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CONTRIBUTIONS TOWARD A  
FLORA OF NEVADA. NO 6.

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ULMACEAE OF NEVADA

by

F. R. FOSBERG

November 1, 1940.

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Issued by

The Division of Plant Exploration and Introduction,  
Bureau of Plant Industry,  
U. S. Department of Agriculture,  
Washington, D. C.

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Work Projects Administration of Nevada,  
Projects, O. P. 65-2-04-13, W. P. 658;  
O. P. 165-2-04-21, W. P. 752.

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Collaborator

University of Nevada.

Address all queries concerning this publication to the Division  
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## ULMACEAE OF NEVADA

By F. R. Fosberg

Mostly trees, not lactiferous; leaves simple, alternate, usually basally trinervate; stipules present but early caducous; flowers perfect, polygamous, or monoecious, with single very small calycoid perianth whorl of 4-9 parts, united at base; stamens 4-6, erect, non-explosive; pistil of a single-celled ovary with one suspended ovule, and two styles; fruit a samara, nut or drupe.

One genus wild in Nevada.

## 1. CELTIS L.

Trees with thin, smooth or very warty bark; leaves noticeably trinerved, entire to serrate, often scabrous, usually oblique at base; flowers monoecious, the staminate in small cymes, the pistillate solitary or in few-flowered fascicles, calyx 5-6 parted, stamens 5-6, stigmas elongate, divergent, fleshy; fruit a drupe with thin flesh, stone prominently reticulate.

One variety of one species found in Nevada.





1. *CELTIS OCCIDENTALIS* L. VAR. *RETICULATA* (Torr.) Sarg. Cat. For.

Tr. N. Am. 126. 1884.

*Celtis douglasii* Planch. Ann. Sci. Nat. III, 10: 293. 1848.

*Celtis reticulata* Torr. Ann. Lyc. N. Y. 2: 247. 1824.

*Celtis mississippiensis* Bosc var. *reticulata* Sarg. N. Am.

Silva 7: 72. 1895.

*Celtis villosula* Rydb. Fl. Rocky Mts. ed. 2, 1116. 1922.

A small scraggly tree, often partially leafless; leaves ovate or broadly ovate, oblique at base, often somewhat cordate, entire to somewhat serrate, upper surface scabrous, or rarely smooth, veins impressed, lower surface pale or greenish, strongly reticulate veined when fully mature, slightly pubescent, shortly petioled; fruit solitary, axillary, pedicel variable in length, as much as several times as long as petiole, drupe globose, 6-8 mm. thick.

I am treating this as a variety of the polymorphous eastern *C. occidentalis* simply because the characters used to separate the various species of this relationship are too inconstant and insignificant to be regarded as specific. In general, material from the Western States has thicker leaves, more prominent veins, and less serrate margins, and it is on this basis that I separate this variety. The characters concerning the relative lengths of petiole and pedicel are so variable as to have no value. Fruit size and color varies from place to place, but not convincingly. The whole complex gives the impression of a very heterozygous and widespread



population which presents a consequently highly variable set of reactions to the diverse environments to which it is subjected over its wide range. A monographic study with careful correlation of morphology with environment might alter this opinion, but would as likely confirm it.

Nevada: Lincoln County.

