

The New Mexico Botanist

Number 42

February 21, 2008

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

Charlotte Ellis of the Sandia Mountains

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“The poetry of history does not consist of imagination, but of imagination pursuing the fact and fastening upon it. The dead were and are not. Their place knows them no more and is ours today. Yet they were once as real as we, and we shall tomorrow be shadows like them.”

—George Macauley Trevelyan, FRS (1876-1962)

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THE REMARKABLE NATURALIST Theodore Dru Alison Cockerell (1866-1948) began his professional scientific career as Curator of the Public Museum in Kingston, Jamaica in 1891. After two years, his tuberculosis, which he contracted in 1887, recurred, and he determined he needed to leave the moist climate of Jamaica. Having spent time in Colorado in order to effect an initial cure of his tuberculosis, Cockerell wished he could return to the Rocky Mountains. It so happened that he was in correspondence with C.H.T. Townsend, then at the New Mexico College of Agriculture and Mechanical Arts (NMCA & MA). Cockerell casually suggested that he and Townsend exchange positions. Amazingly Townsend agreed. Cockerell spent the years from 1893 to 1900 at Mesilla Park (now Las Cruces) NM. He then spent three years at New Mexico Normal University in Las Vegas NM before moving to Colorado, where he spent the rest of his career.

In 1937, Cockerell penned an article in the obscure journal *Bios* entitled “Recollections of a Naturalist IV. The Amateur Botanist.” He, from his youth, had a fascination with the genus *Primula*. In his article, he tells an absorbing tale of the discovery of a new *Primula* in New Mexico as evidenced by the following excerpt:

It was in connection with the genus *Primula* that I made the acquaintance of another great botanist. When I lived in New Mexico, Miss Charlotte Ellis, one of my students, found a beautiful *Primula* in the Sandia Mountains and as it appeared to be new, it was named *Primula ellisiae* (Pollard & Cockerell, 1902). In the Mogollon Mountains, about 160 miles away, on the other side of the Rio Grande Valley, there was a related species, *Primula rusbyi* (Greene, 1881). Pax and Kunth, apparently without seeing *P. ellisiae*, reduced it to a synonym of *P. rusbyi* in their revision of *Primula* (1905). This did not seem satisfactory, but for a time nothing could be done about it. Sir Isaac Bayley Balfour, the head of the Edinburgh Botanical Garden, was the most learned expert on *Primula*, and had a very large collection of living plants. I sent him seed of *P. ellisiae*, and he procured seed of *P. rusbyi* from another source. In 1921, when my wife and I visited the Edinburgh Garden, Bayley Balfour had brought both species to flowering, and it was a dramatic moment when he stood before us, with a pot in each hand, and pointed out that the living plants were quite distinct. It seems extraordinary to have to go to Edinburgh to settle a point in the botany of New Mexico, no one in that State having seen both plants alive.

Now, in 2008, *Primula ellisiae* and *P. rusbyi* are recognized as distinct species. Charlotte’s collection in 1900 is the holotype¹ (US) of *P. ellisiae*. She also collected the holotype (US) of the white shooting star, *Dodecatheon ellisiae* (Standley 1913). She developed relationships not only with Cockerell, but also with Elmer Ottis Wootton and Paul Carpenter Standley. Despite much adversity, she collected hundreds of specimens and helped to define the flora of New Mexico.

Charlotte Cortlandt Ellis (1874 - 1956)

George Cortlandt Ellis was born in Indiana on February 17, 1845, even though the Ellis family roots were in Syracuse, New York. When George Cortlandt was four, his father, George Clinton Ellis, died. In 1850 George, his younger sister and his mother Eliza Carter Ellis were living in Brooklyn, New York with Eliza’s parents. After the death of her father in 1860, Eliza and her two children moved to Racine, Wisconsin

Botanice est Scientia Naturalis quae Vegetabilium cognitioem tradit.

— Linnaeus

just north of Chicago. While in his teens young George contracted tuberculosis. In spite of his health, in 1862 he volunteered for the New York Regiment of the Union Army and went to war. When the war ended, he returned to the Chicago area and entered the business world. He met Julia Gardell Shipman there and they were married on October 7, 1869. Their first child Guy Carter Ellis was born on September 13, 1870, in Wilmington Illinois, followed by Helen Maude Ellis on September 6, 1872, and then Charlotte Courtland Ellis on June 27, 1874 in Joliet Illinois. By 1877, George's tuberculosis again became a problem, and the family decided to seek a new life in the west. So George and a pregnant Julia packed up the three young children and Grandma Ellis and headed to Kansas. The first Ellis ranch was along Owl Creek in Comanche County, a few miles north of the Oklahoma border. Years later Maude remembered the first house: "The grass grew very thick and by cutting sod with axe and spade, bricks were made to build a house. It was very warm, but there was no way to make a good roof. When the rains came, the floors were mud. Brother and I could walk on planks but Sister had to sit on a bed." A new son, Augustus Weisert (Augie), was born shortly thereafter, followed by another son, Francis Shipman (Frank), in 1879. The family had begun quite a new life in an unfamiliar environment with hope and energy. Charlotte described the scene: "Owl Creek ran just below the house. There was a grove of cottonwoods and other trees nearby. A path went up the hill at the back. Our cyclone cellar was there somewhere, I used to go down there to play. I was five."

For the once urban family the times fell somewhere between bucolic and primitive. They struggled along, raising cattle on the windswept prairie far from civilization. Julia was a bastion of stability and refinement. Charlotte depicts her: "I suppose none of us will ever forget how our mother comported herself day by day in the wilds. She was always the perfect lady under all circumstances. It was as natural for her to be so as it was to breathe. No one ever saw her careless in either dress or posture." For Julia, and Eliza Ellis as well, values and education were very important, and despite the remoteness of location and difficult circumstances, every effort was made to "home school" the children. Charlotte recalled:

Yes, she taught us – we three older children that is – but it was not only the three R's.... We read most of Dickens together, she taught us to like Shakespeare, the Waverly novels, travels (how I enjoyed "Into Morocco"). She read poetry to us, Byron, Whittier, Jean Ingelow. (I always wanted her to read "Two Brothers and a Sermon" if I had to lie around with a cold.) I remember one Christmas especially, she read Dickens Christmas Carol to us and we enjoyed it more than I can tell.

Learning was not always in traditional settings. Charlotte continues:

One day the horses pulled down and spilled a hundred-pound sack of corn. We children had to pick that corn up kernel by kernel, for there was so much gravel mixed with it. How well I remember our pretty girlish mother, sitting on a log under a tree, reading to us as we worked. What was it she read? Homer's "Iliad". She had a wonderful reading voice and we children thrilled over Hector's burning of the wooden horse and all.

By 1882, the grass on the ranch had grown thin. Guy always felt that George had overgrazed the land. The family moved to a new location on Owl Creek. The situation lasted about two years. In September of 1884, George sold out and the family moved back to Chicago and stayed with Julia's parents.

George was determined to make a life in the frontier west. During the fall of 1884 he continued to explore for the perfect location. In his reminiscence of Charlotte entitled *Tiny Tools*, Charlotte's younger brother Paul (1891-1980) stated: "I often heard Father say that he was

on his way to Old Mexico to look for a coffee plantation, when he saw this mountain of quartz. He had always heard that there was always water where there was a large body of quartz." The mountain in what is now eastern Torrance County New Mexico, was called Pedernal Peak, and was located about halfway between the thriving town of Las Vegas, NM and the booming mining community of White Oaks in Lincoln County, NM. George decided it was the perfect place to establish another ranch. He sent for the rest of the family. Julia, Guy, Maude, Charlotte, Augie, Frank, and Grandma Ellis arrived in Las Vegas by train in late February 1885.

Charlotte remembered the area: "I'm not sure Pedernal would be called a mountain, but it has all the things mountains have except trees. For some reason or other it is a barren peak. But it has cliffs and canyons (miniature 'tis true), and wild flowers, birds and lizards, with clouds around the summit at times and springs in wet weather. We used to call the clouds around the top 'Pedernal's nightcap'." Her brother Guy observed: "There were no schools or churches. A doctor eighty miles away was as good as no doctor at all. Our nearest neighbors were twenty miles away and they were cattle and sheep ranches. There was only one of them where there were any women. Mother was cut off from any such things as morning calls or afternoon teas. We children didn't miss anything like that. We did not live so well here. Not so much of a variety on the table. There was not so much to do, more of a humdrum life. Yet we felt the lure of the country and were not unhappy."

During the summer of 1885, George built an eight-room house for the family out of rough lumber hauled from a mill eighty miles to the west. The house was comfortable during temperate seasons, but was miserable in winter. George and Guy spent the fall chiseling a 35 foot deep well through rock, hitting water just before winter. Winter snows filled the well to overflowing. The flow continued into the following summer. Even after the well stopped flowing, it held water until the summer of 1887, when it dried up completely. From the spring of 1886 to the fall of 1887 the family eked out a life on the high plains of central New Mexico. Sheep and cattle herders frequently passed through the area. The Ellis family was able to make much needed money by providing food and lodging. George traveled to Las Vegas every other month or so to get mail, goods, and supplies. The family even operated a country store. Guy remembered: "We also had a stock of goods for the shepherders, which brought in a little cash and a lot of sheep pelts. The poor herder was glad to find a place where he could buy such luxuries as flour, lard, baking powder and matches. Also overalls, shirt or a pair of socks." Other visitors used the Pedernal home as a way station. At least one was rather famous. On April 10, 1954, Charlotte wrote a letter² to William MacLeod Raine, author of *Famous Sheriffs and Western Outlaws*, to thank him for agreeing to autograph a copy of his book for her young nephew. In the letter she wrote: "We (Ellis') knew Pat Garrett³ very well. He would stay all night with us on his way from White Oaks to Las Vegas, or wherever he was bound from or to. To little me he seemed very refined. He dressed better than most of the men of the plains and was very soft-spoken and well-spoken." In the same letter Charlotte mentions another traveler in the area:

When I was a small girl we (the Ellis family) lived at Pedernal Peak for four years. The Carruthers at the time had a butcher shop in San Pedro, New Mexico (and some mines, of course) and Jim used to take the long trip to Montenceno (?) to buy beef cattle of Jose (?) Pera. Pera owned the Turkey Track brand. The brand spread from the animal's shoulder to its flank.

Jim knew many of the people we knew – the Pereas and some of their relatives, the Spence brothers at Penos Well, people at Antelope Springs, Estancia, Stinking Springs and so on – and yet since Jim took the route that passed on the other side of Pedernal, we did not meet until several years later . . .

In the fall of 1887, the well went dry. Money ran short. George

went to Nebraska to work for a time. Julia, grandma Ellis and the five children had to make do. Guy and his two younger brothers had to haul water from miles away, water that had to be strained and boiled before use. The situation looked grim for the Pedernal venture with winter coming on, but fate was to take a hand. In his trips to Las Vegas George had made the acquaintance of a man named Ferris who lived midway between Pedernal and Las Vegas. Ferris was a fellow tuberculosis sufferer who had been a banker in Tennessee before moving west for his health. The two had become friends. Early in 1888, Ferris bought 300 horses and invited George to be his partner in managing and caring for the herd.

George built a large one-room house on the Ferris ranch, secured the house at Pedernal and the family started a new chapter. During the summer, Ferris invited both Maude and Charlotte to select a horse to make their own. Maude named her horse Nig and Charlotte, Lancer. Guy trained Nig for Maude, but fourteen-year-old Charlotte insisted on training Lancer herself. Lancer was strong-willed and difficult, but after much time and effort Charlotte calmed him. In her words: "Well I rode him and tamed him and trained him. He would carry double or treble, or as many as could crowd on him. I taught him to stand on his hind feet and to lie down, jump a rope and nod his head for oats." He was to be her dearest friend for the next sixteen years.

In the fall, Ferris sold the herd and the partnership ended. The Ellis clan returned to Pedernal. Sometime that autumn, George made contact with a man in Chicago who was planning to purchase land on the Pecos River, stock it, and create a working ranch. George was offered the job of foreman with the stipulation that he would teach the man's son about ranching. In the depth of winter early in 1889 the family made ready to move. With George and Guy driving a large wagon, Frank and Augie on top of the load, Julia and Eliza in a buggy, and Maude and Charlotte on Nig and Lancer, the frontier pioneers made their way to their new home which they would call Valley Ranch.

Valley Ranch contained roughly 600 acres, the majority forested. It bordered the Pecos River. There was a ten-room adobe house and a large barn, large enough to house 30 cows and 6 horses. An orchard grew behind the house. Fourteen acres of alfalfa were well established. The sound of the river was a constant background. The scenery was breathtaking. With the coming of spring, there was much work to be done – animals to be cared for, fences to repair, and a garden to be planted. These were happy times for the itinerant family.

Charlotte reveled in the new environment. Paul indicates: "Charlotte was fifteen now with a passion to learn about everything around her. The trees, the shrubs, grasses, plants and flowers, the birds and chipmunks all became her friends. She not only read everything she could get her hands on, but memorized a lot of it." Charlotte describes herself: "At Valley Ranch when Mother was too busy to teach us I used to take my books and go over to that 'island' above the dam and study all afternoon." Charlotte spent countless hours on her horse, hours that inextricably linked the two. Charlotte stated: "At Valley Ranch I used to enjoy riding along the steep bank above the dam. One slip and we would have plunged into the deep water below. I doted on swimming the river with Lancer. I taught him to walk the foot log over the irrigation ditch." Astonishingly, as was the custom of the time for women, Charlotte almost always rode sidesaddle.

Life for the Ellises was always a curious mixture of joy and sadness. During the time at Valley Ranch Charlotte fell from the hayloft in the barn, producing an injury to her back that would bother her for the rest of her life. The youth who was to be trained by George was unfriendly and refused to go the Valley Ranch, choosing, perhaps to spite his father, to go to work as a cowhand for another rancher. As a result, by 1890 the salary being paid to George was discontinued. George was dismayed. He and Guy, almost twenty years old, began to have friction. After the summer, Guy left Valley Ranch and moved to the Albuquerque area, getting a job in the small town of Golden near the San Pedro Mountains, about 50 miles southeast of Valley Ranch. Soon thereafter the Ellises were told to vacate Valley Ranch. Guy came back and helped the family move to Albuquerque, to begin again, far from the montane majesty of the upper Pecos river Valley, the best place they had

ever seen.

George found a job as a part-time carpenter in the Santa Fe Railroad shops. Grandma Eliza apparently returned to Chicago for a time. Frank and Augie were enrolled in school for the first time. One June 15, 1891 Julia, at age 42, gave birth to her last child, Paul Munson. The pregnancy had taken its toll on Julia, but she, with the help of Maude and Charlotte, operated a boarding house. Charlotte wrote to Guy many years later: "Neither of us went to school or anywhere as long as we had boarders; and two girls never worked harder than we did, for Mother was never very well after Paul came and we did all we could to help. Don't you remember how you and Mr. Wells used to come in and help me out? I do with grateful (sic) thanks. You, or Augie, or Frank nearly always helped me if I was going somewhere." Even in the busy life at the boarding house, Charlotte tried to pursue her passion for learning. She continued to Guy: "I was always ambitious; not only for myself, but for all of us; I always wanted to learn, always liked to study...Always had a textbook of some kind on hand at the boarding house."

In February 1889, the New Mexico Territorial Legislature passed House Bill No. 186 establishing the University of New Mexico at Albuquerque (as well as the Agricultural College and Experiment Station at Las Cruces, the School of Mines at Socorro, and the Insane Asylum at Las Vegas). By 1891, the first president of the University had been selected and construction began on the school's first building. Charlotte desperately wanted to attend, but did not think it would be possible. She elaborates in her letter to Guy:

One day (I will never forget that day) I went over to see Nelly Stagg. She wasn't home, and while I sat waiting for her I gradually unburdened my heart to Mrs. Stagg, and we had a long heart to heart talk, though I might say shoulder to shoulder talk, for we both talked "right from the shoulder". Mrs. Stagg said I was to go to the university when Nelly did; and Nelly took me to see Professor Ramsey, the president⁴, that very afternoon. He was splendid and gave me every encouragement, and in his mind as far as he knew it was all settled that I was to enter school. Still there were other obstacles [sic] to surmount – fees, books, clothes and means of getting to the university.

The obstacles were not so large as they seemed. As luck would have it the woman who cleaned house for Mrs. Munson once a week left town at that time and Mrs. Munson gave me the job. I cleaned house for her Saturday mornings all the rest of the time I was in Albuquerque, and I did the same for her neighbor Saturday afternoons. Hard work but they had lovely houses and beautiful things to take care of and I enjoyed it in a way. Then I had the job of taking care of the little girl next door some times. You remember them – their name was Moor(e). I planned to walk to school; two miles didn't seem far, but Margaret Jenks was tired of riding horse back to school after the first few weeks so suggested we go up in my cart, using her horse. This worked out just fine, and we only went horseback on rare occasions.

When I got all my strings ready to pull I went in great excitement to tell you and Mother. She thought I couldn't stand the work and confinement, for I had always been a "puny" child and girl, but I told her what I had done and how professor Ramsey said he would make it as easy as possible for me. She went up to see him herself for she always had our education at heart. She gave her consent and entered right into the spirit of it; trimmed the prettiest (sic) hat for me and got out the piece bag and made me one of the prettiest dresses I ever had. I hated to tell you boys of my plans for it somehow didn't seem right for me to be going to school when you

were working and supporting us, but I salved my conscience by thinking what I could do for every one when I had been trained for something. It was hard to convince you of the desirability of my going to school but I do not think that side ever entered your generous old head. You were sure I couldn't stand the confinement, and Mother needed me at home.

But finally you were reconciled to the idea of my trying; and so I went for eight and a half happy months. It was a happiness a young person who has been to school all their life could not understand.

Yes, it was hard in some ways at first, not only (nor so much) on account of the confinement as from the morbid, agonizing shyness, with which I have always been afflicted, and the feeling of being "rural" and "green". But how the teachers did "back me up" – Professor Ramsey, Miss Taylor⁵, Miss Morrow⁶ especially, -- talk about helping lame dogs over stiles!

Thus, in the summer of 1892, Charlotte became a student at the University of New Mexico during the first year it opened its doors. The summer session began June 15. On June 20, 1892 Charlotte made her first formal plant collection, of the comb-leaf evening primrose (*Oenothera coronopifolia*), an unnumbered specimen now at the New York Botanical Garden. The collection was made of the Plains of San Agustin in Socorro County, New Mexico. This, almost certainly, must have been part of a university-sponsored activity. Charlotte was one of 75 students who entered UNM that first summer. Most, including Charlotte, were placed in the Preparatory Department, whose function was to assure that students had achieved the educational level of a high school graduate, since New Mexico had no high schools at the time. Guy and Maude also became students in the fall of 1892. In its early years, the University published the names of prospective students for the following year in the course catalog published each spring. Charlotte and Maude were listed as freshmen in the Normal Department and Guy in Special Studies for the 1893-94 school year (see Appendix 1). Entering the University in 1892 was undoubtedly one of the happiest moments in Charlotte's life.

Meanwhile, George's tuberculosis reappeared. He was unable to continue as a carpenter. He became associated with an entrepreneur by the name of Herman Blueher. George and Herman established a lifelong friendship. Years later the Ellises and the Bluehers often visited one another. Blueher was growing fruit and vegetables for the increasing Albuquerque population and was interested in expanding sales to the developing mining communities of Golden and San Pedro about 30 miles to the east. George began making trips with a loaded wagon drawn by Nig and Lancer. A great opportunity arose for Maude when a family friend in Las Vegas, Mrs. McGee, suggested that Maude should come to live with her and enroll in the newly established Normal School. With the financial help of friends and Julia's parents, Maude was able to complete her education in Las Vegas over the next three years. However, George's health problems grew worse and his doctor advised him to get out of the Rio Grande Valley. He began looking around in the mountains east of Albuquerque for a suitable place to relocate. On his travels to and from Golden, he noticed an abandoned water pipeline coming down from the Sandia Mountains. In the early spring of 1893 he traced the pipeline to moist, wooded Las Huertas Canyon. He had found what would become the new Ellis ranch.

By May of 1893, he was ready to move the family to the mountains. He pulled Frank and Augie out of school and began moving the family's belongings out of the Rio Grande Valley. Charlotte's world was about to fall apart. George was going to take her out of the University two weeks before the end of the semester. She described the situation in her letter to Guy:

It was Father who took me out of school. He came down in May and I tried to coax him into letting me stay, at least until the end of the term. You talked to him to (sic),

and I thank you. Miss Keepers⁷ invited me to stay with her. Mrs. Munson, and Mrs. Ives said they would do all they could for me. Don't you remember how I sold that bicycle you gave me (when you bought that other one) and bought my Delsarte⁸ costume? Don't you remember giving me suggestions for my essay on killing birds? I was to read it at Commencement. And how Professor Ramsey insisted I should bring Father up to see him so he could talk to him in my behalf. And Father told him what he thought of him for interfering in his affairs? So humiliating.

Charlotte found herself living in a double-walled tent in Las Huertas Canyon, sad and bitter, her dream stolen.

The first year or two were busy at the new ranch, which soon became known as Ellis Ranch. George, with the help of Frank and Augie built a large log house, a house that withstood the pressures of time and weather until it was razed by an arsonist in 1991. A garden was established, fences built. Charlotte endured. Paul imagines the situation: "She would avoid meeting or speaking to Father whenever possible. Perhaps Mother, too, for 'siding in' with Father. She would have seen little of Augie and Frank away from Father." Her closest associates were the family dog Sport and, of course, her beloved Lancer. Paul continues:

Charlotte took short explorations at first, looking for butterflies and flowers. To relieve her pent-up energies, she would have climbed higher and higher to see just how high her "fences", the surrounding mountains, were. In that dark mood she might have been thinking of running away from home. She had had a taste of association with other people and school work, and it was sweet to her very ambitious nature.

Charlotte describes her solitary time with Lancer:

In the Sandias I have ridden my pony over places where one would think a goat could hardly get a foothold. Up places where he had to jump from step to step. Down steep hillsides where he had to put all four feet together, sit down, then slide. I rode him through bogs and snow drifts and down timber. I'll tell you, there was a horse.

Eventually, Charlotte began to soften. Despite her disappointment and misery, she came to recognize a certain inevitability. Then, one night, she had a dream. Paul relates:

Charlotte dreamed, that with her favorite teacher, Miss Taylor, she was exploring the face of Palomas Mountain. Miss Taylor was telling Charlotte about the butterflies, flowers, oak brush, acorns, pinyon pines and their delicious nuts. They reached and scaled the edge of the limestone rim that caps Palomas Mountain, and Charlotte began to lag. Miss Taylor was hurrying on up and east, calling to Charlotte to follow. But from a prominence, Charlotte, looking back, saw the house in the distance far below. Mother was sitting in front of it, weeping. Awakening from her dream, Charlotte clipped her own, restless, ambitious wings and resigned herself to stay with Mother.

She began to accept her role in maintaining the family's well being. Gradually she began to rediscover the simple pleasures and gentle beauties of living in a mountain forest. She collected butterflies and became enthralled with the flowers. She began to assign her own special names to her favorite haunts, like Chokecherry Lane, Midnight Flat, and Balcomb's Camp. She referred to the Ellis Ranch as Balsam Park.

George, Augie, and Frank continued to push back the wilderness, cutting trails, clearing trees, pulling stumps. Eventually, seven fields averaging an acre each were prepared. Charlotte, Julia, and

Grandmother Eliza, who had returned from Chicago, took care of the cooking, washing, and other domestic chores including taking care of young Paul. Meanwhile Maude completed her education at Las Vegas in the Spring of 1895 and began teaching kindergarten in Albuquerque. After a few months, measles broke out and the school was closed. Guy delivered her to the Ellis Ranch. During the mid-1890's George and Frank began to have problems and in 1896, Frank ran away at age seventeen. He would occasionally visit the ranch, but the family was one smaller. In 1897 Guy married Marian Hubbs. Late in the decade Charlotte became Paul's teacher. George built a school desk and Charlotte held class. Around the house Charlotte had the nickname "Charlie", but in her schoolhouse, Paul was required to address her as "Miss Ellis." For several years, the son of a family friend, R.G. Balcomb, spent the summers with Paul at the Ellis ranch and joined the "school." Kenneth Balcomb remembers:

As Paul had no chance to attend regular school, Charlie (Charlotte) taught him school subjects in pace with the curriculum of public schools. It was much easier for her to keep his interest when I, or some other visiting boy, was there, so we had school every weekday morning – grammar, reading, writing, spelling and geography; and such was her artistry as a teacher that we enjoyed it.

By the late 1890's the Ellis ranch was well established. There was a field of wheat and a large garden. Cattle roamed the ranch and surrounding woods. Chickens provided fresh eggs. George felt that Charlotte and Maude would be permanent residents. Paul recalls: "Father planned for both Maude and Charlotte to file on a homestead there. Charlotte's house was even started. The posts were set and floor plates laid." After the turn of the century things began to change. George's mother died on November 12, 1901 and was buried on the ranch. Maude became friends with a man named Horace Richard Yeomans. The couple got married at the ranch on April 30, 1902 and left soon thereafter. George never really accepted the marriage and never forgave Maude. Maude and Dick moved to Arizona. Lancer died in 1904. Friends of George informed him the United States Government was preparing to set up a Forest Reserve (National Forest) System which would likely absorb the property he had worked so hard to carve out of the woods. George traveled to Santa Fe to make sure his homestead would be preserved. On July 13, 1905, he received Homestead Certificate #3519, personally signed by Theodore Roosevelt, and the ranch became truly the Ellis Ranch, which the family abbreviated as the LS Ranch for the brand on their cattle.

During this period Charlotte began to not merely accept her situation, but to enjoy it. She liked teaching Paul. Gardening was rewarding and she enjoyed quilting and sewing. Charlotte had always loved animals. She tended to the animals at the ranch. She attached names to all of them, even the chickens. She came to enjoy interacting with neighbors and the not infrequent visitors to the ranch. Over the years she began traveling to nearby homes, sometimes tracking down lost cattle, sometimes to just say hello. She even traveled all the way to the town of San Pedro where she was a welcome visitor or even an overnight guest at the home of Jim Carruthers and his family with whom the Ellises had developed a strong friendship. In her diary she tells of coming home to Balsam Park from a trip with Augie on December 26, 1908 down the east side of the Sandia Mountains:

It was late afternoon when we climbed the slope for home, and the mountains to the east of us were sights to behold, the Santa Fe and Pecos Mountains looked like filmy pale lavender chiffon that had been thrown carelessly on the plains. The Cerrillos Mountains were rose, the Ortiz were a dark blue, and the San Pedro and South Mountain, shades of purple, seamed with black shadow, and casting shadows across the plains. Imagine all this sitting on the brightest, goldenest of the plains with the bluest of blue skies for a background.

The allure of the wildflowers became her passion. Paul summarizes: "Charlotte had a nice collection of butterflies, but as my memory of her awakened, she had turned her hobby to botany and collecting flowers." She became dedicated to the study of the plants of her area. In the late 1890's she made contact with T.D.A. Cockerell and E.O. Wooton at the NMCA & MA (now New Mexico State University) in Las Cruces. They encouraged her to send specimens and helped her with identifications. Her first major discovery was the *Primula ellisiae* in 1900, which just whetted her appetite. A few years later, she came upon her second exciting find, the white shooting star. She spent many hours trekking through the meadows and woods for miles both on foot and on horseback, hunting her plants. Through her mentors she learned how to press and dry her finds, and to collect all parts of the plants. She also became interested in rocks and minerals. On the second floor of the house, Charlotte set up space for dealing with both her botanical and geological pursuits. By 1910, Augie was employed away from the ranch and had become only an occasional visitor. Guy and Marian had become established in the San Francisco Bay area in California. Dick and Maude were settled in the White Mountains of Arizona. The Ellis Ranch was quiet, with only George, Julia, Charlotte, Paul and occasional visitors. With the family dispersing, George made out his will, leaving the ranch to Charlotte, the eldest remaining child. Early in 1912, the never healthy George grew ill. He died on March 31. Herman Blueher came up to the ranch and buried George next to his mother. Julia, Charlotte, and Paul made arrangements with the Bluehers and other friends and neighbors for the disposition of livestock and the care of the homestead. Paul states: "Nearly twenty-one years after Mother named me Paul, Guy came to Balsam Park to take Mother to Berkeley with him, as Father had passed on a few months before." Charlotte was committed to caring for Julia. Charlotte and Julia gathered essential belongings and headed to Bernalillo with Guy to catch a train to California. Paul followed later. By late 1913 Julia also fell ill and died on January 22, 1914. At this point details about Charlotte's life become difficult to track. Few records remain, but a general picture can be assembled.

Charlotte was back at the ranch by the spring of 1914. It is clear that she had remained in communication with the botanical contacts she had made at NMCA & MA in Las Cruces. As noted above Cockerell had departed Las Cruces in 1900 and New Mexico in 1903. In 1906 Paul Carpenter Standley, later assistant curator of the U.S. National Herbarium, transferred from Drury College in Missouri to NMCA & MA for his senior year, graduating with the class of 1907. He and Wooton developed an excellent rapport. Standley continued, receiving as M.S. in Biology in 1908 and joining the faculty before departing for the Smithsonian Institution in 1909. He and Wooton began to plan writing the first Flora of New Mexico. Standley became familiar with Charlotte's efforts during this period. She is specifically mentioned as one of 46 collectors in his *The Type Localities of Plants First Described from New Mexico* in Contributions from the U.S. National Herbarium 13: 143-246, published in 1910. In 1911 Wooton also left Las Cruces to work at the U.S. Department of Agriculture in Washington, D.C. Charlotte made extensive collections in the Sandias during the summer of 1914 from her home base back at the Ellis Ranch. It seems almost certain that Wooton and Standley stimulated her activity. She gathered hundreds of specimens that were placed at the U.S. National Herbarium, the Missouri Botanical Garden (MO), and the New York Botanical Garden (NY). When Wooton and Standley published their Flora of New Mexico in the summer of 1915, Charlotte's specimens were cited seven times⁹. She was credited with the type localities¹⁰ of *Primula ellisiae*, *Dodecatheon ellisiae*, and *Achillea laxiflora* (later synonymized to *A. millefolium*). Charlotte also continued correspondence with Cockerell in Colorado during this time in regard to her favorite little *Primula*. She maintained her contact with Cockerell well into the 1930's.

In July of 1915, from the vicinity of Springerville, Arizona, Charlotte again contacted Cockerell in Boulder¹¹. She was visiting Dick, Maude and their seven children at their "Rancho" along the Little Colorado River. It was as if she were finally free, at last the keeper of

her own destiny. She could travel around Arizona and to Balsam Park. She could have whims. She loved being back at the ranch in temperate seasons. Paul averred that no one spent winter at the ranch after 1912. Charlotte's presence on South Edith Street in Albuquerque in September of 1914¹¹ seems to verify this. Charlotte reappeared at Dick and Maude's White Mountains Rancho again in October 1916 when she stayed with Maude until the birth of Maude's new daughter Francis on October 23.

In the spring of 1917 Charlotte and Paul returned to the Ranch. They were considering putting the place up for sale and wanted to put things in order. They reestablished contact with old friends and neighbors, the Luceros, the Trujillos, the Carruthers, and in particular Dr. Hugh A. Cooper. Cooper is described by Sherry Thompson in her 1991 study of the Ellis Ranch:

One of the many people who traveled in the canyon and met the Ellises was Dr. Hugh A. Cooper. Reverend Cooper was a Presbyterian minister who had come to the southwest for his health. He, like Mr. Ellis, suffered from tuberculosis. According to his grandson Robert Cooper, Dr. Cooper left his family and congregation in Centerville, Iowa to find a cure, or at least relief, in the arid Arizona desert. He made it as far as Albuquerque, where he got off the train feeling too ill to go on. But after only two weeks in Albuquerque he was feeling much better. In six months he was fully recovered. This was in 1903. He called for his family and started a ministry in his new home. He was always an outdoors type and frequently took walks in the mountains. It is possible that he met the Ellises on one of these sojourns. They became friends.

Since Charlotte and Paul had little money, they bought groceries and supplies on credit from Bernalillo Mercantile Company. They wanted to get the Ranch up and running again. In April of 1917 the United States had entered World War I. Both Paul and Reverend Cooper's son were threatened by the prospect of military service. Dr. Cooper brought his son to the Ranch to enter into partnership with Charlotte and Paul to raise potatoes. After a few months it became obvious that the potato project was a failure. Paul and Dr. Cooper's son determined that the military was inevitable and decided to enlist. Bernalillo Mercantile was demanding payment. Things looked bleak for the Ranch. Dr. Cooper stepped in and paid the debt. Paul states: 'It would have been very much harder for Charlotte when I had to go to France in August, without the friendship and help of the Coopers.' The Ranch was saved and somewhat rejuvenated.

Over the next few years Charlotte was in and out of the Ranch. She spent considerable time in Arizona. She remained close to Maude and her family. Frank was also living in Arizona. Charlotte actually held a job for a while, working at the Flinn Sanatorium in Prescott. By that time Maude, Dick and children had moved to Prescott. Charlotte was able to help Maude with the care of her son, Art, when he caught scarlet fever and had to be separated from the other children. Charlotte was also able to provide care and critical assistance when her only sister developed double pneumonia. Maude felt that she surely would not have survived without Charlotte. During her time living in Prescott Charlotte met and became good friends with a woman named Sharlot Hall. Sharlot, born in 1870, led an early life strangely similar to Charlotte's starting out in a ranch in Kansas and moving in 1882 to a ranch in Arizona. Sharlot was the first woman to hold office in the Arizona Territory, appointed as Territorial Historian in 1909. Sharlot was also chosen to deliver Arizona's three electoral votes to Washington D.C. after the election of Calvin Coolidge in 1924. There is a Sharlot Hall Museum in Prescott to this day.

As the Roaring Twenties matured, Charlotte became more anxious to sell the Ranch. Paul had returned from his service in France and was employed by the Forest Service in Oregon. According to Paul's notes, a family friend, Roy Stamm offered Charlotte \$3000 for the ranch. He

wanted to make it into a beer garden. Charlotte categorically refused. Apparently another man made a similar offer, but it didn't feel right to Charlotte. Finally Dr. Cooper, along with his son and another man, E.D. Sisk made an offer. It must have been an epiphany for Charlotte. Dr. Cooper put up \$5000 for half interest, his son and Sisk \$2500 each for quarter interest. In October of 1924 the deal was finalized and the Ellis Ranch became the Cooper LS Ranch. Ten thousand dollars was quite a tidy sum at the time. Charlotte had her first taste of financial independence age 50.

Even though Charlotte had officially sold the Ranch, her close friendship with the Coopers allowed her to continue to spend time there. This turned out to be a stroke of fortune for the dear friend of the Ellises, Jim Carruthers. His wife died and he was in his late seventies. Charlotte had spent her life caring for others and she continued with Jim. Certainly she continued to visit Arizona. Maude's husband died in 1927, but she stayed in Prescott for a while in order for her youngest children to finish high school. Charlotte most likely offered help. By this time Maude's daughter Helen and son Richard were living and working in Denver. Maude was planning to head to Colorado after leaving Prescott. Maude's daughters Edith and Betty had moved to Colorado. Charlotte determined that she had to say her final goodbye to the LS Ranch. Her last known correspondence from the Ranch is a letter to her Uncle George on June 26, 1929¹². By early 1930, she was living in Denver. Jim Carruthers was soon to follow.

On February 21, 1930 Charlotte wrote a letter to NMCA & MA from her address in Denver regarding control of locoweed. Although her letter is missing, she apparently signed it C.C. Ellis. The return letter¹³ uses the greeting "Dear Sir", assuming that C.C. Ellis must be a man. Her choice of the signature must have been a reflection of her view of the status of women at the time. By 1936 she had a different address in Denver when she again contacted Cockerell in Boulder¹⁴. She was apparently working with children in Denver, ever the teacher, always helping others. By this time old Jim Carruthers was ninety years old, with his vision failing. Charlotte continued to care for him, even reading to him.¹⁵ He died in 1939, leaving his effects and money to Charlotte.¹⁶

After Jim's death Charlotte did some traveling. She kept a spiral notebook containing a variety of anecdotes about her bird Tiddleywinks, her sister Maude and Jim Carruthers, along with some of her poems and vignettes of her trips in the early 1940's.¹⁷ One, dated August 12, 1940, is entitled "Here I Am At the New York World's Fair". Also included are notes about her attending a Christian Youth Movement Conference in Estes Park, Colorado in June 1941. Another adventure to Miami, Florida and Cuba is described in August 1941. After she returned to Denver she restricted her travels to the state of Colorado. Her nieces Edith and Betty had married and moved to Colorado. Family tales remain of Charlotte over the age of 60 traveling to visit nephew Richard and spending countless hours in a pastime she had first mastered at the Ferris Ranch in 1888, breaking horses. Back in Denver she became very active in the Shut-In Society, regularly paying visits to people who could only rarely leave their homes. She was an active member of the Mineral Society of Denver. By the early 1950's niece Betty Keller in Denver had added two young great-nephews to Charlotte's list of charges.

By early 1956 Charlotte was feeling very old. Her memory wasn't what it used to be. She suffered a great deal with arthritis. She had miserable bouts with shingles. Her youthful back injury made it increasingly difficult to get around. In March Charlotte had a stroke. Maude describes the situation in a letter to Paul:

There are many things I don't know about concerning her stroke but E. [Betty, Maude's daughter] did write that she never cried so much in her life and that tells me a great deal. E. could not take care of her with two lively boys and a husband and no room. She wrote Mother "I don't have anything but love and that is not enough" I wrote Alta Blake and she took her to her home, she was there when she died, she was in a coma for two or three days. Alta said she laughed in the coma. Elizabeth went to see her but she did not know her which broke her heart, they had always been so close.

On March 17, 1956 Charlotte was gone, three months from her eighty-second birthday.

Charlotte's deepest self was born on the frontier, from her earliest awarenesses on the mixed grass prairie of the Great Plains, through the nascency of her intellectuality on the dry high plains beside Pederal Mountain, to the first glimmering of her identity in the towering forest along the Pecos River and the delicious taste of its growth at the University, finally through agonizing disappointment and sorrow, to reach a comfort and a quiet inner joy that allowed her to give herself to the care of others and to the study of the natural world around her. Despite her lack of formal education, she never ceased to adore the process of learning. Her calm persistence and constant delight in the pursuit of plants would seem products of her history. Her lifelong concern for and dedication to those around her is a gentle reminder for us all. Her contacts with the most significant figures in New Mexico botany in her time will ensure that she will always be some portion of the future, forever part of the State's history. The little *Primula* that so moved T.D.A. Cockerell stands tall to this day. Her white shooting star is part of research on the genus *Dodecatheon* at the Missouri Botanical Garden as this article is written, a simple unintended tribute to the character of this irrepressible woman.

Charlotte's Plants

There are great difficulties in locating specimens of collectors like Charlotte Ellis, who was not specifically tied to any institution and who lacked specialized equipment and training. Of course, the passage of almost a hundred years, as well as changes in collection standards, labeling procedures, and plant nomenclature impact as well. Charlotte did not have a consistent numbering system, in fact, numerous collections were without numbers, or numbers were assigned by recipients. For example, in the course of this study eight specimens listed as #3, and three specimens listed as #4, and five specimens listed as #5 were located. Charlotte apparently did not maintain field notes, or at least, none are extant. Site data and dates of collection are sketchy at best. Charlotte sent her material to Cockerell, Wooton, Standley, and possibly others, who would identify the specimen or pass it on to others for analysis, further complicating location.

The vast majority of her collections were not holotypes like *Primula ellisiae* or *Dodecatheon ellisiae*, or even isotypes (collections believed to be duplicates of holotypes). Rather they were predominantly relatively common plants. As such they would have been submerged in the general collection at the herbarium that received them. In this case specimens can become, for all practical purposes, inaccessible. Charlotte's specimens are housed in at least five herbaria, the New York Botanical Garden (NY), the Smithsonian Institution (US), the Missouri Botanical Garden (MO), the University of New Mexico (UNM), and New Mexico State University (NMC). In preparation for this article, all of Charlotte's specimens at UNM (2) and NMC (75), were examined. The collections at UNM and NMC are completely databased. However, the situation at NY, US, and MO is far more complicated. In the case of NY, the general collection contains over 7 million specimens, of which roughly 700,000 are databased and searchable by computer. These represent the more important collections, types and unusual specimens. Collections of common species are mixed in with hundreds or thousands of others and accessible only by personal observation. At US with 5 million specimens, 800,000 databased, and at MO with 5.2 million, 900,000 databased, the situation is similar. Even with knowledge of the genus and species of a collection, locating it in a major herbarium can be quite laborious.

With all of this in mind, it would seem that a general picture of Charlotte's collections could never be realized. However, in December of 2006, a copy of a list of Charlotte's collections was discovered buried in an obscure folder in a file cabinet at the UNM herbarium. The typed list contains scientific names with cited authorities and is numbered from 2 to 476, but with numerous gaps. It is annotated in Charlotte's own hand, although some entries are too faint to read. She not only filled in many gaps, but also provided her views of common names and

the month and day of collection of most specimens, but without a year. It appears quite likely that the list is a compilation of most of the collections she submitted to E.O. Wooton and P.C. Standley, the vast majority from 1914. The nomenclature of the list closely parallels that found in Wooton and Standley's 1915 *Flora of New Mexico*. Since Charlotte did not have a formal education in botany, nor a significant library of technical resources, nor contact with many major botanical authorities, it is extremely probable that Wooton and Standley provided the list to Charlotte.

This list is combined in the following database with information available from NY, US, and MO to provide a general overview of Charlotte's work. Even though a large number of specimens cannot be localized to a specific herbarium, the database certainly provides an effective summary of the taxa she gathered and a snapshot of the flora of the Sandia Mountains during her time there. In no database reviewed have any specimens been located which were collected after 1914. Indeed her life after 1914 almost precludes periods of significant collection. There have been reports of Charlotte collecting in the White Mountains of Arizona in 1915. No record of such has been found in this study. Reported collections around Hot Springs, NM (now Truth or Consequences) housed at NMCA & MA are certainly incorrect. All specimens at NMC were determined and labeled by E.O. Wooton, and according to his labels were collected in 1908 and 1909 in the Sandia Mountains.

Charlotte's 515 collections encompass 80 families, 293 genera and at least 345 species, an amazing diversity for an amateur collector. In addition to typical flowering plants she gathered grasses, ferns, mosses, sedges, and lichens, difficult groups for a generalist. Such breadth of collection speaks to her sharp eye in noting differences in plants and her indefatigable pursuit of them. In addition to the above-mentioned *Primula* and *Dodecatheon*, she is credited with one other holotype, a milkvetch, *Astragalus praelongus* var. *ellisiae* as well as numerous isotypes.

Notes

- ¹ A holotype is the one collection which is permanently attached to a given scientific name
- ² See Appendix 3.
- ³ Pat Garrett is the sheriff generally credited with killing Billy the Kid on July 13, 1881, near Fort Sumner, NM.
- ⁴ George S. Ramsey, Principal of the Normal and Preparatory Departments. See Appendix 1.
- ⁵ Marsha L. Taylor. See Appendix 1.
- ⁶ Alcinda L. Morrow. See Appendix 1.
- ⁷ Lily Keepers, another student at the University of New Mexico. See Appendix 1.
- ⁸ François Delsarte, French musician and teacher (1811-1871), developed an acting method to facilitate emotional expression through gesture and vocal control. "Delsarte" courses were popular in the late 1800s, emphasizing poise, breathing control, posture, etc. for effective appearance on stage or at the podium.
- ⁹ *Fagopyrum fagopyrum*, *Silene noctiflora*, *Lychnis githago*, *Dodecatheon ellisiae*, *Achillea laxiflora*, *Anthemis cotula*, *Primula ellisiae*.
- ¹⁰ A type locality is the location where a new species is first collected.
- ¹¹ See Appendix 2.
- ¹² See Appendix 3.
- ¹³ See Black letter, Appendix 3.
- ¹⁴ See Appendix 2.
- ¹⁵ See Raine letter, Appendix 3.
- ¹⁶ Personal communication with Maude's granddaughter, Dixie Northcott.
- ¹⁷ See Appendix 4.

#	Family	Modern Name	Early Name	Year	Herbarium
sn	AMBLYSTEGIACEAE	<i>Amblystegium serpens</i> var. <i>juratzkanum</i> (Schimp.) Rau & Herv.		1914	NY
8.1	BRYACEAE	<i>Bryum argenteum</i> Hedw.		1914	NY
10.2	BRYACEAE	<i>Bryum capillare</i> Hedw.		1914	NY
sn	BRYACEAE	<i>Bryum uliginosum</i> (Brid.) Bruch & Schimp.		1914	NY
14	CRATONEURACEAE	<i>Cratoneuron filicinum</i> (Hedw.) Spruce		1914	NY
11	GRIMMIACEAE	<i>Jaffueliobryum wrightii</i> (Sull.) Ther.		1914	NY
sn	HYPNACEAE	<i>Brachythecium rivulare</i> Schimp.		1914	NY
10.1	HYPNACEAE	<i>Brachythecium salebrosum</i> (F. Weber & D. Mohr) Schimp.		1914	NY
sn	LESKEACEAE	<i>Lescuraea arizonae</i> (R.S. Williams) P.S. Wilson & D.H. Norris			NY
sn	MNIACEAE	<i>Plagiomnium cuspidatum</i> (Hedw.) T.J. Kep		1914	NY
13.1	TIMMIACEAE	<i>Timmia megalolitana</i> Hedw.		1914	NY
1 bis	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Cystopteris fragilis</i> (Linnaeus) Bernhardi		1909	NMC
3 bis	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Woodsia neomexicana</i> Windham	<i>Woodsia mexicana</i> Fee	1909	NMC
3fns	DRYOPTERIDACEAE	<i>Woodsia neomexicana</i> Windham			
5 bis	PTERIDACEAE	<i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i> (L.) Link		1909	NMC
6 bis	PTERIDACEAE	<i>Pellaea wrightiana</i> Hook		1909	NMC
3.3	~PARMELIACEAE	<i>Pseudevernia consocians</i> (Vain.) Hale & Culb.		1914	US
5.1	~PARMELIACEAE	<i>Pseudevernia consocians</i> (Vain.) Hale & Culb.		1914	US
3.4	~PARMELIACEAE	<i>Pseudevernia intensa</i> (Nyl.) Hale & Culb.		1914	US
1.1	~PARMELIACEAE	<i>Xanthoparmelia taractica</i> (Krempfh.) Hale		1914	US
42	ACERACEAE	<i>Acer glabrum</i> Torrey var. <i>glabrum</i>	<i>Acer glabrum</i> Torr.		
44	ACERACEAE	<i>Acer negundo</i> Linnaeus var. <i>interius</i> (Britton) Sargent	<i>Acer negundo</i>		
46	AGAVACEAE	<i>Yucca baccata</i> Torrey var. <i>baccata</i>	<i>Yucca baccata</i>		
371	AGAVACEAE	<i>Yucca glauca</i> Nuttall	<i>Yucca glauca</i> Nutt.		
146	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> S. Watson	<i>Amaranthus palmeri</i> S. Wats.		
146.1	AMARANTHACEAE	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i> S. Watson	<i>Amaranthus powellii</i> S. Wats.		
256	ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Rhus glabra</i> Linnaeus	<i>Rhus cismontana</i> Greene	1909	NMC
254	ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Rhus trilobata</i> Nuttall var. <i>trilobata</i>	<i>Schmaltzia trilobata</i> (Nutt.) Greene		
474	ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Rhus trilobata</i> Nuttall var. <i>trilobata</i>	<i>Schmaltzia trilobata</i> (Nutt.) Small		
245	ANACARDIACEAE	<i>Toxicodendron rydbergii</i> (Small ex Rydberg) Greene	<i>Toxicodendron rydbergii</i> (Small) Greene		
357	APIACEAE	<i>Berula erecta</i> (Hudson) Coville	<i>Berula erecta</i> (Huds.) Coville		
76	APIACEAE	<i>Conioselinum scopulorum</i> (Gray) Coulter & Rose	<i>Conioselinum scopulorum</i> (Gray) C.& R.		
263	APIACEAE	<i>Cymopterus acaulis</i> (Pursh) Rafinesque var. <i>fendleri</i> (Gray) Goodrich	<i>Cymopterus fendleri</i>		
227	APIACEAE	<i>Cymopterus bulbosus</i> A. Nelson	<i>Phellopterus utahensis</i> (Jones) Wootton & Standley		
7.1	APIACEAE	<i>Cymopterus constancei</i> R.L. Hartman	<i>Cymopterus Utahensis</i> Jones	1908	NMC
53	APIACEAE	<i>Osmorhiza depauperata</i> Philippi	<i>Washingtonia obtusa</i> C.& R.		
55	APIACEAE	<i>Pseudocymopterus montanus</i> (Gray) Coulter & Rose	<i>Pseudocymopterus montanus</i> (Gray) C.& R.	1909	NMC
246	APOCYNACEAE	<i>Apocynum medium</i> Greene var. <i>lividum</i> (Greene) Woodson	<i>Apocynum lividum</i> Greene		
467	ASCLEPIADACEAE	[<i>Asclepias subverticillata</i> (Gray) Vail]	<i>Asclepias galioides</i> HBK		
299	ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Asclepias asperula</i> (Decaisne) Woodson subsp. <i>capricornu</i> Woodson	<i>Asclepiodora decumbens</i> (Nutt.) Gray		
472	ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Asclepias latifolia</i> (Torrey) Rafinesque	<i>Asclepias latifolia</i> (Torr.) Raf.		
465	ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Asclepias macrotis</i> Torrey	<i>Asclepias macrotis</i> Torr.	1914	MO
358	ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Asclepias subverticillata</i> (Gray) Vail	<i>Asclepias galioides</i> HBK		
111	ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> Linnaeus subsp. <i>interior</i> Woodson	<i>Asclepias tuberosa</i> L.		
257	ASCLEPIADACEAE	<i>Asclepias viridiflora</i> Rafinesque	<i>Acerates ivesii</i> (Britton) W.&S.		
415	ASTERACEAE	[<i>Brickellia eupatorioides</i> (Linnaeus) Shinners var. <i>eupatorioides</i>]	<i>Kuhnia rosmarinifolia</i> Vent.		
95	ASTERACEAE	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> Linnaeus	<i>Achillea lanulosa</i> Nutt.	1909	NMC
sn	ASTERACEAE	<i>Achillea millefolium</i> Linnaeus	<i>Achillea laxiflora</i> Pollard & Cockerell	1900	US
341	ASTERACEAE	<i>Ageratina</i>	<i>Eupatorium</i>		
173	ASTERACEAE	<i>Agoseris</i>	<i>Troximon</i>		
172	ASTERACEAE	<i>Agoseris aurantiaca</i> (Hooker) Greene	<i>Agoseris purpuria</i>		
193	ASTERACEAE	<i>Ambrosia acanthicarpa</i> Hooker	<i>Gaertneria acanthicarpa</i> (Hook.) Britton		
413	ASTERACEAE	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> A.P. deCandolle	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> DC		
413.1	ASTERACEAE	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> A.P. deCandolle	<i>Ambrosia psilostachya</i> DC		
27	ASTERACEAE	<i>Antennaria parvifolia</i> Nuttall	<i>Antennaria aprica</i> Greene		
333	ASTERACEAE	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> L.		
356	ASTERACEAE	<i>Artemisia campestris</i> Linnaeus var. <i>caudata</i> (Michaux) Palmer & Steyermark	<i>Artemisia forwoodii</i> S. Wats.		
166	ASTERACEAE	<i>Artemisia dracuncululus</i> Linnaeus	<i>Artemisia dracunculoides</i> Pursh		
361	ASTERACEAE	<i>Artemisia franserioides</i> Greene	<i>Artemisia franserioides</i> Greene		
158	ASTERACEAE	<i>Artemisia frigida</i> Willdenow	<i>Artemisia frigida</i> Willd.	1909	NMC

125	ASTERACEAE	<i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> Nuttall subsp. <i>ludoviciana</i>	<i>Artemisia silvicola</i> Osterh.		
468	ASTERACEAE	<i>Baccharis wrightii</i> Gray	<i>Baccharis wrightii</i> Gray		
204	ASTERACEAE	<i>Bahia dissecta</i> (Gray) Britton	<i>Villanova dissecta</i> (Gray) Rydb.		
420	ASTERACEAE	<i>Berlandiera lyrata</i> Benth	<i>Berlandiera lyrata</i> Benth.		
261	ASTERACEAE	<i>Bidens tenuisecta</i> Gray	<i>Bidens tenuisecta</i> Gray	1909	NMC
226	ASTERACEAE	<i>Brickellia grandiflora</i> (Hooker) Nuttall	<i>Coleosanthus</i>		MO
385	ASTERACEAE	<i>Brickellia brachyphylla</i> Gray	<i>Coleosanthus brachyphyllus</i> (Gray) Kuntze		MO
325	ASTERACEAE	<i>Brickellia californica</i> (Torrey & Gray) Gray	<i>Coleosanthus reniformis</i> (Gray)		MO
278	ASTERACEAE	<i>Brickellia fendleri</i> Gray	<i>Eupatorium fendleri</i> Gray		
159	ASTERACEAE	<i>Chaetopappa ericoides</i> (Torrey) Nesom	<i>Leucelene arenosa</i> Heller		
457	ASTERACEAE	<i>Chaetopappa ericoides</i> (Torrey) Nesom	<i>Leucelene ericoides</i> (Torr.) Greene		
104	ASTERACEAE	<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i> Gray subsp. <i>ochrocentrum</i>	<i>Cirsium ochrocentrum</i> Gray		
176	ASTERACEAE	<i>Cirsium pallidum</i> Wooton & Standley	<i>Cirsium pallidum</i> Wooton & Standley	1914	NY
73	ASTERACEAE	<i>Cirsium undulatum</i> (Nuttall) Sprengel	<i>Cirsium undulatum</i> (Nutt.)		
318	ASTERACEAE	<i>Conyza canadensis</i> (Linnaeus) Cronquist	<i>Leptilon canadensis</i> (L.) Britton		
205	ASTERACEAE	<i>Coreopsis</i>	<i>Coreopsis</i>		
280	ASTERACEAE	<i>Cosmos parviflorus</i> (Jaquin) Humboldt, Bonpland & Kunth	<i>Cosmos parviflorus</i> HBK	1909	NMC
103.1	ASTERACEAE	<i>Cyclochaena xanthifolia</i> (Nuttall) Fresenius	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i> Nutt	1909	NMC
118	ASTERACEAE	<i>Cyclochaena xanthifolia</i> (Nuttall) Fresenius	<i>Iva xanthifolia</i> Nutt		
220	ASTERACEAE	<i>Dieteria bigelovii</i> (Gray) Morgan & Hartman	<i>Machaeranthera bigelovii</i> (Gray) Greene		
402	ASTERACEAE	<i>Dyssodia papposa</i> (Ventenat) Hitchcock	<i>Boebera papposa</i> (Vent.) Rydb.		
429	ASTERACEAE	<i>Engelmannia peristenia</i> (Rafinesque) Goodman & Lawson	<i>Engelmannia pinnatifida</i> T. & G.		
319	ASTERACEAE	<i>Ericameria nauseosa</i> (Pallas ex Pursh) Nesom & Baird var. <i>bigelovii</i> (A. Gray) Nesom & Baird	<i>Chrysothamnus</i>		US
242	ASTERACEAE	<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>Erigeron</i>		
292	ASTERACEAE	<i>Erigeron</i>	<i>Erigeron</i>		
135	ASTERACEAE	<i>Erigeron divergens</i> Torrey & Gray	<i>Erigeron divergens</i> T. & G.		
455	ASTERACEAE	<i>Erigeron divergens</i> Torrey & Gray	<i>Erigeron divergens</i> T. & G.		
15	ASTERACEAE	<i>Erigeron flagellaris</i> Gray	<i>Erigeron flagellaris</i> Gray		
88	ASTERACEAE	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> Linnaeus var. <i>philadelphicus</i>	<i>Erigeron philadelphicus</i> L.		
169	ASTERACEAE	<i>Erigeron speciosus</i> (Lindley) A.P. deCandolle var. <i>macranthus</i> (Nuttall) Cronquist	<i>Erigeron speciosus</i> (Lindl.) DC.		
85	ASTERACEAE	<i>Grindelia nuda</i> Wood var. <i>aphanactis</i> (Rydb.) Nesom	<i>Grindelia aphanactis</i> Rydb.		
209	ASTERACEAE	<i>Gutierrezia sarothrae</i> (Pursh) Britton & Rusby	<i>Gutierrezia tenuis</i> Greene		
206	ASTERACEAE	<i>Helianthella quinquenervis</i> (Hooker) Gray	<i>Helianthella quinquenervis</i> Gray		
165	ASTERACEAE	<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>Helianthus</i>		
384	ASTERACEAE	<i>Helianthus</i>	<i>Helianthus</i>		
108	ASTERACEAE	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> Linnaeus	<i>Helianthus annuus</i> L.		
386	ASTERACEAE	<i>Helianthus rigidus</i> (Cassini) Desfontaines subsp. <i>subrhomboideus</i> (Rydb.) Heiser	<i>Helianthus subrhomboideus</i> Rydb.		
163	ASTERACEAE	<i>Heliomeris multiflora</i> Nuttall	<i>Gymnolomia multiflora</i> (Nutt.) B. & H.		
350	ASTERACEAE	<i>Heterotheca villosa</i> (Pursh) Shinnars	<i>Chrysopsis villosa</i> (Pursh) Nutt		
211	ASTERACEAE	<i>Heterotheca viscida</i> (Gray) Harms	<i>Chrysopsis viscida</i> (Gray) Greene		
243	ASTERACEAE	<i>Hieracium fendleri</i> Schultz-Bipontinus var. <i>fendleri</i>	<i>Hieracium fendleri</i> Schultz Bip.		
345	ASTERACEAE	<i>Hymenopappus</i>	<i>Hymenopappus</i>		
339	ASTERACEAE	<i>Hymenopappus filifolius</i> Hooker var. <i>lugens</i> (Greene) Jepson	<i>Hymenopappus macroglottis</i> Rydb.		
459	ASTERACEAE	<i>Hymenopappus flavescens</i> Gray	<i>Hymenopappus flavescens</i> Gray		
114	ASTERACEAE	<i>Hymenoxys richardsonii</i> (Hooker) Cockerell var. <i>richardsonii</i>	<i>Hymenoxys macrantha</i> (A. Nels.) Rydb.		
353	ASTERACEAE	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i> Linnaeus	<i>Lactuca canadensis</i> L.		
453	ASTERACEAE	<i>Lactuca graminifolia</i> Michaux var. <i>arizonica</i> McVaugh	<i>Lactuca graminifolia</i> Michx.		
449	ASTERACEAE	<i>Lactuca serriola</i> Linnaeus	<i>Lactuca integrata</i> (Gren. & Godr.) A. Nels.		
404	ASTERACEAE	<i>Lactuca tatarica</i> (Linnaeus) C.A. Meyer subsp. <i>pulchella</i> (Pursh) Stebbins	<i>Lactuca pulchella</i> DC		
284	ASTERACEAE	<i>Liatris punctata</i> Hooker	<i>Laciniaria punctata</i> (Hook.) Kuntze		
454	ASTERACEAE	<i>Machaeranthera tanacetifolia</i> (Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth) Nees	<i>Machaeranthera tanacetifolia</i> (HBK) Nees.		
112	ASTERACEAE	<i>Melampodium leucanthum</i> Torrey & Gray	<i>Melampodium leucanthum</i> T. & G.		
167	ASTERACEAE	<i>Oreochrysum parryi</i> (Gray) Rydb	<i>Solidago bigelovii</i> Gray ?	1909	NMC
342	ASTERACEAE	<i>Packera fendleri</i> (A. Gray) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve	<i>Senecio fendleri</i> Gray		
22	ASTERACEAE	<i>Packera neomexicana</i> (A. Gray) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve var. <i>neomexicana</i>	<i>Senecio neomexicanus</i> Gray		
320	ASTERACEAE	<i>Pseudognaphalium canescens</i> (A.P. deCandolle) W.A. Weber	<i>Gnaphalium wrightii</i> Gray		
370	ASTERACEAE	<i>Psilostrophe tagetina</i> (Nuttall) Greene var. <i>tagetina</i>	<i>Psilostrophe tagetinae</i> (Nutt.) Britton		
207	ASTERACEAE	<i>Ratibida columnifera</i> (Nuttall) Wooton & Standley forma <i>columnifera</i>	<i>Ratibida columnaris</i> (Sims) Don		
113.1	ASTERACEAE	<i>Ratibida tagetes</i> (James) Barnhart	<i>Ratibida tagetes</i> (James) Barnh.	1909	NMC

208	ASTERACEAE	<i>Ratibida tagetes</i> (James) Barnhart	<i>Ratibida tagetes</i> (James) Barnh.		
175	ASTERACEAE	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i> Linnaeus	<i>Rudbeckia laciniata</i>		
154	ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio bigelovii</i> Gray var. <i>bigelovii</i>	<i>Senecio bigelovii</i> Gray		
281	ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio eremophilus</i> Richardson var. <i>kingii</i> (Rydberg) Greenman	<i>Senecio ambrosioides</i> Rydb.		
286	ASTERACEAE	<i>Senecio flaccidus</i> Lessing var. <i>flaccidus</i>	<i>Senecio filifolius</i> Nutt.		
290	ASTERACEAE	<i>Solidago simplex</i> Kunth var. <i>simplex</i>	<i>Solidago oreophila</i> Rydb.		
49	ASTERACEAE	<i>Solidago velutina</i> A.P. deCandolle	<i>Solidago trinervata</i> Greene	1909	NMC
288	ASTERACEAE	<i>Solidago wrightii</i> Gray var. <i>wrightii</i>	<i>Solidago bigelovii</i> Gray	1909	NMC
101	ASTERACEAE	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (Linnaeus) Hill	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) All.		
412	ASTERACEAE	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (Linnaeus) Hill	<i>Sonchus asper</i> (L.) All.		
149	ASTERACEAE	<i>Stephanomeria minor</i> (Hooker) Nuttall	<i>Ptiloria ramosa</i> Rydb.		
408	ASTERACEAE	<i>Stephanomeria minor</i> (Hooker) Nuttall	<i>Ptiloria ramosa</i> Rydb.		
445	ASTERACEAE	<i>Stephanomeria minor</i> (Hooker) Nuttall	<i>Ptilorium ramosa</i> Rydb.		
470	ASTERACEAE	<i>Stephanomeria minor</i> (Hooker) Nuttall	<i>Ptiloria ramosa</i> Rydb.		
416	ASTERACEAE	<i>Symphyotrichum</i>	<i>Aster</i>		
87	ASTERACEAE	<i>Symphyotrichum ericoides</i> (Linnaeus) Nesom var. <i>ericoides</i>	<i>Aster hebecladus</i> DC	1909	NMC
215	ASTERACEAE	<i>Symphyotrichum laeve</i> (Linnaeus) Löve & Löve var. <i>laeve</i>	<i>Aster laevis</i> L.		
265	ASTERACEAE	<i>Tetraneuris</i>	<i>Actinella</i>		
19	ASTERACEAE	<i>Tetraneuris argentea</i> (Gray) Greene	<i>Tetraneuris leptoclada</i> (Gray) Greene		
456	ASTERACEAE	<i>Thelesperma filifolium</i> Gray var. <i>intermedium</i> (Rydberg) Shinners	<i>Thelesperma trifida</i> (Lam.) Britton		
395	ASTERACEAE	<i>Thelesperma megapotamicum</i> (Sprengel) Kuntze	<i>Thelesperma gracile</i>		
56	ASTERACEAE	<i>Townsendia eximia</i> Gray	<i>Townsendia eximia</i> Gray		NMC
234	ASTERACEAE	<i>Townsendia exscapa</i> (Richardson) Porter	<i>Townsendia exscapa</i> (Richards.) Porter		
81	ASTERACEAE	<i>Verbesina encelioides</i> (Cavanilles) Benth & Hooker var. <i>exauriculata</i> B.L. Robinson & J.L. Greenman	<i>Ximenesia exauriculata</i> (Rob & Greenman) Rydb.		
389	ASTERACEAE	<i>Viguiera dentata</i> (Cavanilles) Sprengel	<i>Viguiera helianthoides</i> HBK		
298	ASTERACEAE	<i>Xanthium strumarium</i> Linnaeus var. <i>canadense</i> (Miller) Torrey	<i>Xanthium commune</i> Britton		
113	ASTERACEAE	<i>Zinnia grandiflora</i> Nuttall	<i>Crassina grandiflora</i> (Nutt.) Kuntze		
52	BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Berberis fendleri</i> Gray	<i>Berberis fendleri</i> Gray	1909	NMC
297	BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Berberis haematocarpa</i> Wooton	<i>Odostemon haematocarpa</i> (Wooton) Heller		
8	BERBERIDACEAE	<i>Berberis repens</i> Lindley	<i>Odostemon repens</i> (Lindl.) Ckll		
16	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Cryptantha</i>	<i>Oreocarya</i>		
366	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Cryptantha cinerea</i> (Greene) Cronquist var. <i>cinerea</i>	<i>Oreocarya multicaulis</i> (Torr.) Greene		
463	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Cryptantha cinerea</i> (Greene) Cronquist var. <i>jamesii</i> Cronquist	<i>Oreocarya suffruticosa</i> (Torr.) Greene		
184	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Hackelia floribunda</i> (Lehmann) I. M. Johnston	<i>Lappula floribunda</i> (Lehm.) Greene		US
327	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Lithospermum incisum</i> Lehmann	<i>Lithospermum linearifolium</i> Goldie		
98	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Lithospermum multiflorum</i> Torrey ex Gray	<i>Lithospermum multiflorum</i> Torr.	1909	NMC
12	BORAGINACEAE	<i>Mertensia lanceolata</i> (Pursh.) A.P. deCandolle var. <i>nivalis</i> (S. Watson) Higgins	<i>Mertensia fendleri</i> Gray		
241	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Arabis hirsuta</i> (Linnaeus) Scopoli var. <i>pyncocarpa</i> (Hopkins) Rollins	<i>Arabis ovata</i> (Pursh) Poir.		
9	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Boechera fendleri</i> (S. Watson) W.A. Weber	<i>Arabis fendleri</i> (Gray)		
216	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Capsella bursa-pastoris</i> (Linnaeus) Medikus	<i>Bursa bursa-pastoris</i> (L.) Web.	1909	NMC
157	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Descurainia incisa</i> (Engelmann ex Gray) Britton subsp. <i>incisa</i>	<i>Sophia incisa</i> (Engelm.) Greene		
380	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Descurainia obtusa</i> (Greene) O.E. Schulz subsp. <i>obtusa</i>	<i>Sophia obtusa</i> Greene		
390	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Dimorphocarpa wislizeni</i> (Engelmann) Rollins	<i>Dithyrea</i>		
293	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Draba</i>	<i>Draba</i>		
71	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Draba helleriana</i> Greene var. <i>helleriana</i>	<i>Draba helleriana</i> Greene		MO
233	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Draba reptans</i> (Lamarck) Fernald	<i>Draba coloradensis</i> Rydb.		
132	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> (Douglas ex Hooker) Greene var. <i>purshii</i> (Durand) Rollins	<i>Cheirenia asperrima</i> (Greene) Rydb.		
33	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Erysimum capitatum</i> (Douglas) Greene var. <i>capitatum</i>	<i>Cheirinia wheeleri</i> (S. Wats.) Rydb.	1909	NMC
72	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Lepidium alyssoides</i> Gray var. <i>eastwoodiae</i> (Wooton) Rollins	<i>Lepidium Eastwoodiae</i> Wooton	1914	NY, NMC, MO
198	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Pennellia micrantha</i> (Gray) Nieuwland	<i>Heterothrix micrantha</i> (Gray) Rydb.		
7	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Physaria fendleri</i> (Gray) O'Kane & Al-Shebaz	<i>Lesquerella fendleri</i> (Gray) S. Wats.		
185	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Schoenocrambe linearifolia</i> (Gray) Rollins	<i>Thelypodium linearifolium</i> Gray		
452	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Thelypodopsis vaseyi</i> (S. Watson ex Robinson) Rollins	<i>Sisymbrium vaseyi</i> S. Wats.		
354	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Thelypodium</i>	<i>Thelypodium</i>		
203	BRASSICACEAE	<i>Thelypodium wrightii</i> Gray	<i>Thelypodium wrightii</i> Gray		
sn	CACTACEAE	<i>Coryphantha vivipara</i> var. <i>neomexicana</i> (Engelm.) Backeb.		1910	US
sn	CACTACEAE	<i>Coryphantha vivipara</i> var. <i>neomexicana</i> (Engelm.) Backeb.		1910	US
sn	CACTACEAE	<i>Coryphantha vivipara</i> (Nuttall) Britton & Rose		1910	US
153	CACTACEAE	<i>Coryphantha vivipara</i> (Nuttall) Britton & Rose var. <i>neomexicana</i> (Engelm.) Backeb.	<i>Mamillaria</i>	1914	US
sn	CACTACEAE	<i>Coryphantha vivipara</i> var. <i>arizonica</i> (Engelm.) Backeb.		1914	US

116	CACTACEAE	<i>Cylindropuntia imbricata</i> (Haworth) F.M. Knuth var. <i>imbricata</i>	<i>Opuntia arborescens</i> Engelm.		US
45	CACTACEAE	<i>Echinocereus coccineus</i> Engelm.	<i>Echinocereus coccineus</i> Engelm.		US
199	CACTACEAE	<i>Echinocereus coccineus</i> Engelm.	<i>Echinocereus conoideus</i> Engelm.	1914	US
sn	CACTACEAE	<i>Echinocereus fendleri</i> (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Rümper var. <i>kuenzleri</i> (Castetter, Pierce, & Schwerin) L. Benson		1914	US
147	CACTACEAE	<i>Grusonia clavata</i> (Engelm.) H. Rob.	<i>Opuntia clavata</i> Engelm.		US
110	CACTACEAE	<i>Opuntia macrorhiza</i> Engelm. var. <i>macrorhiza</i>	<i>Opuntia</i>		US
260	CACTACEAE	<i>Opuntia phaeacantha</i> Engelm. var. <i>major</i> Engelm.	<i>Opuntia</i>		US
305	CACTACEAE	<i>Opuntia phaeacantha</i> Engelm. var. <i>major</i> Engelm.			US
sn	CACTACEAE	<i>Opuntia polyacantha</i> Haw. var. <i>polyacantha</i>		1910	US
sn	CACTACEAE	<i>Opuntia</i> sp.		1910	US
368	CACTACEAE	<i>Pediocactus simpsonii</i> (Engelm.) Britton & Rose	<i>Pediocactus</i>		US
sn	CACTACEAE	<i>Pediocactus simpsonii</i> (Engelm.) Britton & Rose		1911	US
sn	CACTACEAE	<i>Pediocactus simpsonii</i> (Engelm.) Britton & Rose		1914	US
133	CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Campanula rotundifolia</i> Linnaeus	<i>Campanula petiolata</i> A.DC.	1914	US, NMC
447	CAMPANULACEAE	<i>Lobelia cardinalis</i> Linnaeus	<i>Lobelia splendens</i> Willd.		
270	CANNABACEAE	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> Linnaeus var. <i>neomexicanus</i> Nelson & Cockerell	<i>Humulus lupulus</i> var. <i>neomexicana</i> Nels. & Cock.		
171	CAPPARIDACEAE	<i>Cleoma serrulata</i> Pursh	<i>Peritoma serrulatum</i> (Pursh) DC.	1909	NMC
179	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Sambucus racemosa</i> Linnaeus var. <i>microbotrys</i> (Rydberg) Kearney & Peebles	<i>Sambucus microbotrys</i> Rydb.		
60	CAPRIFOLIACEAE	<i>Symphoricarpos rotundifolius</i> Gray	<i>Symphoricarpos oreophilus</i> Gray		
382	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Agrostemma githago</i> Linnaeus	<i>Lychnis githago</i>		
405	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Drymaria molluginea</i> (Lagasca) Didrichsen	<i>Drymaria sperguloides</i> Gray		
338	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Eregmone fendleri</i> (Gray) Ikonnikov	<i>Arenaria fendleri</i> Gray		
340	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Minuartia</i>	<i>Alsinopsis</i>		
54	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Pseudostellaria jamesiana</i> W.A. Weber & R.L. Hartman	<i>Alsine jamesiana</i> (Torr.) Heller		
376	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Silene antirrhina</i> Linnaeus	<i>Silene antirrhina</i> Linnaeus		
392	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Silene antirrhina</i> Linnaeus	<i>Silene antirrhina</i> (L.)		
475	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Silene antirrhina</i> Linnaeus	<i>Silene antirrhina</i> (L.)		
212	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Silene drummondii</i> Hooker	<i>Lychnis drummondii</i> (Hook.) S. Wats.		
462	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Silene drummondii</i> Hooker var. <i>drummondii</i>	<i>Lychnis drummondii</i> (Hook.) S. Wats.		
364	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Silene noctiflora</i> Linnaeus	<i>Silene noctiflora</i> L.		
212.1	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Silene scouleri</i> Hooker subsp. <i>hallii</i>	<i>Silene hallii</i> Gray		
343	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Spergularium lanuginosum</i> (Michaux) subsp. <i>saxosum</i> (Gray) Weber	<i>Arenaria confusa</i> Rydb.		
328	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Stellaria media</i> (Linnaeus) Cyrillo	<i>Alsine media</i> L.		
387	CARYOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Vaccaria hispanica</i> (Miller) Rauschert	<i>Vaccaria vaccaria</i> (L.) Britton		
35	CELASTRACEAE	<i>Pachystima myrsinites</i> (Pursh) Rafinesque	<i>Pachistima myrsinites</i> (Pursh) Raf.		
162	CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Atriplex canescens</i> (Pursh) Nuttall	<i>Atriplex canescens</i> (Pursh) Nutt.		
144	CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Chenopodium album</i> Linnaeus	<i>Chenopodium paganum</i> Reichenb.		
145	CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Chenopodium capitatum</i> (Linnaeus) Ambrosi var. <i>parvicapitatum</i> S.L. Welsh	<i>Blitum capitatum</i> L.		
410	CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Chenopodium incanum</i> (S. Watson) Heller	<i>Chenopodium incanum</i> (S. Wats.) Heller		
394	CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Chenopodium simplex</i> (Torrey) Rafinesque	<i>Chenopodium hybridum</i> L.		
228	CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Dysphania graveolens</i> (Willdenow) Mosyakin & Clemants	<i>Chenopodium cornutum</i> (Torr.) B. & H.	1909	NMC
344	CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Krascheninnikovia lanata</i> (Pursh) Meeuse & Smits	<i>Eurotia subspinosa</i> Rydb.	1909	NMC
369	CHENOPODIACEAE	<i>Salsola tragus</i> Linnaeus	<i>Salsola pestifer</i> A. Nels.		
174	COMMELINACEAE	<i>Commelina dianthifolia</i> Delile	<i>Commelina dianthifolia</i> [DC.]	1914	US, NMC
439	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Convolvulus equitans</i> Benth	<i>Convolvulus incanus</i> Vahl.		
461	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Evolvulus nuttallianus</i> Roemer & Schultes	<i>Evolvulus nuttallianus</i> R. & S.		
276	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea cristulata</i> H. Hall	<i>Quamoelit coccinea</i> (L.) Moench.		
275	CONVOLVULACEAE	<i>Ipomoea purpurea</i> (Linnaeus) Roth	<i>Ipomoea hirsutula</i> Jacq.		
37.1	CORNACEAE	<i>Cornus sericea</i> Linnaeus subsp. <i>sericea</i>	<i>Cornus instolonea</i> A. Nels.	1909	NMC
217	CRASSULACEAE	<i>Sedum cockerellii</i> Britton	<i>Sedum wootoni</i> Britton		
50	CRASSULACEAE	<i>Sedum rhodanthum</i> Gray	<i>Sedum rhodanthum</i> Gray		
285	CUCURBITACEAE	<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth	<i>Cucurbita foetidissima</i> HBK		
224	CUSCUTACEAE	<i>Cuscuta megalocarpa</i> Rydberg	<i>Cuscuta curta</i> Engelm.		
17.1	CYPERACEAE	<i>Carex heliophila</i> Mack.		1914	MO
34.1	CYPERACEAE	<i>Carex wootonii</i> Mack.		1914	MO
4.1	ERICACEAE	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i> Linnaeus	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i> Linnaeus	1908	NMC
282	ERICACEAE	<i>Monotropa hypopitys</i> Linnaeus	<i>Hypopitys latissquama</i> Rydb.	1909	NMC
218	ERICACEAE	<i>Orthilia secunda</i> (Linnaeus) House	<i>Pyrola secunda</i> L.		
337	ERICACEAE	<i>Pterospora andromedea</i> Nuttall	<i>Pterospora andromedea</i> Nuttall		
219	ERICACEAE	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i> Swartz	<i>Pyrola chlorantha</i>		
187	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Chamaesyce fendleri</i> (Torrey & Gray) Small var. <i>fendleri</i>	<i>Chamaesyce fendleri</i> (T. & G.) Small		
335	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Chamaesyce revoluta</i> (Engelmann) Small	<i>Euphorbia revoluta</i>		US
188	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Chamaesyce serpyllifolia</i> (Persoon) Small	<i>Chamaesyce serpyllifolia</i> (Pers.)		

			Small		
274	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Chamaesyce stictospora</i> (Engelmann) Small	<i>Chamaesyce stictospora</i> (Englm.) Small		
359	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Croton texensis</i> (Klotzsch) Müller Argoviensis	<i>Croton texensis</i> (Klotzsch) Muel. Arg.		
5	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia brachycera</i> Engelmann	<i>Tithymalus robustus</i> (Engelm.) Small		
332	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Euphorbia davidii</i> Subils	<i>Poinsettia dentata</i> (Michx.) Small		
67	EUPHORBIACEAE	<i>Tragia ramosa</i> Torrey	<i>Tragia ramosa</i> Torr.		
365	FABACEAE	<i>Astragalus</i>	<i>Astragalus</i>		
428	FABACEAE	<i>Astragalus agrestis</i> Douglas ex G. Don	<i>Astragalus goniatus</i> Nutt.		
427	FABACEAE	<i>Astragalus gracilis</i> Nuttall	<i>Astragalus microlobus</i>		
422	FABACEAE	<i>Astragalus humistratus</i> Gray var. <i>humistratus</i>	<i>Astragalus humistratus</i> Gray		
434	FABACEAE	<i>Astragalus missouriensis</i> Nuttall var. <i>missouriensis</i>	<i>Astragalus missouriensis</i> Nutt.		
419	FABACEAE	<i>Astragalus mollissimus</i> Torrey var. <i>mollissimus</i>	<i>Astragalus mollissimus</i> Torr.		
421	FABACEAE	<i>Astragalus praelongus</i> Sheldon var. <i>ellisiae</i> (Rydberg) Barneby	<i>Astragalus praelongus</i> Sheld.	1914	US, NY, MO
5.2	FABACEAE	<i>Astragalus scopulorum</i> T.C. Porter	<i>Tium scopulorum</i> (Porter) Rydberg	1908	NMC
326	FABACEAE	<i>Astragalus scopulorum</i> T.C. Porter	<i>Tium stenolobum</i> Rydb.	1914	US, NY, MO
471	FABACEAE	<i>Calliandra humilis</i> Benth. var. <i>humilis</i>	<i>Calliandra humilis</i> Benth.		
86	FABACEAE	<i>Dalea candida</i> Willdenow var. <i>oligophylla</i> (Torrey) Shinners	<i>Petalostemon oligophyllum</i> (Torr.) Rydb.	1909	NMC
131	FABACEAE	<i>Dalea formosa</i> Torrey	<i>Parosela formosa</i>		
155	FABACEAE	<i>Dalea leporina</i> (Aiton) Bullock	<i>Parosela dalea</i> (L.) Britton	1909	NMC
264	FABACEAE	<i>Dalea tenuifolia</i> (Gray) Shinners	<i>Petalostemum tenuifolium</i> Gray		
424	FABACEAE	<i>Lathyrus eucosmus</i> Butters & St. John	<i>Lathyrus decaphyllus</i> Pursh.		
21	FABACEAE	<i>Lathyrus leucanthus</i> Rydb.	<i>Lathyrus leucanthus</i> Rydb.		
1.2	FABACEAE	<i>Lotus wrightii</i> (A.Gray) Greene		1908	NMC
106	FABACEAE	<i>Lotus wrightii</i> (Gray) Greene	<i>Lotus wrightii</i> (Gray) Greene	1909	NMC
430	FABACEAE	<i>Lupinus kingii</i> S. Watson	<i>Lupinus kingii</i> S. Wats.		
236	FABACEAE	<i>Lupinus argenteus</i> Pursh var. <i>argophyllus</i> (Gray) S. Watson	<i>Lupinus aduncus</i> Greene		
89	FABACEAE	<i>Lupinus sericeus</i> Pursh	<i>Lupinus bakeri</i> Greene	1909	UNM
436	FABACEAE	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> Linnaeus	<i>Medicago lupulina</i> L.		
440	FABACEAE	<i>Melilotus indicus</i> (Linnaeus) Allioni	<i>Melilotus indica</i> (L.) All		
91	FABACEAE	<i>Oxytropis lambertii</i> Pursh	<i>Oxytropis lambertii</i> Pursh		
271	FABACEAE	<i>Psoraleidium tenuiflorum</i> (Pursh) Rydberg	<i>Psoralea tenuiflora</i> Pursh		
77	FABACEAE	<i>Robinia neomexicana</i> Gray var. <i>neomexicana</i>	<i>Robinia neomexicana</i> Gray		
268	FABACEAE	<i>Sophora</i>	<i>Sophora</i>		
40	FABACEAE	<i>Thermopsis rhombifolia</i> (Nuttall ex Pursh) Nuttall ex Richardson var. <i>divaricarpa</i> (A. Nelson) Isely	<i>Thermopsis pinetorum</i> Greene	1909	NMC
90	FABACEAE	<i>Trifolium attenuatum</i> Greene	<i>Trifolium stenolobum</i> Rydb.		
423	FABACEAE	<i>Trifolium gymnocarpon</i> Nuttall	<i>Trifolium subacaulescens</i> Gray		
65	FABACEAE	<i>Vicia americana</i> Muhleberg ex Willdenow	<i>Vicia americana</i> Muhl.		
321	FABACEAE	<i>Vicia ludoviciana</i> Nuttall ex Torrey & Gray subsp. <i>ludoviciana</i>	<i>Vicia producta</i> Rydb.		
6	FUMARIACEAE	<i>Corydalis aurea</i> Eildenow subsp. <i>aurea</i>	<i>Capnoides aureum</i> (Willd.) Kuntze		
152	GENTIANACEAE	<i>Frasera speciosa</i> Douglas ex Grisebach	<i>Frasera speciosa</i> Dougl.		
195	GENTIANACEAE	<i>Gentiana bigelovii</i> Gray	<i>Gentiana bigelovii</i>		
213	GENTIANACEAE	<i>Gentiana bigelovii</i> Gray	<i>Dasystephana bigelovii</i> (Gray) Rydb.	1909	NMC
225	GENTIANACEAE	<i>Gentianella amarella</i> (Linnaeus) Boerner subsp. <i>heterosepala</i> (Engelmann) Gillett	<i>Amarella heterosepala</i> (Engelm.) Greene	1909	NMC
1	GERANIACEAE	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (Linnaeus) L'Heritier ex Aiton	<i>Erodium cicutarium</i> (L.) L'Her	1909	NMC
109	GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium caespitosum</i> James	<i>Geranium atropurpureum</i> Heller		
61	GERANIACEAE	<i>Geranium richardsonii</i> Fischer & Trautvetter	<i>Geranium richardsonii</i> F. & M.		
186	GROSSULARIACEAE	<i>Ribes inerme</i> Rydberg	<i>Grossularia inermis</i> (Rydb.) C.&B.		
14	GROSSULARIACEAE	<i>Ribes montigenum</i> McClatchie	<i>Ribes montigenum</i> McClatchie		
62	GROSSULARIACEAE	<i>Ribes wolfii</i> Rothrock	<i>Ribes wolfii</i> Rothr.		
38	HYDRANGEACEAE	<i>Fendlera rupicola</i> Gray var. <i>rupicola</i>	<i>Fendlera rupicola</i> Engelm. & Gray		
78	HYDRANGEACEAE	<i>Jamesia americana</i> Torrey & Gray var. <i>americana</i>	<i>Edwinia americanus</i> (T & G.) Heller		
107	HYDRANGEACEAE	<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i> Gray subsp. <i>microphyllus</i>	<i>Philadelphus microphyllus</i> Gray		
34	HYDROPHYLLACEAE	<i>Hydrophyllum fendleri</i> (Gray) Heller var. <i>fendleri</i>	<i>Hydrophyllum fendleri</i> (Gray) Heller		
79	HYDROPHYLLACEAE	<i>Phacelia</i>	<i>Phacelia</i>		
80	HYDROPHYLLACEAE	<i>Phacelia</i>	<i>Phacelia</i>		
121	HYDROPHYLLACEAE	<i>Phacelia alba</i> Rydberg	<i>Phacelia alba</i> Rydb.		
150	HYDROPHYLLACEAE	<i>Phacelia heterophylla</i> Pursh	<i>Phacelia heterophylla</i> Pursh		
94	IRIDACEAE	<i>Iris missouriensis</i> Nuttall	<i>Iris missouriensis</i> Nutt.		
249	IRIDACEAE	<i>Sisyrinchium idahoense</i> Bicknell var. <i>occidentale</i> (Bicknell) D.M. Henderson	<i>Sisyrinchium occidentale</i> Bickn.		
291	LAMIACEAE	<i>Agastache pallidiflora</i> (Heller) Rydberg subsp. <i>neomexicana</i> (Briquet) Lint & Epling var. <i>neomexicana</i> (Briquet) R. Sanders	<i>Agastache neomexicana</i> (Briq.) Standley	1909	NMC, NY, MO

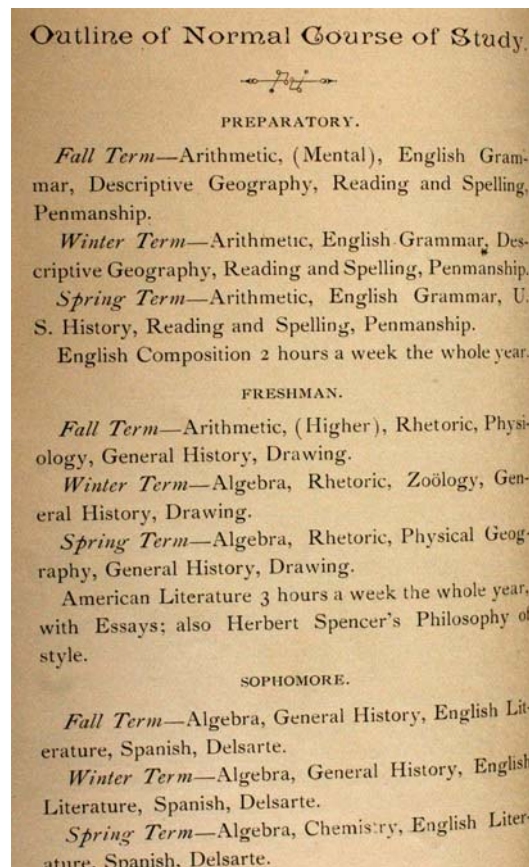
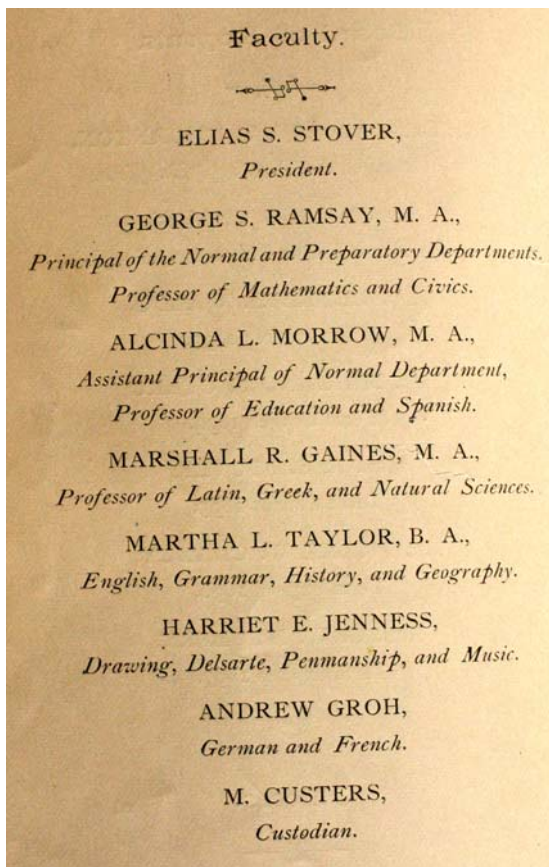
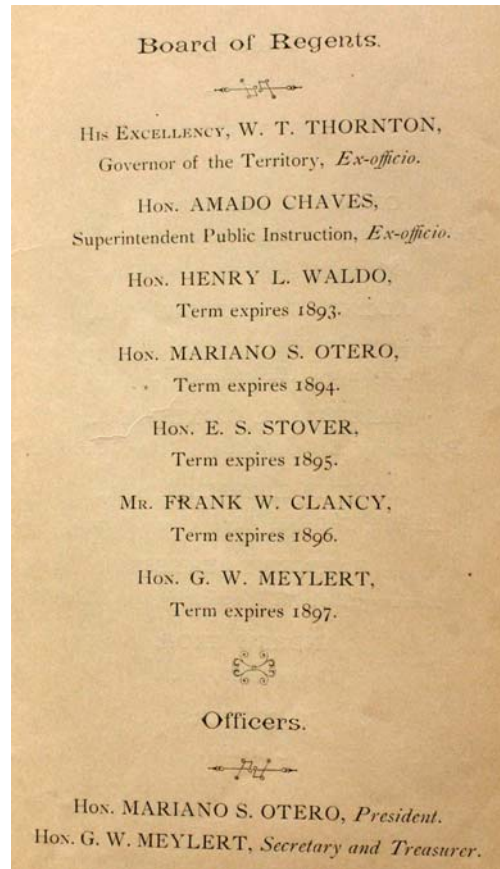
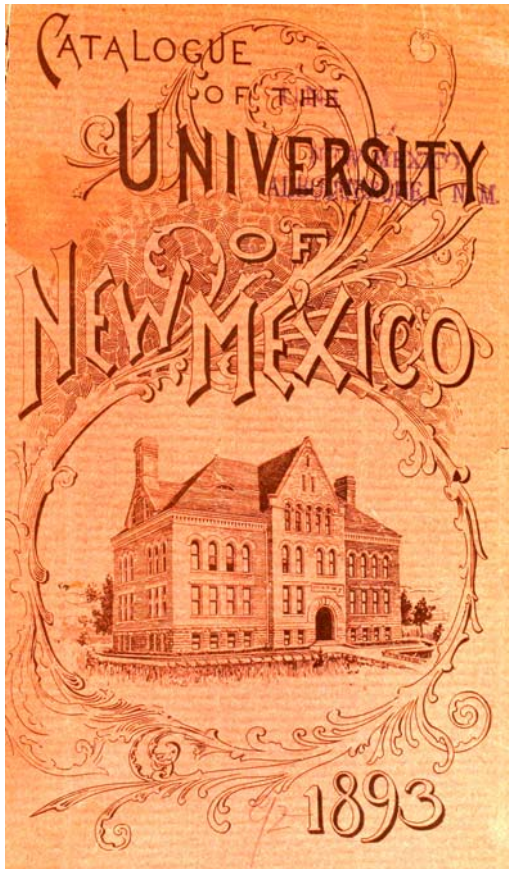
100	LAMIACEAE	<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i> Nuttall	<i>Dracocephalum parviflorum</i> Nuttall	1909	NMC
66	LAMIACEAE	<i>Hedeoma nana</i> (Torrey) Briquet	<i>Hedeoma nana</i> (Torr.) Greene		
388	LAMIACEAE	<i>Hedeoma oblongifolia</i> (Gray) Heller	<i>Hedeoma oblongifolia</i>		
411	LAMIACEAE	<i>Lycopus asper</i> Greene	<i>Lycopus lucidus</i> Turcz.		
140	LAMIACEAE	<i>Monarda fistulosa</i> Linnaeus var. <i>mentifolia</i> (Graham) Fernald	<i>Monarda stricta</i> Wooton	1909	NMC
448	LAMIACEAE	<i>Monarda pectinata</i> Nuttall	<i>Monarda pectinata</i> Nutt.		
432	LAMIACEAE	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> Linnaeus var. <i>lanceolata</i>	<i>Prunella vulgaris</i> L.		
379	LAMIACEAE	<i>Teucrium laciniatum</i> Torrey	<i>Melosmon laciniatum</i> (Torr.) Small		
210	LILIACEAE	<i>Allium cernuum</i> Roth	<i>Allium recurvatum</i> Rydb.		
161	LILIACEAE	<i>Allium geveryi</i> S. Watson var. <i>geveryi</i>	<i>Allium geveryi</i> S. Wats.		
433	LILIACEAE	<i>Allium macropetalum</i> Rydberg	<i>Allium reticulatum</i> Fraser		
238	LILIACEAE	<i>Calochortus gunnisonii</i> S. Watson var. <i>gunnisonii</i>	<i>Calochortus gunnisonii</i> S. Wats.		
25	LILIACEAE	<i>Maianthemum racemosum</i> (Linnaeus) Link subsp. <i>amplexicaule</i> (Nuttall) LaFrankie	<i>Vagnera racemosa</i> (L.) Morong		
39	LILIACEAE	<i>Maianthemum stellatum</i> (Linnaeus) Link	<i>Vagnera stellata</i> (L.) Morong		
181	LILIACEAE	<i>Zigadenus elegans</i> Pursh	<i>Anticlea elegans</i> (Pursh) Rydb.		
160	LINACEAE	<i>Linum lewisii</i> Pursh	<i>Linum lewisii</i> Pursh		
168	LINACEAE	<i>Linum puberulum</i> (Engelmann) Heller	<i>Linum puberulum</i> Engelm.		
250	LOASACEAE	<i>Mentzelia albicaulis</i> Douglas ex Hooker	<i>Acrolasia parviflora</i> Heller		
170	LOASACEAE	<i>Mentzelia multiflora</i> (Nuttall) Gray	<i>Nuttallia multiflora</i> (Nutt.) Greene		
2	MALVACEAE	<i>Iliamna grandiflora</i> (Rydberg) Wiggins		1908	UNM
300	MALVACEAE	<i>Iliamna grandiflora</i> (Rydberg) Wiggins	<i>Phymosia grandiflora</i> Rydb.		
214	MALVACEAE	<i>Sidalcea candida</i> Gray var. <i>candida</i>	<i>Sidalcea candida</i> Gray	1909	NMC
244	MALVACEAE	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Gray	<i>Sidalcea neomexicana</i> Gray	1909	NMC
41	MALVACEAE	<i>Sphaeralcea fendleri</i> Gray	<i>Sphaeralcea fendleri</i> Gray		NY, MO
235	NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Abronia fragrans</i> Nuttall ex Hooker	<i>Abronia fendleri</i>		
409	NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Mirabilis linearis</i> (Pursh) Heimerl var. <i>subhispidata</i> (Heimerl) Spellenberg	<i>Allionia subhispidata</i> (Heimerl) Standley		
141	NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Mirabilis melanotricha</i> (Standley) Spellenberg	<i>Allionia melanotricha</i> Standley		
283	NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Mirabilis multiflora</i> (Torrey) Gray	<i>Quamoclidion multiflorum</i> Torr.		
279	NYCTAGINACEAE	<i>Mirabilis oxybaphoides</i> (Gray) Gray	<i>Allioniella oxybaphoides</i> (Gray) Rydb.	1909	NMC
372	OLEACEAE	<i>Menodora scabra</i> Gray	<i>Menodora scabra</i> Gray		
435	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Calyophus hartwegii</i> (Bentham) Raven subsp. <i>fendleri</i> (Gray) Townner & Raven	<i>Galpisia fendleri</i> (Gray) Heller		
191	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Chamerion angustifolium</i> (Linnaeus) Holub subsp. <i>circumvagum</i> Mosquin	<i>Chamaenerion angustifolium</i> (L.) Scop.		
360	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Epilobium brachycarpum</i> C. Presl	<i>Epilobium paniculatum</i> Nutt.		
183	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Epilobium ciliatum</i> Rafinesque	<i>Epilobium novomexicanum</i> Hausskn.		
117	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Gaura coccinea</i> Nuttall ex Pursh	<i>Gaura coccinea</i> Nutt.		
352	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Gaura mollis</i> James	<i>Gaura parviflora</i> Dougl.		
442	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Oenothera albicaulis</i> Pursh	<i>Anogra albicaulis</i> (Pursh) Britton	1914	US
84	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Oenothera caespitosa</i> Nuttall ex Fraser subsp. <i>macroglottis</i> (Rydberg) W.L. Wagner, Stockhouse & Klein	<i>Pachylophus hirsutus</i> Rydb.	1914	US
375	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Oenothera coronopifolia</i> Torrey & Gray	<i>Anogra coronopifolia</i> (T. & G.) Britton	1914	US
sn	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Oenothera coronopifolia</i> Torrey & Gray		1892	US
438	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Oenothera elata</i> Kunth subsp. <i>hirsutissima</i> (A. Gray ex S. Watson) Dietrich	<i>Oenothera hookeri</i> T. & G.		
231	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Oenothera pallida</i> Lindley subsp. <i>pallida</i>	<i>Anogra pallida</i> (Lindl.) Britton		
137	ONAGRACEAE	<i>Oenothera villosa</i> Thunberg subsp. <i>strigosa</i> W. Dietrich & P. H. Raven	<i>Oenothera procera</i> Wooton & Standley		
194	ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Calypto bulbosa</i> (Linnaeus) Oakes var. <i>americana</i> (R. Brown ex Aiton f.) Luer	<i>Cytherea bulbosa</i> (L.) House	1914	US
201	ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Corallorhiza maculata</i> (Raf.) Raf.	<i>Corallorhiza vreelandii</i> Rydb. ?		US
306	ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Corallorhiza striata</i> Lindley	<i>Peramium</i>	1914	US
177	ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Goodyera oblongifolia</i> Rafinesque	<i>Peramium menziesii</i> (Lindl.) Morong	1914	US
136	ORCHIDACEAE	<i>Platanthera hyperborea</i> (Linnaeus) Lindley var. <i>hyperborea</i>	<i>Limnorchis laxiflora</i> Rydb.	1914	US
48	OROBANCHACEAE	<i>Conopholis alpina</i> Leibman var. <i>mexicana</i> (Gray ex S. Watson) Haynes	<i>Conopholis</i>		
248	OROBANCHACEAE	<i>Orobanche fasciculata</i> Nuttall	<i>Thalesia fasciculata</i>		
460	OROBANCHACEAE	<i>Orobanche ludoviciana</i> Nuttall subsp. <i>multiflora</i> (Nuttall) Collins ex H.L. White & W.C. Holmes	<i>Myzorrhiza multiflora</i> (Nutt.) Rydb.		
75	OXALIDACEAE	<i>Oxalis alpina</i> (Rose) Rose ex R. Knuth	<i>Oxalis</i>		US
128	PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago major</i> Linnaeus	<i>Plantago major</i> L.		
223	PLANTAGINACEAE	<i>Plantago patagonica</i> Joaquin	<i>Plantago purshii</i> R. & S.		
7.2	POACEAE	<i>Agrostis hyemalis</i> (Walter) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.		1914	MO
28.1	POACEAE	<i>Andropogon gerardii</i> Vittman		1914	MO
22.1	POACEAE	<i>Aristida purpurea</i> var. <i>fendleriana</i> (Steud) Vasey		1914	MO
4.2	POACEAE	<i>Bouteloua curtipendula</i> (Michx.) Torr.		1914	MO
19.1	POACEAE	<i>Bromus lanatipes</i> (Shear) Rydb.		1914	MO

29.1	POACEAE	<i>Cenchrus longispinus</i> (Hack.) Fernald		1914	MO
6.2	POACEAE	<i>Elymus canadensis</i> L. var. <i>canadensis</i>		1914	MO
9.1	POACEAE	<i>Elymus trachycaulis</i> (Link) Gould ex Shiners		1914	MO
57.1	POACEAE	<i>Elytrigia smithii</i> (Rydb.) A. Love		1914	MO
11.2	POACEAE	<i>Eragrostis cilianensis</i> (Bellardi) Vignolo ex Janch		1914	MO
31.1	POACEAE	<i>Festuca brachyphylla</i> Schult. & Schult. f.		1914	MO
38.1	POACEAE	<i>Hilaria jamesii</i> (Torr.) Benth.		1914	MO
5.3	POACEAE	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i> (Ledeb.) Schult.		1914	MO
20.1	POACEAE	<i>Lycurus setosus</i> (Nutt.) C. Reeder		1914	MO
13.2	POACEAE	<i>Muhlenbergia montana</i> (Nutt.) Hitchc.		1914	MO
18.1	POACEAE	<i>Muhlenbergia racemosa</i> (Michx.) Britton, Sterns & Poggenb.			
25.1	POACEAE	<i>Muhlenbergia torreyi</i> (Kunth) Hitchc. ex Bush		1914	MO
32.1	POACEAE	<i>Muhlenbergia wrightii</i> Vasey ex J.M. Coult.		1914	MO
12.1	POACEAE	<i>Munroa squarrosa</i> (Nutt.) Torr.		1914	MO
21.1	POACEAE	<i>Panicum anceps</i> Michx.		1914	MO
sn	POACEAE	<i>Polypogon viridis</i> (Gouan) Breistr.		1914	MO
3.5	POACEAE	<i>Schedonardus paniculatus</i> Branner & Coville		1911	MO
sn	POACEAE	<i>Setaria viridis</i> (L.) P. Beauv.		1914	MO
sn	POACEAE	<i>Vulpia octoflora</i> var. <i>hirtella</i> (Piper) Henrard		1914	MO
272	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Collomia linearis</i> Nuttall	<i>Collomia linearis</i> Nutt.		
391	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Gilia</i>	<i>Gilia</i>		
237	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Gilia inconspicua</i> (J.E. Smith) Sweet	<i>Gilia inconspicua</i> (Smith) Dougl.		
130	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Giliastrum acerosum</i> (A. Gray) Rydberg	<i>Gilia acerosa</i> (Gray) Britton		
139	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Ipomopsis aggregata</i> (Pursh) V. Grant	<i>Gilia aggregata</i> (Pursh) Spreng.	1909	NMC
458	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Ipomopsis pumila</i> (Nuttall) V. Grant	<i>Gilia pumila</i> Nutt.		
156	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Linanthastrum nuttallii</i> (A.Gray) Ewan	<i>Gilia nuttallii</i>		
232	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Microsteris gracilis</i> (Hooker) Greene	<i>Microsteris micrantha</i> (Kell.) Greene		
266	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Phlox nana</i> Nuttall	<i>Phlox nana</i> Nutt.		
473	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Phlox nana</i> Nuttall	<i>Phlox nana</i> Nutt.		
312	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Polemonium</i>	<i>Polemonium</i>		
6.1	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Polemonium brandegeei</i> (Gray) Greene	<i>Polemonium mellitum</i> (Gray) A. Nels.	1908	NMC
93	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Polemonium brandegeei</i> (Gray) Greene	<i>Polemonium mellitum</i> (Gray) A. Nels.		
96	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Polemonium foliosissimum</i> Gray	<i>Polemonium foliosissimum</i> Gray		
3.2	POLEMONIACEAE	<i>Polemonium foliosissimum</i> Gray var. <i>foliosissimum</i>	<i>Polemonium grande</i> Greene	1908	NMC
119	POLYGALACEAE	<i>Polygala alba</i> Nuttall	<i>Polygala alba</i> Nutt.		
414	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Eriogonum</i>	<i>Eriogonum</i>		
451.1	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Eriogonum</i>	<i>Eriogonum</i>		
476	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Eriogonum abertianum</i> Torrey in Emory var. <i>cyclosepalum</i> (Greene) Fosberg	<i>Eriogonum abertianum</i> Torr.		
30	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Eriogonum alatum</i> Torrey in Sitgreaves var. <i>alatum</i>	<i>Eriogonum alatum</i> Torr.	1909	NMC
331.1	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Eriogonum polycladon</i> Bentham	<i>Eriogonum polycladon</i> Benth.		
142	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Eriogonum racemosum</i> Nuttall	<i>Eriogonum racemosum</i> Nutt.		
29	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> Torr.	<i>Eriogonum wrightii</i> Torr.		
273	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Fagopyrum esculentum</i> Moench	<i>Fagopyrum fagopyrum</i>		
182	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> Linnaeus var. <i>convolvulus</i>	<i>Tiniaria convolvulus</i> Webb & Moq.	1909	NMC
190	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Polygonum convolvulus</i> Linnaeus var. <i>convolvulus</i>	<i>Bilderdykia convolvulus</i> (L.) Greene		
200	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Polygonum persicaria</i> Linnaeus	<i>Persicaria persicaria</i> (L.) Small		
316	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i> Michaux	<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i> Michx.		
331	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Polygonum ramosissimum</i> Michaux subsp. <i>ramosissimum</i>	<i>Polygonum exsertum</i> Small		
464	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> Linnaeus	<i>Rumex acetosella</i> L.		
259	POLYGONACEAE	<i>Rumex crispus</i> Linnaeus subsp. <i>crispus</i>	<i>Rumex crispus</i> L.		MO
57	PORTULACEAE	<i>Claytonia</i>	<i>Claytonia</i>		
314	PORTULACEAE	<i>Talinum</i>	<i>Talinum</i>		
13	PRIMULACEAE	<i>Androsace septentrionalis</i> Linnaeus	<i>Androsace diffusa</i> Small	1909	NMC
330	PRIMULACEAE	<i>Dodecatheon dentatum</i> Hooker var. <i>ellisiae</i> (Standley) N. Holmgren	<i>Dodecatheon ellisiae</i> Standley	1913	US
3.1	PRIMULACEAE	<i>Primula ellisiae</i> Pollard & Cockerell	<i>Primula ellisiae</i> Pollard & Cockerell	1900	US
180	PRIMULACEAE	<i>Primula ellisiae</i> Pollard & Cockerell	<i>Primula ellisiae</i> Pollard & Ckll.		
441	RANUNCULACEAE	[<i>Delphinium wootonii</i> Rydberg]	<i>Delphinium camporum</i> Greene		
178	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Aconitum columbianum</i> Nuttall subsp. <i>columbianum</i>	<i>Aconitum porrectum</i> Rydb.	1909	NMC
28	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Actaea rubra</i> (Aiton) Willdenow subsp. <i>arguta</i> (Nuttall) Hultén	<i>Actaea viridiflora</i> Greene		
164	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i> Gray	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i> Gray		
443	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i> Gray	<i>Anemone cylindrica</i> Gray		
230	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i> Gray	<i>Aquilegia caerulea</i> Gray	1909	NMC
310	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> Gray	<i>Aquilegia chrysantha</i> Gray	1909	NMC
47	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Aquilegia elegantula</i> Greene	<i>Aquilegia elegantula</i> Greene	1909	NMC
18	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis bigelovii</i> Torrey	<i>Viorna bigelovii</i> (Torr.) Heller	1914	MO
31	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis columbiana</i> (Nuttall) Torrey & Gray	<i>Atragene pseudoalpina</i> (Kuntze) Rydb.		
129	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> Nuttall	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> Nutt.	1909	NMC

444	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> Nuttall	<i>Clematis ligusticifolia</i> Nutt.		
348	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Delphinium sapellonis</i> Cockerell	<i>Delphinium sapellonis</i> Ckll.		
431	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Delphinium scaposum</i> Greene	<i>Delphinium scaposum</i> Greene		
323	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Myosurus minimus</i> Linnaeus	<i>Myosurus minimus</i> L.	1909	NMC
4	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Pulsatilla patens</i> (Linnaeus) P. Miller subsp. <i>multifida</i> (Pritzl) Zamelis	<i>Pulsatilla hirsutissima</i> (Pursh) Britton		
70	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Ranunculus cymbalaria</i> Pursh	<i>Halerpestes cymbalaria</i> (Pursh) Greene		
3	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Ranunculus inamoenus</i> Greene var. <i>inamoenus</i>	<i>Ranunculus inamoenus</i> Greene		
64	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i> Engelm. ex Gray	<i>Thalictrum fendleri</i> Engelm.	1909	NMC
192	RANUNCULACEAE	<i>Trautvetteria caroliniensis</i> (Walter) Vail	<i>Trautvetteria grandis</i>		
97	RHAMNACEAE	<i>Ceanothus fendleri</i> Gray	<i>Ceanothus fendleri</i> Gray	1909	NMC
255	ROSACEAE	<i>Agrimonia striata</i> Michaux	<i>Agrimonia striata</i> Michx.		
26	ROSACEAE	<i>Amelanchier utahensis</i> Koehne	<i>Amelanchier mormonica</i> Koehne		
58	ROSACEAE	<i>Cercocarpus montanus</i> Rafinesque var. <i>argenteus</i> (Rydberg) F.L. Martin	<i>Cercocarpus argenteus</i> Rydb.		
99	ROSACEAE	<i>Crataegus erythropoda</i> Ashe	<i>Crataegus erythropoda</i> Ashe		
83	ROSACEAE	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i> (D. Don) Endlicher ex Torrey	<i>Fallugia paradoxa</i> Don.		
11.1	ROSACEAE	<i>Fragaria vesca</i> Linnaeus	<i>Fragaria bracteata</i> Heller		
32	ROSACEAE	<i>Fragaria virginiana</i> Duchesne	<i>Fragaria ovalis</i> (Lehm.) Rydb.		
127	ROSACEAE	<i>Geum aleppicum</i> Jacquin	<i>Geum strictum</i> Ait		
143	ROSACEAE	<i>Holodiscus dumosa</i> (Nuttall) Heller	<i>Seriotheca dumosa</i> (Nutt.) Rydb.	1909	NMC
92	ROSACEAE	<i>Pentaphylloides fruticosus</i> (Linnaeus) O. Schwarz	<i>Dasiphora fruticosa</i> (L.) Rydb.		
124	ROSACEAE	<i>Physocarpus monogynus</i> (Torrey) Coulter	<i>Opulaster monogynus</i> (Torr.) Kuntze		
311	ROSACEAE	<i>Potentilla anserina</i> Linnaeus	<i>Argentina anserina</i> (L.) Rydb.		
82	ROSACEAE	<i>Potentilla gracilis</i> Douglas ex Hooker var. <i>pulcherrima</i> (Lehmann) Fernald	<i>Potentilla pulcherrima</i> Lehm.	1909	NMC
126	ROSACEAE	<i>Potentilla hippiana</i> Lehmann var. <i>diffusa</i> Lehmann	<i>Potentilla propinqua</i> Rydb.	1909	NMC
355	ROSACEAE	<i>Potentilla pensylvanica</i> Linnaeus	<i>Potentilla strigosa</i> Pall.		
346	ROSACEAE	<i>Potentilla rivalis</i> Nuttall	<i>Potentilla rivalis</i> Nutt.	1909	NMC
347	ROSACEAE	<i>Potentilla rivalis</i> Nuttall	<i>Potentilla rivalis</i> Nutt.	1909	NMC
36	ROSACEAE	<i>Prunus virginiana</i> Linnaeus var. <i>melanocarpa</i> (A. Nelson) Sargent	<i>Padus melanocarpa</i> (A. Nels.) Shafer		
69	ROSACEAE	<i>Rosa woodsii</i> Lindley var. <i>woodsii</i>	<i>Rosa fendleri</i> Crep.		
102	ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus idaeus</i> Linnaeus subsp. <i>strigosus</i> (Michaux) Focke	<i>Rubus strigosus</i> Michaux	1909	NMC
229	ROSACEAE	<i>Rubus parviflorus</i> Nuttall	<i>Rubacer parviflorum</i> (Nutt.) Rydb.	1909	NMC
74	RUBIACEAE	<i>Galium borale</i> Linnaeus	<i>Galium boreale</i> L.		
362	RUBIACEAE	<i>Galium fendleri</i> Gray	<i>Galium fendleri</i> Gray		
189	RUBIACEAE	<i>Galium triflorum</i> Michaux	<i>Galium triflorum</i> Michx		
277	RUBIACEAE	<i>Houstonia rubra</i> Cavanilles	<i>Houstonia rubra</i> Cav.		
59	RUTACEAE	<i>Ptelea trifoliata</i> Linnaeus	<i>Ptelea mollis</i> Curt.		
302	SALICACEAE	<i>Salix</i>	<i>Salix</i>		
253	SALICACEAE	<i>Salix bebbiana</i> Sargent	<i>Salix bebbiana</i> Sarg.		
351	SALICACEAE	<i>Salix exigua</i> Nuttall subsp. <i>exigua</i>	<i>Salix exigua</i> Nutt.		
202	SALICACEAE	<i>Salix irrorata</i> Andersson	<i>Salix irrorata</i> Anderss.		
20	SANTALACEAE	<i>Comandra umbellata</i> (Linnaeus) Nuttall subsp. <i>pallida</i>	<i>Comandra pallida</i> A. DC.		
51	SAXIFRAGACEAE	<i>Heuchera parvifolia</i> Nuttall ex Torrey & Gray	<i>Heuchera parvifolia</i> Nutt.		
134	SAXIFRAGACEAE	<i>Heuchera puchella</i> Wootton & Standley	<i>Heuchera pulchella</i> Wootton & Standley		
63	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Castilleja integra</i> Gray	<i>Castilleja integra</i> Gray		
349.1	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Castilleja linariifolia</i> Benth	<i>Castilleja lineariaefolia</i> Benth.		
349	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Castilleja miniata</i> Douglas ex Hooker	<i>Castilleja confusa</i> Greene		
383	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Cordylanthus wrightii</i> Gray	<i>Adenostegia wrightii</i> (Gray) Greene		
450	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Maurandya antirrhiniflora</i> Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow	<i>Maurandia antirrhiniflora</i> (Poir.) Willd.		
294	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Mimulus glabratus</i> (HBK) var. <i>jamesii</i> (Torrey & Gray ex Benth)	<i>Mimulus glabratus</i>		MO
425	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Mimulus guttatus</i> A.P. deCandolle	<i>Mimulus langsdorfii</i> Don		
222	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Orthocarpus luteus</i> Nuttall	<i>Orthocarpus luteus</i> Nutt.		
378	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Orthocarpus purpureo-albus</i> Gray ex S. Watson	<i>Orthocarpus purpureo-albus</i> Gray		
10	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Pedicularis centranthera</i> Gray	<i>Pedicularis centranthera</i> Torr.		
151	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Pedicularis procera</i> Gray	<i>Pedicularis grayi</i> A. Nels.	1909	NMC
105	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Penstemon barbatus</i> (Cavanilles) Roth subsp. <i>torreyi</i> (Benth) Keck	<i>Penstemon torreyi</i> Benth.	1914	NY, NMC
43	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Penstemon inflatus</i> Crosswhite	<i>Penstemon gracilis</i> Nutt.?	1914	NY
480	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Penstemon jamesii</i> Benth		1914	NY
374	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Penstemon ophianthus</i> Pennell	<i>Penstemon similis</i> A. Nels. ?	1914	NY
240	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Penstemon secundiflorus</i> Benth. ex A. DC.	<i>Penstemon fendleri</i> Gray ?	1914	NY
262	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Penstemon secundiflorus</i> Benth	<i>Penstemon unilateralis</i> Rydb.		
123	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Penstemon strictus</i> Benth	<i>Penstemon strictiformis</i> Rydb.	1914	NY
103	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Penstemon whippleanus</i> Gray	<i>Penstemon whippleanus</i> Gray	1914	NY

138	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica americana</i> Schweinitz ex Benth	<i>Veronica americana</i> Schwein.		
252	SCROPHULARIACEAE	<i>Veronica peregrina</i> Linnaeus var. <i>xalapensis</i> (Humboldt, Bonpland, & Kunth) Pennell	<i>Veronica xalapensis</i> HBK.		
239	SOLANACEAE	<i>Datura innoxia</i> P. Miller	<i>Datura meteloides</i> DC.		
295	SOLANACEAE	<i>Lycium</i>	<i>Lycium</i>		
469	SOLANACEAE	<i>Lycium pallidum</i> Miers	<i>Lycium pallidum</i> Miers.		
287	SOLANACEAE	<i>Physalis hederifolia</i> Gray	<i>Physalis hederifolia</i> Gray		
393	SOLANACEAE	<i>Physalis longifolia</i> Nuttall var. <i>longifolia</i>	<i>Physalis longifolia</i> Nutt.		
197	SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cavanilles	<i>Solanum elaeagnifolium</i> Cav.	1914	NY
466	SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum heterodoxum</i> Dunal var. <i>novomexicanum</i> Bartlett	<i>Androcera novomexicana</i> (Bartl.) Wooton & Standley		
68	SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum jamesii</i> Torrey	<i>Solanum jamesii</i> Torr.		
381	SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum nigrum</i> Linnaeus	<i>Solanum interius</i> Rydb	1914	NY
251	SOLANACEAE	<i>Solanum triflorum</i> Nuttall	<i>Solanum triflorum</i> Nutt	1914	NY
403	ULMACEAE	<i>Celtis reticulata</i> Torrey	<i>Celtis reticulata</i>		
247	URTICACEAE	<i>Urtica dioica</i> Linnaeus subsp. <i>gracilis</i> (Aiton) Selander	<i>Urtica gracilis</i> Ait ?	1909	NMC
2	VALERIANACEAE	<i>Valeriana arizonica</i> Gray	<i>Valeriana ovata</i> Rydb.		
329	VALERIANACEAE	<i>Valeriana edulis</i> Nutt. ex Torrey & A. Gray		1914	MO
313	VALERIANACEAE	<i>Valeriana edulis</i> Nuttall	<i>Valeriana trachycarpa</i> Rydb.		
17	VERBENACEAE	<i>Glandularia bipinnatifida</i> (Nuttall) Nuttall var. <i>ciliata</i> (Benth) Turner	<i>Verbena wrightii</i> Gray	1909	NMC
221	VERBENACEAE	<i>Verbena bracteata</i> Lagasca & Rodriguez	<i>Verbena bracteosa</i> Michx.	1909	NMC
258	VERBENACEAE	<i>Verbena macdougalii</i> Heller	<i>Verbena macdougalii</i> Heller	1909	NMC
446	VIOLACEAE	<i>Hybanthus verticillatus</i> (Ortega) Baillon	<i>Ionidium verticillatum</i> (Ort.)		
426	VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola</i>	<i>Viola</i>		
23	VIOLACEAE	<i>Viola canadensis</i> L.	<i>Viola canadensis</i> L.		
122	VITACEAE	<i>Parthenocissus vitacea</i> (Knerr) A. S. Hitchcock	<i>Parthenocissus hederacea</i> (Knerr)	1909	NMC
115	VITACEAE	<i>Vitis arizonica</i> Engelman	<i>Vitis arizonica</i> Engelm.		
309	ZYGOPHYLLACEAE	<i>Kallstroemia</i>	<i>Kallstroemia</i>		

Appendix 1: Excerpts from the 1893 University of New Mexico Catalogue published in spring 1892



Four essays, two orations, and three written discussions, with rhetorical criticism.

JUNIOR.

Fall Term—Geometry, Psychology and School Management, Spanish, Bookkeeping, Music.

Winter Term—Geometry, Civil Government, Spanish, Ethics, Music.

Spring Term—Botany, Methods of Teaching, Spanish, Geology, Music.

Comparative critical study of English authors with work in advanced Rhetoric.

SENIOR.

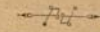
Fall Term—Physics, History of Education, Spanish, Elocution, and Delsarte.

Winter Term—Physics, Philosophy of Education, Spanish, Elocution and Delsarte.

Spring Term—School Economy, Practice Teaching, Spanish, Music and Delsarte.

Historical English Grammar. Three themes for the year.

Students,



PREPARATORY COURSES.

CLASSICAL—SENIOR YEAR.

Gaines, Morrell W. Albuquerque

SENIOR MIDDLE YEAR.

Gaines, Ruth Albuquerque

PHILOSOPHICAL.

SENIOR MIDDLE YEAR.

Alger, Mabel Albuquerque

Whiteman, Mildred "

Wright, Lydia "

Kempenich, Henry Peralta

Marshall, Fred. D Albuquerque

JUNIOR MIDDLE YEAR.

Bell, Hassie Albuquerque

Leekley, Gertrude "

Jenkins, Ellen "

Nettleton, Grace A "

Stagg, Nellie "

Walton, Stella "

Frost, Alfred "

Griswold, Walter Cerrillos

Spencer, Arthur Albuquerque

Thompson, Harry "

NORMAL COURSE.

JUNIOR YEAR.

Adams, Kate Albuquerque

Buchanan, Bessie "

Hamm, Josie "

James, Mary L "

Kendrick, Elizabeth "

Large, Eva Springfield, Mo

Whiteman, Pauline Albuquerque

Matthes, Fred. A "

Jenkins, Clarence "

Towne, Frank J Tucson, Ariz

SOPHOMORE YEAR.

Armstrong, Cora Albuquerque

Bell, Margaret "

Bliss, Inez "

Jenks, Ruth Mary "

Keepers, Lily "

Lee, Margaret "

Miller, Edna C "

Gibbons, Florence Reliance, Ariz

Geigoldt, Harry Albuquerque

FRESHMAN YEAR.

Craig, Sammie Albuquerque

Custers, Janette "

Ellis, Charlotte C "

Ellis, Maude "

Jenks, Marguerite M. L "

Johnson, Maggie Santa Fé

McIlvain, Fannie Albuquerque

Sterry, Nora J "

Sanchez, Carlos Atrisco

Sanchez, Gabriel "

Scott, Thomas Albuquerque

Vaughn, Hugh "

Whiteman, Fred "

Zamora, Antonio "

SELECTED STUDIES.

Groh, Mrs. Lindie Albuquerque

Keepers, Tina "

Knight, M. J St. Paul, Minn

McCarrell, Mrs. E. H Normal, Ill

Rumney, Mrs. Etta A Albuquerque

Ellis, Guy "

Groh, Andrew "

Kempenich, Eugene Peralta

Kempenich, Paul "

Ritchie, S. B Albuquerque

Rose, Nathan J "

Vaille, H. F Denver, Colo

Van Antwerp, A. L Albuquerque

PRACTICE CLASS.

Beshore, Mary Marion, Ind

Custers, Ruby Albuquerque

Davis, Louise "

Ridley, Lizzie "

Rumford, Mabel "

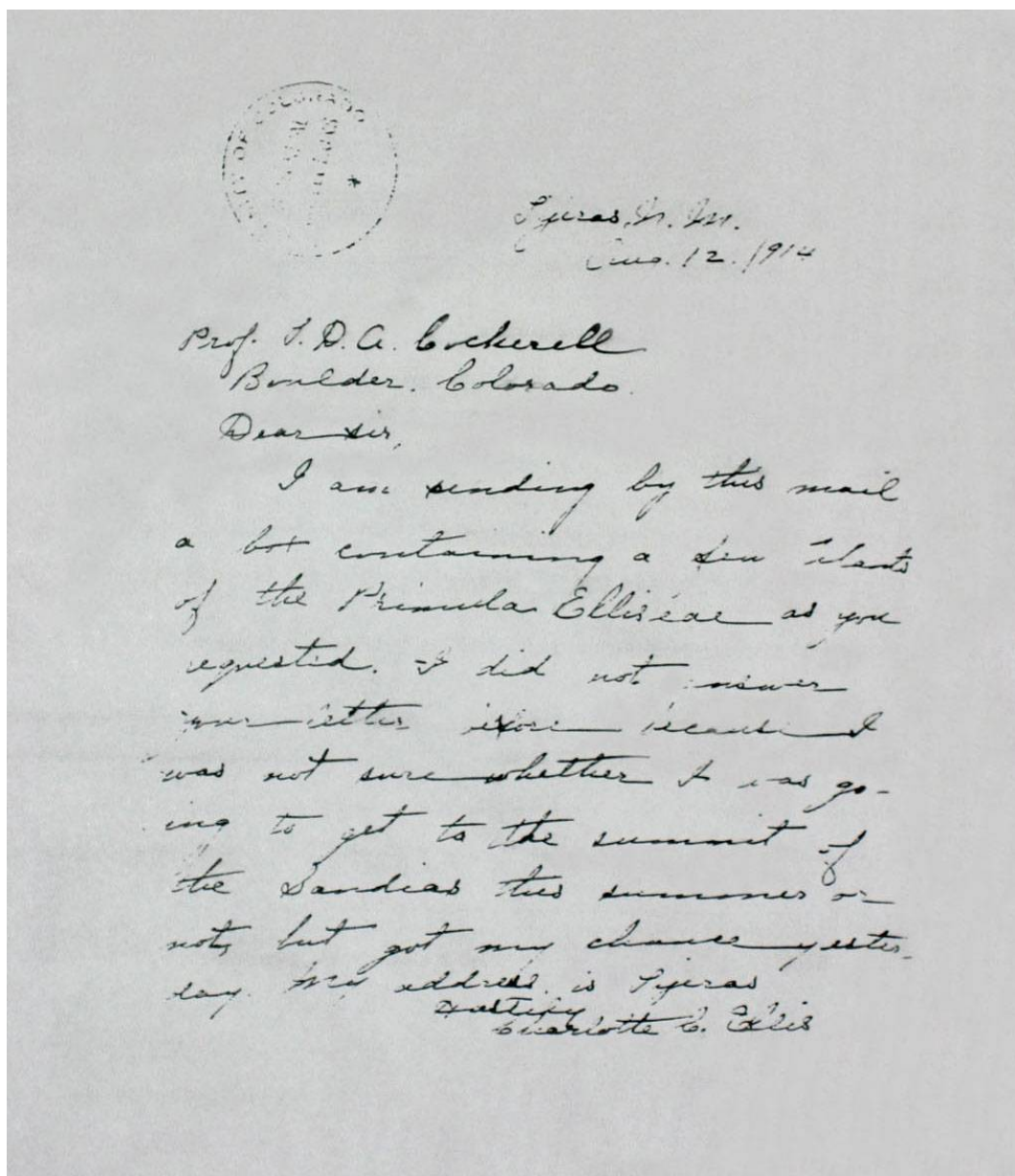
Rumford, Ida "

Harms, Eddie "

Davis, Benjamin "

Donciana, John "

Green, Ralph R "



Tijeras N M
Aug. 12, 1914

Prof. T. D. A. Cockerell
Boulder, Colorado

Dear sir,

I am sending by this mail a box containing a few plants of the *Primula Ellisiae* as you requested. I did not answer your letter before because I was not sure whether I was going to get to the summit of the Sandias this summer or not, but got my chance yesterday. My address is Tijeras.

Hastily,
Charlotte C. Ellis

522 S. Edw. St. Albuquerque, N.M.



Sept. 8, 1914.

Professor J. D. A. Cockrell
Boulder, Colorado.

Dear sir,

I am glad the primroses reached you in good condition. I shall be very much interested to hear how they do. I may have told you that I am experimenting some with it, and other high altitude plants, myself. I have it started in three different places - Cedro Pango Station, San Francisco and Berkeley. I am always in-

trested in cultivating the wild flowers - we had many varieties at our ranch in the Sandias. The yellow columbine *Aquilegia chrysantha* that I brought from Arizona was one of the most satisfactory. I never saw it grow so rank and bloom so profusely any where else and it blossomed from June until ^{cut down} killed by the hard frosts.

The beautiful yellow *polemonium* from the summit did very well under cultivation but I notice that it died out after we left as most of the

other varieties from the top did.

If I saw around this part of the country ^{with summer} I would like to exchange seeds with you. We haven't the crimson *potentilla* nor the composite you speak of. I wonder the latter is the same we saw above the head of the Peers in June one year. If so it is most certainly worth cultivating. I took some roots to our summit, but something happened to them all one after another. They grew in bogs where we saw them. I'd do anything most, if I could afford it, to get it introduced.

No. there is an address this

was in getting me primroses. We were going up anyway. Mrs. Prodie, who was one of the party, & who says she knows you, even paid the postage. But now suppose I was getting them for strangers, or suppose I was growing them in my own garden and wanted to sell them could you give me some idea of what I ought to charge? The summit of the mountains is four miles from the ranch.

Remember me kindly to your wife, whom I remember very well.

Yours truly
Charlotte C. Ellis
I shall be very glad when that

letter is published

522 S. Edith St., Albuquerque, N.M.
Sept. 8, 1914

Professor T. D. A. Cockerell
Boulder, Colorado

Dear sir,

I am glad the primroses reached you in good condition. I shall be very much interested to hear how they do. I may have told you that I am experimenting some with it, and other high altitude plants, myself. I have it started in three different places – Cedro Ranger Station, San Francisco and Berkeley. I am always interested in cultivating the wild flowers – we had many varieties at our ranch in the Sandias. The yellow columbine *Aquilegia chrysantha* that I brought from Arizona was one of the most satisfactory. I never saw it grow so rank and bloom so profusely anywhere else and it blossomed from June until cut down by the hard frosts.

The beautiful yellow polemonium from the summit did very well under cultivation but I notice that it died out after we left as most of the other varieties from the top did. If I am around this part of the country next summer, I would like to exchange seeds with you. We haven't the crimson potentilla nor the composite you speak of. I wonder if the latter is the same we saw above the head of the Pecos in June one year. If so it is most certainly worth cultivating. I took some roots to our mountains, but something happened to them all one after another. They grew in bogs where we saw them. I'd do anything most, if I could afford it, to get it introduced.

No, there is no expense this time, in getting the primroses. We were going up anyway. Mrs. Mordie, who was one of the party, and who says she knows you, even paid the postage. But now suppose I was getting them for strangers, or suppose I was growing them in my own garden and wanted to sell them, could you give me some idea of what I ought to charge? The summit of the mountains is four miles from the ranch.

Remember me kindly to your wife, whom I remember very well.

Yours truly
Charlotte C. Ellis

I shall be very glad when that botany is published.

Springerville, Arizona
July 9, 1915

Professor T. D. A. Cockerell,
Boulder, Colorado.

My dear sir,

Your postal of April 27th was forwarded to me here from the New Mexico State College, and I hasten to tell you that I was very much pleased to hear that *Primula ellisiae* was in flower. I shall be very much interested in hearing how it turns out after being crossed with *Primula auricula*. Are you contemplating a trip to the San Francisco Exposition?

I may have told you that I sent primrose roots to a lady in San Francisco and in Berkeley to try, and I might give you instructions to them if you are interested. I asked them both to let me know how the plants were doing. I having heard nothing, it is possible the plants may have died.

I'd hoped to send you some different plants from the Sandias this summer, but was not there long enough to locate them. This summer I am in the White Mountains, on the Little Colorado six miles from Springerville.

Yours truly,
Charlotte C. Ellis

Springerville Arizona
July 9, 1915

Professor T. D. A. Cockerell
Boulder, Colorado

My dear sir,

Your postal of April 27th was forwarded to me here from the New Mexico State College, and I hasten to tell you that I was very much pleased to hear that *Primula Ellisiae* was in flower. I shall be very much interested in hearing how it turns out after being crossed with *Primula auricula*. Are you contemplating a trip to the San Francisco Exposition? I may have told you that I sent primrose roots to a lady in San Francisco and in Berkeley to try and I might give you instructions to them if you are interested. I asked them both to let me know how the plants were doing. I having heard nothing, it is possible the plants may have died.

I'd hoped to send you some different plants from the Sandias this summer, but was not there long enough to locate them. This summer I am in the White Mountains, on the Little Colorado six miles from Springerville.

Yours truly
Charlotte C. Ellis



3925 Umatilla St.
 Denver, Colorado.
 Sept. 18, 1936.

Prof. J. D. A. Cockerell
 Boulder, Colorado.

Dear Professor Cockerell
 I am gathering some Colorado data for youngsters. I want an accurate life-zone list and so I come to you. I have two lists but they are not just alike and neither of them yours.

Will you please tell me the number of Colorado flowers to date. I have an item from "Municipal Facts", 1930, putting the number at 2,989 classified varieties - 385 from timberline up and 500 in the plains - but there must be a larger number now.

This has nothing to do with Colorado, but will you please tell me how I can procure some copies of your leaflet, "A Visit With Grey Owl." I have one

(I took it away from my sister) but I want some more. We were perfectly enthralled with your story and pictures.

Remember me kindly to Mrs Cockerell

Yours most sincerely,
 Charlotte C. Ellis

3925 Umatilla St.
 Denver, Colorado
 Sept. 18, 1936

Prof. T.D.A. Cockerell
 Boulder, Colorado

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Remember me kindly to Mrs. Cockerell.

Yours most sincerely,
 Charlotte C. Ellis

Appendix 3: Copies of correspondence to and from Charlotte Ellis of historical importance to this paper

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION WORK IN
AGRICULTURE AND HOME ECONOMICS
STATE OF NEW MEXICO

NEW MEXICO COLLEGE OF AGRICULTURE
AND MECHANIC ARTS, UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND
COUNTIES COOPERATING

EXTENSION SERVICE

STATE COLLEGE, NEW MEXICO

February 25, 1930.

Mr. C. C. Ellis,
808 E. 18th. Avenue,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Sir:

Your letter of February 21 in regard to Governmental activities in the eradication of loco has been received. The Government has done a great deal of work in an effort to find some suitable means of eradicating this plant and are at present experimenting with several insects which feed upon the plants and lay their eggs in the seed pods. Up to the present the results have not been especially encouraging.

There are no statistics regarding the amount of damage done by the plant in 1929.

The best method of ridding a pasture of loco is to simply grub it out. This is a rather large undertaking as it must be grubbed each year for four or five consecutive years. If the loco is in patches it may be eradicated by spraying with a solution of Calcium Chlorate, 1 pound to each gallon of water. The best time to do this spraying is when the plants are in flower.

Yours truly,

EXTENSION SERVICE

By *W. L. Black.*

W. L. Black,
Extension Animal Husbandman.

WLB:RHR

252 Lincoln Street

Denver 9, Colorado

April 10, 1954

Mr. William MacLeod Raine

Dear Mr. Raine:

I thank you for consenting to autograph your book, Famous Sheriffs and Western Outlaws for my nephew, Jon Keller. I would have sent the book immediately, but was not able to get to the postoffice, after phoning you.

The book belonged to Mr. James Carruthers and had been stored since his death in 1939. He was ninety three when he died. Jim lived in Tombstone in the days you depict in the Helldorado chapter. He had a butcher shop, also some prospect holes. He was a Scotchman and seemed very well liked, though he never drank or gambled with the other men. "Because it cost too much and I was saving to send for Jean." Jean was the girl he left behind.

When I was a small girl we (the Ellis family) lived at Pederal Peak for four years. The Carruthers at the time had a butcher shop in San Pedro, New Mexico (and some mines, of course) and Jim used to take the long trip down to Montenceno (?) to buy beef cattle of Jose (?) Pera. Pera owned the Turkey Track brand. The brand which spread from the animal's shoulder to its flank.

Jim knew many of the people we knew--the Bersas and some of their relatives, the Spence brothers at Penos Well, people at Antelope Springs, Estancia, Stinking Springs and so on--and yet, since Jim took the route that passed on the other side of Pederal, we

did not meet until several years later, when we were living in Albuquerque and they were still in San Pedro. Then our families became life-long friends.

I read your Famous Sheriffs along with some others of your books, ~~and~~ since his eyes were failing, after he came to Denver. He had many comments as I read and my niece took down his remarks and later we scribbled them in the margins of the book.

Jim spoke many times of the authenticity of the book and thought you must have lived in Tombstone at the time, but could not remember you. He remarked that you never mentioned special horses that some of your heroes rode. I told him that it would have made the book too bulky.

We (Ellis') knew Pat Garrett very well. He would stay all night with us when he was on his way from White Oaks to Las Vegas, or wherever he was bound from or to. To little me he seemed very refined. He dressed better than most of the men of the plains and was very soft-spoken and well-spoken. He and my father liked to talk antelope hunting. Once Mr. Garrett brought his Spanish-America wife and baby, Elizabeth. The baby was blind. Later, I believe, Elizabeth became a singer.

I'd better stop now before I go on and on. Even so, I see by the clock that I am not going to get your book mailed until Monday.

Yours sincerely,

(Miss) Charlotte L. Ellis

Balsam Park

Sandia Park, N. M.

June 26, 1929

Dear Uncle George:

I must right down and tell you all about the trip I have just had. Paul and I had to go and look for a calf. That does not sound as if there could be much to write about, does it? But wait--

Paul thought we would probably find the calf somewhere around Madera, which is about four miles from here, so accordingly after we had our chores all done we set off. It was still cool and I did so enjoy the trip across the mountains. The horses felt frisky and full of mischief, the birds were rustling in the bushes and singing in the trees, Vesta kept jumping little cotton-tails, and Pat, the colt, ran now ahead now behind, shying at everything he could find to shy at.

It was dry and not in Madera, however; but then it always has been dry and always will be, I suppose. The springs are so low it takes six days to fill the reservoir. The principal topics of conversation among the Madera Mexicans is the dryness and the water question. "Muy poco agua." "Muy seco." "Mal negocio." --How little rain there was, how very dry it was, when it rained last; how they heard it had rained in Algodones or some other place many miles away; how it had looked like rain one day last month. Garcia told us rained two whole days about four years ago.

We rode up to Garcia's house and asked him if he had seen our calf. He said he had not but invited us in and said he would ask some of the other Mexicans around there. We hated to take the time to go in but Garcia was so insistant, and so eager to have us see his little hime and meet his family we could not refuse without offending him. We told him we would come in for a minute, but the minute lengthened into an hour or more, for before we knew what she was up to Mrs. Garcia was busily getting dinner for us. "Don't forget that we have been invited to the ranger's camp for dinner," I whispered Paul.

"I know, but I can't help it," he said.

Senora Garcia was was a very fat woman, but rather pretty --not as dark as most of the Mexicans. She wore a tan organdy dress, trimmed with long sweeps of wavy braid and tinsel, the latter from some Christmas tree, no doubt. When she prepared the meal, Daniel and Paul discussed the weather conditions

and stock and I looked around. There was an iron bed in the room which looked as if it had never been used, and two pallets on the floor, which looked very much used. There was a table in the corner on which were a few knic-nacs--a few photographs in frames, a box of face powder and a gaudy bottle. On the walls, among many cheap pictures of saints and madonnas were some of the oddest decorations I ever saw. There was a small case, for one thing, something like a specimen case with graded shelves, and on these shelves were--guess! You couldn't ever--cheap, bright-colored candy. On the front had been fastened pink mosquito netting. Across from that was a square of fancy calico in a frame, and over that a magazine picture. But the strangest decoration of all was a scalp lock of golden hair. I never in my life saw more beautiful hair. I wonder where it came from. It had two fancy back-combs stuck in it one above the other. There were a great many home made rugs on the floor. The floor was adobe and was in splendid condition. Every thing was very clean and tidy. Paul asked Garcia if they slept on the floor and he said no they kept that for looks, none of them liked to sleep in a bed.

There were two cute little children playing on one of the pallets, one a tiny girl of about three and a boy a little older. Many other children drifted in while we sat there. One a small boy wearing a pair of black velvet pants, a little girl in a pink gingham dress, trimmed with quantities of cheap lace, and wearing a white pique bonnet. Then there was a little girl in a red silk dress. The Mader Mexicans are very poor, indeed, often not able to buy coffee or sugar, and I often wonder where they get such nice clothes for the women and children to dress up in. Perhaps the "best clothes" are handed down from generation, and only used on very state occasions, such as this, for instance. This was evidently a dress review parade.

We went over to see Filipita Baros Trujillo Guiterrez, and her little Carlota, who was named for me. Filipita had evidently heard we were coming for she was dressed up, too, in a white silk dress trimmed in colored wools. She had a nice little mud house, and it was as clean as two hands could make it. I must describe her floor covering, for she had innumerable rugs. One was quite a large one. The foundation was canvas, and had figures cut from many kinds of material and appliqued on--scraps of Navejo blanket, brussels carpet, corduroy, velvet, velveteen. Another rug was made of circles, in layers, each layer smaller than the one below it. It reminded one of a huge penwiper. It was pretty but I'd want it where no one would stumble over it.

Carlota was a winsome little girl with the tightest of little pig-tails over each ear, and the brightest of orange dresses on her little self. A kitten appeared in the doorway as we sat there--the blackest and thinnest kitten I believe I ever saw. An unforgettable cat. Its hair was wiry and stuck out all over, making it look exactly like our smallest separator brush.

A pair of swallows had a nestful of youngsters directly over my head. They noticed right away that there were strangers in the house, and would feed their babies no more while we were there, but sat on picture frames and watched our every movement. One sat on the frame of a very good print of Sichel's Madonna, which was very well framed.

The Garcias gave us quite a spread. Goat meat, eggs, hot cakes, goat cheese, coffee. I couldn't eat very much, for the meat was tough, the were made of flour and water only, and the cheese had been an axle grease box.

Appendix 4: Photographs, notebook entries, and selected poems

Balsam Park LS Ranch house





Julia, Paul, George

Charlotte



Charlotte and sweetpeas



Charlotte and Julia



Paul and Charlotte



Charlotte and tray



First woman to ski in the Sandias



Charlotte rural delivery on Tom six miles from home



“Mettlesome steed of mine merrily prancing
Satin smooth skin ashine, black eyes adancing”



Augie and Frank

Notes Prof
Lester
June 1941

Christian Youth Movement Conference

Notes from talks given by speakers

Speed up agriculture. Field for trained agriculturalists, Independence

We should depend on each other and help each other. Collective behavior. (There is where I want to profit Movement would come in. b. b. c.)

More and more training. It is going to be hard after the war on the individual with nothing but a strong back

The golden occupational years are between 25-40. to be ready.

Leadership

Great need of leadership

1. Unions. There will always be unions They need 4 optional leaders

2. Field of Public Relationship

Aug. 12, 1940

Free of Am
At the New York World's Fair

I have arrived a little too early. I didn't know it, though until I was told. The gate to the driveway was open so I strolled into the grounds of the British Building. I was wondering around inspecting the English grass, shrubs and flowers when an English guard hurried over to me and asked me to leave until opening time, which would be in fifteen minutes. So I stood outside and conversed with him through the bars of the gate. He was one of the guards who saved the British Building from being bombed this summer.

I am now sitting in front of a rockery and pool near the gate. It is elliptical and about 4 x 9 feet in diameter. Near center is baby on a play statue. Shrubby balsam-like tree about 8 ft. spreading, one graceful branch hangs over pool by statue. In foreground ground pine, then small golden and silver-colored asters. Many grasses and many rocks. Little blue flowers at base stem, juniper like a coniferous weed in center. There

On the Plane - 46 33609
 August 12, 1941 9:00 a.m.
 9:30 Out over the water, over the keys. It is
 a cloudy day. From Miami we could look
 up and see a mottled sky. From here
 10,000 feet up, the clouds to the left look
 like huge tufts of cotton pulled from their
 bolls. The appearance is standing upright - on
 an ice-blue ruffled ice-king. They are
 marvelously beautiful, ephemeral, unreal.
 There was sufficient shadow to make these
 clouds stand apart. "We might play hide
 and seek among them," one girl said.
 There are natural-looking clouds in the
 far distance, boiling clouds below. Waves
 look like frozen ruffles. White caps like
 foam flecks of foam.
 9:45 Seeing little cakes and orange
 juice. Ahh! Stung a rat. Easy to sit
 on an air plane. We are traveling 80 miles
 an hour. I close my eyes and feel as if
 we were at a standstill with motor running.
 Once in awhile, we get a little. My ears are

106
 Aug 13, 1941
 Started at 12:00 in the 46 33609
 12:15 out over the water
 the clouds kept in the distance seem as if
 we were at a standstill. Cars acting as if
 can't tell where sea ends and sky begins
 Lonely and cool
 12:25 The clouds in distance are
 now closer and look like huge tufts of
 smoke from a locomotive. Eyes are open-
 ing and closing. Water ice-blue, ruffled
 King tufts of "cotton" all over it now. As one
 has wafers, now needs one
 12:35 Clouds below a little larger, stung
 like whipped egg dotted here and there
 floating island. We look up and down
 ever so slightly. I can tell by the clouds above
 just enough to give a pleasant sensation
 The rocking (up and down motion) of the joints of
 the plane makes the motor-bulges look as if they
 are breathing. And the plane is going for-
 getfully steady. The rocking was pleasant.
 12:45 Over many puffy clouds now. But
 so huge and stand-lumpy as there are now

101 yesterday
1:00

More coming through with tomatoes and orange juice. Man next to me complains of cold feet. Wild birds someone asks for him to wrap them in water getting green. See the Keys. Many different colors of water and islands. Bridges, coral colors - greens, purples, oranges, browns, ultra marine. Dots of rocks, reefs, shoals, reef keep. Water blue-green, decidedly yellow-green - lime? Some reefs look like roads. Water now deep blue to purple streaked with green. Orange juice served.

No one has a scrap of any kind. You wear any kind of head-gear you will, or no head-gear. About half the women are wearing slacks. As one gets up, but expected to I suppose. No spitons, nothing to use unless the paper sacks in the coop in front of each seat. No parachutes, no life preservers.

Many colors. Midnight blue, green, blue streaked with green. Some places look like a Jamboree ~~the~~ plaque streaked with color. Tiny islands, yellows and greens. Islands

edged with yellow as though a road ran all around. Water cobins - egg blue in distance. Boiling clouds below. Panorama of colors.

Plane jiggly. Big jig that time Over mountain. Beautiful farm lands.

1:25. Stewarts says for us to fasten our belts. Coming down swiftly. Stewart says for us to keep our seats until the captain has gone through. We sit in suspense watch the little doors in front. The door opens. A tall handsome young fellow in blue uniform steps out and hurries down the aisle. We leave

The Keys.

Key Largo 2730 miles. Limestone and coral. The Keys extend in a sweeping curve to Key West more than a hundred miles out into the gulf. Capped $\frac{1}{2}$ consists of old coral reef. The southern portion was at one time a single limestone formation.

Selected Poems

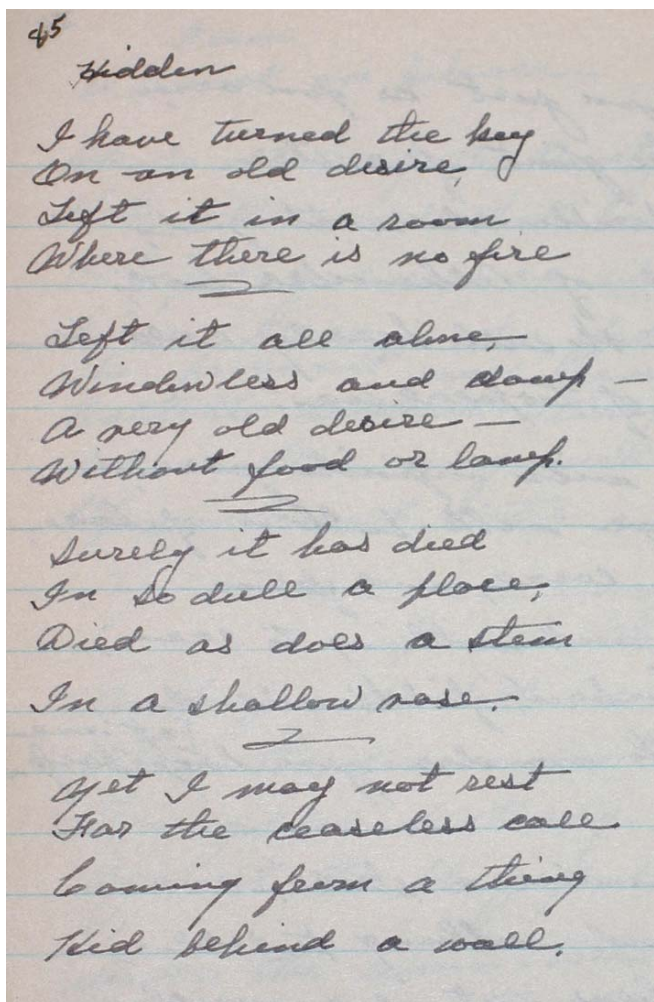
Hidden

I have turned the key
On an old desire
Left it in a room
Where there is no fire

Left it all alone
Windowless and damp
A very old desire
Without food or lamp.

Surely it has died
In so dull a place
Died as does a stem
In a shallow vase

Yet I may not rest
For the ceaseless call
Coming from a thing
Hid behind a wall.

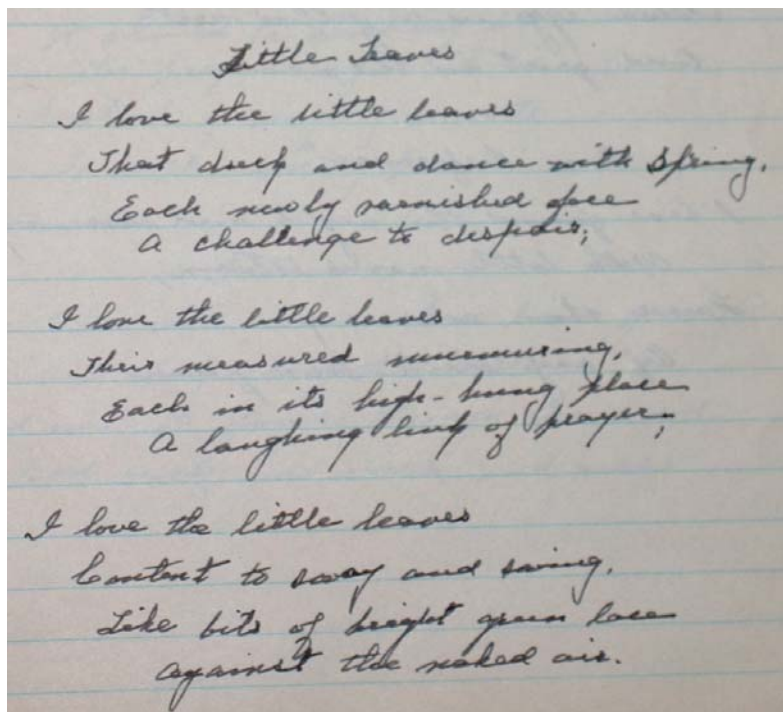


Little Leaves

I love the little leaves
That duck and dance with spring,
Each newly varnished face
A challenge to despair;

I love the little leaves
Their measured murmuring
Each in its high-hung place
A laughing link of prayer

I love the little leaves
Content to sway and swing,
Like bits of bright green lace
Against the naked air.



The Magician

Life has such a subtle way
Of forming roses out of clay;
Of taking tears that seemed in vain
And making of them April rain;
Of getting from a heedless rafter
Echoes of dead bits of laughter;
Of welding in a sunset sea
Lost loveliness and imagery;
Of making out of crawling things
Butterflies with airy wings.
Life has such a subtle way
Of turning darkness into day.
Of bringing music, ocean old
To newness of a tale untold;
And then, grown jealous of its trust
Of changing roses back to dust.

The Magician
Life has such a subtle way
Of forming roses out of clay;
Of taking tears that seemed in vain
And making of them April rain:
Of getting from a heedless rafter
Echoes of dead bits of laughter;
Of welding in a sunset sea
Lost loveliness and imagery;
Of making out of crawling things
Butterflies with airy wings;
Life has such a subtle way
Of turning darkness into day.
Of bringing music, ocean old,
To newness of a tale untold;
and then, grown jealous of its trust
Of changing roses back to dust.

Folly

The moon has made me weary
With its silver and its song.
Such ardor is an old thing
Is wrong, all wrong.

It should be limping silently
across a leaden sky
Or grumbling at the cloud-hills
The wind piles high.

It should be teaching little moons
The proper way to shine
Instead of singing sonnets
To each adoring pine

Folly

The moon has made me weary
With its silver and its song.
Such ardor in an old thing
Is wrong, all wrong.

It should be limping silently
Across a leaden sky
Or grumbling at the cloud-hills
The wind piles high

It should be teaching little moons
The proper way to shine
Instead of singing sonnets
To each adoring pine.

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Interviews and Personal Correspondence

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- Northcott, Dixie Lee. Telephone interview March 10, 2006, email correspondences April 2007 – January 2008.
- Vermillion, Richard. Telephone interviews, February 17, 2007 & March 5, 2007; personal interview June 3, 2007.

On-line Resources

- Family histories. <http://www.familysearch.org>
- Virtual Herbarium MO. <http://mobot.org/W3T/search/vast.html>
- Virtual Herbarium NY. <http://sciweb.nybg.org/science2/hcol/allvasc/index.asp>
- Virtual Herbarium US. <http://acsmith.si.edu/emuwebotweb/pages/nmnh/bot/Query.php>

Other Resources

- Herbaria and databases. NMC, NMCR, and UNM

Plant Distribution Reports

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

— Rob Strahan [P.O. Box 522, Mesilla, NM 88046]

Phemeranthus calycinus (Engelmann) Kiger (Portulacaceae, large-flowered flameflower): Roosevelt County: BLM North Bluit Prairie Chicken Area, about 12 miles due east of Milnesand, N33°38.663 W103°8.739, shin-oak sandy swales with little bluestem, 4061 ft, 8 June 2007, R. Strahan 1150 (NMCR). [This species was reported incidentally for New Mexico by Bogle (Journal of the Arnold Arboretum 50:566-598. 1969) and Kiger (Flora of North America, vol. 4:492. 2003), both without specimen citation or locality. This report gives the first published documented occurrence of this species in New Mexico.]

— Kelly Allred [Dept. Animal & Range Sciences, New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM 88003]

****Arabidopsis thaliana*** (Linnaeus) Heynhold (Asteraceae, mouse-ear cress): Eddy County: Artesia, Sun Country Garden Center, 2707 South 1st Street, N32°48.926 W104°23.710, rampant weed in the greenhouses, 3380 ft, 15 Dec 2007, plant sent in by county agent (NMCR). [Apparent first report for NM of this widespread, weedy annual from Eurasia. I have also observed it in flower beds in Las Cruces. One would expect this plant elsewhere, in moist, shady, weedy ground.]



Corrigenda

Gene Jercinovic has made some minor corrections to his article on New Mexico *Chamaesyce*, in issue 40. You may contact him directly for information: gjercinovic@earthlink.net

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