

LOEFLINGIA SQUARROSA (CARYOPHYLLACEAE): NEW TO LOUISIANA**Christopher Reid and Patricia Faulkner**Louisiana Natural Heritage Program
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Baton Rouge, LA 70898-9000**ABSTRACT**

Loeflingia squarrosa is reported as new to Louisiana. A single station was discovered in the xeric sandylands of Caddo Parish in northwest Louisiana.

KEY WORDS: *Loeflingia*, Caryophyllaceae, Louisiana, Sandylands

While conducting rare plant surveys in Caddo Parish, Louisiana, *Loeflingia squarrosa* Nutt. was collected, apparently for the first time in the state. The material was not recognized in the field by the authors and was collected as an unknown. It was later identified as *L. squarrosa*. This species is not reported for Louisiana by Thomas & Allen (1996). It was only recently discovered in Arkansas, in Miller County, which borders Caddo Parish (Singhurst and Holmes 1999). This species is recorded for Cass and Marion Counties in adjacent Texas, and also in Shelby County, to the south, which borders DeSoto and Sabine parishes (Turner et al. 2003).

Loeflingia squarrosa is a characteristic species of xeric sandylands in the West Gulf Coastal Plain (MacRoberts et al. 2002). We collected *L. squarrosa* at a site known as Kendrick Road Sandylands (see MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1995 for description of vegetation) on 7 April 2004. This site includes small areas of thick, fire suppressed sandy woodlands, and considerable area of pastures, watermelon patches and roadsides on sandy soil. Despite the degraded condition, the site still supports many state-rare plants. The *Loeflingia* was collected in a sandy fallow field, with sparse vegetative cover.

Associate species included *Astragalus leptocarpus* Torr. & Gray, *A. soxmaniorum* Lundell, *Clematis reticulata* Walt., *Cnidocolus texanus* (Muell.-Arg.) Small, *Evax candida* (Torr. & Gray) Gray, *Hymenopappus artemisiifolius* DC., *Lithospermum caroliniense* (Walt. ex J. F. Gmel.) MacM., *Opuntia humifusa* (Raf.) Raf., and *Phacelia strictiflora* (Engelm. & Gray) Gray. When first collected, the site was for sale and access was gained by calling the seller from the field and receiving permission to go onto the site. A return visit on 1 April 2005 revealed that the parcel of land had been sold and the field had been disked in preparation for planting (most likely watermelons). Very little sandhill woodland habitat remains in Caddo Parish (personal observation; MacRoberts and MacRoberts 1995). However, a number of rare sandhill plants manage to persist in disturbed areas such as roadsides, power line and gas pipeline rights-of-way, pastures, and oil and gas fields. *Loeflingia squarrosa* is a small, easily-overlooked plant and could be present and overlooked in sandylands further south and east in Bienville, Natchitoches, Sabine, Vernon, and Winn parishes.

Specimen Cited: LOUISIANA. Caddo Parish: Kendrick Road Sandhills, N of Kendrick Rd. just E of jct. w/ Atlanta-Vivian Rd. (PR 119) and 1.5 mi W of jct. w/ LA 1; SW1/4 SW1/4 S11 T22N R16W; 325422N, 0935956W, 7 April 2004, Reid, Faulkner, & Jones 4855 (LSU).

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF *GROSVENORIA* FROM ECUADOR AND PERU (EUPATORIEAE: ASTERACEAE)

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ABSTRACT

Grosvenoria lopezii from northern Peru and *G. zamorensis* from southern Ecuador are described as new. A key is provided for the six species of the genus.

KEY WORDS: *Grosvenoria*, new species, Peru, Eupatorieae, Asteraceae.

The genus *Grosvenoria* was described by King and Robinson (1975) to include two Ecuadorian species, *G. hypargyra* (B.L. Rob.) R.M. King & H. Rob. and *G. rimbachii* (B.L. Rob.) R.M. King & H. Rob. and a species from northern Peru, *G. coelocaulis* (B.,L. Rob.) R.M. King & H. Rob. King and Robinson (1978) later described *G. campii* from Ecuador, and an older name has been recognized for *G. coelocaulis*, *G. jelskii* (Hieron.) R.M. King & H. Rob., *Phytologia* 76: 18 (1994)[1995], based on *Oliganthes jelskii* Hieron., *Bot. Jahrb. Syst.* 36: 461 (1905). The genus seems most distinctive among the Critoniinae genera of the Andes by the veins of the involucre bracts dissected into numerous longitudinal veins that appear as striations. The bristles of the pappus also tend to broaden and partially fuse near their bases. The style branches are not all as long or broad as originally described for the genus. All the species appear to have glandular dots on the undersurfaces of the leaves, but these are often poorly developed or covered with pubescence.

A review of accumulated material put aside during general identifications and efforts on the Flora of Ecuador have resulted in discovery of the following two additional new species.