

PLANT TAXONOMY

Chairman: SCOTT MCCOY, Arsenal Technical Schools, Indianapolis
WILLIAM A. DAILY, Butler University, was elected chairman for 1960

ABSTRACTS

New County Records for Indiana. SCOTT MCCOY, Arsenal Technical Schools.—Three genera are listed:

Botrychium dissectum Spreng.—a new record for Marion County. Only one plant of the species was found. It was growing in a beech woods near 7350 N. Illinois Street, Indianapolis along with numerous plants of its variety *obliquum*. The specimen is housed in the Indiana University herbarium.

Liparis lilifolia (L) Richard—a new record for Marion County, Indiana. Several plants were found in a well drained beech woods back of 7350 N. Illinois Street, Indianapolis. Knowing that homes are to be built in the near future, the plants were removed to the wild flower garden, 1120 East 86th Street, Indianapolis 20. Specimens are deposited in the herbaria at Indiana University, Butler University and DePauw University.

Quercus X Leana Nutt. Knox County. Specimens have been deposited in the Indiana University, Butler University and DePauw University herbaria.

Variations in the Genus *Tragopogon*. JOAN V. PERSELL, Arsenal Technical High School.—Variations in the genus *Tragopogon* (Compositae) were studied in the immediate areas of Indianapolis and Lafayette, Indiana and from herbarium samples collected from the same areas. The genus *Tragopogon* is represented by three weedy species, *T. dubius Scop.*, *T. porrifolius L.* and *T. pratensis L.* These species are coarse biennial herbs which have infested waste areas, roadsides, fields, and pastures. Each of the three species is rather sharply defined by a combination of specific characters. There is little difficulty in recognizing a given individual. The species differ in habit; in color, in shape, crisping, curling, and indument of the leaves; in color, number and shape of the involucre bracts; in the size of the head; in the relative length of the bracts and ligules; in the color of the ligules; in the shape and relative length of the beak and body of the fruit; in the color of the fruit and pappus.

Wherever any two of the three species grow together hybridization and resulting introgression could be occurring. The number of hybrids found, however, were few. The hybrids showed combinations of certain dominant characteristics derived from the parents involved. The sterility of the hybrids is quite obvious at a glance. In the populations where *T. dubius Scop.* and *T. pratensis L.* were found growing, individuals were found which did not express the characters of the F1 hybrids. Since hybridization and introgression could be occurring, taxonomic difficulties are arising in the effort of accurately defining the species.