23-Jul-79, Tierney 346 (UNM); Pajarito mt, 20-Jun-79, Foss 452 (UNM); Ski area, 30-Jun-82, Fletcher, R. 6233 (UNM). **McKinley Co.:** Cibola Nat. For., Sixmile Canyon, 28-May-85, Porter, M. 1238 (SJNM); Chuska Mts, 1.3 mi sw of Whiskey Lake, 8590 ft, 13-Jun-00, Heil, K. 14832 (UNM); Pajarito mt, 20-Jun-79, Foss 452 (UNM); Ski area, 30-Jun-82, Fletcher, R. 6233 (UNM). **Mora Co.:** 16 mi nw Mora, 31-Jul-76, Hutchins, R. 6413 (UNM); Pecos Wilderness, 15-Jul-82, Andrews 21316 (UNM). **Otero Co.:** Sierra Blanca, 18-Jun-49, Clausen, R. 7801 (UNM); vicinity of Sacramento, 12-Jun-69, Conley, W.H. s.n. (NMC); near Cloudfcroft, 29-Jun-52, Dunn, D.B. 8191 (NMC); White Mts, La Luz Canyon, 13-May-91, Graber s.n. (NMC); Karr Canyon, 30-May-81, Hutchins, R. 9552 (UNM); 4 mi se of Cloudfcroft, 22-Jun-73, Higgins, L.C. 7413 (NMC). **Rio Arriba Co.:** Dulce, 03-Jun-32, (UNM); Lagunitas Lakes, 17-Jun-98, McGrath 64 (UNM); Carson Nat. For., Turkey Creek, Knight, P. 3488 (UNM); Jicarilla Reservation, Barrella Canyon, 20-May-96, Heil, K. 9636 (SJNM); Jicarilla District, Carson Nat. For., 30-May-87, Spellenberg 9147 (NMC); Cottonwood Canyon, 28-May-87, Wilken, D.H. 14748 (NMC); Hopewell Lake, 01-Jun-84, Hutchins, R. 11216 (UNM); 18 mi e of Tierra Amarilla, 26-Jun-82, Hutchins, R. 10198 (UNM); La Jara Creek, 30-May-64, Osborn, N. 1966 (UNM); Nacimiento Peak, 13-Jul-64, Fleck s.n. (UNM); San Pedro Mts, 18-Jul-64, Fleck s.n. (UNM); San Pedro Mt, 12-Jul-64, Fleck s.n. (UNM); Canjilon Mts, 12-Jul-63, Goodrow 494 (UNM); Middle Canjilon Lake, 25-Jun-82, Hutchins, R. 10147 (UNM); San Pedro Peak, 11-Jul-64, Fleck, s.n. (UNM). **San Miguel Co.:** Santa Fe Nat. For., 17-Aug-96, Atwood, D. 21433 (NMC); near El Porvenir campground, 04-Jun-77, Hutchins, R. 6895 (UNM); Terrero, 21-Jul-79, Hutchins, R. 8396 (UNM); Jack's Creek Trail, Pecos Wilderness, 10000 ft, 07-Apr-73, Moir, W.H. 133 (NMC); Winsor Creek, 05-Jul-29, Castetter 6280 (UNM); Holy Ghost Canyon, s of Cowles, 08-May-60, Martin 4124 (UNM); Santa Fe National Forest, 17-Aug-96, Atwood, D. 21433 (UNM); near Willow Creek, 31-May-80, Hutchins, R. 8851 (UNM); Winsor's Ranch, 29-Jun-08, Standley, P.C. 4026 (NMC); Pecos, 01-Sep-1904, Bartlett, F. s.n. (NMC); Terrero, 01-Jun-80, Hutchins, R. 8862 (UNM); Holy Ghost campground, 12-Jul-81, Hutchins, R. 9734 (UNM). **Sandoval Co.:** Senorito Canyon, 21-Sep-62, Weissenborn 92 (UNM); San Antonio Mt, 01-Jul-75, Ludwig, J. 1252 (NMC); Bland Canyon, 05-Jun-64, Robertson 111 (UNM); Redondo Peak, 26-Jun-63, Osborn, N. 1312 (UNM); Bland Canyon, 06-May-64, Robertson 135 (UNM); Redondo Peak, 11-Jun-63, Osborn, N. 1217 (UNM); Jemez mts, Redondo Canyon, 09-Jun-80, Knight, P. 1209 (UNM); 16 mi w of Los Alamos, 13-Jun-76, Hutchins, R. 5911 (UNM). **Santa Fe Co.:** Santa Fe mts, 16-Jun-1898, Maltby & Cayhill 5 (NMC); Santa Fe Ski Basin, 04-Jul-73, Higgins, L. 7570 (NMC); 15 mi ne of Santa Fe, 31-Jul-76, Hutchins, R. 6355 (UNM); 16 mi ne of Santa Fe, 31-Jul-76, Hutchins, R. 6344 (UNM); Sangre de Cristo Mts, 31-May-63, King 138 (UNM). **Sierra Co.:** T R S. On west facing slope above Diamond Creek south and east of the jct of Forest Trails 40 and 42, 25-Sep-93, Roalson, E.H. 759 (NMCR); On Forest Trail 40 going S along Diamond Creek. About .25 mi S of its jct with Trail 42, 7900 ft, 07-Jun-94, Roalson, E.H. 839 (NMCR). **Taos Co.:** Twining Camp, 02-Jul-32, (UNM); Hondo Canyon, 15-Jun-67, Mackay 29 (UNM); hwy 3, 5 mi s of U.S. Hill, 15-Jul-78, Hutchins, R. 7733 (UNM); Lake Fork, 08-Jul-67, Mackay 148 (UNM). **Torrance Co.:** Red Canyon, w of Manzano, 12-Oct-63, Goding 54 (UNM); Red Canyon, 12-Oct-63, Makepeace 48 (UNM); 1 mi w of Cibola Nat. For., 03-May-64, Bedker 1619 (UNM); Manzano Mts, Osha Peak, 14-Jul-63, Bedker 882 (UNM); Manzano Mts, 06-Jun-64, Bedker 1648 (UNM).

#### *Lathyrus polymorphus* var. *incanus*

**Torrance Co.:** 5 mi s of Encino on hwy 285, 17-May-51, Dittmer, H.J. 6285 (UNM).

#### *Lathyrus tingitanus*

**Socorro Co.:** Bosque del Apache, planted fall 1957 in Unit #1, 20-May-58, Fleetwood, R.J.U. 757 (UNM).

#### *Lathyrus venosus* var. *intonus*


**Lincoln Co.:** Upper canyon of Ruidoso Creek, 18-Jan-49, Clausen, R.T. 7812 (UNM). **Otero Co.:** Mescalero Indian Reservation, 25-Jun-36, Plumb, G. s.n. (UNM).

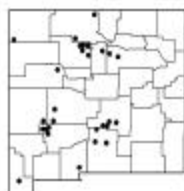
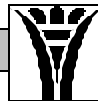
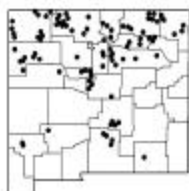
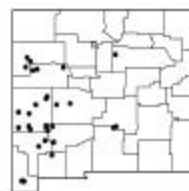
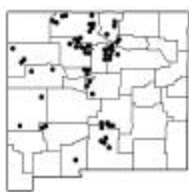
### What's In A Name? [and a corrigendum]

The International Code of Botanical Nomenclature allows for and facilitates the nomenclatural transfer of epithets. For instance, Article 11.2 gives as an example: "Ex. 13. *Helianthemum italicum* var. *micranthum* Gren. & Godr. when transferred as a variety to *H. penicillatum* Thibaud ex Dunal retains its varietal epithet and is named *H. penicillatum* var. *micranthum* (Gren. & Godr.) Grosser" (ICBN, 2000, St. Louis Code). This was illustrated in our last issue in our citation of Richard Spellenberg's article on *Boerhavia coulteri* (Sida 20:151-155. 2002), wherein he concluded that what had been named *B. spicata* Choisy var. *palmeri* S. Wats. should be re-classified as a variety of *B. coulteri* (Hook. f.) S. Wats. Applying the rule illustrated above, the new combination becomes *B. coulteri* var. *palmeri* (S. Wats.) Spellenberg. The taxon in question was also a new record for New Mexico, and when we listed it in the Plant Distribution Reports, we mixed up the two species involved and cited the name incorrectly as *B. spicata* var. *palmeri* (S. Wats.) Spellenberg.

With apologies to our friend Richard, we correct this report, hoping to lessen the confusion it might have caused: The plant name to be added to our list of New Mexico plants is *Boerhavia coulteri* (Hook. f.) S. Wats. var. *palmeri* (S. Wats.) Spellenberg.

Just what or who "Hook. f." or "S. Wats." refers to is perhaps the subject of another little piece for this column.

[Ed. Note: The editor also wishes to acknowledge the convention of the "editorial we," without whose graces he would have to face this in the singular.] 

*Lathyrus arizonicus**Lathyrus brachycalyx*  
var. *zionis**Lathyrus eucosmus**Lathyrus graminifolius**Lathyrus hirsutus*  
(fide Isely 1998)*Lathyrus latifolius**Lathyrus leucanthus**Lathyrus polymorphus*  
var. *incanus**Lathyrus venosus*  
var. *intonsus*

## Plant Distribution Reports

New records and significant distribution reports for New Mexico plants should be documented by complete collection information and disposition of a specimen (herbarium). Exotic taxa are indicated by an asterisk (\*).

— Ken Heil [San Juan College, 4601 College Blvd., Farmington, NM 87402]

*Eriogonum villiflorum* Gray (Polygonaceae): San Juan Co., Navajo Nation, about 6.5 miles north of Navajo, Chinle formation in Pinyon-Juniper-Purshia-Chrysothamnus community, UTM E 0678159, N 3983486, 4 Jun 2001, N.D. Atwood & A. Clifford 27612 (SJNM)

— David Bleakly [3813 Monroe, NE, Albuquerque, NM 87110]

\**Cardaria pubescens* (C.A. Meyer) Jarmolenko (Brassicaceae): San Juan Co., along County Road 3500 about 3/4 miles south of Flora Vista, a few hundred yards north of the Animas River, a small patch, 12 Sep 2002, D. Bleakly 4612 (SJNM, UNM).

— Kelly Allred [MSC Box 3-I, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003]

*Lathyrus brachycalyx* Rydberg var. *zionis* (C.L. Hitchcock) S.L. Welsh (Fabaceae): San Juan Co., Armenta Canyon southeast of Bloomfield, Nacimiento formation, juniper woodland, 5800 ft, 16 Apr 1989, K. Heil 4868 (BRY, SJNM); B-Square Ranch, Stewart Canyon, 24 May 1999, K. Heil 12978 (SJNM); Ca. 5 mi s of Bloomfield on hwy 44 to top of mesa, e ca. 9 mi on major dirt road, 29 Oct 1994, Heil & Melton 8630 (SJNM); Ute Mt, Barker Arroyo near Barker Dome, n of Fruitland, 28 Apr 1989, Heil & Porter 4915 (SJNM); s of the San Juan River, 1.5 mi w of West Hammond Road, 5000 ft, 18 May 1988, Jenkins, B. 6 (SJNM); Angel Peak Recreation Area, 10 May 1982, Howe, L. 1182

(SJNM). Rio Arriba Co., along hwy 84 at Rio Nutrias bridge, 9 miles south of Tierra Amarilla, 28 Jul 1963, L.C. Anderson 2501 (BRY). [The specimens at BRY were determined by S.L. Broich (OSU) and are the basis for the report of this taxon for NM in "A Utah Flora". ]

— Jim McGrath [20 Robin Ct, Edgewood, NM 87015]

*Carex macloviana* Urv. (Cyperaceae): Taos County, Latir Lakes, eastern shore of uppermost lake on south side of outflow stream, SW/SE sec. 29 T30N, R14E, UTM: 407278N, 045812E, 11,900 feet (3625 m), alpine setting at timberline, edge of lakeshore - about 6 inches above lake level, growing with *Deschampsia cespitosa*, *Achillea lanulosa*, *Potentilla*, 14 August 2001, J. McGrath 357 (MICH, UNM) [Det: A. Reznicek]

— Jonathan Coop [Department of Botany, University of Wisconsin - Madison, Birge Hall 430 Lincoln Dr., Madison, WI 53706]

*Carex brunnescens* (Persoon) Poir. (Cyperaceae): Sandoval Co., Valles Caldera National Preserve, Alamo Bog, N 35°54.878', W 106°38.219', open wetland, associated with *Carex aquatilis*, *C. canescens*, *C. utriculata*, *Deschampsia caespitosa*, *Picea pungens*, 11 July 2002, J.D. Coop, A.L. Hipp, and R. Massatti 539 (WIS).

\**Carex conoidea* Willdenow (Cyperaceae): Sandoval Co., Valles Caldera National Preserve, Valle Jaramillo, N 35°54.728', W 106°29.877', infrequent in wet meadows, associated with *Allium geyeri*, *Carex lanuginosa*, *C. microptera*, *Juncus balticus*, 8750 ft, 21 July 2002, J.D. Coop 567 (WIS). [Det: R.Naczi]



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Kelly Allred

## Prickly problems

Richard Spellenberg

Biology Department, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003

In 1986 Spellenberg et al. reported *Solanum carolinense* L. from Mora Co., NM, as a first record for the state, clearly misidentifying the species. An annotation of the specimen by S. Saufferer, of the USDA, corrected the problem, and Spellenberg noted the correction in 2001. In the meantime, Worthington collected *S. dimidiatum* in the spring of 1999 in the Guadalupe Mts., in Eddy Co., believing the collection to represent a state record, also originally calling his specimen *S. carolinense*, but correcting it to *S. dimidiatum*. Somehow, *S. carolinense* was not removed from Allred's checklist (27 Mar 2002), but in hindsight this was an omission based in botanical clairvoyance.

*Solanum carolinense* has recently wandered into the state, and therefore should remain in Allred's checklist, as he so astutely predicted by not removing the name. The new record was found in a horticultural planting on the NMSU campus, conveniently and conspicuously located between the Biology building and the herbarium, where it was difficult to overlook (NM, Doña Ana Co., Las Cruces, New Mexico State University, Frenger Mall between Foster Hall and Science Hall, 9 Oct 2002, *Spellenberg 13349*, BRIT, NMC).

Spellenberg, R. 2001. New plant distribution records. *The New Mexico Botanist* 19:7 [*Solanum dimidiatum*].

Spellenberg, R, R. Worthington, P. Knight, & R. Fletcher. 1986. Additions to the flora of New Mexico. *Sida* 11(4):455-470.

[Ed. Note: Allred makes no claims to clairvoyance nor astute predictions, but he is susceptible to oversights due to inattention to details. Thus, a more likely explanation for why the name stayed on the list!]



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