

University of Texas Bulletin

No. 2065: November 20, 1920

The Seed Plants, Ferns, and Fern Allies of the Austin Region

By

Mary Sophie Young, Ph.D.



PUBLISHED BY
THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS
AUSTIN

Publications of the University of Texas

Publications Committee:

FREDERIC DUNCALF	C. T. GRAY
KILLIS CAMPBELL	E. J. MATHEWS
D. B. CASTEEL	C. E. ROWE
F. W. GRAFF	A. E. TROMBLY

The University publishes bulletins six times a month, so numbered that the first two digits of the number show the year of issue, the last two the position in the yearly series. (For example, No. 1701 is the first bulletin of the year 1917.) These comprise the official publications of the University, publications on humanistic and scientific subjects, bulletins prepared by the Bureau of Extension, by the Bureau of Government Research, and by the Bureau of Economic Geology and Technology, and other bulletins of general educational interest. With the exception of special numbers, any bulletin will be sent to a citizen of Texas free on request. All communications about University publications should be addressed to University Publications, University of Texas, Austin.

University of Texas Bulletin

No. 2065: November 20, 1920

The Seed Plants, Ferns, and Fern Allies of the Austin Region

By

Mary Sophie Young, Ph.D.



PUBLISHED BY THE UNIVERSITY SIX TIMES A MONTH, AND ENTERED AS
SECOND-CLASS MATTER AT THE POSTOFFICE AT AUSTIN, TEXAS,
UNDER THE ACT OF AUGUST 24, 1912

QR
156
.Y67
1920

The benefits of education and of useful knowledge, generally diffused through a community, are essential to the preservation of a free government.

Sam Houston

Cultivated mind is the guardian genius of democracy. . . . It is the only dictator that freemen acknowledge and the only security that freemen desire.

Mirabeau B. Lamar

PREFACE

The manuscript for this publication was prepared by Dr. Mary Sophie Young from material of two sources: her own collections and those placed in the herbarium by various other botanists who preceded her at the University of Texas. It embodies, with very few exceptions, only those species whose identity she considered unquestionable, leaving out numerous other species which she considered doubtfully placed or perhaps undescribed. While a majority of the species to be found in the vicinity of Austin are certainly included, this work is not to be expected to include them all. It represents six years of as intensive collection as was possible for an enthusiastic, energetic, and thoroughly capable person who was doing at the same time a full share of teaching work. Very few, if any, specimens found in the herbarium when she began were not verified or corrected by her own collections. But to obtain what would justly be termed a complete representation of practically all the species to be found in the Austin region will require many years of intensive collection on the part of a corps of workers whose full time shall be devoted to this work alone. Nevertheless, this bulletin does constitute an invaluable foundation upon which subsequent workers may build with comparative ease. With exceptional skill Dr. Young has in it not only blazed a trail; she has actually builded a highway.

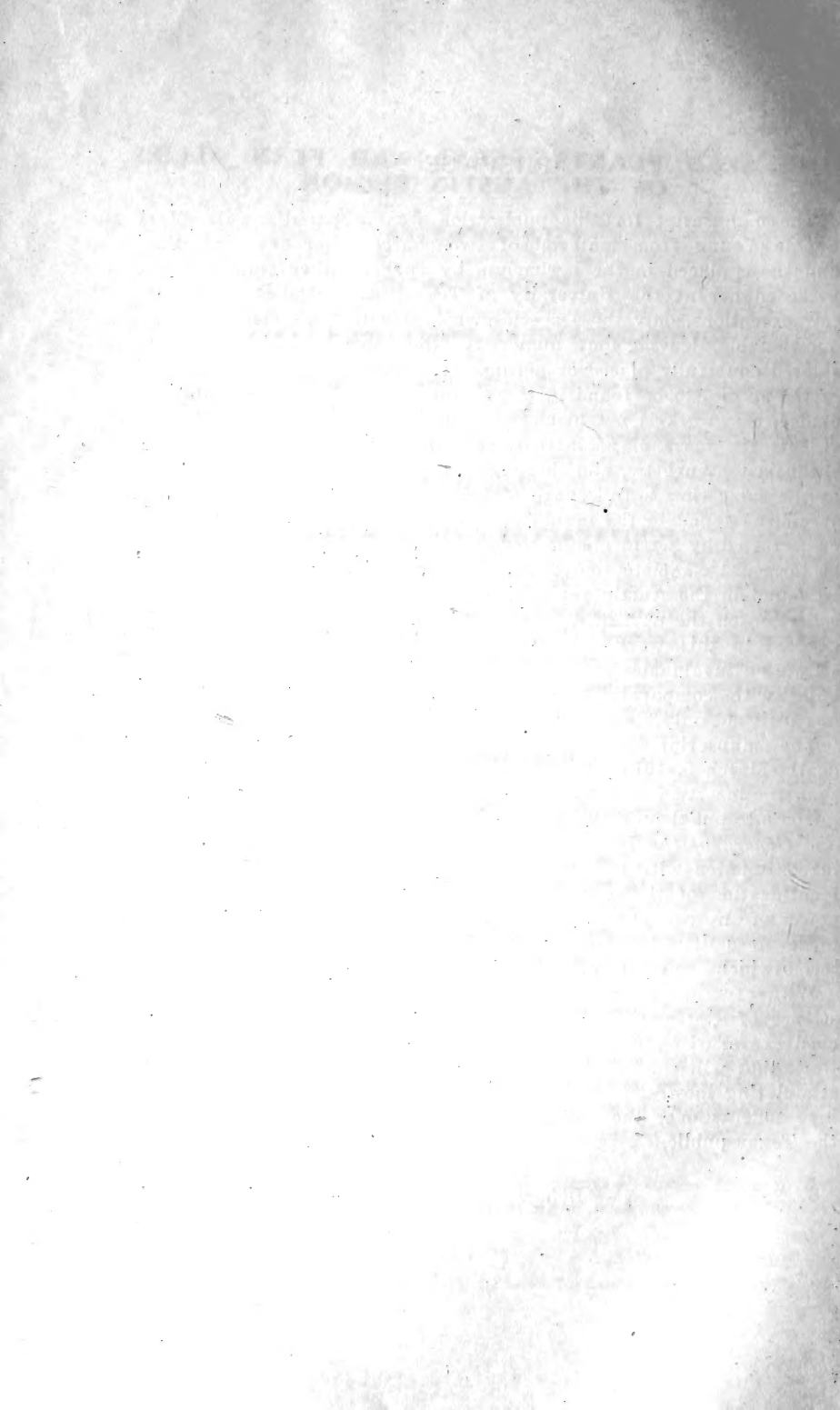
The manuscript was complete except the preface at the time of her death, March 5, 1919. It is here offered without amendments other than the insertion of a few descriptions where she had indicated her purpose to put them. Planned to supplement her *Key to the Families and Genera of the Wild Plants of Austin, Texas*, it should be used in conjunction with that work. The two together should bring the identification of the commoner plants of central Texas within the power of any person who is reasonably intelligent and who is willing to devote a little time to familiarizing himself with a few technical terms which are essential to brevity and clearness in description.

With certainty that it constitutes a valuable contribution to the science of systematic botany, and with confidence that it will fill a need expressed by frequent letters of request for reference to "some work that will enable one to know the wild flowers of Texas," thus stimulating interest in a study of systematic botany on the part of lay students over the state, this posthumous publication is offered the Texas public.

B. C. THARP.

Nov. 8, 1920.

Department of Botany, University of Texas.



THE SEED PLANTS, FERNS AND FERN ALLIES OF THE AUSTIN REGION

PTERIDOPHYTES

OPHIOGLOSSALES

OPHIOGLOSSACEAE Adder's-tongue Family

Ophioglossum Engelmanni Prantle. Adder's Tongue.

Rich soil in woods near dam.

Southeastern states.

FILICALES

SCHIZAEACEAE Curley-grass Family

Anemia mexicana KL. (*Ornithopteris mexicana* Underw.).

Rich soil in moist shaded slopes in "Devil's Hollow" a tributary canyon of the Colorado about 10 miles above Austin. A large fern with glossy leathery leaves of which the lowest pair of pinnae are elongated and spore-bearing.

Texas and Mexico.

POLYPODIACEAE

Adiantum Capillus-veneris L. Maidenhair fern.

Our most common fern. Very abundant on moist rock bluffs, over-hanging the river and in ravines.

Warm temperate regions.

Asplenium resiliens Kuntze. Spleen wort.

On rock bluffs in ravines. A small fern with slender pinnate leaves.

Southeastern states, Mexico and Jamaica.

Cheilanthes alabamensis Kuntze. Lip-fern.

On rock bluffs in ravines. The leaves are twice pinnate and some of the segments lobed.

Southeastern states to Mexico.

Dryopteris patens Kuntze. Shield-fern.

A large, showy fern, with leaves erect or ascending, three or four feet long.

Bull Creek region.

Southeastern states, California and Tropical America.

Notholaena dealbata Kuntze.

On rock bluffs along Barton Creek and Onion Creek. A small fern with its leaflets whitened below.

Southern central states.

Pellaea atropurpurea Link. Cliff-brake.

Rock bluffs in ravines. The leaves are twice pinnate below, once above. The leathery leaflets are spore-bearing around their margins. The rachis is black.

Widespread in North America.

Pellaea flexuosa Link.

Moist ravines. Larger than the preceding with leaves thrice pinnate. Easily recognized by its pink zigzag rachis divisions. A very beautiful and singular fern.

California to Texas and Mexico and in South America.

Polypodium polypodioides A. S. Hitchcock (*P. incanum* Sw.). Polypody.

A small fern growing on tree trunks. The leathery evergreen leaves are covered on the under surface with reddish-centered gray scales.

Southeastern states and tropical America.

SALVINIALES

MARSILEACEAE Mafsilea Family

Marsilea vestita Hook & Grev. Water Fern.

Abundant in muddy ground along creeks. A slender stemmed creeping perennial with leaves similar to a 4-leafed clover.

Widespread in North America.

EQUISETALES

EQUISETACEAE Horsetail Family

Equisetum robustum A. Br. Horsetail, Scouring Rush.

Along the bank of Barton Creek above the bridge, and on Walnut Creek.

A leafless rush-like plant with hollow, pointed stems.

Widespread in North America.

LYCOPODIALES

SELAGINELLACEAE *Selaginella* Family

Selaginella apus Spring. Creeping *Selaginella*.

Wet ground along Onion Creek. A delicate creeping, moss-like plant.

Widespread in eastern North America.

Selaginella arenicola Underw.

Abundant in the post oak woods. It has the appearance of a coarse moss with the stem tip upright and tufted.

Southeastern states.

GYMNOSPERMS

PINALES (CONIFERALES)

JUNIPERACEAE Juniper Family

Taxodium distichum L. C. Rich. Cypress, Swamp Cypress, Bald Cypress.

Along the Colorado River, and on Onion Creek.

A large and beautiful deciduous conifer tree, abundant in the cypress swamps of east Texas. Occurring in similar habitats in the Atlantic and Gulf coastal regions and in the southern Mississippi Valley.

Sabina sabinoides Small. (*Juniperus sabinoides* Sargent) Mountain Cedar.

Abundant on limestone hillsides, especially of the Edwards Plateau, often forming pure cedar forests.

A Texas and New Mexican species, probably derived from *S. virginiana*.

Sabina virginiana Antoine. (*Juniperus virginiana* L.). Red Cedar.

Occasional in the valleys, and in the more moist woods with *S. sabinoides*. The berries are smaller than those of the preceding species and the twigs more slender.

The common red cedar of the eastern states.

GNETALES

GNETACEAE *Gnetum* Family

Ephedra nevadensis Wats. Joint Fir.

A leafless shrub with slender, jointed, green branches, found in a few places on the bluffs of the Colorado River and Barton Creek.

A characteristic plant of the arid southwest.

ANGIOSPERMS

I. MONOCOTYLEDONS

PANDANALES

TYPHACEAE Cat-tail Family

Typha latifolia L. Cat-tail.

In the ponds of the Insane Asylum and of the University campus. One of the most wide-spread of plants. In ponds throughout almost the entire northern hemisphere.

NAIADALES

ZANICHELLIACEAE, Pondweed Family (Under Naiadaceae)

Zanichellia palustris L. Horned Pondweed.

Abundant in Barton Creek and the Asylum ponds, growing submerged. A delicate, slender plant with narrow leaves.

Widespread in the northern hemisphere.

Potamogeton lucens L. Pondweed.

Abundant in Barton Creek and in the ponds of the Asylum. Submerged, except the flower stalks and flower clusters.

Widespread in North America and Europe.

ALISMALES

ALISMACEAE Water-plantain Family

Sagittaria platyphylla J. G. Smith. Arrow-leaf, Arrow-head.

Abundant in Barton Creek. Partly submerged. Its leaf blades and clusters of white flowers exerted from the water.

Ponds and swamps of the southern Mississippi Valley and Texas.

POALES (GRAMINALES)

POACEAE (GRAMINEAE) Grass Family

Tribe *Arthropogoneae*

Amphilophis saccharoides (Sw.) Nash. Beard Grass. Abundant in dry ground.

Andropogon argyraeus Schult. Silver Beard Grass.

Abundant in dry open grounds.

Southeastern states.

Andropogon glomeratus B. S. P.

Near the mouth of Barton Creek, along the stream.
Southern states.

Schizachyrium scoparium Nash. (*Andropogon scoparius* Michx.
Broom Grass. Blue-stem.

In dry open ground, along railroad tracks and roadsides.
Widely distributed throughout the eastern and central states.

Sorghastrum nutans Nash. Indian Grass.

Waste ground along railroad tracks. A coarse grass, four or five feet tall.

Widespread in the eastern United States.

Sorghum halepense Pers. Johnson Grass.

Abundant everywhere in fields and waste places.

Introduced from Europe and Asia. Widely distributed in the southern and eastern states.

Tribe *Zoysieae*

Hilaria texana Nash. (*H. cenchroides* var. *texana* Vasey.) Creeping Mesquite.

Abundant on dry hillsides and in open ground along railroad tracks, etc.

From central Texas to Arizona and Mexico.

Nazia aliena Scribn. Prickle-grass, Burdock-grass.

Occasional in waste places. Along railroad tracks.

Introduced from Europe and Asia. Abundant in the Rio Grande Valley and near the Gulf Coast.

Tribe *Tristegineae*

Limnodea arkansana pilosa Nash.

Abundant in dry ground.
Louisiana and Texas.

Tribe *Panicaceae*

Cenchrus tribuloides L. Grass Bur. Bur-grass. Sand Bur. (*C. carolinianus* Walt. not *C. tribuloides* Britton and Brown.)

Dry open ground. University campus, etc. Abundant and very troublesome in lawns.

Widespread throughout the eastern and central states.

Chaetochloa composita Scribn. Foxtail Grass.

Common in low ground.

South-central states and tropical America.

Chaetochloa glauca Scribn. Pigeon Grass. Yellow Foxtail. (*Setaria glauca* L.)

Waste places. University campus.

Widespread in North America. Native of Europe.

Chaetochloa verticillata Scribn. (*Setaria verticillata* Beauv.) Foxtail Grass.

Roadsides and waste places.

Introduced from Europe. Widespread in the United States.

Echinochloa colona Link. (*Panicum colonum* L.) Jungle Rice.

Low ground and cultivated fields.

Southeastern states.

Panicum cognatum Schult. (*P. autumnale* Bosc.) Fall Witch Grass.

Dry and waste ground.

Widespread in the eastern and central states.

Panicum fuscum Sw.

University campus.

Southern Florida and Texas.

Panicum Helli Nash.

Dry, rocky hillsides.

Southern Texas.

Panicum Lindheimeri Nash.

Rather rare.

Southeastern states.

Panicum obtusum HBK. Wire Grass.

Cultivated ground, University campus.

Southern plains states.

Panicum Reverchonii Vasey. "Chaparral Millett."

Roadsides, etc.

Texas.

Panicum Scribnerianum Nash.

Dry hillsides. Roadsides.

Widespread in eastern and central states.

Panicum texanum Buckl. Texas Millet.

Waste or cultivated ground. A tall grass easily recognized by its velvety leaves.

Texas prairies.

Paspalum Hallii Vasey and Scribn. (*P. pubiflorum* Rupr.)

Moist soil along roadsides.

East Texas and Louisiana.

Paspalum stramineum Nash.

Roadsides, etc.

Southern-central states.

Syntherisma sanguinale Dulac. (*Panicum sanguinale* L.) Crab Grass.

Finger Grass.

Cultivated ground.

Introduced from Europe. Widespread in North America.

Tribe *Oryzeae*

Homolocenchrus oryzoides Poll. Rice Cut Grass.

Waller Creek.

Widespread in North America, Europe, and Asia.

Tribe *Phalarideae*

Phalaris caroliniana Walt. Canary Grass. Southern Canary Grass.

Moist soil. Abundant in the flood plain of Waller Creek.

Southern states: South Carolina to California.

Tribe *Agrostideae*

Alopecurus geniculatus L. Meadow Foxtail. Water Foxtail.

In wet soil. Rare here.

Widespread in central and eastern states.

Aristida longiseta Steud. Needle Grass. Triple Awn Grass.

Abundant in dry ground. University campus.

From Washington and Montana to Texas and Mexico.

Aristida purpurea Nutt. Needle Grass. Triple Awn Grass.

Abundant in dry ground. University campus, etc.

Southern-central states.

Sporobolus vaginaeflorus Torr. Southern Poverty Grass. Sheathed

Rush Grass. Porcupine Grass.

Common on roadsides in dry places. University campus.

Eastern and central states.

Stipa leucotricha Trin. Needle Grass. Awn Grass. Porcupine Grass.
Abundant in dry fields, roadsides or open woods. University campus, etc.
Texas.

Tribe *Aveneae*

Trisetum interruptum Buckl.
Dry soil. University campus, etc.
Texas.

Tribe *Chlorideae*

Atheropogon curtispendus Tourn. (*Bouteloua curtispendula* Torr.)
Tall Mesquite Grass. Side Oats. Grama Grass.
Common in dry soil. University campus, etc.
Common in the prairie states and eastward.

Bouteloua hirsuta Lag. (*B. hirta* Scribn.) Hairy Grama Grass.
Black Grama Grass. Mesquite Grass.
Dry ground.
Prairies of the central states.

Bouteloua trifida Thurb. Mesquite Grass.
Dry hillsides.
Texas and Arizona.

Bulbilis dactyloides Raf. Buffalo Grass.
Dry ground. University campus, etc.
Plains and prairies of the central states.

Capriola dactylon Kuntze. Bermuda Grass.
Abundant everywhere. Used extensively for lawns.
Naturalized from Europe. Abundant in the southeastern states.

Chloris cucullata Bisch.
Gravelly soil.
Texas.

Chloris tenuispica Nash.
University campus, etc.
Texas.

Chloris verticillata Nutt. Windmill Grass.
Dry soil. University campus, etc.
Arkansas to Kansas and Texas.

Eleusine indica Gaertn. Yard Grass. Crab Grass. Wire Grass. Goose Grass.

Waste places.

Throughout almost the whole of North America.

Leptochloa mucronata Kunth. Feather Grass.

Abundant locally in meadows.

Southern states.

Polyodon texanus Nash. (*Bouteloua texana* S. Wats.) Texas Grama Grass.

Abundant on dry hillsides.

Texas and Oklahoma.

Tribe *Festuceae*

Bromus secalinus L. Chess, Cheat.

Roadsides and waste places.

Naturalized from Europe. Widespread in North America.

Bromus purgans texensis Shear.

Bluffs of the Colorado River. Moist soil.

Texas.

Bromus unioloides HBK. Rescue Grass. Brome Grass. Arctic Grass.

Common everywhere. University campus, etc. Waste and cultivated ground. One of the first grasses to bloom in the spring.

Southern states and Mexico.

Eragrostis capillaris Nees. Lace Grass. Tiny Love Grass.

Dry woods.

Eastern and central states.

Eragrostis pilosa Beauv. Hairy Spear Grass. Slender Meadow Grass.

Widespread in eastern United States. Introduced from Europe.

Eragrostis secundiflora Presl. (*E. interrupta* Trelease.) Clustered Love Grass.

Central states and Mexico.

Dry woods.

Erioneuron pilosum Nash.

Abundant on dry rocky hillsides.

Southern-central states. Kansas to Nevada and south to Mexico.

Festuca octoflora Walt. Slender Fescue Grass.

Abundant in dry and waste roadsides, along railroad tracks, etc.

Widespread in North America, more abundant in the southern states.

Melica nutica Walt. Narrow Melic Grass.

Colorado River bluffs at Deep Eddy, in rich moist soil.
Eastern and central states.

Poa annua L. Annual Poa.

Abundant in waste and cultivated grounds. The first grass to bloom in the spring or winter.

Naturalized from Europe. Found throughout nearly the whole of North America.

Poa arachnifera Torr. Texas Blue Grass.

Moist ground in the valley of Shoal Creek.
Southern-central states.

Rhombolytrum albescens Nash. (*Sieglingia albescens* Kuntze.) White Prairie Grass.

Along the I. & G. N. Railroad.
Prairies of the southern-central states.

Tridens albescens W. & S. (*Triodia albescens* Bent.; *Tricuspis albescens* Munro).

Prairies of southern Texas and New Mexico. Kansas to Texas, and New Mexico.

Tridens muticus Nash. (*Sieglingia mutica* Kuntze.)

Dry hillsides. Mt. Bonnell.
Texas to Arizona and in northern Mexico.

Viola latifolia Michx. Wild Oats. Broad-leaved Spike Grass.

Moist soil. Rich soil of shaded river bluffs.
Eastern and central states.

Tribe *Hordeae*

Elymus canadensis L. Wild Rye. Lyme Grass.

Moist ground. Shoal Creek Valley, etc.
Central states.

Hordeum pusillum Nutt. Wild Barley.

Abundant in dry soil, waste and cultivated places.
Central states, Wyoming and California.

Lolium perenne L. Rye Grass.

Rare here.
Naturalized from Europe. Widespread in the United States.

CYPERACEAE, Sedge Family

Carex amphibola Steud.

Hillsides and ravines of the Edwards Plateau.
Eastern and central states.

Carex cherokeensis Schwein.

Moist ground along stream. Bee Creek.
Southern states.

Carex triangularis Boeckl.

Low ground, Shoal Creek Valley, etc.
Southern central states.

Cyperus ferax Vahl.

Wet soil. Barton Springs.
Warm and tropical regions of America.

Cyperus filiculmis Vahl.

Dry woods.
Central and southern states and northern Mexico.

Cyperus rotundus L. Nut-grass.

Abundant in lawns and roadsides in Austin. A serious pest.
Southern states and tropical America.

Dichromena colorata Hitchcock. Whitetop.

Not abundant here.
Coastal plain states from New Jersey to Texas.

Dichromena nivea Boeckl. Whitetop. A smaller species than the preceding.

Abundant along the borders of streams and in swampy ground along railroad tracks. Barton Creek.
Southern states and the tropics.

Fuirena simplex Vahl. Western Umbrella-grass.

Wet soil. Barton Springs, Shoal Creek, etc.
Nebraska, Texas, and Mexico.

Scirpus validus Vahl. Bullrush.

Swamps. Not common here.
Widely distributed throughout North America.

ARALES

ARACEAE Arum Family

Muricauda Dracontium Small. (*Arisaema dracontium* Schott.) Green Dragon. Dragon Root.

Moist rich soil on shaded bluffs of the Colorado River and Bull Creek.

Eastern and Central states.

LEMNACEAE Duckweed Family

Lemna cyclostasa Chev.

Waller Creek. Similar to the following but obscurely one nerved plant, body oblong or nearly so.

Widespread in the United States. Also in Jamaica and South America.

Lemna minor L. Duckweed.

Abundant in stagnant pools and in still water of creeks, forming a green scum over the water. The plant is a thin disk-like body about 4 mm. in diameter with a single root. From oval to nearly circular with a papillate midrib.

Widespread over almost the whole of North America.

XYRIDALES

COMMELINACEAE Spiderwort Family

Commelina angustifolia Mich.(?)

Commelina crispa Wooton. Curly-leaved Day-flower. Leaves crisped. Rocky hillsides.

Southern central states.

Commelina erecta L. Day Flower.

Southeastern United States and tropical America.

Commelina virginica L. Day Flower.

Moist hillsides.

Central and southeastern United States and tropical America.

Tradescantia gigantea Rose. Spiderwort.

Fields and roadsides.

A tall, erect species with a stout stem two or three feet high.

Tradescantia occidentalis Brit. Spiderwort.

Rocky hillsides.

Central states to the Rocky Mountains.

Tradescantia.

A form similar to *T. virginiana*.

PONTEDERIACEAE Pickerel-Weed Family

Heteranthera dubia McM. (*H. graminea* Vahl.) Water Star-grass.
In Barton Creek. Submerged, but with its yellow flowers exerted.
Widespread throughout the United States in still water.

BROMELIACEAE Pine-Apple Family

Dendropogon usneoides Raf. (*Tillandsia usneoides* L.) Spanish Moss. Long Moss. Florida Moss.

Abundant on trees in ravines, as the valleys of Shoal Creek and Waller Creek where the air is more moist than on the uplands. Pendent in long festoons from the branches of the trees.

Southern states and Central America. More common near the coast.

Tillandsia recurvata L. Ball Moss.

Abundant on trees on the uplands; growing in small tufts; not pendent.

Texas, Mexico and tropical America.

LILIALES

MELANTHACEAE (Under Liliaceae) Bunch-Flower Family

Schoenocaulon Drummondii A. Gray.

Dry soil, roadsides and hillsides in open places.

A prairie plant of Texas and Mexico.

Toxicoscordion Nuttallii Rydb. (*Zygadenus Nuttallii* S. Wats.)

Level uplands of the Edwards Plateau.

A prairie plant of the southern central states.

JUNCACEAE Rush Family

Juncus dichotomus Ell. Rush.

Wet ground.

Mostly near the coast. Massachusetts to Texas.

ALLIACEAE (Under Liliaceae) Onion Family

Allium canadense L. Meadow Garlic.

Moist ground, flood plain of Onion Creek. Most of the flowers are replaced by bulblets.

Eastern states.

Allium Helli Small. (*A. Nuttallii* Wats.) Wild Onion. Garlic.
Abundant in open ground. One of our conspicuous spring wild flowers, with beautiful pink or sometimes white flowers. Stems usually 1—2 dm. tall.

Dry prairies of the west central states.

Allium microscordion Small. Wild Onion.
2—4 dm. tall. Pink.
Southern states.

Allium mutabile. Wild Onion.

Open ground along railroad tracks and where the soil is deep. 2—5 dm. tall. White (or pink).

Southern states.

Androstephium coeruleum Greene. (*A. violaceum* Torr.)

In open ground along railroad tracks and on dry banks. The large blue flowers have the filaments of their stamens united into a tube attached to the perianth. Not abundant.

A prairie plant occurring from Kansas to Texas.

Nothoscordium bivalve Britton. (*N. striatum* Kunth.) Crow-poison.
False Garlic.

Common everywhere about Austin. One of our early wild flowers. Very similar to a wild onion, but without the onion odor.

Southeastern and central states and Mexico.

LILIACEAE Lily Family

Quamasia hyacinthifolia Britton. (*Camassia Fraseri* Torr.) Wild Hyacinth.

Abundant along railroad tracks and in other open ground where the soil is deep. An elongated cluster of blue or white flowers. One of our conspicuous spring wild flowers.

Central and southern states.

DRACAENACEAE Yucca Family (Under Liliaceae)

Nolina Lindheimeriana S. Wats. Slender Bear Grass.

Rocky bluffs of the Edwards Plateau. Somewhat like a Yucca, but with much more grass-like leaves.

A characteristic plant of the dry rocky regions of West Texas and New Mexico.

Nolina texana Wats. (Not given in Small.*) Slender Bear Grass.

Very common on the rocky bluffs of the Edwards Plateau. Similar to the preceding.

Characteristic of the dry hills of West Texas.

*Small's *Flora of the Southeastern United States*. Published and for sale by J. K. Small, Bronx Park, New York City, New York.

Yucca rupicola Scheele. Spanish Bayonet. Bear Grass.

Abundant on dry hills. The leaves are margined by a row of fine yellow teeth.

Yucca Arkansana Trelease.

Smaller than the preceding. The leaves have white-fibrous margins. Dry ground along I. & G. N. railroad tracks.

Southern prairie states.

SMILACEAE *Smilax* Family (Under Liliaceae)

Smilax Bona-nox L. Green-briar. Cat-briar. Stretch-berry.

Very common in woods and thickets. A climbing prickly armed vine.

Southeastern United States to Kansas and Mexico.

AMARYLLIDALES (Under Liliales)

LEUCOJACEAE (Amaryllidaceae) *Amaryllis* Family

Atamosco texana Greene. (*Zephyranthes texana* Herb.) Atamosco Lily. Stagger Grass. *Amaryllis*.

In the open post-oak woods. Not very common. Flowers yellow, stems about 1 to 2 dm. high. Insane Asylum grounds and in dry rock soil generally.

Cooperia pedunculata Herb. Rain Lily.

Abundant in open places, blooming several days after a rain. This species blooms more commonly in the spring. The flowers are white.

The bract is attached about one-fourth inch below the ovary.

A plant of the Texas prairies.

Cooperia Drummondii Herb. Rain Lily.

Similar in habit and habitat to the preceding species, but blooming more abundantly in the fall. Flowers smaller, stems and leaves more slender and the bract is attached immediately below the ovary.

Texas prairies.

IXIACEAE (IRIDACEAE) *Iris* Family

Nemastylis acuta Herb.

Abundant on dry hillsides and level uplands of the Edwards Plateau. The flowers are four or five centimeters in diameter, from deep blue to white.

A prairie plant of the southern central states.

Sisyrinchium pruinatum Bicknell. Blue-eyed Grass.

A tufted, grass-like plant. The deep blue flowers have yellow centers.

Abundant in meadows and roadsides.

A plant of the north Texas prairies.

Sisyrinchium minus Engelm. and Gray.

In low places along railroad tracks and roadsides where the soil is fine and compact. A low form with small reddish flowers.

Characteristic of low moist prairies of east Texas and Louisiana.

Sisyrinchium, other species, not certainly identified.

ORCHIDALES

ORCHIDACEAE Orchid Family

Ibidium (*Spiranthes, gyrostachys*). Ladies' Tresses.

Hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Flowers small, white, in racemes about four inches high.

DICOTYLEDONS

JUGLANDALES

JUGLANDACEAE Walnut Family

Hicoria Pecan Britton. Pecan.

On the river flood plain and in most valleys. Abundant along Walnut Creek.

Southern-central states and introduced eastward.

Juglans nigra L. Black Walnut.

A large tree with a fruit an inch or more in diameter.

River flood plain and deep ravines. Abundant along Walnut Creek.

Widespread in the eastern and central forest regions of the United States.

Juglans rupestris L. Mexican Walnut.

Small trees. Ravines of the Edwards Plateau. The nut is about 1 cm. in diameter.

Texas, New Mexico and Mexico. Common along streams in the arid mountain regions of West Texas.

SALICALES

SALICACEAE Willow Family

Populus deltoides Marsh. (*P. monilifera* Ait.) Cottonwood.
River flood plain.
Central North America from Canada to Texas and New Mexico.

Salix nigra Marsh. Black Willow.
Along the river banks.

FAGALES

FAGACEAE Beech Family

Quercus breviloba Sargent. Shin Oak. White Oak.
Rocky banks along streams.
Forming thickets ("shinneries") in the Edwards Plateau region.
Can be recognized by the bark which peels off in thin sheets.
Confined chiefly to middle and southern Texas.

Quercus fusiformis Small. Mountain Live Oak.
Dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau. An evergreen shrub or small tree, with very smooth, slender branches.
Central Texas, probably derived from *Q. virginiana*.

Quercus macrocarpa Michx. Bur Oak.
Walnut Creek. The acorns are very large and the cups are fringed.
Eastern North America.

Quercus marilandica Muench. Black Jack.
Gravelly uplands. Abundant on the terrace gravels with *Q. Minor*.
Southern and eastern to the central states. More abundant in the South. Characteristic of sandy and gravelly soils in Texas with *Q. minor*. Leaves angular deep green and glossy. Bark blackish.

Quercus minor Sarg. (*Q. stellata* Wang.) Post Oak.
Gravelly uplands. Abundant on the terrace gravels with *Q. marilandica*.

Southern and eastern central states, more abundant in the South. This tree occurs in Texas with *Q. marilandica* in the "post oak" forests in the sandy and gravelly soils of the eastern part of the state west of the pine area.

Quercus schneckii Britton. (*Q. texana* Sarg., not Buckl.) Red Oak.
Ravines and hillsides. Chiefly in the Edwards Plateau. Leaves glossy, deeply lobed and with sharp pointed teeth.
Southeastern states.

Quercus virginiana Mill. Live Oak.

Abundant in low ground and hillsides. Our common evergreen oak. Characteristic of the coastal regions from Virginia to Mexico.

URTICALES

URTICACEAE Nettle Family

Boehmeria cylindrica Willd. False Nettle.

Moist ravines. Nettle-like, but without stinging hairs. Eastern and central North America.

Parietaria obtusa Rydb. Pellitory.

Very abundant in moist soil on shaded banks and hillsides. Leaves ovate or ovate-oblong with relatively long petioles. Involucral bracts oblong obtuse. Sepals ovate, usually acute at the apex.

West-central states.

Parietaria pennsylvanica Muhl. Pellitory.

Shaded ground. Leaves usually lanceolate, with shorter petioles than the preceding. Involucral bracts linear. Sepals oblong or lanceolate, acute.

Urtica chamaedryoides Pursh. Nettle.

Abundant in moist ravines and thickets. Well known for its stinging hairs.

Southeastern United States.

ARTOCARPACEAE (MORACEAE) Mulberry Family

Broussonetia papyrifera Vent. White Mulberry. Paper Mulberry.

Low ground. A common shade tree in Austin. Like a mulberry, but with thick, velvety leaves.

Introduced from Asia. Eastern and southern states.

Morus microphylla Buckl. Small-leaved Mulberry. Mexican Mulberry.

Ravines of the Edwards Plateau. A shrub or small tree. Leaf blades 3 to 5 cm. long. Fruit 1 to 1.5 cm. long.

Western Texas to Arizona and northern Mexico.

Morus rubra L. Red Mulberry.

In moist ravines of the Edwards Plateau. Leaf blades 6 to 20 cm. long. Fruit 3 or more cm. long.

Eastern United States.

Toxylon pomiferum Raf. Bois D'Arc. Bowwood. Osage Orange.
Low ground. Ravines and valleys.
Southeastern states.

ULMACEAE Elm Family

Celtis mississippiensis Bosc. Hackberry.

Very common on hills and in ravines. The most common shade tree in Austin.

Central and southeastern states.

Celtis reticulata Torr. Hackberry.

On dry hills. Similar to the preceding, but with rough leaves and large berries.

A species of the arid southwest. In western Texas it occurs near streams.

Ulmus alata Michx. Winged Elm. Cork Elm. Wahoo.

Abundant in ravines and valleys. Easily recognized by the conspicuous corky wings on the branches. Flowering in spring.

Southern states.

Ulmus americana L. White Elm.

On the river flood plain and in ravines. Differing from the other species in its large, thin leaves. Used as a shade tree. Flowering in spring.

Eastern United States.

Ulmus crassifolia Nutt. Cedar Elm.

Abundant in ravines and uplands. A common shade tree in Austin flowering in the fall. Leaves leathery, blades 3-6 cm. long.

Along rivers in the southern central prairie states.

POLYGONALES

POLYGONACEAE Buckwheat Family

Eriogonum longifolium Nutt.

Dry ground.

Southern central states.

Persicaria hydropiperoides Small. (*Polygonum hydropiperoides* Michx.) Wild Water-pepper.

Ditches and along streams.

Widespread in North America.

- Persicaria lapathifolia* S. F. Gray. (*Polygonum lapathifolium* L.)
Willow Weed.
Low ground, waste places.
Naturalized from Europe. Widespread in North America.
- Persicaria pennsylvanica* Small. (*Polygonum pennsylvanicum* L.)
Smart Weed.
River bank. With dense cylindrical racemes of pink flowers.
Eastern North America and in Mexico.
- Persicaria punctata* Small. (*Polygonum punctatum* Ell.) Smart Weed.
River bank, Barton Creek, etc. With loosely flowered racemes of small greenish flowers.
Widespread in North America.
- Persicaria setacea* Small. (*Polygonum setaceum* Baldw.)
Waller Creek.
Eastern United States.
- Polygonum erectum* L.
River bank. In open ground.
Ontario to the Northwest Territory, Georgia, Colorado, and Texas.
- Polygonum ramosissimum* Michx. Bushy Knotweed.
Roadsides.
- Rumex altissimus* Wood. Peach-leaved Dock. Pale Dock.
Low wet ground. Abundant in Shoal Creek Valley. Two to four feet tall.
Northwestern and central states.
- Rumex Berlandieri* Meisn (?)
Waste places. A form with slender, spreading branches. Flowers in dense whorls separated on the branches.
Texas to Arizona and in Mexico. Western North America.
- Rumex crispus* L. Curl Dock.
Low wet ground. Abundant in Shoal Creek Valley. One to three feet tall; leaves with edges crisped.
Naturalized from Europe. Widespread in North America.
- Tiniaria convolvulus* Webb and Moq. (*Polygonum convolvulus* L.)
Black Bind-Weed.
University campus. A twining vine with the aspect of a morning glory. Not common here.
Naturalized from Europe. Widespread in North America.

CHENOPODIALES

CHENOPODIACEAE Goosefoot Family

Chenopodium album L. Lamb's Quarter.

Waste places in cultivated ground. This *Chenopodium* can be recognized by its mealy leaves.

Widespread in North America. Introduced from Europe.

Chenopodium anthelminicum L. Wormseed.

River banks, and waste places. Easily recognized by its disagreeable odor when bruised.

Atlantic and Gulf States. Introduced from Europe.

Chenopodium Boscianum Moq. Bosc's Goosefoot.

Low ground, waste places.

Eastern United States.

Chenopodium Fremontii S. Wats. (Not in Small.) Fremont's Goosefoot.

Waste places.

Central states to Mexico.

Monolepsis Nuttaliana Greene. (*M. chenopodioides* Nutt.)

Common in waste ground.

Western and central states.

AMARATHACEAE Amaranth Family

Alternanthera repens Kuntze.

Abundant in waste places.

South America and southern states.

Amaranthus albus L. (*A. graecizans* L.) Tumble Weed.

Waste places.

A tropical American species widely distributed in North America.

Amaranthus blitoides Reverchonii Uline and Bray. Low Amaranth.

Pigweed.

Waste places.

Central Texas.

Amaranthus Palmeri S. Wats. Amaranth. Pigweed.

Waste and cultivated ground. Roadsides, etc.

Southwestern states and Mexico.

Amaranthus Pringlei Watson. (Not given in Small.) *Amaranthus*.
Pigweed.

Fields and roadsides.

West Texas, southern plains states to Mexico.

Amaranthus retroflexus L. *Amaranth*. Rough Pigweed.

Roadsides and waste places.

Naturalized from the American tropics. Widespread in North America.

Amaranthus spinosus L. Spiny *Amaranth*.

Roadsides and waste places.

Naturalized from the American tropics. Widespread in eastern and southern United States.

Brayulinea densa Small. (*Guilleminea densa* Moq.)

Dry ground.

New Mexico, Texas and Mexico to tropical America.

Celosia paniculata L.

Bluffs. Barton Creek. Not abundant.

Florida, Texas and Mexico.

Froelichia campestris Small.

Abundant in dry ground, post oak woods, etc.

Prairie and pains states.

Gossipianthus lanuginosus Moq.

Dry ground.

Oklahoma to Mexico.

CORRIGIOLACEAE Whitlow-wort Family (Illicebraceae)

Paronychia dichotoma Nutt. Forking whitlow-wort. Nailwort.

Dry exposed bluffs. Mt. Bonnell.

Southeastern states.

P. Lindheimeri Englem.

In dry soil.

Texas and New Mexico.

PETIVERACEAE (PHYTOLACCACEAE) Poke-weed Family

Rivina humilis L.

Common in rich soil. University campus, Shoal Creek, etc.

Southeastern states and tropics.

Phytolacca decandra L. Poke-berry. Poke-weed.
Common in the river flood plain.
Widespread in the eastern United States.

ALLIONIACEAE (NYCTAGINACEAE) Four-o'clock Family

Allionia albida Walt. Umbrella-wort.
Roadsides, etc.
Southeastern states.

Allionia nyctaginea Michx. Umbrella-wort.
Dry ground. Roadsides, etc.
Plains and prairie states.

Boerhaavia decumbens Vahl.
Dry ground. Roadsides, etc.
Gulf states and Mexico.

Boerhaavia erecta L.
Dry ground, roadsides, etc.
Gulf states, Mexico and the tropics.

Mirabilis Jalapa L. Four o'clock.
In waste places and cultivated soil.
Central and South America to Texas.

TETRAGONIACEAE (AIZOACEAE) Carpet-weed Family

Mollugo verticillata L. Carpet-weed. Indian Chickweed.
Cultivated ground and waste places.

PORTULACACEAE Purslane Family

Claytonia virginica L. Spring Beauty.
Moist shaded ground at the base of bluffs on Onion Creek. A low plant with fleshy linear leaves from a tuber-like corm. The flowers are a light pink, delicately veined with a darker shade.
Eastern states.

Portulaca lanceolata Engelm.
Occasional here. Found in the Asylum grounds and near Barton Creek. Easily recognized by the crowned capsule.
From Texas to Arizona.

Portulaca oleracea L. Pursley.
Cultivated ground. Ramsey's Nurseries, etc.
South America and almost throughout North America.

Portulaca pilosa L.

Abundant on dry hills. Our most common *Portulaca*, recognized easily by the tufts of hairs in the axils of the leaves.

Southern states and Mexico.

Talinum aurantiacum Engelm.

Pease place.

Texas, New Mexico, and in Mexico.

Talinum parviflorum Nutt.

Dry soil. Postoak woods.

Central states.

ALSINACEAE Chickweed Family (Under Caryophyllaceae)*Alsine Baldwinii* Small. (*Stellaria praestrata* Baldw.) Chickweed.
Starwort.

Abundant in moist ground in ravines of the Edwards Plateau.

Gulf states and in Mexico.

Alsine media L. (*Stellaria media* Smith.) Chickweed.

Moist ground. Abundant in Shoal Creek Valley.

Widespread in North America and Europe.

Arenaria Benthamii Fenzl. Sandwort.

Abundant on hillsides. Mt. Bonnell, etc.

Texas.

Cerastium brachypodium Robinson. Mouse-ear Chickweed.

Pastures, meadows, and open woods.

Central states.

Cerastium longipedunculatum Muhl. Powder Horn.

Moist ground, pastures and woods.

Widespread in North America.

Cerastium viscosum L. Mouse-ear Chickweed.

Roadsides and hillsides.

Eastern United States; naturalized from Europe.

Sagina decumbens T. & G. Pearlwort.

Abundant in the compact soil of Postoak woods.

Eastern United States.

CARYOPHYLLACEAE Pink Family

Silene antirrhina L. Sleepy Catchfly.

Abundant on roadsides, University campus, etc. Easily recognized by the sticky secretions on the stems in which very small insects become entangled and die.

Widespread in the eastern part of the continent.

RANALES

CERATOPHYLLACEAE Hornwort Family

Ceratophyllum demersum L. Hornwort.

Barton Creek. A submerged aquatic plant, with stiff, finely divided leaves in whorls.

Nearly throughout North America.

RANUNCULACEAE Crowfoot Family

Adonis annua L.

Waste and cultivated ground.

Introduced from Europe and escaped from cultivation in the United States.

Anemone decapetala Ard.

Open woods and meadows. Abundant in valleys. One of our most abundant early spring flowers.

Central and southern states. Central America and Mexico.

Aquilegia canadensis L. Red Wild Columbine.

Moist shaded bluffs in the Edwards Plateau, in ravines where the soil is rich. One of the most beautiful flowers of the region. Abundant along Bull Creek and its tributary ravines.

Widespread in the northern and eastern states.

Aquilegia chrysantha Gray. Yellow wild Columbine.

Moist shaded slopes in the Bull Creek region. Less common than the preceding. The flowers are yellow and the spurs of the petals are more than two inches long.

Arizona to Texas. Common in moist ravines in the mountains of Western Texas.

Clematis Drummondii T. & G. Virgin's Bower. Granddaddy Gray beard.

A vine, abundant on roadsides and open places, particularly on the river flood plain. Well known in the fall for its white plumed fruits.

Texas to Arizona and in Mexico.

Delphinium albescens Rydb. White Larkspur.

Open woods, roadsides, etc.

Central States.

Delphinium carolinianum Walt. Blue Larkspur.

Open woods, roadsides, etc.

Southeastern states.

Myosurus minimus L. Mouse-tail.

Wet places. A very small plant resembling an anemone, but with sepals and petals, the sepals spurred. The great elongation of the axis bearing the carpels in fruit gives the plant its popular name.

Eastern states.

Ranunculus macranthus Scheele. Buttercup, Crowfoot.

In moist soil along streams. Shoal Creek, Barton Creek, etc. The flowers more commonly called buttercup here belong to the evening primrose family.

Texas.

Viorna coccinea Small. (*Clematis coccinea* Engelm.)

Moist ground along streams and in deep moist ravines.

Very common along Bull Creek and Onion Creek. One of the most beautiful flowers of our region. A vine with large drooping crimson blossoms. The three perianth parts are very thick and somewhat leathery.

Texas.

Viorna reticulata Small.

Similar to *V. coccinea* but the flowers dull purple. Occasional in thickets.

Southeastern states.

MENISPERMACEAE Moonseed Family

Cebatha caroliniana Britton. (*Cocculus carolinus* D.C.) Coral Bead.

A very common vine in open woods and thickets and in fence rows. Conspicuous in the fall for its beautiful cluster of scarlet berries.

Southern states.

PODOPHYLLACEAE (Berberidaceae) Barberry Family

Berberis trifoliolata Moric. Agarita. Chaparral.

A bush abundant on hillsides and in woods. Well known by its prickly-pointed, holly-like leaves and scarlet berries. A "chaparral" plant.

Texas and Mexico.

PAPAVEVRALES

PAPAVERACEAE Poppy Family

Argemone alba Lesteb. Wild Poppy.

Open dry ground, with large white flowers and prickly leaves and stems.

Southeastern states.

Argemone Platyceras Link & Otto. Wild Poppy.

Open dry ground. Similar to the preceding.

Southwestern states and Mexico.

Papaver dubium L. Poppy.

Growing wild abundantly on the campus. The familiar red poppy.

Introduced from Europe and growing wild in the eastern states

FUMARIACEAE Fumitory Family (Under Papaveraceae)

Capnoides curvisiliquum Kuntze. (*Corydalis curvisiliqua* Engelm.)

Very common in open woods and valleys. Blooming early with bright yellow, irregular flowers in elongated clusters.

Kansas to Texas.

BRASSICACEAE (CRUCIFERAE) Mustard Family

Arabis petiolaris A. Gray.

Common in open woods and uplands of the Edwards Plateau.

Plains and prairies of southwestern Texas.

Arabis virginica Trelease. (*A. ludoviciana* Meyer.) Virginia Rock
Cress.

Abundant in the early spring in wet places along roadsides and in shallow pools.

Eastern and southern states.

Brassica Juncea Cosson. Indian Mustard.

Found in an alfalfa field and presumably introduced with the seed.

Naturalized from Asia. Widespread in the northeastern states.

Bursa Bursa-pastoris Brit. (*Capsella bursa-pastoris* Moench.) Shep-
herd's Purse.

Abundant in waste and cultivated ground, lawns and roadsides. Well known by its triangular or heartshaped pods.

Native of Europe, but widely distributed all over the world. One of the commonest weeds in the world.

Draba cuneifolia Nutt. Whitlow Grass.

Waste and cultivated ground, lawns, and roadsides. Abundant everywhere. One of the first flowers to bloom in the spring. A low herb with fuzzy leaves and a cluster of small white blossoms. The pods are flattened and oval.

Illinois to the Gulf States and California.

Draba platycarpa T. & G. Whitlow Grass.

Verly similar to the preceding species in appearance and habitat. Abundant everywhere.

Texas to Arizona.

Lepidium austrinum Small. Peppergrass.

Waste places and cultivated ground. Roadsides.

Texas.

Lepidium apetalum Wild. Green-flowered. Peppergrass.

Waste places and roadsides.

Widespread in North America.

Lepidium medium Greene. Peppergrass.

Roadsides and open woods. Very common in the postoak woods. Blooming early and at first very small.

Widespread in the western half of the continent.

Lepidium virginicum L. Common Peppergrass.

Fields and roadsides.

Widely distributed in the central and eastern states and in Mexico.

Lesquerella densiflora S. Wats. Bladder-pod.

Dry or moist soil. The *Lesquerellas* can be recognized by their spherical pods.

Texas.

Lesquerella Engelmannii S. Watts. Bladder-pod.

Abundant on the dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Kansas to Colorado and Texas.

Lesquerella gracilis S. Wats. Slender Bladder-pod.

Dry soil.

Nebraska to Texas. A prairie plant.

Lesquerella lasiocarpa S. Wats. Bladder-pod.

Texas and Mexico.

Lesquerella grandiflora S. Wats. Large-flowered Bladder-pod.

Open ground. Abundant on the river flood plain.

Texas.

Lesquerella recurvata S. Wats. Bladder-pod.

Common everywhere in exposed places, dry hillsides, roadsides, and open woods. Our most common species.

Texas.

Roripa Nasturtium Rusby. (*Nasturtium officinale* R. Br.) Water Cress.

Abundant in Barton Creek and other streams.

Naturalized from Europe and widely distributed in this country.

Roripa abtusa Brit.

Found near the river.

Widely distributed.

Sophia millefolia Rybd.

Waste ground, roadsides.

Kentucky to Texas.

Sisymbrium canescens var. *brachycarpa* Watt. (*S. brachycarpa* Richards.

Waste places.

Southeastern states.

Streptanthus bracteatus A. Gray.

Dry soil.

Southwest Texas.

Streptanthus platycarpus A. Gray.

River flood plain.

Texas and Mexico.

CAPPARIDACEAE Caper Family

Polanisia graveolens Raf. Clammy Weed.

Dry, waste ground. A homely weed with a heavy, disagreeable odor. Very similar to the following species.

Northern states.

Polanisia trachysperma T. & G. Clammy Weed.

Dry waste ground—a very common weed. Illscented.

Central and west central states.

ROSALES

SEDACEAE (CRASSULACEAE) Orpine Family

Sedum Nuttalianum Ref. Stonecrop.

Very abundant on level rock uplands of the Edwards Plateau and in dry gravelly soil of the post oak woodlands. A small succulent annual, rooting in very shallow soil and disappearing during the dry season. When in bloom its yellow flowers form a conspicuous covering in shallow depressions in the rocks.

South central states.

Sedum pulchellum Michx. Stonecrop. Rock Moss.

Hilltops of the Edwards Plateau region. A little larger than the preceding and with white flowers. Rather rare.

Southeastern states.

Tilleastrum Drummondii Britton (*Tillaea Drummondii* T. & G.)

Common on shallow pools and mud holes of the post oak woods. Disappearing in the dry season. A minute plant with reddish succulent stems.

Western states and Mexico.

SAXIFRAGACEAE Saxifrage Family

Lepuropetalon spathulatum Ell.

In compact wet soil of the post oak woods. Disappearing in the dry season. A very tiny, short-stemmed plant with yellowish blossoms.

Southeastern states and Mexico.

PLATANACEAE Plane-tree Family

Platanus occidentalis L. Sycamore.

A familiar shade tree. Growing wild along streams.

Widespread in eastern North America.

ROSACEAE Rose Family

Geum canadense Gmel. Avens.

In moist, rich soil. Shaded bluffs Onion Creek.

Northeastern states.

Geum Virginianum L. Avens.

Moist woods north of the Seminary.

Eastern states and Canada.

Rubus trivialis Michx. Dewberry.

Abundant in waste ground, along railroad tracks and roadsides.

Southeastern states.

MALACEAE Apple Family (Under ROSACEAE)

Crataegus sp. Hawthorne.

In thickets in rich woods; and on the banks of streams. Not common, except in gravelly soil east of Hyde Park.

AMYGDALACEAE Plum Family (Under ROSACEAE)

Prunus americana Marsh. Wild Yellow Plum. Red Plum.

Moist ravines.

Widespread in the eastern and central states.

Prunus angustifolia Marsh. Chickasaw Plum.

Thickets.

Southeastern states.

Padus serotina Agardh. (*Prunus serotina* Ehrh.) Black Cherry.

Wild Cherry.

Moist ravines.

Eastern and central states.

MIMOSACEAE Mimosa Family (Under Legumimosae)

Acacia flicoides Trelease.

Waste ground.

Southern central states.

Acacia Roemeriana Schlecht.

Hills of the Edwards Plateau. In dry soil. A spiny shrub.

Southern Texas and Mexico.

Acacia Illinoensis Kuntze. (*Desmanthus brachylobus* Benth.)

Dry soil. A low plant without thorns.

Central and Gulf states.

Acacia velutina Kuntze. (*Desmanthus velutinus* Scheele.)

Dry, poor soil, roadsides, etc. A prostrate plant without thorns.

Southern and western Texas.

Mimosa fragrans A. Gray. Cat Claw.

Very common thorny shrub in the dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Morongia uncinata Britt. (*Schrankia uncinata* Willd.) Sensitive Briar.

Common on dry barren soil, along railroad tracks and roadsides. Prostrate, its long, slender branches armed with prickles.

Prosopis glandulosa Torr. (*P. juliflora* var. *glandulosa* Sarg.)
Mesquite.

Abundant almost everywhere. Our most common tree.
Spreading from the southwest over the prairies of Texas.

CASSIACEAE Senna Family (Under Leguminosae)

Cassia Lindheimeriana Scheele. Senna.

Abundant on the dry hills of the Edwards Plateau.
Texas to Arizona and in Mexico.

Cassia occidentalis L. Senna.

Occasional here.
Southern states and in Mexico.

Cassia Roemeriana Scheele. Senna.

Abundant on the dry hills of the Edwards Plateau.
Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico.

Cercis occidentalis Torr. Red-bud. Judas-tree.

Abundant in ravines and on hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.
A small tree, conspicuous in the spring with its abundant pink blossoms. Peculiar in the production of flower clusters from buds on old branches.

Texas and Northern Mexico. Closely related to *C. canadensis* of the eastern states.

Gleditsia triacanthos L. Honey Locust.

A common shade tree in Austin. Growing wild on the river flood plains. A tree easily recognized by its branching thorns.

Eastern North America.

Parkinsonia aculeata L. Retama. Horsebean.

Abundant locally, on the river flood plain and in waste places, roadsides, etc.

Tropical America, Mexico, and from the Gulf States to California.

KRAMERIACEAE Krameria Family (Under Leguminosae)

Krameria secundiflora DC.

Common in dry ground along railroad tracks, etc. A nearly prostrate plant with irregular reddish purple blossoms.

Southeastern states and Mexico.

FABACEAE (LEGUMINOSAE) Pea Family

Amorpha fruticosa L. False Indigo.

Along streams. A tall shrub with small, dark, purple flowers in large clusters. Growing close to the water at Barton Springs. Southeastern states.

Amorpha texana Buckl. Fake Indigo.

Bull Creek region.
East Texas.

Astragalus reflexus T. & G.

Abundant in dry ground, University campus, etc.
Texas.

Astragalus Wrightii AG.

Abundant in dry soil. University campus.
Texas.

Clitoria mariana L. Butterfly Pea.

A showy plant with large solitary flowers. The large standard of the corolla is striped with purple, the keel shorter than the wings. The leaves are 3-foliate.

Occasional in the post oak woods.

Daubentonia longifolia D.C. (*Sesbania Cavanillesii* Wats.) Rattle Box. Rattle Bush.

Low open ground. Flood plain of the river. A shrub easily recognized by its flat four-sided and four-winged pods.

Mexico and the Gulf States.

Dolicholus texensis Vail. (*Rhynchosia texana* Torr. & Gray.)

Dry grounds. University campus.
Texas to Arizona and in Northern Mexico.

Eysenhardtia amorphoides HBK. Rock-brush.

In dry woods and exposed hillsides. Abundant on the lower slopes in the Edwards Plateau. A low bush easily identified by its disagreeable odor when bruised.

Texas and Mexico.

Geoprimum crassicaipum Rydb. (*Astragalus crassicaipum* Nutt.) Ground Plum.

Dry slopes of the Edwards Plateau. A prostrate plant with a large fleshy, plum-like pod.

Western plains and prairies.

Geoprimum Mexicanum Rydg. (*Astragalus Mexicanus* A. D.C.)
Ground Plum.

Hills of the Edwards Plateau. Similar to the preceding.
Prairie states.

Hamosa austrina Small.

Dry, open ground. Roadsides, University Campus.
Texas to California and in Mexico.

Hamosa leptocarpa Rydb. (*Astragalus leptocarpus* T. & G.)

Dry open ground. University campus.
Texas.

Hamosa Lindheimeri Rydb. (*Astragalus Lindheimeri* Engelm.)

Dry hillsides.
Texas.

Hamosa Nuttaliana Rydb. (*Astragalus Nuttalianus* DC.)

Open, dry ground. University campus.
From Arkansas and Texas to Arizona.

Indigofera leptosepala Nutt. Indigo Plant.

Open, dry ground. Abundant on the University campus. The
blossoms are orange-red.

Southeastern states and Mexico.

Lathyrus pusillus Ell. Low Vetchling.

Dry soil.
Southeastern states.

Lespedeza frutescens Brit. (*L. Stuvei* var *intermedia* S. Wats.)

Bush Clover.
Dry soil. In the post oak woodland.
Eastern Texas.

Lespedeza procumbens Michx. Bush Clover.

Eastern states.

Lotus americanus Bisch. (*Hosackia Purshiana* Benth.)

Dry soil. Post oak woods.
Plains states and Mexico.

Lupinus texensis Hook. Blue Bonnet, Lupine.

Abundant everywhere, in meadows and on roadsides.
Texas prairies.

Medicago arabica All. Bur Clover, Spotted Medic.

Similar to the following species but with a dark spot near the center of the leaflet. Occasional here.

Introduced from Europe. Eastern states and California.

Medicago hispida Gaertn. Bur Clover. Toothed Medic.

Abundant everywhere in meadows and roadsides. University campus. The Medics are characterized by their spirally coiled pods.

Introduced from Europe into the eastern states and California.

Medicago sativa L. Alfalfa.

Along railroad tracks and roadsides.

Naturalized from Europe. Extensively cultivated.

Medicago orbicularis.

Roadsides. An old-world species introduced.

Meibomia. (*Desmodium Wrightii* Gray.) Sticktight. Tick Trefoil.
Flood plains.

Texas and New Mexico.

Melilotus alba Desv. White Sweet Clover.

A rather tall, upright, more or less branched weed with rather conspicuous racemes of small white sweet-scented flowers.

Melilotus indica All. Sweet Clover.

Roadsides and waste places. Similar to the preceding except that the flowers are yellow.

Introduced from Europe.

Oxytropis Lambertii Pursh. (*Aragallus* in the old edition of Small.)

Found occasionally near Austin.

Plains states.

Parosela aurea Britton. (*Dalea aurea* Nutt.) Prairie Clover.

Common on the dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Plains and prairie states.

Parosela enneandra Brit. (*Dalea laxiflora* Pursh.)

Dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Prairie and plains states.

Parosela frutescens Vail. (*Dalea frutescens* Gray.)

Dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Texas and New Mexico.

Petalostemon pubescens Heller. (*P. violacens* var. *pubescens* Gray.)
Prairie Clover.

Common on the dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.
Texas.

Petalostemon purpureus Rydb. (*P. violaceus* Michx.) Prairie Clover.
On the flood plain.

Northern prairies to Texas.

Psoralea cuspidata Pursh.

Dry hills of the Edwards Plateau.
Plains and prairie states.

Psoralea hypogaea Nutt.

Common on the dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.
Southern plains states.

Psoralea rhombifolia T. & G.

Flood plains. Barton Creek.

Sesban macrocarpa Muhl. (*Sesbania*.)

Flood plains. Barton Creek, near the stream. A tall annual plant
with large yellow flowers, and slender pods about a foot long.

Southeastern states to Central America.

Sophora affinis T. & G.

In the hills of the Edwards Plateau and in roadside thickets in
lower ground. Less common than the following. It can easily be dis-
tinguished from the mountain laurel by its lavender flowers, thinner
leaves and smaller pods. The pods, constricted between their sperical
seeds suggest a string of black beads.

Texas to Arkansas.

Sophora secundiflora DC. Mountain Laurel. Coral Bean.

Very abundant on the hillsides of the Edwards Plateau. An ever-
green shrub well known by its large clusters of purple heavy-scented
flowers. Its large red seeds are said to be poisonous.

Arkansas to Texas.

Trifolium carolinianum Michx. Clover.

Abundant in waste places and roadsides and open woods.
Southeastern states.

Vicia Leavenworthii T. & G. Vetch.

Dry ground, meadows and roadsides. Abundant on the campus.
Arkansas to Texas.

GERANIALES

GERANIACEAE Geranium Family

Erodium cicutarium L'Her. Pin Clover. Alfilaria.

Waste ground and open woods.

Introduced from Europe and widespread in Eastern North America.

Erodium texanum A. Gray. Wild Geranium. Stork's Bill.

Very abundant in waste places, roadsides and barren, dry hillsides, carpeting the ground in many places.

Texas to California.

Geranium texanum Heller. Wild Geranium. Crane's Bill.

Abundant in woods and ravines.

Southern Texas. Very closely related to *G. caroliniana* of the Atlantic and Gulf States.

LINACEAE Flax Family

Cathartolinum multicaule Hook. Flax.

Common in dry open ground.

Texas plains and prairies.

Cathartolinum rigidum Pursh. Flax.

Dry soil.

Prairie and plains states to Mexico.

Cathartolinum rupestre Engelm. Flax.

Dry soil.

Texas and Mexico. Plains and prairies.

OXALIDACEAE Wood-Sorrel Family

Ionoxalis Drummondii Rose (*I. vespertilionis* in the old edition of Small). (*Oxalis vespertilionis* T. & G.) Violet Wood Sorrel.

It differs from *Xanthoxalis* in its large violet flowers and large, deeply lobed leaflets. Ravines or hillsides, rich or barren soil.

Texas to Arizona.

Xanthoxalis corniculata Small. (*Oxalis corniculata* L.) Yellow Wood Sorrel. Sour Grass.

Very common in waste and cultivated ground, lawns and roadsides. Well known by its trifoliate leaves and acid juice.

Southeastern states.

Xanthoxalis stricta Small. (*Oxalis stricta* L.)

Yellow Wood Sorrel. Sour Grass.

University campus, etc.

Widesspread in eastern and central North America.

Xanthoxalis. (*Oxalis Wrightii* Gray.) Wood Sorrel. Sour Grass.

University campus, etc.

West Texas.

ZYGOPHYLLACEAE Caltrop Family

Kallstroemia intermedia Vail. Caltrop.

Dry waste ground. Abundant on the campus. A prostrate plant with yellow flowers and legume-like compound leaves.

Southern plains and prairie states and Mexico.

Tribulus terrestris L. Caltrop. Bur Nut.

Along railroad tracks. Its angled, spiny fruit makes it a very troublesome weed wherever abundant. Similar to *Kallstroemia* except in fruit.

Introduced into America and now widespread.

RUTACEAE Rue Family

Fagara Clava-Herculis Small. (*Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis* L.)

Prickly Ash. Tootache Tree.

Banks of Onion Creek and similar situations. Characterized by its tuberculate, thorny trunk.

Southeastern states.

Fagara fruticosa Small. (*Xanthoxylum carolinianum* var. *fruticosum*

A. Gray.) Prickly Ash.

A thorny shrub abundant on hillsides, and easily recognized by its glossy compound leaves and strong odor.

Arkansas and Texas.

Ptelea trifoliata L. Hop Tree. Skunk Bush.

One of our most abundant shrubs in ravines and valleys. Easily recognized by its peculiar odor and its round, flat fruits and trifoliate leaves.

Eastern North America.

Thamnosma texana Torr.

Abundant on barren, rocky slopes of the Edwards Plateau. A low partly shrubby plant with small strong scented leaves and two-lobed fruits.

Texas to Mexico.

SIMARUBACEAE Quassia Family

Ailanthus glandulosus Desf. Tree-of-Heaven.

Found occasionally growing wild in moist valleys. A common shade tree.

Native of China. Commonly cultivated and often growing wild in eastern United States and Canada.

MELIACEAE Mahogany Family

Melia Azedarach L. Chinaberry. China Tree.

Growing wild in the valleys. A common shade tree.

Naturalized from Asia in the southern states.

POLYGALALES

POLYGALACEAE Milkwort Family

Polygala alba Nutt. Milkwort.

Dry ground.

Central states and Mexico.

Polygala Lindheimeri A. Gray. Milkwort.

Dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Texas.

EUPHORBIALES

EUPHORBIACEAE Spurge Family

Acalypha gracilens var. *monococcus* Eng.

Eastern states.

Acalypha Lindheimeri Muell. Arg. Three-seeded Mercury.

Very common in waste places.

Texas to Arizona and in Mexico.

Acalypha ostryaefolia Rydb. Three-seeded Mercury.

In moist ground in valleys. An herb which resembles a nettle in appearance but is unarmed.

Southeastern United States and in Mexico.

Acalypha radians Torr.

In dry soil.

Texas and Mexico.

Bernardia myricaefolia S. Wats.

A common shrub on the river bluffs and ravine sides of the Edwards Plateau. It is irregularly branched and has small thick leaves with toothed or crisped edges.

Texas and New Mexico.

Chamaesyce Fendleri Small. (*Euphorbia Fendleri* T. & G.) Spurge.

Dry ground. Mt. Barker.

Southern plains and prairie states and in Mexico.

Chamaesyce maculata Small. (*Euphorbia maculata* L.) Spotted Spurge.

Roadsides, etc.

Almost throughout North America.

Chamaesyce nutans Small.

Roadsides and waste places.

Widespread in eastern and central United States.

Chamaesyce Nuttallii Small. (*Euphorbia petaloidea* var. *Nuttallii* Engelm.) Spurge.

Roadsides and waste places.

South-central states and Mexico.

Chamaesyce prostrata Small. (*Euphorbia prostrata* Ait.) Prostrate Spurge.

Abundant on roadsides and in waste places. Similar to the following species, but with leaves slightly larger and toothed at the apex. The plant is a darker green than the carpet weeds and clings less closely to the ground.

Gulf states and Mexico.

Chamaesyce serpens Small. Carpet Weed.

Roadsides and waste ground. A small-leaved prostrate plant, forming dense mats over the ground.

Prairie states and Mexico.

Chamaesyce villifera Small. (*Euphorbia villifera* Scheele.)

Ravines of Edwards Plateau.

Texas.

Cnidocolus stimulosus A. Gray. (*Jatropha stimulosa* Michx.) Bull Nettle. Spurge Nettle.

Fields and roadsides. Well known for its beautiful white flowers and its stinging hairs. The sting is much worse than that of the true nettle.

Southeastern states.

Croton fruticosus Engelm.

Edwards Plateau.

Texas, New Mexico and Mexico.

Croton monanthogynus Michx.

Abundant in waste places.

Prairie and Gulf states to Mexico.

Croton texensis (Muell.) Arg.

Abundant in waste places, roadsides, etc. The Crotons can be easily recognized by the peculiar odor of their leaves when crushed.

Plains and prairie states.

Dichrophyllum bicolor Kl. & Garcke. (*Euphorbia bicolor* Engelm.)

Snow-on-the-mountain.

Low ground, pastures and roadsides. A tall herb with the leaf-like bracts of its flower clusters white-margined.

Southern-central states.

Dichrophyllum marginatum Kl. & Garcke. (*Euphorbia marginata* Pursh.) Snow-on-the-mountain.

Roadsides, etc. Similar to the preceding, but smaller.

Central states.

Ditaxis humilis Pax. (*Argythamnia humilis* Muell.)

Dry ground and waste places.

South-central states.

Ditaxis mercurialina Coulter. (*Argythamnia mercurialina* Nutt.)

Dry ravines. Abundant in the Edwards Plateau region.

South-central states.

Phyllanthus polygonoides Nutt.

Abundant on the campus.

Dry hillsides, particularly of the Edwards Plateau.

Texas.

Poinsettia dentata Small. (*Euphorbia dentata* Michx.) Toothed Spurge.

Poinsettia havanensis Small. (*Euphorbia heterophylla* var. *graminifolia* Engelm.)

Found along Shoal Creek and Barton Creek. Not common.

From Florida to Texas, and in tropical America.

Poinsettia heterophylla Small. (*Euphorbia heterophylla* L.) Pointed Leaf.

Waste places.

Central and southern states. Tropical America.

Ricinus communis L. Castor Bean.

Occasional in ravines, etc. Escaped from cultivation.

Tropics, sub-tropics.

Thought to have originated in Africa or India.

Stillingia linearifolia Kl. & Garcke. (*S. angustifolia* Engelm.) Queen's Delight.

Common on dry hillsides.

Texas, New Mexico, and Mexico.

Tithymalus arkansanus Kl. & Garcke. (*Euphorbia dictyosperma* F. & M.) Spurge.

Plains and prairie states to Mexico.

Tithymalus commutatus Kl. & Garcke. (*Euphorbia commutata* Engelm.) Spurge.

Ravines and moist banks. Abundant along Barton Creek.

Eastern states.

Tithymalus longicuris Small. (*Euphorbia Longicuris* Scheele.) Spurge.

Open, dry ground. Abundant on the campus.

Southern prairie states.

Tithymalus Missouriensis Small. (*Euphorbia arkansana* var. *Missouriensis* Norton.) Spurge.

Open ground.

Plains and prairie states.

Tithymalus Roemerianus Small. (*Euphorbia Roemeriana* Scheele.) Spurge.

Southern Texas.

Tragia nepetaefolia Cav.

Dry ground.

Southern central states and Mexico.

Tragia ramosa Torr.

Abundant in dry open ground. University campus.

Southern plains and prairie states.

CALLITRICHACEAE Water Starwort Family

Callitriche heterophylla Pursh. Water Starwort.

Pools in small streams. A slender plant with small opposite leaves and stems partly or entirely submerged.

Widespread in eastern and central North America.

SAPINDALES

SPONDIACEAE (ANACARDIACEAE) Sumac Family

Rhus radicans L. Poison Ivy.

Abundant in moist ravines. Shoal Creek.

A very poisonous vine, climbing by roots, and with 3-foliolate leaves.

Widespread in eastern and central North America.

Rhus Toxicodendron L. Poison Oak.

Poisonous. Very similar to the preceding but an upright shrub, not climbing.

Southeastern states.

Schmaltzia lanceolata Small. (*Rhus copallina* var. *lanceolata* A. Gray.) Sumac.

Abundant on the dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

A tall shrub pinnately compound leaves.

Texas.

Schmaltzia trilobata Small. (*Rhus canadensis* var. *trilobata* Gray.) Skunk Bush. Ill-scented Sumac.

Abundant in ravines and on hillsides. Easily recognized by its three leaflets and its disagreeable odor.

Central and western states.

Schmaltzia virens Small. (*Rhus virens* Lindh.) Evergreen Sumac.

An evergreen shrub with pinnately compound leaves. Abundant on the dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Texas, New Mexico, and Northern Mexico.

AQUIFOLIACEAE Holly Family

Ilex decidua Watt. Deciduous Holly. Possum Haw. Bear-berry.

Very common in ravines and well known by its abundant scarlet berries. A shrub or small tree.

Ilex vomitoria Ait. Yaupon.

A beautiful evergreen shrub with scarlet berries common in the moist ravines of the Edwards Plateau.

Southeastern states.

AESULACEAE (HIPPOCASTANACEAE) Buckeye Family

Aesculus Pavia L. Red Buckeye.

Very common in ravines and on the lower slopes of the Edwards Plateau. A small tree, with beautiful clusters of reddish blossoms in the spring. Recognized by its large palmately compound leaves. Southeastern States.

ACERACEAE Maple Family

Rulac texana Small. Box elder. Ash-leaved Maple.

Flood plain of the Colorado. A common shade tree in Austin. Very similar to *Rulac Negundo*, but with pubescent twigs. Central North America from Canada to Mexico.

SAPINDACEAE Soapberry Family

Cardiospermum Halicacabum L. Balloon Vine.

Flood plains of Barton Creek and Waller Creek. A vine cultivated and named for its balloon-like pods.

The southeastern states. Tropical America.

Sapindus Drummondii. Soapberry. Wild China Tree.

Ravines and hillsides. A common shade tree in Austin. Easily identified by its pinnately compound leaves and large yellow berry-like fruits.

Southern central states and Mexico.

Ungnadia speciosa Endl. Mexican Buckeye. Spanish Buckeye. Texas Buckeye.

Abundant in ravines and on moist rocky hillsides. Very common in the ravines of the Edwards Plateau. A shrub well known by its three-lobed pods in which the dry seeds rattle when mature.

Texas, New Mexico, Mexico.

RHAMNALES**FRANGULACEAE (RHAMNACEAE) Buckthorn Family**

Berchemia scandens Trelease. Rattan. Supple-Jack.

A climbing (or twining) shrub with long smooth supple branches. Abundant in ravines and on moist bluffs of the Colorado. Southeastern states.

Ceanothus ovatus Desf. Red Root.

A low shrub commonly found on the bluffs and in the ravines of the Edwards Plateau.

Southeastern States.

Colubrina texensis A. Gray.

A common shrub of the dry hillsides and hilltops of the Edwards Plateau, growing often in dense thickets.

Texas and northern Mexico.

Condalia obovata Hook.

One of the most abundant shrubs of the dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau. Thorny and often nearly leafless in the dry season.

Central Texas to northern Mexico.

Rhamnus caroliniana Walt. Buckthorn. Indian Cherry.

Common in the ravines of the Edwards Plateau. A shrub or small tree with firm glossy leaves and black berries.

Southeastern states.

Ziziphus obtusifolia A. Gray. (*Condalia obtusifolia*.) Loti-bush.

Texas Buckthorn.

On bluffs and rocky hillsides. A thorny shrub somewhat similar to *Condalia*.

Ziziphus vulgaris Lam. Jujube.

Roadsides in Austin. Probably planted or escaped from cultivation.

Naturalized in the Gulf states, from Europe and Asia.

VITACEAE Grape Family

Ampelopsis arborea Rusby. Pepper-vine.

Moist ground in valleys. Shoal Creek. A climbing vine.

Southeastern states, West Indies, Mexico.

Cissus incisa Desmoul.

A climbing vine with crisp, succulent, 3-foliate leaves, and black berries. The foliage when crushed has a very disagreeable odor.

Southern states.

Parthenocissus quinquefolia Planch. (*Ampelopsis* Michx.) Virginia

Creeper. Woodbine. Five-leaved Ivy.

A climbing vine often mistaken for poison ivy, but easily distinguished from it by its five leaflets, and its tendrils clinging by disks.

Widespread in the eastern United States and Canada.

Vitis candicans Engelm. Mustang Grape.

Ravines. The leaves are white-woolly beneath. The grapes ripen in July and are used by many people for jelly.

Texas.

Vitis cinerea Engelm. Downy Grape.

Ravines and the river bluffs. The leaves are soft-hairy beneath, and the grapes ripen in the fall.

Central and southern states and in Mexico.

Vitis cordifolia Lam. Frost Grape. Chicken Grape.

Ravines. The leaves are smooth or slightly soft-hairy beneath. The grapes are small and ripen in the fall.

Eastern and central States.

MALVALES

MALVACEAE Mallow Family

Abutilon incanum Sweet. Indian Mallow.

Very common in dry ground. The *Abutilons* are characterized by their velvety leaves.

Arkansas to Texas and Mexico.

Abutilon texense T. & G. Indian Mallow.

Dry Ground.

Texas and New Mexico.

Abutilon Wrightii A. Gray. Indian Mallow.

Dry ground.

Texas to Mexico.

Callirrhoe digitata Nutt. Poppy Mallow. Wine Cup.

Very common in fields and open woods. A perennial with long slender spreading stems and large purple-red flowers.

Southern central states.

Callirrhoe involucrata A. Gray. Poppy Mallow. Wine Cup.

Similar to the preceding.

Gulf states.

Callirrhoe papaver A. Gray. Poppy Mallow.

Similar to the preceding, but less common.

Gulf states.

Malva borealis Wallm. (Not given in Small.)

Abundant in a few places in fields and roadsides.

A plant of the Old World, naturalized in Texas.

Malva rotundifolia L. Mallow, Cheeses.

Roadsides and waste places. Not common here.

Widespread in North America. Native of Europe and Asia.

Malvastrum americanum Torr.

Roadsides and waste places.
Gulf states. Tropical America.

Malvaviscus Drummondii T. & G. "Mexican Apple."

Abundant in moist woods. A rather coarse herb with red flowers and large red berry-like fruits.
Gulf states and Mexico.

Modiola caroliniana G. Don.

In the flood plains of Bee Creek and Bull Creek.
Gulf States, Central and South America.

Pavonia lasiopetala Scheele.

Common in woods and rocky bluffs. A shrubby plant with handsome pink flowers.
Texas and Mexico.

Sida filiformis Moric.

Abundant on roadsides, the campus, etc.
Texas to Mexico.

Sida diffusa HBK.

Very similar to the preceding and in similar situations.
Texas, New Mexico and Mexico.

Sida filifipes A. Gray.

Rare here.
Western Texas.

Sida hastata St. Hil. (*S. physocalyx* A. Gray.)

Roadsides, etc., in deep soil.
Texas and New Mexico.

Sida spinosa L.

Waste places and roadsides.
Widespread in the tropics and eastern United States.

Wissadula holosericea Garcke. (*Abutilon holosericeum* Scheele.)

Texas and Mexico.

HYPERICALES

HYPERICACEAE St. John's-Wort Family

Ascyrum hypericoides L. St. Andrew's Cross.

Found near the dam. Rare here.
Introduced in the southeastern states from tropical America.

CISTACEAE Rock-rose Family

Helianthemum rosmarinifolium Pursh. Rock-rose. Frost Weed.
 Postoak woods.
 Southeastern states.

Lechea tenuifolia Michx. Pin-weed.
 Postoak woods.
 Eastern states.

VIOLACEAE Violet Family

Calceolaria verticillata Kuntze (*Ionidium polygalaeifolium* Vent.)
 Nodding Violet. Green Violet.
 Roadsides, University campus, etc.
 Southern plains and prairie states.

Viola missouriensis Green. Blue Violet.
 In moist, rich soil in ravines. Barton Creek, Onion Creek.
 Not abundant here.
 Southern central states.

OPUNTIALES**OPUNTIACEAE (CACTACEAE) Cactus Family**

Cactus missouriensis Kuntze (*Mammillaria missouriensis* Sweet.)
 Nipple Cactus.

Dry soil. Not common here. The plant is nearly spherical, one or two inches high and covered with cylindrical tubercles.
 Plains and prairie states.

Echinocactus texensis Hoepf. Devil's Pin-cushion.

Very common in dry open ground on hillsides and uplands. The large round ridged apex of the plant, covered with stout pink thorns, usually just appears above the surface of the ground.

Southern Texas and Mexico.

Echinocactus setispinus Engelm.

Dry hillsides. The nearly globular stems are from two to four and a half inches in diameter, and with long slender spines.

Texas and Mexico.

Echinocereus caespitosus Engelm. & Gray.

Dry hillsides. One of our most abundant species. The short cylindrical stems are usually clustered. The clustered spines are short and spreading, giving a peculiar scale-like appearance.

Southern plains states to Mexico.

Opuntia arborescens Eng.

Found in a few places here along roadsides.

Southern plains states to Mexico. Common in West Texas.

Opuntia Lindheimeri Engelm. (*O. Engelmanni* Salm.) Prickly Pear.

The most common cactus. Abundant on roadsides and in dry and waste places.

Texas to California and in Mexico.

Opuntia leptocaulis P. DC. Tasajillo.

Common on roadsides and in waste places and thickets. A woody shrub with slender cylindrical branches and loosely sheathed spines. This plant is one which it is well to avoid, as the spines are hard to remove from the flesh and often cause troublesome sores.

Texas to Arizona and Mexico.

Opuntia macrorhiza Engelm. Prickly Pear.

Similar to *O. Lindheimeri*, but smaller and usually prostrate.

Southern-central states.

THYMELEALES

LAURACEAE Laurel Family

Benzoin aestivale Nees. (*B. Benzoin* in the old edition.) Spice Bush.

In moist soil in deep ravines. Bee Creek. Not common. A shrub recognized easily by the spicy fragrance of its leaves.

Eastern states.

MYRTALES

LYTHRACEAE Loosestrife Family

Ammannia coccinea Rottb.

Waller Creek.

Central and Gulf states to Central and South America.

Lythrum lanceolatum Ell. Loosestrife.

Moist ground. Not common here.

Southeastern states.

EPILOBIACEAE (ONAGRACEAE) Evening Primrose Family

Gaura brachycarpa Small.

River flood plain.

Southern Texas.

Gaura Drummondii T. & G.

Fields and roadsides, University campus.
Texas to Mexico.

Gaura parviflora Dougl. Wild Honeysuckle.

Common in fields and roadsides.
Plains and prairie states.

Gaura sinuata Nutt. Wild Honeysuckle.

Fields and roadsides. University campus.
Southern plains and prairie states and in Mexico.

Gaura suffulta Engelm. Wild Honeysuckle. Bee Blossom.

Very common in fields, waste places and roadsides. Abundant on the University campus.
Oklahoma, Texas and Mexico.

Hartmannia speciosa Small. Primrose.

Abundant everywhere in fields, roadsides and waste places. Our most common primrose. Locally called "buttercup" although the flowers are pink.

Southern plains and prairie states to northern Mexico.

Isnardia natans Small. (*Ludwigia natans* Ell.) Marsh Purslane.

In muddy ground along Shoal Creek.
Southeastern states to Mexico.

Jussiaea diffusa Forskl.

In streams and wet ground along streams. Very abundant in Barton Creek. The stems and leaves usually with a reddish tinge.
Southern states, tropical America and Asia.

Jussiaea suffruticosa L.

In wet ground along Barton Creek and Waller Creek.
Southeastern states and the tropics.

Lavauxia triloba Spach. (*Oenothera triloba* Nutt.) Primrose. Buttercup.

Abundant in fields and roadsides. Ours is a yellow-flowered form and probably should be differently named.

Lavauxia Watsoni Small. (*Oenothera triloba* var. *parviflora* S. Wats.)

Evening Primrose.

In rich soil. Similar to the preceding but smaller and opening only in the evening. The petals are yellow, but turn reddish when they wither.

Kansas and Nebraska, to Oklahoma.

Megapterium Missouriense Spach.

Common on dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau. With very large yellow flowers and winged pods.

Southern plains and prairie states.

Meriolix melanoglottis Rydb. Primrose.

Similar to the following species, but with the inside of the cup and the stigma black. Occasional in dry soil.

Colorado to Texas.

Meriolix serrulata Walp.

Roadsides, etc.

Plains and prairie states.

Meriolix spinulosa Heller. (*Oenothera serrulata* T. & G.)

Abundant on roadsides and hillsides and along railroad tracks. Very similar to the preceding but with larger flowers. The flowers of both are yellow and the leaves slender and toothed.

Southern plains and prairie states.

Oenothera laciniata Hill. (*Oenothera sinuata* L.) Evening Primrose.

Dry ground, roadsides and along railroads. Flowers yellow.

Eastern and central states, Mexico and South America.

Oenothera laciniata grandis Britton. (*O. sinuata* var. *grandiflora* Heller.) Evening Primrose.

Common on the river flood plain. Similar to the preceding but with large flowers.

Southern-central states.

Onagra Jamesii Small. (*Oenothera Jamesii* T. & G.) Evening Primrose.

On the bank of Barton Creek. Very large yellow flower.

Southern plains states.

GUNNERACEAE (HALORAGIDACEAE) Water Milfoil Family

Myriophyllum heterophyllum Michx. Water Milfoil.

Barton Creek. Growing submerged similar to *Ceratophyllum*, but less branched, and with softer, pinnately divided leaves.

Widely distributed in eastern North America.

Myriophyllum proserpinacoides Gill. (Not in Small.) Parrots Feather.

Found in Shoal Creek. Escaped from cultivation.

Native of Chile and widely cultivated in aquaria.

AMMIALES

NYSSACEAE (CORNACEAE) Dogwood Family

Garrya Lindheimeri (Torr.). (*G. ovata* var. *Lindheimeri* Coult. and Evans.)

A common shrub on the bluffs in ravines of the Edwards Plateau. Texas.

Svida asperifolia Small. (*Cornus asperifolia* Michx.) Dogwood.

On the river bank, under the bluffs. A shrub.

Central and southern states.

AMMIACEAE (UMBELLIFERAE) Carrot Family

Ammi majus L.

Found in the river flood plain.

Native of Europe. Naturalized in southwest Texas.

Ammoselinum Butleri Coult. & Rose. Sand Parsley.

In low muddy ground.

Central states.

Apium ammi Urban. Marsh Parsley.

Common on roadsides, etc.

Southeastern states and the tropics.

Berula erecta (Huds). Coville.

In swamps and streams.

Texas and Mexico to California.

Bowlesia septentrionalis Coult. & Rose. (*B. lobata* Ruiz & Pavon.)

Very common in moist rich ground, in yards, river banks, etc.

A low delicate plant with round, lobed leaves and small white flowers.

Texas to California.

Chaerophyllum Teinturierii Hook. Chervil.

Very common in woods, and on roadsides in good soil.

Southeastern states.

Daucus Carota L. Wild Carrot.

Fields, roadsides and waste places. Summer.

Naturalized from Europe and Asia and widespread in North America.

Daucus pusillus Michx. Wild Carrot. Stick-tight. Queen Anne's Lace.

Fields, roadsides, and waste places. Very similar to the preceding but blooming in the spring.

Southern and western states.

Eryngium Leavenworthii T. & G. Button Snake Root.

Dry barren ground. A rigid plant with spiny leaves and flowers in dense, spiny heads.

Kansas to Texas.

Hydrocotyle umbellata L. Marsh Pennywort. Water Pennywort. Moneywort.

Very abundant along the edges of streams. A creeping plant with round glossy leaves and clusters of small white flowers.

Southeastern states.

Hydrocotyle verticillata Thumb.

Similar to the preceding.

Eastern and central states.

Lomatium daucifolium Coult. & Rose.

Not common here.

Southern prairie states.

Sanicula canadensis L. Snake-root.

Moist ground, Sidon Harris Park.

Eastern states.

Sanicula gregaria Bicknell. Black Snake-root.

In rich soil in shaded ravines. Onion Creek. Rare here.

Eastern and central states.

Spermolepis echinatus Heller.

Roadsides, etc.

Southern states.

Torilis nodosa Gaertn. Hedge Parsley.

Very common in waste ground and on roadsides. University campus. The outer fruits of a cluster are covered with barbed spines, the inner not.

Naturalized from Europe and Asia and widely distributed on this continent.

ERICALES

ERICACEAE Heath Family

Arbutus Xalapensis HBK. Madrona.

A small tree found in places in the ravines of the Edwards Plateau. The bark peels off in thin reddish sheets leaving a smooth flesh-colored surface.

Abundant in the mountains of West Texas.

PRIMULALES

PRIMULACEAE Primrose Family

Anagallis arvensis L.

Roadside. Rare here. Ours is the blue form, *A. arvensis caerulea* Ledeb.

Naturalized from Europe and widespread in North America.

Dodecatheon Meadia L. Shooting Star. American Cowslip.

Abundant in the flood plain and banks of Bull Creek.

Eastern and central states.

Samolus cuneatus Small. Water Pimpernel. Brookweed.

Wet rocks or mud, along the river, Barton Creek, etc.

Texas.

Samolus floribundus H.B.K. (*S. valerandi* var. *Americancus* Gray.)

Water Pimpernel. Brookweed.

Barton Springs, etc.

Widespread in North America.

EBENALES

EBENACEAE Ebony Family

Brayondendron texanus Small. (*Diospyros texana* Scheele.) Mexican Persimmon.

Very common in valleys and rocky slopes. A bushy shrub or small tree with many slender twigs and with small thick leaves, wooly below. The fruit is black.

Texas and Mexico.

SAPOTACEAE Sapodilla Family

Bumelia lanuginosa Pers. Gum Elastic. Shittimwood.

A shrub or small tree. Very abundant on dry hillsides on roadsides, woods and waste ground. University campus.

Southern prairie and Gulf states.

STYRACACEAE Storax Family

Styrax platanifolia Engelm.

In moist ravines of the Edwards Plateau. A beautiful shrub with thin, glossy, angled leaves, and clusters of white, bell-shaped flowers. Texas.

OLEALES

OLEACEAE Olive Family

Adelia pubescens Kuntze. (*Foresteria pubescens* Nutt.)

One of the most common shrubs in our ravines. Easily recognized by its small oval leaves and opposite branches. It is the first shrub to bloom in the spring, the blossoms appearing before the leaves. The yellow male flowers, though small, are very abundant, and conspicuous by their fragrance and the swarms of insects which they attract. The flowers of the female bushes are greenish and inconspicuous.

Oklahoma to Texas and New Mexico.

Fraxinus lanceolata Borck. (*F. viridis* Michx.) Green Ash. Swamp Ash.

Ravine near Montopolis Bridge.

Widespread in Eastern United States and Canada.

Fraxinus texensis Sarg. (*F. americana* var. *texensis* Gray.) Texas Ash.

Hillsides in ravines. Shoal Creek valley, etc.

Texas.

Menodora heterophylla Moric.

Dry soil, open ground and in open woods. Campus.

Texas and Mexico.

GENTIANALES

SPIGELIACEAE (LOGANIACEAE) Logania Family

Buddleia ramosa Torr.

Abundant in the crevices and ledges of rock bluffs. A low, much-branched shrub with white flowers in small globular clusters.

Western and southern Texas.

Coleostylis Lindheimeri Small. (*Spigelia Lindheimeri* Gray.)

Occasional in dry ground.

Texas and Mexico.

Cynoctonum Mitreola Britton. (*Mitreola petiolata* T. & G.) Mitrewort.

Moist soil; creek banks.

Southeastern states, West Indies, Mexico.

Polyprenum procumbens L.

In the post oak woods.

Southeastern states, West Indies, Mexico.

GENTIANACEAE Gentian Family

Erythraea Beyrichii T. & G. Mountain Pink. Centaury.

Dry, rocky hillsides and rock bluffs of the Edwards Plateau. A stiff, much-branched herb with abundant bright pink flowers which will dry without withering.

Arkansas and Texas.

Erythraea calycosa Buckl. Centaury.

Rare here.

Southern central states.

Eustoma Russellianum Grisib. Blue Gentian.

Abundant in prairie land and along railroad track, but not common near Austin. The large, rather stiff blue flowers are very showy.

Southern plains and prairie states.

Sabbatia campestris Nutt. Texas Star.

Found occasionally in the post oak woods. The flowers are similar to those of *Erythraea Beyrichii*, but larger and fewer; and with a conspicuous yellow center.

Southern prairie states. Very abundant in parts of eastern and southern Texas.

ASCLEPIADALES

APOCYNACEAE Dogbane Family

Amsonia texana Heller. (*A. Giltata* var. *texana*.) Texas Star.

Hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Texas.

ASCLEPIADACEAE Milkweed Family

Asclepias Lindheimeri Engelm. Milkweed.

Dry uplands.

Texas, New Mexico and Mexico.

Asclepias texana Heller. Milkweed.

Bee Creek.

Southern Texas.

Asclepias verticillata L. Milkweed.

Occasional here.

Eastern and central states and Canada.

Asclepiodora decumbens A. Gray. Milkweed. Antelope Horns.

Very abundant in dry, open ground.

Southern plains states and Mexico.

Asclepiodora viridis A. Gray. Antelope Horns.

Less common than the preceding species and smaller.

Southern states.

Gonobolus laevis Michx. (*Ensenia albida* Nutt.) Climbing Milkweed.

Valleys and moist bluffs. A climbing vine with leaves similar to a morning glory vine.

Southern states.

Metastelma barbigerum Scheele.

Hillsides of the Edwards Plateau. A slender, twining vine with small glossy leaves and small white flowers.

Texas.

Philibertia crispa Vail. (*Philibertia undulata* Gray.)

Found occasionally on the hills of the Edwards Plateau.

West Texas and New Mexico.

Vincetoxicum biflorum Heller. (*Gonobolus biflorus* Nutt.) Angle-pod.

Common on dry uplands.

Arkansas and Texas.

Vincetoxicum reticulatum Heller. (*Gonobolus reticulatus* Englem.) Angle-pod.

In rich soil in woods and rocky hillsides. An ill-scented climbing vine, with small mottled green flowers.

Texas to Arizona and in Mexico.

POLEMONIALES

DICHONDRACEAE *Dichondra* Family

Dichondra carolinense Michx.

In rich soil in dense woods, lawns, ets. Abundant. A creeping plant with small round, or reniform leaves.

Southeastern states.

CONVOLVULACEAE Morning Glory Family

Breweria Pickeringii A. Gray.

Not abundant here.
Southeastern States.

Convolvulus hermannioides A. Gray. Bindweed.

Abundant in dry, open ground. University campus, etc.
Texas plains and prairies.

Convolvulus incanus Vahl. Bindweed.

Common in open, dry ground.
Southern plains states.

Evolvulus pilosus Nutt. (*E. argentus* Pursh.)

Dry hills of the Edwards Plateau.
Plains states to Mexico.

Evolvulus sericeus Sw.

Open ground. University campus.
Gulf states to Arizona and in tropical America.

Ipomoea trifida G. Don. var. *Torreyana* Gray. Morning Glory.

Abundant in flood plains and roadsides. Our common pink morning glory.
Texas, Mexico and tropical America.

CUSCUTACEAE Dodder Family. (Under CONVOLVULACEAE)

Cuscuta arvensis Beyrich. Dodder. Love Vine.

Abundant along the shores of Barton Creek. A slender parasitic vine with yellow stems, twining around weeds and often forming dense mats.

Widespread in North America.

Cuscuta Gronovii Willd. Dodder, Love Vine.

Along the shore of Barton Creek.
Widespread in Eastern North America.

HYDROLEACEAE Water-leaf Family

Marilaunidium Jamaicense Kuntze. (*Nama Jamaicense* L.)

Abundant in rich soil. Flood plains, roadsides, etc.
Gulf states, West Indies, and Mexico.

Marilaunidium hispidum Kuntze. (*Nama hispida* Gray.)

Abundant on the river flood plain.
Texas to Arizona.

Nemophila phacelioides Nutt.

Abundant in moist rich soil, valleys, woods and roadsides. One of our conspicuous spring flowers, with rather rough, divided leaves and large delicate blue blossoms.

Arkansas and Texas.

Phacelia congesta Hook.

Abundant in moist, rich soil and in dryer places. Most common in woods. One of our conspicuous spring flowers. With thin, soft-hairy, divided leaves, and small blue flowers in elongated, coiled clusters.

Texas.

Phacelia patuliflora Gray.

River flood plain and along railroad tracks.

POLEMONIACEAE Phlox Family

Gilia incisa Benth.

Abundant in woods. Mt. Bonnell, etc.

Texas and Mexico.

Gilia rigidula Benth.

One of the most beautiful and striking flowers of our dry, rocky hillsides. A rigid, much-branched little plant with needle-like leaves and flowers of a very bright deep blue.

Texas and Mexico.

Gilia rubra Heller. Standing Cypress.

Rare here, but abundant along railroad tracks in many places near Austin. A tall slender plant with finely divided leaves and stout spikes of large elongated red flowers.

Southeastern states.

Phlox Drummondii Hook.

Abundant in open ground. River flood plain.

Texas.

Phlox Romeriana Scheele.

Abundant in open ground and woods. Uplands of the Edwards Plateau and the river flood plain. With large pink flowers. Our most beautiful Phlox.

Texas prairies.

Phlox tenuis E. Nelson.

Eastern and southern Texas.

SOLANACEAE Potato Family. Nightshade Family

Bouchetia anomala Brit & Rusby.

Common on roadsides and in waste places, University campus, etc.
Texas and tropical America.

Capsicum baccatum L. Bird Pepper. Chiltipin.

Canyons of the Colorado River, Waller Creek, etc.
Gulf states and the tropics.

Chamaesaracha conioides Britton.

Occasional on dry slopes of the Edwards Plateau.
Southern plains states.

Chamaesaracha Coronopus A. Gray.

Abundant on dry hillsides and in waste ground.
Southern plains states.

Datura meteloides DC. Jimson Weed. Stramonium. Thorn Apple.

Sandbanks along the river.
Texas to California and in Mexico.

Datura Stramonium L. Jimson Weed. Stramonium.

Sandbanks along the river.
Naturalized from the tropics and widespread in eastern North
America.

Nicotiana repanda Willd. Wild Tobacco.

Low ground and hillsides. Very common. A tall, coarse-leaved
plant with white blossoms.
Texas and Mexico.

Nicotiana trigonophylla Dunal. Wild Tobacco.

Low ground and hillsides. Less common than the preceding
species and smaller.
Texas to California and in Mexico.

Petunia parviflora Juss.

On the river bank. A low, much-branched plant with small, purple
flowers.
Gulf states to California and in the tropics.

Physalis angulata L. Ground Cherry. Jerusalem Cherry.

Rich ground in valleys.
Southeastern States, Central and South America.

Physalis heterophylla Nees. Ground Cherry, Jerusalem Cherry.

Rich moist soil.

Eastern states and Canada to Colorado and Texas.

Physalis mollis Nutt. Ground Cherry. Jerusalem Cherry.

Common in rich soil in valleys and on shaded hills.

Southwestern states and in Mexico.

Solanum carolinense L. Horse Nettle.

A somewhat thorny weed, abundant in fields, roadsides and waste places. With large, rough, lobed leaves, blue flowers, and globular, yellow fruits nearly an inch in diameter.

Eastern and central states.

Solanum eleagnifolium Cav. Blue Nightshade.

One of our most common weeds. Abundant everywhere in fields, roadsides, and waste places. Differing from the preceding in its narrower, whitish leaves and smaller fruits. It is either unarmed or with slender prickles.

Solanum heterodoxum Dunal. (Not named in Small.)

Found on sand banks of the Colorado River. Not common.

A west Texas species very similar to *S. rostratum*.

Solanum nigrum L. Common nightshade. Black Nightshade.

Common in rich ground in ravines and valleys.

Widely distributed in North America and other countries.

Solanum rostratum Dunal. Buffalo Bur. Prickly Solanum. Tread Softly.

Abundant in open ground and waste places. One of our most common weeds. The flowers are yellow, the whole plant very thorny and the fruit enclosed in a prickly calyx.

Central states and Mexico.

Solanum Torreyi A. Gray. Torrey's Nightshade.

Similar to *S. carolinense*, but with larger berries.

Southern central states.

Solanum triquetrum Cav. Nightshade.

Common in moist soil in ravines. University campus. A vine-like plant with slender branches, white flowers and bright red berries.

Texas and Mexico.

BORRAGINACEAE Borage Family

Lithospermum breviflorum Engelm. & Gray. Collected by E. J. Palmer.

Lithospermum linearifolium Goldie. Puccoon. Gromwell.

Common in dry ground and stony hillsides. University campus.
Widespread in North America, especially in the prairie regions.

Myosotis virginica B. & P. (*M. verna* Nutt.) Forget-me-not.

Dry ground. Banks of the Colorado River.
Eastern United States and Canada.

Onosmodium Bejariense DC. False Gromwell.

Abundant in dry woods. A herb with rather large, coarse and
bristly leaves, and smooth white nut-like fruits.
Texas.

Onosmodium Helleri Small.

In the hills of the Edwards Plateau. Less common than the pre-
ceding.
Texas.

EHRETIACEAE Ehretia Family (Under BORRAGINACEAE)

Ehretia elliptica DC. Anaqua. Sugarberry.

Occasional in valleys and along the Colorado River. A tree easily
recognized by its very rough oval leaves.
Texas and Mexico.

Heliotropium tenellum Torr.

In dry ground.
Southern-central states.

VERBENACEAE Verbena Family

Aloysia ligustrina Small. (*Lippia ligustrina* Brit.) White-brush.

Common on dry hillsides. A shrub with small leaves and graceful
sprays of small fragrant white flowers. It forms dense thickets on
barren dry hillsides in many parts of the state. Abundant in West
Texas.

Southwestern states and Mexico.

Callicarpa americana L. French Mulberry.

Very common in the moist ravines of the Edwards Plateau. A
shrub with coarse, opposite leaves and pink flowers clustered in the
axils. Late in the season the plant is made conspicuous by its clusters
of small lilac fruits.

Southeastern states.

Lantana horrida H. B. K.

Common along roadsides and in dry ground. A low shrub with clusters of orange flowers.

Gulf states to Central America.

Phyla nodiflora Green. (*Lippia nodiflora* L.)

Common everywhere in dry ground, roadsides, etc. Abundant on the University campus. A prostrate, creeping plant with small whiteish flowers in very dense spherical or short cylindrical heads.

Southeastern states and California. Warmer regions of both the Old and the New World.

Verbena bipinnatifida Nutt. Wild Verbena. Vervain.

Very abundant in open ground. Our common verbena. A perennial plant usually about 15 inches high, with conspicuous dense oblong spikes of bright pink flowers.

Prairie and plains states. From South Dakota to Mexico.

Verbena ciliata Benth.

Dry ground. A low plant, with branches spreading over the ground. Its flower clusters are similar to those of *V. bipinnatifida*, but smaller.

Southern plains states.

Verbena canescens H.B.K.

Common in dry soil. University campus. A rather low plant with clustered stems and densely gray hairy foliage.

Texas to Arizona, and Mexico.

Verbena officinalis L. Vervain.

Very common in fields, roadsides, and waste places. An annual plant one or two feet tall with slender stems and with small flowers in long slender spikes. University campus. Perennial here.

Eastern states.

Verbena pumila Rydb.

Common in waste places and dry ground. Very similar to *V. ciliata*.

Oklahoma and Texas.

Vitex Agnus-Castus L.

Occasional on the river flood plain. A shrub with digitately 5-7 foliate leaves.

Southeastern states.

LAMIACEAE (LABIATAE) Mint Family

Brazoria scutellarioides Engelm. & Gray.

Common in moist ground, ravines, valleys, bluffs and hillsides. One of our most beautiful mints. Its dense, stiff spikes of pink flowers are conspicuously 4-sided.

Texas.

Hedeoma acinoides Scheele. Mock Pennyroyal.

Abundant in ravines, hillsides and uplands of the Edwards Plateau. A small annual, with slender branches and delicate pink flowers: the whole plant with a strong lemon odor.

Arkansas and Texas.

Hedeoma Drummondii Benth. Mock Pennyroyal.

Similar in habit and habitat but less abundant than the preceding. Lemon-scented.

Texas.

Lamium amplexicaule L. Dead Nettle. Henbit.

Very common in lawns and along the roadsides in Austin. Abundant on the campus. One of the first plants to bloom in the spring. The flowers in our form are red-purple.

Native of Europe and widespread in eastern North America.

Leonotis nepetaefolia R. Br.

Valley of Onion Creek.

Southeastern states and the tropics.

Marrubium vulgare L. Hoarhound.

Waste places everywhere. One of our most common weeds. Easily recognized by its white woolly stems and dull wrinkled leaves.

Naturalized from Europe and widespread in eastern North America.

Mentha spicata L. Spearmint.

Wet ground near spring. Marshall Goat Ranch.

Eastern North America.

Mentha sp. Peppermint.

Wet ground along Onion Creek, and in wet places in ravines in the Bull Creek region.

Monarda dispersa Small. Horse-mint.

Abundant in fields and roadsides. One of our most common mints. A tall annual plant, very strong scented, and with large globular clusters of flowers in the axils of the upper leaves. Some of the bracts are colored lavender, like the flowers.

Southern plains states to Mexico.

Monarda lasiodonta Small. Horse-mint.

A species with purple-dotted yellow flowers. Occasional on the river flood plain.

South central states.

Monarda Stanfieldii Small. Horse-mint.

Occasional on the river flood plain. Similar to the preceding. Indian Territory and Texas.

Physostegia intermedia A. Gray. Dragon Head. Lion's Heart.

Moist ground. Ravines and moist bluffs.

Southeastern States.

Salvia coccinea L. Scarlet Sage.

Moist ground. Waller Creek. With scarlet flowers.

Southeastern states to Mexico.

Salvia farinacea Benth. Blue Sage.

Abundant everywhere in rich soil, fields, roadsides and waste places. University campus. Our most common sage. Conspicuous on account of its white felty stems and deep blue flowers.

Texas.

Salvia Roemeriana Scheele. Scarlet Sage.

Abundant in ravines of the Edwards Plateau. With scarlet flowers.

Texas.

Salviastrum texanum Scheele.

Common in dry ground, rocky hillsides. University Campus. One of the most abundant herbaceous plants on the dry slopes of Mt. Bonnell, and Mt. Barker. Conspicuous for its rough-hairy leaves and large blue flowers.

Texas.

Scutellaria Drummondii Benth. Skullcap.

Very common in valleys and hillsides. The *Scutellarias* can always be recognized by the peculiar bonnet-shaped calyx, opening by a horizontal slit. The flowers of both our species are blue.

Southern plains states.

Scutellaria resinosa Torr. Skullcap.

A perennial, abundant on the dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau. One of the most common plants of the upper slopes of Mt. Bonnell and Mt. Barker.

Texas. Southern plains states.

Stachys agraria Cham. & Schl. Hedge Nettle. Woundwort.

Common in moist or shaded ground, in valleys and on roadsides.
Texas and Mexico.

Teucrium canadense L.

Bee Creek ravine, Waller Creek. Not common here.
Eastern states.

RHINANTHACEAE (SCROPHULARIACEAE) Figwort Family

Antirrhinum antirrhiniflorum Small. (*A. maurandioides* Gray.)
Snapdragon.

Abundant on shaded bluffs. Barton Springs. A slender, climbing vine with small leaves and conspicuously irregular blue or purple flowers.

Texas to Arizona and in Mexico. A very common vine in the foothills of the Davis Mountains.

Castilleja Lindheimeri Gray. Painted Cup. Indian Paint Brush.

Dry, rocky hillsides. One of the most conspicuous flowers on the high, barren slopes of Mt. Bonnell and Mt. Barker. The orange, red flowers and similarly colored bracts are very showy.

Texas.

Conobea multifida Benth.

Abundant in the dry bed and on the banks of Shoal Creek.
Central states.

Gerardia heterophylla Nutt.

Dry ground. Along railroad tracks.
Southern prairie states.

Gerardia strictiflora Benth.

Dry grounds. Along railroad tracks.
Southern prairie states.

Leucophyllum texanum Benth.

On dry rocky ledges. Barton Creek. A striking and beautiful shrub with white-woolly foliage and pink bellshaped flowers.

Texas and Mexico.

Linaria texana Scheele. Toad flax.

Very common in woods, fields and roadsides. A slender plant with delicate, long-spurred blue flowers.

Widespread. Chiefly in the southern states.

Mecardonia procumbens Small. (*Herpestris chamaedryoides* H.B.K.)
Abundant in moist ground along Barton Creek and Shoal Creek.
Florida and Texas. American tropics.

Mimulus Jamesii Torr & Gray. (*M. Geyeri* Torr.) Monkey-flower.
In the mud along small streams in ravines. Mt. Bonnell.
Widespread in eastern North America. Common in the Rocky
Mountains.

Monniera Monniera Britton. (*Hespestris Monniera* H.B.K.)
Wet ground. Along the shore and in the shallow water of Barton
Creek, Shoal Creek, etc. A prostrate creeping plant with succulent
glossy leaves and white flowers.
Southeastern states and in the tropics.

Penstemon Cobaea Nutt. Beard-tongue.
Abundant in dry ground, along railroad tracks and in open woods.
One of our most striking and beautiful wild flowers. A coarse plant
with smooth leaves and spikes of large bell-shaped cream-colored
blossoms. Easily recognized by the yellow-bearded sterile stamen
which gives it its popular name.
Texas.

Penstemon Mackayanus K. & W. Beard-tongue.
In open woods. About half the size of *P. cobaea*. Not common.
Texas.

Verbascum Thapsus L. Mullein.
Flood plains. A large coarse weed with a rosette of large, strik-
ingly fuzzy leaves close to the ground. The spike of yellow flowers
is borne on a stout stalk several feet high.
Native of Europe, but very common weed in eastern North
America.

Veronica peregrina L. Speedwell. Purslane Speedwell.
Muddy ground along streams. River bank, etc.

ACANTHACEAE *Acanthus* Family

Calophanes linearis Gray.
Dry ground, roadsides, etc.
Texas, New Mexico and Mexico.

Dianthera americana L. Water Willow.
A very common weed rooting in the mud and growing half sub-
merged in small streams. Abundant in Shoal Creek, and Barton
Creek.
Widespread in the eastern half of the continent.

Diapedium brachiatum Kuntze. (*Dicliptera brachiata* Spreng.)

Moist woods.

Southeastern states.

Ruellia Drummondiana A. Gray.

Dry ground. Less common than the following species and with smaller flowers.

Texas.

Ruellia tuberosa L. Wild Petunia.

Very common in dry ground. Blooming in the summer and fall. Abundant on the University campus. With large, purple-blue flowers.

Texas and tropical America.

Siphonoglossa pilosella Torr.

Texas to Mexico.

PINGUICULACEAE (LENTIBULARIACEAE) Bladderwort Family

Utricularia subulata L. Bladderwort.

A very delicate almost thread-like plant rooting in the mud and floating in the water at Barton Spring. Rare.

Atlantic and Gulf states and tropical America.

BIGNONIACEAE Trumpet-creeper Family

Campsis radicans Seem. (*Tecoma radicans* DC.) Trumpet Creeper.

Moist woods of flood plains. Not abundant here. A climbing vine with large orange-red, trumpet shaped flowers. Often planted in yards. Abundant in moist woods in the southeastern states. Common in east Texas.

MARTYNIACEAE Unicorn-plant Family (Under PEDALIACEAE)

Martynia Louisiana Mill. Unicorn plant. Devil's Claws. Ram's horn.

River flood plain. The pod is several inches long and has a slender, hooked beak.

Eastern United States.

PLANTAGINALES

PLANTAGINACEAE Plantain Family

Plantago aristata Michx. Plantain.

Dry, open ground. Not common here, but abundant on uplands in other parts of the state.

Plains and prairie states, and spreading Eastward.

Plantago heterophylla. Nutt. Plantain.

Low, moist ground. A small plant with linear leaves.
Southeastern states.

Plantago rhodosperma Decn. Plantain.

Our most common species. Abundant on roadsides and in waste places. University campus. A large form with broad, hairy leaves and red seeds.

Southern central states.

Plantago Wrightiana Decn. Plantain.

Abundant on roadsides, hillsides and waste places.
Texas.

SANTALALES

LORANTHACEAE Mistletoe Family

Phoradendron flavescens Nutt. Mistletoe.

Abundant on various trees in Austin.
Southeastern states.

RUBIALES

RUBIACEAE Madder Family

Cephalanthus occidentalis L. Button-bush.

Common near the mouths of ravines, in moist soil. A shrub with leaves and branches often in threes. The small white flowers in dense spherical heads have given rise to the popular name.

Widespread in North America.

Crusea tricocca Heller. (*C. Alococca* Gray.)

Dry ground.

Texas and Mexico.

Galium aparine L. Bedstraw.

Common in rich soil in woods and thickets. The weak, slender stems four-angled and armed with recurved prickles. The narrow leaves in whorls of seven.

Widespread in North America.

Galium texanum Wiegand. Bedstraw.

Common in dry woods. Smaller than the preceding, and with leaves in whorls of four.

Texas.

Galium virgatum Nutt. Bedstraw.

Common in dry woods. Similar to the preceding, the leaves in fours.

Southeastern states.

Houstonia angustifolia Michx.

Abundant in dry, open ground. University campus. With slender, much-branched stems, narrow leaves and small pink flowers.

Southern states.

Houstonia humifusa A. Gray.

A low, densely tufted annual, with pink flowers similar to *H. angustifolia*. Found occasionally in dry ground. River flood plain.

Texas and eastern New Mexico.

Houstonia subviscosa Gray.

In low ground along the railroad tracks. Rare.

Texas.

CAPRIFOLIACEAE Honeysuckle Family

Lonicera albiflora T. & G. Honeysuckle.

Common in woods and thickets.

Southern central states.

Nintooa Japonica Sweet. (*Lonicera Japonica* Thurb.) Japanese Honeysuckle.

Escaped from gardens and growing wild in waste places. Bank of Waller Creek.

Native of Eastern Asia. Naturalized in eastern United States.

Symphoricarpos Symphoricarpos L. Coralberry.

Shaded bluffs. Onion Creek.

Sambucus canadensis L. Elder.

Occasional in valleys. Bull Creek, Onion Creek, and the Colorado River flood plain.

Widespread in eastern North America.

Viburnum prunifolium L. Black Haw.

In ravines of the Edwards Plateau. Less common than the following.

Widespread in eastern United States.

Viburnum rufotomentosum Small. (*V. prunifolium* var. *ferrugineum* T. & G.) Black Haw.

Common in moist ravines of the Edwards Plateau. A shrub or small tree with glossy, oval leaves, white flowers in flat-topped clusters, and black berries. It differs from the preceding in its rusty tomentose petioles.

Southeastern states.

VALERIANALES

VALERIANACEAE Valerian Family

Valerianella amarella Krok. Corn Salad. Lamb Lettuce.

A low plant abundant in low ground and moist uplands. Its opposite branches terminate in flat-topped, conspicuously four-sided clusters of white flowers.

Texas.

Valerianella radiata Dupr. Corn Salad. Lamb Lettuce.

Similar to the preceding. Low ground.

Eastern states.

ARISTOLOCHIALES

ASARACEAE Birthwort Family

Aristolochia longifolia Engelm. & Gray.

Found occasionally in cultivated ground.

Along the Rio Grande.

CAMPANULALES

CURURBITACEAE Gourd Family

Cucurbita foetidissima H.B.K. Wild Gourd.

Very common in waste places. A creeping vine with large leaves, ill-scented.

Southern central states to California and Mexico.

Ibervillea Lindheimeri Greene. (*Maximowiczia Lindheimeri* Cogn.)

Wild Pomegranate, Balsam.

Abundant in thickets on the hills of the Edwards Plateau. A climbing vine with bright red oval fruits.

Southwestern states.

Ibervillea tenella Small. Wild Pomegranate, Balsam.

Ravines and wooded hillsides.

Texas.

- Sicyos angulata* L. Star Cucumber. Wild Cucumber. Nimble Kate.
 Found occasionally in moist gullies. Shoal Creek.
 Widespread in eastern North America.

CAMPANULACEAE Bellflower Family

- Specularia biflora* Gray. Venus' Looking-glass.

Common in woods and fields. A slender plant with blue, star-shaped flowers.

Southern and western states and Mexico.

- Specularia coloradoensis* Buckl. Venus' Looking-glass.

Rare here.

Texas.

- Specularia leptocarpa* Gray.

Not abundant here.

Central states.

- Specularia perfoliata* A. DC. Venus' Looking-glass. Claspig Bell Flower.

Common in woods and valleys. The rounded leaves clasp the stem by their heart-shaped bases.

Widespread in eastern North America.

LOBELIACEAE Lobelia Family

- Lobelia cardinalis* L. Cardinal Flower.

Wet soil. Barton Springs. Rare here.

Widespread in eastern North America.

CARDUALES

AMBROSIACEAE Ragweed Family (Under Tribe Heliantheae of COMPOSITAE)

- Ambrosia aptera* DC. Giant Ragweed.

Abundant in moist soil on flood plains. Similar to *A. trifida* of the eastern states.

Texas to Arizona.

- Ambrosia psilostachya* DC. Western Ragweed. Perennial Ragweed.

Abundant in valleys. Similar to *A. artemisaefolia* of the eastern states, but perennial.

Central and western states.

Hymenoclea monogyra T. & G.

Not common here.

West Texas, Mexico and southern California.

Iva angustifolia Nutt. Marsh Elder.

Banks of Barton Creek.

Southern central states.

Iva ciliata Willd. Marsh Elder. Rough Marsh Elder.

Banks of the river.

Southern central states.

Xanthium speciosum Kearney. Cockle Bur.

Very abundant in flood plains and waste places.

Central states.

CARDUACEAE Thistle Family (Compositae)

Tribe VERNONIEAE

Vernonia Baldwinii Torr. Iron weed.

In low open ground. Flood plains. A tall coarse weed with clusters of red-purple flowers.

Southern prairie states.

Tribe EUPATORIEAE

Coleosanthus cylindraceus Kuntze. (*Brickellia cylindracea* Gray & Engelm.)

Mt. Bonnell. Onion Creek. In dry ground.

Texas.

Conoclinium coelestinum DC. (*Eupatorium coelestinum* L.) Blue Boneset. Mist Flower.

Abundant in moist ground in ravines and valleys. Flowers light blue.

Widespread in southeastern and central states.

Eupatorium ageratifolium DC. Thoroughwort.

Common on bluffs and hillsides. Mt. Bonnell. A shrub with triangular opposite leaves and white flowers.

Texas and Mexico.

Eupatorium ageratoides L. F. (*Eupatroidium urticaefolium* Reichard.)

Thoroughwort. White snakeroot.

Common in moist ravines. Similar in appearance to the preceding. Eastern states and Canada.

Eupatorium incarnatum Walt. Pink Thoroughwort.

Bull Creek.

Southeastern states to Mexico.

Eupatorium serotinum Michx. Late-flowering Thoroughwort.

Flood plain of Barton Creek.

Southeastern states and central states.

Laciniaria punctata Kuntze. (*Liatris punctata* Hook.) Blazing Star.

Button Snakeroot.

Open dry ground. Along railroad tracks. A perennial plant about two feet high, with stiff linear, finely dotted leaves. The stem is terminated by a dense spike of pink or purple flower heads.

Plains and prairie states to Mexico.

Tribe ASTERIEAE

Amphyachyris dracunculoides Nutt.

Dry ground.

Southern plains and prairie states.

Aphanostephus humilior A. Gray.

Dry ground.

Texas to Mexico.

Aphanostephus skirrobasis Trelease. (*Aphanostephus arkansanus* Gray.)

Dry ground.

Southern plains to Mexico.

Aster Drummondii Lindl.

Abundant in woods and thickets. Our most common and most beautiful aster. With large, purple-blue flower heads.

Central states.

Aster dumosus var. *subulaefolius* Torr. & Gray.

Abundant along Barton Creek.

Southeastern states.

Aster exilis Ell.

Low ground. Abundant along Barton Creek. A fleshy-stemmed aster with linear leaves.

Southeastern states.

Aster multiflorus Ait. Many-flowered Aster.

Very common in fields and roadsides. The flower heads are small, white and very numerous.

Eastern and central states.

Aster spinosus Benth. (*Leucosyris spinosus* Greene.) Spiny Aster.

Abundant in places on the river bank. A partly woody plant with many slender, almost leafless, somewhat spiny, green branches. The leaves fall off early.

From Texas to Mexico and southern California.

Baccharis angustifolia Michx.

A willow-like shrub very abundant in the bed of Barton Creek above the springs.

Southeastern states.

Chaetopappa asteroides DC.

Very common in open places in the post oak woods. A low, slender plant with white, aster-like flowers. An early bloomer.

Missouri to Texas.

Chrysopsis microcephala Small. Golden Aster.

Southeastern states.

Chrysopsis villosa Nutt. Hairy Golden Aster.

Dry open ground. University campus.

Plains and prairie States.

Erigeron philadelphicus L. Daisy-fleabane.

Woods and ravines. Heads with very numerous narrow, white rays and yellow disks.

Widespread in North America.

Grindelia sguarrosa Dunal. Gum-plant.

In dry ground along railroad tracks. Not common. A coarse, resinous plant with large heads.

Prairie and plains states.

Gutierrezia texana T. & G. Broom-weed.

Abundant in open, dry ground, fields and roadsides. A serious pest in pastures. One of our most conspicuous fall weeds. Much branched, with slender branches and small, yellow heads.

Arkansas to Texas. Characteristic of the dry prairies.

Gymnosperma corymbosa DC.

Rocky hill. Mt. Bonnell. Somewhat similar to a golden rod.

Te as to Arizona and Mexico.

Heterotheca subaxillaries Britt. & Rusby.

Common in open dry ground. Blooming abundantly in the fall. With rather large, yellow heads.

Southeastern states.

Keerlia bellidifolia Gray & Engelm.

Very common on moist, wooded hillsides. A straggling slender-stemmed plant with very small, blue heads.

Texas.

Leptilon canadense Britton. (*Erigeron canadensis* L.) Horseweed.
Canada Fleabane.

Common along roadsides. Much branched, with many very small, white heads.

Widely distributed in North America, South America and Europe.

Solidago canadensis L. Goldenrod.

In ravines, Waller Creek, etc.

Widely distributed in eastern North America.

Solidago nemoralis Ait. Goldenrod.

Dry post oak uplands.

Central and southern states.

Xanthisma texanum DC.

Flood plain of the river. A prairie plant.

Texas.

Tribe INULEAE

Filago nivea Small. Indian Tobacco.

Common in dry, waste ground. Campus. A small, much-branched plant with white-woolly leaves and white-woolly heads of very small flowers. The flowers are so buried in the wool as to be almost indistinguishable.

Gulf states to California.

Filago prolifera Britton. (*Evax prolifera* Nutt.) Indian Tobacco.

Similar to the preceding and in similar situations.

Central states.

Gnaphalium purpureum L. Cudweed. Everlasting.

Erect, white-woolly herbs several inches to more than a foot high.

Widely distributed in the south from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Pluchea purpurascens DC. Marsh Fleabane.

Flood plain of Barton Creek.

Gulf states and tropical America.

Tribe HELIANTHEAE

Berlandiera texana DC.

Rather tall, white-hairy, weeds with perennial roots and large, conspicuous yellow heads, of which the rays only bear seeds.

Missouri, Louisiana and Texas.

Coreopsis cardaminefolia T. & G. Tickseed.

Open ground.

Southern prairie states.

Dracopis amplexicaulis Vahl. (*Rudbeckia amplexicaulis* Cass.)

Shoal Creek Valley.

Gulf states.

Eclipta alba Hassk.

Moist ground. Common on the banks of Shoal Creek and in similar situations.

Eastern and southern states and tropical America.

Encelia calva Gray.

Texas and Mexico.

Engelmannia pinnatifida T. & G.

Common in ravines and rich soil. A coarse plant, with large, deeply pinnatifid leaves and large, yellow heads.

Southern-central states.

Helianthus annuus L. Sunflower.

Roadsides in low places. The common sunflower.

Central states to California. Commonly cultivated.

Helianthus cinereus T. & G. Sunflower.

Found near the river. A small sunflower. Not common here.

Texas.

Helianthus Maximilianii Schrad. Maximilian's Sunflower.

Bull Creek region. A tall plant with large, handsome heads. Planted on the campus near the library.

Central plains and prairies.

Helianthus praecox Engelm.

Very common in roadsides in dry, open places. With triangular leaves, white on the lower surface.

Gulf states.

Lindheimera texana Gray & Engelm. Te as Star.

Abundant in open places everywhere. A coarse plant with large, four or five-rayed, yellow heads.

Texas.

Marshallia caespitosa Nutt.

Moist soil in the Edwards Plateau.

Southern prairie states.

Marshallia obovata Beadle & Boynton.

Moist soil in the Edwards Plateau.

Southeastern states.

Melampodium cinereum DC. Mountain Daisy.

One of the most abundant herbaceous plants of the dry upper slopes of the Edwards Plateau. A perennial with handsome bright-white heads.

Southern central states.

Parthenium Hysterophorus L.

Very common on roadsides and waste places. A homely weed with very small dense white heads. When not in bloom the plant resembles the western Ragweed.

Gulf states and tropical America.

Ratibida columnaries D. Don. Cone Flower. Mexican Hat.

Very common in fields, roadsides and waste ground. Heads with a cylindrical center, and yellow, brownish, red, or parti-colored rays, *Ratibida* is commonly called Nigger Head, but the elongated center makes this name inappropriate.

Texas. Prairies from Canada to Mexico.

Rudbeckia bicolor Nutt. Nigger Head. Black-eyed Susan. Cone Flower.

Open moist woods. A plant about two feet high; with large heads, dark centers and yellow rays.

Southern central states.

Sanvitalia ocyroides DC.

Abundant on the flood plain of Shoal Creek near the Spring.

Texas and Mexico.

Sclerocarpus uniserialis B. & H.

Not abundant here.

Texas and Mexico.

Silphium albiflorum Gray. Rosinweed.

Dry hillsides of the Edwards Plateau.

Texas.

Silphium asperrimum Hook. Rosin-weed.

Dry ground. Rare.

Southern plains and prairies.

Tetragonotheca Texana Gray & Engelm.

Very common in fields, roadsides and open woods. Easily recognized by its square involucre of four large outer bracts.

Texas and Mexico.

Thelesperma subsimplicifolium. A. Gray.

Common in dry ground. Similar to *Coreopsis*.

Rays yellow.

Arizona to Texas and Mexico.

Thelesperma trifidum Britton. (*T. filifolium* Gray.)

Abundant in open, dry ground. Similar to the preceding.

Arkansas and Texas.

Verbesina virginica L. Crownbeard. Frostweed. Ice Plant.

Common in low, open ground, roadsides and waste places. A coarse, rough-leaved plant, sometimes six feet tall, with white flower clusters. It is easily recognized by its large leaves and winged stems.

Southeastern states.

Viguiera helianthoides H.B.K.

Valleys, hillsides, open ground or open woods.

Texas to Arizona and in Mexico.

Ximenesia encelioides Cav. (*Verbesina encelioides* Benth. & Hook.)

Waste places. Abundant on roadsides on the river flood plain.

Very similar to *Helianthus praecox*, but with winged fruits.

Southern plains states to Florida.

Zexmenia hispida Gray.

Dry hillsides. Mt. Bonnell.

Texas and Mexico.

Tribe HELENIEAE

Amblyolepis setigera DC.

River flood plain and on uplands.

Texas prairies.

Gaillardia pulchella Foug. Indian Blanket. Indian Sunburst.

In fields and roadsides everywhere. One of our most abundant late-spring flowers. The red and orange-rayed heads are familiar to everyone.

Southern plains and prairie states.

Gaillardia suavis Britton & Rusby.

Abundant in fields and hillsides. Larger than the preceding, but less conspicuous because the heads are usually without rays.

Texas prairies.

Helenium microcephalum DC. Sneezeweed.

Common in valleys. The small heads have yellow rays and a yellow or brown disk. The stems are winged.

Texas.

Helenium tenuifolium Nutt. Sneezeweed. Bitterweed.

Abundant in dry soil and waste places. A low plant with small yellow head and many linear leaves. Easily recognized by its strong odor.

Southeastern states.

Hymenopappus artemisaefolius DC.

Texas plains and prairies. Bull Creek region. Rare here.

Texas prairies.

Hymenopappus carolinense Porter.

Abundant in fields, roadsides, and waste places. Campus. A coarse plant with slightly wooly leaves and rayless heads of white flowers.

Southeastern states.

Hymenopappus corymbosus T. & G.

Fields, roadsides, and waste places.

Southern prairie states.

Pectis angustifolia Torr. Limoncillo.

Rare here.

Southern mountains and plains.

Polypteris callosa Gray.

Abundant on roadsides and open woods of the uplands, particularly in the postoak woods. A stiff, much-branched plant with slender stems, small, narrow leaves, and purple-pink, aster-like heads. Blooming in the fall.

Missouri to Texas.

Tetranuris linearifolia Green. (*Actinella linearifolia* Torr. & Gray.)

Similar to *T. linearis*, but annual. Less abundant.

Southern central states.

Tetranuris linearis Green. (*Actinella scaposa* var. *linearis* Nutt.)

Abundant in dry, open places and stony hillsides. Campus. A rosette of narrow, basal leaves and conspicuous yellow heads borne on a long, slender, leafless stem.

Texas and New Mexico.

Thymophylla pentachaeta Small. (*Hymenanthemum pentachaetum* DC.)

Hills of the Edwards Plateau. Not common here.

Southern plains states and Mexico.

Tribe ANTHEMIDEAE

Anthemis Cotula L. Mayweed. Dog's Camomile. Dog Fennel.

Along the railroad track.

Widespread in North America. Introduced from Europe.

Achillea millefolium L. Yarrow.

Dry, open places. Common. A strong-scented weed with very finely divided leaves and dense, flat-topped clusters of white heads.

Introduced from Europe and Asia and widespread in North America. Very common in the eastern states.

Artemisia mexicana Willd.

Open, dry ground. Not very common here.

Southern plains states and Mexico.

Tribe SENECTIONEAE

Mesadenia tuberosa Britton. (*Cacalia tuberosa* Nutt.) Indian Plantain.

Flood plain of Bull Creek.

Prairie states.

Senecio ampullaceus Hook. Squaw-weed.

Abundant in the river flood plain. A tall, coarse weed with large, white-wooly leaves and yellow heads.

Texas.

Senecio lobatus Pers.

Valleys and flood plains.

Southeastern states to Mexico.

Senecio obovatus Muhl.

Valleys and flood plains.

Eastern states and Canada.

Tribe CYNAREAE

Carduus austrinus Small. Thistle.

Abundant in low ground, fields and roadsides. The common thistle.

Texas.

Centaurea americana Nutt. Star Thistle.

Roadsides in low ground.

A tall thistle with pink or whitish heads three or four inches in diameter.

Southern plains and prairies to Mexico.

Tribe MUTISIEAE

Thyrsanthema nutans Kuntze. (*Chaptalia nutans* Hemsl.)

Rich, moist soil on bluffs and in ravines of the Edwards Plateau. A rosette of woolly leaves at the ground and a leafless stem bearing a nodding head of pink flowers.

Texas and Mexico.

CICHOACEAE Chicory Family

(Tribe *Cichoreaceae* under *Compositae*.)

Adopogon occidentalis Kuntze. (*Krigia occidentalis* Nutt.) Dwarf Dandelion.

Abundant in level uplands of the post-oak region. In woods and pastures.

Southern prairie states.

Lactuca ludoviciana DC. Wild Lettuce.

Roadsides and waste places.

Prairie states.

Lactuca virosa L. (*L. scariola* L.) Prickly Lettuce. Compass Plant.

Roadsides and waste places. The leaves by the twisting of their bases tend to stand vertically pointing north and south.

Introduced from Europe and widespread in North America.

Lygodesmia texana Green. (*L. aphylla* var. *texana* T. & G.)

Dry ground. Roadsides. University campus. An almost leafless plant with slender, green branches and large, delicate, lavender heads.

Texas.

Pinaropappus roseus Lens.

Common in ravines and bluffs of the Edwards Plateau.
Texas and Mexico.

Serinea oppositifolia Kuntze. (*Apogon humilis* Ell.)

Shoal Creek Valley.
Southeastern states.

Sitilias grandiflora Greene. False Dandelion.

River flood plain.
Southern prairie states.

Sitilias multicaulis Green. (*Pyrrhopappus multicaulis* DC.) False
Dandelion. Dandelion.

Very common in open ground. Campus.
Gulf states to Arizona and Mexico.

Sonchus asper All. Sow Thistle.

Roadsides and waste ground. One of our most common weeds. A
coarse plant with prickly-margined leaves and small yellow heads.
Widespread in North America.

Sonchus oleraceus L. Sow Thistle.

Similar to the other and in similar locations; equally abundant.
Widespread in North America. Naturalized from Europe.

Taraxacum Taraxacum Karst. Dandelion. (*T. officinale* Weber.)

Occasional in roadsides here. Coming in from the Northeastern
States.

A cosmopolitan weed.



INDEX

<i>Abutilon holosericeum</i> Scheele.....	51	Annual Poa.	14
<i>Abutilon incanum</i> Sweet.....	50	Antelope Horns.	61
<i>Abutilon texense</i> T. and G.....	50	<i>Anthemis Cotula</i> L.	85
<i>Abutilon wrightii</i> A. Gray.....	50	<i>Antirrhinum antirrhiniflorum</i> Small.	70
<i>Acacia filicoides</i> Trelease.....	35	<i>Aphanostephus humilis</i> A. Gray.....	78
<i>Acacia Roemeriana</i> Schlect.....	35	<i>Aphanostephus arkansanus</i>	78
<i>Acalypha gracilens</i> var. <i>monococcus</i> Eng.	43	<i>Aphanostephus skirrobasis</i> Trelease..	78
<i>Acalypha Lindheimeri</i> Muell. Arg..	43	<i>Apium ammi</i> Urban.	56
<i>Acalypha ostryaefolia</i> Rydb.	43	<i>Apogon humilis</i> Ell.	87
<i>Acalypha radians</i> Torr.	43	<i>Aquilegia canadensis</i> L.	29
<i>Achillea millefolium</i> L.	5	<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> Gray.....	29
<i>Actinella linearifolia</i> Torr and Gray..	85	<i>Arabis petiolaris</i> A. Gray.	31
<i>Actinella scaposa</i> var. <i>linearis</i> Nutt..	85	<i>Arabis virginica</i> Trelease.....	31
<i>Acan Illinoisensis</i> Kuntze.	35	<i>Arbutus Xalapensis</i> H.B.K.	58
<i>Acan velutina</i> Kuntze.	35	<i>Arenaria Benthamii</i> Fenzl.	28
<i>Adder's Tongue</i>	5	<i>Argemone alba</i> Lesteb.	31
<i>Adelia pubescens</i> Kuntze.....	17	<i>Argemone Platyceras</i> Link & Otto..	31
<i>Adiantum Capillus-veneris</i> L.	5	<i>Argythamnia humilis</i> Muelk.	45
<i>Adonis annua</i> L.	29	<i>Argythamnia mercurialina</i> Nutt....	45
<i>Adopogon occidentalis</i> Kuntze.....	86	<i>Arisaema dracontium</i> Schott.	16
<i>Aesculus Pavia</i> L.	48	<i>Aristida longiseta</i> Steud.	11
<i>Agarita</i>	30	<i>Aristida purpurea</i> Nutt.	11
<i>Ailanthus glandulosus</i> Desf.	43	<i>Aristolochia longifolia</i> Engelm. and Gray.	75
<i>Alfalfa</i>	39	Arrow-leaf, Arrow-head.	8
<i>Alfilaria</i>	41	<i>Artemisia mexicana</i> Willd.	85
<i>Allionia albida</i> Walt.	27	<i>Asclepias Lindheimeri</i> Engelm.	60
<i>Allionia nyctaginea</i> Michx.	27	<i>Asclepias texana</i> Heller.	61
<i>Allium canadense</i> L.	17	<i>Asclepias verticillata</i> L.	61
<i>Allium Helli</i> Small.	18	<i>Asclepiodora decumbens</i> A. Gray....	61
<i>Allium microscordion</i> Small.	18	<i>Asclepiodora viridis</i> A. Gray.....	61
<i>Allium mutabile</i>	18	<i>Ascyrum hypericoides</i> L.	51
<i>Alopecurus geniculatus</i> L.	11	Ash-leaved Maple.	48
<i>Aloysia ligustrina</i> Small.	66	<i>Asplenium resiliens</i> Kuntze.....	5
<i>Alsine Baldwinii</i> Small.	28	<i>Aster Drummondii</i> Lindl.	78
<i>Alsine media</i> L.	28	<i>Aster dumosus</i> var. <i>subulaefolius</i> Torr. and Gray.	78
<i>Alternanthera repens</i> Kuntze.....	25	<i>Aster exilis</i> Ell.	78
<i>Amaranth</i>	25	<i>Aster multiflorus</i> Ait.	78
<i>Amaranth</i>	26	<i>Aster spinosus</i> Benth.	79
<i>Amaranthus</i>	26	<i>Astragalus crassicaepus</i> Nutt.	37
<i>Amaranthus albus</i> L.	25	<i>Astragalus leptocarpus</i> T. and G....	38
<i>Amaranthus blitoides</i> Reverchonii Ulme and Bray.	25	<i>Astragalus Lindheimeri</i> Engelm....	38
<i>Amaranthus Palmeri</i> S. Wats.	25	<i>Astragalus Mexicanus</i> A. D.C.	38
<i>Amaranthus Pringlei</i> Watson.	26	<i>Astragalus Nuttalianus</i> DC.	38
<i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> L.	26	<i>Astragalus reflexus</i> T. and G.	37
<i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> L.	26	<i>Astragalus Wrightii</i> AG.	37
<i>Amaryllis</i>	19	<i>Atamosco Lily</i>	19
<i>Amblyolepis setigera</i> DC.	83	<i>Atamosco texana</i> Green.....	19
<i>Ambrosia aptera</i> DC.	76	<i>Atheropogon curtipendulus</i> Tourn... 12	12
<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> DC.	76	<i>Avens</i>	34
<i>Ammannia coccinea</i> Rottb.	53	<i>Baccharis angustifolia</i> Michx.	79
<i>Ammi majus</i> L.	56	<i>Ball Moss</i>	17
<i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> L.	37	<i>Balloon Vine</i>	48
<i>Amorpha texana</i> Buckl.	37	<i>Ba'sam</i>	75
<i>Ammoselinum Butleri</i> Coult. & Rose	56	<i>Bear-berry</i>	47
<i>Ampelopsis arborea</i> Rusby	49	<i>Beard-tongue</i>	71
<i>Amphiphys saccharoides</i> (Sw.) Nash.	8	<i>Bedstraw</i>	73
<i>Amphychyris dracunculoides</i> Nutt..	78	<i>Bee Blossom</i>	54
<i>Amsonia texana</i> Heller.	60	<i>Benzoïn aestivalis</i> Nees.	53
<i>Anagallis arvensis</i> L.	58	<i>Berberis trifoliolata</i> Moric.	30
<i>Anaqua</i>	66	<i>Berchemia scandens</i> Trelease.	48
<i>Andropogon argyraceus</i> Schult.	8	<i>Berlandiera texana</i> DC.	81
<i>Andropogon glomeratus</i> B. S. P.	9	<i>Bernardia myricaefolia</i> S. Wats....	44
<i>Androstephium coeruleum</i> Greene....	18	<i>Berula erecta</i> (Huds). Coville.....	56
<i>Anemita mexicana</i> Kl.	5	<i>Bindweed</i>	62
<i>Anemone decapetala</i> Ard.	29		
<i>Angle-pod</i>	61		

Bird Pepper	64	<i>Campsis radicans</i> Seem.	72
Bitterweed.	84	<i>Capnoides curvisiliquum</i> Kuntze.	31
Black Bind Weed	24	<i>Capriola dactylon</i> Kuntze.	12
Black-eyed Susan.	82	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> Moench.	31
Black Haw.	74	<i>Capsicum baccatum</i> L.	64
Black Haw.	75	Cardinal Flower	76
Black Jack.	21	<i>Cardiospermum Halicacabum</i> L.	48
Black Snake-root	57	<i>Carduus australis</i> Small.	86
Black Walnut.	20	<i>Carex amphibola</i> Steud.	15
Black Willow.	21	<i>Carex cherokeensis</i> Schwein.	15
Bladder-pod.	32	<i>Carex triangularis</i> Boeckl.	15
Bladder-pod.	33	Carpet Weed	27
Bladderwort.	72	Carpet Weed	44
Blazing Star	78	<i>Cassia Lindheimeriana</i> Scheele.	36
Blue Bonnet, Lupine	38	<i>Cassia occidentalis</i> L.	36
Blue Gentian.	60	<i>Cassia Roemeriana</i> Scheele	36
Blue Larkspur.	30	<i>Castilleja Lindheimeri</i> Gray	70
Blue Sage.	69	Castor Bean.	46
Blue Violet.	52	Cat-briar.	19
<i>Boerhaavia decumbens</i> Vahl.	27	Cat Claw	35
<i>Boerhaavia erecta</i> L.	27	<i>Cathartolinum multicaule</i> Hook.	41
<i>Boehmeria cylindrica</i> Willd.	22	<i>Cathartolinum rigidum</i> Pursh.	41
Bois D'Arc	23	<i>Cathartolinum rupestre</i> Englem.	41
Bosc's Goosefoot.	25	Cat-tail.	8
<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> Torr.	12	<i>Ceanothus ovatus</i> Desf.	48
<i>Bouteloua hirsuta</i> Lag.	12	<i>Cebatha caroliniana</i> Britton.	30
<i>Bouteloua texana</i> S. Wats.	13	Cedar Elm	23
<i>Bouteloua trifida</i> Thurb.	12	<i>Celosia paniculata</i> L.	26
<i>Boulesia septentrionalis</i> Coult. and Rose.	56	<i>Celtis mississippiensis</i> Bosc.	23
<i>Bouchetia anomala</i> Brit. and Rusby.	64	<i>Celtis reticulata</i> Torr.	23
Bowwood.	23	<i>Cenchrus tribuloides</i> L.	9
Box Elder.	48	<i>Centaurea americana</i> Nutt.	86
<i>Brassica Juncea</i> Cosson	31	Centaury.	60
<i>Brayondendron texanum</i> Small.	58	<i>Cephalanthus occidentalis</i> L.	73
<i>Brayulina densa</i> Small.	26	<i>Terastium brachypodium</i> Robinson.	28
<i>Brazoria scutellarioides</i> Engelm. and Gray	68	<i>Terastium longipedunculatum</i> Muh.	28
<i>Breweria Pickeringii</i> A. Gray.	62	<i>Terastium viscosum</i> L.	28
<i>Brickellia cylindracea.</i>	77	<i>Teratophyllum demersum</i> L.	29
<i>Bromus purgans texensis</i> Shear.	13	<i>Tercis occidentalis</i> Torr.	36
<i>Bromus secalinus</i> L.	13	<i>Thaerophyllum Teinturieri</i> Hook.	56
<i>Bromus unioloides</i> H.B.K.	13	<i>Thaetochloa composita</i> Scribn.	10
Broom-weed.	79	<i>Thaetochloa glauca</i> Scribn.	10
<i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> Vent.	23	<i>Thaetochloa verticillata</i> Scribn.	10
Buckthorn.	48	<i>Chaetopappa asteroides</i> DC.	79
<i>Buddleia ramosa</i> Torr.	59	<i>Thamaesaracha conioides</i> Britton.	64
Buffalo Bur	65	<i>Thamaesaracha Coronopus</i> A. Gray.	64
<i>Bulbils dactyloides</i> Raf.	12	<i>Thamaesyce Fendleri</i> Small.	44
Bull Nettle.	44	<i>Thamaesyce maculata</i> Small.	44
Bullrush.	15	<i>Thamaesyce nutans</i> Small.	44
<i>Bumelia lanuginosa</i> Pers.	58	<i>Thamaesyce Nuttallii</i> Small.	44
Bur Clover.	39	<i>Thamaesyce prostrata</i> Small.	44
Bur Clover, Spotted Medic.	39	<i>Thamaesyce serpens</i> Small.	44
Bur-grass.	9	<i>Thamaesyce villifera</i> Small.	44
Bur Oak.	21	Chaparral	30
Bur Nut.	42	"Chaparral Millet"	10
<i>Bursa Bursa-pastoris</i> Brit.	31	<i>Chaptalia nutans</i> Hemsl.	86
Bush Clover.	38	<i>Cheilanthes alabamensis</i> Kuntze.	5
Bushy Knotweed.	24	<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	25
Buttercup.	54	<i>Chenopodium anthelminticum</i> L.	25
Buttercup, Crowfoot.	30	<i>Chenopodium Boscianum</i> Moq.	25
Butterfly Pea.	37	<i>Chenopodium Fremontii</i> S. Wats.	25
Button Bush.	73	Chervil.	56
Button Snake Root.	57	Chess, Cheat.	13
<i>Cacalia tuberosa</i> Nutt.	85	Chickasaw Plum.	35
<i>Cactus missouriensis</i> Kuntze	52	Chicken Grape.	50
<i>Caecoloria verticillata</i> Kuntze	52	Chickweed.	28
<i>Callicarpa americana</i> L.	66	Chiltipin.	64
<i>Callirrhoe digitata</i> Nutt.	50	Chinaberry.	43
<i>Callirrhoe papaver</i> A. Gray.	50	China Tree.	43
<i>Callitriche heterophylla</i> Pursh.	47	<i>Chloris cucullata</i> Bisch.	12
<i>Calophanes linearis</i> Gray.	71	<i>Chloris tenuispica</i> Nash.	12
Caltrop.	42	<i>Chloris verticillata</i> Nutt.	12
<i>Camassia Fraseri</i> Torr.	18	<i>Chrysopsis microcephala</i> Small.	79
		<i>Chrysopsis villosa</i> Nutt.	79
		<i>Cissus incisa</i> Desmoul.	49

Clammy Weed.	33	<i>Dendropogon usneoides</i> Raf.	17
Clasping Bell	76	<i>Desmanthus brachylobus</i> Benth.	35
<i>Claytonia virginica</i> L.	27	<i>Desmanthus velutinus</i> Scheele.	35
<i>Clematis coccinea</i> Engelm.	30	<i>Desmodium Wrightii</i> Gray	39
<i>Clematis Drummondii</i> T. & G.	29	Devil's Claws.	72
Cliff-brake.	6	Devil's Pin-cushion	52
Climbing Milkweed.	61	Dewberry.	34
<i>Clitoria mariana</i> L.	37	<i>Dianthera americana</i> L.	71
Clover.	40	<i>Diapedium brachiatum</i> Kuntze	72
<i>Cnidioscolus stimulosus</i> A. Gray.	44	<i>Dichondra carolinense</i> Michx.	61
<i>Cocculus carolinus</i> D.C.	30	<i>Dichromena colorata</i> Hitchcock.	15
Cockle Bur.	77	<i>Dichromena nivea</i> Boeckl.	15
<i>Coleosanthus cylindricus</i> Kuntze	77	<i>Dichrophyllum bicolor</i> Kl. & Garcke.	45
<i>Soleostylis Lindheimeri</i> Small	59	<i>Dichrophyllum marginatum</i> Kl. and	
<i>Colubrina texensis</i> A. Gray.	49	Garcke.	45
<i>Commelina angustifolia</i> Michx (?)	16	<i>Dicliptera brachiata</i> Spreng.	72
<i>Commelina crispa</i> Wooton.	16	<i>Diospyros texana</i> Scheele.	58
<i>Commelina erecta</i> L.	16	<i>Vitaxis humilis</i> Pax.	45
<i>Commelina virginica</i> L.	16	<i>Vitaxis mercurialina</i> Coulter.	45
Common Peppergrass	32	Dodder.	62
Compass Plant	86	<i>Dodecatheon Meadia</i> L.	58
<i>Condalia obovata</i> Hook	49	Dog's Camomile.	85
<i>Condalia obtusifolia</i>	49	Dog Fennel.	85
Cone Flower.	82	Dogwood.	56
<i>Conocba multifida</i> Benth.	70	<i>Dolicholus texensis</i> Vail.	37
<i>Conoclinium coelestinum</i> DC.	77	Downy Grape.	50
<i>Convolvulus hermannioides</i> A. Gray.	62	<i>Draba cuneifolia</i> Nutt.	32
<i>Convolvulus incarum</i> Vahl.	62	<i>Draba platycarpa</i> T. and G.	32
<i>Cooperia Drummondii</i> Herb.	19	<i>Dracopis amplexicaulis</i> Vahl.	81
<i>Cooperia pedunculata</i> Herb.	19	Dragon Head.	69
Coral Bead.	30	Dragon Root.	16
Coral Bean.	40	<i>Dryopteris patens</i> Kuntze	5
Coralberry.	74	Duckweed.	16
<i>Coreopsis cardamineifolia</i> T. and G.	81	Dwarf Dandelion.	86
Cork Elm.	23	<i>Echinocactus setispinus</i> Engelm.	52
Corn Salad.	75	<i>Echinocactus texensis</i> Hoepf.	52
<i>Cornus asperifolia</i> Michx.	56	<i>Echinocereus caespitosus</i> Engelm. and	
<i>Corydalis curvisiliqua</i> Engelm.	31	Gray.	52
Cottonwood.	21	<i>Echinochloa colona</i> Link.	10
Crane's Bill.	41	<i>Eclipta alba</i> Hassk.	81
<i>Crataegus</i> sp.	35	<i>Ehretia elliptica</i> DC.	66
Creeping Mesquite.	9	Elder.	74
Creeping Selaginella	7	<i>Eleusine indica</i> Gaertn.	13
<i>Croton fruticulosus</i> Engelm.	45	<i>Elymus canadensis</i> L.	14
<i>Croton monanthogynus</i> Michx.	45	<i>Encelia calva</i> Gray	81
<i>Croton texensis</i> (Muell.) Arg.	45	<i>Engelmannia pinnatifida</i> T. and G.	81
Crownbeard.	83	<i>Ensenlia albida</i> Nutt.	61
Crow-poison.	18	<i>Ephedra nevadensis</i> Wats.	7
<i>Crucea tricocca</i> Heller	73	<i>Equisetum robustum</i> A. Br.	6
<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> H.B.K.	75	<i>Eragrostis pilosa</i> Beauv.	13
Cudweed.	80	<i>Eragrostis secundiflora</i> Presl.	13
Curl Dock.	24	<i>Eragrostis capillaris</i> Nees.	13
Curly-leaved Day-flower.	16	<i>Erigeron canadensis</i> L.	80
<i>Cuscuta arvensis</i> Beyrich.	62	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> L.	79
<i>Cuscuta Gronovii</i> Willd.	62	<i>Eriogonum longifolium</i> Nutt.	23
<i>Cynoctonum Mitreola</i> Britton.	60	<i>Erioneuron pilosum</i> Nash.	13
<i>Cyperus ferax</i> Vahl.	15	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> L'Her.	41
<i>Cyperus filiculmis</i> Vahl.	15	<i>Erodium texanum</i> A. Gray.	41
<i>Cyperus rotundus</i> L.	15	<i>Eryngium Leavenworthii</i> T. and G.	57
Cypress, Swamp Cypress, Bald Cy- press.	7	<i>Erythraea Beyrichii</i> T. and G.	60
Daisy-fleabane.	79	<i>Erythraea calycosa</i> Buckl.	60
<i>Dalea aurea</i> Nutt.	39	<i>Eupatorium ageratifolium</i> DC.	77
<i>Dalea frutescens</i> Gray	39	<i>Eupatorium ageratoides</i> L. F.	77
<i>Dalea laxiflora</i> Pursh.	39	<i>Eupatorium coelestinum</i> L.	77
<i>Datura meteloides</i> DC.	64	<i>Eupatorium incarnatum</i> Walt.	78
<i>Datura Stramonium</i> L.	64	<i>Eupatorium serotinum</i> Michx.	78
<i>Daubentonia longifolia</i> D.C.	37	<i>Eupatroidium urticaefolium</i> Reichard.	77
<i>Daucus Carota</i> L.	56	<i>Euphorbia arkansana</i> var. <i>Missouri-</i>	
<i>Daucus pusillus</i> Michx.	57	ensis Norton	46
Day Flower.	16	<i>Euphorbia bicolor</i> Engelm.	45
Dead Nettle.	68	<i>Euphorbia commutata</i> Engelm.	46
Deciduous Holly.	47	<i>Euphorbia dentata</i> Michx.	45
<i>Delphinium albescens</i> Rydb.	30	<i>Euphorbia dictyosperma</i> F. and M.	46
<i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> Walt.	30	<i>Euphorbia Fendleri</i> T. and G.	44
		<i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> L.	46

- Euphorbia heterophylla* var. *graminifolia* Engelm. 45
Euphorbia longicurtis Scheele 46
Euphorbia maculata L. 44
Euphorbia marginata Pursh. 45
Euphorbia petaloidea var. *Nuttalli* Engelm. 44
Euphorbia prostrata Ait. 44
Euphorbia Roemeriana Scheele 45
Euphorbia villifera Scheele 44
Eustoma Russelianum Grisib. 60
Evax prolifera Nutt. 80
Evening Primrose. 55
Evening Primrose. 54
Evergreen Sumac 47
Everlasting. 80
Evolvulus pilosus Nutt. 62
Evolvulus sericeus Sw. 62
Eysenhardtia amorphoides H.B.K. 37
Fagara Clava-Herculis Small 42
Fagara fruticosa Small 42
False Dandelion. 87
False Garlic. 18
False Gromwell. 66
False Indigo. 37
False Nettle. 23
Festuca octoflora Walt. 13
Filago nivea Small. 80
Filago prolifera Britton. 80
Five-leaved Ivy. 49
Flax. 41
Florida Moss. 17
Foresteria pubescens Nutt. 59
Forget-me-not. 66
Forking Whitlow-wort. 26
Four O'clock. 27
Fraxinus lanceolata Borck. 59
Fraxinus texensis Sarg. 59
Fremont's Goose-foot. 25
French Mulberry. 66
Froelichia campestris Small. 26
Frost Grape. 50
Frost Weed. 52
Frost Weed. 83
Fuirena simplex Vahl. 15
Galium aparine L. 73
Galium texanum Wiegand 73
Galium virgatum Nutt. 74
Gaillardia pulchella Foug. 84
Gaillardia suavis Britton and Rusby. 84
Garlic. 18
Garrya Lindheimeri (Torr.) 56
Gaura brachycarpa Small 53
Gaura Drummondii T. and G. 54
Gaura parviflora Dougl. 54
Gaura sinuata Nutt. 54
Gaura suffulta Engelm. 54
Geoprunnon crassicaepum Rydb. 37
Geoprunnon Mexicanum Rydg. 38
Gerardia heterophylla Nutt. 70
Gerardia strictiflora Benth. 70
Geranium texanum Heller. 41
Geum canadense Gmel. 36
Geum Virginianum L. 34
Giant Ragweed. 76
Gilia incisa Benth. 63
Gilia rigidula Benth. 63
Gilia rubra Heller. 63
Gleditsia triacanthos L. 36
Gnaphalium purpureum L. 80
Goldenrod. 80
Gonobolus biflorus Nutt. 61
Gonobolus laevis Michx. 61
Gonobolus reticulatus Engelm. 61
Gossipianthus lanuginosus Moq. 26
Grand-daddy, Graybread 29
GRASSES—
Arctic. 13
Awn. 12
Bear. 19
Beard. 8
Bermuda. 12
Black Gramma. 12
Blue-eyed. 20
Broad-leaved Spike. 14
Brome. 13
Broom. 9
Buffalo. 12
Bur. 9
Canary. 11
Clustered Love 13
Crab. 11, 13
Fall Witch. 10
Feather. 13
Finger. 11
Foxtail. 10
Goose. 13
Hairy Gramma 12
Hairy Spear. 13
Indian. 9
Johnson. 9
Lace. 13
Lyme. 14
Meadow Foxtail. 11
Mesquite. 12
Narrow Melic. 14
Needle. 11
Needle. 12
Nut. 15
Pigeon. 10
Porcupine. 11
Porcupine. 12
Prickle. 9
Rescue. 13
Rice Cut. 11
Rye. 14
Sheathed. 11
Silver Beard. 8
Slender Bear. 18
Slender Rescue. 13
Slender Meadow. 13
Southern Canary. 11
Southern Poverty. 11
Stagger. 19
Texas Blue. 14
Texas Gramma. 13
Tiny Love. 13
Triple Awn. 11
Water Foxtail. 11
Water Star. 17
Western Umbrella. 15
White Prairie. 14
Windmill. 12
Wire. 10
Wire. 13
Yard. 13
Yellow. 10
Green Ash. 57
Green-briar. 19
Green Dragon. 16
Green-flowered peppergrass 32
Green Violet. 52
Grindelia squarrosa Dunal. 79
Gromwell. 66
Ground Cherry. 64
Ground Plum. 37
Ground Plum. 38
Guilleminea densa Moq. 26

Gum Elastic.	58	<i>Ionozalis Drummondii</i> Rose.	41
Gum Plant	79	<i>Ipomoea trifida</i> G. Don var. <i>Torreyana</i> Gray	62
<i>Gutierrezia texana</i> T. and G.	79	Iron Weed.	77
<i>Gymnosperma corymbosa</i> DC.	79	<i>Isnardia natans</i> Small	54
Hackberry.	23	<i>Iva angustifolia</i> Nutt.	77
<i>Hamosa austriana</i> Small	38	<i>Iva ciliata</i> Willd.	77
<i>Hamosa leucoearpa</i> Rydb.	38	<i>Jatropha stimulosa</i> Michx.	44
<i>Hamosa Lindheimeri</i> Rydb.	38	Jerusalem Cherry.	64
<i>Hamosa Nuttaliana</i> Rydb.	38	Jimson Weed.	64
<i>Hartmannia speciosa</i> Small	54	Joint Fir.	7
Hawthorne.	35	Judas Tree.	36
<i>Hedeoma acinoides</i> Scheele.	68	<i>Juglans nigra</i> L.	20
<i>Hedeoma Drummondii</i> Benth.	68	<i>Juglans rupestris</i> L.	20
Hedge Nettle.	70	Jujube.	49
Hedge Parsley.	57	<i>Juncus dichotomus</i> Ell.	17
<i>Helenium microcephalum</i> DC.	84	Jungle Rice.	10
<i>Helenium tenuifolium</i> Nutt.	84	<i>Jussiaea diffusa</i> Forskl.	54
<i>Helianthemum rosmarinifolium</i> Pursh	52	<i>Jussiaea suffruticosa</i> L.	54
<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.	81	<i>Kallstroemia intermedia</i> Vail.	42
<i>Helianthus cinereus</i> T. and G.	81	<i>Keeria bellidifolia</i> Gray p Engelm.	80
<i>Helianthus Maximilianii</i> Schrad.	81	<i>Krameria secundiflora</i> DC.	36
<i>Helianthus praecox</i> Engelm.	81	<i>Krigia occidentalis</i> Nutt.	86
<i>Heliotropium tenellum</i> Torr.	66	<i>Lacinaria punctata</i> Kuntze	78
Henbit.	68	<i>Lactuca ludoviciana</i> DC.	86
<i>Herpestris chamaedryoides</i> H.B.K.	71	<i>Lactuca virosa</i> L.	86
<i>Herpestris Monniera</i> H.B.K.	71	Ladies' Tresses.	20
<i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> Britt. and Rusby.	79	Lamb Lettuce.	75
<i>Heteranthera dubia</i> McM.	17	Lamb's Quarter.	25
<i>Hicoria Pecan</i> Britton.	20	<i>Lamium amplexicaule</i> L.	68
<i>Hilaria texana</i> Nash. (<i>H. cenchroides</i> var. <i>texana</i> Vasey.	9	<i>Lantana horrida</i> H. B. K.	67
Hoarhound.	68	Large-flowered Bladder-pod	32
<i>Homolocenchrus oryzoides</i> Poll.	11	<i>Lathyrus pusillus</i> Ell.	38
Honey Locust.	36	<i>Lavauzia triloba</i> Spach.	54
Honeysuckle.	74	<i>Lavauzia Watsoni</i> Small.	54
Hop Tree.	42	<i>Lechea tenuifolia</i> Michx.	52
<i>Hordeum pusillum</i> Nutt.	14	<i>Lemna cyclostosa</i> Chev.	16
Horned Pondweed.	8	<i>Lemna minor</i> L.	16
Hornwort.	29	<i>Leonotis nepetaefolia</i> R. Br.	68
Horsebean.	36	<i>Lepidium apetalum</i> Wild.	32
Horsemint.	68	<i>Lepidium austrinum</i> Small	32
Horse Nettle	65	<i>Lepidium medium</i> Greene.	32
Horsetail, Scouring Rush.	6	<i>Lepidium virginicum</i> L.	32
Horseweed.	80	<i>Leptilon canadense</i> Britton.	80
<i>Hosackia Purshiana</i> Benth.	38	<i>Leptochloa mucronata</i> Kunth.	13
<i>Houstonia angustifolia</i> Michx.	74	<i>Lepuropetalon spathulatum</i> Ell.	34
<i>Houstonia humifusa</i> A. Gray.	74	<i>Lespedeza frutescens</i> Brit.	38
<i>Houstonia subviscosa</i> Gray.	74	<i>Lespedeza procumbens</i> Michx.	38
<i>Hydrocotyle umbellata</i> L.	57	<i>Lesquerella densiflora</i> S. Wats.	32
<i>Hydrocotyle verticillata</i> Thunb	57	<i>Lesquerella Engelmannii</i> S. Wats.	32
<i>Hymenatherum pentachaetum</i>	85	<i>Lesquerella gracilis</i> S. Wats.	32
<i>Hymenoclea monogyna</i> T. and G.	77	<i>Lesquerella grandiflora</i> S. Wats.	32
<i>Hymenopappus artemisiaefolius</i> DC.	84	<i>Lesquerella lasiocarpa</i> S. Wats.	32
<i>Hymenopappus carolinense</i> Porter.	84	<i>Lesquerella recurvata</i> S. Wats.	33
<i>Hymenopappus corymbosus</i> T. & G.	84	<i>Leucophyllum texanum</i> Benth.	70
<i>Ibervillea Lindheimeri</i> Greene.	75	<i>Leucosyris spinosus</i> Greene.	79
<i>Ibervillea tenella</i> Small.	75	<i>Liatris punctata</i> Hook	79
<i>Idium</i>	20	<i>Limnoda arkansana pilosa</i> Nash.	9
Ice Plant.	83	Limoncillo.	84
<i>Ilex decidua</i> Watt.	47	<i>Linaria texana</i> Scheele	70
<i>Ilex vomitoria</i> Ait.	47	<i>Lindheimeria texana</i> Gray & Engelm.	82
Ill-scented Sumac	47	Lion's Heart.	69
Indian Blanket.	84	Lip Fern.	5
Indian Cherry	49	<i>Lippia ligustrina</i> Brit.	66
Indian Chickweed.	27	<i>Lippia nodiflora</i> L.	67
Indian Mallow	50	<i>Lithospermum breviflorum</i> Engelm. and Gray	65
Indian Mustard.	31	<i>Lithospermum linearifolium</i> Goldie.	66
Indian Paint Brush.	70	Live Oak.	23
Indian Sunburst	84	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> L.	76
Indigo Plant.	38	<i>Lolium perenne</i> L.	14
Indian Tobacco.	80	<i>Lomatium daucifolium</i> Coult. & Rose	57
<i>Indigofera leptosepala</i> Nutt.	38	Long Moss.	17
<i>Ionidium polygalaeifolium</i> Vent.	52	<i>Lonicera albiflora</i> T. and G.	74
		<i>Lonicera Japonica</i> Thurb.	74

Loosestrife.	53	<i>Monarda lasiodonta</i> Small.	69
Loti Bush.	49	<i>Monarda Stanfieldii</i> Small.	69
<i>Lotus americanus</i> Bisch.	38	Monkey Flower.	71
Love Vine.	62	<i>Monniera Monniera</i> Britton.	71
Low Amaranth.	25	<i>Monolepis Nuttaliana</i> Greene.	25
Low Vetchling.	38	Morning Glory.	62
<i>Ludwigia natans</i> Ell.	54	<i>Morus microphylla</i> Buckl.	23
<i>Lupinus texensis</i> Hook	38	<i>Morus rubra</i> L.	23
<i>Lygodesmia texana</i> Green.	86	<i>Morongia uncinata</i> Britt.	35
<i>Lythrum lanceolatum</i> Ell.	53	Mountain Cedar.	7
Madrona.	58	Mountain Daisy.	82
Maidenhair Fern.	5	Mountain Laural.	40
Mallow, Cheeses	50	Mountain Live Oak.	21
<i>Malva borealis</i> Wallm.	50	Mountain Pink.	60
<i>Malva rotundifolia</i> L.	50	Mouse-ear Chickweed.	28
<i>Malvastrum americanum</i> Torr.	51	Mouse-tail.	30
<i>Malvaviscus Drummondii</i> T. and G.	51	<i>Muricauda Dracontium</i> Small.	16
<i>Mammillaria missouriensis</i> Sweet.	52	Mustang Grape.	49
Many-flowered Aster	78	<i>Myosotis virginica</i> B. and P.	66
<i>Marilaundium hispidum</i> Kuntze.	62	<i>Myosurus minimus</i> L.	30
<i>Marilaundium Jamaicense</i> Kuntze.	62	<i>Myriophyllum heterophyllum</i> Michx.	55
<i>Marrubium vulgare</i> L.	68	<i>Myriophyllum proserpinacoides</i> Gil.	55
Marsh Elder.	77	Nailwort.	26
Marsh Fleabane.	80	<i>Nama hispida</i> Gray.	62
Marsh Parsley.	56	<i>Nama Jamaicense</i> L.	62
Marsh Pennywort.	57	<i>Nasturtium officinale</i> R. Br.	33
Marsh Purslane.	54	<i>Nazia aliena</i> Scribn.	9
<i>Marshallia caespitosa</i> Nutt.	82	<i>Nemastylis acuta</i> Herb.	19
<i>Marshallia obovata</i> Beadle and Boynton.	82	<i>Nemophila phaceliodies</i> Nutt.	63
<i>Marsilea vestita</i> Hook and Grev.	6	Nettle.	23
<i>Martynia Louisiana</i> Mill.	72	<i>Nicotiana repanda</i> Willd.	64
<i>Maximowiczia Lindheimeri</i> Cogn.	75	<i>Nicotiana trigonophylla</i> Dunal	64
Mayweed.	85	Niggerhead.	82
Meadow Garlic	17	Nightshade.	65
<i>Mecardonia procumbens</i> Small.	71	Nimble Kate.	76
<i>Medicago arabica</i> All.	39	<i>Nintooa Japonica</i> Sweet	74
<i>Medicago hispida</i> Gaertn.	39	Nipple Cactus.	52
<i>Medicago orbicularis</i>	39	Nodding Violet.	52
<i>Medicago sativa</i> L.	39	<i>Nolina Lindheimeriana</i> S. Wats.	18
<i>Megapterium Missouriense</i> Spach.	55	<i>Nolina texana</i> Wats.	18
Meibomia.	39	<i>Notholaena dealbata</i> Kuntze	6
<i>Melampodium cinereum</i> DC.	82	<i>Nothoscordium bivalve</i> Britton.	18
<i>Melia Azedarach</i> L.	43	<i>Oenothera Jamesii</i> T. and G.	55
<i>Melica nutica</i> Walt.	14	<i>Oenothera laciniata</i> Hill.	55
<i>Melilotus alba</i> Desv.	39	<i>Oenothera laciniata grandis</i> Britton.	55
<i>Melilotus indica</i> All.	39	<i>Oenothera serrulata</i> T. and G.	55
<i>Menodora heterophylla</i> Moric	59	<i>Oenothera sinuata</i> L.	55
<i>Mentha</i> sp.	68	<i>O. sinuata</i> var. <i>grandiflora</i> Heller.	55
<i>Mentha spicata</i> L.	68	<i>Oenothera triloba</i> Nutt.	54
<i>Meriolia melanoglottis</i> Rydb.	55	<i>Oenothera triloba</i> var. <i>parviflora</i> S. Wats.	54
<i>Meriolia serrulata</i> Walp.	55	<i>Onagra Jamesii</i> Small.	55
<i>Meriolia spinulosa</i> Heller.	55	<i>Onosmidium Bejariense</i> DC.	66
<i>Vesadenia tuberosa</i> Britton.	85	<i>Onosmodium Helleri</i> Small.	66
Mesquite.	36	<i>Ophioglossum Engelmanni</i> Prantle.	5
<i>Metastelma barbigerum</i> Scheele.	61	<i>Opuntia arborescens</i> Eng.	53
"Mexican Apple"	51	<i>Opuntia leptocaulis</i> P. DC.	53
Mexican Buckeye.	48	<i>Opuntia Lindheimeri</i> Engelm.	53
Mexican Hat.	82	<i>Opuntia macrorrhiza</i> Engelm.	53
Mexican Mulberry.	23	Osage Orange.	23
Mexican Persimmon.	58	<i>Oxalis corniculata</i> L.	41
Mexican Walnut.	20	<i>Oxalis stricta</i> L.	42
Milkweed.	60	<i>Oxalis vespertilionis</i> T. and G.	41
Milkweed.	61	<i>Oxytropis Lambertii</i> Pursh.	39
Milkwort.	43	<i>Padus serotina</i> Agardh.	35
<i>Mimosa fragrans</i> A. Gray.	35	Painted Cup.	70
<i>Mimulus Jamesii</i> Torr. and Gray.	71	Pale Dock.	—
<i>Mirabilis Jalapa</i> L.	27	<i>Panicum cognatum</i> Schult.	10
Mistletoe.	72	<i>Panicum colonum</i> L.	10
<i>Mitreola petiolata</i> T. and G.	60	<i>Panicum fuscum</i> Sw.	10
Mitrewort.	60	<i>Panicum Helleri</i> Nash.	10
Mock Pennyroyal.	68	<i>Panicum Lindheimeri</i> Nash.	10
<i>Modiola caroliniana</i> G. Don.	51	<i>Panicum obtusum</i> H.B.K.	10
<i>Mollugo verticillata</i> L.	27	<i>Panicum Reverchonii</i> Vasey.	10
<i>Monarda dispersa</i> Small.	68		

<i>Panicum sanguinale</i> L.	11	Poison Ivy.	47
<i>Panicum Scribnerianum</i> Nash.	10	Poison Oak.	47
<i>Panicum texanum</i> Buckl.	11	Poke Berry.	27
<i>Papaver dubium</i> L.	31	Pokeweed.	27
Paper Mulberry.	22	<i>Polanisia graveolens</i> Raf.	33
<i>Parietaria obtusa</i> Rydb.	23	<i>Polanisia trachysperma</i> T. and G.	33
<i>Parietaria pennsylvanica</i> Muhl.	23	<i>Polygala alba</i> Nutt.	43
<i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> L.	36	<i>Polygala Lindheimeri</i> A. Gray.	43
<i>Paronychia dichotoma</i> Nutt.	26	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> L.	24
<i>P. Lindheimeri</i> Engelm.	26	<i>Polygonum erectum</i>	24
<i>Parthenocissus hysterophorus</i> L.	82	<i>Polygonum hydropiperoides</i> Michx.	23
<i>Parosela aurea</i> Britton.	39	<i>Polygonum lapathifolium</i> L.	24
<i>Parosela enneandra</i> Brit.	39	<i>Polygonum pennsylvanicum</i> L.	24
<i>Parosela frutescens</i> Vail.	39	<i>Polygonum punctatum</i> Ell.	24
Parrots Feather	55	<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i> Michx.	24
<i>Parthenocissus quinquefolia</i> Planch.	49	<i>Polygonum setaceum</i> Baldw.	24
<i>Paspalum Hallii</i> Vasey and Scribn.	11	<i>Polypodon texanus</i> Nash.	13
<i>P. pubiflorum</i> Rupr.	11	<i>Polypodium polypodioides</i> A.S. Hitchcock (<i>P. incanum</i> Sw.)	6
<i>Paspalum stramineum</i> Nash.	11	Polypody.	6
<i>Pavonia lasiopetala</i> Scheele.	51	<i>Polypremum procumbens</i> L.	60
Peach-leaved Dock	24	<i>Polyteris callosa</i> Gray.	84
Pearwort.	28	Pondweed.	8
Pecan.	—	Poppy.	31
<i>Pectis angustifolia</i> Torr.	84	Poppy Mallow.	50
<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i> Link.	6	<i>Populus deltoides</i> Marsh.	21
<i>Pellaea flexuosa</i> Link.	6	<i>Portulaca lanceolata</i> Engelm.	27
Pellitory.	23	<i>Portulaca oleracea</i> L.	27
<i>Penstemon Cobaea</i> Nutt.	71	<i>Portulaca pilosa</i> L.	28
<i>Penstemon Mackayanus</i> K. and W.	71	Possum Haw.	47
Peppergrass.	32	Post Oak.	21
Peppermint.	68	<i>Potamogeton lucens</i> L.	8
Pepper Vine.	49	Powder Horn.	—
Perennial Ragweed.	76	Prairie Clover.	39
<i>Persicaria hydropiperoides</i> Small.	23	Prairie Clover.	40
<i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> S. F. Gray.	24	Prickly Ash	42
<i>Persicaria pennsylvanica</i> Small.	24	Prickly Lettuce.	86
<i>Persicaria punctata</i> Small	24	Prickly Pear	53
<i>Persicaria setacea</i> Small.	24	Prickly Solanum	65
<i>Petalostemon pubescens</i> Heller.	40	Primrose.	54
<i>Petalostemon purpureus</i> Rydb.	40	Primrose.	55
<i>Petunia parviflora</i> Juss.	64	<i>Prosopis glandulosa</i> Torr.	36
<i>Phacelia congesta</i> Hook.	63	Prostrate spurge	44
<i>Phacelia patuliflora</i> Gray.	63	<i>Prunus americana</i> Marsh.	35
<i>Phalaris caroliniana</i> Walt.	11	<i>Prunus angustifolia</i> Marsh.	35
<i>Philibertia crispa</i> Vail.	61	<i>Prunus serotina</i> Ehrh.	35
<i>Philibertia undulata</i> Gray.	61	<i>Psoralea cuspidata</i> Pursh.	40
<i>Phlox Drummondii</i> Hook.	63	<i>Psoralea hypogaea</i> Nutt.	40
<i>Phlox Roemeriana</i> Sch.	63	<i>Psoralea rhombifolia</i> T. and G.	40
<i>Phlox tenuis</i> E. Nelson.	63	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> L.	42
<i>Phoradendron flavescens</i> Nutt.	73	Puceon.	66
<i>Phyla nodiflora</i> Green.	67	Pursley.	27
<i>Phyllanthus polygonoides</i> Nutt.	45	Purslane Speedwell.	71
<i>Physalis angulata</i> L.	64	<i>Pyrhopappus multicaulis</i> DC.	87
<i>Physalis heterophylla</i> Nees.	65	<i>Quamasia hyacinthifolia</i> Britton.	18
<i>Physalis mollis</i> Nutt.	65	Queen's Delight.	46
<i>Physostegia intermedia</i> A. Gray.	69	<i>Quercus breviloba</i> Sargent.	21
<i>Phytolacca decandra</i> L.	27	<i>Quercus fusiformis</i> Small.	21
Pigweed.	25	<i>Quercus macrocarpa</i> Michx.	21
Pigweed.	26	<i>Quercus marilandica</i> Muench.	21
<i>Pinaropappus roseus</i> Lens.	87	<i>Quercus minor</i> Sargent.	21
Pin Clover.	41	<i>Quercus schneckii</i> Britton.	21
Pinweed.	52	<i>Q. stellata</i> Wang.	21
<i>Plantago aristata</i> Michx.	72	<i>Q. texana</i> Sarg., not Buckl.	21
<i>Plantago heterophylla</i> Nutt.	73	<i>Quercus virginiana</i> Mill.	22
<i>Plantago rhodosperma</i> Deen.	73	Rain Lily	19
<i>Plantago Wrightiana</i> Deen.	73	<i>Ranunculus macranthus</i> Scheele.	30
<i>Platanus occidentalis</i> L.	34	<i>Ratibida columnaries</i> D. Don.	82
Plantain.	72	Rattan.	48
<i>Pluchea purpurascens</i> DC.	80	Rattle Box	37
<i>Poa annua</i> L.	14	Rattle Bush.	37
<i>Poa arachnifera</i> Torr.	14	Red Buckeye.	48
<i>Poinsettia dentata</i> Sma ¹¹	45	Red-bud.	36
<i>Poinsettia havanensis</i> Small.	45	Red Cedar.	7
<i>Poinsettia heterophylla</i> Small.	46	Red Mulberry.	23
Pointed Leaf.	46		

Red Oak	21	Sensitive Briar	35
Red Plum	35	<i>Serinea oppositifolia</i> Kuntze	87
Red Root	48	<i>Sesban macrocarpa</i> Muhl.	40
Red Wild Columbine	29	<i>Sesbania</i>	40
Retama	36	<i>Sesbania Cavanillesii</i> Wats.	37
<i>Rhamnus caroliniana</i> Walt.	49	<i>Setaria glauca</i> L.	10
<i>Rhombolylum albescens</i> Nash	14	<i>Setaria verticillata</i> Beauv.	10
<i>Rhus canadensis</i> var. <i>trilobata</i> Gray	47	Shepherd's Purse	31
<i>Rhus copallina</i> var. <i>lanceolata</i> A. Gray	47	Shield Fern	5
<i>Rhus radicans</i> L.	47	Shin Oak	21
<i>Rhus Toxicodendron</i> L.	47	Shittimwood	58
<i>Rhus virens</i> Lindh.	47	Shooting Star	58
<i>Rhynchosia texana</i> Torr and Gray	37	<i>Sieyos angulata</i> L.	76
<i>Ricinus communis</i> L.	46	<i>Sida diffusa</i> H.B.K.	51
<i>Rivina humilis</i> L.	26	<i>Sida filipes</i> A. Gray	51
Rock-brush	37	<i>Sida filiformis</i> Moris	51
Rock Moss	34	<i>Sida hastata</i> St. Hil.	51
Rock-rose	52	<i>S. physocalyx</i> A. Gray	51
<i>Roripa obtusa</i> Brit.	33	<i>Sida spinosa</i> L.	51
<i>Roripa Nasturtium</i> Rusby	33	<i>Siegingia albescens</i> Kuntze	14
Rosinweed	83	<i>Silene antirrhina</i> L.	29
Rough Pigweed	26	<i>Silphium albidiflorum</i> Gray	83
<i>Rubus trivialis</i> Michx.	34	<i>Silphium asperinum</i> Hook.	83
<i>Rudbeckia amplexicaulis</i> Cass.	81	<i>Siphonoglossa pilosella</i> Torr.	72
<i>Rudbeckia bicolor</i> Nutt.	82	<i>S. brachycarpa</i> Richards	33
<i>Ruellia Drummondiana</i> A. Gray	72	<i>Sisymbrium canescens</i> var. <i>brachycarpa</i> Watt.	33
<i>Ruellia tuberosa</i> L.	72	<i>Sisyrinchium minus</i> Engelm. & Gray	20
<i>Rulac texana</i> Small	48	<i>Sisyrinchium pruinosum</i> Bicknell	20
<i>Rumex altissimus</i> Wood	24	<i>Stilias grandiflora</i> Greene	87
<i>Rumex Berlandieri</i> Meisn. (?)	24	<i>Stilias multicalis</i> Green	87
<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.	24	Skullcap	69
Rush	17	Skunk Bush	42
<i>Sabina sabinoides</i> Small (<i>Juniperus sabinoides</i> Sargent	7	Skunk Bush	47
<i>Sabina virginiana</i> Antoine (<i>Juniperus virginiana</i> L.	7	Sleepy Catchfly	29
<i>Sagina decumbens</i> T. and G.	28	Slender Bladder-pod	32
<i>Sagittaria platyphylla</i> J. G. Smith	8	Small-leaved Mulberry	23
<i>Sabbatia campestris</i> Nutt.	60	Smart Weed	24
<i>Salix nigra</i> Marsh	21	<i>Smilax Bona-nox</i> L.	19
<i>Salvia coccinea</i> L.	69	Snakeroot	57
<i>Salvia farinacea</i> Benth.	69	Snapdragon	70
<i>Salvia Roemeriana</i> Scheele	69	Sneezeweed	84
<i>Salviastrum texanum</i> Scheele	69	Snow-on-the-mountain	45
<i>Sambucus canadensis</i> L.	74	Soapberry	48
<i>Sambolus cuneatus</i> Small	58	<i>Solanum carolinense</i> L.	65
<i>Sambolus floribundus</i> H.B.K.	58	<i>Solanum eleagnifolium</i> Cav.	65
Sand Bur	9	<i>Solanum heterodoxum</i> Dunal	65
Sand Parsley	56	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> L.	65
<i>Santivitalia ocymoides</i> DC.	82	<i>Solanum rostratum</i> Dunal	65
Sandwort	28	<i>Solanum Torreyi</i> A. Gray	65
<i>Sanicula canadensis</i> L.	57	<i>Solanum triquetrum</i> Cav.	65
<i>Sanicula gregaria</i> Bicknell	57	<i>Solidago canadensis</i> L.	80
<i>Sapindus Drummondii</i>	48	<i>Solidago nemoralis</i> Ait.	80
<i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> Nash (<i>Andropogon scoparius</i> Michx.	9	<i>Sonchus asper</i> All.	87
<i>Schmaltzia lanceolata</i> Small	47	<i>Sonchus oleraceus</i> L.	87
<i>Schmaltzia trilobata</i> Small	47	<i>Sophia millefolia</i> Rybd.	33
<i>Schmaltzia virens</i> Small	47	<i>Sophora affinis</i> T. and G.	40
<i>Schoenocaulon Drummondii</i> A. Gray	17	<i>Sophora secundiflora</i> DC.	40
<i>Schrankia uncinata</i> Willd.	35	<i>Sorghastrum nutans</i> Nash	9
<i>Scirpus validus</i> Vani.	15	<i>Sorghum halepense</i> Pers.	9
<i>Sclerocarpus uniseriatis</i> B. and H.	82	Sour Grass	42
<i>Scutellaria Drummondii</i> Benth.	69	Sour Grass	41
<i>Scutellaria resinosa</i> Torr.	69	Sow Thistle	87
<i>Sedum Nuttalianum</i> Ref.	34	Spanish Bayonet	19
<i>Sedum pulchellum</i> Michx.	34	Spanish Buckeye	48
<i>Siegingia mutica</i> Kuntze	14	Spanish Moss	17
<i>Selaginella apus</i> Spring	7	Spearmint	68
<i>Selaginella arenicola</i> Underw.	7	<i>Specularia biflora</i> Gray	76
<i>Senecio ampullaceus</i> Hook.	85	<i>Specularia coloradoensis</i> Buckl.	76
<i>Senecio lobatus</i> Pers.	85	<i>Specularia leptocarpa</i> Gray	76
<i>Senecio obovatus</i> Muhl.	86	<i>Specularia perfoliata</i> A. DC.	76
Senna	36	Speedwell	71
		<i>Spermolepis echinatus</i> Heller	57
		Spice Bush	53

Spiderwort.	16	Toad Flax.	70
<i>Spigelia Lindheimeri</i> Gray	59	Toothache Tree	42
Spiny Amaranth.	26	Toothed Medic.	39
<i>Spiranthes, Gyrostachys</i>	20	Toothed Spurge.	45
Spleen Wort.	5	<i>Torilis nodosa</i> Gaertn.	57
<i>Sporobolus vaginaeflorus</i> Torr.	11	Torrey's Nightshade	65
Spotted Spurge.	44	<i>Toxicoscordium Nuttallii</i> Rydb.	17
Spring Beauty.	27	<i>Toxylon pomiforum</i> Raf.	23
Spurge.	46	<i>Tradescantia</i>	17
Spurge.	44	<i>Tradescantia gigantia</i> Rose	16
Spurge Nettle.	44	<i>Tradescantia occidentalis</i> Brit.	16
Squaw-weed.	85	<i>Tragia nepetaefolia</i> Cav.	46
<i>Stachys agraria</i> Cham. and Schl.	70	<i>Tragia ramosa</i> Torr.	46
Standing Cypress.	63	Tread Softly	65
St Andrew's Cross.	51	Tree-of-Heaven.	43
Star Cucumber.	76	<i>Tribulus terrestris</i> L.	42
Star Thistle.	86	<i>Tricuspis albescens</i> Munro.	14
Starwort.	28	<i>Tridens albescens</i> W. and S.	14
<i>Stellaria media</i> Smith	28	<i>Tridens muticus</i> Nash	14
<i>Stellaria prastrata</i> Baldw.	28	<i>Trifolium carolinianum</i> Michx.	40
Sticktight.	39	<i>Triodia albescens</i> Benth.	14
<i>Stillingia linearifolia</i> Kl. and Garcke	46	<i>Trisetum interruptum</i> Buckl.	12
<i>Stipa leucotricha</i> Trin.	12	Trumpet Creeper	72
Stoncrop.	34	Tumble Weed	25
Stork's Bill.	41	<i>Typha latifolia</i> L.	8
Stramonium.	64	Umbrella-wort.	27
<i>Streptanthus bracteatus</i> A. Gray.	33	<i>Ulmus alata</i> Michx.	23
<i>Streptanthus platycarpus</i> A. Gray.	33	<i>Ulmus americana</i> L.	23
Stretchberry.	19	<i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> Nutt.	23
<i>Styrax platanifolia</i> Engelm.	59	<i>Ungnadia speciosa</i> Endl.	48
Sugarberry.	66	Unicorn Plant	72
Sumac.	47	<i>Uniola latifolia</i> Michx.	14
Supple-Jack.	48	<i>Urtica chamaedryoides</i> Pursh.	23
<i>Svida asperifolia</i> Small	56	<i>Utricularia subulata</i> L.	72
Swamp Ash	59	<i>Valerianella amarella</i> Krok.	75
Sweet Clover.	39	<i>Valerianella radiata</i> Dupr.	75
Sycamore.	34	Venus' Looking-glass	76
<i>Symphoricarpos</i>	74	<i>Verbascum Thapsus</i> L. Muheine.	72
<i>Syntherisma sanguinale</i> Dulac	11	<i>Verbena bipinnatifida</i> Nutt.	67
<i>Talinum aurantiacum</i> Engelm.	28	<i>Verbena canescens</i> H.B.K.	67
<i>Talinum parviflorum</i> Nutt.	28	<i>Verbena ciliata</i> Benth.	67
<i>Taraxacum Taraxacum</i> Karst.	87	<i>Verbena officinalis</i> L.	67
Tasajillo.	53	<i>Verbena pumila</i> Rydb.	67
<i>Tazodium distichum</i> L. C. Rich.	7	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> Benth. & Hook	83
<i>Tecoma radicans</i> DC.	72	<i>Verbesina virginica</i> L.	83
<i>Trigonotheca texana</i> Gray & Engl.	83	<i>Vernonia Baldwinii</i> Torr.	77
<i>Tetranneuris linearifolia</i> Green.	85	<i>Veronica peregrina</i> L.	71
<i>Tetranneuris linearis</i> Green.	85	Vervain. L.	67
<i>Teucrium canadense</i> L.	70	Vetch.	40
Texas Ash.	59	<i>Viburnum prunifolium</i> L.	74
Texas Buckeye.	48	<i>Viburnum rufotomentosum</i> Small.	75
Texas Buckthorn.	49	<i>Vicia Leavenworthii</i> T. and G.	40
Texas Millet.	11	<i>Viguiera helianthoides</i> H.B.K.	83
Texas Star.	60	<i>Vincetoxicum biflorum</i> Heller.	61
Texas Star.	82	<i>Vincetoxicum reticulatum</i> Heller.	61
<i>Thamnosma texana</i> Torr	42	<i>Viola missouriensis</i> Green.	52
<i>Thelesperma subsimplicifolium</i> Gray	83	<i>Viorna coccinea</i> Small.	30
<i>Thelesperma trifidum</i> Britton.	83	<i>Viorna reticulata</i> Small.	30
Thorn Apple.	64	Virgin's Bower.	29
Thoroughwort.	77	Virginia Rock Cross.	31
Three-seeded Mercury	43	<i>Vitex Agnus-castus</i> L.	67
<i>Thymophylla pentachaeta</i> Small.	85	<i>Vitis canadensis</i> Engelm.	49
<i>Thysanthera nutans</i> Kuntze.	86	<i>Vitis cinerea</i> Engelm.	50
Tickseed.	81	<i>Vitis cordifolia</i> Lam.	50
Tick Trefoil.	39	Virginia Creeper	49
<i>Tillaea Drummondii</i> T. and G.	34	Violet Wood Sorrel.	41
<i>Tillandsia recurvata</i> L.	17	Water Cress.	33
<i>Tillandsia usneoides</i> L.	17	Water Pimpernel	58
<i>Tilleastrum Drummondii</i> Britton.	34	Water Milfoil	55
<i>Tiniaria convolvulus</i> Webb and Moq.	24	Water Starwort	47
<i>Tithymalus arkansanus</i> Kl. & Garcke	46	Water Willow	71
<i>Tithymalus commutatus</i> Kl. & Garcke	46	Wahoo.	23
<i>Tithymalus longicursis</i> Small.	45	Water Fern	6
<i>Tithymalus missouriensis</i> Small	46	Western Ragweed	76
<i>Tithymalus roemerianus</i> Small	45	White-brush.	66

White Sweet Clover.....	39	Wine Cup	50
White Elm	23	Winged Elm	23
White Larkspur	30	<i>Wissadula holosericea</i> Garcke	51
Whitlow Grass	32	Woodbine	49
White Mulberry	23	Wood Sorrel	42
White Oak	21	Wormseed	25
Whitetop	15	Woundwort	70
Wild Barley	14	<i>Xanthisma texanum</i> DC.	80
Wild Carrot	56, 57	<i>Xanthium speciosum</i> Kearney	77
Wild Cherry	35	<i>Xanthoxalis (Oxalis Wrightii)</i> Gray)	42
Wild China Tree.....	48	<i>Xanthoxalis corniculata</i> Small.....	41
Wild Cucumber	76	<i>Xanthoxalis stricta</i> Small	42
Wild Geranium	41	<i>Xanthoxylum carolinianum</i> var. <i>fruticosum</i> A. Gray	42
Wild Gourd	75	<i>Xanthoxylum Clava-Herculis</i> L.	42
Wild Honeysuckle	54	<i>Ximenesia encelioides</i> Cav.	83
Wild Hyacinth	18	Yarrow	85
Wild Lettuce	86	Yaupon	47
Wild Oats	14	Yellow Wild Columbine.....	29
Wild Onion	18	Yellow Wood Sorrel.....	41, 42
Wild Petunia	72	<i>Yucca Arkansana</i> Trelease.....	19
Wild Rye	14	<i>Yucca rupicola</i> Scheele.....	19
Wild Water-pepper	23	<i>Zanichellia palustris</i> L.	8
Wild Yellow Plum	35	<i>Zephyranthes texana</i> Herb.	19
Wild Pomegranate	75	<i>Zermeria hispida</i> Gray.....	83
Wild Poppy	31	<i>Ziziphus obtusifolia</i> A. Gray.....	49
Wild Tobacco	64	<i>Ziziphus vulgaris</i> Lam.	49
Wild Verbena	67	<i>Zygadenus Nuttallii</i> S. Wats.	17
Willow Weed	24		