

## NOTES

A NEW COMBINATION IN THE POACEAE—A new combination in the Poaceae is necessary due to the "Demoulin" rule (amended Article 19) that was adopted for the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature by the Sydney Congress. This nomenclatural change is made so the name will be available for use in the Chihuahuan Desert Flora being written by Marshall C. Johnston and James Henrickson. The combination is as follows:

SCHIZACHYRIUM SANGUINEUM (Retz.) Alston var. **HIRTIFLORUM** (Nees) Hatch, comb. nov.

*Schizachyrium hirtiflorum* Nees, Agrost. Bras. 336. 1829. TYPE: BRAZIL. AUSTRALIORI: *Sellow s.n.*

*S. sanguineum* (Retz.) Alston var. *brevipedicellatum* (Beal) Hatch.

—This is Technical Bulletin No. T.A. 19771, Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.—*Stephan L. Hatch, S. M. Tracy Herbarium, Department of Range Science, Texas A&M University, College Station, TX 77843, U.S.A.*

AN ADDITION TO THE NEW MEXICO FLORA, *GLOSSOPETALON PLANITIERUM* (CROSSOSMATACEAE).—*Glossopetalon planitierum* (Ensign) St. John (= *Forsellesia planitierum* Ensign) was first attributed to the New Mexico flora by Barkley et al. (Barkley et al., *Atlas of the flora of the Great Plains*, 1977). They reported the species for Quay County in east-central New Mexico. However, W. C. Martin and C. R. Hutchins (Martin & Hutchins, *A flora of New Mexico*, 1980) listed only *G. spinescens* A. Gray as occurring in New Mexico. The Barkley et al. (op. cit.) record is based upon specimens at KANU. These were re-examined and found to be properly determined. The leaves of *G. planitierum* have a pair of obvious stipules (about 1 mm long) at the base of the petioles, distinguishing it from the estipulate *G. spinescens*.

On deposit at the University of Kansas Herbarium (KANU) are three sheets of *Glossopetalon planitierum* collected from a single station of Quay County New Mexico: 8 miles south San Jon, rough eroded base of mesa dry, rocky sandstone soil, few plants, 26 Jul 1968, *Steve Stephens 25575 & Ralph Brooks*; 8 miles south San Jon, side of small sandstone canyon, rocky, sandy soil, common, 17 May 1974, *Steve Stephens 75784*; 5 miles north Wheatland (se $\frac{1}{4}$ , sec 20, T9N, R34E), ridge of the Bluffs of Llano Estacado, common on dry outcrops, 10 Jul 1979, *Ralph Brooks 14288*. The New Mexico site represents a short western range extension for *G. planitierum* that was otherwise known only from Cimarron County, Oklahoma and scattered localities in the Texas Panhandle (Ensign, *A revision of the celastraceous genus Forsellesia* (Glossopetalon), *Amer. Midl. Naturalist*