In this issue:
Alive and Well ........................................... 1, 7
WNPS News ........................................... 2
Beware of Shady Characters ......................... 3
Photo Contest Announcement ....................... 3
New Rare Plant Species Lists ....................... 4
Election Ballot, Renewal, Fieldtrip Survey ....... 5
Gardening with Natives ................................. 6
Ask Linnaeus! ........................................... 6
List of Historical Species in Wyoming ............ 9

Alive and Well

Floras contain cumulative roll calls, and hidden in the ranks of current floras are plant species that have not been documented in recent decades. The missing species may be either extant or extirpated, with inconclusive information at hand, and they are regarded as "historical" species pending concerted surveys or other forms of investigation. A state rank of "historical" flags the need for botanical work.

Among the species recognized in the Wyoming flora (Dorn 2001 or Nelson and Hartman 1994), up to 41 are historical. They are the species that defy ranking in the state species of concern lists (Keinath et al 2003; see article on list updates – p. 4). In general, they have not been documented since 1970 when systematic surveys and precise location information came into common practice in the state. Some were last collected by Aven Nelson, or much earlier by Thomas Nuttall.

Chinophila jamesii Benth
The genus name is from the Greek chion, snow, and philos, beloved. The species name is in honor of Edwin James, the botanist who discovered it, who was also the first botanist to explore the flora of the Rocky Mountains above timberline. It is at the northern end of its distribution in the Snowy Range, and remains on the Wyoming species of concern list (see article on rare plant lists, p. 4) ...Look for more about Edwin James in the next issue!

By B. Heidel

The cut-off date and definition of "historical" varies by species mainly with patterns of botanical inventory. The complete list is presented in this issue.

Three species recently re-joined the ranks of the alive-and-well (cont. p. 7)
WNPS NEWS –

TIME FOR RENEWAL

Ring in the New Year! Wyoming Native Plant Society membership renewals, elections, and fieldtrip surveys are launched with the arrival of 2004. The bright yellow slip that is enclosed with this issue is your invitation and reminder for all three.

WNPS members are hardest to reach in the summer when renewals have been due in the past. So a winter renewal is more effective and puts us in line with By-laws that set the fiscal year as January 1 – December 31. Membership dues for 2004 come due on January 1, with a grace period up until the time of the annual summer meeting so members who joined or renewed in the latter half of the year are not short-changed. Check the mailing label on this newsletter for membership expiration year (bold-faced in the upper right-hand corner). There are many people who already paid 2004 dues!

...Where in Wyoming would YOU like to explore? On the back of the enclosed ballot is a member survey on field trip destinations and a highlight of past WNPS fieldtrip destinations.

We don’t have biographic sketches or campaign pledges from our candidates for the Board, just a slate of great folks. Please cast your vote by January 25, mailed to the new WNPS mailing address (below).

New WNPS Mailing Address!!

The NEW address of Wyoming Native Plant Society is:

P.O. Box 2500
Laramie, WY 82073

a change that was made with the closing of the UW campus post office.

Please use it with your renewal and all future correspondence!

Reminder: WNPS Scholarship applications are due January 25

Eritrichium howardii – A forget-me-not is our pledge that there are NO forgotten corners of Wyoming!

January Meeting of Teton Chapter: Join Bob Whitecotton for a wildflower slide show at 7:00 pm, held at the Bridger-Teton National Forest Log Cabin on North Cache, on Tuesday, January 13, 2004.

New Member: Please welcome the following new WNPS members/subscribers: Carol DeLapp (Pacific, WA), Tessa Dutcher (Laramie), Deborah Paulson & Bill Baker (Laramie), Western Wyoming Community College (Rock Springs).

Wyoming Native Plant Society
PO Box 2500, Laramie, WY 82073

President: Jennifer Whipple (Mammoth) - 344-7988
Vice President: Jean Daly (Sheridan) - 674-9728
Sec.-Treasurer: Drew Arnold (Laramie) - 742-7079
Board Members:
Jim Glennon (Rock Springs) - 352-0336
Kent Houston (Cody) – 527-6572

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Teton Chapter: PO Box 82, Wilson, WY 83014 (Joan Lucas, Treasurer)
Bighorn Native Plant Society: PO Box 21, Big Horn, WY 82833 (Jean Daly, Treasurer)

Treasurer’s Report: Treasurer’s Report: Balance as of 21 November 2003: General Fund $705.40; Student Scholarship Fund $608.50; Total funds $1313.90.

The next deadline for newsletter submissions is February 15. Announcements, articles, and spare humor are always welcome.
Beware of Shady Characters

Have you ever wanted warning signs in navigating through Salix (willow) taxonomic keys? Robert Dorn published one earlier this year about the plasticity of leaf glaucescence (Dorn 2003), adding significantly to the literature on the morphological plasticity in the genus. Lack of glaucescence in normally glaucous-leaved taxa needs to be used cautiously as basis for taxonomic determinations and realignments. One must also consider phenology and light conditions.

Eight species or varieties of Salix in Wyoming that normally have glaucous leaves were grown from cuttings by Dorn under sunny and shaded conditions. None of the youngest leaves showed glaucescence right after emergence, regardless of sunny or shaded conditions. Sun-exposed plants required 11-33 days after budbreak to develop glaucescence, and shaded plants required 18-69 days to develop glaucescence, although glaucescence never reached the intensity of the sun-exposed plants. Three species did not show any glaucescence after 90 days when grown in the shade (Salix amygdaloides, S. fragilis, and S. planifolia).

Essentially, leaf glaucescence is still a useful genetic characteristic for identifying species of Salix. But there is strong environmental influence on its expression that can be the source for misinterpretations, particularly in the Salix lucida-S. lasiandra complex and between S. eriocephala var. mackenzieana-var. monochroma.

The most complete keys to the Salix genus for Wyoming are by Dorn (1997, 2001), in addition to an illustrated guide to willows in Shoshone National Forest (Fertig and Markow 2001) with its diversity of willows. BH

Literature Cited
Fertig, W. and S. Markow. 2001. Guide to the willows of Shoshone National Forest. USDA Forest Service General Technical Report RMRS-GTR-83. Rocky Mountain Research Station. 79 pp. (Printed copies are not currently available but copies can be loaned for copying. Contact: Richard Schneider, Publications, USDA Forest Service, Rocky Mountain Research Station, 240 W. Prospect Road, Ft. Collins, CO 80526-2098; (970)498-1392; or rschneider@fs.fed.us

Photo Contest Announcement:

The nonvasculars have it! We pleased to announce the winner of the 2003 photo contest, William Brenneman (Jelm) with his submittal of a striking alpine lichen, Rhizocarpon geographicum (yellow map lichen) engaged in thallus-to-thallus combat with Lecidea atrorobrunnea on Snowy Range tundra. Mr. Brenneman is awarded the $25 prize and one year’s free WNPS membership. The vascular showing was out-competed by the nonvascular showing. Thanks to all who participated!
New Rare Plant Species Lists

Two federal sensitive plant species lists and the state species of concern list were updated in the past month. The new 2003 sensitive species list of the U.S. Forest Service – Rocky Mountain Region (Region 2) is now posted: www.fs.fed.us/r2/projects/scp/evals/sensitivelist.shtml, and with it the supplement to the Forest Service Manual 2600-2003-1: www.fs.fed.us/im/directives/field/r2/fsm/2600/2670.doc. The 87 sensitive plant species in the five-state Rocky Mountain Region include 49 in Wyoming. The article by Beth Burkhart earlier this year [March issue of Castilleja 22(1)] explains the list revision process. Species assessments for select species are now posted at: www.fs.fed.us/r2/projects/scp/assessments/index.shtml

The Fall 2003 sensitive species list of the Bureau of Land Management in Wyoming is now posted on the new Wyoming BLM Botany homepage at: www.wy.blm.gov/botany/. Thirty-six plant species are recognized as sensitive.

The Fall 2003 Wyoming Plant and Animal Species of Concern list is now posted at: www.uwyo.edu/wyndd/. It presents state and global ranks, county distribution, public land distribution, and cross-reference to all Threatened, Endangered and sensitive federal status (including BLM, FS Region 2 and Region 4). It also presents a new “Wyoming Contribution” rank that reflects the relative contribution of Wyoming populations of a species to the range-wide persistence of that species. There are 473 species recognized as state plant species of concern.

The stories of change are not ordinarily reported. Only last year, Slender mountain-ricegrass (Oryzopsis pungens) was considered to be a state species of concern known only from historical records. The data garnered by Black Hills National Forest botany teams documented its secure status in the Black Hills of Wyoming, and it among the taxa deleted from the previous list. What was once only known from a historic record is truly alive-and-well. Lists evolve, in keeping with our understanding.

Copies of the 1994 Wyoming Rare Plant guide publication are still available from the Wyoming Bureau of Land Management (jeff.carroll@blm.gov) or Wyoming Natural Diversity Database (bheidel@uwyo.edu). It covers app. 20% of the current Wyoming plant species of concern and over 50% of the species currently recognized as sensitive by federal agencies. It is useful in combination with the 2003 species of concern list for current distribution information. Expanded field guide and current status summary information is also posted for almost all federal sensitive species and many state species at the WYNNDD homepage: www.uwyo.edu/wyndd.

Celebrating Wildflowers is a collaborative commemoration between the Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management, Fish and Wildlife Service, and the National Park Service. It emphasizes the importance of conservation and management of native plants and plant habitats and highlights the aesthetic, recreational, biological, medicinal, and economic values of wildflowers. This year (2004) will be the first year Wyoming will be participating. The Draper Museum of Natural History, Cody, will host a Celebrating Wildflowers event in early June in collaboration with Wyoming Native Plant Society, Shoshone NF, and The Nature Conservancy – watch for more information in future issues of Castilleja. In addition, the Wyoming BLM is proposing a speakers bureau on various topics, ranging from Rare Plants to Xeriscaping, to present at various locations throughout spring and summer. BLM needs experts in different areas of the state to speak about wildflowers and/or lead walks for the public. For more information about Celebrating Wildflowers, visit the website at http://www.nps.gov/plants/cw/.

Seeds of Success is a conservation and native plant materials development program jointly sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management, the Royal Botanic Gardens, (RBG) Kew and the Plant Conservation Alliance. Additional partners are sought for the project as it expands from its first year with BLM collecting seeds on public lands to a national project with a goal of making collections from over 4000 native species by 2010. BLM Wyoming will begin collections in the summer of 2004. BLM is looking to form seed collection teams in various areas around the state. The BLM Washington Office will hold a training session early in the summer for those interested in joining a seed collection team. For more information about Seeds of Success, visit the website at http://www.nps.gov/plants/sos/. For more information about speaking for Celebrating Wildflowers or joining a seed collection team, please contact Corey O’Brien at CorevOB@hotmail.com or Jeff Carroll at Jeff.Carroll@blm.gov. Or you can visit the BLM WY website at http://www.wy.blm.gov/botany.
Wyoming Native Plant Society
2004 Ballot, Membership Renewal, and Field Trip Survey

2004 Ballot - Please vote for one person for each office:

President ______ Jean Daly (Big Horn) ______ Drew Arnold (Laramie)
Secretary/Treasurer ______ Joan Lucas (Wilson)
Vice President ______ Melanie Arnett (Laramie) ______ Katherine Zacharkevics
(Spearfish) ______ Board (2-year term) ______
Heidi Anderson (Mammoth)

Membership Renewal
Name: ____________________________ $ 7.50 Regular Membership
Address: ____________________________ $15.00 Scholarship-supporting
Membership - $7.50 goes to annual scholarship fund)

Starting in 2004, annual membership will coincide with the calendar year.
If you joined or renewed in the past six month, your membership remains current.

Return ballot and survey to: Wyoming Native Plant Society, PO Box 2500, Laramie, WY 82073

Field Trip Survey

Where in Wyoming would you like to explore? Annual field trips of Wyoming Native Plant Society span the far flung corners of the state’s flora and landscapes. Half of the counties in the state have NOT been visited. Please vote TWICE – one vote for a destination, and another for a county (differing from the destination).

PLACE VOTE (one vote)
Black Hills/whirlwind tour of disjuncts ______
Cedar Mountain and Uinta Range/Uintah greenthread ______
Laramie Peak/ Laramie columbine ______
Seminole Mountain/Blowout penstemon ______
Other ______

COUNTY VOTE (one vote: geo area differing from place)
Big Horn ______ Campbell ______
Converse ______ Hot Springs ______
Laramie ______ Lincoln ______
Natrona ______ Niobrara ______
Platte ______ Sheridan ______
Sublette ______ Uinta ______
Weston ______
Other county of previous trips _______________________

How does WNPS increase input and improve planning?
Comments welcome! _______________________

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Gardening with Natives

New USDA Plant Materials Index

The USDA PLANTS Database has a new index of information on growing native plant species, an easy-to-use “plant tool” found at: http://plants.usda.gov). This offers a searchable database of published information on propagation of native species. The publications can be downloaded and viewed on-line. It does not replace the well-informed local expert but is vast information resource.

Going NATIVE in the Garden – two new books

Native Plants for High-Elevation Western Gardens
352 pp, color photos. Paperback $29.95.

This paperback book provides information about creating native gardens, and about 150 native species. The selected plants have a southern emphasis but most are suitable for Zones 1-5 (Wyoming is in zones 2 and 3).


Native Plants for Intermountain Landscapes,
220 pp., color photos. hardbound $59.95.

This full-color hardbound book covers more than 200 native species of the Intermountain Region, with information on their natural habitat, appearance, and suitability in terms of hardiness, drought tolerance, establishment, maintenance needs, best use in the garden, and wildlife values.

From: Utah Botanical Center, Utah State University Press, Logan, UT 84322-7800.
www.usu.edu/usupress/individual/water%20wise.htm

Ask Linnaeus! Questions about his life.
By Carl Linnaeus

Dear Linnaeus,

I've read that you originally thought of your binomial system of nomenclature as nomina trivialis, trivial names. Were you anticipating a popular board game? Theorizing in Thermopolis

Dear Theo,

I had no idea that trivia would be such a hit. It was just my way of communicating about species with my students and correspondents in a sort of “nickname” form, rather than writing out the entire description each time. I even got tired of writing out my own full name all the time and just became “L.” L.

Dear Linnaeus,

What is your favorite song?

Lyrical in Laramie.

Dear Lyrical,

I have a special fondness for the old Swedish folksong “Vårt har alla blommorna försvunnet?” made popular in your country by Pete Seeger as “Where have all the flowers gone?” L.

Dear Linnaeus,

Did you ever visit Wyoming?

Forgetful in Fort Washakie

Dear Forgetful,

No, but I did visit Lapland. It is very similar to Wyoming – cold, wild, with scattered populations of people in funny hats. L.

Dear Linnaeus,

Is it true that you wanted to acclimatize coconuts to the rigors of the Swedish winter? Didn’t you recognize the idea as somewhat outlandish?

Worried in Worland

Dear Worried,

I had heard that coconuts migrated to Mercia by way of swallows. As far as collections from the tropics went, I was far better at taking care of those that were already dead. L.

Dear Linnaeus,

Why is Uppsala spelled with two “p”s? Isn’t that repetitive and redundant?

Baffled in Buffalo

Dear Baffled,

If it only had one “p” you English speakers would pronounce it as “Up-sala” when it is supposed to be pronounced “Oop-sala.” Of course, we couldn’t spell it as “Oopsala,” that would be silly. L.
Alive and Well (cont. from p. 1)

Slender mountain-ricegrass (Piptanthemum pungens; syn. Oryzopsis pungens) was first collected in Wyoming in 1950 by A.A. Beetle from the Black Hills (Creek County). It “disappeared” for all practical purposes for the rest of the century. But in 2002, concerted sensitive plant surveys were conducted in the Bear Lodge District of the Black Hills National Forest by organized teams of botanists working throughout the growing season. They found 67 new locales for slender mountain rice-grass among their many new records, from late-summer surveys in stands of paper birch, Ponderosa pine and bur oak.

It is among our few disjunct grass species with a distribution pattern all its own. It extends from Labrador to British Columbia, drops south of the 49th parallel in the eastern part of the U.S., and is disjunct in the West in the Black Hills, where it is more common in South Dakota portion of the Black Hills (Larson and Johnson 1999). It is also in the Arkansas Divide of eastern Colorado (Weber and Wittmann 2001).

At the opposite end of the state, Western bladderpod (Lesquerella multiceps) was re-collected in 2003 as part of a BLM status survey targeting this species. It was first collected in Wyoming by Edwin Payson and George Armstrong above Alpine in 1923 (northern Lincoln County), and last documented in a collection on the Bear River Divide of southern Lincoln County in 1964. I re-collected it on the Bear River Divide. Lesquerella multiceps is a regional endemic known from southeastern Idaho, northeastern Utah, and Lincoln County, WY.

The third recent rediscovery, Ribbon-leaf pondweed (Potamogeton epihydrous), was fished out of a fen in the Sierra Madres (Carbon County) as part of a Medicine Bow National Forest peatland study I conducted. The Sierra Madres are “next-door”, in the Wyoming sense, to the Elk Mountain area where C.L. and Marjorie Porter collected it over 40 years ago.

One of the most dramatic rediscoveries involved the “long-lost Parthenium” by R.C. Barney and H.D. Ripley in 1947, over 113 years after it was first collected by Thomas Nuttall (See March 2003 issue of Castilleja, and Locklear 1989, 1990). Unlike Parthenium alpinum and Lesquerella multiceps, most of the historical species in Wyoming are peripherals at the margins of their range, rather than at the center of their range or rare rangewise.

Not all historical species are regarded as species of concern. Some are thought to represent accidental introductions, short-lived escapes, or other special cases. The most challenging cases involve taxonomic status questions. Most have been addressed in prodigious research on the state flora. For example, Arabis fruticosa Nelson was collected once by Aven Nelson and Elias Nelson in Yellowstone National Park in 1899. Studies by Robert Dorn of the type specimen and other Arabis collections he made in the vicinity lead him to consider this species to be merely a robust variant of A. microphylla, which is known from the same location (discussed in Dorn 1988). Thus, it was not retained in the current state flora.

Not all “missing” species are regarded as historical species. Mystery wormwood (Artemisia biennis var. diffusa) has not been seen in Wyoming since it was first discovered and documented at the type locality in 1980 by Robert Dorn (see Fettig 2000). It has not been relocated in deliberate searches made to the type locale during eight subsequent surveys. But its habitat remains. It is a biennial that is likely to have a seed bank, and some of the most intensive and extensive surveys for it were in drought years, so it is not considered a historical species – at least not yet.

Other historical species simply represent species of remote, dangerous, inaccessible, privately-owned, or in some other form of rarely-botanized habitat. In Montana, Small-headed clover (Trifolium microcephalum) had only been collected once in the Bitterroot Valley by none other than Meriwether Lewis. Over 180 years later, Wallace Albert, an avid botanist/fisherman with a gait impeded by polio re-discovered it on the heels of the Corps of Discovery (in Lackschewitz 1991).

The status of historical species is riddled with questions and in some cases the very location cannot be resolved without concerted work, whether in the field, the herbarium, or historical archives. For example, the type collection of Larimer aletes (Aletes humilis) by George Osterhout was in northern Colorado (e.g., cited in Coulter and Nelson 1909), and a collection from the same general area in 1902 by Leslie Goodding was interpreted to be in southern Wyoming by Dorn in the course of his work with historical archives, even though the evidence is not conclusive.

Re-discoveries of historical species might be mistaken for new discoveries. The most amazing such case in Wyoming is the discovery of Blowout
penstemon (*Penstemon haydenii*) by Frank Blomquist, BLM, in 1996 (Fertig 1999), thought to represent a rediscovery in the vicinity of the original collection by the Hayden expedition in “Wyoming Territory” in 1877, 119 years earlier (Fertig 2001).

Historical collections may be misinterpreted or merely overlooked for want of complete florals. The Contracted Indian ricegrass (*Oryzopsis contracta*) that I collected in Montana was thought to be an addition to the state flora until a check in the Rocky Mountain Herbarium by Walter Fertig turned up a 1928 collection from the same county of Montana. Similarly, Hollis Marriott collected Bighead pygmy cudweed (*Filago prolifera*) in Montana and her later review of specimens in the Rocky Mountain Herbarium turned up a historical collection from Montana that had not been included for the state in any florals to date. Wyoming has the benefit of ongoing, concerted floristic documentation and a relatively complete list of historical species tied to it, but this does not entirely rule out the possibility of specimens collected in Wyoming that have escaped scrutiny in repositories elsewhere.

Relocating a historical species is more than a botanical treasure hunt. It is a leveling experience that puts our brief existence in proper perspective following paths of earlier botanists (Snyder 1993). It also marks new botanical opportunities to understand the local floras, habitats and relations that are relocated with the historical species, a piece of Wyoming among the alive-and-well.

**Literature Cited**


www.rmh.uwyo.edu/species/wycklist.pdf

Rocky Mountain Herbarium, University of Wyoming, Laramie.


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<th>Scientific Name</th>
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<td>Aletes humilis</td>
<td>Colorado Indian-parsley</td>
<td>G2G3</td>
<td>ALB?</td>
<td>L. Goodding (8850), 1902. RM. Question whether the collection was in Wyoming.</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Elymus triticoides</td>
<td>Beardless wildrye</td>
<td>G4G5</td>
<td>ALB</td>
<td>Nelson, A. (5292), 1898. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Eriophyllum wallacei</td>
<td>Woolly Easter-bonnets</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>ALB</td>
<td>Nelson, Elias (4336 A), 1898. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Erigeron pulitisvar gracillimus</td>
<td>Shaggy fleabane</td>
<td>G5TQ</td>
<td>PAR</td>
<td>Nelson, A. (549), 1894. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Euphorbia extispulata var. extispulata</td>
<td>Square-seeded spurge</td>
<td>G5T5?</td>
<td>PLA</td>
<td>Nelson, A. (549), 1894. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Froelichia gracilis</td>
<td>Sudden snake-cotton</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>WES</td>
<td>Degener, O. and L. Peller (16148), 1942. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Horkelia fusca var. parviflora</td>
<td>Pinewoods honeydew</td>
<td>G6T?</td>
<td>PAR</td>
<td>Goddard (1027), Pre-1938. U-CA.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hymenophaps tenuifolius</td>
<td>Chalkhill woollywhite</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>GRO</td>
<td>Griffiths, D. (s.n.), 1897. MO.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lithospermum multiflorum</td>
<td>Purple gromwell</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>LAR</td>
<td>Nelson, A. (s.n.), 1896. NY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Loelingia squarrosa var. artemisianum</td>
<td>Spreading pygmyleaf</td>
<td>G6T2T3</td>
<td>SWE</td>
<td>H.D. Ripley and R.C. Barneby. (7938), Pre-1970. CAS, NY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Melica smithii</td>
<td>Smith's melic-grass</td>
<td>G4</td>
<td>TET</td>
<td>Nelson, A. and E. Nelson (6524), 1899. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Orobanche ludovician var. arenosa</td>
<td>Louisiana broomrape</td>
<td>G6T5</td>
<td>TET</td>
<td>Reed, J. F. (1195), 1947 (RM).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Penstemon watsonii</td>
<td>Watson's beartongue</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>UIN</td>
<td>Porter, T.C. (s.n.), 1873. NY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polemonium micranthum</td>
<td>Annual Jacob's-ladder</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>PAR</td>
<td>Burglehaus, F.H. (s.n.), 1893. NY.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Polystichum scopulinum</td>
<td>Mountain holly-fern</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>TET</td>
<td>Doutt, M.T. (155), 1930. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potamogon obtusifolius</td>
<td>Blunt-leaf pondweed</td>
<td>G5T5</td>
<td>TET</td>
<td>Porter, C.L (9405), 1963. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potamogon zosteriformis</td>
<td>Flatstem pondweed</td>
<td>G5T5</td>
<td>TET</td>
<td>Solheim, W.G. (4067), 1955. RM, GTNP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentilla ambiguaene</td>
<td>Silky-leaf cinquefoil</td>
<td>G3</td>
<td>ALB</td>
<td>Nelson, A. (7438), 1900. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Potentilla concinna var. bicrenata</td>
<td>Red cinquefoil</td>
<td>G5T?</td>
<td>ALB</td>
<td>Osterhout, G.E. (s.n.), 1897. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ranunculus flabellaris</td>
<td>Greater yellow water buttercup</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>UIN</td>
<td>Rollins, R.C. (173), 1932. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spiraea polyphylla</td>
<td>Common water-flaxseed</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>TET</td>
<td>Lahser, C.W. JR. (508), 1963. GTNP.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sporobolus neglectus</td>
<td>Small dropseed</td>
<td>G5B/G</td>
<td>PAR</td>
<td>Nicholls, J. M. (s.n.), 1952. RM.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stephanomeria exigua</td>
<td>White-plume wire-lettuce</td>
<td>G5?</td>
<td>SUB?</td>
<td>Nuttall, T. (s.n.) 1834 or 1835. GH. Question whether the collection was in Wyoming.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Townsendia florata</td>
<td>Showy Townsend-daisy</td>
<td>G5</td>
<td>TET</td>
<td>McCouloog, F. (s.n.), 1892 (RM).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 Prepared by B. Heidel, referencing RM accession data, and occurrence and state status information compiled by W. Fertig and others at WYNDD.
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