

Le Jardin de Mère Nature dans une Petite Planète

(Mother Nature's Garden on a Small Planet)

a SPECIES DISTRIBUTION LISTING for

TOWNSHIP 13 SOUTH, RANGE 11 EAST PIMA COUNTY, ARIZONA Gila and Salt River Baseline and Meridian

August 31, 2010 Update

“An increasing need for careful husbandry of the earth's natural resources has renewed interest in the classification and mapping of ecosystems. The inventory of our remaining biotic entities is particularly urgent because the increased aspirations of a constantly growing world population are placing ever greater stress on these generous, but finite, living resources.”

United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, General Technical Report RM-73



This photograph was taken looking southeast into the Tucson Mountains.
William T. Kendall, July 4, 2005

“To know the desert involves an acquaintance with all its aspects, and all its physical features, as well as all of the animals and plants that have learned how to find in it a congenial place to live. The most significant lesson that the desert dweller can learn from a familiarity with its plant and animal life is to regard himself not as an exile from some better place, but as a man at home in an environment to which his life can be adjusted without physical or intellectual loss.”

Forest Shreve, *The Cactus and Its Home*, found in *Discovering the Desert*, by William G. McGinnies

MAJOR CONTRIBUTORS AND SOURCES OF INFORMATION

William T. Kendall *WTK (date of observation)*

Southwest Environmental Information Network (SEINet) *85 (a date of a search for information on the species)*

E. Lendell Cockrum. 1960. *The Recent Mammals of Arizona: Their Taxonomy and Distribution*, The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona. This inclusion is based on the general distribution maps and statements. *118 (distribution note, map - Figure Number and Page Number)*

Charles H. Lowe. 1964. *The Vertebrates of Arizona with Major Section on Arizona Habitats*, The University of Arizona Press, Tucson, Arizona. *55*

SPECIES DISTRIBUTION LISTINGS

Species Distribution Listings are being developed to encourage and promote the conservation of local native animals and plants. The listings are developed for legally defined geographic areas, and larger bodies of water. The listings include species reported as having been observed in or reported from the described area. Exotic and non-local landscaped plants are not included in the listings unless they have become naturalized into the surrounding native environment. Neither “Man” nor our domesticated animals, except for feral animals, have been included in the listings of species; however, they have had an impact on all natural areas, the future degree of this impact must be managed in order to restore and provide for the continuation of the natural interrelationships between all species.

Due to the continuing addition of species, the listings should be considered works in progress. In the listings, and most often in the listing of animals, species have been included based on general distribution mapping and/or statements and not on an observation made in a specific location. It is recommended that we consider a species as being “confirmed” to a township or general listing area only after we have at least three recorded sightings, cited in the footnotes, with no more than one of those records being based on general distribution mapping for the species. Note that the Southwest Environmental Information Network (SEINet) *85* may have several collections recorded for a species within any given township or listing area, and that the date shown in parentheses is a date of the search of their records and not a date of recorded sighting. Note also that many of the individual species collection records found in SEINet include additional associated species. For assistance with the identification of a plant, contact the

University of Arizona Herbarium (520-621-7243; FAX: 520-621-7186; P.O. Box 210036 Herring Hall, 1130 East South Campus Drive, Tucson, Arizona 85721).

Individual species records are presented alphabetically by division, class, family and genus within their kingdoms. Following the scientific name is the authority, common synonym(s), common name(s), a general description of the species, a general description of the habitat, the biotic communities in which it has reportedly been observed and footnotes. An attempt is being made to identify the range in mature (flowering/fruitlet) heights reported for the plants. Wherever possible the flowering period is given as it has been reported and is inclusive to early month (1st-10th), mid-month (11th-20th) and late month (21st-end). The habitat description is provided in order to help you visualize the types of natural habitats a species is found in. Descriptions have been developed from and are based on herbarium records and general descriptions of habitat. The habitat description provided should not be considered as limiting as to the type of habitat that a plant might occupy. The terms “streambed”, “creekbed”, “riverbed” or “lakebed” refer to their dry aspects. Plants reported as occurring in recently burned areas were observed in the area within one year following a fire. The range in elevation has been rounded off to the nearest 100 feet up for the higher elevation, or down for the lower elevation. Species reported from within 0 to 100 feet as their lower elevation limit have been recorded as occurring “from sea level”. The reporting of the ecological formations follows the mapping presented in the “Biotic Communities of the Southwest” by David E. Brown and Charles H. Lowe, August 1980, with the exception of the “wetlands” which are being reported as an ecological formation in the listings. Species not considered to be native to Arizona are shown as being **EXOTIC**, printed in red. Exotic plants are not recommended for use in landscaping or restoration projects. Plants that may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat are so noted. Plants reported as having been used by native peoples of North America and which might be investigated to determine their value as a home garden or commercial food, fodder, beverage, spice, fiber, and/or dye crop may be so noted; much of this information is based on the records of the Native American Ethnobotany website [University of Michigan - Dearborn], footnote *127*. Species once reported as having occurred within the described area, but that no longer occurs there, may be shown as EXTIRPATED. Disjunct species, outliers and plants on the edge of the main population, as observed by the surveyor, may be noted as being PERIPHERAL. When describing the “native range” of plants in North America northwestern refers to Alaska, northern refers to northern Canada (the Yukon Territory, Northwest Territories and Nunavut), northeastern refers to Greenland, central refers to southern Canada (north-central: British Columbia, Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba, Ontario, Quebec, Newfoundland and Labrador, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) and the United States (south-central), and southern refers to Mexico, below which is Central America and South America. In the footnotes, the source(s) used for the inclusion of the species in a listing is printed in either green *00* (indicating that the entry is based on an actual sighting) or blue *00* (indicating that the entry is based on a general distribution description and/or mapping). Plants listed in the book “Livestock-Poisoning Plants of Arizona” by Ervin M. Schmutz, Barry M. Freeman and Raymond E. Reed and published in 1968 (80) as being either “Major Poisonous Range Plants” or “Secondary Poisonous Range Plants” are further identified by their listing heading being printed in red in the footnotes; plants considered to be “Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plants” and “Poisonous Cropland and Garden Plants” have also been noted. In order to facilitate referencing to T.H. Kearney and R. H. Pebbles’ “Arizona Flora” the corresponding page number(s) for the species has been provided in the footnote (*46 (Page #)*).

Local native plants are recommended for use in landscape and restoration projects. Once established many native species require little, if any, irrigation. The inclusion of a plant in the township listing does not necessarily mean that the plant is suitable for the site in which you want to plant it. Ideally restoration should include those species of plants that were native to the property. The source material, of plants and seed, used in the project should be as local as possible. In order to determine what plants were native try to locate photographs of the area prior to clearing or look for natural areas and remnant populations and plants adjacent to where the restoration is to take place. Plants should be planted in their approximate

original habitat and density and taking into consideration the original local native site and elevation of occurrence.

The use of local native plants in landscape and restoration projects encourages native animals to remain in the area and helps us to retain the area's natural beauty and unique identity and heritage.

The Species Distribution Listings have been created and maintained by William T. Kendall. Any questions, concerns, corrections and/or comments, including the reporting of unrecorded species and information relating to historical distributions, may be sent to the following address: William T. Kendall, P.O. Box 86091, Tucson, Arizona 85754-6091

DISCLAIMER: The information presented under "Township Notes" has been obtained from large scale mapping and should be used only as a general guide. The listings are not meant to take the place of on-site surveys for species. Information used in the listings is accepted from biologists and individuals interested in helping to promote the conservation of our natural resources. Mistakes are made in the identification of species, the interpretation of data and in the recording of information, and changes in nomenclature occur. For these reasons I can not and do not warrant the accuracy of these listings. Attempts are made to keep the information contained in the Species Distribution Listings as accurate as possible; however, I disclaim any implied warranty or representation about its accuracy, completeness, or appropriateness for any particular purposes. Users of the information found in the listings assume full responsibility for their use of the information and understand that I not responsible or liable for any claim, loss, or damage resulting from its use.

CAUTION: Many native desert plants have sharp thorns and spines. Care should be given when handling these plants and consideration should be given to public safety at sites where they are to be planted. Range plants having a known toxic or poisonous property may be so noted. Footnotes for plants whose sources may have cautionary statements, comments and information on rarely poisonous or suspected poisonous properties may be shown in red *00*. Many poisonous plants are similar in appearance to edible ones. No field collected plant should be eaten unless you know for a fact that it is safe for you to do so.

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Acknowledgements

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TOWNSHIP NOTES

LOCATION: This township is located in northeastern Pima County in south-central Arizona. Portions of this township are located within Saguaro National Park. This township is bounded on the north by the alignment for Ina Road and on the south by the alignment for Mile Wide Road. The community of Avra is located within this township.

Historic Ranching Activities: Historic ranch: the Rancho de Esperanza.

Historic Mining Activities: Historic mine: the Busterville Mine.

LANDMARKS: A western portion of the Tucson Mountains is located in this township. Named peaks include Apache Peak (3,076 feet) and the Red Hills (3,156 feet). Named washes include a portion of the Brawley Wash. This township is located in Avra Valley.

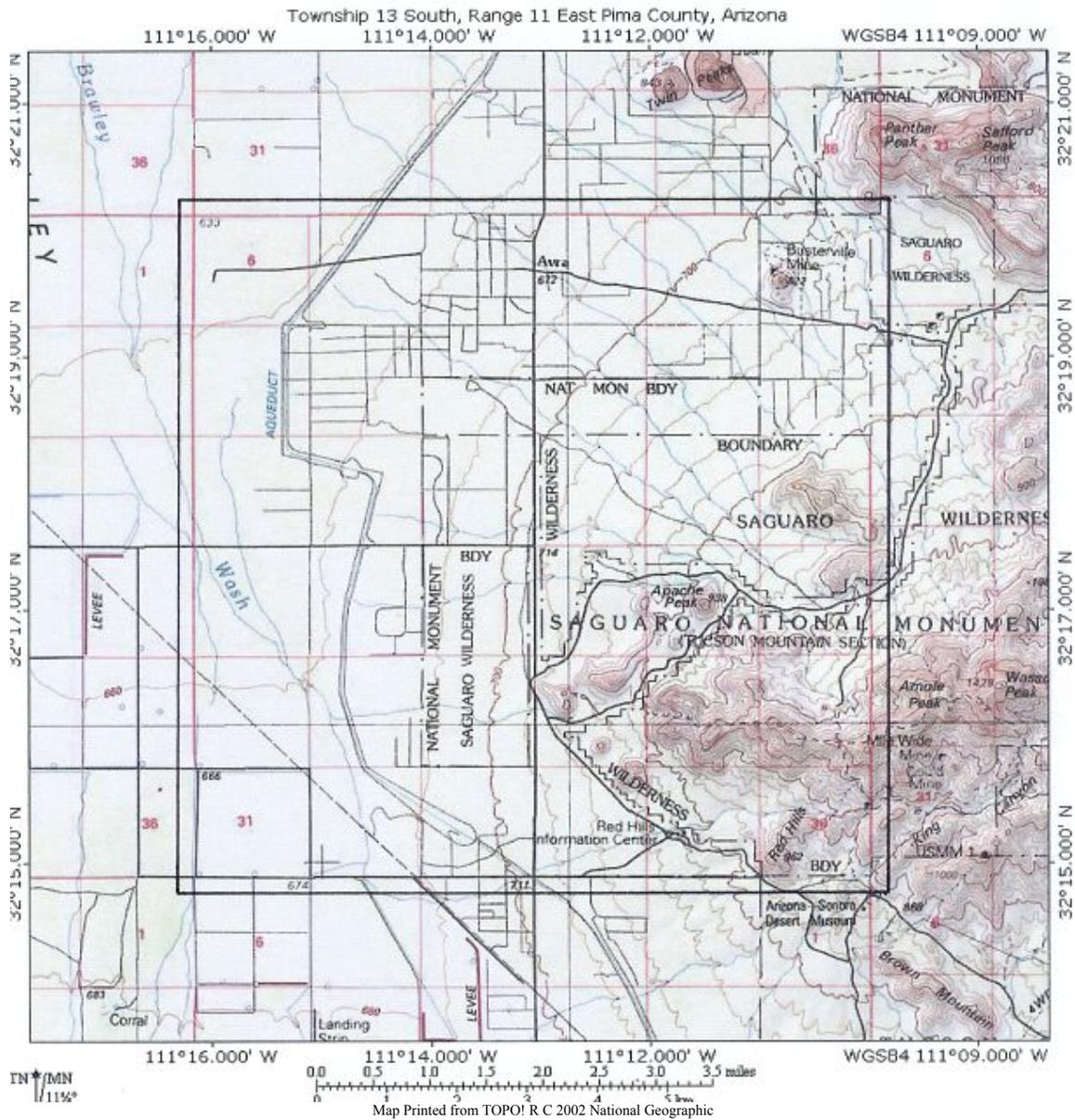
ELEVATION: Elevations range from approximately 2,077 feet at the northwest corner to approximately 4,000 feet at a point located west of the east township line north of the southeast corner (1).

PHYSIOGRAPHIC PROVINCE: This township is located within the Sonoran Desert Section of the Basin and Range Physiographic Province (2).

SOILS: Soils have been described as being Soils are described as Thermic (hot) Arid Soils (soils with mean annual temperatures of 59 degrees to 72 degrees Fahrenheit (15 degrees to 22 degrees Centigrade) and 5 to 10 inches (13 to 25 cm) mean annual precipitation) and/or Thermic (hot) Semiarid Soils (soils with mean annual temperatures of 59 degrees to 72 degrees Fahrenheit (15 degrees to 22 degrees Centigrade) and 10 to 16 inches (25 to 41 cm) mean annual precipitation) of the Anthony-Sonoita Association (deep, arid soils on the alluvial fans and valley slopes); Continental-Sonoita-Tubac Association (deep, arid soils on uplands); Mohave-Tres Hermanos-Anway Association (deep, arid soils on the valley plains); Pinaleno-Nickel-Palos Verdes Association (deep, arid, gravelly soils on deeply

dissected uplands), and the Rock Outcrop-Lampshire-Cellar Association (rock outcrop and very shallow and shallow semiarid soils of the mountains and foothills) (3).

BIOTIC COMMUNITY: Portions of the township are located within the Lower Colorado River and Arizona Upland Subdivisions of the Sonoran Desertscrub Regional Formation of the Desertscrub Formation with associated Wetlands (4).



Map of Township and Adjacent Sections

LISTED BELOW ARE A FEW OF THE NATIVE PLANTS REPORTED AS OCCURRING IN THIS TOWNSHIP THAT MIGHT BE CONSIDERED FOR USE IN LANDSCAPE AND RESTORATION PROJECTS

Trees and Large Shrubs (over 7 feet maximum height)

- Fremont Cottonwood (*Populus fremontii* subsp. *mesetae* - 10' to 112')
- Saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea* - 5' to 60')
- Velvet Mesquite (*Prosopis velutina* - 2' to 56')
- Blue Paloverde (*Parkinsonia florida* - 40" to 40')
- Desert Ironwood (*Olneya tesota* - 10' to 33')
- Ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens* - 5' to 33')
- Yellow Trumpetbush (*Tecoma stans* - 3' to 33')
- Foothill Paloverde (*Parkinsonia microphylla* - 40" to 26')
- Catclaw Acacia (*Acacia greggii* var. *greggii* - 40" to 25')
- Desert Hackberry (*Celtis ehrenbergiana* - 3' to 20')
- Rosary Babybonnets (*Coursetia glandulosa* - 3' to 20')
- Whitethorn Acacia (*Acacia constricta* - 1' to 20')
- Longleaf Joint-fir (*Ephedra trifurca* - 20" to 16½')
- Chain-fruit Cholla (*Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *fulgida* - 3' to 15')
- Desert Lavender (*Hyptis emoryi* - 8" to 15')
- Greythorn (*Ziziphus obtusifolia* var. *canescens* - 3' to 13')
- Creosote Bush (*Larrea tridentata* var. *tridentata* - 20" to 13')
- Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis* - 8" to 13')
- Pencil Cholla (*Cylindropuntia arbuscula* - 20" to 12')
- Fishhook Barrel Cactus (*Ferocactus wislizeni* - 1' to 11')
- Desert Broom (*Baccharis sarothroides* - 3' to 10')
- Teddybear Cholla (*Cylindropuntia bigelovii* - 20" to 10')
- Berlandier Lycium (*Lycium berlandieri* - 20" to 10')
- Cane Cholla (*Cylindropuntia spinosior* - 16" to 10')
- Fourwing Saltbush (*Atriplex canescens* - 1' to 10')
- Arizona Yucca (*Yucca x schottii* (pro sp.) [*baccata* x *elata*] - trunkless to 10') - do not confuse this species with the Schott or Mountain Yucca (*Yucca schottii* now considered to be *Yucca madrensis*)
- Smooth Chain-fruit Cholla (*Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *mamillata* - 2' to 9')
- Desert Honeysuckle (*Anisacanthus thurberi* - 3' to 8')
- Desert Pricklypear Cactus (*Opuntia engelmannii* var. *engelmannii* - 20" to 8')
- Desert Spoon (*Dasyliirion wheeleri* - 16" to 8')
- Four-spined Klein's Cholla (*Cylindropuntia x tetracantha* - 1' to 8')

Vines and Climbers

- Fingerleaf Gourd (*Cucurbita digitata* - 3' to 40')
- Hartweg Twinevine (*Funastrum cynanchoides* subsp. *heterophyllum* - 20" to 20')
- Slender Janusia (*Janusia gracilis* - 16" to 10')
- Tumamoc Globeberry (*Tumamoca macdougalii* - 28" to 5')

Shrubs (2 to 7 feet maximum height)

- Major Cholla (*Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* var. *major* - 2' to 7')
- Canyon Ragweed (*Ambrosia ambrosioides* - 1' to 7')

Limberbush (*Jatropha cardiophylla* - 1' to 7')
 Tulip Pricklypear Cactus (*Opuntia phaeacantha* - 10" to 7')
 Desert Rosemallow (*Hibiscus coulteri* - 3" to 7')
 Parish Indian Mallow (*Abutilon parishii* - 40" to 6')
 Desert Christmas Cactus (*Cylindropuntia leptocaulis* - 1' to 6')
 White Brittlebush (*Encelia farinosa* - 1' to 6')
 American Threefold (*Trixis californica* - 10" to 6')
 Button Brittlebush (*Encelia frutescens* - 1' to 5')
 White Rantany (*Krameria grayi* - 8" to 5')
 Desert Mistletoe (*Phoradendron californicum* - 8" to 5', see note)
 Fairyduster (*Calliandra eriophylla* - 4" to 5')
 Turpentine Bush (*Ericameria laricifolia* - 10" to 50")
 Triangleleaf Bursage (*Ambrosia deltoidea* - 1' to 4')
 White Bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa* - 7" to 40")
 Burweed (*Isocoma tenuisecta* - 6" to 40")
 Range Ratany (*Krameria erecta* - 2" to 40")
 Broom Snakeweed (*Gutierrezia sarothrae* - 4" to 36")

Grasses

Spidergrass (*Aristida ternipes* - 10" to 79")
 California Brome (*Bromus carinatus* - 12" to 72")
 Tanglehead (*Heteropogon contortus* - 8" to 60")
 Witchgrass (*Panicum capillare* - 6" to 60")
 Sideoats Grama (*Bouteloua curtipendula* - 3" to 52")
 Arizona Cottontop (*Digitaria californica* - 12" to 48")
 Bush Muhly (*Muhlenbergia porteri* - 10" to 44")
 Arizona Brome (*Bromus arizonicus* - 4" to 40")
 Littleseed Muhly (*Muhlenbergia microsperma* - 4" to 40")
 Sixweeks Threeawn (*Aristida adscensionis* - 1¼" to 40")
 Rothrock Grama (*Bouteloua rothrockii* - 8" to 30")
 Purple Threeawn (*Aristida purpurea* var. *purpurea* - 4" to 24")
 Bigelow Bluegrass (*Poa bigelovii* - 2" to 20")
 Sixweeks Grama (*Bouteloua barbata* - ½" to 18")
 Desert Fluffgrass (*Dasyochloa pulchella* - ½" to 6")

Shrubs (under 2 feet maximum height), Subshrubs, Herbs and Small Succulents

Emory Globemallow (*Sphaeralcea emoryi* - 2¼" to 98")
 White Cheesebush (*Hymenoclea salsola* - 10" to 8')
 Shrubby Indian Mallow (*Abutilon abutiloides* - 1' to 6½')
 Apricot Mallow (*Sphaeralcea ambigua* - 16" to 78")
 Coulter Globemallow (*Sphaeralcea coulteri* - 6" to 6')
 Brownfoot (*Acourtia wrightii* - 1' to 5')
 White Sagebrush (*Artemisia ludoviciana* - 1' to 5')
 Bladdermallow (*Herissantia crispa* - 8" to 4')
 Tall Mountain Larkspur (*Delphinium scaposum* - 6" to 4')
 Texas Toadflax (*Nuttallanthus texanus* - 8" to 32")
 Whitestem Paperflower (*Psilostrophe cooperi* - 4" to 32")

Covena (*Dichelostemma capitatum* subsp. *pauciflorum* - 16" to 30")
Desert Marigold (*Baileya multiradiata* - 6" to 30")
Caliche Globemallow (*Sphaeralcea laxa* - 12" to 28")
Desert Zinnia (*Zinnia acerosa* - 3" to 20")
Bajada Lupine (*Lupinus concinnus* - 3" to 18")
Bundle Hedgehog Cactus (*Echinocereus fasciculatus* - 2" to 18")
Desert Unicorn-plant (*Proboscidea althaeifolia* - 7" to 12")
Arizona Poppy (*Kallstroemia grandiflora* - 4" to 12" in height, with stems extending to 4' in length)
Cochise Scaly Cloakfern (*Astrolepis cochisensis* subsp. *cochisensis* - 3" to 12")
Thornber Pincushion Cactus (*Mammillaria thornberi* - 2" to 12")
Graham Pincushion Cactus (*Mammillaria grahamii* - 1" to 12")
Arizona Blanketflower (*Gaillardia arizonica* - 4" to 8")
Pringle's Lipfern (*Cheilanthes pringlei* - 1½" to 7")
Purplemat (*Nama demissum* - ½" to 3")

CONSERVATION RELATED ORGANIZATIONS AND NURSERIES

Arizona Department of Agriculture

<http://www.azda.gov/>

Native Plant Crimes HOTLINE: 602-364-0907

The mission statement of the Arizona Department of Agriculture is to regulate and support Arizona agriculture in a manner that encourages farming, ranching, and agribusiness while protecting consumers and natural resources.

NOTICE OF INTENT TO CLEAR LAND

The Arizona Department of Agriculture enforces the sections of the Arizona Revised Statutes commonly referred to as the "Arizona Native Plant Law". The statutes require, in part, that anyone who is clearing land notify the State of Arizona in advance of the clearing. Some land owners involved in the clearing of land allow for nurseries and people who are interested in salvaging plants to do so prior to the clearing. The Arizona Department of Agriculture posts these notifications in their county offices. You may also contact the Arizona Department of Agriculture and, for a fee, be put on a mailing list of people receiving copies of the Notices of Intent to Clear Land.

Contact Information: Arizona Department of Agriculture, 1688 West Adams Street, Phoenix, Arizona 85007. Telephone number: 602-542-4373.

Arizona Game and Fish Department

<http://www.gf.state.az.us/>

Operation GAME THIEF: 602-942-3000

~~The mission statement of the Arizona Game and Fish Department is to conserve, enhance, and restore Arizona's diverse wildlife resources and habitats through aggressive protection and management programs, and to provide wildlife resources and safe watercraft and off-highway vehicle recreation for the enjoyment, appreciation, and use by present and future generations.~~

As part of their conservation program the Arizona Game and Fish Department provides ideas on how to learn to live with, and landscape for, wildlife:

LIVING WITH WILDLIFE

http://www.azgfd.gov/w_c/urban_wildlife.shtml

Contact Information: Arizona Game and Fish Department, 5000 West Carefree Highway, Phoenix, Arizona 85086-5000. Telephone number: 602-942-3000

Arizona Native Plant Society

<http://aznps.org/>

The Arizona Native Plant Society is a statewide nonprofit organization devoted to Arizona's native plants. Its mission is to promote knowledge, appreciation, conservation, and restoration of Arizona native plants and their habitats. They work with the Southwest Rare Plant Task Force to develop strategies for protecting rare species and their habitats; they keep abreast of conservation issues concerning native plants species and responds to those through their Conservation Committee; they promote the use of native species in residential and commercial landscapes; they publish the Plant Press, support the publication of scholarly works and maintains a website with information and links about native plant, and they host a series of statewide events that provide forums to learn from professionals. Member activities and benefits include chapter and statewide gatherings; field trips and educational presentations; conservation through education, outreach and restoration; habitat restoration projects; informative website, newsletters and journals, and interactions with plant experts and enthusiasts.

LISTING OF SOURCES FOR NATIVE PLANTS AND SEEDS

The Arizona Native Plant Society maintains a listing of Native Plant and Seed Sources at:

<http://www.aznps.org/sources.html>

Contact Information: Arizona Native Plant Society, PO Box 41206, Tucson, Arizona 85717.

Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society

<http://www.tucsoncactus.org/>

The Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society is a non-profit organization dedicated to educating, teaching and learning about cacti and succulent plants. Their monthly programs feature knowledgeable individuals who can educate you and help you understand more about these fascinating plants. They conduct and sponsor native cactus and succulent rescue operations, plant sales, field trips, nursery and garden visits, conventions and conferences as well as other activities throughout the year.

NATIVE PLANT RESCUE NOTICE

The Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society expends a tremendous amount of time and effort in the organizing and overseeing of their native plant rescue events. The native plant rescues carried out by the dedicated members of the Society provide an immeasurable service to our community.

Members of the Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society organize native plant rescues in areas being cleared for development. If interested in rescuing plants and/or obtaining local native plants for your landscaping or restoration project join the Society and become a rescue crew member.

Contact Information: Tucson Cactus and Succulent Society, PO Box 64759, Tucson, Arizona 85728-4759. Telephone number: 520-885-6367.

Desert Survivors Native Plant Nursery

<http://www.desertsurvivors.org/nursery.asp>

The Desert Survivors Native Plant Nursery sells many local native plants and is willing to consider growing any native plant for which there is a buyer.

Contact Information: Desert Survivors Native Plant Nursery, 1020 West Starr Pass Boulevard, Tucson, Arizona 85713. Telephone number: 520-791-9309.

Native Seeds/SEARCH

<http://www.nativeseeds.org>

The Native Seeds/SEARCH is a nonprofit conservation organization that seeks to preserve the crop seeds that connect the Native American cultures to their lands. The mission of the Native Seeds/SEARCH is to conserve, distribute and document the adapted and diverse varieties of agricultural seeds, their wild relatives and the role these seeds play in the cultures of the American Southwest and Northwest Mexico.

Contact Information: Native Seeds/SEARCH, 526 North Fourth Avenue, Tucson, Arizona 85705. Telephone number: 520-622-5561 or toll free at 866-622-5561; FAX 520-622-5561; e-mail: info@nativeseeds.org

LISTING OF PLANTS

**STRICTLY ENFORCED LAWS PROTECT MANY OF ARIZONA'S NATIVE
PLANTS FROM COLLECTION, MUTILATION AND DESTRUCTION**

Native Plant Crimes HOTLINE: 602-364-0907

Kingdom Plantae: The Plant Kingdom
Subkingdom Tracheobionta: The Vascular Plants

Division Pteridophyta: The Ferns

CLASS FILICOPSIDA: The FERNS

Pteridaceae: The Maidenhair Fern Family

***Astrolepis cochisensis* (L.N. Goodding) D.M. Benham & M.D. Windham subsp. *cochisensis*: Cochise Scaly Cloakfern**

SYNONYMY: *Notholaena cochisensis* L.N. Goodding, *Notholaena sinuata* (M. Lagasca y Segura ex O. Swartz) G.F. Kaulfuss var. *cochisensis* (L.N. Goodding) C.A. Weatherby. COMMON NAMES: Cloak Fern, Cochise's Cloak Fern, Cochise Scaly Cloakfern, Helechillo (Hispanic), Jimmy Fern, Jimmyfern, Narrow Cloakfern, Scaly Cloak Fern, Scaly Star Fern. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen forb/herb (fronds are 3 to 12 inches in length); the leaf blades are olive green or green above and reddish-brown beneath with brown to reddish-brown stipes; sporulation generally takes place summer through fall. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; cliffs; bouldery-sandy and rocky canyons; rocky and sandy canyon walls; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; buttes; rocky ledges; rocky and silty-loamy ridges; foothills; hills; rocky and gravelly-loamy hillsides; rocky, stony, gravelly-loamy and clayey-loamy slopes; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; on boulders; flats; basins; valley floors; arroyos; rocky draws; along streams; in bouldery streambeds; in rocks along creeks; along and in sandy washes, and riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, stony and sandy ground and gravelly loam, clayey loam and silty loam ground, occurring from 1,100 to 8,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Astrolepis cochisensis* subsp. *cochisensis* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15 (recorded as *Notholaena cochisensis* Goodding), 16 (recorded as *Notholaena cochisensis* Goodding), 28 (color photograph of *Notholaena cochisensis*), 43 (081009), 46 (recorded as *Notholaena sinuata* (Lag.) Kaulf. var. *cochisensis* (Goodding) Weatherby, Page 41), 51 (color photograph of *Notholaena cochisensis*), 63 (081009), 77 (recorded as *Notholaena cochisensis* Goodd.), 80 (*Notholaena sinuata* var. *cochisensis* is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant. "Apparently only the variety *cochisensis* is poisonous. The nature of the poison is unknown but it is excreted in the milk and is not destroyed by drying of the plant. Sheep are most susceptible, especially pregnant ewes, but goats and cattle may be poisoned. ... The danger is greatest from the middle of November through February when other forage is dry and the evergreen fern remains succulent and relatively palatable. ... Losses may be prevented by deferring infested ranges during the danger period or by feeding supplements." See text for additional information.), 85 (081009 - color presentation of dried material), 115 (color presentation of species), 122*

***Cheilanthes pringlei* G.E. Davenport: Pringle's Lipfern**

SYNONYMY: *Cheilanthes sonorensis* L.N. Goodding. COMMON NAMES: Pringle Lip Fern, Pringle Lipfern, Pringle's Lip Fern, Pringle's Lipfern. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen forb/herb (fronds are 1½ to 7 inches in length); the leaf blades are bright green on both sides with red-brown stipes; sporulation generally take place between late spring and fall. HABITAT: Within the range

of this species it has been reported from mountains; cliffs; soil filled crevices in bedrock, boulders and rocks; rocky canyons, canyon walls; bouldery and rocky canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; crevices in boulders and rocks; knolls; rocky ledges; under rock ledges; stony hills; rocky slopes; around rocks; bases of rocks; shaded rocky areas; seeps; along creekbeds; along rivers, and along washes growing in dry bouldery, rocky and stony ground often reported as growing in shaded areas, occurring from 300 to 5,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant may be confused with *Cheilanthes wrightii*; however, *C. pringlei* has scales on the pinnae. *Cheilanthes pringlei* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 8, 43 (081109), 46 (Page 40), 51 (color photograph), 63 (081109), 77, **85** (081109 - color presentation of dried material), 122*

Cheilanthes sonorensis (see *Cheilanthes pringlei*)

Notholaena cochisensis (see *Astrolepis cochisensis* subsp. *cochisensis*)

Notholaena sinuata var. *cochisensis* (see *Astrolepis cochisensis* subsp. *cochisensis*)

Superdivision Spermatophyta: The Seed Plants

Division Gnetophyta: The Gnetophytes

CLASS GNETOPSIDA: The GNETOPS

Ephedraceae: The Mormon-tea Family

***Ephedra trifurca* J. Torrey ex S. Watson: Longleaf Joint-fir**

COMMON NAMES: Brigham Young Tea, Canatilla, Desert Ephedra, Desert Joint-fir, Desert Jointfir, Itama Real, Kanutio (Yaqui), Long-leaf Jointfir, Long-leafed Joint-fir, Long-leaved Joint Fir, Long-leaved Jointfir, Longleaf Ephedra, Longleaf Joint-fir, Longleaf Jointfir, Longleaf Mormon Tea, Mexican Tea, Mexican-tea, Mormon Tea, Popotilla (Hispanic), Popotillo (Hispanic), Tepopote (Hispanic), Teposote (Hispanic). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen shrub (20 inches to 16½ feet in height with a crown 8 to 10 feet in width, one plant was described as being 3 feet in height with a crown 5 feet in width); the stems are blue-green, green, olive-green or yellow-green; the tiny flowers are pale yellow with male and female flowers occurring on separate plants; the production of the tan-brown strobili (female and male cones) generally takes place between early February and late May (additional record: one for mid-January). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; clayey ridges; foothills; gravelly hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; knolls; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy slopes; rocky-sandy and gravelly-sandy alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; gravelly lava hills; sand hills; sand dunes; ridges of sand dunes; inter-dune swales; rocky, rocky-gravelly and sandy plains; rocky, gravelly and sandy flats; sandy basins; valley floors; along rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-clayey-loamy and sandy roadsides; within sandy arroyos; riverbeds; along and in sandy and sandy-silty washes; within drainages; edges of swales; rocky, gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy banks of arroyos, rivers and washes; edges of rivers; sandy margins of lakes; gravelly terraces; floodplains; along canals, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, rocky-

gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam and gravelly-clayey loam ground; clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat and may live to be 50 years of age. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. This plant is valuable as a soil binder. This plant is browsed by Bighorn Sheep. *Ephedra trifurca* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 18, 28 (color photograph), 43 (081209), 46 (Page 61), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (081209 - color presentation), 77, **85** (081209 - color presentation), 91, 127*

Division Magnoliophyta: The Flowering Plants

CLASS LILIOPSIDA: The MONOCOTS

Agavaceae: The Century-plant Family

Yucca arizonica (see *Yucca x schottii* (pro sp.) [*baccata x elata*])

Yucca baccata var. *brevifolia* (see *Yucca x schottii* (pro sp.) [*baccata x elata*])

***Yucca x schottii* G. Engelmann (pro sp.) [*baccata x elata*]: Schott's Yucca**

SYNONYMY: *Yucca arizonica* S.A. McKelvey, *Yucca baccata* J. Torrey var. *brevifolia* (H.W. Schott ex J. Torrey) L.D. Benson & R.A. Darrow, *Yucca thornberi* S.A. McKelvey. COMMON NAMES: Arizona Yucca, Banana Yucca, Blue Yucca, Datil, Palma Criolla, Schott's Yucca, Spanish Dagger, Thornber Yucca. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen leaf-succulent forb/herb, subshrub, shrub or tree (cespitose without trunks to 10 feet in height with a flowering stalk 13 inches to 5 feet in height); the leaves are blue-green, gray-green, green, dark green, dark olive-green, yellow-green (older leaves), dark yellow-green or yellowish-green; the flowers are cream, cream-white, green-creamish-yellow & cream-white with maroon-purple markings, greenish-cream lightly flushed with maroon in center, greenish-yellow-cream or white; the anthers are white or yellow; flowering generally takes place between early March and early June (additional records: one for early February, one for late August, one for late September and one for early October). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; mesas; canyons; canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; bluffs; knolls; ridges; ridgetops; foothills; hills; rocky hillsides; rocky slopes; bajadas; plains; gravelly flats; valley floors; arroyos; draws; along and in washes; along margins of washes, and benches growing in dry rocky, gravelly and sandy ground and gravelly loam ground, occurring from 1,900 to 6,400 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. Do not confuse this plant with the Mountain Yucca, *Yucca schottii* auct non G. Engelmann [misapplied] which is now considered to be *Yucca madrensis* H.S. Gentry. *Yucca x schottii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (color photograph, recorded as *Yucca baccata* Torrey var. *brevifolia* (Schott) Benson & Darrow), 15 (color photograph on back cover of *Yucca thornberi* in habitat), 26 (genus), 43 (052610 - *Yucca baccata* Torr. in Emory var. *brevifolia* L.D. Benson & R.A. Darrow), 45 (color photograph, recorded as *Yucca arizonica*), 46 (recorded as *Yucca arizonica* McKelvey, Page 187 and *Yucca thornberi* McKelvey, Page 187), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (052610 - color presentation), 77, **85** (052710), 91 (recorded as *Yucca arizonica* McKelvey)*

Yucca thornberi (see *Yucca* x *schottii* (pro sp.) [*baccata* x *elata*])

Liliaceae: The Lily Family

Brodiaea pulchella var. *pauciflora* (see *Dichelostemma capitatum* subsp. *pauciflorum*)

***Dasyilirion wheeleri* S. Watson: Common Sotol**

COMMON NAMES: Cactus Spoon, Common Sotol, Desert Spoon, Sotol (a potent beverage made from this plant), Spoon Flower, Spoon-flower, Spoon-leaf, Spoon Plant, Wheeler Dasyilirion, Wheeler Sotol. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen leaf-succulent subshrub or shrub (16 inches to 8 feet in height and 4 to 6 feet in width with a flowering spike reaching 6 to 17 feet in height, one plant was described as being 6 feet in height and width); the spiny leaves (14 to 40 inches in length and ½ to 1 inch in width) may be bluish-gray, bluish-green, green or whitish; the flowers (dioecious, female and male flowers are born on separate plants) may be cream, greenish, greenish-white, greenish-yellow, white, pale yellow, yellow, yellow-green or yellowish-white; flowering generally takes place between early June and early October (additional records: one for mid-February, one for mid-May, one for late October and one for mid-November); the papery three-winged fruits may be golden-brown, reddish or straw. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mesas; plateaus; canyon rims; rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; rocky ledges; rocky and shaley ridges; rocky ridgetops; bases of ridges; rocky and gravelly hills; hilltops; rocky, rocky-gravelly, stony-gravelly and gravelly hillsides; bedrock, bouldery-gravelly-loamy, rocky, rocky-gravelly-clayey-loamy, shaley, gravelly and sandy-clayey slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; lava flows; prairies; rocky valley floors; rocky arroyos; gulches; along rivers; along drainages; benches, and riparian areas growing in dry rocky desert pavement; rocky, rocky-gravelly, stony-gravelly, gravelly and sandy ground; bouldery-gravelly loam, rocky-gravelly-clayey loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam and sandy loam ground, and sandy clay ground, occurring from 2,900 to 7,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, beverage and/or fiber crop; it was also noted as having been used in ceremonial items as a tool (fire drill hearths). This plant is browsed by Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*). *Dasyilirion wheeleri* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15 (placed in the Agavaceae), 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (081010), 45 (color photograph), 46 (Page 190), 48, 58 (placed in the Agavaceae), 63 (081010 - color presentation), 77 (placed in the Agavaceae), 85 (081110 - color presentation including habitat), 86 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

***Dichelostemma capitatum* (G. Bentham) A. Wood subsp. *pauciflorum* (J. Torrey) G. Keator: Bluedicks**

SYNONYMY: *Brodiaea pulchella* (R.A. Salisbury) E.L. Greene var. *pauciflora* (J. Torrey) C.V. Morton, *Dichelostemma pulchellum* (R.A. Salisbury) A.A. Heller var. *pauciflorum* (J. Torrey) R.F. Hoover. COMMON NAMES: Blue Dicks, Bluedicks, Brodiaea, Covena, Covenna, Coveria, Crow Poison, Desert Hyacinth, Few-flowered Covena, Fool's Onion, Fool's-onion, Grass Nuts, Grass-nuts, Hahd (Pima), Indian Hyacinth, Papago Lily, Purplehead, Wild Hyacinth. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb (16 to 30 inches in height); the leaves are dark green; the flowers may be pale blue, blue, blue-lavender-purple, blue-purple, bluish-lavender, lavender, pink, pink-purple, purple or white; flowering generally takes place between late January and mid-June (additional records: one record for early January, one record for mid-July, one record for mid-September and one record for early November) HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; rocky mountainsides; gravelly and sandy mesas; plateaus; rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; buttes;

gravelly ridges; rocky ridgetops; foothills; rocky hills; sandy hilltops; rocky, gravelly hillsides; rocky and sandy slopes; rocky-sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; prairies; plains; gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy flats; basins; sandy valley floors; along roadsides; rocky arroyos; along draws; gulches; ravines; along streams; silty creekbeds; rivers; along and in rocky and sandy washes; sandy beaches; gravelly terraces; sandy lowlands; ditches; around stock tanks; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; rocky, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly and sandy ground; cobbly-silty loam, gravelly loam and sandy loam ground; rocky clay, stony clay and clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from 900 to 8,600 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, the flowers are reported to be fragrant. *Dichelostemma capitatum* subsp. *pauciflorum* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 28 (recorded as *Dichelostemma pulchellum*, color photograph), 43 (081609), 46 (recorded as *Dichelostemma pulchellum* (Salisb.) Heller var. *pauciflorum* (Torr.) Hoover, Page 182), 58, 63 (081609 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Dichelostemma pulchellum* (Salisb.) Heller, color photograph #56 and #103 labeled *Dichelostemma pulchellum*), 85 (081609 - color presentation), 86 (note, *Dichelostemma pulchellum*), 115 (color presentation of the species), **HR***

Dichelostemma pulchellum var. *pauciflorum* (see *Dichelostemma capitatum* subsp. *pauciflorum*)

Poaceae (Gramineae): The Grass Family

Andropogon contortus (see *Heteropogon contortus*)

***Aristida adscensionis* C. Linnaeus: Sixweeks Threawn**

COMMON NAMES: Annual Bristle Grass, Flechilla (Spanish), Plumilla (Spanish), Six Weeks Three Awn Grass, Six-weeks Threawn, Six-weeks Three-awn, Six-weeks Three-awn Grass, Sixweeks Threawn, Three-awn, Zacate Cola de Zorra, Zacate Tres Barbas. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual tufted graminoid (erect culms 1¼ to 40 inches in height); the color of the foliage has been described as being bright green, purple or yellow curing to straw; the florets may be purple or red-purple; flowering generally takes place between early August and late June; the seed heads may be purple. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; mountainsides; bedrock, rocky-sandy-loamy, gravelly-sandy-clayey and sandy mesas; plateaus; rocky canyons; rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; rocky gorges; talus slopes; crevices in rocks; shallow pockets of soil; buttes; rocky ledges; rocky ridges; rocky ridgetops; meadows; foothills; rocky and sandy hills; rocky-gravelly hilltops; rocky hillsides; escarpments; sandy bases of escarpments; bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-clayey, stony, stony-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-clayey-loamy, sandy, sandy-clayey-loamy and sandy-silty slopes; rocky alluvial fans; gravelly-sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sandy lava flows; sand hills; sandy dunes; sandy-loamy prairies; gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey-loamy plains; rocky-sandy, sandy, sandy-loamy and sandy-clayey-loamy flats; valley bottoms; along rocky railroad right-of-ways; along roadbeds; along rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, rocky-clayey-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy and sandy-loamy roadsides; along sandy arroyos; rocky draws; ravines; silty springs; along streams; along creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly-pebbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; drainages; within rocky drainage ways; silty depressions; swales; banks of draws; along rocky edges of washes; along margins of washes; mudflats; sandy benches; shelves; terraces; bottomlands; floodplains; ditches; gravelly-sandy riparian areas; sandy waste places, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-pebbly, rocky-sandy, stony, cobbly-pebbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-gravelly loam, rocky-sandy loam, rocky-clayey loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam and silty loam ground; rocky clay, stony clay, gravelly clay,

gravelly-sandy clay and clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 12,700 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant may be confused with *Aristida purpurea* var. *parishii*. *Aristida adscensionis* is native to south-central and southern North America; Central America; South America, and other tropic, sub-tropic and warm-temperate regions of the world. *5, 6, 15, 16, 33 (Page 242), 43 (080109), 46 (Page 120), 58, 63 (081709 - color presentation), 77, **85** (081709 - color presentation of dried material), 105*

***Aristida purpurea* T. Nuttall: Purple Threeawn**

COMMON NAMES: Blue Threeawn, Democrat Grass, Nealley Three-awn, Perennial Three-awn, Purple Needle-grass, Purple Three-awn, Purple Threeawn, Red Threeawn, Reverchon Three-awn, Reverchon Threeawn, Three Awn, Three-awn, Threeawn, Tres Barbas, Tres Barbas Purpurea, Wiregrass. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) with erect culms 4 to 40 inches in height and up 4 to 12 inches in width at the base, plants 8 to 12 inches in height and 4 to 6 inches in width at the base were reported, plants 14 inches in height and 2 to 6 inches in width at the base were reported); the foliage is light to dark green curing to gray or straw; the inflorescence is green, purplish or dark red-purple; the awns are purple; flowering generally takes place between early January and mid-August; however, flowering may occur throughout the year under favorable conditions (additional records, including varieties: one for early January, one for early September, six for mid-September, one for late September, four for early October, three for late October, two for mid-November and two for late November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky summits; gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey-loamy mesas; plateaus; along canyon rims; rocky cliffs; chutes; rocky canyons; rocky canyon sides; along bouldery-rocky-cobbly, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; scree; talus slopes; sandy bases of escarpments; crevices in boulders and rocks; gravelly bluffs; buttes; rocky knolls; ledges; bouldery and rocky, gravelly-sandy-clayey and sandy ridges; ridgetops; silty ridgelines; rocky openings in forests; along meadows; foothills; rocky, gravelly, sandy, loamy and clayey hills; rocky, rocky-gravelly and gravelly hillsides; bedrock, bouldery, rocky, rocky-cobbly, rocky-sandy, rocky-sandy-loamy, shaley, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-loamy, gravelly-sandy-clayey, sandy, loamy, clayey-loamy and silty-clayey slopes; sandy alluvial fans; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly and sandy bajadas; bedrock, bouldery, rocky and shaley outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sandy lava flows; sand hills; sand dunes; in blow sand; breaks; rocky-sandy and sandy steppes; rocky, sandy, sandy-clayey, clayey and clayey-loamy prairies; bouldery-rocky, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy plains; rocky, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, sandy, loamy, clayey-loamy and silty-clayey flats; rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy valley floors; valley bottoms; along railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly, gravelly-loamy, sandy, sandy-loamy and clayey roadsides; along and in rocky, gravelly, sandy and clayey-loamy arroyos; along sandy bottoms of arroyos; along and in sandy draws; gulches; gravelly-sandy bottoms of gulches; rocky gullies; rocky-gravelly ravines; springs; in rocks along streams; bouldery streambeds; along creeks; along and in creekbeds; riverbeds; along and in bouldery, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along and in bedrock, rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy drainages; bouldery-rocky, rocky and pebbly drainage ways; sandy lakebeds; swamps; depressions; rocky, gravelly and sandy banks of washes; sandy edges of rivers and washes; gravelly margins of washes; mudflats; gravel bars; sandy beaches; rocky-clayey, gravelly and sandy benches; gravelly terraces; bottomlands; gravelly and sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; along ditches; recently burned areas; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-rocky-cobbly, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, bouldery-cindery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-cobbly, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, shaley-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, pebbly and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-sandy loam, rocky-clayey loam, cobbly-gravelly loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, sandy-silty loam, clayey loam, silty loam, humusy loam and loam ground; rocky clay, rocky-sandy clay, gravelly-sandy clay, sandy clay, silty clay and clay ground, and gravelly silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 9,000 feet in elevation

in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant may be grazed by Black-tailed Prairie Dogs (*Cynomys ludovicianus*) and White-tailed Jackrabbits (*Lepus townsendii*). *Aristida purpurea* is native to central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 33 (Page 244), 43 (081709), 46 (Page 120), 48, 58, 63 (081709 - color presentation), 85 (092709 - color presentation of dried material), 105*

Aristida purpurea var. *laxiflora* (see *Aristida purpurea* var. *purpurea*)

***Aristida purpurea* T. Nuttall var. *purpurea*: Purple Threeawn**

SYNONYMY: *Aristida purpurea* T. Nuttall var. *laxiflora* E.D. Merrill. COMMON NAMES: Perennial Three-awn, Purple Needle-grass, Purple Threeawn, Tres Barbas Purpurea. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) with erect culms 4 inches to 2 feet in height); the awns are purple; the spikelets are maroonish or reddish-violet; based on few available flowering records flowering generally takes place between early April and late May (additional records: one for early February and one for mid-September). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; rocky summits; sandy canyon bottoms; crevices in rocks; gravelly bluffs; sandy foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; sandy bases of escarpments; rocky, cindery, gravelly, sandy and sandy-loamy slopes; bajadas; sand hills; sand dunes; breaks; rocky-sandy and sandy steppes; clayey prairies; plains; cindery, gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; along railroad right-of-ways; along sandy roadsides; rocky arroyos; along bouldery streambeds; along and in gravelly washes; rocky drainage ways; swamps; sandy banks; rocky-clayey benches; terraces; gravelly floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry in rocky desert pavement; bouldery-cindery, rocky, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly and sandy ground; rocky-clayey loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam and clayey loam ground, and rocky clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 7,200 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Aristida purpurea* var. *purpurea* is native to south-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 33 (species, *Aristida purpurea* Nutt., Page 244), 43 (081809), 46 (recorded as *Aristida purpurea* Nutt., Page 120 and *Aristida purpurea* Nutt. var. *laxiflora* Merr., Page 120), 48 (species), 63 (081809), 77, 85 (092609 - color presentation of dried material), 105 (species)*

***Aristida ternipes* A.J. Cavanilles: Spidergrass**

COMMON NAMES: *Aristida* Grass, Spider Grass, Spidergrass, Spider Threeawn, Three Awn, Three-awn, Threeawn, Zacate Arana. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) 10 to 79 inches in height, one plant was described as being 4 inches in diameter at the base and 52 inches in height); flowering generally takes place between mid-March and mid-December. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; bouldery-cobbly mesas; plateaus; rock cliffs; rocky canyons; rocky canyon walls; along rocky canyon bottoms; rocky talus; crevices in rocks; rock ledges; rocky ridges; rocky ridgetops; meadows; foothills; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-clayey-loamy and sandy hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-clayey, gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy and sandy-clayey slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; gravelly plains; bouldery-sandy, rocky-loamy, gravelly, sandy and silty flats; valley floors; coastal plains; railroad right-of-ways; along bouldery-rocky and gravelly roadsides; along arroyos; along draws; ravines; along streams; streambeds; along bouldery creeks; rocky creekbeds; along rivers; along and in rocky and sandy washes; within drainages; banks of creeks; along edges of washes; sandy beaches; benches; rocky terraces; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; along fencelines; stock tanks (charcos or repressos); ditches; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-cobbly, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam and humus loam ground; sandy clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,800 feet in elevation in the forest

(woodland transition), woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Aristida ternipes* is native to southwest-central and southern North America; Central America, and northern South America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 33 (Page 238), 43 (092709), 46 (Page 119), 58, 63 (092709 - color presentation), 77, **85** (092709 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Arundo donax* C. Linnaeus: Giant Reed**

COMMON NAMES: Arundo Grass, Caña (Hispanic), Caña Común (Spanish), Caña de Castilla (Spanish), Cana Brava, Caña Hueca (Hispanic), Cana-do-brejo (Portuguese), Cana-do-reino (Portuguese), Cañaveral (Hispanic), Canne de Provence (French), Canno-do-reino (Portuguese), Canuto (Hispanic), Capim-plumoso (Portuguese), Carricillo (Hispanic), Carrizo (Hispanic), Carrizo de la Selva (Hispanic), Donax, Elephant Grass, Giant Cane, Giant Reed, Giant-reed, Grand Roseau (French), Gubaguih (Hispanic), Halal (Hispanic), Pakaab (Hispanic), Pfahlrohr (German), Spaanse-riet, Spanish-reed, Tarro (Hispanic), Tekhalal (Hispanic). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial graminoid, subshrub or shrub (erect culms 6 to 33 feet in height); the flowers are in cream or whitish plumes; flowering may take place throughout the year, but mostly between early spring and fall. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; rocky slopes; plains; valleys; coastal basins; along sandy roadsides; arroyos; seeps; along seepage streams; springs; along streams; in sandy soils along creeks; along and in rivers; along and in sandy riverbeds; along sandy washes; along drainages; waterholes; along lakes; along sandy banks of streams, creeks and rivers; edges of rivers; margins of lakes; sandy terraces; floodplains; along canal banks; along culverts; along and in ditches; ditch banks; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in water, and wet, moist and occasionally dry rocky, gravelly and sandy ground and sandy clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 7,200 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant which poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used for making tools, musical instruments, ceremonial items and a yellow dye. Giant Reed was intentionally introduced into the Los Angeles, California area in the early 1800's; its clonal root masses (to over 3 feet thick) may extend to several acres. Giant Reed Grass may be confused with the native Common Reed Grass, so proper identification must be assured prior to implementing control measures. *Arundo donax* is native to eastern Asia. *5, 6, 18, 22 (color photographs), 26 (color photograph), 30, 33 (Page 93), 43 (071209), 46 (Page 89), 63 (092709 - color presentation), 77, 85 (092709 - color presentation), 109, 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

***Avena fatua* C. Linnaeus: Wild Oat**

COMMON NAMES: Aveia-brava (Portuguese), Aveia-fátua (Portuguese), Aveia-selvagem (Portuguese), Avena Loca (Spanish), Avena Silvestre (Spanish), Avoine Folle (French), Flaxgrass, Flughafer (German), Folle Avoine (French), Oat Grass, Oatgrass, Spring Wild Oat, Wheat Oats, Wild Oat, Windhafer (German). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual graminoid (erect culms 3 to 79 inches in height); the foliage is green; the flowers are green; flowering generally takes place between early February and early July (additional records: two for mid-January, one for mid-December and one for late December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; cliffs; rocky and rocky-sandy canyons; canyon bottoms; pockets of soil in rocks; bluffs; ridgetops; openings in woodlands; meadows; hills; rocky, cobbly-sandy-loamy and clayey hillsides; rocky, rocky-loamy, rocky-clayey, sandy, loamy, loamy-clayey and clayey slopes; sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; plains; sandy, clayey and clayey-loamy flats; basins; valley floors; coastal flats; coastal hills; along railroad right-of-ways; along rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and clayey-loamy roadsides; seeps; springs; along streams; sandy streambeds; along and in rocky-cobbly creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; along and in gravelly and sandy washes; drainages; freshwater marshes; depressions; swales; rocky banks of streams, rivers, riverbeds and washes; rocky edges of ponds and lakes; margins of washes; benches; terraces; bottomlands; floodplains; lowlands; stock tanks; canals; canal banks; ditches; silty ditch banks;

bouldery and sandy riparian areas; waste places and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-cobbly, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-gravelly loam, cobbly-sandy loam, gravelly loam, clayey loam, silty loam and loam ground; bouldery clay, rocky clay, loamy clay and clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 8,300 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant which poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used for food. Seed can remain dormant in soil for as long as 10 years. *Avena fatua* is native to Europe, Asia, and northern Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16, 33 (Page 166), 43 (092709), 46 (Page 100), 63 (092709 - color presentation of seed), 68, 77, 85 (092709 - color presentation), 101 (color photograph), 127*

***Bouteloua barbata* M. Lagasca y Segura: Sixweeks Grama**

SYNONYMY: *Bouteloua barbata* M. Lagasca y Segura var. *barbata*. COMMON NAMES: Navajita Annual, Six Weeks Grama, Six-weeks Grama, Sixweeks Grama, Six-weeks Grass, Zacate Liebrero. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) with spreading culms ½ to 18 inches in height); the foliage is light green or dark violet curing to straw; the spikelets are purplish, red-green or reddish; flowering may take place throughout the year, but occurs mostly between late July and late November (additional records: one for mid-January, one for early February, one for early March, one for mid-March, one for late March, one for late April, one for early July, two for mid-December and two for late December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; gravelly mountainsides; gravelly and sandy mesas; rocky canyons; canyon bottoms; talus; sandy bases of cliffs; buttes; ledges; rocky ridgetops; meadows; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy hills; rocky-gravelly hilltops; rocky hillsides; sandy bases of escarpments; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-clayey, sandy and sandy-loamy slopes; rocky and gravelly alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; amongst rocks; sandy lava flows; sand hills; sand dunes; sand hummocks; margins of dunes; in blow-sand deposits; prairies; sandy plains; rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey flats; basins; sandy and sandy-clayey valley floors; valley bottoms; beach dunes; sandy coastal plains; shell mounds; along railroad right-of-ways; rocky-gravelly roadbeds; along rocky-gravelly, cobbly, gravelly, sandy and sandy-clayey-loamy roadsides; along and in sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; draws; gullies; along streams; streambeds; along sandy creeks; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, sandy and silty-clayey washes; along and in sandy drainages; pebbly-sandy waterholes; oases; sandy and silty lakebeds; sandy playas; depressions; swales; along gravelly banks of rivers and washes; edges of washes and lakebeds; rocky-sandy shores of lakes; mudflats; sand bars; sandy-clayey-loamy beaches; benches; gravelly debris fans; gravelly terraces; bottomlands; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; stock tanks (charcos or repressos); silty ditches; sandy ditch banks; sandy riparian areas; gravelly waste places, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, pebbly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, sandy loam and sandy-clayey loam ground; gravelly-sandy clay, sandy clay, silty clay and clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. Sixweeks Grama (annual) may be confused with the short-lived perennial Rothrock Grama (*Bouteloua rothrockii*). *Bouteloua barbata* is native to southwest-central and southern North Americasouthwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16 (recorded as *Bouteloua barbata* Lag. var. *barbata*), 33 (Page 153), 43 (092909), 46 (Page 127), 58, 63 (092809 - color presentation), 68, 77, 85 (092909 - color presentation of dried material), 105*

Bouteloua barbata var. *barbata* (see *Bouteloua barbata*)

Bouteloua barbata var. *rothrockii* (see *Bouteloua rothrockii*)

***Bouteloua curtipendula* (A. Michaux) J. Torrey: Sideoats Grama**

COMMON NAMES: Avenilla (Hispanic), Banderilla (Hispanic), Banderita (Hispanic), Grama-azul (Portuguese), Grama del Cerro (Hispanic), Navajita Banderilla (Spanish), Qm-u-se'-a (Havasupai), Side Oats Grama, Side-oats Grama, Sideoats Grama, Side-oats Grama Grass, Side-oats Grama-grass, Sideoats Grama Grass, Tall Grama, Tall Grama Grass, Uitsaku Juatarhu (Purépecha). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial usually tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) with erect culms 3 to 52 inches in height and up to 2 feet in width at the base, one plant was reported to be 12 to 16 inches in height and 16 inches in width at the base, one plant was reported to be 28 inches in height and 4 inches in width at the base); the foliage is bluish-green or purple-green curing to reddish-brown or straw; the flowers are bright purple; the anthers are orange, purple, red, yellow or dark yellow; flowering generally takes place between late April and mid-November (additional records: one for early April, one for early December); the mature fruits are red-brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; bouldery, pebbly-sandy and clayey-loamy mesas; plateaus; cliffs; rocky and sandy canyon rims; along rocky canyons; along canyon walls; along sandy canyon bottoms; rocky gorges; sandy bases of cliffs; sandy crevices in rocks; buttes; rocky and sandy ledges; rocky ridges; openings in forests and woodlands; meadows; rocky and clayey-loamy foothills; rocky and rocky-gravelly hills; sandy hilltops; rocky hillsides; sandy bases of escarpments; along bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy, sandy, sandy-loamy, sandy-clayey-loamy, loamy, clayey-loamy and clayey slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders, rocks and cobbles; sandy lava flows; sand hills; sand dunes; prairies; sandy plains; shale barrens; sandy and clayey flats; sandy valley floors; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; along and in bedrock arroyos; along draws; along ravines; seeps; along springs; around streams; along streambeds; along creeks; rocky creekbeds; along rivers; along and in rocky, rocky-gravelly and sandy washes; within drainage ways; marshes; in low swales with Desert Willow; along banks of draws, streams, rivers and washes; along rocky edges of ravines, springs and washes; shores of lakes; gravel bars; benches; rock shelves; gravelly terraces; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; along fencelines; rocky riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky desert pavement; bouldery-rocky-sandy, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, cobbly, cindery-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, pebbly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-clayey loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam, silty loam, silty-clayey loam and loam ground; gravelly clay, sandy clay, silty clay and clay ground, and rocky silty and sandy silty ground, occurring from 300 to 9,800 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial fiber or fodder crop; it was also noted as having been used as a decoration. Sideoats Grama may be useful in controlling erosion. Stems may occur singly or in small clusters from creeping rhizomes (var. *curtipendula*), or form into large clumps from a common root crown (var. *caespitosa*). In areas where it occurs naturally, consider including Sideoats Grama seed in reseeding mixtures. This plant is a larval food plant for the Orange Skipperling (*Copaeodes aurantiacus*). *Bouteloua curtipendula* is native to central and southern North America; Central America, and South America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 18, 30, 33 (Page 143, "One of the most important range grasses in the Southwest, highly palatable and a vigorous grower."), 43 (092909), 46 (Page 129), 48, 58, 63 (092909 - color presentation), 77, 82, 85 (093009 - color presentation of dried material), 105 ("This is one of our most important range grasses. ... It cures well and maintains a fairly high feeding value throughout the year. ... Sideoats is a normal component of most Arizona grassland ranges, and these ranges are not in excellent condition without an abundance of the grass. It lengthens the grazing season and increases forage production, in addition to providing variety in the feed."), 106 (061407), 127, **HR***

***Bouteloua rothrockii* G. Vasey: Rothrock's Grama**

SYNONYMY: *Bouteloua barbata* M. Lagasca y Segura var. *rothrockii* (G. Vasey) F.W. Gould. COMMON NAMES: Navajita Liebrero, Rothrock Grama, Rothrock's Grama. DESCRIPTION:

Terrestrial perennial tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) with erect culms 8 to 30 inches in height); the foliage is green curing to straw; the flowers may be brownish-red, pale green, green, orange or reddish; the anthers are pink or white; flowering generally takes place between late July and late September (additional records: one for early March, one for mid-May, one for late May, one for late October and one for mid-November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky-gravelly mountainsides; gravelly and sandy mesas; canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; rocky and rocky-gravelly and gravelly-loamy foothills; rocky and rocky-sandy hills; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-sandy-loamy hillsides; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy and clayey slopes; rocky alluvial fans; gravelly and sandy bajadas; prairies; along cobbly and sandy plains; bouldery-sandy, gravelly and sandy flats; basins; gravelly-loamy valley floors; valley bottoms; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; sandy draws; sandy bottoms of gulches; streambeds; sandy riverbeds; along washes; rocky drainages; within drainages; swales; edges of washes; along margins of cienegas; benches; terraces; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly and sandy ground; rocky-clayey loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam and sandy-clayey loam ground, and clay ground, occurring from 1,100 to 5,700 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This short-lived perennial may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, it has been described as being hardy and drought-resistant. Rothrock Grama (perennial) may be confused with the annual Sixweeks Grama (*Bouteloua barbata*). *Bouteloua rothrockii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16 (recorded as *Bouteloua barbata* Lag. var. *rothrockii* (Vasey) Gould), 33 (Page 151), 43 (093009), 46 (Page 128), 48, 58, 63 (093009 - color presentation), 77, 85 (100109 - color presentation of dried material), 105, **HR***

Brachiaria arizonica (see *Urochloa arizonica*)

***Bromus arizonicus* (C.L. Shear) G.L. Stebbins: Arizona Brome**

SYNONYMY: *Bromus carinatus* W.J. Hooker & G.W. Arnott var. *arizonicus* C.L. Shear. COMMON NAMES: Arizona Brome. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual graminoid (4 to 40 inches in height); the flowers are burgundy; flowering generally takes place between early February and early September (additional records: two for late October). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; mesas; rocky canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bluffs; ledges; ridges; openings in woodlands; sandy meadows; foothills; hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly and sandy-loamy slopes; bouldery outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sand dunes; sandy plains; gravelly and sandy flats; sandy-clayey-loamy valley bottoms; coastal bluffs; coastal dunes; sandy coastal flats; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; within arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; gulches; around springs; around seeping streams; in sand along streams; streambeds; along creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-silty, gravelly-loamy and sandy washes; within drainages; marshy areas; along rocky banks of streams, rivers and washes; rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy edges of washes; along shores of lakes; gravel and sand bars; sandy beaches; sandy benches; bottomlands; sandy floodplains; along ditches; ditch banks; gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam and loamy ground; clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 9,500 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Bromus arizonicus* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 33 (Page 44), 43 (100109), 46 (Page 77), 58, 63 (100109), **80 (The Ergot Fungus (*Claviceps* sp.) is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant.** Species of the genus *Bromus* can be hosts of the Ergot Fungus. "Ergot contains poisonous alkaloids and other compounds that may cause chronic poisoning (gangrenous ergotism) in the extremities when consumed in small amounts, or convulsive

poisoning when large amounts are eaten. Animals may be poisoned by feeding on mature, infected grain or hay. Livestock, especially cattle, and humans are susceptible. ... Pastures causing ergot poisoning should be mowed or the animals removed. Mildly poisoned animals will usually recover if removed from the infested pastures, kept quiet, and supplied with good feed and water. In Arizona, some losses may be expected on rangelands during wet years, but most losses have occurred from grazing pastures of Dallas Grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*).” See text for additional information.), **85** (100209 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Bromus carinatus* W.J. Hooker & G.W. Arnott: California Brome**

COMMON NAMES: Basiawari (Hispanic), Basicuáare (Hispanic), Bromo de California (Hispanic), California Brome, Camaloti (Hispanic), Grama (Hispanic), Masiyague (Hispanic), Mountain Brome, Mountain Bromegrass, Pipillo (Hispanic), Pipilo (Hispanic), Sweet Brome, Tigrillo (Hispanic), Tupikua (Purépecha), Zacate (Hispanic), Zacate Bromo (Hispanic). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) 1 to 6 feet in height and up to 4 to 12 inches in width at the base); the foliage may be reddish or yellow-green; the flowers may be dull green, green, purplish or purplish-red; the anthers are cream-yellow or pale yellow; flowering generally takes place between late March and early October (additional records: one for late February, one for early March, two for late October and one for late December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; bedrock-shaley-clayey mountaintops; mesas; rock walls; along bouldery and gravelly-loamy canyons; along rocky and gravelly canyon bottoms; chasms; rocky talus; rocky bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; along bluffs; buttes; bouldery ridges; ridgetops; along ridgelines; openings in forests and woodlands; meadows; foothills; rocky and loamy hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, hummocks; bouldery, rocky, shaley-clayey-loamy, stony-gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy, loamy and clayey slopes; rocky-sandy-loamy alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; lava flows; sand dunes; pebbly and sandy plains; gravelly, sandy and silty-loamy flats; basins; gravelly-silty valley floors; coastal dunes; sandy coastal flats; along coasts; railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy and loamy roadsides; along and in arroyos; sandy-loamy bottoms of arroyos; along bouldery-rocky and sandy draws; gulches; gullies; sandy-loamy ravines; seeps; springs; edges of springs; along streams; along streambeds; along creeks; along sandy creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky-sandy, rocky-silty, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-silty and sandy washes; within gravelly drainages; along and in drainage ways; among and in pools; rocky-clayey lakebeds; cienegas; marshes; swamps; gravelly depressions; along rocky-silty and sandy banks of arroyos, streams, creeks, rivers, washes and pools; edges of springs and drainages; margins of seeps, streams, rivers and washes; shores of lakes; sandy benches; rocky strands; terraces; loamy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; along canals; along ditches; bouldery and gravelly-loamy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist, damp and dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-sandy loam, shaley-clayey loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, clayey loam, silty loam and loam ground; rocky clay, shaley-clayey and clay ground; rocky silty, gravelly-silty, gravelly-sandy silty and silty ground, and humusy ground, occurring from sea level to 11,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. *Bromus carinatus* is native to west-central and southern North America and Central America. *5, 6, 15, 30, 33 (Page 45), 43 (100209), 46 (Page 77), 58, 63 (100209 - color presentation), 77, **80** (**The Ergot Fungus (*Claviceps* sp.) is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant.** Species of the genus *Bromus* can be hosts of the Ergot Fungus. “Ergot contains poisonous alkaloids and other compounds that may cause chronic poisoning (gangrenous ergotism) in the extremities when consumed in small amounts, or convulsive poisoning when large amounts are eaten. Animals may be poisoned by feeding on mature, infected grain or hay. Livestock, especially cattle, and humans are susceptible. ... Pastures causing ergot poisoning should be mowed or the animals removed. Mildly poisoned animals will usually recover if removed from

the infested pastures, kept quiet, and supplied with good feed and water. In Arizona, some losses may be expected on rangelands during wet years, but most losses have occurred from grazing pastures of Dallas Grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*).” See text for additional information.), **85** (100209 - color presentation of dried material, also recorded as *Bromus carinatus* var. *carinatus* Hook. & Arn.), 101 (color photograph), 127*

Bromus carinatus var. *arizonicus* (see *Bromus arizonicus*)

Bromus carinatus var. *carinatus* (see footnote 85 under *Bromus carinatus*)

***Bromus catharticus* M.H. Vahl: Rescuegrass**

SYNONYMY: *Bromus unioloides* K.S. Kunth, *Bromus willdenowii* K.S. Kunth. COMMON NAMES: Rescue Brome, Rescue Grass, Rescuegrass, Schraders-grass. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial graminoid (10 inches to 4 feet in height); the foliage is light green or green; the florets are green; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and early July (additional records: one for early January (in the Southern Hemisphere), two for mid-February, one for late February, one for late July, one for mid-August, one for mid-September, two for early October, one for mid-October and one for late November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; plateaus; canyon rims; canyons; gravelly and sandy canyon bottoms; rock walls; meadows; foothills; rocky hills; sandy-loamy, sandy-clayey and silty slopes; bajadas; sand hills; sandy-loamy prairies; sandy flats; sandy-loamy basins; valley floors; clayey valley bottoms; coastal dunes; railroad right-of-ways; along sandy roadsides; draws; along bottoms of draws; seeps; springs; along streams; streambeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in cobbly washes; sandy drainages; drainage ways; in rocks around ponds; freshwater marshes; along loamy banks of rivers and lakes; edges of springs, streams; rivers and marshes; along margins of springs, washes and cienegas; shores of rivers and lakes; sandy beaches; sandy benches; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; margins of stock tanks; canals; along canal banks; ditches; along ditch banks; riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly and sandy ground; gravelly loam, sandy loam and loam ground; sandy clay and clay ground; silty ground, and chalky ground, occurring from sea level to 12,600 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC Invasive Plant.** This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as fodder. *Bromus catharticus* is native to South America. *5, 6, 15, 16 (recorded as *Bromus willdenowii* Kunth), 33 (Page 44), 43 (100309), 46 (Page 77), 58, 63 (100309 - color presentation), 68, 77, **80 (The Ergot Fungus (*Claviceps* sp.) is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant.** Species of the genus *Bromus* can be hosts of the Ergot Fungus. “Ergot contains poisonous alkaloids and other compounds that may cause chronic poisoning (gangrenous ergotism) in the extremities when consumed in small amounts, or convulsive poisoning when large amounts are eaten. Animals may be poisoned by feeding on mature, infected grain or hay. Livestock, especially cattle, and humans are susceptible. ... Pastures causing ergot poisoning should be mowed or the animals removed. Mildly poisoned animals will usually recover if removed from the infested pastures, kept quiet, and supplied with good feed and water. In Arizona, some losses may be expected on rangelands during wet years, but most losses have occurred from grazing pastures of Dallas Grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*).” See text for additional information. Rescuegrass, *Bromus willdenowii* (confused with *Bromus catharticus*) is also listed as a Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plant. “This introduced annual grass has been reported to develop toxic concentrations of nitrate.”), **85** (100309 - color presentation of dried material, also recorded as *Bromus catharticus* var. *catharticus*), 101 (color photograph), 127*

Bromus catharticus var. *catharticus* (see footnote 85 under *Bromus catharticus*)

Bromus madritensis subsp. *rubens* (see *Bromus rubens*)

***Bromus rubens* C. Linnaeus: Red Brome**

SYNONYMY: *Bromus madritensis* C. Linnaeus subsp. *rubens* (C. Linnaeus) Duvin [orthographic error]. COMMON NAMES: Bromo, Bromo Rojo, Foxtail Brome, Foxtail Chess, Red Brome. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual graminoid (3 inches to 2 feet in height); the foliage is light green curing to a light straw yellow; the spikelets (flowers) may be purple, red-brown, reddish or reddish-purple; the awns are reddish; flowering generally takes place between late January and early June (additional records: one for late June, one for early July and one for late August); the seedheads are red, reddish-brown or purplish. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; sandy-silty mesas; cliffs; rocky-pebbly cliffsides; rocky and stony canyons; rocky and clayey canyon bottoms; talus; bases of cliffs; pockets of sandy soil in bedrock, boulders and rocks; bluffs; buttes; rocky and rocky-stony ledges; rocky promontories; along rocky and silty-loamy ridges; ridgetops; sandy meadows; sandy edges of meadows; cinder cones; rocky foothills; bouldery, rocky, sandy, loamy and silty-loamy hills; sandy-clayey and clayey hilltops; rocky and clayey hillsides; bedrock, bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-sandy, rocky-clayey, rocky-clayey-loamy, rocky-loamy, cobbly-sandy-loamy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-clayey, sandy and loamy slopes; rocky alluvial fans; rocky, gravelly and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sand dunes; plains; rocky, rocky-sandy-clayey, cindery, gravelly and loamy flats; cindery valley floors; valley bottoms; coastal bluffs; coastal flats; along railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly roadbeds; along sandy-loamy roadsides; within rocky arroyos; draws; along rocky gullies; rocky and gravelly ravines; seeps; springs; around seeping streams; rocky-sandy streambeds; along and in creeks; rocky creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky, stony-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within rocky and sandy drainages; rocky and sandy drainage ways; pondbeds; gravelly-clayey soils around lakes; sandy, sandy-silty and silty lakebeds; saltwater marshlands; depressions; swales; gravelly-sandy, sandy and loamy banks of streams, rivers and washes; along sandy edges of washes, lakes and freshwater and saltwater marshes; margins of washes; beaches; sandy benches; rocky-silty, gravelly and sandy terraces; sandy, sandy-loamy and loamy bottomlands; rocky, sandy and loamy floodplains; mesquite bosques; stock tanks; around reservoirs; canal banks; recently burned areas of scrub; bouldery and sandy riparian areas; sandy waste places, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist, damp or dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-pebbly, rocky-sandy, shaley, stony, stony-gravelly, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-clayey loam, cobbly-sandy loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky-sandy clay, rocky clay, gravelly clay, sandy clay and clay ground, and rocky silty, gravelly silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 8,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant which poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. *Bromus rubens* is native to southern Europe; middle and western Asia, and northern Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16, 22 (color photograph), 33 (Page 50), 43 (100309 - no record for *Bromus madritensis* subsp. *rubens*), 46 (Page 78), 58, 63 (100409 - color presentation), 68, 77, **80 (The Ergot Fungus (*Claviceps* sp.) is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant.** Species of the genus *Bromus* can be hosts of the Ergot Fungus. "Ergot contains poisonous alkaloids and other compounds that may cause chronic poisoning (gangrenous ergotism) in the extremities when consumed in small amounts, or convulsive poisoning when large amounts are eaten. Animals may be poisoned by feeding on mature, infected grain or hay. Livestock, especially cattle, and humans are susceptible. ... Pastures causing ergot poisoning should be mowed or the animals removed. Mildly poisoned animals will usually recover if removed from the infested pastures, kept quiet, and supplied with good feed and water. In Arizona, some losses may be expected on rangelands during wet years, but most losses have occurred from grazing pastures of Dallas Grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*).” See text for additional information.), 85 (100409 - color presentation of dried material), 105, **HR***

Bromus unioloides (see *Bromus catharticus*)

Bromus willdenowii (see *Bromus catharticus*)

Cenchrus ciliaris (see *Pennisetum ciliare*)

Chloris elegans (see *Chloris virgata*)

***Chloris virgata* O. Swartz: Feather Fingergrass**

SYNONYMY: *Chloris elegans* K.S. Kunth. COMMON NAMES: Barbas de Indio (Hispanic), Cola de Zorra, Plumerito (Hispanic), Feather Finger Grass, Feather Fingergrass, Feather Windmill Grass; Feather Windmill-grass; Feathered Chloris, Feathertop Rhodes Grass, Feathery Rhodes Grass, Finger Grass, Klossiegras (Afrikaans), Oldland Grass, Showy Chloris, Sweet Grass, Verdillo (Hispanic), Verdillo Plumerito (Spanish), Zacate de Cola de Zorra (Hispanic), Zacate Lagunero (Hispanic), Zacate Pluma (Spanish). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual graminoid (a bunchgrass with usually decumbent culms ½ to 40 inches in height); the foliage is light green curing to light straw; the flowers are greenish; flowering generally takes place between early May and late November (flowering records: one for late January, (one for early May, three for mid-May, two for mid-July, one for late July, one for early August, four for mid-August, two for late August, five for early September, fifteen for mid-September, four for late September, three for early October, one for mid-October, two for late October, one for mid-November, two for late November; flowering beginning as early as April was reported). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; clayey-loamy mesas; canyons; bases of cliffs; ridges; meadows; rocky foothills; amongst hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy slopes; gravelly bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; sand dunes; sandy prairies; gravelly and loamy flats; clayey valley floors; along rocky-gravelly-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy and sandy roadsides; sandy bottoms of arroyos; draws; bottoms of draws; seeps; along streams; rocky streambeds; along creeks; creekbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, sandy and clayey washes; within drainages; within drainage ways; around ponds; cienegas; freshwater marshes; silty depressions; swales; along banks of rivers; sandy and sandy-clayey edges of washes; rocky-sandy shores of lakes; clayey mudflats; gravel bars; sandy beaches; sandy benches; rocky shoals; terraces; loamy bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; along fencelines; clayey-loamy stock tanks (repressos); around reservoirs; ditches; ditch banks; bouldery-cobbly-sandy and sandy riparian areas; gravelly waste places, and disturbed areas growing in moist, damp and dry bouldery, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, clayey loam, clayey-humusy loam and loam ground; rocky clay, rocky-gravelly clay, sandy clay and clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Chloris virgata* is native to southern Asia; Africa; south-central and southern North America; Central America, and northern, western and southern South America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 30, 33 (Page 130), 43 (100509), 46 (Page 126), 58, 63 (100509 - color presentation), 68, 77, **85** (100509 - color presentation of dried material), 105*

***Cynodon dactylon* (C. Linnaeus) C.H. Persoon: Bermudagrass**

COMMON NAMES: Acabacahuiztle (Hispanic), Acacahuiztli (Nahuatl), Bermuda Grass, Bermudagrass, Bramilla (Hispanic), Canzuuc (Maya), Chiendent Pied-de-poule, Common Bermudagrass, Devil Grass, Devilgrass, European Bermuda Grass, Gallitos (Hispanic), Gewonekweek (Afrikaans), Grama (Hispanic), Grama de la Costa (Hispanic), Grama-seda, Gramilla (Hispanic), Grana (Hispanic), Guix-biguiñi (Zapoteco), Lan-suuk (Maya), Manienie, Motie Molulu, Pasto Bermuda (Hispanic), Pasto Estrella (Hispanic), Pata de Gallo (Hispanic), Pata de Perdiz (Hispanic), Pata de Pollo (Hispanic), Tsakam Toom (Hispanic), Zacate (Hispanic), Zacate Bermuda (Hispanic), Zacate Borrego (Hispanic), Zacate Chino (Hispanic), Zacate del Conejo (Hispanic), Zacate Inglés (Hispanic), Zacate Pilillo (Hispanic), Zaruue (Hispanic). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial graminoid (a sodgrass with usually stoloniferous and creeping culms 2 to 24 inches in height); the foliage is green or yellow-green curing to straw after a frost; the color of the florets has been described as being purple; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and late November (additional records: one for early January and one for

mid-December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; canyons; bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; pockets of sandy soil in boulders; buttes; meadows; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly, sandy and clayey slopes; rocky outcrops; sand hummocks; prairies; plains; gravelly, sandy and clayey flats; valley floors; clayey valley bottoms; along railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly, gravelly-clayey-loamy and sandy roadsides; sandy bottoms of arroyos; seeps; springs; about streams; along streambeds; along creeks; along sandy creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky and sandy washes; within drainages; within rocky drainage ways; in clayey soils around ponds; cienegas; freshwater marshes; clayey marshlands; sandy depressions; along sandy banks of draws, streams, creeks, rivers and washes; sandy edges of rivers, ponds, lagoons, bogs and marshes; shores of lakes; gravel bars; sandy beaches; sandy benches; loamy bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; in and around clayey-loamy stock tanks; edges of canals; along canal banks; along ditch banks; bouldery and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in moist, damp and dry bouldery, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; clay ground, and bouldery-gravelly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,500 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant which poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a veterinary aid. Bermuda Grass is sometimes confused with another exotic species, Large Crabgrass (*Digitaria sanguinalis*) a species of similar general appearance. Bermuda Grass goes dormant when nighttime temperatures drop below freezing or average daytime temperatures are below 50 degrees Fahrenheit. Vigorous growth is achieved when nighttime temperatures are above 60 degrees Fahrenheit and daytime temperatures are above 85 degrees Fahrenheit. *Cynodon dactylon* is native to Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16, 18, 22 (color photograph), 30, 33 (Page 129), 43 (100509), 46 (Page 124), 58, 63 (053109 - color presentation), 68, 77, **80** (Bermudagrass is listed as a Poisonous Cropland and Garden Plant. "Cattle grazing on Bermudagrass pasture may develop photosensitization, paralysis or a nervous syndrome."), 85 (053109 - color presentation of dried materials), 101 (color photograph), 105, 109, 127, **HR***

***Dasyochloa pulchella* (K.S. Kunth) C.L. von Willdenow ex P.A. Rydberg: Low Woollygrass**

SYNONYMY: *Erioneuron pulchellum* (K.S. Kunth) T. Tateoka, *Tridens pulchellus* (K.S. Kunth) A.S. Hitchcock, *Triodia pulchella* K.S. Kunth. COMMON NAMES: Desert Fluffgrass, Fluff Grass, Fluff-grass, Fluffgrass, Low Woollygrass, Oerennuak Grass, Zacate Borreguero. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial (often appearing to be an annual and has also been described as being a short-lived perennial) tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) ½ to 6 inches in height, plants were observed that were 2 to 4 inches in height and 2 to 4 inches in width, plants were observed that were 4 inches in height and 12 inches in width); the foliage is bluish-green curing to a gray-white; the flowers are green, silvery or white; flowering generally takes place between late March and late October (additional record: one for early December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky-sandy, gravelly, sandy-loamy and clayey mesas; rocky, gravelly and sandy canyons; gravelly-sandy canyon bottoms; rocky talus slopes; sandy soils in crevices in rocks and rock slabs; knolls; rocky and gravelly ridges; clayey ridgetops; ridgelines; meadows; foothills; rocky, gravelly and sandy hills; rocky, rocky-sandy and gravelly hillsides; sandy bases of escarpments; sandy edges of escarpments; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, stony, cindery-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-loamy, gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy and sandy slopes; rocky alluvial fans; rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; rocky-sandy coves; lava rincons; sand hills; sand dunes; breaks; gravelly steppes; sandy and clayey plains; rocky, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy, sandy-loamy and clayey flats; valley floors; along railroad right-of-ways; along bouldery-rocky, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-loamy, gravelly-loamy, sandy and sandy-loamy roadsides; arroyos; sandy bottoms of arroyos; gravelly draws; rocky gullies; streambeds; creekbeds; along and in rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along and in sandy drainages; playas; marshes; clayey depressions;

along banks of washes; edges of washes; rocky-sandy shores of lakes; benches; gravelly and sandy terraces; rocky-sandy and loamy bottomlands; floodplains; rocky lowlands; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist or dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, cobbly, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky clay, cindery clay, gravelly-sandy clay and clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from 100 to 7,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This low, densely tufted perennial may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. This plant is browsed by the Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis mexicana*); however, it has been reported that this plant is generally avoided by grazing animals. *Dasyochloa pulchella* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15 (recorded as *Erioneuron pulchellum* (H.B.K.) Tateoka), 16 (recorded as *Erioneuron pulchellum* (H.B.K.) Tateoka), 33 (recorded as *Tridens pulchellus* (H.B.K.) Hitchc., Page 97), 43 (071309), 46 (recorded as *Tridens pulchellus* (H.B.K.) Hitchc., Page 90), 58 (recorded as *Erioneuron pulchellum* (H.B.K.) Tateoka), 63 (100609 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Erioneuron pulchellum* (H.B.K.) Tateoka), 85 (100609 - color presentation of dried material), 105 (recorded as *Tridens pulchellus* (H.B.K.) Hitchc.), 127, **HR***

***Digitaria californica* (G. Bentham) J.T. Henrard: Arizona Cottontop**

SYNONYMY: *Trichachne californica* (G. Bentham) M.A. Chase. COMMON NAMES: Arizona Cotton Grass, Arizona Cottongrass, Arizona Cottontop, California Cottontop, Cotton Grass, Cottongrass, Cotton-top, Cottontop, Punta Blanca (Spanish), Zacate Punta Blanca. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) with erect culms 1 to 4 feet in height); the foliage may be dark bluish-green, gray-green, green or yellow-green curing to gray or straw; spikelets (flowers) are purplish-pink, flowering generally takes place between early August and early December (additional records: one for early May and one for early July); the cottony seedheads are covered by silky hairs. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; mountaintops; sandy-loamy mesas; shaded rocky cliffs; rocky and gravelly-loamy canyons; rocky canyon walls; canyon bottoms; bouldery and rocky talus slopes; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; rock buttes; knobs; ledges; rocky ridges; foothills; bouldery and rocky hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery escarpments; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly and clayey-loamy slopes; alluvial fans; bajadas; bouldery outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; silty plains; rocky and gravelly flats; hollows; valley floors; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; arroyos; rocky draws; gulches; ravines; springs; along creeks; riverbeds; along and in sandy and silty-clayey washes; within drainage ways; marshes; along the rocky and sandy banks of arroyos, streams and washes; gravel bars; along benches; terraces; clayey bottomlands; sandy floodplains; ditches; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, stony, cobbly, gravelly, pebbly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-clayey loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy-clayey, clayey loam and loam ground; gravelly clay, silty clay and clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from 200 to 7,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Digitaria californica* is native to southwest-central and southern North America; Central America, and western and southern South America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 33 (recorded as *Trichachne californica* (Benth.) Chase, Page 296), 43 (100609), 46 (recorded as *Trichachne californica* (Benth.) Chase, Page 132), 48, 58, 63 (100609 - color presentation), 77, 85 (100609 - color presentation), 105 (recorded as *Trichachne californica* (Benth.) Chase), **HR***

***Eragrostis lehmanniana* C.G. Nees von Esenbeck: Lehmann Lovegrass**

COMMON NAMES: Lehman Lovegrass, Lehmann Lovegrass, Lehmann's Love Grass, Lehmann's Lovegrass, Lovegrass, Zacate Africano, Zacate de Amor. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) with ascending or erect culms 8 to 48 inches in

height); the foliage is bright green or yellow-green curing to a dull yellow; the spikelets (flowers) are grayish-green, lead or straw colored with yellowish anthers; flowering generally takes place between late July and early November (flowering records: one for early March, one for mid-March, one for early May, one for mid-May, one for early June, two for early July, two for late July, one for early August, three for mid-August, three for late August, one for early September, two for mid-September, one for late September, three for early October, two for mid-October, two for late October and one for early November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; canyons; along canyon bottoms; gravelly ridges; meadows; rocky foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy-loamy slopes; gravelly bajadas; rock outcrops; amongst boulders; dunes; gravelly plains; gravelly, sandy and clayey flats; clayey valley floors; roadbeds; along sandy and clayey roadsides; along arroyos; springs; along and in streambeds; along creeks; along and in creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along gravelly and sandy washes; drainages; depressions; along banks of rivers; shores of lakes; sandy beaches; cobbly-sandy benches; travertine clefts; terraces; loamy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; ditches; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, rocky, rocky-cobbly-sandy, rocky-sandy, stony, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, sandy loam and clayey loam ground, and clay ground, occurring from 500 to 7,600 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. *Eragrostis lehmanniana* is native to southern Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16, 22 (color photograph), 33 (Page 79), 43 (101009), 46 (Page 87), 58, 63 (101009 - color presentation of seeds), 77, **85** (101009 - color presentation of dried material), 105*

Erioneuron pulchellum (see *Dasyochloa pulchella*)

***Heteropogon contortus* (C. Linnaeus) A.M. Palisot de Beauvois ex J.J. Roemer & J.A. Schultes: Tanglehead**

SYNONYMY: *Andropogon contortus* C. Linnaeus. COMMON NAMES: Barba Negra, Black Spear Grass, Bunch Spear Grass, Common Tangleweed, Hierba Torcida (Spanish), Piligrass (Hawaii), Tangle Grass, Tangle-head, Tanglehead, Tanglehead Grass, Retorcido Moreno, Spear Grass, Speergrass (German), Zacate Colorado. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) 8 to 60 inches in height); the foliage is bright green curing to orange-brown; the spikelets (flowers) may be brown or purple; flowering generally takes place between early January and late May and again between early August and early December (flowering records: one for early January, one for late January, one for late February, one for mid-March, one for early May, one for late May, three for early August, five for late August, three for early September, four for mid-September, three for late September, one for mid-October, four for early November, one for mid-November and one for early December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; mesas; cliffs; cliff faces; along rocky canyons; along canyon walls; along bouldery and gravelly canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; ledges; rocky ridges; bouldery ridgetops; foothills; rocky hills; rocky and gravelly-clayey hillsides; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy slopes; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava flows; rocky and sandy plains; gravelly flats; valley floors; along sandy roadsides; along and in rocky arroyos; rocky-sandy bottoms of arroyos; along draws; within gullies; ravines; around seeping streams; streambeds; creekbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within gravelly-sandy-loamy drainages; within rocky and sandy drainage ways; bedrock tinajas; around pools; silty banks of streams and rainwater basins; edges of washes; sandy beaches; terraces; floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam and loam ground; gravelly clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Heteropogon contortus* is native to south-central and southern North America and possibly to other tropic sub-tropic and warm-

temperate regions of the world. *5, 6, 15, 16, 33 (Page 302), 43 (101209), 46 (Page 144), 48, 58, 63 (101209 - color presentation), 77, 85 (101209 - color presentation), 105 (Reports that Tanglehead Grass “is one of the easiest grasses to establish under conditions of low rainfall.”), **HR***

***Muhlenbergia microsperma* (A.P. de Candolle) C.B. von Trinius: Littleseed Muhly**

COMMON NAMES: Liendrilla Chica (Hispanic), Liendrilla Fina y Liendrilla Chica (Hispanic), Little-seed Muhly, Littleseed Muhly. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual graminoid (spreading or erect culms 4 to 40 inches in height/length); the foliage may be purplish turning red with age; the inflorescence is tinged with purple; the spikelets (flowers) are dark pink or purplish with purplish anthers; flowering generally takes place between late January and mid-June (additional records: one for early January, one for early September, one for mid-September, one for late September, one for mid-October, one for late October, one for early November, three for mid-November, three for mid-December and two for late December); the caryopsis (fruit) is reddish-brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; rocky mountainsides; mesas; rocky cliffs; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky and sandy canyons; rocky canyon walls; rocky, rocky-silty, sandy and sandy-loamy canyon bottoms; scree; talus slopes; along bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; bluffs; buttes; rocky ledges, rocky and cobbly-sandy-loamy ridges; clayey ridgetops; margins of meadows; foothills; rocky and rocky-sandy hills; rocky, rocky-cobbly, rocky-gravelly and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-sandy, bouldery-loamy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, rocky-loamy-clayey, rocky-clayey, gravelly, sandy, loamy, loamy-clayey and clayey slopes; bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava bluffs; lava slopes; along lava slides; dunes; sandy plains; bouldery, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy flats; rocky-gravelly coastal slopes; coastal plains; sandy coastal flats; gravelly valley floors; along railroad right-of-ways; bouldery-gravelly-loamy and sandy roadsides; arroyos; in the shade of mesquite trees in the bottoms of arroyos; gulches; rocky-sandy ravines; springs; along streams in the partial shade of Mexican Blue Oaks; rocky and rocky-sandy streambeds; along creeks; along rivers; along and in rocky, rocky-silty, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; silty-clayey drainages; drainage ways; gravelly-sandy tinajas; depressions; along rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of arroyos, streams, washes and drainages; edges of gullies; margins of riverbeds; benches; bottomlands; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; around stock tanks (charcos); rocky margins of reservoirs; along and in ditches; sandy riparian areas and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry gravelly desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-cobbly, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; bouldery loam, bouldery-gravelly loam, rocky-clayey loam, cobbly-sandy loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam and loam ground; rocky clay, rocky-loamy clay, loamy clay, silty clay and clay ground, and rocky silty ground, occurring from sea level to 8,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This grass sometimes forms dense mound-like colonies. *Muhlenbergia microsperma* is native to southwest-central and southern North America; North-central Pacific Islands; Central America, and northern and western South America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 30, 33 (Pages 195-196), 43 (101609), 46 (Page 109), 63 (101609 - color presentation), 77, **85** (101709 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Muhlenbergia porteri* F.L. Scribner ex W.J. Beal: Bush Muhly**

COMMON NAMES: Bakú (Tarahumara), Bush-grass, Bush Muhly, Hoe Grass, Hoegrass, Liendrilla Amacollada (Hispanic), Mesquite Grass, Mesquitegrass, Porter's Muhlenbergia, Telaraña (Hispanic), Zacate Aparejo (Hispanic). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass with geniculate culms 10 to 44 inches in height/length and 18 inches to 10 feet in width, several plants were described as being 3 feet in height and 10 feet in width); the stems are dull green; the leaves are green, purplish-green or yellow-green curing to buff; the panicles (compound inflorescences) are usually purple; the spikelets (flowers) are green becoming purple when mature; anthers are purple to yellow; flowering generally takes place between late February and late October (additional records: one for late November and one for early December); the caryopsis (fruit) is yellowish-brown the aggregate of

which covers the plants in a misty shroud. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky and stony-sandy mountainsides; mesas; rocky cliffs; bouldery and rocky canyons; rocky canyon sides; rocky-sandy and gravelly canyon bottoms; gorges; talus slopes; crevices in rocks; buttes; along sandy-silty and silty ledges; rocky ridge tops; foothills; rocky and sandy hills; bouldery-sandy and rocky hillsides; rocky escarpments; along bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, sandy and sandy-loamy slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; alcoves; sandy lava flows; lava fields; sand dunes; dune-like areas of fine blow-sand deposits; gravelly plains; rocky, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy loamy flats; open sandy ground amongst Ephedra and Larrea; basins; sandy valley floors; valley bottoms; along rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy roadsides; rocky arroyos; clefts in rocky hillsides; within draws; gulches; ravines; springs; bouldery streambeds; along rivers; along and in rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along drainages; bouldery-cobbly and rocky drainage ways; around ponds; gravelly-sandy banks; margins of washes; sandy-silty and silty benches; gravelly terraces; sandy floodplains; sandy mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas often growing in the protection of shrubs and trees in damp and dry rocky desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-cobbly, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-clayey loam, cobbly-sandy loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; gravelly clay, sandy clay and clay ground, and cobbly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from 700 to 7,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desert scrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. In areas where it occurs naturally, consider including Bush Muhly seed in reseeding mixtures. According to the USDA Forest Service Fire Effects Information System, Bush Muhly germinates best when temperatures are at 86 degrees Fahrenheit (30 degrees Centigrade). When re-vegetating desert washes consider planting Bush Muhly along with Whitethorn Acacia (*Acacia constricta*), Catclaw Acacia (*Acacia greggii* var. *greggii*), Limberbush (*Jatropha cardiophylla*), Triangleleaf Bursage (*Ambrosia deltoidea*) and White Bursage (*Ambrosia dumosa*). Bush Muhly is browsed by the Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis* subsp. *mexicana*). *Muhlenbergia porteri* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 30, 33 (“Bush Muhly originally existed in extensive stands on the open range lands of southern Arizona but now occurs for the most part in the protection of shrubs and subshrubs and is seldom locally abundant. It is highly palatable and well liked by livestock despite the wiry culms.”, Pages 201-202), 43 (101709), 46 (Page 111), 48, 58, 63 (101709 - color presentation), 77, 85 (101709 - color presentation), 105 (“This was formerly one of the most abundant and important grasses of southern Arizona, but is found now largely as individual plants under the protection of shrubs. ... Where possible this grass should be allowed to set a full crop of seed during the summer growing season at least every second or third year. Deferment of grazing during July and August every year is recommended on run-down ranges.”), **HR***

Panicum arizonicum (see *Urochloa arizonica*)

***Panicum capillare* C. Linnaeus: Witchgrass**

SYNONYMY: *Panicum capillare* C. Linnaeus var. *brevifolium* G. Vasey ex P.A. Rydberg & C.L. Shear, *Panicum capillare* C. Linnaeus var. *occidentale* P.A. Rydberg. COMMON NAMES: Annual Witchgrass, Capim Mimoso (Portuguese), Capim-mimoso, Common Panic Grass, Common Witchgrass, Old Witch Grass (a tumbleweed), Old-witch Grass, Panic Capillaire (French), Panicgrass, Pânico-capilare (Portuguese), Ticklegrass, Tumble Panic, Tumbleweed Grass, Witches Hair, Witchgrass. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual graminoid (decumbent-spreading or erect culms 6 to 60 inches in height, plants were observed and described as being 30 inches in height and width); the foliage is bluish, purplish or yellow-green; the spikelets (flowers may be green, green-purple, purple, reddish-purple or whitish; flowering generally takes place between early June and late October (additional records: one for early May and one for mid-December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; clayey mountainsides; moist cliffs; gravelly-loamy canyons; rocky and sandy canyon

bottoms; chasms; crevices in rocks; rocky ledges; openings in forests; along meadows; foothills; hills; clayey hillsides; rocky, gravelly, sandy-loamy, loamy and clayey-loamy slopes; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; lava flows; prairies; sandy plains; rocky and sandy flats; clayey valley floors; gravelly, sandy and clayey roadsides; bottoms of arroyos; sandy draws; gulches; along seeps; around and in springs; along streams; gravelly and sandy streambeds; gravelly-loamy soils along creeks; sandy creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in sandy washes; rocky drainage ways; around and in pondbeds; clayey lakebeds; playas; along freshwater marshes; swamps; clayey depressions; along sloughs; along bedrock, cobbly and sandy banks of streams, creeks and rivers; along sandy edges of seeps, creeks and rivers; along margins of hot springs and creeks; along rocky and sandy-loamy shores of ponds and lakes; mudflats; sand bars; sandy beaches; sandy benches; sandy-loamy terraces; sandy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; shorelines of reservoirs; along and in ditches; clayey ditch banks; stony, cobbly and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in shallow water and wet, moist and dry bouldery, rocky, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam and loam ground; clay ground, and sandy-silty ground, occurring from sea level to 8,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, fodder and/or fiber (used in making brooms) crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication. *Panicum capillare* is native to central and southern North America and possibly, sporadically in South America. *5, 6, 15, 33 (Pages 282-283), 43 (072309), 46 (recorded as *Panicum capillare* L. var. *occidentale* Rydb., Page 136), 63 (101709 - color presentation), 68, 80 (Species of the genus *Panicum* are listed as Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plants. Species of this genus have been reported to cause loss in livestock due to photosensitization and nitrate poisoning.), 85 (101709 - color presentation of dried material), 101 (color photograph), 127, **HR***

Panicum capillare var. *brevifolium* (see *Panicum capillare*)

Panicum capillare var. *occidentale* (see *Panicum capillare*)

***Pennisetum ciliare* (C. Linnaeus) J.H. Link: Buffelgrass**

SYNONYMY: *Cenchrus ciliaris* C. Linnaeus. COMMON NAMES: African Foxtail, African Foxtail Grass, Anjangrass, Buffel Grass, Büffelgras (German), Buffelgrass, Bufle, Cadillac Buffel (Hispanic), Cenchrus Cilié (French), Dhaman (India), Huizapol (Hispanic), Pasto Buffel (Spanish), Sandbur, Zacate Buffle (Hispanic). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial tufted graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) 4 inches to 5 feet in height); the leaves are green; the spikelets are reddish turning a golden-brown when dry; flowering may take place several times a year when sufficient moisture is available (flowering records: one for mid-February, one for early April, one for mid-April, one for mid-August, one for late September, one for early October, one for mid-October, one for late October and one for late November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; along rocky and sandy canyons; canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; rocky-gravelly-clayey bluffs; buttes; ridges; ridgetops; foothills; rocky hillsides; rocky slopes; bajadas; rocky and rocky-gravelly outcrops; sandy plains; sandy flats; valley floors; along rocky roadsides; along and in arroyos; within draws; ravines; springs; cobbly creekbeds; rocky, rocky-cobbly-sandy and cobbly riverbeds; along and in gravelly-sandy washes; oases; marshes; depressions; rocky-sandy banks of washes; edges of arroyos and washes; sandy beaches; floodplains; lowlands; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry rocky, rocky-cobbly-sandy, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; loam ground; rocky-gravelly clay ground, and sandy-silty (loess) ground, occurring from sea level to 7,100 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. *Pennisetum ciliare* is native to southeastern Europe; western and southern Asia, and Africa. *5, 6, 16, 22

(color photograph), 30, 33 (Page 266), 43 (101909), 46 (Supplement Page 1041), 63 (101909 - color presentation), 77, 85 (101909 - color presentation of dried material), **HR***

Pennisetum ruppelii (see *Pennisetum setaceum*)

***Pennisetum setaceum* (P. Forsskål) E. Chiovenda: Crimson Fountaingrass**

SYNONYMY: *Pennisetum ruppelii* E.G. von Steudel. COMMON NAMES: African Fountain Grass, Annual Fountain Grass, Crimson Fountaingrass, Fountain Grass, Fountain-grass, Fountaingrass, Plumitas, Pronkgras (Afrikaans), Purple Fountain Grass, Tender Fountain Grass, Tender Fountaingrass, Zacate de la Fuente. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial graminoid (a bunchgrass (clumpgrass) 1 to 5 feet in height, one clump was noted as being 5 feet in height by 5 feet in width); the leaves are green; the inflorescences are purplish; flowering generally takes place from early March to mid-December (additional record: one for early February); the fruits are purplish. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; canyons; canyon walls; rocky and rocky-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; ridges; swards; rocky foothills; rocky hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky and loam slopes; rocky-sandy-loamy alluvial fans; bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks, rocks cobbles and gravels; flats; coastal dunes; rocky coastal beaches; railroad right-of-ways; along rocky-clayey roadsides; draws; along streams; along and in creeks; riverbeds; along and in rocky and sandy washes; drainages; drainage ways; banks of drainages; along pebbly-sandy and sandy edges of creeks and lakes; margins of washes, pools and ponds; lake shores; sand bars; rocky strands; mesquite bosques; rocky edges of reservoirs; canals; culverts; ditches; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-cobbly-sandy, rocky-sandy, cobbly, cobbly-gravelly, gravelly, pebbly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-sandy loam and loam ground, and rocky clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 7,200 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. *Pennisetum setaceum* is native to western and southern Asia and northern, eastern and southern Africa. *5, 6, 16, 22 (color photograph), 26 (color photograph), 33 (recorded as *Pennisetum ruppelii* Steud., Page 266), 43 (101909), 46 (Page 140), 63 (101909), 77, 85 (102009 - color presentation), 109, **HR***

***Poa bigelovii* G. Vasey & F.L. Scribner: Bigelow's Bluegrass**

COMMON NAMES: Bigelow Bluegrass, Bigelow's Blue Grass, Bigelow's Bluegrass, Zacate Azulero. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual tufted graminoid (usually erect culms 2 to 20 inches in height); the inflorescences are greenish or silvery; flowering generally takes place between late February and early May (additional records: two for early February). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; sandy cliffs; rocky and gravelly-sandy canyons; bouldery, rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; along talus slopes; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; rocky ledges; ridges; meadows; gravelly-sandy foothills; hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-clayey-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy slopes; gravelly and sandy bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; steppes; sandy plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; rocky valley floors; valley bottoms; along gravelly roadsides; rocky, gravelly and sandy arroyos; rocky draws; bottoms of draws; ravines; seeps; around seeping streams; bouldery and sandy springs; along streams; streambeds; along creeks; sandy creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy washes; drainages; within drainage ways; edges of washes; along sandy banks of arroyos, streams and washes; shore of lakes; river channel bars; beach talus; benches; coves; terraces; loamy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; rocky-sandy catchments; rocky margins of reservoirs; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-sandy loam, rocky-clayey loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam and loam ground, and clay ground, occurring from 500 to 9,500 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive

component of a restored native habitat. *Poa bigelovii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 33 (Pages 64-65), 43 (102009), 46 (Page 83), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (102009), 77, **80** (The Ergot Fungus (*Claviceps* sp.) is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant. Bluegrasses of the genus *Poa* can be hosts of the Ergot Fungus. "Ergot contains poisonous alkaloids and other compounds that may cause chronic poisoning (gangrenous ergotism) in the extremities when consumed in small amounts, or convulsive poisoning when large amounts are eaten. Animals may be poisoned by feeding on mature, infected grain or hay. Livestock, especially cattle, and humans are susceptible. ... Pastures causing ergot poisoning should be mowed or the animals removed. Mildly poisoned animals will usually recover if removed from the infested pastures, kept quiet, and supplied with good feed and water. In Arizona, some losses may be expected on rangelands during wet years, but most losses have occurred from grazing pastures of Dallas Grass (*Paspalum dilatatum*).” See text for additional information.), **85** (102109 - color presentation)*

***Schismus arabicus* C.G. Nees von Esenbeck: Arabian Schismus**

COMMON NAMES: Arabian Grass, Arabiagrass, Arabian Schismus, Camel Grass, Zacate Arabe. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual tufted graminoid (1 inch to 1 foot in height); the foliage is green; based on few flowering records examined, flowering generally takes place between early April and late May (flowering records: two for late January, one for early February, one for mid-February, five for early April, two for mid-April and three for early May, two for mid-May and one for late May). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; gravelly mountaintops; mesas; rocky and sandy canyons; bouldery canyon bottoms; bouldery talus slopes; bases of cliffs; crevices of boulders; buttes; gravelly ridges; sandy foothills; rocky, gravelly-shaley and sandy hills; rocky hilltops; rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, gravelly and sandy slopes; rocky-sandy and sandy bajadas; rock outcrops; sandy lava flows; sandy dunes; plains; gravelly, sandy and sandy-clayey flats; basins; basin bottoms; valley floors; railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; rocky draws; sandy springs; along streams; along and in sandy streambeds; gravelly-sandy and sandy riverbeds; along and in bouldery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-silty washes; drainages; sandy drainage ways; rocky-sandy edges of washes and drainage ways; along banks of arroyos; sandy benches; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; stock tanks; ditches; along ditch tops; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry gravelly desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-gravelly, rocky, shaley, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam, gravelly-silty-clayey loam and loam ground; sandy clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 8,300 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. *Schismus arabicus* is native to southeastern Europe; Asia; northern Africa, and Australia. *5, 6, 15, 16, 22 (color photograph), 33 (Pages 173-174), 43 (102209), 46 (Page 98), 63 (102209 - color presentation), 68, 77, **85** (102209 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Schismus barbatus* (P. Loeffling ex C. Linnaeus) A. Thellung: Common Mediterranean Grass**

COMMON NAMES: Common Mediterranean Grass, Kelch-grass, Mediterranean Grass, Mediterraneangrass, Zacate Mediterrane Comun. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual tufted graminoid (1 to 14 inches in height); the foliage is green; the inflorescence is greenish-purple; the spikelets (flowers) may be purple tinged; flowering generally takes place between early January and early June (additional records: one for mid-October and one for late October, flowering beginning as early as November has been reported). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; sandy and sandy-silty mesas; rocky cliffs; rocky and clayey canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; rocky talus; bluffs; rocky ridges; ridgetops; ridgelines; rocky, sandy-loamy and clayey hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; along rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, rocky-loamy-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy, sandy-loamy, loamy and clayey slopes; rocky alluvial fans; gravelly-sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; sand dunes; blow-sand deposits; gravelly-sandy plains; gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and silty flats; sandy valley floors; around wharves; roadbeds; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; springs; in

sandy soils along streams; along gravelly-sandy and sandy creekbeds; along rivers; along rocky, gravelly and clayey-loamy riverbeds; along and in rocky-sandy, rocky-silty, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; drainages; sandy and silty lakebeds; depressions; sandy banks of streams; sandy edges of streambeds and lakes; margins of washes; sandy benches; shelves; gravelly and sandy terraces; floodplains; canal banks; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry desert pavement; rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky-loamy clay and clay ground, and rocky silty, gravelly silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 8,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. *Schismus barbatus* is native to southwestern Europe; western, central and southern Asia, and northern and southern Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16, 22 (color photograph), 33 (Pages 172-173), 43 (102209), 46 (Page 98), 58, 63 (102209 - color presentation of seeds), 68, 77, **85** (102209 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Sorghum halepense* (C. Linnaeus) C.H. Persoon: Johnsongrass**

COMMON NAMES: Aleppo Grass, Aleppohirse (German), Aleppo Milletgrass, Cañota (Spanish), Herbe d'Alep (French), Herbe de Cuba, Hierba Johnson (Spanish), Johnson Grass, Johnsongras (Afrikaans), Johnsongrass, Means Grass, Sorgho d'Alep (French), Sorgo de Alepo, Sorgo de Aleppo (Spanish), Wilde Mohrenhirse (German), Zacate Johnson. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial graminoid (20 inches to 8 feet in height); the foliage is green; the flowers are cream-purple, greenish-purple, dark red-purple or purplish; flowering may take place year-round. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; bluffs; meadows; foothills; hills; hillsides; sandy, sandy-loamy and sandy-silty slopes; amongst boulders and rocks; sand hummocks; rocky mudflows; sandy steppes; prairies; plains; sandy and loamy flats; valley floors; coastal prairies; along cindery railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy and sandy roadsides; gulches; springs; rocky-sandy soil along streams; along and in streambeds; along and in rocky and rocky-gravelly-sandy creeks; along creekbeds; in sandy soil along and in rivers; along and in sandy riverbeds; in rocky and sandy washes; drainages; cienegas; freshwater marshes; sandy banks of creeks, rivers and washes; edges of streams; gravel and sand bars; cobbly-sandy and sandy benches; sandy terraces; sandy, loamy and silty bottomlands; sandy and sandy-loamy floodplains; silty-clayey stock tanks; along canals; along canal banks; along and in sandy-loamy ditches; along clayey and clayey-loamy ditch banks; gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and damp bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, cobbly, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; sandy loam, clayey loam, silty-clayey loam and loam ground; silty clay and clay soils, and sandy-silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,500 feet elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a fodder and as a toy or in games (children used stems and leaves to make whistles). Johnsongrass was introduced into the United States around 1830. *Sorghum halepense* readily hybridizes with *Sorghum bicolor* (Sorghum) which is also an exotic. *Sorghum halepense* is native to western, middle and southern Asia and northern Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16, 22 (color photograph), **33** (Pages 310-313), 43 (102409), 46 (Page 143), 58, 63 (102409 - color presentation), **68** ("Johnsongrass ordinarily is good feed, but sometimes the plant, particularly the leaves, contain hydrocyanic (prussic) acid, a cyanide type of poisoning. Any factor which interrupts normal growth may cause the release of HCN within plants. Rapid growth of new leaves, wilting due to drought, frost, freezing, cutting, or trampling are the most dangerous events." See text for additional information), **77, 80** (**Johnsongrass is Listed as a Major Poisonous Range Plant**. "Most losses from Johnsongrass are due to hydrocyanic-acid poisoning, but plants also accumulate dangerous levels of nitrate. Danger from HCN poisoning is greatest when soils are high in available nitrogen and low in phosphorus, when plants have been exposed to drouth or disease which results in slow or stunted growth, and when plants are making rapid regrowth or have been frosted. Leaves are more toxic than stems, and young plants are more

toxic than mature ones.... Management to defer pastures during dangerous periods of growth, and feeding of animals before turning them on pastures containing Johnsongrass are the best preventive measures. ” See text for additional information.), 85 (102409 - color presentation), 101 (color photograph), 105, 127, **HR***

Trichachne californica (see *Digitaria californica*)

Tridens pulchellus (see *Dasyochloa pulchella*)

Triodia pulchella (see *Dasyochloa pulchella*)

***Urochloa arizonica* (F.L. Scribner & E.D. Merrill) O. Morrone & F.O. Zuloaga: Arizona Signalgrass**

SYNONYMY: *Brachiaria arizonica* (F.L. Scribner & E.D. Merrill) S.T. Blake, *Panicum arizonicum* F.L. Scribner & E.D. Merrill. COMMON NAMES: Arizona Panicgrass, Arizona Panicum, Arizona Signal Grass, Arizona Signalgrass, Pijillo de Arizona. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual graminoid (6 to 26 inches in height); the flowers are purple; flowering generally takes place between early August and early November (flowering beginning as early as June has been reported). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; canyon bottoms; chasms; rocky talus; meadows; foothills; rocky hills; rocky and rocky-clayey hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony and gravelly slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; rocky banks; rock outcrops; amongst boulders; bases of rocks; sand dunes; sandy flats; coastal dunes; along roadsides; arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; sandy draws; along rocky ravines; seeps; rivulets; along and in gravelly-sandy streambeds; along and in rocky, gravelly and sandy washes; drainages; within clayey drainage ways; rocky-sandy and sandy banks of washes; shores of lakes; benches; terraces; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; margins of stock tanks; ditches; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly and sandy ground; gravelly loam and gravelly-clayey loam ground, and rocky clay, sandy clay and clay ground, occurring from 300 to 6,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Urochloa arizonica* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15 (recorded as *Brachiaria arizonica* (Scribn. & Merr.) S.T. Blake), 16 (recorded as *Panicum arizonicum* Scribn. & Merr.), 33 (*Panicum arizonicum* Scribn. & Merr., Page 281), 43 (102609), 46 (recorded as *Panicum arizonicum* Scribn. & Merr., Page 135), 58 (recorded as *Brachiaria arizonica* (Scribn. & Merr.) S.T. Blake), 63 (102609), 68, 77 (recorded as *Brachiaria arizonica* (Scribn. & Merr.) S.T. Blake), **85** (102609 - color presentation of dried material)*

CLASS MAGNOLIOPSIDA: The DICOTS

Acanthaceae: The Acanthus Family

***Anisacanthus thurberi* (J. Torrey) A. Gray: Thurber's Desert Honeysuckle**

COMMON NAMES: Anisacanthus, Chuparosa, Colegayo, Desert Honeysuckle, Thurber Anisacanthus, Thurber Desert-honeysuckle, Thurber's Desert Honeysuckle, Thurber's Desert-honeysuckle. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial cold deciduous shrub (3 to 8 feet in height); the stems are pale gray, gray or white; the leaves are green or yellow-green; the tubular flowers may be brick-red, brown-orange, brownish-red, burnt-orange, copper-red, orange, orange-brown, orange-red, orange with a purple fringe, orange-salmon, purplish, red, reddish-brown, reddish-orange, red-orange-brown or yellow; flowering generally takes place between late March and early August (additional records: one for late February, two for early October, two for mid-October, two for late October, three for early November,

two for mid-November, one for late November, one for early December and one for mid-December; flowering has been described as occurring mainly in the spring, but may take place almost throughout the year). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; along bouldery and rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; meadows; foothills; hills; gravelly hilltops; rocky and rocky-gravelly-loamy hillsides; escarpments; rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy slopes; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; traces; valley bottoms; along roadsides; along arroyos; draws; sandy bottoms of draws; grottos; gulches; ravines; springs; along streams; along and in streambeds; along creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; along and in rocky, gravelly and sandy washes; bouldery drainage ways; along rocky and gravelly-sandy banks of rivers; along edges of creeks and washes; rocky shelves; rocky-sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; ditches, and bouldery riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, pebbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam ground; rocky clay and gravelly clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from 1,000 to 6,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The flowers may be fragrant. The flowers attract hummingbirds and both the Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) and Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) have been observed visiting the flowers. This plant is browsed by wildlife. *Anisacanthus thurberi* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 16, 18, 28 (color photograph), 43 (102909 - *Anisacanthus thurberi* A. Gray), 46 (Page 801), 48, 58, 63 (102909 - color presentation of seed), 77 (color photograph #1), 85 (102909), 91, 115 (color presentation), **HR***

Amaranthaceae: The Amaranth Family

***Amaranthus palmeri* S. Watson: Carelessweed**

COMMON NAMES: Bledo, Careless Weed, Careless-weed, Carelessweed, Palmer Amaranth, Palmer's Amaranth, Palmer Pigweed, Pigweed, Red-root Pigweed, Quelite, Quiltite de las Aguas, Red-root, Rough Pig Weed. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (8 to 80 inches in height, sometimes to 15 feet in height); the stems may be green or red; the leaves are green, the flowers (in spikes) are hyaline cream with green midribs, green, pink or white-green; flowering generally takes place between early June and late December (additional records: one for early February, two for mid-March, two for early May and one for mid-May). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; sandy mesas; rocky and gravelly-loamy canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; gravelly ridgetops; meadows; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy and sandy-silty-loamy slopes, alluvial fans; bajadas; sand dunes; sandy plains; gravelly, sandy and loamy flats; basins; valley floors; along railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly-loamy, sandy and sandy-silty roadsides, stony arroyos; draws; springs; sandy streams; creeks; creekbeds; along and in rocky-cobbly-sandy and sandy riverbeds; along and in gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-silty and sandy washes; gravelly-sandy-loamy drainage ways; water holes; playas; cienegas; swampy areas; silty swales; sandy and silty banks of streams, creeks, rivers and washes; sandy edges of washes and marshes; sandy-loamy shores of ponds; mudflats; beaches; gravelly-sand and sand bars; sandy benches; sandy terraces; bottomlands; along sandy floodplains; sandy mesquite bosques; along fencelines; around stock tanks; along sandy and silty ditches; sandy and gravelly-sandy-silty riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, rocky-cobbly-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, sandy-silty loam, humus-clayey loam and loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 8,900 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. Mourning Doves (*Zenaida macroura*), Quail and Whitewing Doves (*Zenaida asiatica*) feed on the seeds. *Amaranthus palmeri* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43

(110109), 46 (Page 266), 58, 63 (110109 - color presentation of seeds), 68 (“The plant is relished by livestock in all stages of growth, and is sometimes cut for hay or put into silos.... Palmer amaranth contains nitrate varying from a trace to over 9 percent. As in monolepis, the nitrate is not poisonous, but can be changed quickly into the toxic nitrite by enzymatic action.”), 77, 80 (**This species is listed as a Major Poisonous Range Plant.** “The poisonous principle is nitrate. Most plants contain small amounts of nitrate, but carelesweed, under favorable growth conditions will store up high concentrations. ... Carelesweed is relished by livestock, particularly during the earlier stages of growth. It usually is most dangerous immediately following significant environmental changes, but poisonings have occurred at all growth stages under a variety of conditions. The nitrate content of carelesweed has been found to be significantly higher in plant samples collected in the morning as compared to afternoon samples. Some plots of ground will produce carelesweed of higher nitrate content than others. ... Known areas of carelesweed should be avoided by livestock during the early stages of growth and following periods of sudden temperature changes as occur in the fall or mid-summer at the higher elevations in Arizona. Carelesweed may remain dangerous as a component of hay or ensilage.” See text for additional information.), 85 (110109 - color presentation of seed), 101 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

Cladotrix lanuginosa (see *Tidestromia lanuginosa*)

***Tidestromia lanuginosa* (T. Nuttall) P.C. Standley: Woolly Tidestromia**

SYNONYMY: *Cladotrix lanuginosa* T. Nuttall. COMMON NAMES: Espanta Vaqueras, Espanta Vaqueros (Spanish), Herba Lanuda, Hierba Ceniza, Honey mat, Honeysweet, Kau Ee Oona (Yaqui), White Mat, Woolly Honeysweet, Woolly Mat, Woolly Tidestromia, Woolly Tidestromia. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial prostrate annual forb/herb (3 to 20 inches in height and 8 inches to 5 feet in diameter); the plants are gray, gray-green, reddish, white-green, whitish or yellowish-green; the stems are pink, purple, red or red-purple; the flowers are white, yellow or yellowish-green; flowering generally takes place between late June and late November (additional record: one for mid-May). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; canyon bottoms; talus; sandy ridges; sandy foothills; rocky and sandy hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy and sandy slopes; alluvial fans; rocky bajadas; lava flows; sand hills; sand dunes; sand hummocks; sandy plains; sandy and clayey flats; basins; sandy valley floors; valley bottoms; coastal dunes; coastal flats; coastal beaches; along roadbeds; along gravelly-loamy, sandy, sandy-loamy and clayey roadsides; along sandy arroyos; draws; gullies; ravines; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly and sandy washes; along drainages; along drainage ways; depressions; swales; banks of rivers and washes; sandy edges of washes; rocky-sandy shores of lakes; mudflats; sandy beaches; sandy-loamy terraces; sandy-silty lowlands; along sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in muddy and wet, moist, damp or dry bouldery, rocky, gravelly and sandy ground; gravelly loam and sandy loam ground; gravelly clay, sandy clay and clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desert scrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: Woolly Tidestromia is an alternate host plant of the Beet Leafhopper (*Circulifer tenellus*). Subspecies and varieties for this species may or may not be recognized by various sources. *Tidestromia lanuginosa* is native to south-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (110109, no records located for varieties or subspecies), 46 (Page 268), 58, 63 (110109 - color presentation), 77, 85 (110209 - also recorded as *Tidestromia lanuginosa* ssp. *eliassoniana* Sanchez-del Pino & Olivera, *Tidestromia lanuginosa* (T. Nuttall) P.C. Standley ssp. *eliassonii* Sánchez-del Pino & Flores-Olivera, *Tidestromia lanuginosa* ssp. *lanuginosa* (Nutt.) Stand. and *Tidestromia lanuginosa* var. *lanuginosa* (Nutt.) Stand., color presentation), 106 (110109 - *Circulifer tenellus* C.F. Blake), 115 (color presentation)*

Tidestromia lanuginosa ssp. *eliassoniana* (see footnote 85 under *Tidestromia lanuginosa*)

Tidestromia lanuginosa ssp. *eliassonii* (see footnote 85 under *Tidestromia lanuginosa*)

Tidestromia lanuginosa ssp. *lanuginosa* (see footnote 85 under *Tidestromia lanuginosa*)

Tidestromia lanuginosa var. *lanuginosa* (see footnote 85 under *Tidestromia lanuginosa*)

Apiaceae (Umbelliferae): The Carrot Family

***Bowlesia incana* H. Ruiz Lopez & J.A. Pavon: Hoary Bowlesia**

COMMON NAMES: American Bowlesia, Bowlesia, Hairy Bowlesia, Hoary Bowlesia, Miner's Lettuce. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (creeping prostrate stems to 2 inches in height and 2 to 24 inches in length); the foliage is pale green or green; the inconspicuous flowers are greenish-white, pink, purple, white, white-green or yellowish-green; flowering generally takes place between late January and late May (additional records: one for mid-June and one for early July). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; mesas; plateaus; rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; buttes; rocky ledges; rocky ridgetops; meadows; foothills; bouldery hills; clayey hilltops; bouldery hillsides; bouldery, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and clayey slopes; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava fields; plains; rocky and gravelly flats; basins; valley floors; along roadsides; draws; along gullies; ravines; seeps; along streams; along creeks; around creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-clayey washes; within rocky-clayey drainages; along and in drainage ways; swampy areas; swales; along rocky and gravelly-sandy banks of arroyos, creeks, rivers and washes; sandy benches; loamy bottomlands; floodplains; lowlands; bottoms of tanks; ditches; ditch banks; rocky and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist, damp and dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, humusy loam and loam ground; rocky clay, sandy clay and clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty ground often in the shade of boulders, rocks, trees, shrubs and other vegetation, occurring from sea level to 5,200 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formation. NOTE: *Bowlesia incana* is native to southwest-central and southern North America, and South America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (110209), 46 (Page 609), 58, 63 (110209 - color presentation), 68, 77, 85 (110309 - color presentation), 106 (110209), 115 (color presentation)*

***Daucus pusillus* A. Michaux: American Wild Carrot**

COMMON NAMES: American Carrot, American Wild Carrot, Rattlesnake Carrot, Rattlesnake Weed (California), Rattlesnake-weed, Rattlesnakeweed, Seedticks, Southwest Wild Carrot, Southwestern Carrot, Wild Carrot, Zanahoria Silvestre. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (1 to 40 inches in height); the flowers may be cream, greenish-white, purplish, white or light yellow; flowering generally takes place between early March and late June (additional record: one for early September); the seed heads are reddish. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from bouldery and rocky mountains; rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy-clayey mesas; plateaus; rocky and stony canyons; rocky and sandy-loamy canyon bottoms; rocky talus slopes; bases of cliffs; bluffs; rocky knobs; clayey-loamy and silty-loamy ridges; bouldery ridgetops; rocky foothills; bouldery, rocky, rocky-clayey and clayey hills; bouldery hilltops; rocky, rocky-clayey and loamy hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, rocky-clayey, gravelly, sandy, loamy, clayey and clayey-loamy slopes; rocky-sandy-loamy alluvial fan; bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; along shaded bases of rocks; sandy plains; cobbly-sandy-loamy, cobbly-sandy-loamy-clayey, gravelly and sandy flats; basins; clayey valley bottoms; coastal marshes; gravelly edges of railroadbeds; along rocky, gravelly and sandy roadsides; along bouldery arroyos; silty draws; gullies; around springs; moist sandy soil along streams; sandy streambeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; drainages; along and in drainage ways; clayey freshwater marshes; clayey depressions;

gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of arroyos, streams and rivers; clayey edges of creeks and salt marshes; margins of washes; mudflats; along sandy benches; sandy terraces; sandy bottomlands; floodplains; canals; gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist, damp and dry bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam, rocky-sandy loam, cobbly-sandy loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, clay loam, silty loam and loam ground; rocky clay, cobbly-sandy-loamy clay and clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,500 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication and as a talisman in gambling (a good luck charm). *Daucus pusillus* is native to northwest-central, south-central and southern North America and central and southern South America. *5, 6, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (110309), 46 (Page 612), 58, 63 (110309 - color presentation), 77, 85 (110409 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127*

Asclepiadaceae: The Milkweed Family

***Funastrum cynanchoides* (J. Decaisne) F.R. Schlechter subsp. *heterophyllum* (G. Engelmann ex J. Torrey) J.T. Kartesz: Hartweg's Twinevine**

SYNONYMY: *Funastrum heterophyllum* (G. Engelmann) P.C. Standley, *Sarcostemma cynanchoides* J. Decaisne subsp. *hartwegii* (A.M. Vail) R.W. Holm, *Sarcostemma cynanchoides* J. Decaisne var. *hartwegii* (A.M. Vail) L.H. Shinnars. COMMON NAMES: Climbing Milkweed, Guirote Lechosa, Hartweg Climbing Milkweed, Hartweg's Twinevine, Hexe (Seri). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or vine (a climbing, sprawling and/or twining stem 20 inches to 20 feet in length); the leaves are dark green; the flowers may be dull cream-white & maroon, cream-purple, cream-white & purple, greenish-white, lilac-mauve, magenta-cream, maroon-cream, pinkish-white, purple, purple & cream, dull purplish & white, dull purplish-red & whitish, purplish-tan & white, violet-pink, white, white & brown, white & maroon, white & dull purple, white & purple or white & purple-maroon; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and early November (additional records: one for early February, one for mid-February, one for late November and one for mid-December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; bouldery-cobbly mesas; canyons; along rocky and gravelly-sandy canyon bottoms; ridges; clayey ridgetops; foothills; rocky and sandy hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky and gravelly slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; lava flows; sand dunes; bouldery-cobbly, cindery and sandy flats; bouldery basins; sandy valley floors; valley bottoms; coastal sand dunes; along sandy roadsides; along and in rocky and sandy arroyos; springs; along streams; along creeks; around creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-silty, sandy and sandy-silty washes; drainages; drainage ways; waterholes (tinajas); playas; swampy areas; rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of arroyos, streams, rivers, washes and drainages; along gravelly margins of arroyos and washes; gravel and sand bars; sandy benches; terraces; bottomlands; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; fencelines; canal banks; along ditches; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-cobbly, rocky, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly-clayey loam and gravelly loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Funastrum cynanchoides* subsp. *heterophyllum* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15 (recorded as *Sarcostemma cynanchoides* Decne. var. *hartwegii* (Vail) Shinnars), 16 (recorded as *Sarcostemma cynanchoides* Decne. var. *hartwegii* (Vail) Shinnars), 43 (110709 - *Funastrum cynanchoides* Schltr. subsp. *heterophyllum* (Engelm. ex J. Torr.) Kartesz), 46 (recorded as *Funastrum heterophyllum* (Engelm.) Standl., Page 664), 58 (recorded as *Sarcostemma cynanchoides* Decne. ssp. *hartwegii* (Vail) R. Holm), 63

(110709), 68, 77 (recorded as *Sarcostemma cynanchoides* Decne. ssp. *hartwegii* (Vail) Holm), 85 (110809 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation of species), **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Funastrum heterophyllum (see *Funastrum cynanchoides* subsp. *heterophyllum*)

Gonolobus parvifolius (see *Matelea parvifolia*)

***Matelea parvifolia* (J. Torrey) R.E. Woodson: Spearleaf**

SYNONYMY: *Gonolobus parvifolius* J. Torrey. COMMON NAMES: Angle-pod, Anglepod, Littleleaf Matelea, Little Leaf Milk Vine, Milkweed Vine, Small-leaf Anglepod, Small-leaved Milkvine, Spearleaf. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial shrub or vine (a clambering, climbing and twining vine 16 inches to 5 feet in length); the stems are gray-green or green; the leaves are green; the flowers may be black, dark brownish-purple, green, greenish-purple, dark purple or purple-brown; based on few flowering records examined, flowering generally takes place between early March and mid-May and between mid-October and early December (flowering records: three for late January, three for early March, three for mid-March, four for late March, three for early April, two for mid-April, one for early May, one for mid-May, one for mid-October, one for late October, five for early November, one for mid-November, one for late November and one for early December); the fruits are long, warty, green seed pods. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; rocky mountainsides; mesas; rocky canyons; canyon bottoms; rocky ridge tops; ridgelines; rocky and stony-gravelly hills; rocky and rocky-gravelly hillsides; bouldery and rocky slopes; bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; bouldery, cobbly, gravelly and gravelly-sandy flats; along roadsides; along arroyos; springs; rivers; along and in rocky washes; along drainages; edges of washes; floodplains, and rocky riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, stony-gravelly, cobbly and gravelly soils, occurring from 1,200 to 5,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Matelea parvifolia* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (110809), 46 (recorded as *Gonolobus parvifolius* Torr., Page 665), 63 (110809), 77, **85** (110809 - color presentation)*

Sarcostemma cynanchoides subsp. *hartwegii* (see *Funastrum cynanchoides* subsp. *heterophyllum*)

Sarcostemma cynanchoides var. *hartwegii* (see *Funastrum cynanchoides* subsp. *heterophyllum*)

Asteraceae (Compositae): The Aster Family

***Acourtia wrightii* (A. Gray) J.L. Reveal & R.M. King: Brownfoot**

SYNONYMY: *Perezia wrightii* A. Gray. COMMON NAMES: Brownfoot, Desert Holly, Perezia, Pink Perezia, Pink Perezia, Wright's Desertpeony. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb (1 to 5 feet in height, one plant was recorded as being 1 foot in height with a crown 1 foot in width); the holly-like leaves are dark green; the flowers may be lavender, pink, pink-brown, pink-lavender, pink-purple, pale purple, purple, white, white & pink, whitish-maroon or white & purple; flowering generally takes place between early February and early July and sometimes in autumn between early September and early November (additional records: one for mid-August, one for late November and one for early December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; plateaus; rock cliffs; crater walls; rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; along crevices in boulders; buttes; along ledges; ridges; ridgetops; foothills; rocky, stony-gravelly and sandy hills; rocky and rocky-gravelly-loamy hillsides; bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, shaley, gravelly and sandy slopes; sandy alluvial fans; gravelly and sandy bajadas; along bedrock and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; bases of boulders; in shaded alcoves; rocky plains; rocky and silty flats; railroad right-of-ways; rocky and gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy roadsides; along rocky arroyos; draws; gullies;

ravines; seeps; rocky springs; along creeks; along rocky, gravelly and sandy washes; along drainage ways; rocky banks of streams and washes; edges of washes; mudflats; beaches; floodplains; mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony-gravelly, gravelly and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam, rocky silty loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, sandy loam, silty-clayey loam and silty loam ground, and silty ground, occurring from 700 to 7,300 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, the flowers are reported to be fragrant. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. *Acourtia wrightii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (110809), 46 (recorded as *Perezia wrightii* Gray, Page 957), 58, 63 (110909 - color presentation), 77, 85 (110909 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

***Ambrosia ambrosioides* (A.J. Cavanilles) W.W. Payne: Ambrosia Leaf Bur Ragweed**

SYNONYMY: *Franseria ambrosioides* A.J. Cavanilles. COMMON NAMES: Ambrosia Bursage, Ambrosia Leaf Bur Ragweed, Ambrosia Leaf Burr Ragweed, Big Bursage, Burr Sage, Bur-sage, Bursage, Canyon Ragweed, Chicura (Hispanic), Giant Bursage, Leaf Burr Ragweed, Nu Nu Ju Its (Tohono O'odham), Tinkl (Seri). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial cold- and drought-deciduous subshrub or shrub (1 to 7 feet in height, one plant was described as being 3 feet in height and 6 feet in width); the branches are reddish-brown with white hairs; the leaves are dull gray-green or green; the flowers are yellowish or yellowish-green; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and early May (additional records: two for mid-January, one for late May, one for early June, one for mid-June, one for early July and one for mid-September), the fruits are burrs. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; mesas; rocky canyons; canyon walls; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-sandy canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky and sandy slopes; rocky outcrops; sandy soil pockets in rocks; plains; basins; silty valleys; along coasts; coastal plains; along rocky-sandy roadsides; arroyos; arroyo bottoms; along seeping streams; along streams; rocky and sandy streambeds; along creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-silty and sandy washes; along and in sandy drainages; along and in cobbly and sandy drainage ways; around waterholes; rocky and sandy banks of lakes; sandy edges of washes; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam and sandy-clayey loam ground, and gravelly silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 4,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. *Ambrosia ambrosioides* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 28 (color photograph), 43 (111009 - *Ambrosia ambrosioides* (Delpino) W.W. Payne), 46 (recorded as *Franseria ambrosioides* Cav., Page 895), 63 (111009), 77 (color photograph #67), 85 (111009 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation), 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Ambrosia deltoidea* (J. Torrey) W.W. Payne: Triangle Bur Ragweed**

SYNONYMY: *Franseria deltoidea* J. Torrey. COMMON NAMES: Burrobush, Bur-sage, Bursage, Chamizo Forrajero, Chicurilla, Rabbit Bush, Kokomak Segoi (Pima), Shegoi (Pima), Todshag (Papago), Triangle Bur Ragweed, Triangle Burr Ragweed, Triangle Bursage, Triangle-leaf Bursage, Triangle-leaved Bursage, Triangle-leaf Burr Ragweed. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen (or drought-deciduous) subshrub or shrub (1 to 4 feet in height, one plant was described as being 2 feet in height and width); the leaves are gray, gray-green or green; the flowers are greenish, greenish-yellow, purple, white or yellow; flowering generally takes place between early January and early May (additional records: three for late May; flowering as late as July has been reported). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mesas; rocky canyons; canyon bottoms; bases of

cliffs; buttes; ridges; rocky foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-clayey slopes; bajadas; lava flows; dunes; sandy plains; rocky, stony-chalky, gravelly and sandy flats; basins; rocky valley floors; along rocky-sandy roadsides; shallow arroyos; runnels; riverbeds; along and in stony-gravelly, gravelly and sandy washes; within drainages; rocky and sandy banks of creeks and washes; edges of dry lakes (playas); margins of washes; gravelly terraces; bottomlands; floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry desert pavement; rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam and loam ground; rocky clay, gravelly clay and sandy clay ground, and stony chalky ground, occurring from 100 to 4,000 feet in elevation in the grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat and may be useful in the restoration of disturbed habitat. It may live to be about 50 years of age. The Triangleleaf Bursage serves as a nurse plant for Saguaro (*Carnegiea gigantea*), Ocotillo (*Fouquieria splendens*), Foothill Paloverde (*Parkinsonia microphylla*) and other woody plants. The Triangleleaf Bursage is one of the first plants to colonize in open spaces. *Ambrosia deltoidea* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (070910), 46 (recorded as *Franseria deltoidea* Torr., Page 896), 63 (111009 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #68), 85 (111009 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation), **HR, WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Ambrosia dumosa* (A. Gray) W.W. Payne: Burrobush**

SYNONYMY: *Franseria dumosa* A. Gray. COMMON NAMES: Burro Bush, Burrobush, Burro Weed, Burro-weed, Burroweed, Bur Sage, Bur-sage, Chamizo, Chicurilla, Hierba del Burro, White Bursage, White Bursage, White Burrobush, Xcactz (Seri). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial cold- and drought-deciduous subshrub or shrub (7 to 40 inches in height, one low mound-shaped plant was reported to be 40 inches in width); the branches may be gray, tan or white; the leaves are blue-green-gray, gray-green or white-tomentose; the flowers are cream, cream-yellow, greenish, green-yellow or yellow with yellowish anthers; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and late June and again between late September and late June; the fruits are spiny burs. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; gravelly mesas; sandstone cliffs; rocky canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; gorges; talus slopes; buttes; along ridges; bouldery ridge tops; rocky-sandy foothills; rocky hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, sandy and sandy-silty slopes; rocky alluvial fans; sandy and sandy-silty bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; lava fields; sand hills; sand dunes; blow-sand deposits; gravelly and sandy plains; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy flats; sand sheets; gravelly-sandy and sandy valley floors; valley bottoms; shifting beach dunes; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; within sandy arroyos; along and in gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; drainages; along drainage ways; silty playas; banks of streambeds and washes; sandy edges of washes and lakes; benches; sandy bottomlands; floodplains; canal banks; sandy and sandy-silty riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, sandy loam and clayey loam ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 4,600 feet in elevation in the desertscrub ecological formation. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, and may live to be more than 100 years of age with an estimated average longevity of 35.7 years. This plant is a host for the parasitic Sand Root (*Pholisma sonora*). In the revegetation of disturbed sites more success may be achieved through the use of transplanted plants than from over-seeding. White Bursage serves as a nurse plant for Creosote Bush (*Larrea tridentata*), Foothill Paloverde (*Parkinsonia microphylla*) and other woody plants. White Bursage is an early colonizer of disturbed sites and open spaces. *Ambrosia dumosa* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (111109), 46 (recorded as *Franseria dumosa* Gray, Page 895), 63 (111109 - color presentation), 77, **85** (111109 - color presentation), 91*

Ambrosia salsola (see *Hymenoclea salsola*)

Aplopappus laricifolius (see footnote 46 under *Ericameria laricifolia*)

Aplopappus tenuisectus (see footnote 46 under *Isocoma tenuisecta*)

***Artemisia ludoviciana* T. Nuttall: White Sagebrush**

COMMON NAMES: Ajenjo (Hispanic), Ajenjo del País (Hispanic), Ambf (Otomí), Artemisia (Hispanic), Altamiza (Hispanic), Azumate de Puebla (Hispanic), Cola de Zorrillo (Hispanic), Cudweed, Cudweed Sagewort, Epazote de Castilla, Estafiate (Hispanic), Estomiate (Hispanic), Gray Sagewort, Green Sagewort, Hierba Maestra (Hispanic), Incieso Verde (Hispanic), Istafiate (Hispanic), Iztauhyatl (Náhuatl), Kamaistra (Popoloca), Louisiana Cudweed Sagewort, Louisiana Sage, Louisiana Sagewort, Louisiana Wormwood, Mexican White Sagebrush, Mexican Wormwood (*A.l.* subsp. *mexicana*), Mountain Sagewort, Mugwort Wormwood, Prairie-sage, Prairie Sage, Ros' Sabl' I (Rarámuri), Sagebrush, Sagewort, Silver Wormwood, Weißer Beifuß (German), Western Mugwort, Western-sage, White Sage, White-sage, White Sagebrush, White Sagewort, Wormwood. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (decumbent to erect stems 1 to 5 feet in height and may form colonies up to 50 feet in diameter); the foliage is gray, gray-green, silver-green, white or whitish-gray; the flowers are cream, cream-yellow, greenish, greenish-yellow, white, white-green or yellow, on some plants both the disk and ray flowers are yellow; flowering generally takes place between late May and mid-December (additional records: one for early February, one for mid-March, one for late March, one for early April, one for mid-April and two for late April). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; rocky mountainsides; rocky mesas; plateaus; rocky cliffs; cliff faces; rocky canyons; along rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; gorges; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; sandy bottoms of crevices; sandy bases of bluffs; buttes; rocky knolls; rocky and rocky-clayey ridges; ridgetops; rocky and loamy meadows; foothills; hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-loamy, rocky-loamy, rocky-clayey, shaley-sandy, stony-sandy-clayey, cobbly-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, sandy-loamy, loamy and silty-clayey slopes; alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders, rocks and cobbles; bases of boulders and rocks; around ice caves; lava beds; sand dunes; bouldery-sandy debris fans; sandy banks; hilly sandy-loess prairies; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; valley bottoms; along railroad right-of-ways; along rocky and sandy roadsides; along sandy arroyos; along bottoms of arroyos; sandy draws; gulches; rocky gullies; ravines; seeps; springs; along streams; streambeds; along creeks; along stony and sandy creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky, cobbly, cobbly-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy washes; within rocky-sandy, stony-loamy, cobbly-loamy and loamy drainages; bogs; marshes; depressions; cobbly and silty banks of gullies, ravines, streams, creeks and rivers; rocky edges of washes and ponds; along margins of river banks; sandy shores of lakes; sandy beaches; benches; terraces; rocky-sandy and cobbly-loamy bottomlands; floodplains; lowlands; fencerows; along ditches; rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly and sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist, damp and dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley-cobbly-sandy, shaley-sandy, stony, cobbly, gravelly and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-gravelly loam, rocky-clayey loam, stony loam, cobbly loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky clay, stony-sandy clay, silty clay and clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from 1,200 to 11,500 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food and/or fiber crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication, incense and as a ceremonial item and charm. Prairie Sage is browsed by Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*); Elk (*Cervus elaphus*); Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), and White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*); the Sage-grouse (*Centrocercus minimus*) uses the plant for feed and cover; grasshoppers feed on this plant, and it is the host plant for the Fruit Fly *Eutreta simplex*. The foliage is reportedly aromatic. *Artemisia ludoviciana* is native to central and southern North America. *5, 6, 30, 43 (081110), 46 (Page

940), 58, 63 (081110 - color presentation), 77 (*A.l.* subsp. *albula* (E.O. Wooton) K. Keck and *sulcata* (P.A. Rydberg) K. Keck), **85** (081110 - color presentation including habitat), 127*

***Baccharis sarothroides* A. Gray: Desertbroom**

COMMON NAMES: Amargo, Broom Baccharis, Caasot Caocl (Seri), Desert Broom, Desertbroom, Desertbroom, Escoba, Greasewood, Groundsel, Hierba del Pasma, Mexican Broom, Romerillo, Rosin Brush, Rosin-brush, Rosin Bush, Shooshk Vakch ("Wet Shoes" - Pima), Soosk Vaks ("Wet Shoes" - questionably Maricopa), Wet Shoes. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial deciduous shrub (3 to 10 feet in height, one plant was described as being 40 inches in height and 40 inches in width, one plant was described as being 7 feet in height and 8 feet in width); the foliage is bright green or yellow-green; the disc (no ray flowers) flowers (dioecious) are cream, golden, rust, white or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-September and late February (additional records: one for mid-March, two for late March, two for mid-April, one for late April, one for mid-July, one for early August and one for late August). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; canyon bottoms; chasms; ridges; foothills; silty-clayey hills; rocky hillsides; rocky slopes; bajadas; debris fans; sandy plains; rocky flats; valley floors; coastal plains; along rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy, rocky-gravelly-sandy-silty-clayey-loamy and sandy roadsides; along arroyos; along sandy and clayey bottoms of arroyos; draws; gulches; gullies; springs; along streams; streambeds; along gravelly-sandy creeks; gravelly and sandy creekbeds; along rivers; along bouldery-cobbly-sandy, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy riverbeds; along and in cobbly, gravelly and sandy washes; along drainages; along drainage ways; waterholes; playas; oases; along gravelly and sandy banks of arroyos, rivers and washes; edges of washes; beaches; sandy benches; terraces; bottomlands; floodplains; lowlands; mesquite bosques; along canals; along ditches; muddy and sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in muddy and damp and dry bouldery-cobbly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly-sandy-clayey loam and rocky-gravelly-sandy-silty-clayey loam ground; silty clay and clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,200 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, consider planting only male plants to eliminate seed production. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial beverage and/or fiber crop; it was also noted as having been used for making tools and as a drug or medication. *Baccharis sarothroides* is native to Southwestern and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (111209), 46 (Page 883), 48, 58, 63 (111209), 77, 85 (111309 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

***Baileya multiradiata* W.H. Harvey & A. Gray ex A. Gray: Desert Marigold**

SYNONYMY: *Baileya multiradiata* W.H. Harvey & A. Gray ex A. Gray var. *thurberi* (P.A. Rydberg) M.T. Kittell. COMMON NAMES: Baileya del Desierto, Cloth-of-gold, Desert Baileya, Desert Marigold, Desert-marigold, Hierba Amarilla, Many-flowered Desert-marigold, Paper Daisy, Paperdaisy, Wild Marigold. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual, biennial or perennial forb/herb (6 to 30 inches in height); the foliage may be gray-green, gray-white-green, grayish and woolly or silvery-green; the flowers (1½ to 2 inches in width) are lemon-yellow, orange, light yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and late December but may continue year round under favorable conditions. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky and sandy mesas; rocky and sandy canyons; sandy pockets of soil in rock; rocky bluffs; buttes; sandy ridges; foothills; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-sandy hills; rocky, rocky-gravelly, sandy-clayey and clayey hillsides; rocky, stony-gravelly-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy slopes; rocky-sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; amongst rocks; sand hills; sand dunes; sandy embankments; sandy plains; gravelly, sandy and sandy-loamy flats; valleys; along gravelly, sandy and sandy-loamy roadsides; within stony-gravelly-sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; gravelly draws; along streams; sandy streambeds; sandy creekbeds; along rivers; rocky riverbeds; within rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy

washes; rocky bowls; swales; sandy banks of rivers and washes; gravelly edges of washes; benches; gravelly terraces; sandy and loamy bottomlands; floodplains; ditch banks; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony-gravelly-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam and loam ground, and gravelly clay, sandy clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 7,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial fiber crop; it was also noted as being a commodity used in personal hygiene. Consider seeding Desert Marigold with native Lupines (*Lupinus* spp.) and Globemallows (*Sphaeralcea* spp.) for a late winter and early spring desert wildflower display. *Baileya multiradiata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 18, 28 (color photograph), 43 (111309), 46 (“It is said that horses crop the heads, but fatal poisoning of sheep and goats eating this plant on overgrazed ranges has been reported.”, Page 915), 48, 58, 63 (111309 - color presentation), 68 (“Desert *Baileya*, either fresh or dried, is poisonous to sheep and goats, but not to horses or cattle. The plant is not palatable to sheep, but the showy flower heads are relished, however, the flowering and fruiting heads are nearly twice as poisonous as the green leaves. Goats evidently do not graze the plant under range conditions, but have been poisoned in experimental feeding. Sheep losses from Desert *Baileya* have occurred in Arizona when green forage is scarce.”), 77 (color photograph #17), 80 (This plant is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant. “The toxic principle is an unknown water-soluble compound. Plants are toxic to sheep on the range in both the green and dry state. ... Goats have been poisoned by experimental feeding but apparently do not eat the plant on the range. Both cattle and horses graze the plant on the range but no losses have been observed. Losses generally occur only when other feed is short or animals are trailed through dense stands.” See text for additional information.), 85 (111309 - also recorded as *Baileya multiradiata* var *multiradiata* Harv. & Gray, color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127, HR*

Baileya multiradiata var *multiradiata* (see footnote 85 under *Baileya multiradiata*)

Baileya multiradiata var. *thurberi* (see *Baileya multiradiata*)

***Encelia farinosa* A. Gray ex J. Torrey: Brittlebush**

SYNONYMY: *Encelia farinosa* A. Gray ex J. Torrey var. *farinosa* A. Gray ex J. Torrey, *Encelia farinosa* A. Gray ex J. Torrey var. *phenicodonta* (S.F. Blake) I.M. Johnston, *Encelia farinosa* A. Gray ex J. Torrey var. *radians* T.S. Brandegee ex S.F. Blake. COMMON NAMES: Brittle Bush, Brittle-bush, Brittlebush, Button Brittlebush, Goldenhills, Hierba Cenisa, Hierba de Gusano, Hierba de las Animas, Hierba del Vaso, Inceinso, Incienso (Spanish), Rama Blanca, Tohavs (Pima), White Brittle Bush, White Brittlebush. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen (leaves will be shed under extreme drought conditions) subshrub or shrub (1 to 6 feet in height, one plant was described as being 2 feet in height and width, many plants were reported as being 40 inches in height); the foliage may be dark green, pale gray-green, silvery-gray, silvery-gray-green, silvery-green, silvery or whitish; the disk flowers are brown, brown-maroon, brown-purple, orange-yellow, purple, dark purple or yellow; the ray flowers are yellow or yellow-orange (the flowers appear 6 to 12 inches above or beyond the end of the foliage); flowering generally takes place between early November and mid-June (additional records: three for early July, four for late August, one for early September, two for mid-October). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; mesas; cliffs; rocky and shaley canyons; rocky canyon walls; rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; bluffs; buttes; rocky ledges; along ridges; rocky ridgetops; sandy meadows; foothills; rocky and sandy hills; hilltops; bouldery, rocky, stony and cobbly hillsides; bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-loamy, gravelly, sandy, loamy and clayey slopes; bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy, rocky and rocky-sandy-loamy alluvial fans; gravelly-sandy bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava flows; sand dunes; sandy and clayey plains; rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy and sandy flats; rocky and gravelly-sandy

valley floors; coastal dunes; sandy railroad right-of-ways; along rocky, sandy and clayey roadsides; arroyos; sandy-silty bottoms of arroyos; around springs; along creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within sandy drainages; drainage ways; along swales; edges of arroyos and washes; shores of rivers; beaches; gravelly benches; gravelly, rocky shelves; gravelly-sandy and sandy terraces; rocky-sandy floodplains; canal banks; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-sandy loam and loam ground; sandy clay and clay ground (where it reportedly does poorly), and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 4,800 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, and has an estimated life span of 32 years. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food (candy), and/or paint (varnish) crop; it was also noted as having been used as fuel, as a tool and waterproofing agent and as a drug or medication. According to the Fire Effects Information System, Brittlebush competes strongly with Buffelgrass (*Pennisetum ciliare*); it may be top-killed or completely killed by fire, and is considered to be a good off-site colonizer of post-fire communities. Plants with yellow ray flowers and dark purple disk flowers have historically been referred to as variety *phenicodonta* which has been observed growing with the typical plant which has yellow disk flowers. The Brittle Bush is browsed by Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis* subsp. *mexicana*) and Desert Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus* subsp. *crooki*). *Encelia farinosa* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (color photograph), 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (112009), 46 (Page 904), 48, 58, 63 (112009 - color presentation), 85 (112109 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 91, 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

Encelia farinosa var. *farinosa* (see *Encelia farinosa*)

Encelia farinosa var. *phenicodonta* (see *Encelia farinosa*)

Encelia farinosa var. *radians* (see *Encelia farinosa*)

***Encelia frutescens* (A. Gray) A. Gray: Button Brittlebush**

SYNONYMY: *Encelia frutescens* (A. Gray) A. Gray var. *frutescens* (A. Gray) A. Gray.
COMMON NAMES: Brittlebush, Bush Encelia, Button Brittlebush, Green Brittlebush, Green Brittle Bush, Rayless Encelia. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial (drought-deciduous) shrub (1 to 5 feet in height with a rounded crown); the leaves are green, dark green or gray-green and shiny on the upper surface; the disk flowers (no ray flowers) are yellow or yellow-orange; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and early December (additional records: two for late February). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; plateaus; cliff tops; rim rock; canyons; bouldery-gravelly-sandy canyon bottoms; bluffs; buttes; foothills; hills; hill tops; hillsides; bouldery, rocky and sandy slopes; bajadas; sand dunes; debris flows; plains; sandy flats; valley floors; valley bottoms; roadsides; gulches; seeps; springs; along sandy washes; drainages; rocky drainage ways; sandy margins of creeks; floodplains, and sandy disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky and sandy ground; rocky loam ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,400 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, and has an estimated life span of several decades. Button Brittlebush serves as cover for, and is an important browse plant for, the Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizi*) during periods of drought. *Encelia frutescens* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 28 (color photograph), 43 (062610), 46 (Page 904), 63 (062610 - color presentation), 77, **85** (062610 - color presentation, unable to access species information), 91, 115 (color presentation)*

Encelia frutescens var. *frutescens* (see *Encelia frutescens*)

***Ericameria laricifolia* (A. Gray) L.H. Shinnars: Turpentine Bush**

SYNONYMY: *Haplopappus laricifolius* A. Gray. COMMON NAMES: Ericameria, Larch-leaf Goldenweed, Roundleaf Rabbitbrush, Turpentine Bush, Turpentine-bush, Turpentine Brush, Turpentine-brush. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial subshrub or shrub (10 to 50 inches in height, one plant was described as being 1 foot in height and 2 to 3 feet in width, one plant was described as being 16 inches in height and 40 inches in width, one plant was described as being 40 inches in height and 40 inches in width); the leaves are gray, gray-green, gray-silver, green or yellow-green; the disk flowers may be orange-yellow or yellow, the ray flowers may be orange-yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-August to late December (additional records: two for mid-January, two for late January, one for mid-February, one for late March, one for late April, two for early May, two for late May, one for early July and one for late July); the fruits are white. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; bouldery-gravelly mountainsides; mesas; plateaus; bouldery and rocky canyons; along bouldery and rocky-clayey canyon bottoms; rocky talus; bouldery bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; rocky knolls; rocky ledges; rocky and gravelly ridges; stony ridgetops; ridgelines; clearings in woodlands; bouldery foothills; rocky hills; rocky and silty hillsides; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-loamy-silty sandy-loamy and loamy-clayey slopes; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; bases of boulders; bouldery coves; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; rocky basins; valley floors; along gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and loamy roadsides; along arroyos; draws; gulches; rocky gullies; seeps; along streams; along streambeds; along creekbeds; bouldery-cobbly-sandy riverbeds; along bouldery and sandy washes; drainage ways; gravelly-sandy edges of washes; margins of arroyos; gravelly terraces; floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-silty loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky clay and gravelly clay ground, and gravelly-loamy silty and silty ground, occurring from 1,000 to 7,200 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The flowers are visited by many types of insects. *Ericameria laricifolia* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (*Haplopappus laricifolius* A. Gray), 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (112109), 46 (recorded as *Aplopappus laricifolius* Gray, Page 861), 58, 63 (112109 - color presentation), 77, **85** (112109 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

Filago californica (see *Logfia californica*)

Franseria ambrosioides (see *Ambrosia ambrosioides*)

Franseria deltoidea (see *Ambrosia deltoidea*)

Franseria dumosa (see *Ambrosia dumosa*)

***Gaillardia arizonica* A. Gray: Arizona Blanketflower**

SYNONYMY: *Gaillardia arizonica* A. Gray var. *arizonica* A. Gray, *Gaillardia arizonica* A. Gray var. *pringlei* (P.A. Rydberg) S.F. Blake, *Gaillardia pringlei* P.A. Rydberg. COMMON NAMES: Arizona Blanket Flower, Arizona Blanketflower, Pringle Blanketflower, Pringle's Blanketflower. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (4 to 8 inches in height); the foliage is dark green; the disc flowers are gold, orange-yellow or yellow; the ray flowers are gold, orange-yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between early March and mid-May. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; clayey-loamy mountainsides; mesas; gravelly and sandy canyons; foothills; hills; stony-clayey, slopes; bajadas; alluvial plains; sandy plains; sandy flats; gravelly valley floors; gravelly roadsides; grassy arroyos; draws; along and in gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-silty

washes; depressions; gravelly-sandy-loamy terraces; mesquite bosques, and riparian areas growing in dry desert pavement; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey loam and clayey loam ground; stony clay and sandy clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from 600 to 5,200 feet in elevation in the desertscrub ecological formation. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Gaillardia arizonica* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 43 (112709), 46 (Page 930), 48 (genus), 63 (112709), 77, **85** (112709 - color presentation of dried material)*

Gaillardia arizonica var. *arizonica* (see *Gaillardia arizonica*)

Gaillardia arizonica var. *pringlei* (see *Gaillardia arizonica*)

Gaillardia pringlei (see *Gaillardia arizonica*)

Greenella arizonica (see *Gutierrezia arizonica*)

***Gutierrezia arizonica* (A. Gray) M.A. Lane: Arizona Snakeweed**

SYNONYMY: *Greenella arizonica* A. Gray. COMMON NAME: Arizona Snakeweed, Broomweed, Matchweed, Snakeweed. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial forb/herb or subshrub (to 8 inches in height); the disk flowers are white or yellow; the ray flowers are white; flowering generally takes place between late February and mid-June (additional records: one for mid-September). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; gravelly mesas; rocky and sandy canyons; foothills; hillsides; slopes; bajadas; gravelly and sandy plains; gravelly flats; sandy valley floors; along roadsides; along washes; depressions; sandy-loamy margins of washes; floodplains, and riparian areas growing in dry rocky, gravelly and sandy ground and sandy loam ground, occurring from 700 to 4,200 feet in elevation in the desertscrub ecological formation. NOTE: *Gutierrezia arizonica* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (112909), 46 (recorded as *Greenella arizonica* Gray, Page 867), 63 (112809), 77, **85** (112909 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Gutierrezia sarothrae* (F.T. Pursh) N.L. Britton & H.H. Rusby: Broom Snakeweed**

COMMON NAMES: Broombrush, Broom Snakeweed, Broomweed, Cayaye, Hierba de la Vibora, Hierba de San Nicolas, Kindlingweed, Matchbrush, Matchweed, Perennial Broomweed, Perennial Snakeweed, Resinweed, Round-head Broomweed, Sheepweed, Stinkweed, Snakeweed, Turpentineweed, Yellowtop, Yellow-weed, Yerba de San Nicholas. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb, subshrub or shrub (4 inches to 3 feet in height); the leaves are a dark gray-green; the disk flowers are yellow; the ray flowers are yellow; flowering generally takes place between May and November with the flowering period lasting from 2 to 3 weeks to 2 months depending upon available soil moisture. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountain slopes; mesas; canyons; ridgetops; clearings in forests; foothills; rocky and clayey-loamy slopes; rocky and stony plains; flats; valley floors; roadsides, and along washes growing in dry rocky and stony, gravelly and sandy ground; clayey loam and loam ground, and clay ground, occurring from 100 to 9,600 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial fiber (stems used to make brushes and brooms) and/or dye (yellow) crop; it was also noted as having been used as a fodder, as a drug or medication, for decorations, as ceremonial items and as a commodity used in personal hygiene. Broom Snakeweed is browsed by Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*); American Bison (*Bos bison*); Black-tailed Jack Rabbit (*Lepus californicus*); Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) including Desert Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus* subsp. *crooki*), and Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*); the seed is eaten by many small birds and mammals including the Northern Grasshopper Mouse (*Onychomys leucogaster*), Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys*

spectabilis), Ord's Kangaroo Rat (*Dipodomys ordii*), Lesser Prairie Chicken (*Tympanuchus pallidicinctus*) and Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*), and the plant provides cover for many small birds and mammals. *Gutierrezia sarothrae* is native to central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 28 (color photograph), 43 (062610), 46 (Snake-weeds "are more or less poisonous to sheep and goats when eaten in quantity, but are unpalatable and are seldom grazed.", Page 853), 58, 63 (062610 - color presentation), 68, 80 (This species is listed as a Major Poisonous Range Plant. "The poisonous principal is apparently a saponin. It is most toxic at earlier stages of growth during early leaf development and when growing on sandy soils. Broom Snakeweed is also a secondary or facultative selenium absorber. ... Livestock apparently eat small amounts of the relatively unpalatable snakeweed without serious consequences. Therefore, range improvement to provide alternate, desirable feed and to reduce snakeweed infestations through grass competition will control most losses." See text for additional information.), 85 (062610 - color presentation, unable to access species information), 86 (color photograph), 101 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127, HR*

Haplopappus laricifolius (see *Ericameria laricifolia*)

Haplopappus tenuisectus (see *Isocoma tenuisecta*)

***Hymenoclea salsola* J. Torrey & A. Gray ex A. Gray: Burrobrush**

SYNONYMY: *Ambrosia salsola* (J. Torrey & A. Gray) J.L. Strother & B.G. Baldwin.
COMMON NAMES: Burro Brush, Burrobrush, Burrobush, Cheesebush, Cheeseweed, Desert Pearl, Ivdat (Pima), Jecota, Pearlbush, Romerillo, White Burrobrush, White Burro-bush, White Burrobush, White Cheesebush. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial drought-deciduous subshrub (10 inches to 8 feet in height and possibly two to three times as wide, one plant was observed and reported to be 2 feet in height and 40 inches in width, one plant was observed and reported to be 3 feet in height and 2 feet in width, one plant was observed and reported to be 3 feet in height and 5 feet in width with a trunk diameter of 2 inches, one plant was observed and reported to be 40 inches in height and 32 inches in width); the stems are green or yellow-green; the leaves are creamish-green, dark green or yellow-green; the flowers may be brown (male), cream, creamish-green, greenish-white (female), metallic gold, light pink, silvery, silvery-white, white, light yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and early June (additional records: one for early October, flowering through June has been reported); the fruit has silvery-white wings. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; sandy plateaus; rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; sandy bases of cliffs; buttes; cinder cones; foothills; rocky, rocky-gravelly, sandy and clayey hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly and sandy slopes; rocky-sandy alluvial fans; sandy-silty bajadas; sand dunes; rocky-sandy outwash fans; rocky and rocky-gravelly banks; gravelly-sandy and sandy plains; gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey flats; valley floors; along rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy roadsides; arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; gullies; gravelly-sandy ravines; along streams; streambeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within sandy drainages; around ponds; rocky-sandy edges of washes; margins of washes; gravelly-sandy shores of lakes; gravel and sand bars; bouldery beaches; benches; loamy bottomlands; floodplains; canal banks; recently burned areas in woodlands and desertscrub, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; clayey loam and loam ground; clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from below sea level to 5,300 feet in elevation in the woodland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. White Cheesebush may be useful in the re-vegetation of disturbed sites. *Hymenoclea salsola* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 28 (color photograph), 43 (052010 - *Hymenoclea salsola* Torr. & A. Gray), 46 (Page 893), 48 (genus), 63 (052010 - color presentation), 85 (052110 - color presentation, also recorded as *Ambrosia salsola* (J. Torrey & A. Gray) J.L. Strother & B.G. Baldwin), 91, 115 (color presentation)*

***Hymenothrix wislizeni* A. Gray: Trans-Pecos Thimblehead**

COMMON NAMES: Golden Ragweed, Trans-Pecos Thimblehead, TransPecos Thimblehead, Wislizenus Beeflower, Yellow Thimblehead. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or biennial forb/herb (8 inches to 5 feet in height); the foliage is green; the disc and ray flowers are green-yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between early June and early December (additional record: one for late March). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; clefts in cliffs; rocky canyons; buttes; meadows; foothills; stony-gravelly hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bouldery-rocky-sandy and rocky slopes; alluvial fans; bajadas; amongst boulders; plains; gravelly, sandy and clayey flats; valley floors; along gravelly, gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy, gravelly-silty, sandy and sandy-clayey-loamy roadsides; within sandy arroyos; along sandy bottoms of arroyos; springs; sandy streambeds; along creeks; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey washes; gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of washes; sandy edges of washes; terraces; floodplains; mesquite bosques; around stock tanks, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-clayey loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, sandy-clayey loam and loam ground; gravelly clay and clay ground, and gravelly silty ground, occurring from 1,300 to 7,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Hymenothrix wislizeni* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (062009), 46 (Page 920), 58, 63 (120209), 77, **85** (120209 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Isocoma tenuisecta* E.L. Greene: Burroweed**

SYNONYMY: *Haplopappus tenuisectus* (E.L. Greene) S.F. Blake. COMMON NAMES: Burro Weed, Burro-weed, Burrow Goldenweed, Burroweed, Hierba del Burrow, Shrine Jimmyweed. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (6 to 40 inches in height and 12 to 40 inches in width); the bark is gray or whitish; the leaves are gray, green, silvery or yellow-green; the flowers are cream, tawny-yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between late July and mid-November (additional records: two for late June, one for early July, three for early December and one for late December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; mesas; canyons; along canyon bottoms; rocky-loamy foothills; rocky hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; rocky and gravelly slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; rocky-clayey plains; gravelly, gravelly-clayey, sandy and clayey flats; along gravelly roadsides; sandy arroyos; draws; gulches; sandy bottoms of ravines; around streams; along and in sandy and sandy-silty washes; drainages; within clayey drainage ways; clayey playas; rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of arroyos and washes; mudflats; alluvial terraces; gravelly floodplains; mesquite bosques; ditch banks; gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam ground; rocky clay, gravelly clay and clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from 2,000 to 7,300 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Isocoma tenuisecta* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, **13**, 15, 16, 28 (note under *Isocoma wrightii*), 43 (062009), 46 (recorded as *Aplopappus tenuisectus* (Greene) Blake, Page 862), 58, 63 (120209), **68**, 77, **80** (This species is listed as a Major Poisonous Range Plant. “The poisonous principle of burroweed is the alcohol, tremetol. All parts of the plant are poisonous, although the dried flowers are most often eaten. ... Burroweed produces the affliction called “trembles.” Poisoned animals tremble violently when exercised and usually lie down in the normal position. Upon arising, the trembling recurs. Appetite is markedly depressed, and the severely poisoned animal eventually stays down until it dies. Acetonemia, characterized by the odor of acetone in the urine and on the breath, is also a product of burroweed poisoning. ... Burroweed is generally low in palatability, but is eaten in quite large amounts when better forage is not available. Special precautions must be taken with new animals brought into burroweed-infested areas as they are more likely to graze the plants. Native livestock apparently become sickened from eating the plant and tend to avoid it. An adequate supply of good feed during harsh

times when livestock might be more prone to consume burroweed, may reduce its consumption.” See text for additional information.), 85 (120309 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), **HR***

***Logfia californica* (T. Nuttall) J. Holub: California Cottonrose**

SYNONYMY: *Filago californica* T. Nuttall. COMMON NAMES: California Cottonrose, California Filago, California Fluffweed, Herba Impia. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (3 to 12 inches in height); the stems are grayish to green; the leaves are grayish, gray-green or green; the flowers are cream-white, white, white-straw, yellow or yellowish; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and early June (additional records: three for late June and one record for early November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; rocky-sandy and gravelly mesas; plateaus; rocky cliffs; rocky canyons; rocky canyon rims; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; shaley-cobbly talus slopes; sandy bases of rocky outcrops; buttes; ridges; rocky ridgetops; rocky ridgecrests; openings in chaparral; foothills; bouldery and rocky hills; rocky, cobbly-sandy-loamy and clayey hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, rocky-sandy, rocky-loamy-clayey, cobbly-sandy-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy, loamy, clayey and clayey-loamy slopes; sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; edges of boulders; plains; gravelly, sandy and sandy-loamy flats; basins; hollows; valley floors; in roadways; along roadsides; rocky arroyos; around springs; along sandy streams; within sandy streambeds; along creeks; along sandy creekbeds; rivers; riverbeds; along and in bedrock, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; drainages; drainage ways; sandy depressions; rocky banks of arroyos and rivers; cobbly edges of washes; sandy shores of lakes; benches; bouldery-gravelly-sandy and sandy terraces; loamy bottomlands; floodplains; bar ditches; sandy riparian areas; recently burned areas in woodlands and chaparrals, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley-cobbly, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam, cobbly-sandy loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky-loamy clay and clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,300 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Logfia californica* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15 (recorded as *Filago californica* Nutt.), 16 (recorded as *Filago californica* Nutt.), 43 (120509), 46 (recorded as *Filago californica* Nutt., Page 886), 58, 63 (120509), 77 (recorded as *Filago californica* Nutt.), **85** (120509 - color presentation)*

Malacothrix californica var. *glabrata* (see *Malacothrix glabrata*)

***Malacothrix clelandii* A. Gray: Cleveland's Desertdandelion**

COMMON NAMES: Annual Malacothrix, Cleveland's Desertdandelion, Cleveland's Desertdandelion, Cleveland Yellow Saucers, Yellow Saucers. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (2 to 22 inches in height); the flowers are cream, cream-white, cream-yellow, bright lemon-yellow, white, pale yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and early July. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; gravelly bases of cliffs; rocky ledges; ridges; ridgetops; ridgelines; hills; rocky hillsides; rocky and sandy slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst gravels; gravelly flats; along bottoms of arroyos; along streams; along creeks; along and in sandy washes; drainage ways; banks of washes; sandy edges of washes, margins of cienegas; floodplains; shaley and sandy riparian areas recently burned areas in chaparral, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry rocky, shaley, gravelly and sandy ground, occurring from 1,200 to 6,700 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Malacothrix clelandii* is native to southwest-central and southern (Baja California) North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (120709 - no record of species), 46 (Page 963), 58, 63 (120709), 77, **85** (120709 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

***Malacothrix glabrata* (A. Gray ex D.C. Eaton) A. Gray: Smooth Desertdandelion**

SYNONYMY: *Malacothrix californica* A.P. de Candolle var. *glabrata* A. Gray ex D.C. Eaton.
COMMON NAMES: California Desert-dandelion, Desert Dandelion, Desert-dandelion, Smooth Desert Dandelion, Smooth Desertdandelion. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (3 to 16 inches in height); the flowers are creamy-white & yellow, lemon-yellow, white, pale yellow, bright yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between early February and mid-July (additional records: one for mid-January and one for mid-November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; mountainsides; mesas; canyon rims; canyons; bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; gorges; bouldery talus slopes; bluffs; sandy and clayey knolls; rocky ledges; ridgetops; foothills; rocky, shaley and sandy hills; rocky hilltops; bouldery and rocky hillsides; bedrock, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava hills; lava flows; sand hills; sand dunes; gravelly-sandy banks; sandy alluvial fans; gravelly-sandy and sandy plains; gravelly, sandy and sandy-clayey flats; rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy valley floors; sandy coastal plains; along rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly and sandy roadsides; gullies; springs; along gravelly-sandy creeks; creekbeds; along sandy rivers; along and in bouldery, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; sandy lakebeds; backwater playas; sandy and silty depressions; clayey pans; rocky and sandy banks of washes; sandy edges of rivers, washes, lakes and lakebeds; alkaline mudflats; benches; sandy terraces; sandy bottomlands; canal banks; riparian areas; recently burned areas in woodlands, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-pebbly, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, shaley, stony, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-sandy loam and gravelly loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,100 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. *Malacothrix glabrata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph, *Malacothrix californica* var. *glabrata*), 43 (120709), 46 (Page 963 and Supplement Page 1076), 58, 63 (120709 - color presentation), 77, 85 (120709 - color presentation of dried material), 86 (color photograph), 127*

Perezia wrightii (see *Acourtia wrightii*)

***Porophyllum gracile* G. Bentham: Slender Poreleaf**

COMMON NAMES: Deerweed, Hierba del Venado (Herb of the Deer), Odora, Poreleaf, Slender Poreleaf. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial subshrub (4 to 48 inches in height, one plant was described as being 8 inches in height and 12 inches in width, one plant was described as being 16 inches in height and 20 inches in width), the foliage is bluish, blue-gray, gray, gray-green, green or purple-gray; the disk flowers (no ray flowers) may be cream, cream-maroon, cream-purple, cream-white, flesh, grayish-white, maroon, maroon-cream, pinkish, pinkish-white, purple, purplish-white, white, whitish, white tinged with purple, yellow or yellow-white; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and late December (additional records: one for early January and one for mid-January). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; rocky-gravelly and gravelly mesas; cliffs; bouldery and rocky and stony canyons; rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; scree; talus slopes; bouldery bases of cliffs; crevices in boulders and rocks; ledges; rocky ridges; ridgetops; meadows; foothills; rocky and rocky-sandy hills; along bouldery hilltops; rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-loamy, rocky-clayey, gravelly and sandy slopes; alluvial fans; rocky and gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sandy lava beds; sand dunes; sandy hummocks; sandy plains; rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; sandy coastal dune ridges; along gravelly roadsides; sandy arroyos; rocky arroyo walls; rocky arroyo bottoms; draws; along gullies; around springs; along streams; along creeks; sandy creekbeds; along rivers; rocky riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within drainage ways; rocky, cobbly and sandy banks of arroyos, rivers and washes; rocky edges of arroyos; along shores;

beaches; gravelly terraces; floodplains; riparian areas, and recently burned areas of chaparral growing in wet and dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-gravelly, shaley, cobbly, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam and rocky-gravelly loam ground, and rocky clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 6,100 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: Deerweed emits a pungent odor when bruised. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America crop; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. Deer browse this plant. *Porophyllum gracile* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (121109), 46 (Pages 933-934), 58, 63 (121109 - color presentation), 77, **85** (121209 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127*

***Psilostrophe cooperi* (A. Gray) E.L. Greene: Whitestem Paperflower**

COMMON NAMES: Cooper Paperflower, Paper Daisy, Paper-daisy, Paper Flower, Paper-flower, Paperflower, Whitestem Paperflower, Yellow Paper Daisy. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (4 to 32 inches in height, one plant was described as being 32 inches in height and 40 inches in width); the stems are white; the leaves may be blue-green, gray, gray-green, green, greenish-gray or white; the disk flowers are yellow, the ray flowers are lemon-yellow, pale yellow or yellow fading to cream or white and persisting on plant when dry; flowering generally takes place between early January and early December. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mesas; bouldery canyons; along canyon bottoms; buttes; rocky and chalky ridges; ridgelines; foothills; rocky, stony-gravelly, cobbly-gravelly-loamy and clayey hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly-clayey, stony, gravelly-sandy-silty, gravelly-clay and sandy-silty slopes; sandy bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; lava fields; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; sandy valley floors; rocky embankments; in roadbeds; along rocky-sandy-loamy, gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey roadsides; arroyos; along streams; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; drainages; sandy along rocky drainage ways; sandy depressions; gravelly-silty edges of draws; along sandy banks of arroyos, rivers and washes; mudflats; rocky benches; gravelly terraces; sandy bottomlands; floodplains; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony, stony-gravelly, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and chalky ground; rocky-sandy loam, cobbly-gravelly loam, sandy-clayey loam and sandy-silty loam ground; rocky-gravelly clay, gravelly clay and clay ground, and gravelly silty, gravelly-sandy silty and sandy silty ground, occurring from 500 to 5,200 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Psilostrophe cooperi* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (color photograph), 15, 16, 18, 28 (color photograph), 43 (121209 - *Psilostrophe cooperi* Greene), 46 (Page 914), **48** (genus), 63 (121209 - color presentation), 77, **80** (This species is listed as a Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plant. "This showy, low-growing shrub is widespread in Arizona. No losses have been documented, but it may cause some poisoning similar to the other paperflowers."), 85 (121209 - color presentation), **86** (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), **HR***

***Senecio lemmonii* A. Gray: Lemmon's Ragwort**

COMMON NAMES: Groundsel; Lemmon Butterweed, Lemmon's Butterweed, Lemmon Groundsel, Lemmon Ragwort, Lemmon's Ragwort. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (generally 10 to 20 inches in height; however, plants up to 5 feet in height have been reported); the stems are reddish; the foliage is purple beneath and green above; the disk flowers are golden-yellow, orange-yellow or yellow, the ray flowers are buttery-yellow, green-yellow or yellow, flowering generally takes place between early February and mid-May (additional records: one for early January, one for mid-January, one for early February, one for early June, one for late June, two for mid-November and four for late November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; rocky peaks; rocky mountainsides; mesas; canyon rims; rocky cliffs; rocky cliff faces; along rocky canyons; bases of cliffs; crevices in boulders and rocks; buttes; rocky ridges; foothills; rolling

hills; rocky, shaley, gravelly and gravelly-silty hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-rocky and rocky slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; bases of boulders and rocks; along arroyos; draws; around seeps; along streams; rocky streambeds; along creeks; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy washes; banks of streams and washes, and riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley, gravelly and sandy ground; gravelly loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly silty ground, occurring from 300 to 4,700 feet in elevation in the scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Senecio lemmonii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (121509), 46 (recorded as *Senecio lemmoni* Gray, Page 949), 58, 63 (121509), 77, **85** (121509 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

***Trixis californica* A. Kellogg: American Threefold**

SYNONYMY: *Trixis californica* A. Kellogg var. *californica*. COMMON NAMES: American Threefold, American Trixis, Arizona Green Plant, California Trixis, Trixis. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial (leaves are cold and drought deciduous) subshrub or shrub (10 inches to 6 feet in height); the stems are gray, the leaves are green, dark green or yellow-green; the disk flowers may be yellow; the ray flowers are white or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and late December; the seeds have straw-colored bristles. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountaintops; mountainsides; shaded cliffs; cliff faces; along rocky canyons; canyon walls; canyon bottoms; rocky gorges; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; sandy knolls; rocky ledges; bouldery and rocky ridges; bouldery ridgetops; bouldery and rocky foothills; rocky hills; rocky hilltops; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky and rocky-gravelly slopes; alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; bases of boulders; sandy boulderfields; shady coves; plains; sandy and sandy-clayey-loamy flats; valley floors; along roadsides; sandy arroyos; draws; bottoms of rocky gullies; within ravines; around springs; around seeping streams; along creeks; creekbeds; along and in bouldery, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, pebbly and sandy washes; within rocky-bedrock drainage ways; rocky bowls; along banks of arroyos, streams, rivers, washes and drainages; rocky edges of arroyos and washes; sandy beaches; floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-gravelly, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, pebbly and sandy ground and sandy-clayey loam ground often in the shade of rocks and larger shrubs and trees, occurring from sea level to 7,800 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Trixis californica* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (122309), 46 (Page 958), 58, 63 (122309 - color presentation), 77, 85 (122409 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 91, 106 (122309 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), **HR***

Trixis californica var. *californica* (see *Trixis californica*)

***Zinnia acerosa* (A.P. de Candolle) A. Gray: Desert Zinnia**

SYNONYMY: *Zinnia pumila* A. Gray. COMMON NAMES: Desert Zinnia, Spinyleaf Zinnia, White Zinnia, Wild Zinnia. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (3 to 20 inches in height and to 2 feet in width); the leaves are gray or gray-green; the disk flowers are green-yellow, yellow or yellow-orange; the ray flowers are cream, cream-white, white, white-cream, yellow or yellow-white; flowering generally takes place between early March and early November (additional records: three for early December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; sandy mesas; sandy-loamy plateaus; canyons; rocky ridges; rocky ridgetops; foothills; rocky hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy, sandy and loamy slopes; gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey bajadas; rocky outcrops; sand hills; sand dunes; rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, gravelly and gravelly-sandy-clayey flats; rocky valley floors; gravelly-silty and gravelly-silty-loamy valley bottoms; along gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy roadsides; arroyos; sandy

bottoms of arroyos; washes; sandy drainages; along ponds; edges of swales; gravelly-sandy banks of washes; sandy benches; terraces; floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in damp and dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-silty loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, sandy loam and loam ground; gravelly-sandy clay and clay soils, gravelly silty ground, and chalky ground, occurring from 1,500 to 6,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. *Zinnia acerosa* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 18, 28 (color photograph), 43 (062609 - *Zinnia acerosa* A. Gray, Page 897), 46 (recorded as *Zinnia pumila* Gray), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (122509 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #71), 85 (122509 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127*

Zinnia pumila (see *Zinnia acerosa*)

Bignoniaceae: The Trumpet-creeper Family

***Tecoma stans* (C. Linnaeus) A.L. de Jussieu ex K.S. Kunth: Yellow Trumpetbush**

SYNONYMY: *Tecoma stans* (C. Linnaeus) A.L. de Jussieu ex K.S. Kunth var. *angustatum* A. Rehder. COMMON NAMES: Bapsarukua (Hispanic), Bignonia-amarela (Portuguese), Cameri (Purépecha), Corneta Amarilla (Dgo), Esperanza, Flor de Noche (Hispanic), Flor de San Pedro (Hispanic), Geelklokkies (Africans), Giabiche (Zapoteco), Gloria (Sin), Guarã-guarã (Portuguese), Guibelchi o Tulasuchil (Oax), Hierba de San Juan (Hispanic), Hierba de San Nicolás (Hispanic), Hierba de San Pedro (SLP), Hoja de Baño (Hispanic), Ipê-amarelo-de-jardim (Portuguese), Ipezinho-de-jardim (Portuguese), Istamasúchil (Hispanic), Ixnotl (Pue), K'anlol (Maya), Kanló (Hispanic), Kusí Urákame (Hispanic), Lluvia de Oro (Hispanic), Matilimi (Chis), Mazorca (Ver), Miñona (Hispanic), Miñones, Miñona (NL), Nixtamalxochitl (Hispanic), Nixtamaxochitl (Hispanic), Nixtamaxuchitl (Hispanic), Palo de Arco (Hispanic), Retama (Hispanic), Sinos-amarelos (Portuguese), Trompeta (Hispanic), Trompetilla (Hispanic), Tronadora (Hispanic), Trumpet-bush, Trumpet Flower, Trumpet-flower, Yellow Bells, Yellowbells, Yellow Elder, Yellow-elder, Yellow Trumpet, Yellow Trumpet-bush, Yellow Trumpetbush, Yellow Trumpet Flower, Yuku-ñini (Hispanic). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen (drops leaves following frost) shrub, (sometimes a liana) or tree (erect stems 3 to 33 feet in height, one plant was observed and described as being 13 feet in height and 20 feet in width); the bark is grayish-brown; the leaves are green, dark green or yellow-green; the flowers are deep orange, salmon-pink, light red, yellow, yellow with orange markings in the throat or yellow-orange; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and late November; the mature slender, long pods are brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; bases of mountains; bases of cliffs; rocky canyons; canyon sides; canyon bottoms; rocky bluffs; hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bedrock, bouldery, rocky, stony and gravelly slopes; rocky bajadas; amongst boulders; bases of rocks; plains; flats; rocky bowls; roadsides; rocky arroyos; rocky gulches; along streambeds; along and in washes; within rocky drainages; drainage ways; margins of arroyos; floodplains, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, stony and gravelly ground and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 6,600 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The Yellow Trumpetbush is browsed by Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*) and other animals. The Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cyanthus latirostris*) and Carpenter Bees (*Xylocopa* sp.) have been observed visiting the flowers. *Tecoma stans* is native to southwest-central and southern North America; Central America and coastal islands in the Caribbean Sea, and northern, western and southern South America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (Page 238, color photograph), 30, 43 (082010 - *Tecoma stans* (L.) Kunth,

Tecoma stans (L.) Kunth var. *angustatum* Rehder), 46 (Pages 794-795), 58, 63 (082010 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #62), 85 (082010 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation)*

Tecoma stans var. *angustatum* (see *Tecoma stans*)

Boraginaceae: The Borage Family

Amsinckia echinata (see *Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*)

Amsinckia intermedia (see *Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*)

Amsinckia intermedia var. *echinata* (see *Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia*)

***Amsinckia menziesii* (J.G. Lehmann) A. Nelson & J.F. Macbride var. *intermedia* (F.E. von Fischer & C.A. Meyer) F.R. Ganders: Common Fiddleneck**

SYNONYMY: *Amsinckia echinata* A. Gray, *Amsinckia intermedia* F.E. von Fischer & C.A. Meyer, *Amsinckia intermedia* F.E. von Fischer & C.A. Meyer var. *echinata* (A. Gray) I.L. Wiggins. COMMON NAMES: Coast Buckthorn, Coast Fiddleneck, Common Fiddleneck, Devil's Lettuce, Fiddle Neck, Fiddleneck, Finger Weed, Kurttukeltalemmikki, Menzies Fiddleneck, Ranchers Fireweed, Sacoto Gordo, Tarweed, Yellow Burnweed, Yellow Burweed, Yellow Burrweed, Yellow Forget Me Not, Yellow Tarweed. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (2 inches to 4 feet in height); the flowers are golden-yellow, orange, orange-yellow, yellow or yellow-orange; flowering generally takes place between late January and late May (additional records: one for mid-June, one for late June and one for late November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; sandy mesas; plateaus; silty canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; clayey ridges; ridgetops; meadows; foothills; rocky and silty hills; clayey hilltops; bouldery and rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-loamy-clayey, shaley-clayey-loamy, cobbly-sandy-loamy, gravelly-loamy and clayey slopes; rocky-sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; boulderfields; along boulders; sand dunes; sand sheets; gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey flats; basins; rocky valley floors; coastal terraces; along roadsides; along arroyos; along bottoms of arroyos; draws; seeps; in clay around springs; along streams; along creeks; along creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy washes; within sandy drainages; sandy drainage ways; marshes; clayey-loamy depressions; swales; sandy banks of streams; edges of washes; margins of washes; mudflats; benches; rocky and gravelly and sandy terraces; loamy bottomlands; silty floodplains; silty impoundments; edges of stock tanks; edges of ditches; riparian areas; recently burned areas of oak woodland and chaparral, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; shaley-clayey loam, cobbly-sandy loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky-loamy clay and clay ground, and gravelly-silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Amsinckia menziesii* var. *intermedia* is native to west-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15 (reported as *Amsinckia intermedia* Fisch. & Mey.), 16 (reported as *Amsinckia intermedia* Fisch. & Mey.), 28 (reported as *Amsinckia intermedia*, color photograph), 43 (122609 - no record for var. *intermedia*), 46 (reported as *Amsinckia intermedia* Fisch. & Meyer, Page 723), 58 (reported as *Amsinckia intermedia* Fisch. & Meyer), 63 (122609 - color presentation), 68 ("The mature seeds have been demonstrated to cause hepatic cirrhosis, known as "hard liver disease" of cattle and swine, and the "walking disease" of horses. Sheep are either immune or highly resistant to the poison. The disease is common in the Pacific Northwest, but not in Arizona. This plant also may cause nitrate poisoning."), 77 (reported as *Amsinckia intermedia* F. & M., color photograph labeled *Amsinckia intermedia* #7), 80 (This plant (*Amsinckia intermedia* and others) is listed as a Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plant. "Cattle, horses and swine may be poisoned by an unknown liver toxin

from eating large amounts of the seeds of this desert annual. Also plants may cause nitrate poisoning.”), **85** (122709 - color presentation), **101**, **115** (color presentation)*

***Amsinckia tessellata* A. Gray (var. *tesselata* is the variety reported as occurring in Arizona): Bristly Fiddleneck**

COMMON NAMES: Bristly Fiddleneck, Checker Fiddleneck, Checkered Fiddleneck, Devil’s Lettuce, Devil’s-lettuce, Fiddleneck, Tessellate Fiddle Neck, Tessellate Fiddleneck, Western Fiddleneck. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (4 to 48 inches in height); the foliage is green; the flowers may be golden, golden-yellow, orange, orange-yellow, yellow, dark yellow or yellow-orange; flowering generally takes place between early January and late June (additional records: one for early September, one for late November and one for early December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; clayey mountaintops; mountainsides; pebbly-sandy-silty and sandy-clayey-loamy mesas; rocky, rocky-silty, gravelly and sandy canyons; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; rocky knolls; ledges; rocky and sandy ridges; gravelly-sandy and sandy ridgetops; meadows; foothills; bouldery, rocky, rocky-stony, loamy and clayey hills; rocky and clayey hillsides; rocky, stony, cobbly-sandy, cobbly-loamy, sandy, sandy-loamy and sandy-clayey-loamy slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly and silty bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; around rocks; sand dunes; sloping sand sheets; plains; gravelly, pebbly-sandy-silty and sandy flats; valley bottoms; along rocky, gravelly, sandy and loamy roadsides; gullies; sandy bottoms of ravines; seeps; clay soil along creeks; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within gravelly and sandy drainages; along and in drainage ways; depressions; silty lakebeds; banks of arroyos and rivers; sandy edges of washes and lakes; along margins of washes; silty-clayey shores of lakes and lakebeds; gravelly and sandy benches; terraces; mesquite bosques; margins of stock tanks; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-stony, rocky-sandy, stony, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; cobbly loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, sandy-silty loam and loam ground; sandy clay, silty clay and clay ground, and rocky-silty and pebbly-sandy silty ground, occurring from 100 to 7,400 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. *Amsinckia tessellata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (122709), **46** (Page 723), 63 (122709 - color presentation), 77, **80** (The plant *Amsinckia intermedia* and others are listed as a Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plant. “Cattle, horses and swine may be poisoned by an unknown liver toxin from eating large amounts of the seeds of this desert annual. Also plants may cause nitrate poisoning.”), **85** (122709 - color presentation of dried material), 127*

***Cryptantha angustifolia* (J. Torrey) E.L. Greene: Panamint Cryptantha**

COMMON NAMES: Bristlelobe Cryptantha, Cat’s-eye Panamint, Desert Cryptantha, Forget-me-not, Hehe Ksatx (Seri), Narrow-leaf Cryptantha, Narrowleaf Pick-me-not, Narrow-leaved Forget-me-not, Narrow-leaved Nievitas, Narrow-leaved Popcorn Flower, Narrowleaf Pick-me-not, Panamint Catseye, Panamint Cryptantha, Peluda. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (2 to 12 inches in height); the foliage is grayish or greenish; the flowers are white, whitish or white with a yellow throat; flowering generally takes place between early January and mid-July (additional record: one for mid-November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; sandy-silty mesas; rocky canyons; bouldery and sandy canyon bottoms; scree; talus slopes; sandy and clayey ridges; sandy cinder cones; foothills; rocky, gravelly and sandy hills; bouldery-sandy and rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, cobbly-gravelly, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy slopes; rocky and gravelly alluvial fans; gravelly and gravelly-sandy bajadas; about and in rocky outcrops; sandy lava flows; sandy lava fields; sand hills; sand dunes; sandy hummocks; blow-sand deposits; sandy and gravelly-sandy-loamy plains; gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and silty flats; basins;

gravelly and sandy valley floors; sandy coastal plains; hilly beach gravels; sandy coastal flats; along sandy and sandy-loamy roadsides; sandy draws; along gravelly-sandy creeks; sandy riverbeds; along and in bouldery, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, cobbly-pebbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; in drainages; drainage ways; sandy-silty bottoms of playas; sandy and silty depressions; along muddy, gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of arroyos, rivers and washes; sandy edges of washes and lakes; margins of washes; mudflats; gravel and sand bars; shelves; gravelly-sandy-silty terraces; sandy bottomland; floodplains; canal banks; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in muddy and dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly-gravelly, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, cobbly-pebbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam; gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, sandy loam and loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty, sandy-silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 4,700 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: One record included the observation that the taproot contained a purplish dye. *Cryptantha angustifolia* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (122709 - *Cryptantha angustifolia* Greene), 46 (Page 719), 58, 63 (122709 - color presentation), 77, **85** (122809 - color presentation)*

***Cryptantha barbiger* (A. Gray) E.L. Greene: Bearded Cryptantha**

COMMON NAMES: Bearded Cat's-eye, Bearded Catseye, Bearded Cryptantha, Bearded Forget-me-not, Bearded Nievitas, Narrowleaf Nievitas, Peluda. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (4 to 16 inches in height, one plant was described as being 4 inches in height and 20 inches in length, one plant was described as being 5 inches in height and 12 inches in width, one plant was described as being 12 inches in height and 10 inches in width); the foliage is deep green; the flowers are cream, white or white with a yellow throat; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and mid-June (additional records: two for late November and one for late December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; sandy mesas; rim rock; rocky canyons; along rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; rocky spurs; scree; bouldery talus slopes; bases of cliffs; rocky ledges; ridges; ridgetops; sandy meadows; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy foothills; bouldery and rocky hills; rocky hillsides; bedrock, bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, sandy and clayey slopes; rocky alluvial fans; bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sand hills; sand dunes; blow-sand deposits; plains; rocky-gravelly, gravelly and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly, sandy and clayey roadsides; arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; draws; within rocky gullies; ravines; springs; along streams; rocky-sandy and gravelly streambeds; beside creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in bedrock, bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and silty washes; gravelly drainages; sandy bottoms of waterholes; marshes; banks of rivers; rocky edges of arroyos and washes; margins of washes; mudflats; sandy benches; shelves; gravelly terraces; loamy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam and loam ground; gravelly clay and clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,400 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: One record included an observation that the taproot contained a purplish dye. *Cryptantha barbiger* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (122809 - *Cryptantha barbiger* Greene), 46 (Page 721), 58, 63 (122809 - color presentation), 77, **85** (122809 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Cryptantha decipiens* (M.E. Jones) A.A. Heller: Gravelbar Cryptantha**

COMMON NAMES: Forget-Me-Not, Gravel Cryptantha, Gravelbar Cryptantha, Gravel Nievitas, Peluda. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (ascending to erect stems 4 to 16 inches in height); the herbage is gray-green; the flowers are cream-white and white; flowering generally takes place between early March and mid-June (additional record: one for mid-February). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains, mesas; rocky canyons; sandy and sandy-loamy

canyon bottoms; scree slopes; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; ledges; rocky ridges; ridgelines; sandy meadows; foothills; around rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-silty and sandy slopes; bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; amongst rocks; debris flows; gravelly-sandy and sandy flats; gravelly and sandy roadsides; along and in rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along rocky-silty-loamy and gravelly drainages; sandy-loamy watercourses; banks of washes; edges of washes; gravelly-sandy benches; floodplains; gravelly-sandy riparian areas; recently burned areas in juniper-pinyon woodlands, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-silty loam and sandy loam ground, and gravelly silty ground, occurring from 800 to 6,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Cryptantha decipiens* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 43 (071810), 46 (Page 721), 63 (071810), 77, 85 (color presentation)*

***Cryptantha pterocarya* (J. Torrey) E.L. Greene: Wingnut Cryptantha**

COMMON NAMES: Wing-fruited Forget-me-not, Wing-nut Forget-me-not, Winged-nut Cryptantha, Winged Pick-me-not, Wingnut Cat's-eye, Wingnut Catseye, Wingnut Cryptantha, Wingnut Nievitas, Peluda. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (4 to 20 inches in height); the foliage is pale grayish, dark green or yellow-green; the flowers are cream, bright white or white (sometimes with a pink tinge) with a yellow throat; flowering generally takes place between early January and late June (additional records: one for late July and one for late November); the winged fruits are green. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; rocky and rocky-sandy mountainsides; pebbly-sandy-silty and silty mesas; rim rock; sandy-clayey canyons; canyon walls; along rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bases of cliffs and rock faces; protected clefts in boulders; bluffs; rocky ledges; ridges; rocky ridgetops; sandy cinder cones; foothills; bouldery and rocky hills; hilltops; rocky, rocky-stony, sandy and loamy hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly and sandy slopes; gravelly-sandy and sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; boulderfields; sandy lava flows; sand hummocks; sand sheets; gravelly breaks; sandy plains; rocky, gravelly, sandy and sandy-clayey flats; valley floors; along rocky, gravelly and sandy-silty roadsides; rocky arroyos; gravelly draws; rocky gullies; along springs; beside streams; along creeks; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within drainage ways; banks of washes; gravelly and sandy edges of washes; rocky-gravelly-sandy and cobbly-gravelly margins of washes; gravelly benches; shelves; sandy margins of reservoirs; gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas; recently burned areas in woodlands, chaparral and desertscrub, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-stony, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, shaley, stony-sandy, cobbly-gravelly, cobbly-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; silty loam and loam ground; sandy clay, silty clay and clay ground, and rocky silty, pebbly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from 500 to 8,300 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Cryptantha pterocarya* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 43 (122909 - *Cryptantha pterocarya* Greene), 46 (Page 720), 58, 63 (122909 - color presentation), 77, 85 (123009 - color presentation of dried material), 115 (color presentation)*

***Lappula occidentalis* (S. Watson) E.L. Greene: Flatspine Stickseed**

COMMON NAMES: Beggar's Tick, Bluebur, Cupped Stickseed, Flat-spine Sheepburr, Flatspine Stickseed, Hairy Stickseed, Redowski Stickseed, Stick-seed, Stickseed, Western Stickseed, Western Sticktight. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or biennial forb/herb (4 to 32 inches in height); the foliage is gray-green or dark green; the flowers may be pale blue, pale blue-white, blue, light pink, purple, sky blue, white or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and late September. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; rocky mountainsides; gravelly-clayey mountain flanks; sandy and sandy-loamy mesas; plateaus; rocky,

gravelly-loamy and sandy canyons; gravelly-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; bouldery-gravelly-sandy and sandy gorges; talus; bases of cliffs; bedrock knolls; rocky ledges; rocky and sandy ridges; rocky ridgetops; rocky and gravelly-sandy meadows; foothills; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-sandy hills; hilltops; rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy and gravelly-sandy hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy-clayey-loamy, shaley, stony, cobbly-loamy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-clayey, sandy, sandy-clayey, loamy, clayey and silty slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sheltered rock coves; lava flows; breaks; steppes; clayey-loamy plains; rocky, gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy and clayey flats; basins; loamy valley floors; railroad right-of-ways; in roadbeds; along gravelly and gravelly-loamy roadsides; rocky and sandy arroyos; sandy-silty bottoms of arroyos; rocky and stony draws; gulches; ravines; springs; along streams; streambeds; along creeks; clayey creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-silty and sandy washes; in gravelly drainages; in gravelly drainage ways; in rocks around ponds; around lakes; clayey depressions; clayey swales; along gravelly banks of arroyos, streams and rivers; margins of rivers; mudflats; sandy benches; rocky terraces; cobbly-loamy and loamy bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; along fencelines; edges of stock tanks; ditches; gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry bouldery, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, shaley, stony, cobbly, cobbly-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, rocky-sandy-clayey loam, cobbly loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky clay, gravelly clay, sandy clay, silty clay and clay ground; gravelly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, and gravelly-sandy chalky ground, occurring from 400 to 10,500 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial fodder (*L.o.* var. *occidentalis*) crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication. *Lappula occidentalis* is native to northwestern, northern, west-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 43 (010110), 46 (*Lappula texana* (Scheele) Britton, Page 712; *Lappula texana* (Scheele) Britton var. *coronata* (Greene) Nels. & Macbr., Page 712, and *Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene, Page 713), 63 (010110 - color presentation), 85 (010210 - color presentation of dried material), 101 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127*

***Lappula occidentalis* (S. Watson) E.L. Greene var. *occidentalis*: Flatspine Stickseed**

SYNONYMY: *Lappula redowski* auct. non (J.W. Hornemann) E.L. Greene, *Lappula redowskii* (J.W. Hornemann) E.L. Greene var. *desertorum* (E.L. Greene) I.M. Johnston, *Lappula redowskii* (J.W. Hornemann) E.L. Greene var. *occidentalis* (S. Watson) P.A. Rydberg, *Lappula redowskii* (J.W. Hornemann) E.L. Greene var. *redowskii*. COMMON NAMES: Beggar's Tick, Bluebur, Flat-spine Sheeppurr, Flatspine Stickseed, Redowski Stickseed, Stickseed, Western Stickseed, Western Sticktight. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or biennial forb/herb (6 to 32 inches in height); the foliage is gray-green; the flowers may be pale blue, pale blue-white, blue, light pink, purple, sky blue, white or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and early August (additional records: five for mid-January, one for late August, one for early September and one for late September). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; sandy mesas; along rocky, gravelly-loamy and sandy canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; bouldery-gravelly-sandy gorges; talus; bases of cliffs; bedrock knolls; sandy ridges; rocky ridgetops; around and in rocky and gravelly-sandy meadows; foothills; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-sandy hills; hilltops; hillsides; rocky, shaley, cobbly-loamy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy, sandy-clayey, loamy, clayey and silty slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; sheltered rock coves; lava flows; breaks; steppes; rocky, gravelly, sandy and sandy-loamy flats; basins; loamy valley floors; in roadbeds; along gravelly and gravelly-loamy roadsides; rocky and sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; rocky draws; gulches; ravines; springs; along creeks; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-silty and sandy washes; within gravelly drainages; in rocks around ponds; clayey swales; along banks of arroyos, streams and rivers; mudflats; sandy benches; cobbly-loamy and loamy bottomlands; floodplains; along fencelines;

edges of stock tanks; ditches; gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, shaley, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, cobbly loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky clay, sandy clay, silty clay and clay ground; gravelly-sandy silty and silty ground, and gravelly-sandy chalky ground, occurring from 700 to 10,500 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial fodder crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication. *Lappula occidentalis* var. *occidentalis* is native to northwestern, northern and west-central North America. *5, 6, 15 (recorded as *Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene var. *redowskii*), 16 (recorded as *Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene var. *redowskii*), 43 (010110 - *Lappula redowskii* Greene var. *desertorum* (Greene) I.M. Johnst., *Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene var. *occidentalis* Á. Löve & D. Löve), 46 (recorded as *Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene, Page 713), 58 (*Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene), 63 (010110 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Lappula redowskii* (Hornem.) Greene), **85** (010210), 101 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation of species), 127*

Lappula redowskii (see *Lappula occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*)

Lappula redowskii var. *desertorum* (see *Lappula occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*)

Lappula redowskii var. *occidentalis* (see *Lappula occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*)

Lappula redowskii var. *redowskii* (see *Lappula occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*)

***Pectocarya heterocarpa* (I.M. Johnston) I.M. Johnston: Chuckwalla Combseed**

COMMON NAMES: Chuckwalla Combseed, Chuckwalla Pectocarya, Hairyleaf Combbur, Hairy-leaved Combbur, Mixed-nut Comb-bur. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (2 to 8 inches in height); the flowers are pale lavender or white; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and early June (additional records: four for mid-January, one for late June and one for early November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky and pebbly-sandy-silty mesas; rims of canyons; rocky canyons; crevices in rocks; along ridges; openings in creosote-bush scrub; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, cobbly-gravelly, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy slopes; rocky and gravelly-sandy alluvial fans; gravelly-sandy bajadas; amongst boulders; sand dunes; blow-sand deposits; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy flats; sandy valley floors; sandy roadsides; beside streams; creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy washes; sandy-silty, clayey and silty depressions; sandy banks of washes; sandy and silty-clayey edges of lakebeds; margins of washes; shorelines; gravel and sand bars; sandy beaches; rocky benches; floodplains; at stock tanks; canal walls; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, cobbly-gravelly, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; cobbly-silty loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey-silty loam and sandy-clayey loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty, pebbly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 4,800 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Pectocarya heterocarpa* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (010210), 46 (Page 712), 58, 63 (010210 - color presentation), 77, **85** (010210 - color presentation)*

***Pectocarya platycarpa* (P.A. Munz & I.M. Johnston) P.A. Munz & I.M. Johnston: Broadfruit Combseed**

COMMON NAMES: Broadfruit Combseed, Broad Nut Comb-bur, Broadnut Combbur, Broadnut Combseed, Broad-nutted Comb Bur, Broad-wing Comb-bur, Stickweed. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (prostrate or 2 to 10 inches in height); the flowers are white; flowering generally takes place between early February and late May (additional record: one for late June). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; pebbly-sandy-silty mesas; canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; ridges; foothills; rocky, gravelly and sandy hills; sandy hillsides; rocky, rocky-powdery, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy slopes; rocky alluvial fans; gravelly and gravelly-sandy bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; rocky-sandy lava fields; sand dunes; sand sheets; blow-sand deposits; plains; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy flats; gravelly and sandy valley floors; along gravelly roadsides; along streams; along creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; along and in rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; sandy drainages; silty depressions; gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of washes; rocky and silty-clayey edges of washes and lakebeds; margins of washes; mudflats; beaches; gravelly benches; shelves; terraces; sandy and loamy bottomlands; sandy and silty floodplains; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-cobbly, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam and loam ground; silty clay ground; pebbly-sandy silty and silty ground, and rocky powdery ground, occurring from sea level to 7,800 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Pectocarya platycarpa* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (010210), 46 (Page 712), 58 63 (010210), 77, **85** (010210 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Plagiobothrys arizonicus* (A. Gray) E.L. Greene ex A. Gray: Arizona Popcornflower**

COMMON NAMES: Arizona Popcorn Flower, Arizona Popcornflower, Blood Weed, Bloodweed, Lipstick Plant, Pop Corn Flower, Popcorn Flower. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (2 to 16 inches in height); the leaves are dark green with reddish veins; the flowers are white or white with a yellow throat; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and early June (additional records: one for late January, one for late June and one for early October). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; sandy mesas; rocky plateaus; rocky canyons; gravelly and sandy-loamy canyon bottoms; rocky bases of cliffs; knolls; gravelly ridges; rocky ridgetops; rocky-sandy meadows; rocky foothills; rocky, stony-loamy, gravelly and loamy hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, rocky-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-silty, sandy and silty-clayey slopes; gravelly-sandy and sandy alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; steppes; sandy plains; gravelly berms; rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy flats; basins; sandy-loamy valley floors; sandy-loamy valley bottoms; along bouldery and sandy roadsides; arroyos; along rocky-gravelly draws; ravines; around springs; rocky and sandy streambeds; along creeks; sandy creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along and in gravelly drainages; within drainage ways; sandy banks of springs and rivers; benches; gravelly terraces; loamy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; sandy-silty edges of stock tanks (charcos); sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, stony loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam and loam ground; silty clay and clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from 1,100 to 6,900 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: Records included observations that parts of this plant (roots, stems and leaf veins) contain a red or reddish-purple sap. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial pigment or dye crop. *Plagiobothrys arizonicus* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (010210), 46 (Page 722), 58, 63 (010210), 77, **80** (*Plagiobothrys* sp. - Species of the genus *Plagiobothrys* have been listed as Rarely

Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plants. “Members of this genus have been reported to accumulate toxic levels of nitrate.”), 85 (010310 - color presentation of dried material), 115 (color presentation), 127*

Brassicaceae (Cruciferae): The Mustard Family

***Brassica tournefortii* A. Gouan: Asian Mustard**

COMMON NAMES: African Mustard, Asian Mustard, Desert Mustard, Mediterranean Mustard, Mediterranean Turnip, Moroccan Mustard, Mostaza, Mostaza Africana, Mostaza del Sahara, Mustard, Pale Cabbage, Prickly Turnip, Sahara Mustard, Tournefort’s Birdrape, Turnip Weed, Wild Turnip. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (1 to 4 feet in height, a plant 22 inches in height and 40 inches in width was observed and reported, plants 24 to 30 inches in height and 18 inches in width at the base were observed and reported), the large and serrated green leaves form in a basal rosette clasping on the stem, the flowers are green-white, ivory, white, pale yellow, yellow or yellow-cream, flowering generally takes place between mid-January and late May (additional records: one for mid-November, three for early December and one for mid-December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; sandy mesas; clayey canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; bluffs; rocky and rocky-clayey ridgetops; rocky hills; bouldery hillsides; bouldery, rocky, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-loamy, pebbly-sandy and sandy slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; volcanic dikes and plugs; sand hills; sand shelves; sand dunes; sand hummocks; blow-sand deposits; sand sheets; rocky-sandy outwash fans; gravelly-sandy-loamy and silty plains; gravelly-sandy, sandy and silty flats; sandy and silty valley floors; along rocky-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy roadsides; arroyos; gullies; about springs; creekbeds; along rivers; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along drainages; within sandy drainage ways; depressions; gravelly-sandy banks of rivers and washes; sandy edges of arroyos, rivers, washes and playas; sandy margins of washes and ponds; sandy beaches; benches; rocky strands; sandy terraces; loamy bottomlands; floodplains; sandy levees; canal banks; along ditches; recently burned areas of coastal sage scrub; bouldery-cobbly-sandy, gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, pebbly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam and loam ground; rocky clay and clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. Sahara Mustard is usually a very large and robust plant. *Brassica tournefortii* is native to southern Europe; western, central and southern Asia, and northern Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16, 22, 28, 43 (010410), 46 (Supplement Page 1051), 63 (010410 - color presentation), 77, 80 (The genus *Brassica* is listed as both a Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plant “Mustards, both native and escaped, may cause several diseases including goiter and gastroenteritis.” and a Poisonous Cropland and Garden Plant “Cultivated mustards may cause numerous diseases including gastroenteritis, blindness, goiter, emphysema, redwater disease, nitrate poisoning, anemia, and photosensitization.”), 85 (010410 - color presentation of dried and fresh material), 115 (color presentation), **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Capsella bursa-pastoris* (C. Linnaeus) F.K. Medikus: Shepherd’s Purse**

COMMON NAMES: Bolsa de Pastor, Bolsa-de-Pastor (Portuguese), Bourse à Pasteur (French), Capselle à Pasteur (French), Erva-do-bom-pastor (Portuguese), Hirtentäschel (German), Naeng-i (transcribed Korean), Paniquesillo, Shephardspurse, Shepherd’s Purse, Shepherd’s-purse, Shepherds-purse, Shepherds-purse, Zurrón de Pastor (Spanish). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (3 inches to 2 feet in height); the foliage is green; the flowers are cream, lavender, pinkish-purple or white; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and mid-December. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; plateaus; canyons; bouldery canyon bottoms; sandy ridges; meadows; rocky foothills; hilltops; silty hillsides; rocky slopes; sandy lava flows;

loamy and clayey flats; clayey valley floors; along gravelly roadsides; within arroyos; gulches; along streams; along creeks; sandy creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; drainages; drainage ways; clayey-loamy depressions; banks of streams, washes and lakes; sandy bottomlands; rocky-sandy and sandy-silty floodplains; mesquite bosques; along fencelines; in dry stock tanks; along canals; canal banks; along ditches; gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas; waste places; recently burned areas of chaparral, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; silty clay and clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 10,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used for food, as a spice and as a drug or medication. *Capsella bursa-pastoris* is native to Europe; however, its origin is obscure. *5, 6, 15, 43 (010410), 46 (Page 344), 58, 63 (010410 - color presentation), 68, 77, **85** (010410 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 101 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127*

***Descurainia sophia* (C. Linnaeus) P.B. Webb ex K.A. Prantl: Herb Sophia**

COMMON NAMES: Besenrauke (German), Flaxweed Tansymustard, Flixweed, Flixweed Tansy Mustard, Fluxweed, Herb Sophia, Herb-sophia, Pinnate Tansy Mustard, Sagesse des Chirurgiens (French), Sophienkraut (German), Tansy Mustard, Tansymustard, Pinnate Tansymustard. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or biennial forb/herb (8 inches to 2 feet in height); the flowers are greenish-yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between May and August. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyon rims; canyons; canyon bottoms; talus; along ridges; hills; hillsides; hilltops; slopes; bajadas; flats; basins; valley floors; along railroad right-of-ways; gravelly roadbeds; along roadsides; draws; gulches; springs; along creeks; along rivers; riverbeds; along washes; drainages; margins of lakes; shores of lakes; bottomlands; floodplains; along dams; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in gravelly and sandy ground, occurring from sea level to 7,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used for food, fodder, for a beverage, as a drug or medication, fertilizer (corn seed was soaked in an infusion of this plant to quicken maturity and its leaves were buried with seed corn to serve as a fertilizer or fungicide) and preservative (leaves kept with seed corn to prevent spoilage). *Descurainia sophia* is native to Europe; Asia, and northern Africa. *5, 6, 43 (062410), 46 (Page 350), 58, 63 (062410 - color presentation of seed), **68**, 77, **85** (062410 - color presentation, unable to access species information), 101 (color photograph), 127*

***Lepidium lasiocarpum* T. Nuttall: Shaggyfruit Pepperweed**

COMMON NAMES: Hairy-pod Pepperwort, Hairypod Pepperweed, Hispidcross, Pepper Grass, Peppergrass, Pepperweed, Sand Peppergrass, Shaggyfruit Pepperweed. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or biennial forb/herb (4 to 15 inches in height); the flowers are cream, green, greenish-yellow, white or yellow-green; flowering generally takes place between late December and late June (additional records: one for late August and one for mid-September). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; plateaus; along rocky and shaley canyons; rocky, gravelly and sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; buttes; rocky and sandy ledges; sandy ridges; rocky ridgetops; foothills; bouldery and rocky-sandy hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, sandy and sandy-loamy slopes; rocky, rocky-sandy and gravelly alluvial fans; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava flows; lava beds; sand dunes; sand sheets; sand flats; along rocky-sandy and sandy outwash fans; gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy-loamy plains; rocky, gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy and silty flats; sandy basins; sandy and clayey valley floors; coastal bluffs; coastal dunes; coastal plains; tidal shores; along sandy roadsides; along and in arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; rocky chutes; around seeping streams; along creeks; sandy creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in bedrock, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley, gravelly,

gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; rocky-sandy drainages; along drainage ways; silty playas; silty depressions; raised areas in saltmarshes; along muddy, gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of rivers and washes; stony-sandy and sandy edges of arroyos, washes and lakebeds; around margins of washes and marshes; shores of lakes; mudflats; gravel and sand bars; sandy beaches; bouldery benches; gravelly terraces; sandy, loamy and clayey bottomlands; lowlands; sandy and silty floodplains; along gravelly-sandy and sandy edges of stock tanks; canal banks; gravelly and sandy riparian areas; recently burned areas in woodlands and desertscrub, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, shaley, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam and loam ground; silty clay and clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty, sandy-silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,400 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication. *Lepidium lasiocarpum* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (011010), 46 (Page 334), 63 (011010 - color presentation), 68, 77, **85** (011010 - color presentation), 127*

***Sisymbrium irio* C. Linnaeus: London Rocket**

COMMON NAMES: London Rocket, Londonrocket, Pamita, Pamiton, Rocket Mustard, Tumble Mustard. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (8 inches to 5 feet in height, plants 8 inches in height and 6 inches in width were reported); the flowers are golden-yellow, white, pale yellow or yellow; the anthers are cream; flowering generally takes place between mid-December and mid-June (additional records: one for early July, one for late July, one for early August, one for mid-August, two for late August, one for mid-September, one for late September, one for early October, one for mid-October, one for early November, one for mid-November and four for late November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; sandy mesas; plateaus; canyons; along bouldery-gravelly-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; rocky buttes; rock ledges; ridges; ridgetops; clayey meadows; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy slopes; rocky alluvial fans; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sandy lava flows; sand dunes; berms; plains; rocky, gravelly, sandy and sandy-silty flats; basins; valley floors; loamy valley bottoms; railroad right-of-ways; gravelly-sandy roadbeds; gravelly, sandy and clayey roadsides; within rocky arroyos; along bottoms of arroyos; bottoms of ravines; seeps; springs; along streams; streambeds; along creeks; bouldery-rocky and rocky creekbeds; along rivers; rocky and rocky-cobbly-sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy washes; within sandy drainage ways; silty lakebeds; bogs; sandy-loamy and silty depressions; along cobbly-sandy, gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of streams, rivers and washes; rocky edges of springs, streams, creeks, washes and ponds; margins of washes; sandy beaches; sandy benches; terraces; sandy and loamy bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; margins of stock tanks; canal edges and walls; along ditches; riparian areas; waste places; recently burned areas of woodland and desertscrub, and disturbed areas growing in muddy and wet, moist, damp and dry bouldery, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-cobbly; rocky-cobbly-sandy, rocky-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-clayey loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam and loam ground; sandy clay and clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 10,300 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used food, beverage and as a drug or medication. *Sisymbrium irio* is native to middle and southern Europe; western, central, eastern and southern Asia, and northern Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16, 22, 28 (color photograph), 43 (011410), 46 (Page 336), 58, 63 (011410 - color presentation), 68, 77, 85 (011510 - color presentation), 101 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

***Sisymbrium orientale* C. Linnaeus: Indian Hedgemustard**

COMMON NAMES: Eastern Rocket, Indian Hedge Mustard, Indian Hedge-mustard, Indian Hedgemustard, Oriental Hedgemustard, Oriental Mustard, Tumble Mustard. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (4 inches to 5 feet in height); the flowers are purple (one record), dull yellow, light yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between early February and late June (additional records: one for mid-July and one for late July, flowering ending as late as August has been reported). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; sandy mesas; rocky canyons; bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy and gravelly-sandy canyon bottoms; gorges; talus; along ridges; ridgetops; openings in chaparral; foothills; sandy-clayey hilltops; cobbly-sandy-loamy hillsides; rocky, cobbly-sandy-loamy and sandy slopes; rocky-sandy and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; lava fields; sandy flats; sandy ruts in roadbeds; rocky, rocky-loamy-clayey, gravelly and clayey-loamy roadsides; along arroyos; along bottoms of arroyos; draws; seeps; springs; along streams; along rocky stream courses; riverbeds; along and in rocky-sandy and sandy washes; within drainages; banks of streambeds and rivers; along sandy edges of washes and freshwater marshes; along stony-sandy margins of washes; along bouldery benches; sandy terraces; along fencelines; riparian areas; waste places; recently burned areas of woodland and chaparral, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; cobbly-sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground, and rocky-loamy clay, rocky clay and sandy clay ground, occurring from sea level to 7,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. A plant in fruit was collected on April 22, 1977, by Casey Hamilton at Milepost 210 on Interstate 10 at Eloy that was recorded as being a new record for this species for Arizona. *Sisymbrium orientale* is native to eastern and southern Europe; western, central and southern Asia, and northern Africa. *5, 6, 43 (011510), 63 (011510), 77, **85** (011510 - color presentation of dried material)*

Cactaceae: The Cactus Family

***Carnegiea gigantea* (G. Engelmann) N.L. Britton & J.N. Rose: Saguaro**

SYNONYMY: *Cereus giganteus* G. Engelmann. COMMON NAMES: Giant Cactus, Giant Cereus, Ha:saan (Tohono O'odham), Ha Shun (Pima), Mashad (Tohono O'odham), Pitahaya (Spanish Conquistadors), Sage-of-the-desert, Saguaro (Spanish), Sahuaro. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent tree (erect stems 5 to 60 feet in height and 6 to 30 inches in diameter); the plants are green; the spines are yellow or reddish-brown aging to gray or gray-black; the flowers (2 to 3 inches in diameter) are a waxy creamy-white opening at about 8 p.m. and closing at about 5 p.m. the next day with around four blooms opening per day over a 30 day period; flowering generally takes place between late April and mid-June (additional records: one for late March, one for early July, one for mid-July, two for early September and one for early October), the ripe fruits (2¼ to 3 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter) split into 2 to 6 segments that curl back to reveal the red inner lining of the rinds which are sometimes mistakenly thought to be red flowers. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; canyon walls; buttes; ridges; ridgelines; rocky foothills; rocky and gravelly hills; rocky hilltops; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy-clayey-loamy slopes; rocky and gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; stabilized sandy and sandy-powdery dunes; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; along arroyos; along and in riverbeds; within sandy washes; drainages; floodplains, and mesquite bosques growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, gravelly, sandy and sandy-powdery ground, and gravelly loam and sandy-clayey loam ground, occurring from sea level to 5,100 feet in elevation in the scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, fodder (seeds), beverage and/or fiber crop; it was also noted as having been used as tools, ceremonial items and musical

instruments, and as an indicator of the changing of the seasons (with the Saguaro harvest marking the beginning of a new year). Saguaro are very slow to establish, a 5 year old plant may be no more than ¼ to ½ inch in height. The growth rate of Saguaro is extremely variable. William G. McGinnies in his book “Discovering the Desert” reports that a plant 36 inches in height may be from 20 to 50 years of age, he also presents a table of typical growth rates reporting the following: 4 inches - 8.0 years, 8 inches - 12.5 years, 16 inches - 19.1 years, 32 inches - 27.3 years, 3.3 feet - 30.3 years, 6.6 feet - 40.5 years, 10 feet - 47.5 years, 13 feet - 54 years, 16 feet - 60.0 years, 18 feet - 74.0 years, 20 feet - 83.0 years, 25 feet - 107.0 years, 30 feet - 131.0 years, and 35 feet - 157.0 years. The growth rate of propagated and cultivated saguaros is much faster. One of the largest known saguaros, located in Saguaro National Monument, was reported to be 52 feet in height, had 52 arms, weighed an estimated 10 tons and was thought to be 235 years of age. Cristate forms have been reported. The Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cynanthus latirostris*), Broad-tailed Hummingbird (*Selasphorus platycercus*), Costa’s Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), Curved-billed Thrasher (*Toxostoma curvirostre*), Lesser Long-nosed Bat (*Leptonycteris curasoae* subsp. *yerbabuena*) and Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*) have been observed visiting the flowers. Coyotes (*Canis latrans*), Desert Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus* subsp. *crooki*), Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis* subsp. *mexicana*), Javelina (*Peccari tajacu*) and White-winged Doves (*Zenaida asiatica*) as well as other animals and birds feed on the saguaro fruit and seeds. the Gila Woodpecker (*Melanerpes uropygialis*) and Gilded Flicker (*Colaptes chrysoides*) make holes in this plant for their nests which are later utilized by the Ash-throated Flycatcher (*Myiarchus cinerascens*), Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*), Elf Owl (*Micrathene whitneyi*), House Finch (*Carpodacus mexicanus*), Lucy’s Warbler (*Vermivora luciae*), Purple Martin (*Progne subis*) and Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*). Red-tailed Hawks (*Buteo jamaicensis*), White-winged Doves (*Zenaida asiatica*) and other birds nest on the arms of the plant. *Carnegiea gigantea* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Cereus giganteus* Engelm., Pages 108-111, color photographs including habitat), 13 (color photographs including habitat with associated species: Plates C.2 and D.3), 15 (color photograph on Page 77 includes habitat and associated species), 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 27 (recorded as *Cereus giganteus*, Pages 64-65, color photographs: Plates 39, 39A & 39B, Page 102), 28 (recorded as *Cereus giganteus*, color photograph), 38 (color photograph), 43 (011610), 45 (color photograph), 46 (Page 569), 48 (recorded as *Cereus giganteus*), 52 (recorded as *Cereus giganteus*, color photograph), 53 (recorded as *Cereus giganteus* Engelm.), 58 (recorded as *Cereus giganteus* Engelm.), 63 (011610 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #63), 85 (011610 - color presentation), 86 (recorded as *Cereus gigantea*, color photograph), 91, 107, 115 (color presentation), 119, 127, 134, **HR, WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Cereus giganteus (see *Carnegiea gigantea*)

***Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* (G. Engelmann & J. Bigelow) F.M. Knuth: Buck-horn Cholla**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia acanthocarpa* G. Engelmann & J. Bigelow. COMMON NAMES: Buck-horn Cholla, Buckhorn Cholla, Deer-horn Cactus, Stag-horn Cholla, Yellow Flowered Cane Cactus. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (16 inches to 15 feet in height, one plant was described as being 20 inches in height with a crown 60 inches in width, one plant was described as being 5 feet in height with a crown 10 feet in width, one plant was described as being 67 inches in height with a crown 83 inches in width); the stems are bluish-gray-green, gray-green, green or dark green; the spines are golden, golden-yellow, gray, reddish-brown, tan or yellowish; the flowers (1 to 2¼ inches in diameter) may be bronze, bronze with a reddish mid-stripe, bronze-yellow, burnt-orange, copper-yellow, green-yellow, maroon, orange, purple, purplish, red, dark red, reddish-bronze, yellow, yellow-brown, yellow-magenta, yellow-red or variegated; the anthers are light yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between early March and late June (additional records: two for early January, one for mid-July, two for early August and one for mid-November); the mature spiny, dry fruits (1¼ inches in length and 5/8 to 3/4 inch in diameter) are brown or tan. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountaintops; sandy mountainsides; rocky-sandy and stony mesas; bouldery canyons;

canyon bottoms; buttes; ridges; rocky foothills; rocky, gravelly and sandy hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly and sandy slopes; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-loamy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders, rocks and gravels; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; sandy valley floors; along gravelly roadsides; gulches; creekbeds; along and in bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, stony-gravelly, gravelly; gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; banks of washes; along rocky-sandy edges of creeks; margins of washes; rocky benches; gravelly-silty terraces; loamy bottomlands, and sandy riparian areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-gravelly-sandy loam, rocky-sandy loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam and loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly silty and silty ground, occurring from 500 to 5,200 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, species remains as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* (accessed 041806). *Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & Bigelow, Pages 34-37), 26 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 27 (Page 17), 28 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa*, color photograph), 43 (011710 - *Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* (Engelm. & J.M. Bigelow) F.M. Knuth, *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & J.M. Bigelow), 45 (color photograph), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & Bigel., Page 585), 48 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 53 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & Bigel.), 63 (011710), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & Bigel. var. *major* (Engelm. & Bigel.) L. Benson, color photograph labeled *Opuntia acanthocarpa* #66), **85** (011710 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 119 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm.), 127*

***Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* (G. Engelmann & J. Bigelow) F.M. Knuth var. *major* (G. Engelmann & J. Bigelow) D.J. Pinkava: Buckhorn Cholla**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia acanthocarpa* G. Engelmann & J. Bigelow var. *major* (G. Engelmann & J. Bigelow) L.D. Benson, *Opuntia acanthocarpa* G. Engelmann & J. Bigelow var. *ramosa* R.H. Peebles. COMMON NAMES: Buckhorn Cholla, Major Cholla. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (2 to 7 feet in height, one plant was described as being 2 feet in height and 8 inches in width, one plant was described as being 32 inches in height with a crown 5 feet in width, one plant was described as being 32 inches in height with a crown 6 feet in width, one plant was described as being 4 feet in height and width, one plant was described as being 4 feet in height with a crown 87 inches in width, one plant was described as being 5 feet in height and width, one plant was described as being 5 feet in height with a crown 98 inches in width, one plant was described as being 6 feet in height with a crown 79 inches in width); the stems are grayish-blue-green or dark green; the spines are dark brown, gray with dark brown tips, purple-brown or red-brown; the flowers (1 to 1 $\frac{3}{4}$ inches in diameter) may be brick-red, bronze-red, bronze-yellow, brick-orange, golden, magenta, orange, pink, purple, red, red-pinkish or yellow; the anthers are yellow; flowering generally takes place between early March and early June (additional records: two for early January and two for early August); the mature spiny, dry fruits (1/2 to 7/8 inch in length and 1/2 to 1 inch in diameter) are brown, light charcoal, gray, grey-beige or tan. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; rocky-sandy mesas; buttes; ridges; ridgelines; gravelly hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; rocky slopes; gravelly-loamy and sandy bajadas; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; along gravelly-sandy washes, and margins of washes growing in dry rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground and gravelly loam, clayey loam and loam ground, occurring from 800 to 3,800 feet in elevation in the scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The species (*Opuntia acanthocarpa*) was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, species remains as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* (accessed 041806). *Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* var. *major* is

native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & Bigelow var. *major* (Engelm. & Bigelow) L. Benson, Page 35 & 37), 26 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 27 (Page 19, color photograph: Plates 14 & 14A, Page 96), 28 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa*, color photograph of species), 43 (011710 - *Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* (Engelm. & J.M. Bigelow) F.M. Knuth var. *major* (Engelm.) Pinkava, *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & J.M. Bigelow var. *major* (Engelm. & J.M. Bigelow) L.D. Benson, *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & J.M. Bigelow var. *ramosa* Peebles), 45 (color photograph of species), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & Bigel. var. *ramosa* Peebles, Page 585), 48 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 53 (species, recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & Bigel.), 63 (011710 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm. & Bigel. var. *major* (Engelm. & Bigel.) L. Benson, color photograph labeled *Opuntia acanthocarpa* #66), 85 (011710 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation of species), 119 (species, recorded as *Opuntia acanthocarpa* Engelm.), 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Cylindropuntia arbuscula* (G. Engelmann) F.M. Knuth: Arizona Pencil Cholla**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia arbuscula* G. Engelmann. COMMON NAMES: Arizona Pencil Cholla, Bush Pencil Cholla, Pencil Cholla. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (20 inches to 12 feet in height, one plant reported to be 5 feet in height had a crown 5 feet in width, one plant reported to be 78 inches in height had a crown 102 inches in width, one plant reported to be 7 feet in height had a crown 66 inches in width); the stems are blue-green, dull green or yellow-green; the spines are pale yellow or red-brown turning black with age; the glochids are pale yellow; the flowers ($\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in diameter) are dark bronze, brown, green, greenish-yellow tinged with red, orange-bronze, orange-yellow, red, terra cotta, pale yellow-green or yellow-green; the anthers are yellow; flowering generally takes place between early April and early June (additional record: one for late July); the spineless fleshy pear-shaped fruits ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{7}{8}$ inch in diameter and 1 to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches in length) are green with a pink blush, green tinged with purple or red or yellow-green. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky canyon bottoms; hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, sandy and silty-loamy slopes; rocky and gravelly bajadas; plains; gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy and silty flats; basins; valley floors; along gravelly roadsides; along arroyos; within gullies; riverbeds; along gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along drainages; floodplains, and mesquite bosques growing in damp and dry desert pavement; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; sandy loam and silty loam ground, and silty ground, occurring from 600 to 4,700 feet in elevation in the grassland and desert scrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. The fruit is eaten by browsing animals including the Javelina (*Peccari tajacu* subsp. *sonoriensis*). The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, species remains as *Opuntia arbuscula* (accessed 041806). *Cylindropuntia arbuscula* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia arbuscula* Engelm., Pages 58-59), 15 (recorded as *Opuntia arbuscula* Engelm.), 26 (genus, recorded as recorded as *Opuntia*), 27 (Page 3, color photograph: Plate 3, Page 94), 28 (color photograph, recorded as *Opuntia arbuscula*), 43 (011710), 45 (color photograph), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia arbuscula* Engelm., Page 584), 48 (genus, recorded as recorded as *Opuntia*), 58 (recorded as *Opuntia arbuscula* Engelm.), 63 (011710 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia arbuscula* Engelm.), **85** (011710 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation), 119 (recorded as *Opuntia arbuscula* Engelm.), 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Cylindropuntia bigelovii* (G. Engelmann) F.M. Knuth: Teddybear Cholla**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia bigelovii* G. Engelmann. COMMON NAMES: Arizona Jumping Cactus, "Ball" Cholla, Cholla Guera, Go'te (Seri), Jumping Cactus, Jumping Cholla, Silver Cholla, Teddybear Cactus, Teddy Bear Cholla, Teddy-bear Cholla, Teddybear Cholla. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent subshrub or shrub (20 inches to 10 feet in height, one plant was reported to be just over 8 feet in height and 40 inches in width with 2 to 3 main trunks); the central trunk is black or dark brown;

older branches are dark-brown; the stems (3 to 10 inches in length and 1¼ to 2½ inches in diameter) are bluish, light green, green or bluish-green; the spines are golden, silvery, tan, pale yellow or yellow aging to dark brown; the glochids are yellow; the flowers (1 to 1½ inches in diameter) may be chartreuse-yellow, cream tinged with rose, green, green-yellow, greenish-yellow, magenta, pink, white-yellow, yellow tinged with red-purple or white tinged with lavender; the anthers are yellow, deep yellow, yellow-orange or deep yellow-orange; the stigma lobes are cream, dark chartreuse-green, green, dark green or olive green; flowering generally takes place between early March and mid-June (additional records: one for late January, one for early February, one for early September, one for mid-November, two for late November and one for early December); the nearly spineless fruits (½ to ¾ inch in length and ½ to ¾ inch in diameter) are greenish-yellow, yellow or yellow-green and fleshy when ripe. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky and sandy mountainsides; canyons; canyon bottoms; cliffs; talus slopes; bluffs; rocky ridges; rocky ridgetops; rocky foothills; rocky and sandy hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy slopes; rocky alluvial fans; gravelly-loamy bajadas; plains; cobbly-silty, gravelly and silty flats; basins; valley floors; along roadsides; arroyos; along and in rocky, gravelly and sandy washes; sandy drainages; benches; lowlands, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy ground; gravelly loam and silty loam ground; clay ground, and cobbly-silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 4,400 feet in elevation in the scrub and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. This is the spiniest of the cholla cacti in Arizona. Thomas Kearney and Robert Peebles in their book Arizona Flora had this to say about the Teddybear Cholla: “The combination of barbed spines and densely armed, easily detached joints has earned profound respect for this formidable cholla.” Teddy-bear Chollas may live to be 60 or more years of age. The Teddybear Cholla is a preferred nesting site of the Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*). Pack Rats (*Neotoma* sp.) use the joints of this plant in the construction of their nests. The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, species remains as *Opuntia bigelovii* (accessed 041806). *Cylindropuntia bigelovii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia bigelovii* Engelm., Pages 50, 52 & 54-55), 15 (recorded as *Opuntia bigelovii* Engelm., color photograph on Page 77 includes habitat and associated species), 18, 26 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 27 (Page 5, color photographs including habitat: Plates 5 & 5A, Page 94), 28 (recorded as *Opuntia bigelovii*, color photograph), 43 (052110), 45 (color photograph), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia bigelovii* Engelm., Page 584), 48, 63 (052110 - color presentation including habitat), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia bigelovii* Engelm., color photograph #13), 85 (052110 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 91 (recorded as *Opuntia bigelovii* Engelm.), 115 (color presentation), 119 (recorded as *Opuntia bigelovii* Engelm.), 127, **HR***

***Cylindropuntia fulgida* (G. Engelmann) F.M. Knuth var. *fulgida*: Jumping Cholla**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia fulgida* G. Engelmann, *Opuntia fulgida* G. Engelmann var. *fulgida*. COMMON NAMES: Chain Cholla, Chain-fruit Cholla, Cholla, Cholla Brincadora, Choya, Jumping Cahin-fruit Cholla, Jumping Cholla, Sonora Jumping Cholla, Velas de Ccoyote. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub or tree (3 to 15 feet in height, one plant was reported as being 4¼ feet in height and 40 inches in width, one plant was reported as being 4¼ feet in height and 8¼ feet in width, one plant was reported as being 6½ feet in height and 5 feet in width, one plant was reported as being 10 feet in height and 13 feet in width); the stems are green or purple; the spines are golden-yellow turning brown with age; the flowers (¾ to 1 inch in diameter) are cream-yellow, pink, pink-purple, purple, purple-pink, red-purple, rose-pink or yellow tinged with pink; the anthers are white; flowering generally takes place between mid-April and mid-September (additional record: one for early December); the smooth fleshy fruits (¾ to 2 inches in length and ¾ to 1 inch in diameter) are gray-green, green or purple forming clusters or pendulant “chains”. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; ledges; ridges; hills; hillsides; rocky, gravelly-loamy and sandy slopes;

gravelly bajadas; plains; rocky-gravelly, gravelly, sandy and sandy-silty flats; along valley floors; along rocky-gravelly and sandy roadsides; along creeks; along and in washes; banks of streams, creeks and washes; edges of washes; terraces, and floodplains growing in dry desert pavement; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly and sandy soils; gravelly loam and silty-clayey loam ground; clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from 800 to 4,100 feet in elevation in the grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. Each year, following flowering, additional fruits are added to the end of the chains. Chain-fruit Chollas may live to be from 40 to 80 years of age. The Chain-fruit Cholla is a preferred nesting site of the Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*). The Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) has been observed visiting the flowers. Deer and Javelina feed on the fruits. The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, species remains as *Opuntia fulgida* (accessed 041806). *Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *fulgida* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *fulgida*, Pages 49-52), 15 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *fulgida*), 16 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm.), 26 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 27 (species, Pages 10-11, color photograph: Plate 10, Page 96), 28 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida*, color photograph), 43 (011810), 45 (species, color photograph of species), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm., Page 585), 48 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 52 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida*, color photograph), 53 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm.), 63 (011810 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *fulgida*), 85 (011810 - color presentation), 91 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *fulgida*), 115 (color presentation of species), 119 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm.), 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Cylindropuntia fulgida* (G. Engelmann) F.M. Knuth var. *mamillata* (A.C. Schott ex G. Engelmann)
C. Backeberg: Jumping Cholla**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia fulgida* G. Engelmann var. *mamillata* (A.C. Schott ex G. Engelmann) J.M. Coulter, *Opuntia fulgida* G. Engelmann var. *mamillata* (A.C. Schott ex G. Engelmann) J.M. Coulter forma *monstrosa* J.M. Coulter, *Opuntia mamillata* A.C. Schott ex G. Engelmann. COMMON NAMES: Cholla Brincadora, Cholla, Club Cactus, Jumping Cholla, Smooth Chain-fruit Cholla, Velas de Coyote. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub or tree (2 to 9 feet in height, one plant was reported as being 6 feet in height and 4 feet in width, one plant was reported as being 8 feet in height and 8 feet in width); the stems are drab green or green; the flowers ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter) are cream tinged with magenta, light pink, pink, pink-purple, rose-pink or violet; flowering generally takes place between late May and mid-September (additional records: one for mid-April and one for late April); the smooth fleshy fruits ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 2 inches in length and $\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in diameter) are gray-green or green forming pendant "chains". HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; ridges; rocky ridgetops; foothills; hills; rocky slopes; bajadas; sand dunes; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; roadsides; along washes; rocky-sandy benches; floodplains, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy ground, occurring from sea level to 3,900 feet in elevation in the grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The plant, *Opuntia fulgida*, was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. Each year, following flowering, additional fruits may be added to the end of the chains. Chain-fruit Cholla may live to be from 40 to 80 years of age. Cristate forms (forma *monstrosa* J.M. Coulter) have been reported. The Chain-fruit Cholla is a preferred nesting site of the Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*). The Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) has been observed visiting the flowers. Deer and Javelina feed on the fruits. The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, species remains as *Opuntia fulgida* (accessed 041806). *Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *mamillata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *mammillata* (Schott) Coulter, Pages 50 & 52), 15 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* var. *mammillata* (Schott) Coult.), 26 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 27 (Pages 12 & 13 (forma *monstrosa*),

color photograph: Plate 11, Page 96), 43 (011810 - recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *mamillata* (A. Schott) J.M. Coult., no record for *Opuntia fulgida* var. *mamillata* forma *monstrosa*), 45 (species, color photograph of species), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *mamillata* (Schott) Coult., Page 585), 48 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 53 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *mamillata* (Schott) Coult.), 63 (011810), 58 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *mamillata* (Schott) Coult.), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *mamillata* (Schott) Coult.), 85 (011810 - color presentation), 91 (recorded as *Opuntia fulgida* Engelm. var. *mamillata* (Schott) Coult.), 115 (color presentation of species), 127, **HR***

Cylindropuntia fulgida var. *mamillata* forma *monstrosa* (see NOTES under *Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *mamillata*)

***Cylindropuntia leptocaulis* (A.P. de Candolle) F.M. Knuth: Christmas Cactus**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia leptocaulis* A.P. de Candolle. COMMON NAMES: Agujilla, Alfilerillo (Spanish), Catalinera (Spanish), Christmas Cactus, Christmas Cholla, Darning Needle Cactus, Desert Christmas Cactus, Desert Christmas Cholla, Diamond Cactus, Holycross Cholla, Naf (or Nav?, Gila River Pima), Pencil Cactus, Pencil Cholla, Pencil-joint Cholla, Pipestem Cactus, Rat-tail Cactus, Rattail Cactus, Slender-stem Cactus, Tajasilla, Tasajilla (Hispanic), Tasajillo (Spanish), Tasajo (Spanish), Tesajo (Hispanic), Tesajo Cactus (Christmastree Cacti). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (1 to 6 feet in height (sometimes becoming vine-like and growing upwards with support 8 to 15 feet in height), one plant was reported as being 2 feet in height and 2 feet in width, one plant was reported as being 30 inches in height and 5 feet in width, one plant was reported as being 40 inches in height and 5 feet in width, one plant was reported as being 4 feet in height and 8 feet in width, one plant was reported as being 5 feet in height and 8¼ feet in width); the stems are gray-green, green, purplish or yellow-green; the spines gray-brown, purple-brown, red-brown or yellow-brown often being paler toward the tip; the glochids are reddish-brown or yellow; the anthers are yellow; the flowers (3/8 to 3/4 inch in diameter) are bronze, cream, light green-cream, cream-yellow, green, green-yellow, greenish-cream, greenish-yellow, pale yellow, yellow or whitish; flowering generally takes place between late March and late June (additional records: two for mid-July, one for late July, one for early August, one for early October, one for mid-October and one for late October); the spineless (with glochids) fleshy fruits (1/2 to 3/4 inch in length and 1/4 to 7/16 inch in diameter) are coral, orange, orange-red, red, reddish-orange, scarlet, scarlet-red or yellow when mature. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; sandy mountainsides; rocky-sandy and silty mesas; along cliffs; rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; rocky talus slopes; rocky ledges; gravelly ridges; foothills; rocky and rocky-gravelly hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-loamy, sandy and silty-loamy slopes; clayey-loamy alluvial fans; gravelly, gravelly-silty and sandy bajadas; rocky and gypsum outcrops; amongst cobbles; sand hills; sandy lava flows; lava beds; breaks; sandy and clayey-loamy plains; rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; gravelly and gravelly-sandy roadsides; within gravelly and sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; along ravines; riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly and sandy washes; sandy drainages; along cobbly-sandy banks of rivers and drainages; edges of arroyos, ravines and washes; rocky and sandy benches; terraces; bottomlands; floodplains; along fencelines; along ditches; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam, clayey loam, silty loam and loam ground; rocky-sandy clay and loamy clay ground, and gravelly silty and silty ground often found growing within grasses, shrubs or trees, occurring from sea level to 5,900 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. The Desert Christmas Cactus is believed to have a life span of about 50 years. A high mortality rate is to be expected with plants coming into contact with fire. Hummingbirds have been observed visiting the flowers; the fruits are eaten by birds and small mammals,

and Cochineal Scale (*Dactylophius coccus*) has been observed growing on this plant. The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, species remains as *Opuntia leptocaulis* (accessed 041806). *Cylindropuntia leptocaulis* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis* DC., Pages 56-58), 15 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis* DC.), 16 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis* DC.), 18, 26 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 27 (Page 2, color photograph: Plate 2, Page 94), 28 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis*, color photograph), 43 (011910), 45 (color photograph), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis* DC., Page), 48 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 58 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis* DC.), 63 (011910 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis* DC.), **85** (011910 - color presentation), 86 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis*, color photograph), 91 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis* DC.), 115 (color presentation), 119 (recorded as *Opuntia leptocaulis* DC.), 127*

***Cylindropuntia spinosior* (G. Engelmann) F.M. Knuth: Walkingstick Cactus**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia spinosior* (G. Engelmann) J.W. Toumey. COMMON NAMES: Cane Cholla, Cardenche, Handgrip Cholla, Spiny Cholla, Tasajo, Tourney-cane Cholla (Arizona), Walkingstick Cactus, Walking Stick Cholla. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (16 inches to 10 feet in height, one plant was described as being 6½ feet in height and 5 to 6½ feet in width, one plant was described as being 6½ feet in height and 10 feet in width); the stems may be brown-green, grayish-maroon, grayish-purple, green, purple or purplish-green; the spines may be brown, gray, pale pink, pink, purplish-gray, reddish-gray or tan; the glochids may be tan, yellow or yellowish-white aging to gray; the flowers (1¾ to 2 inches in diameter) may be bronze-purple, brown, greenish-yellow, magenta, magenta-red, maroon, orange, pink, dark pink, light purple, purple, purple-pink, red, dark red, red-purple, red & yellow, saffron, salmon-pink, terra-cotta, white or yellow; the anthers are yellow; flowering generally takes place between early April and early August (additional records: three for early January, two for early February and one for late September); the fleshy ripe fruits (1 to 1¾ inches in length and ¾ to 1 inch in diameter) are bright lemon-yellow, red, bright yellow, pale yellow, yellow, yellow-green, yellowish-green or yellow with a reddish cast and remain on the plant for some time. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; mountainsides; mesas; rocky canyons; canyon bottoms; talus, ridgelines; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; along rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy slopes; bajadas; rock outcrops; amongst rocks; plains; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and silty flats; grassy valley floors; roadsides; arroyos; rocky draws; springs; along creeks; creekbeds; along sandy washes; drainages; along drainage ways; sandy flood channels; terraces; floodplains; mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; silty-clayey loam, silty loam and loam ground, and silty ground, occurring from 900 to 7,200 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. The Cactus Wren (*Campylorhynchus brunneicapillus*) nests in the branches. The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, species remains as *Opuntia spinosior* (accessed 041806). *Cylindropuntia spinosior* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia spinosior* (Engelm.) Toumey, Pages 39-43, color photograph), 15 (recorded as *Opuntia spinosior* (Engelm.) Toumey), 16 (recorded as *Opuntia spinosior* (Engelm.) Toumey), 26 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 27 (Page 14, color photograph: Plate 12, Page 96), 28 (color photograph), 43 (063009), 45 (color photographs), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia spinosior* (Engelm. & Bigel.) Toumey, Page 585), 48 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 53, 58 (recorded as *Opuntia spinosior* (Engelm.) Toumey), 63 (011910 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia spinosior* (Engelm.) Toumey), **85** (012010 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 119, 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Cylindropuntia x tetracantha* (J.W. Toumey) F.M. Knuth (pro sp.) [*Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* x *Cylindropuntia leptocaulis*]: Tucson Cholla**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia kleiniae* A.P. de Candolle var. *tetracantha* (J.W. Toumey) W.T. Marshall, *Opuntia* x *tetracantha* J.W. Toumey (pro sp.) [*Opuntia acanthocarpa* x *Opuntia leptocaulis*]. COMMON NAMES: Candle Cholla, Cane Cholla, Four-spined Cholla, Four-spined Klein's Cholla, Hybrid Pencil Cholla, Klein Pencil Cholla, Pencil Joint Cholla, Tucson Cholla, sometimes referred to as the Tucson Prickly-pear or Tucson Pricklypear. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (1 to 8 feet in height, plants were described as being 20 inches in height and 32 inches in width, one plant was described as being 4 feet in height and width); the stems are gray-green, green (often reported with a gray wax) or reddish; the spines are purple-brown or yellow; the glochids are dark brown or yellow; the flowers (3/4 to 1 3/8 inches in diameter) are green edged with brown, maroon or red, greenish-bronze, dirty pink, pink-purple-red over yellow, light reddish, dirty reddish-purple, red-magenta, yellow-green suffused with purple-brown; the anthers are pale green; flowering generally takes place between mid-April and late May (additional records: one for early February, one for late March, one for mid-September and one for late September); the egg-shaped fleshy to dry fruits are green turning yellow with a red blush or red with age; the ripe fruits (3/4 to 1 inch in length and 1/2 to 5/8 inch in diameter) are green, green-red, greenish-yellow, red or reddish-orange. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; canyons; ridgetops; rocky hills; rocky slopes; gravelly bajadas; rocky and gravelly flats; roadsides; gullies; along washes; banks of arroyos, and mesquite bosques growing in damp and dry desert pavement and rocky and gravelly ground, occurring from 700 to 4,400 feet in elevation in the grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, species remains as *Opuntia* x *tetracantha* (accessed 041806). *Cylindropuntia* x *tetracantha* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia kleiniae* DC. var. *tetracantha* (Toumey) W.T. Marshall), 15 (recorded as *Opuntia kleiniae* DC. var. *tetracantha* (Toumey) W.T. Marshall), 16 (recorded as *Opuntia kleiniae* DC. var. *tetracantha* (Toumey) Marshall), 26 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 27 (recorded as *Opuntia kleiniae* DeCandolle var. *tetracantha* (Toumey) F.M. Knuth, Marshall, Page 4, color photograph: Plate 4, Page 94), 43 (012010), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia tetracantha* Toumey, Page 584), 48 (genus, recorded as *Opuntia*), 63 (012010), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia* x *tetracantha* Toumey), 85 (012110 - color presentation of dried material), **HR***

Echinocactus wislizeni (see *Ferocactus wislizeni*)

***Echinocereus fasciculatus* (G. Engelmann ex B.D. Jackson) L.D. Benson: Pinkflower Hedgehog Cactus**

SYNONYMY: *Echinocereus fasciculatus* (G. Engelmann) L.D. Benson var. *fasciculatus*, *Echinocereus fendleri* (G. Engelmann) F. Sencke ex J.N. Haage var. *fasciculatus* (G. Engelmann ex B.D. Jackson) N.P. Taylor, *Echinocereus fendleri* (G. Engelmann) F. Sencke ex J.N. Haage var. *robustus* (R.H. Peebles) L.D. Benson, *Mammillaria fasciculata* G. Engelmann ex B.D. Jackson (possibly incorrectly applied). COMMON NAMES: Bundle Hedgehog, Bundle Hedgehog Cactus, Bundle-spine Hedgehog, Magenta-flower Hedgehog Cactus, Pinkflower Hedgehog Cactus, Robust Hedgehog, Robust Hedgehog Cactus, Short-spine Strawberry Cactus, Strawberry Cactus. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (ascending to erect stems 2 to 18 inches in height and 1½ to 3 inches in width either single or in clusters of up to 30 stems, one plant was reported to have 150 stems); the stems are green or dark green; the spines often with zones of differing colors including black, gray, grayish-black-purplish, reddish-brown, whitish or yellowish turning gray with age; the flowers (2 to 3 inches in diameter) are cerise, lavender-pink, pale magenta, magenta, magenta-maroon, magenta-pink, magenta-purple, magenta-red, pink, pink-purple, purple, reddish-purple, rose-pink or white; the anthers are yellow; the stigma lobes are green, dark green or olive green; flowering generally takes place between late March and late June (additional records: one for early October, one for mid-October, one for late October, two for early November and one for early December); the mature fruits (¾ to 1¼ inches in length and ½ to 1 inch in diameter) are orange-red or bright red. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; cliffs; canyons; canyon sides; bases of cliffs; buttes; knolls; ledges; ridges; along

rocky and stony ridgetops; foothills; rocky, gravelly and sandy hills; rocky hilltops; rocky and sandy hillsides; rocky, stony and gravelly slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst rocks and gravels, plains; gravelly flats; valley floors; along cobbly creeks; along and in washes; rocky and sandy banks, and floodplains growing in dry rocky, rocky-gravelly, stony, cobbly, gravelly and sandy ground, occurring from 1,800 to 6,300 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The species, *Echinocereus fendleri*, was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. The fruits are eaten by birds and other animals. *Echinocereus fasciculatus* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 8, 12 (color photograph - recorded as *Echinocereus fasciculatus* (Engelm.) L. Benson var. *fasciculatus*, Pages 132-135), 15 (recorded as *Echinocereus fasciculatus* (Engelm.) L. Benson var. *fasciculatus*), 16 (recorded as *Echinocereus fasciculatus* (Engelm.) L. Benson), 27 (Page 81, color photograph: Plate 50, Page 104), 43 (012110), 45 (color photograph), 46 (recorded as *Echinocereus fendleri* (Engelm.) Rümpler var. *robustus* (Peebles) L. Benson, Page 572 and *Echinocereus fendleri* (Engelm.) Rümpler var. *robustus* (Peebles) L. Benson, Page 572), 48 (genus), 58 (recorded as *Echinocereus fasciculatus* (Engelm.) L. Benson var. *fasciculatus*), 63 (012110), 77 (recorded as *Echinocereus fasciculatus* (Engelm.) L. Benson, color photograph #64), 85 (012110 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 119 (species, recorded as *Echinocereus fendleri* (Engelm.) Rümpler), 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Echinocereus fasciculatus var. *fasciculatus* (see *Echinocereus fasciculatus*)

Echinocereus fendleri var. *fasciculatus* (see *Echinocereus fasciculatus*)

Echinocereus fendleri var. *robustus* (see *Echinocereus fasciculatus*)

***Ferocactus wislizeni* (G. Engelmann) N.L. Britton & J.N. Rose: Candy Barrelcactus**

SYNONYMY: *Echinocactus wislizeni* G. Engelmann. COMMON NAMES: Arizona Barrel Cactus, Barrel Cactus, Bisnaga, Biznaga, Biznaga de Agua (Spanish), Biznagre, Candy Barrel, Candy Barrel Cactus, Candy Barrelcactus, Compass Barrel, Compass Plant, Fish-hook Barrel, Fishhook Barrel Cactus, Fishhook Cactus, Southwest Barrel Cactus, Southwestern Barrel Cactus, Visnaga, Viznaga Hembra (Spanish), Wislizenus Barrel, Yellow-spined Barrel Cactus. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub or tree (erect stem 1 to 11 feet in height and 8 to 40 inches in diameter); the stem is green or blue-gray-green; the central spines and larger radial spines are gray, dull pink, reddish or tan; the smaller radial spines are white; the flowers (1½ to 2½ inches in diameter) are orange, orange-yellow, orange-red, orange-yellow, parchment, pinkish-red, reddish, red-orange, yellow or yellow-orange; flowering generally takes place between mid-July and mid-October (additional records: one for early January, three for early March, five for mid-March, two for late March, one for early April, one for mid-April, one for late April and two for early June); the mature fruits (1¼ to 2 inches in length and 1 to 1½ inches in diameter) are greenish-brown, bright yellow or yellow-green and may remain on the plant until the next flowering period. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; mesas; rocky canyons; canyon walls; sandy canyon bottoms; bluffs; foothills; bouldery, rocky, gravelly and sandy hills; hillsides; rocky, cobbly and clayey-loamy slopes; rocky, gravelly and sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; rocky outcrops; plains; rocky, gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; along roadsides; arroyos; sandy bottoms of arroyos; along washes; rocky, gravelly and sandy margins of washes; floodplains, and mesquite bosques growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, cobbly, gravelly and sandy ground, and sandy-clayey loam and clayey loam ground, occurring from 500 to 5,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food and/or beverage crop; it was also noted as

having been used as a tool (the spines were heated and used to make fishing hooks). Fishhook Barrel Cacti are very slow to establish. A 4 year old plant may be no more than 1½ inches in height and 2 inches in width, and an 8 year old plant may be no more than 4¼ inches in height and 4¾ inches in width. The growth rate of propagated and cultivated barrel cacti is much faster. The life-span of Fishhook Barrel Cacti is reported to be from 50 to over 130 years of age. Some plants tend to lean to the south with age. Cristate forms have been reported. The fruits are eaten by Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), Javelina (*Peccari tajacu*) and other animals, and the seeds are eaten by birds and rodents. *Ferocactus wislizeni* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (Pages 166-170, color photograph), 15, 16, 18, 26 (genus, color photograph of genus), 27 (Page 120, color photographs: Plates 60, 60A, 60B & 60C Pages 106), 28, 43 (063009 - *Ferocactus wislizeni* Britton & Rose), 45 (color photograph), 46 (Page 573), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (012210 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #10), 85 (012210 - color presentation, also recorded as *Ferocactus wislizeni* var. *wislizeni*), 91, 115 (color presentation), 119, 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Ferocactus wislizeni var. *wislizeni* (see footnote 85 under *Ferocactus wislizeni*)

Mammillaria fasciculata (see *Echinocereus fasciculatus* and/or *Mammillaria thornberi*)

***Mammillaria grahamii* G. Engelmann: Graham's Nipple Cactus**

SYNONYMY: *Mammillaria grahamii* G. Engelmann var. *grahamii* G. Engelmann, *Mammillaria grahamii* G. Engelmann var. *oliviae* (C.R. Orcutt) L.D. Benson, *Mammillaria microcarpa* G. Engelmann, *Mammillaria oliviae* C.R. Orcutt. *Neomammillaria microcarpa* (G. Engelmann) N.L. Britton & J.N. Rose, *Neomammillaria milleri* N.L. Britton & J.N. Rose, *Neomammillaria oliviae* (C.R. Orcutt) N.L. Britton & J.N. Rose. COMMON NAMES: Arizona Fishhook, Arizona Fishhook Cactus, Biznaguita, Cabeza de Viejo Cekida, Cactus, Corkseed Cactus, Fishhook Cactus, Fishhook Mammillaria, Fishhook Pincushion, Graham Fishhook, Graham Nipple Cactus, Graham's Fishhook Cactus, Graham's Nipple Cactus, Graham Pincushion Cactus, Lizard Catcher, Nipple Cactus, Olive Pincushion, Pin-cushion Cactus. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (ascending to erect stems 1 to 12 inches in height and 1 to 3 inches in diameter, one plant was reported to be 1¼ inches in height and 1½ inches in width); the stems are gray-green or green; the central spines are black, golden-brown, purplish-brown or reddish; the radial spines are whitish; the flowers (½ to 1½ inches in diameter) may be lavender, pink, pink with a darker mid-stripe, pink-lavender, rose-pink, rose-purple or white, the anther are yellow; the stigma lobes are green; flowering generally takes place between mid-May and early August and one week after a heavy rains between mid-March and late September; the mature club-shaped fruits (1/2 to 1 1/8 inches in length and 3/16 to 1/2 inch in diameter) are carmine, bright orange, orange-red, bright red, scarlet or yellow. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; sandy mountain slopes; rocky canyons; canyon bottoms; crevices in boulders and rocks; ridges; foothills; rocky and gravelly hills; rocky hillsides; rocky slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; bases of boulders; protected clefts; gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; along and in bouldery and sandy washes; edges of streams, and riparian areas often in the shade of other plants growing in dry bouldery, rocky, gravelly and sandy ground; gravelly loam ground; clay ground; silty ground, and humusy ground, occurring from 200 to 5,200 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication. Birds and rodents feed on the fruits. *Mammillaria grahamii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Mammillaria grahamii* Engelm., Pages 156 & 159-161; *Mammillaria grahamii* Engelm. var. *grahamii*, Pages 159-160; *Mammillaria grahamii* Engelm. var. *oliviae* (Orcutt) L. Benson, Pages 160-161, and *Mammillaria microcarpa* Engelm., Pages 152-153 & 156, color photographs), 15 (recorded as *Mammillaria grahamii* Engelm. var. *grahamii*; *Mammillaria grahamii* Engelm. var. *oliviae* (Orcutt) L. Benson, and *Mammillaria*

microcarpa Engelm.), 16 (recorded as *Mammillaria microcarpa* Engelm.), 18 (genus), 27 (recorded as *Mammillaria grahamii*, Page 172, color photograph: Plate 94, Page 113; *Mammillaria grahamii* Engelm. var. *oliviae* (Orcutt) L. Benson, Pages 173, color photograph: Plate 95, Page 113, and *Mammillaria microcarpa* Engelm., Page 179, color photograph: Plate 99, Page 114), 28 (recorded as *Mammillaria microcarpa*, color photograph), 43 (012210), 45 (color photograph), 46 (recorded as *Mammillaria microcarpa* Engelm., Page 578 and *Mammillaria oliviae* Orcutt, Page 578), 48 (genus), 58 (recorded as *Mammillaria microcarpa* Engelm.), 63 (012210 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #11), 85 (012210 - restricted distribution information, color presentation), 86 (recorded as *Mammillaria microcarpa*, color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 119 (recorded as *Neomammillaria microcarpa* (Engelm.) B. & R., *Neomammillaria milleri* B. & R.), 127, **HR** (recorded as *Mammillaria microcarpa*)*

Mammillaria grahamii var. *grahamii* (see *Mammillaria grahamii*)

Mammillaria grahamii var. *oliviae* (see *Mammillaria grahamii*)

Mammillaria microcarpa (see *Mammillaria grahamii*)

Mammillaria oliviae (see *Mammillaria grahamii*)

***Mammillaria thornberi* C.R. Orcutt: Thornber's Nipple Cactus**

SYNONYMY: *Mammillaria fasciculata* G. Engelm. COMMON NAMES: Cluster Fishhook Cactus, Clustered Fishhook, Clustered Pincushion, Slender Pincushion, Thornber Clustered Pincushion Cactus, Thornber Nipple Cactus, Thornber's Nipple Cactus, Thornber Pincushion. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (erect stem 2 to 12 inches in height and ½ to 2 inches in diameter forming clumps of up to 50 to 100 stems); the stem is green; the hooked central spine is reddish-brown; the radial spines are cream or straw; the flowers (5/8 to 3/4 inch in diameter) are pale lavender or lavender with rose-pink midstripes; the stigma lobes are magenta or red; flowering generally takes place between April and August and possibly in October; the ripe, fleshy red fruits (3/8 to 5/8 inch in length and 1/8 to 5/16 inch in diameter) are red. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from bajadas, flats; sandy and silty valley floors, and along washes growing in dry sandy ground, loam ground and silty ground usually amongst and/or under small shrubs, occurring from 600 to 3,000 feet in elevation in the desertscrub ecological formation. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, it is very attractive in both flower and fruit. This is a PERIPHERAL POPULATION. *Mammillaria thornberi* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (Page 155 & 157-159), 18 (genus), 27 (Page 180, color photograph: Plate # 100, Page 115), 43 (071010), 45 (color photograph), 46 (recorded as *Mammillaria fasciculata* Engelm., Page 578), 48 (genus), 63 (071010), 77 (color photograph #65), 85 (071010 - color presentation, unable to access species information), **HR***

Neomammillaria microcarpa (see *Mammillaria grahamii*)

Neomammillaria milleri (see *Mammillaria grahamii*)

Neomammillaria oliviae (see *Mammillaria grahamii*)

Opuntia acanthocarpa var. *major* (see *Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* var. *major*)

Opuntia acanthocarpa var. *ramosa* (see *Cylindropuntia acanthocarpa* var. *major*)

Opuntia arbuscula (see *Cylindropuntia arbuscula*)

Opuntia bigelovii (see *Cylindropuntia bigelovii*)

Opuntia discata (see *Opuntia engelmannii* var. *engelmannii*)

***Opuntia engelmannii* J.F. Salm-Reifferscheid-Dyck ex G. Engelmann var. *engelmannii*: Cactus Apple**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia discata* D. Griffiths, *Opuntia phaeacantha* G. Engelmann var. *discata* (D. Griffiths) L.D. Benson & D.L. Walkington. COMMON NAMES: Abrojo, Cactus Apple, Desert Pricklypear Cactus, Engelmann Prickly Pear, Engelmann's Prickly-pear, Engelmann Pricklypear, Flaming Pricklypear, Joconostle, Nopal, Prickly Pear, Vela de Coyote. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (forms clumps 20 inches to 8 feet in height and 20 inches to 10 feet or more in width, one plant was reported as being 20 inches in height and 8¼ feet in width, one plant was reported as being 3 feet in height and 4½ feet in width, one plant was reported as being 3 feet in height and 6 to 12 feet in width, one plant was reported as being 3 feet in height and 8 feet in width, one plant was reported as being 40 inches in height and 79 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 40 inches in height and 10 feet in width); the paddle-shaped stems (8 to 16 inches in length and 6½ to 12 inches in width) are bluish-green, gray-green, green, dark green or yellow-green; the spines are brown-red, chalky-white, pale straw or pale yellow-brown usually with red or red-brown bases aging to black or gray; the glochids are yellow; the flowers (2¼ to 3½ in diameter) may be lemon-yellow, pink, pink-red, red-pink, rose-red, salmon, tannish-yellow, yellow, light yellow-orange, yellow-orange or yellow-peach turning to orange, orange-yellow or pink-orange with age; the anthers are yellow; the stigma lobes are lime green; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and late June (additional records: one for early January, two for mid-February, one for mid-July, two for mid-August, one for early September, six for mid-September, three for early October and one for late December); the mature fruits (also known as tunas are 2½ to 3¼ in length and 1¼ inches in diameter) are magenta-rose, purple, red or reddish-purple. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; sandy mountainsides; bedrock mesas; edges of cliffs; canyons; canyon bottoms; talus slopes; ledges; ridges; rocky ridgetops; rocky hills; bouldery, rocky and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly and sandy slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava beds; breaks; steppes; plains; rocky, gravelly and sandy and silty flats; basins; valley floors; along roadsides; along and in gravelly and gravelly-humusy arroyos; gullies; along streams; along creeks; creekbeds; along and in washes; along and in gravelly-sandy drainages; banks of rivers; benches; shelves; terraces; sandy floodplains; amongst mesquites; ditches, and gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; clayey ground; silty ground, and gravelly humusy ground, occurring from 1,000 to 7,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The species, *Opuntia engelmannii*, was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, beverage, cooking agent or paint crop; it was also noted as having been used as a tool, as a lubricant (var. *engelmannii*) and as a drug or medication. The flowers open around 8 AM and remaining open for one or two days, and may live to be 30 or more years of age. The juicy fruits (tunas) with edible pulp are fed on by many browsing animals, including Black Bear (*Ursus americanus amblyceps*), Coyote (*Canis latrans mearnsi*), Javelina (*Peccari tajacu sonoriensis*) and Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizi*) among others, and birds. The plant provides cover for many desert animals. *Opuntia engelmannii* var. *engelmannii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *discata* (Griffiths) Benson & Walkington "This is the largest and, in especially southern Arizona, one of the best-known native prickly pears of the Southwestern Deserts of the United States. It is variable in habit of growth, shape and size of joints, and size and distribution of spines. It is almost always found growing with var. *major*, which has longer brown spines restricted largely to the upper part of the narrower joint. Almost everywhere there are intergrading forms with many character recombinations. Var. *discata* is rarely stable but apparently a

fringe-population extreme tied in closely with the more abundant and wide-ranging var. *major*.”, Pages 99 & 101-103, color photograph), 15 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *discata* (Griffiths) Benson & Walkington), 16 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *discata* (Griffiths) L. Benson - “Rocky slopes and gravelly flats; common; intergrading with *O. p.* var. *major*.”), 26 (species), 27 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *discata* (Griffiths) L. Benson, Pages 53 & 99-100, color photographs: Plates 30 & 30A, Pages 99 & 100), 28 (color photograph), 43 (063009), 45 (species, color photograph), 46 (species, Page 583), 48 (genus), 58 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *discata* (Griffiths) Benson & Walk.), 63 (0123110 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* var. *discata* (Griffiths) Benson & Walkington, color photograph #14 labeled as *Opuntia phaeacantha*), 85 (012310 - color presentation), 91 (recorded together with *Opuntia engelmannii* Salm-Dyck. *Opuntia phaeacantha* var. *discata* (Griffiths) Benson & Walkington / *Opuntia phaeacantha* var. *major* Engelm.: “Both species are sympatric throughout much of their range and often can be found together.”), 115 (color presentation of the species), 119 (recorded as *Opuntia discata* Griffiths), 127 (variety *engelmannii* and species), **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Opuntia fulgida (see *Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *fulgida*)

Opuntia fulgida var. *fulgida* (see *Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *fulgida*)

Opuntia fulgida var. *mamillata* (see *Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *mamillata*)

Opuntia fulgida var. *mamillata* forma *monstrosa* (see NOTES under *Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *mamillata*)

Opuntia gilvescens (see *Opuntia phaeacantha*)

Opuntia kleiniae var. *tetracantha* (see *Cylindropuntia* x *tetracantha*)

Opuntia leptocaulis (see *Cylindropuntia leptocaulis*)

Opuntia mamillata (see *Cylindropuntia fulgida* var. *mamillata*)

***Opuntia phaeacantha* G. Engelmann: Tulip Pricklypear**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia gilvescens* D. Griffiths, *Opuntia phaeacantha* G. Engelmann var. *major* G. Engelmann, *Opuntia phaeacantha* G. Engelmann var. *phaeacantha*, *Opuntia phaeacantha* G. Engelmann var. *superbospina* (D. Griffith) L.D. Benson. COMMON NAMES: Abrojo, Brown-spine Pricklypear, Brownspine Pricklypear, Brown-spined Prickly-pear, Desert Prickly-pear, Joconostle, Major Prickly-pear, Major Pricklypear, Mojave Prickly-pear, Mojave Pricklypear, New Mexico Prickly-pear, Nopal, Purple-fruit Prickly-pear, Sprawling Prickly Pear, Tulip Pricklypear, Vela de Coyote, Yellow Pricklypear, Yellow-spine Prickly-pear. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub (10 inches to 7 feet in height and 3 to 10 feet in width sometimes forming clumps up to 75 feet in width, sometimes developing a definite trunk, one plant was reported to be 10 inches in height and 40 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 1 foot in height and 3 feet in width, one plant was reported to be 14 inches in height and 52 inches in width, plants were reported that were 16 inches in height and 40 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 16 inches in height and 48 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 16 inches in height and 60 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 18 inches in height and 8 to 10 feet in width, one plant was reported to be 20 inches in height and 13 feet in width, one plant was reported to be 2 feet in height and 5 to 6 feet in width, one plant was reported to be 30 inches in height and 5 feet in width, plants were reported to be 3 feet in height and 4 to 10 feet in width); the paddle-shaped stems (4 to 10 inches in length and 3 to 8 inches in width) may be bluish-green, gray-brown, gray-green, dull green, green, dark green, greenish-yellow, purple, reddish or yellow-gray-green; the spines are

blackish, brown, charcoal, gray, reddish, red-brown, white or yellow; the glochids are golden, reddish-brown or tan; the flowers (1½ to 3 inches in diameter) may be golden-apricot (with yellow-green mid-stripes), orange, orange-yellow, pink, pink-purple, red, red-pink, pale yellow, yellow (with an orange or red center or brown, greenish, greenish-brown or red mid-stripes) or yellow-orange aging to red-orange; the anthers are yellow; the stigma lobes are green or yellow-green; flowering generally takes place between mid-March to early July (additional records: one for early January, one for late January, one for early February, one for late July, three for mid-August, two for late August, one for late September and one for early October); the mature pear-shaped fruits (1¼ to 3½ inches in length and 1 to 1¼ inches in width) are maroon, purple, purple-red, red, dark red, red-brown or wine-red. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; plateaus; cliffs; canyons; canyon bottoms; rocky rincons; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; bluffs; rocky-gravelly-sandy buttes; knolls; rocky ledges; ridges; ridgetops; foothills; rocky and gravelly hills; cobbly and sandy hilltops; bouldery, rocky, gravelly and gravelly-sandy-loamy hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, sandy and silty slopes; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops, amongst rocks; on boulders and rocks; lava beds; blow-sand; prairies; sandy llanos; plains; rocky, cindery and sandy flats; valleys; along sandy roadsides; in rocky and sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; draws; springs; along creeks; along and in sandy riverbeds; along gravelly washes; sandy drainages; silty-loamy and silty-clayey-loamy dry lakebeds; along sandy banks of rivers; cobbly-sandy-silty and gravelly-sandy terraces; sandy-loamy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery; rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-sandy, shaley, cobbly, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam and silty loam and silty-clayey loam ground; gravelly-sandy clay ground; cobbly-sandy silty and silty ground, and humusy ground, occurring from 800 to 7,900 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, beverage and/or cooking agent crop; it was also noted as having been used for tools, in pottery making and as a drug or medication. This plant provides cover for many desert animals. Deer, Javelina (*Peccari tajacu sonoriensis*) and rodents feed on the stems, and the fruits are eaten by deer, grasshoppers, Javelina and other desert animals (including grasshoppers). Cristate forms have been reported. The change in nomenclature in USDA NRCS has not been recognized in BONAP, varieties remain as varieties of *Opuntia phaeacantha* (accessed 041806). *Opuntia phaeacantha* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm., Pages 95-101; *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *major* Engelm., Pages 99-101, and *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *phaeacantha*, Pages 97-98), 15 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* var. *major* Engelm., color photograph on Page 77 includes habitat and associated species), 16 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *major* Engelm.), 26 (color photograph), 27 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm., Pages 50, color photograph: Plate 28, Page 99; *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *major* Engelm., Pages 51, color photograph: Plate 29, Page 99, and *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *superbospina* (Griffith) L. Benson, Pages 54, color photograph: Plate 31, Page 100), 43 (070109), 45 (color photograph), 46 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm., Page 583 and *Opuntia gilvescens* Griffiths, Page 583), 48 (genus - recorded as *Opuntia*), 58 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *major* Engelm.), 63 (012310 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* Engelm. var. *major* Engelm., color photograph #14 labeled as *Opuntia phaeacantha*), 85 (012310 - color presentation), 91 (recorded together with *Opuntia engelmannii* Salm-Dyck. (*Opuntia phaeacantha* var. *discata* (Griffiths) Benson & Walkington) / *Opuntia phaeacantha* var. *major* Engelm. - "Both species are sympatric throughout much of their range and often can be found together."), 119, 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005, recorded as *Opuntia phaeacantha* var. *major*)*

Opuntia phaeacantha var. *discata* (see *Opuntia engelmannii* var. *engelmannii*)

Opuntia phaeacantha var. *major* (see *Opuntia phaeacantha*)

Opuntia phaeacantha var. *phaeacantha* (see *Opuntia phaeacantha*)

Opuntia phaeacantha var. *superbospina* (see *Opuntia phaeacantha*)

***Opuntia santa-rita* (D. Griffiths & R.F. Hare) J.N. Rose: Santa Rita Pricklypear**

SYNONYMY: *Opuntia violacea* G. Engelmann var. *santa-rita* (D. Griffiths & R.F. Hare) L.D. Benson. COMMON NAMES: Blue Blade, Blue-blade, Dollar Cactus, Duraznilla, Nopal Morado, Purple Prickly Pear, Purple Pricklypear, Red Blade Pricklypear, Santa Rita Cactus, Santa-rita Cactus, Santa Rita Prickly Pear, Santa Rita Pricklypear. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial stem-succulent shrub or tree (erect stems 2 to 6½ feet in height); the paddle-shaped stems (4 to 8 inches in length) may be azure-purple (warmer months), bluish-green, gray-green with a red tinge on the edge, green, greenish-blue, pink, red-purple, reddish-purple (cooler months), rose or pale violet-purple; the glochids are golden, tan or yellow aging to brown or reddish-brown; the spines are golden, pale yellow or pale yellow-gray aging to reddish-brown; the flowers (3 to 3½ inches in diameter) are lemon-yellow, orange-yellow, pale yellow or yellow; the anthers are pale yellow or yellow; the stigma lobes are light chartreuse, light green, green or light yellow; flowering generally takes place between early March and early June (additional record: one for early January and one for early August); the ripe fruits (1 to 1½ inches in length and ¾ inch in diameter) are maroon, purple, purplish or reddish aging to gray. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; canyon bottoms; ridges; grassy rolling hills; rocky hillsides; rocky and gravelly-sandy-loamy slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; sandy dunes; gravelly and sandy plains; flats; valley floors; along roadsides; creekbeds, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, gravelly and sandy ground and gravelly-sandy loam ground, occurring from 2,000 to 5,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. Observed as an escaped and naturalized ornamental. *Opuntia santa-rita* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 12 (Page 92 & 95-96), 26 (recorded as *Opuntia violacea* var. *santa-rita*, color photograph), 27 (recorded as *Opuntia violacea* Engelmann var. *santa-rita* (Griffiths & Hare) L. Benson, Page 58, color photograph: Plates 34 & 34A - *Opuntia violacea* var. *santa-rita*, Pages 100-101), 28 (color photograph), 43 (071810 - *Opuntia violacea* G. Engelmann in Emory var. *santa-rita* (Griffiths & Hare) L.D. Benson), 45 (color photograph), 46 (Page 582), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (071810), 77, 85 (080110 - color presentation including habitat), 91, 115 (color presentation)*

Opuntia spinosior (see *Cylindropuntia spinosior*)

Opuntia tetracantha (see footnote 46 under *Cylindropuntia x tetracantha*)

Opuntia x tetracantha (see *Cylindropuntia x tetracantha*)

Opuntia violacea var. *santa-rita* (see *Opuntia santa-rita*)

Chenopodiaceae: The Goosefoot Family

***Atriplex canescens* (F.T. Pursh) T. Nuttall: Fourwing Saltbush**

COMMON NAMES: Atahi'xp (Seri), Cenizo (Spanish), Chamere (Spanish), Chamiso (preferred usage over Chamise), Chamiso Cenizo, Chamiza, Chamizo (Spanish), Costilla de Vaca, Diwoozhii Ibehi (Navajo), Four-wing Salt-bush, Four-wing Saltbush, Fourwing Saltbush, Ke'ma:we (Zuni - "salt weed" refers to the salty taste of the flowers), Narrow-leaf Saltbush, Narrowleaf Wingscale, Thinleaf Fourwing Saltbush, Grey Sage Brush, Orache, Saladillo, Sha'ashkachk Iibatkam (River Pima), Shadscale, Wngscale, Yup (Seri). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen (winter-deciduous in cold

climates) shrub (1 to 10 feet in height, one plant was reported to be 4½ feet in height and 4½ feet in width, one plant was reported to be 40 inches in height and 5 feet in width, plants were reported that were 6 ½ feet in height and width, one plant was reported to be 5 feet in height and width, plants were reported that were 6 ½ feet in height and width, one plant was reported to be 7 feet in height and 13 feet in width, plants were reported that were 8 feet in height and 15 feet in width); the leaves are gray, gray-green, light green or green; the flowers (male and female flowers are usually borne on separate plants) are brown, cream, green, greenish, greenish-white, greenish-yellow, white-brown, pale yellow, yellow or yellowish; flowering generally takes place between early February and late October (additional records: one for mid-January, four for mid-November, one for late November and one for early December); the mature four-winged fruits (0.4 to 1 inch square bracts) are green or yellow-green drying to pale brown or tan. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; mesas; rocky plateaus; along rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy rims; cliffs; rocky, sandy and clayey canyons; sandy canyon walls; sandy and clayey canyon bottoms; gorges; rocky scree; talus slopes; along gravelly-sandy bluffs; knolls; rocky ledges; rocky ridges; rocky-sandy, rocky-loamy and sandy ridgetops; meadows; foothills; rocky, gravelly-sandy and silty-loamy hills; rocky-gravelly hilltops; bouldery, rocky, gravelly and clayey hillsides; bedrock, bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley, stony-loamy, cindery, sandy, sandy-loamy, sandy-loamy-silty-powdery, sandy-clayey, sandy-silty, clayey and silty-loamy slopes; alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; rocky and gypsum outcrops; amongst rocks; sandy lava flows; sand hills; sand dunes; blow-sand deposits; bouldery debris flows; sandy and sandy-loamy plains; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, sandy, sandy-loamy and clayey flats; basins; sandy and sandy-loamy valley floors; coastal dunes; sandy coastal plains; coastal flats; coastal saltmarshes; along rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy roadsides; arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; draws; gulches; ravines; seeps; around springs; streambeds; along creeks; along sandy creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along rocky and sandy washes; along and in drainages; lakebeds; playas; freshwater and saltwater marshes; around and in swamps; depressions; clayey pans; sinks; swales; along gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey banks of arroyos, rivers and drainages; cindery edges of washes, ponds, lakes and salt marshes; margins of drainages; gravel bars; beaches; sandy and clayey benches; sandy-loamy terraces; sandy bottomlands; Galleta lowlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; ditches; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in muddy and moist and dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, stony loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam, clayey loam, silty loam and loam ground; sandy clay and clay ground; rocky silty, sandy silty and silty ground, and sandy-loamy-silty powdery ground, occurring from sea level to 8,800 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, fodder, cooking agent (ashes used in place of baking soda and also to give a greenish-blue color to dough), spice and/or dye crop; it was also noted as having been used as tools, as a drug or medication, to make ceremonial items (including prayer sticks - pahos) and as a commodity used in personal hygiene. The life span of the Fourwing Saltbush has been reported to be from 29 to over 100 years. Fourwing Saltbush may be useful in controlling erosion. Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), Elk (*Cervus elaphus*), Black-tailed Jackrabbits (*Lepus californicus*), Pronghorn (*Antilocapra americana*), and Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*); as well as, other small mammals browse this plant, and Grouse, Gray Partridge (*Perdix perdix*), Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*) and other birds as well as Kangaroo Rats, Pocket Mice and other small rodents feed on the seeds. This plant is a larval food plant for the Pygmy Blue (*Brefidium exile*). Possible predation was reported by the exotic Puncturevine Seed Weevil (*Microlarinus lareynii*). The keying out of Four-wing Saltbushes may be difficult due to intraspecific variation and introgression with other saltbush species. *Atriplex canescens* is native to west-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (012710), 46 (Page 259), 48, 63 (012710 - color presentation), 77, 82, 85 (012710 - color presentation), 91 (“As a secondary or facultative absorber of selenium, *Atriplex*

canescens can be mildly poisonous to livestock where selenium occurs in the soil.”), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

Salsola australis (see *Salsola tragus*)

Salsola iberica (see *Salsola tragus*)

Salsola kali (see *Salsola tragus*)

Salsola kali subsp. *tenuifolia* (see *Salsola tragus*)

Salsola kali L. var. *tenuifolia* (see *Salsola tragus*)

Salsola kali subsp. *tragus* (see *Salsola tragus*)

***Salsola tragus* C. Linnaeus: Prickly Russian Thistle**

SYNONYMY: *Salsola australis* R. Brown, *Salsola iberica* (f. Sennen & C. Pau) V.P. Botschantzev ex S.K. Czerepanov, *Salsola kali* C. Linnaeus, *Salsola kali* C. Linnaeus subsp. *tenuifolia* C.H. Moquis-Tandon, *Salsola kali* C. Linnaeus var. *tenuifolia* I.F. Tausch, *Salsola kali* C. Linnaeus subsp. *tragus* (C. Linnaeus) L.J. Čelakovský. COMMON NAMES: Cardo Ruso, Chamiso, Chamiso Valador, Ci Sha Peng (transcribed Chinese), Coast Saltwort, Common Russian Thistle, Hari Hijikii (transcribed Japanese), Leap the Field; Prickly Russian Thistle, Russian-cactus, Russian Thistle, Russian-thistle, Russian Tumbleweed, Soude Epineuse (French), Soude Roulante (French), Spineless Saltwort, Tumbleweed, Tumbling Thistle, Ukraine Salzkraut (German), Volador, Wind Witch. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (2 inches to 7 feet in height, plants were observed that were 4 feet in height and 3 feet in width); the foliage may be blue-green, green, grayish-green, purple or red striped, reddish-purple or yellow-green; the inconspicuous flowers (without petals) are brown, pale green, green, green-red, pink, white, whitish, whitish-green, white-pink, white-yellow or yellowish-green; flowering generally takes place between late April and mid-November (additional records: one for early February, one record for early April and one for mid-March); the fruit is a reddish top-shaped pod with papery wings. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; gravelly mountainsides; sandy mesas; plateaus; canyon rims; cliffs; rocky and sandy canyons; bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; rocky-sandy rims of craters; rocky, sandy and sandy-loamy ridges; rocky-clayey foothills; hills; rocky, gravelly and sandy hillsides; sandy bases of escarpments; rocky, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-sandy-loamy, sandy, sandy-loamy, clayey and silty slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; sand dunes; prairies; sandy plains; gravelly, sandy-loamy and silty flats; basins; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy valley floors; valley bottoms; coastal dunes; sandy coastal beaches; coastal salt marshes; along gravelly-clayey railroad right-of-ways; gravelly roadbeds; along gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy roadsides; sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; draws; gravelly gullies; seeps; along streams; along streambeds; along cobbly-loamy, sandy and sandy-silty creekbeds; along rivers; along rocky-sandy and sandy riverbeds; along bouldery, sandy, sandy-loamy and sandy-clayey washes; within clayey drainages; pondbeds; around lakes; sandy-loamy playas; marshes; gravelly and gravelly-sandy swales; sandy and clayey-loamy banks of springs, rivers and washes; sandy edges of creeks and marshes; shores of lakes; sandy-clayey beaches; sandy and clayey benches; gravelly terraces; sandy-clayey bottomlands; along sandy and sandy-clayey floodplains; mesquite bosques; along fencelines; around stock tanks; shores of reservoirs; along ditches; along sandy ditch banks; bouldery-cobbly-sandy, gravelly and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in wet and dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-pebbly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; cobbly loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam, clayey loam, silty loam and loam ground; rocky clay, gravelly clay, sandy clay and clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 8,900 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland,

scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used for food, fodder and as a drug or medication. Russian Thistle is a host plant of the Beet Leafhopper which transmits the Curly Top Virus to Sugarbeets *Salsola tragus* is native to northern, central, eastern and southern Europe; Asia, and northern Africa. *5, 6, 15 (recorded as *Salsola iberica* Sennen & Pau), 16 (recorded as *Salsola iberica* Sennen & Pau), 28 (recorded as *Salsola iberica*, color photograph), 43 (070309), 46 (recorded as *Salsola kali* L. and *Salsola kali* L. var. *tenuifolia* Tausch, Page 264), 58 (recorded as *Salsola iberica* Sennen & Pau), 63 (013010 - color presentation), **68** (of *Salsola kali* L. var. *tenuifolia* Tausch, “It is a host plant for the sugarbeet leafhopper which carries the virus causing curly top in beets. It is also the source of “blight” in other crop plants such as tomatoes, spinach and beans. ... May store toxic amounts of nitrates after periods of fast growth.”), 77 (recorded as *Salsola australis* R. Br.), **80** (*Salsola kali* L. var. *tenuifolia* is listed as a Major Poisonous Range Plant. “Russian thistle is capable of storing up toxic quantities of nitrate, particularly during the flush period of growth. *Salsola* has also been suspected of causing oxalate poisoning in Australia. ... Large-scale control can best be accomplished through range improvement to replace the thistle with grass.” See text for additional information.), 85 (013010 - color presentation, J.J. Thornber reported on August 8, 1913, that Russian Thistle (*Salsola kali* L.) was recently introduced and rapidly spreading at a population observed in the Rillito bottomlands east of Tucson), 101 (recorded as *Salsola iberica* Sennen, color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

Cucurbitaceae: The Cucumber Family

***Apodanthera undulata* A. Gray: Melon Loco**

COMMON NAMES: Calabaza de Coyote (Spanish), Melon de Coyote, Loco-melon, Melon Loco, Melon-loco. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or vine (creeping, sprawling or trailing stems 2 to 10 feet in length, one plant was described as being 12 inches in height and 6½ feet in width); the leaves (8 to 12 inches in height) are grayish or dark green; the flowers (to 1½ inches in diameter) are greenish-yellow, yellow, yellowish-cream, yellowish-green or white; flowering generally takes place between mid-May and mid-October (additional record: one for late December); the oval, ribbed fruit (2½ to 4 inches in length) is green. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; canyon walls; ridges; ridgetops; foothills; hills; rocky hillsides; rocky slopes; clayey bajadas; sand dunes; plains; bouldery-sandy, gravelly and sandy-silty flats; valley floors; valley bottoms; along rocky, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy and gravelly-sandy-silty roadsides; rocky arroyos; along washes; sandy depressions; along swales; edges of arroyos; along margins of arroyos; terraces; floodplains; ditches, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery-sandy, rocky, gravelly and sandy soils; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam and gravelly-sandy-clayey loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty and sandy-silty ground, occurring from 1,500 to 6,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: Melon Loco has a rank odor. *Apodanthera undulata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (070409), 46 (Page 821), 58, 63 (013110 - color presentation), 77, **85** (013110 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation)*

***Cucurbita digitata* A. Gray: Fingerleaf Gourd**

COMMON NAMES: Calabachilla, Chichi Coyota, Coyote Gourd, Coyote Melon, Finger Leaf Gourd, Finger-leafed Gourd, Fingerleaf Gourd, Finger-leaved Gourd. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or vine (climbing, sprawling or trailing stems 3 to 40 feet in length); the palmate leaves are dark blue-green, gray-green, grayish-green or green; the large funnel-shaped flowers (1½ to 2 inches in length) are greenish-yellow, orange or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-May and mid-October (additional records: one for mid-February and one for mid-November); the striped gourd-like fruits (2 to 3½ inches in diameter) are green aging to pale yellow or yellowish-green.

HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; canyon bottoms; foothills; hills; sandy hilltops; rocky slopes; banks; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; gravelly-sandy valley floors; along gravelly, gravelly-sandy-silty and sandy roadsides; within sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; gulches; along streambeds; sandy creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy, sandy and silty washes; sandy banks of arroyos, rivers and washes; sandy benches; floodplains; along canal banks; riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam ground, and gravelly-sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from 100 to 5,700 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. One record reported that the flowers opened at dawn and closed in the afternoon. *Cucurbita digitata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (070409), 46 (Page 822), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (020110 - color presentation of seed), 68, 77, 85 (020110 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

***Tumamoca macdougalii* J.N. Rose: Tumamoc Globeberry**

COMMON NAMES: Globeberry, MacDougal Tumamoc Globe-berry, Tumamoc Globeberry. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or vine (clambering stem 28 inches to 5 feet in length); the leaves are dark green; the flowers (one-eighth inch in diameter) are greenish, greenish-yellow, white or yellow; flowering generally takes place between late July and late September; the mature berry-like fruit ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter) is orange-red, bright red or yellow. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky slopes; rocky bajadas; amongst rocks; gravelly flats; valley floors; sandy valley bottoms; coastal plains; valley floors; along arroyos; along gullies; along sandy washes; along stony drainages; along edges of arroyos, poolbeds and swales; along margins of washes; terraces, and mesquite bosques growing in dry rocky, stony, gravelly and sandy ground and sandy-silty ground usually with the support of and/or in the shade of shrubs and trees, occurring from sea level to 3,000 feet in elevation in the scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, plants remains dormant during winter and early spring, vines die back after fruiting or are killed by frost, consider planting beneath shrubs and low growing trees that will give support to the vines. The flowers are pollinated by moths. Cardinals, thrashers, Gambel Quail (*Callipepla gambelii*) and Gila Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes uropygialis*) feed on the fruits and seeds, and Javelinas (*Peccari tajacu*) feed on the tuberous roots. *Tumamoca macdougalii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 8, 9 (color photograph), 16 (recorded in the 1909 Thornber Listing as *Maximowiczia tripartita* Cogni. var. *tenuisecta* Wats.), 43 (020110), 46 (Pages 821-822), 63 (020110), 77, 85 (020110 - color presentation, detailed locality information is restricted), 91, **HR***

Euphorbiaceae: The Spurge Family

***Acalypha neomexicana* J. Müller Argoviensis: New Mexico Copperleaf**

COMMON NAMES: New Mexico Copperleaf, Three-seeded Mercury. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (ascending to erect stems 3 to 28 inches in height); the foliage is green; the staminate and pistillate flower spikes may be green, greenish, pale pink-purple, purplish or reddish; flowering generally takes place between late July and mid-November (additional records: one for early March, one for late June and one for early July). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; along rocky canyons; canyon bottoms; along bases of cliffs; gravelly pockets of soil; rocky knolls; meadows; foothills; rocky-gravelly hills; bouldery and rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-gravelly, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, sandy and sandy-loamy slopes; alluvial fans; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; gravelly and sandy flats; sandy valley floors; along roadsides;

arroyos; springs; sandy soils along streams; along streambeds; sandy soils along creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; along and in gravelly and sandy washes; gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy drainages; cienegas; swales; rocky-gravelly and silty banks of arroyos and creeks; edges of washes; margins of ponds; sandy terraces; floodplains; mesquite bosques; bouldery and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, stony, gravelly and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam and sandy loam ground, and silty ground often reported growing in shaded areas, occurring from 2,100 to 8,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Acalypha neomexicana* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 43 (070509), 46 (Page 507), 58, 63 (081110), 68, 77, **85** (081110 - color presentation)*

***Argythamnia lanceolata* (G. Bentham) J. Müller Argoviensis: Narrowleaf Silverbush**

SYNONYMY: *Ditaxis lanceolata* (G. Bentham) F.A. Pax & K. Hoffmann. COMMON NAMES: Lanceleaf Ditaxis, Lance-leaved Argythamnia, Lance-leaved Ditaxis, Narrowleaf Silverbush. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial subshrub (8 inches to 4 feet in height, one plant was described as being 20 inches in height with a crown 11 inches in diameter); the bark is gray; the stems are brown or green and covered with silky hairs; the leaves are gray-green, light green, green, silvery, silvery-gray or silvery green and covered with silvery hairs; the small flowers may be cream, greenish-white, white, whitish, whitish-green, yellow or yellowish; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and early June (additional records: one for late June, one for mid-August, one for early September, four for mid-September, seven for late September, one for early October, three for mid-October, two for late October, two for early November, one for mid-November, one for early December, one for mid-December and one for late December, flowering had also been reported as occurring between February and September). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; cliffs; bouldery, rocky and gravelly canyons; rocky canyon walls; along gravelly and sandy canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; buttes; gravelly ridges; rocky foothills; rocky hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly and gravelly-sandy-loamy slopes; rocky-sandy alluvial fans; rocky and gravelly bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; lava hills; sand dunes; crests of dunes; deposits of wind-blown sand; flats; sandy coastal plains; sandy coastal beaches; railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; along arroyos; gravelly bottoms of arroyos; ravines; along and in bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy washes; along and in drainages; rocky-silty-clayey banks of washes; along edges of washes; rocky margins of arroyos; sandy beaches; terraces; along floodplains; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam and sandy loam ground, and rocky-silty clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 4,600 feet in elevation in the scrub, desertscrub and wetland ecological formation. NOTES: This plant may be browsed by rodents. *Argythamnia lanceolata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 43 (052310), 46 (recorded as *Ditaxis lanceolata* (Benth.) Pax & Hoffmann, Page 506), 63 (052310), 77, **85** (052310 - color presentation)*

***Argythamnia neomexicana* J. Müller Argoviensis: New Mexico Silverbush**

SYNONYMY: *Ditaxis neomexicana* (J. Müller Argoviensis) A.A. Heller. COMMON NAMES: Common Ditaxis, Common Silverbush, Ditaxis, New Mexico Ditaxis, New Mexico Silverbush, New Mexico Wild Mercury, Silverbush. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial forb/herb (2 to 32 inches in height, clumps described as being 4 inches in height and 12 inches in width were reported); the leaves are gray-green or green; the small flowers are cream, cream-yellow, green, white, whitish, white-pale yellow, white-yellowish, white with a yellow center or yellowish; flowering generally takes place between early January and late December. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; rocky and gravelly mesas; rocky-loamy canyons; bouldery canyon walls; canyon bottoms; talus slopes; rocky ridges; rocky ridgetops; foothills; rocky, rocky-sandy, cindery and gravelly-sandy hills; rocky and rocky-sandy hillsides; cinder cones; rocky, rocky-loamy, gravelly-sandy,

sandy and sandy-silty slopes; bouldery-rocky-cobbly and rocky alluvial fans; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sand dunes; sandy plains; rocky, gravelly, sandy, clayey and silty flats; gravelly-sandy and sandy valley floors; coastal sand dunes; coastal terraces; coastal flats; bouldery-cobbly coastal beaches; along clayey roadsides; within rocky and sandy arroyos; along rocky and sandy bottoms of arroyos; rivulets; along creeks; along and in creekbeds, riverbeds; along and in bouldery, rocky, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-silty, sandy and silty washes; sandy drainage ways; depressions; banks of arroyos and washes; sandy edges of arroyos and washes; along sandy margins of washes; mudflats; beaches; along rocky benches; rocky terraces; sandy floodplains; ditches; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bedrock, bouldery, bouldery-rocky-cobbly, bouldery-cobbly, rocky, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, gravelly-sandy loam and clayey loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Argythamnia neomexicana* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (020210), 46 (recorded as *Ditaxis neomexicana* (Müll.Arg.) Heller, Page 506), 58, 63 (020210), 77 (recorded as *Ditaxis neomexicana* (Müll.Arg.) Heller), **85** (020210 - color presentation)*

***Chamaesyce abramsiana* (L.C. Wheeler) D.L. Koutnik: Abrams' Sandmat**

SYNONYMY: *Euphorbia abramsiana* L.C. Wheeler. COMMON NAMES: Abrams Sandmat, Abrams' Sandmat, Abrams' Spurge, Abram Spurge, Golondrina, Spurge. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (mat-forming, prostrate to erect stems); the herbage is gray-brown or dark green; the flower-like cups are white; flowering generally takes place between early August and early November (additional records: one for early January and one for mid-February). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; rocky ridges; rocky hillsides; rocky and gravelly-sandy slopes; alluvial fans; rocky bajadas; amongst rocks; lava flows; dunes; plains; gravelly, sandy and sandy-silty flats; valley floors; sandy-silty and loamy valley bottoms; coastal dunes; coastal plains; along and in roadbeds; along rocky-sandy and gravelly roadsides; bottoms of arroyos; draws; along and in rocky, gravelly-sandy, sandy and silty washes; playas; sandy-silty depressions; sandy banks of washes; gravelly-silty edges of washes; mudflats; along sandy floodplains; clayey mesquite bosques; riparian areas; sandy banks of riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in muddy and wet, moist and dry rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; loam soils; clay ground, and gravelly-silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 4,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: The stems have a milky sap. *Chamaesyce abramsiana* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, **18** (“All euphorbias have milky white sap that is irritating on contact or toxic, if ingested, (degree of irritation or toxicity varies, depending on the species).”), 43 (020210), 46 (recorded as *Euphorbia abramsiana* L.C. Wheeler, Page 520), 63 (020210), **68** (see: Poisonous Properties of Spurges, Page 202), 77 (recorded as *Euphorbia abramsiana* L.C. Wheeler), **80** (**Species of the genus *Euphorbia* are considered to be Secondary Poisonous Range Plants.** “The milky juice of Spurge is considered poisonous. Plants may cause skin irritation, diarrhea, photosensitization, and cyanogenetic poisoning. Cattle, horses, sheep, and humans may be affected. The green plants are generally unpalatable but the dried plants in hay are more palatable and remain toxic. ... Poisoning may be prevented by keeping animals off areas heavily infested with spurge when other desirable feed is unavailable, and by not feeding contaminated hay. Range improvement will both reduce spurge infestations through grass competition, and decrease consumption by making more desirable forage available.” See text for additional information.), **85** (020210 - color presentation of dried material), **86** (“Most members of the family (Euphorbiaceae) are poisonous, and their milky sap will irritate the membranes of the eyes and mouth.”)*

***Chamaesyce florida* (G. Engelmann) C.F. Millspaugh: Chiricahua Mountain Sandmat**

SYNONYMY: *Euphorbia florida* G. Engelmann. COMMON NAMES: Chiricahua Mountain Sandmat, Florida Spurge, Golondrina, Spurge. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (ascending

stems 1 to 18 inches in height); the stems are pink-tan; the leaves are green; the flower-like cups have green glands (centers) and white (aging rose), white-pink or white with pinkish tips petaloid appendages; flowering generally takes place between mid-July and early November (additional records: two for early January, one for late June and two for mid-December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; rocky canyons; canyon walls; sandy canyon bottoms; chasms; sandy ridgetops; rocky foothills; rocky and sandy hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly-loamy and sandy-loamy slopes; bajadas; dunes; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; coastal dunes; along rocky-sandy, gravelly-clayey and sandy roadsides; arroyos; along and in streambeds; along and in gravelly and sandy washes; gravelly-clayey depressions; along sandy banks of arroyos, rivers and washes; bottomlands; floodplains; edges of stock tanks; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam and sandy loam ground, and gravelly clay ground, occurring from sea level to 5,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The stems have a milky sap. *Chamaesyce florida* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16 (recorded as *Euphorbia florida* Engelm.), 18 (“All euphorbias have milky white sap that is irritating on contact or toxic, if ingested, (degree of irritation or toxicity varies, depending on the species.”), 43 (020310), 46 (recorded as *Euphorbia florida* Engelm., Page 518), 58, 63 (020310), 68 (see: Poisonous Properties of Spurges, Page 202), 77 (recorded as *Euphorbia florida* Engelm.), 80 (**Species of the genus *Euphorbia* are considered to be Secondary Poisonous Range Plants.** “The milky juice of Spurge is considered poisonous. Plants may cause skin irritation, diarrhea, photosensitization, and cyanogenetic poisoning. Cattle, horses, sheep, and humans may be affected. The green plants are generally unpalatable but the dried plants in hay are more palatable and remain toxic. ... Poisoning may be prevented by keeping animals off areas heavily infested with spurge when other desirable feed is unavailable, and by not feeding contaminated hay. Range improvement will both reduce spurge infestations through grass competition, and decrease consumption by making more desirable forage available.” See text for additional information.), 85 (020310 - color presentation), 86 (“Most members of the family (Euphorbiaceae) are poisonous, and their milky sap will irritate the membranes of the eyes and mouth.”), 115 (color presentation)*

***Chamaesyce gracillima* (S. Watson) C.F. Millspaugh: Mexican Sandmat**

SYNONYMY: *Euphorbia gracillima* S. Watson. COMMON NAMES: Mexican Broomspurge, Mexican Erect, Mexican Sandmat, Mexican Skeletonspurge, Spurge. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (ascending stems); flowering generally takes place between mid-August and early October (additional record: one for late October). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; mesas; rocky foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky and gravelly slopes; bajadas; amongst rocks; grassy plains; gravelly flats; along rocky-sandy roadsides; sandy bottoms of arroyos; along streambeds; along and in rocky-sandy washes; sandy banks of streams and rivers, and rocky margins of arroyos growing in dry rocky and stony desert pavement and rocky, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly and sandy ground, occurring from 300 to 4,400 feet in elevation in the forest, scrub and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: The stems have a milky sap. *Chamaesyce gracillima* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 18 (“All euphorbias have milky white sap that is irritating on contact or toxic, if ingested, (degree of irritation or toxicity varies, depending on the species.”), 43 (020410), 46 (recorded as *Euphorbia gracillima* Wats., Page 519), 63 (020410), 68 (see: Poisonous Properties of Spurges, Page 202), 77 (recorded as *Euphorbia gracillima* S. Wats.), 80 (**Species of the genus *Euphorbia* are considered to be Secondary Poisonous Range Plants.** “The milky juice of Spurge is considered poisonous. Plants may cause skin irritation, diarrhea, photosensitization, and cyanogenetic poisoning. Cattle, horses, sheep, and humans may be affected. The green plants are generally unpalatable but the dried plants in hay are more palatable and remain toxic. ... Poisoning may be prevented by keeping animals off areas heavily infested with spurge when other desirable feed is unavailable, and by not feeding contaminated hay. Range improvement will both reduce spurge infestations through grass competition, and decrease consumption by making more desirable forage

available.” See text for additional information.), **85** (020410 - color presentation), **86** (“Most members of the family (Euphorbiaceae) are poisonous, and their milky sap will irritate the membranes of the eyes and mouth.”)*

***Chamaesyce melanadenia* (J. Torrey) C.F. Millspaugh: Red-gland Spurge**

SYNONYMY: *Euphorbia melanadenia* J. Torrey. COMMON NAMES: Red-gland Spurge, Spurge, Squaw Spurge, Squaw Sandmat, Spurge. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb (prostrate, decumbent, ascending to erect stems 2¾ to 8 inches in height); the stems may be red or reddish; the leaves are green turning reddish with age; the flower-like cups have white petaloid appendages each having a dark purple gland; flowering generally takes place between early January and mid-November. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; sandy mesas; rocky canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; talus; along bases of cliffs; rocky and gravelly-loamy ridgetops; rocky ridgelines; foothills; rocky hills; bouldery, rocky, cobbly and sandy hillsides; bouldery-rocky, bouldery-gravelly-loamy, rocky, stony, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy slopes; rocky outcrops; bases of rock outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; gravelly-loamy and sandy flats; basins; along silty-clayey roadsides; arroyos; sandy bottoms of arroyos; springs; along streams; along creeks; in rocky and sandy creekbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy washes; along and in gravelly-sandy and sandy drainages; along sandy banks of creeks, rivers and drainages; terraces; sandy bottomlands; sandy-loamy floodplains; bouldery-sandy, gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-sandy, rocky, stony, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, pebbly and sandy ground; bouldery-gravelly loam, rocky-sandy loam, rocky-clayey loam, gravelly loam and sandy loam ground; loamy clay and silty clay ground, and gravelly-sandy humusy ground often found amongst shrubs, occurring from 500 to 5,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. The stems have a milky sap. *Chamaesyce melanadenia* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, **18** (“All euphorbias have milky white sap that is irritating on contact or toxic, if ingested, (degree of irritation or toxicity varies, depending on the species).”), 43 (071910), 46 (recorded as *Euphorbia melanadenia* Torr., Page 519), 63 (071910 - color presentation), **68** (see: Poisonous Properties of Spurges, Page 202), 77, **80** (**Species of the genus *Euphorbia* are considered to be Secondary Poisonous Range Plants.** “The milky juice of Spurge is considered poisonous. Plants may cause skin irritation, diarrhea, photosensitization, and cyanogenetic poisoning. Cattle, horses, sheep, and humans may be affected. The green plants are generally unpalatable but the dried plants in hay are more palatable and remain toxic. ... Poisoning may be prevented by keeping animals off areas heavily infested with spurge when other desirable feed is unavailable, and by not feeding contaminated hay. Range improvement will both reduce spurge infestations through grass competition, and decrease consumption by making more desirable forage available.” See text for additional information.), **85** (080110 - color presentation), **86** (“Most members of the family (Euphorbiaceae) are poisonous, and their milky sap will irritate the membranes of the eyes and mouth.”), 127*

***Chamaesyce micromera* (P.E. Boissier ex G. Engelmann) E.O. Wooton & P.C. Standley: Sonoran Sandmat**

SYNONYMY: *Euphorbia micromera* P.E. Boissier ex G. Engelmann. COMMON NAMES: Desert Spurge, Golondrina, Littleleaf Spurge, Pitseed Euphorbia, Sonoran Sandmat, Spurge. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (mat-forming, prostrate and sprawling stems 3 to 9 inches in length); the stems are flesh colored; the leaves are gray-green or dull pinkish-gray green; the inconspicuous flower-like cups have green or greenish-red perianths and magenta, pink, red or dark red glands without (or with minute) petaloid appendages; flowering generally takes place between early August and late November (additional records: one for late January and two for early April, one for late April, one for early May, one for late June, two for early July, one for mid-December and one for late December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains;

mountaintops; mesas; rocky canyons; pockets of sandy soil in granitic hills; ridges; rocky foothills; bouldery and rocky hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-gravelly, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy and sandy-silty slopes; rocky-gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy alluvial fans; gravelly and sandy bajadas; sand dunes; gravelly outwash fans; prairies; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; valley bottoms; rocky-gravelly-loamy, rocky-sandy, gravelly and gravelly-sandy roadsides; arroyos; along sandy bottoms of arroyos; gulches; seeps; along streams; along gravelly-sandy creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along drainages; silty lakebeds; playas; along banks of rivers; gravelly edges of washes and lakebeds; rocky-sandy shores of lakes; mudflats; sandy-clayey bars; sandy beaches; sandy benches; terraces; sandy and silty floodplains; margins of stock tanks; ditch banks; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-gravelly, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cindery, cindery-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam ground; sandy clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,100 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The stems have a milky sap. *Chamaesyce micromera* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16 (recorded as *Euphorbia micromera* Boiss.), 18 (“All euphorbias have milky white sap that is irritating on contact or toxic, if ingested, (degree of irritation or toxicity varies, depending on the species).”), 43 (020410 - *Chamaesyce micromera* (Boiss.) Wooton & Standl., *Euphorbia micromera* Boiss.), 46 (recorded as *Euphorbia micromera* Boiss., Page 520), 63 (020410 -), 68 (recorded as *Euphorbia micromera* Boiss., see: Poisonous Properties of Spurges, Page 202), 77 (recorded as *Euphorbia micromera* Boiss.), 80 (**Species of the genus *Euphorbia* are considered to be Secondary Poisonous Range Plants.** “The milky juice of Spurge is considered poisonous. Plants may cause skin irritation, diarrhea, photosensitization, and cyanogenetic poisoning. Cattle, horses, sheep, and humans may be affected. The green plants are generally unpalatable but the dried plants in hay are more palatable and remain toxic. ... Poisoning may be prevented by keeping animals off areas heavily infested with spurge when other desirable feed is unavailable, and by not feeding contaminated hay. Range improvement will both reduce spurge infestations through grass competition, and decrease consumption by making more desirable forage available.” See text for additional information.), 85 (020410 - color presentation of dried materials), 86 (“Most members of the family (Euphorbiaceae) are poisonous, and their milky sap will irritate the membranes of the eyes and mouth.”)*

***Chamaesyce polycarpa* (G. Bentham) C.F. Millspaugh ex S.B. Parish: Smallseed Sandmat**

SYNONYMY: *Chamaesyce polycarpa* (G. Bentham) C.F. Millspaugh ex S.B. Parish var. *hirtella* P.E. Boissier, *Euphorbia polycarpa* G. Bentham, *Euphorbia polycarpa* G. Bentham var. *hirtella* P.E. Boissier, *Euphorbia polycarpa* G. Bentham var. *polycarpa*. COMMON NAMES: Desert Spurge, Golondrina, Koapa'im (Yaqui), Smallseed Sandmat, Small-seeded Sand Mat, Smallseed Spurge, Spurge. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial forb/herb (mat-forming, mounded, sprawling prostrate to ascending stems to 2¼ inches in height); the stems may be green, pink, red, reddish or tan; the leaves are green, green tinged with red-purple or reddish; the flower-like cups have black-purple, maroon, dark maroon, pink, purple, red, dark red-purple, or reddish glands (green and yellow glands were also reported) with pink or white petaloid appendages; the anthers are purple; the pollen is yellow; flowering generally takes place between early January and late December. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; gravelly and sandy mesas; plateaus; canyons; rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bluffs; clayey-loamy ridges; ridgetops; foothills; rocky and gravelly hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, rocky-sandy, rocky-loamy, rocky-clayey, sandy, sandy-silty and clayey-loamy slopes; rocky and rocky-sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; rocky outcrops; rocky mounds; amongst rocks; sand dunes; blow-sand deposits; outwash fans; berms; clay lenses; gravelly and sandy plains; gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey flats; rocky-sandy valley floors; coastal plains; coastal terraces; beach dunes; roadbeds; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; arroyos; gravelly-sandy bottoms of arroyos; around streams; rocky riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-silty washes; along sandy drainages;

silty depressions; swales; edges of ponds and lakes; along shores of lakes; mudflats; gravel and sand bars; benches, terraces; sandy bottomlands; sandy and clayey lowlands; margins of stock tanks; edges of canals; canal banks; canal walls; riparian areas; recently burned areas of scrub and grassland, and disturbed areas growing in shallow water; muddy, and wet, moist and dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam and clayey loam ground; rocky clay and clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,200 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. The stems have a milky sap. *Euphorbia polycarpa* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 18 (“All euphorbias have milky white sap that is irritating on contact or toxic, if ingested, (degree of irritation or toxicity varies, depending on the species).”), 43 (052310 - *Chamaesyce polycarpa* (Benth.) Millsp.), 46 (recorded as *Euphorbia polycarpa* Benth., Page 519), 63 (052310), 68 (see: Poisonous Properties of Spurges, Page 202), 77, 80 (**Species of the genus *Euphorbia* are considered to be Secondary Poisonous Range Plants.** “The milky juice of Spurge is considered poisonous. Plants may cause skin irritation, diarrhea, photosensitization, and cyanogenetic poisoning. Cattle, horses, sheep, and humans may be affected. The green plants are generally unpalatable but the dried plants in hay are more palatable and remain toxic. ... Poisoning may be prevented by keeping animals off areas heavily infested with spurge when other desirable feed is unavailable, and by not feeding contaminated hay. Range improvement will both reduce spurge infestations through grass competition, and decrease consumption by making more desirable forage available.” See text for additional information.), 85 (052410 - color presentation of dried material, also recorded as *Euphorbia polycarpa* G. Benth. var. *typica* Wheeler), 86 (“Most members of the family (Euphorbiaceae) are poisonous, and their milky sap will irritate the membranes of the eyes and mouth.”), 115 (color presentation), 127*

Chamaesyce polycarpa var. *hirtella* (see *Chamaesyce polycarpa*)

***Chamaesyce setiloba* (G. Engelmann ex J. Torrey) J.B. Norton: Yuma Sandmat**

SYNONYMY: *Euphorbia setiloba* G. Engelmann ex J. Torrey. COMMON NAMES: Bristlelobe Sandmat, Bristle-lobed Sandmat, Bristlelobe Spurge, Golondrina, Hamítom Hant Cocupétis (Seri), Fringed Spurge, Spurge, Yuma Sandmat, Yuma Spurge. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (prostrate to ascending stems 1½ to 20 inches in height); the foliage is green, reddish or yellow-green; the flower-like cups have maroon or red glands with light pink, pink, pinkish-white, white or white-pink petaloid appendages; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and mid-May and early August and late November (additional records: three for mid-December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountaintops; mountainsides; mesas; rocky and sandy canyons; bouldery and rocky canyon bottoms; rocky talus; crevices in boulders; rocky foothills; bouldery and rocky hills; rocky and shaley hillsides; bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, sandy and sandy-silty slopes; cobbly-gravelly-sandy alluvial fans; gravelly-sandy and sandy bajadas; sand dunes; sandy plains; rocky, gravelly and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; valley bottoms; coastal plains; rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy and gravelly roadsides; within sandy arroyos; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-sandy and sandy bottoms of arroyos; gravelly draws; within rocky gullies; along creeks; rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey washes; sandy-loamy drainage ways; waterholes; saltmarshes; banks of washes; along gravelly, gravelly-silty and sandy edges of arroyos, rivers and washes; along margins of pools; mudflats; gravel bars; sandy beaches; sandy deltas; terraces; gravelly, sandy and sandy-loamy floodplains; mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, cobbly, cobbly-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; sandy loam and loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly silty and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The stems have a milky sap. *Chamaesyce setiloba* is native to

southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16 (recorded as *Euphorbia setiloba* Engelm.), 18 (“All euphorbias have milky white sap that is irritating on contact or toxic, if ingested, (degree of irritation or toxicity varies, depending on the species).”), 43 (020510 - *Chamaesyce setiloba* (G. Engelmann ex J. Torrey) C.F. Millspaugh), 46 (recorded as *Euphorbia setiloba* Engelm., Page 520), 58, 63 (020510 - color presentation), 68 (see: Poisonous Properties of Spurges, Page 202), 77 (recorded as *Euphorbia setiloba* Engelm.), 80 (**Species of the genus *Euphorbia* are considered to be Secondary Poisonous Range Plants.** “The milky juice of Spurge is considered poisonous. Plants may cause skin irritation, diarrhea, photosensitization, and cyanogenetic poisoning. Cattle, horses, sheep, and humans may be affected. The green plants are generally unpalatable but the dried plants in hay are more palatable and remain toxic. ... Poisoning may be prevented by keeping animals off areas heavily infested with spurge when other desirable feed is unavailable, and by not feeding contaminated hay. Range improvement will both reduce spurge infestations through grass competition, and decrease consumption by making more desirable forage available.” See text for additional information.), 85 (020510 - color presentation), 86 (“Most members of the family (Euphorbiaceae) are poisonous, and their milky sap will irritate the membranes of the eyes and mouth.”)*

Ditaxis lanceolata (see *Argythamnia lanceolata*)

Ditaxis neomexicana (see *Argythamnia neomexicana*)

Euphorbia abramsiana (see *Chamaesyce abramsiana*)

***Euphorbia eriantha* G. Bentham: Beetle Spurge**

COMMON NAMES: Beetle Spurge, Desert Poinsettia, Threaded Spurge, Woollyflower Euphorbia. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (erect stems 6 to 40 inches in height, one plant was observed and described as being 22 inches in height with a crown 12 to 18 inches in diameter, one plant was observed and described as being 23 inches in height with a crown averaging 22 inches in diameter); the stems are green; the leaves are bronze-green, green or green tinged with red; the glands are pale light green, greenish, orange-red or reddish with or without green or white petaloid appendages; flowering generally takes place between early February and mid-May and again between early August and early January (additional record: one for mid-June). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; mountainsides; rocky mesas; rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; crevices in rocks; buttes; ridges; rocky ridgelines; foothills; rocky-sandy hills; rocky hilltops; rocky, stony and sandy hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly and gravelly-sandy slopes; rocky-gravelly alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; sand dunes; sandy plains; rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy flats; cobbly basin floors; valley floors; coastal dunes; sandy coastal plains; along railroad right-of-ways; along rocky-loamy, gravelly and sandy roadsides; sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; runnels; within rocky streambeds; along and in rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within rocky drainages; banks of washes; edges of arroyos and washes; along (rocky) margins of arroyos and gullies; mudflats; strands; benches; sandy floodplains; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam ground, and sandy clay ground, occurring from near sea level to 5,400 feet in elevation in the woodland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant has a milky sap. *Euphorbia eriantha* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 18 (“All euphorbias have milky white sap that is irritating on contact or toxic, if ingested, (degree of irritation or toxicity varies, depending on the species).”), 28 (color photograph), 43 (070710), 46 (Page 515), 63 (070710), 68 (see: Poisonous Properties of Spurges, Page 202), 77, 80 (**Species of the genus *Euphorbia* are considered to be Secondary Poisonous Range Plants.** “The milky juice of Spurge is considered poisonous. Plants may cause skin irritation, diarrhea, photosensitization, and cyanogenetic poisoning. Cattle, horses, sheep, and humans may be affected. The green plants are generally unpalatable but the dried plants in hay are more palatable and remain toxic. ... Poisoning may be prevented by keeping

animals off areas heavily infested with spurge when other desirable feed is unavailable, and by not feeding contaminated hay. Range improvement will both reduce spurge infestations through grass competition, and decrease consumption by making more desirable forage available.” See text for additional information.), 85 (082710 - color presentation), 86 (“Most members of the family (Euphorbiaceae) are poisonous, and their milky sap will irritate the membranes of the eyes and mouth.”)*

Euphorbia florida (see *Chamaesyce florida*)

Euphorbia gracillima (see *Chamaesyce gracillima*)

Euphorbia melanadenia (see *Chamaesyce melanadenia*)

Euphorbia micromera (see *Chamaesyce micromera*)

Euphorbia polycarpa (see *Chamaesyce polycarpa*)

Euphorbia polycarpa var. *hirtella* (see *Chamaesyce polycarpa*)

Euphorbia polycarpa var. *polycarpa* (see *Chamaesyce polycarpa*)

Euphorbia polycarpa var. *typica* (see footnote 85 under *Chamaesyce polycarpa*)

Euphorbia setiloba (see *Chamaesyce setiloba*)

***Jatropha cardiophylla* (J. Torrey) J. Müller Argoviensis: Sangre de Cristo**

COMMON NAMES: Limberbush, Matacora, Nettlespurge, Sangre de Cristo, Sangre-de-Cristo, Sangre-de-drago, Sangregrado, Sangrengado, Sangringada, Torote. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial deciduous, semi-succulent shrub (1 to 7 feet in height); the flexible stems are basally branches; the bark is reddish; the leaves shiny green; the small bell-shaped flowers may be cream-white, pink, white or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-July and late September. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; rocky canyons; canyon bottoms; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky slopes; rocky and gravelly bajadas; boulderfields; gravelly plains; gravelly-sandy flats; basins; valley floors; rocky roadsides; within sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; cobbly and cobbly-gravelly-loamy draws; along and in sandy washes; margins of washes; floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground and cobbly-gravelly loam and gravelly loam ground, occurring from 100 to 4,800 feet in elevation in the scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial fiber crop for use in making baskets. The shiny heart-shaped emerald green leaves appear around the time of the first rains and then provide color when the leaves turn gold in the fall. *Jatropha cardiophylla* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (color photograph), 15, 16, 43 (020510), 45 (color photograph), 46 (Page 509), 48, 58, 63 (020510), 77, 80 (Species of the genus *Jatropha* are considered to be Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plants. “Seeds of several species of *Jatropha* are toxic to humans and livestock but no poisoning has been reported from Arizona.”), 85 (020510 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR**, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Tragia nepetifolia* A.J. Cavanilles: Catnip Noseburn**

COMMON NAMES: Catnip Noseburn, Noseburn, Ortiguilla (Hispanic), Ra’oke (Purépecha), Ra’uli (Purépecha). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb (6 to 18 inches in height); the foliage is reddish; the flowers are maroon, reddish or yellow; flowering generally takes place between early March

and mid-December. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; forested mountainsides; mesas; rocky cliffs; along rocky canyons; canyon walls; sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; crevices; rocky buttes; ridge crests; clearings in forests; foothills; hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, cobbly-gravelly-loamy, gravelly and sandy slopes; gravelly bajadas; bases of rock outcrops; amongst boulders, rocks and cobbles; lava beds; rocky flats; valley floors; along rocky and rocky-gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy roadsides; along and in arroyos; along rocky ravines; along rocky and rocky-gravelly streams; streambeds; along creeks; creekbeds; along and in gravelly and sandy washes; drainages; along in drainage ways; rocky banks of washes; edges of washes; around lakes; benches; terraces; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, cobbly, gravelly and sandy ground and rocky-gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, cobbly-gravelly loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam and sandy loam ground, occurring from 100 to 9,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. This vining or semi-vining herb has stinging hairs on the leaves; Richard S. Felger (SEINet record 02 Dec 2000) reported that the pain, from the mildly stinging hairs of variety *dissecta*, lasted for about 10 minutes. *Tragia nepetifolia* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 30, 43 (020610), 46 (Page 508), 58, 63 (020610), 77, **85** (020610 - color presentation of dried material), 127*

Fabaceae (Leguminosae): The Pea Family

***Acacia constricta* G. Bentham: Whitethorn Acacia**

SYNONYMY: *Vachellia constricta* (G. Bentham) D.S. Seigler & J.E. Ebinger. COMMON NAMES: All-thorn Acacia, Chaparo Prieta, Chaparro Prieto, Common Whitethorn, Garabato, Gidag (Tohono O'odham), Gigantillo, Huisache, Largoncillo, Mescat Acacia, Twinthorn Acacia, Vara Prieta, Vinorama, Whitethorn Acacia, White Thorn, Yellow Cat Claw. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial deciduous (drought and cold) shrub or tree (1 to 20 feet in height with crowns to about the same in width, one plant was described as being 8 feet in height with a crown 8 feet in width); the bark may be light gray, mahogany or nearly black; the stems may be red; the spines on the branches and stems are gray or white; the small pinnate leaves are green; the small flowers have been described as being golden, golden-yellow, orange-yellow, light yellow, yellow or yellowish-orange; flowering generally takes place between late March and late October (additional records: two for early March and one for late December); the seedpods are brown, purple-red, reddish or rusty-brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; cliffs; canyons; canyon sides; sandy canyon bottoms; sandy ridges; foothills; rocky and gravelly hills; bouldery hilltops; rocky and gravelly hillsides; escarpments; rocky, rocky-clayey-loamy and clayey-loamy slopes; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; sandy-loamy plains; gravelly flats; valley floors; coastal plains; along rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, rocky-gravelly-clayey loam, rocky-clayey-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-loamy, gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-clayey loam and sandy roadsides; along and in rocky arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; rocky gulches; along streambeds; creeks; along and in sandy creekbeds; rivers; along and in gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and silty-clayey washes; drainages; swales; along gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of streams, creeks, rivers and washes; along edges of washes; rocky margins of arroyos and washes; mudflats; benches; alluvial terraces; sandy bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam, rocky-gravelly-clayey loam, rocky-clayey loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam and loam ground, and silty clay ground, occurring from 1,100 to 6,500 feet (infrequently as low as 500 feet and as high as 9,200 feet) in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, plants may live to be more than 72 years of

age and the flowers may be fragrant. Whitethorn Acacia is used for food (but not extensively) by the Desert Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*), Merriam's Kangaroo Rats (*Dipodomys merriami*), Bailey's Pocket Mice (*Chaetodipus baileyi*) and Rock Pocket Mice (*Chaetodipus intermedius*) as well as a variety of other birds and mammals feed on the seeds. *Acacia constricta* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (color photograph), 15, 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (080409), 46 (Page 399), 48, 53 (note under *Acacia farnesiana*), 63 (020710 - color presentation), 68, 77, 80 (This species is listed as a Major Poisonous Range Plant. "The plants are high in cyanide forming-compounds and have been reported to cause death of cattle in Arizona. In general, the plants are not palatable to livestock although the pods are grazed. However, in the fall of the year at or near frost time, when the range grasses become less palatable, cattle may eat heavily of these plants and death is likely to result. ... Animals should be removed from heavily infested areas during the early frost period or considerable death losses may occur." See text for additional information.), 85 (020710 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation), 134, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Acacia greggii var. *arizonica* (see *Acacia greggii* var. *greggii*)

***Acacia greggii* A. Gray var. *greggii*: Catclaw Acacia**

SYNONYMY: *Acacia greggii* A. Gray var. *arizonica* D. Isely. COMMON NAMES: Acacia, Algarroba, Arizona Acacia (applied to var. *greggii*), Cat Claw, Cat Claw Acacia, Catclaw, Catclaw Acacia, Cat's-claw, Devil's Catclaw, Devil's Claw, Devil's-claw, Devilsclaw, Di:s (Seri), Gatuno, Gregg Catclaw, Gregg's Acacia, Tearblanket, Tepame, Tesota, Texas Catclaw, Texas Mimosa, Una de Gato, Wait-a-minute, Wait-a-minute Bush. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial winter-deciduous shrub or tree (40 inches to 25 feet in height with a broad crown); the bark is gray-black or red-brown; the leaves are gray-green or green; the flowers may be cream, cream-white, cream-yellow, green, greenish-yellow, lemon-yellow, white, yellow, yellow-cream or yellow-green in catkins; flowering generally takes place between early March and mid-July (additional record: one for mid-October); the mature fruits (straight or twisted pods) are brown or brownish-red. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; mesas; canyons; rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; rocky bluffs; rocky and sandy ridges; ridgetops; hillsides; rocky, rocky-clayey-loamy, sandy and loamy slopes; amongst boulders; alluvial fans; sandy flats; valley floors; gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy and sandy roadsides; sandy edges of arroyos; draws; ravines; along streams; along creeks; along rivers; along gravelly and sandy washes; within drainages; along banks of rivers and washes; along edges of washes; margins of arroyos; floodplains; mesquite bosques, and riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam, rocky-clayey loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, sandy loam and clayey loam ground, and gravelly clay ground, occurring from slightly above sea level to 5,300 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat; the flowers are fragrant, it may live to be up to 120 years of age. The species, *Acacia greggii*, was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, fodder and/or fiber crop; it was also noted as having been used as a fuel, tool and for making perfumed sachets. Catclaw Acacia provides food, shelter, protection, shade, nesting sites, roosting sites and nesting material to a wide variety of species of wildlife. *Acacia greggii* var. *greggii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (color photograph of species, species), 16 (recorded as *Acacia greggii* Gray var. *arizonica* Isely), 18 (species), 26 (species, color photograph of species), 28 (species, color photograph of species), 43 (020710), 46 (species, "This is probably the most heartily disliked plant in the state, the sharp, strong prickles tearing the clothes and lacerating the flesh."), 48 (species - "A good honey plant but a poisonous weed on range lands.", Page 398), 52 (species) 53, (species), 63 (020710), 80 (The species is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant. "Plants contain cyanide-forming compounds and symptoms are typical of cyanide poisoning. The new foliage is relished by cattle in the early spring. It also may be grazed considerably during dry seasons or drouth periods

when other feed is short. Plants are most dangerous in the fall during first frosts. Cattle are most often poisoned, but losses in Arizona are not heavy. Poisoning may be prevented by deferring heavily infested areas during the early frost periods.” See text for additional information.), 85 (020710), 91 (species), 115 (color presentation of the species), 127 (species), **HR***

***Astragalus didymocarpus* W.J. Hooker & G.A. Arnott (var. *dispermus* (A. Gray) W.L. Jepson is the variety reported as occurring in Arizona): Dwarf White Milkvetch**

COMMON NAMES: Desert Dwarf Locoweed, Dwarf Loco, Dwarf White Milkvetch, Hierba Loca, Locoweed, Rattleweed, Two-seed Milk-vetch, Two-seeded Milkvetch. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (prostrate or erect stems 1 to 28 inches in height/length, plants were observed and reported as being 6 inches in height and 6 to 8 inches in width, plants were observed and reported to have 6 to 24 inch spreads); the foliage is grayish; the flowers are pale blue, blue, bluish-white, lavender, magenta, pale pink, pink, pink-purple, pinkish-blue, light purple, purple, dark purple, purplish, purplish-pink, white, whitish, whitish-blue or whitish tinged with purple; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and mid-June. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; shaley-clayey mountaintops; mesas; canyons; ridges; clayey-loamy ridgetops; clearings in chaparral; meadows; sandy hills; rocky-gravelly hilltops; rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-sandy, rocky-clayey, gravelly and gravelly-clayey slopes; bajadas; amongst rocks; sand dunes; blow-sand deposits; sandy plains; gravelly, sandy and clayey flats; valley floors; along railroad right-of-ways; gravelly-sandy roadsides; gulches; seeps; sandy riverbeds; along and in sandy washes; swales; along muddy and rocky-sandy banks of arroyos and washes; gravel bars; floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in muddy and wet and dry rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; clayey loam and loam ground, and rocky clay, shaley clay, gravelly clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 6,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTE: *Astragalus didymocarpus* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 43 (071410), 46 (Page 469), 63 (070410), 77, **85** (071410 - color presentation)*

***Calliandra eriophylla* G. Bentham: Fairyduster**

SYNONYMY: *Calliandra eriophylla* G. Bentham var. *erriophylla*. COMMON NAMES: Cabelleto de Angel, Cabeza Angel, Desert Fairy-duster, Fairy Duster, Fairy-duster, Fairyduster, False Mesquite, False Mesquite Calliandra, Guajillo, Hairy-leaved Calliandra, Huajillo, Mesquitella (Spanish), Mesquitilla, Mock Mesquite. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial deciduous subshrub or shrub (4 inches to 5 feet in height, one plant was described as being 40 inches in height with a crown 80 inches in width); the stems are bluish, light gray, whitish or white-gray; the leaves may be leaves grayish, dark green or red; the flowers are cream-white, pink, pink-red, pink-white, purple, red, red and white, reddish-purple, rose or violet-red; flowering generally takes place between early February and mid-June (additional records: two for mid-January, four for mid-August, two for late August, one for early September, one for mid-September, one for early October, three for mid-October, four for late October, two for early November, one for mid-November, two for late November, one for early December, one for mid-December and two for late December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky peaks; mesas; plateaus; rocky canyons; along canyon bottoms; buttes; knolls; sandy ridges; rocky ridgetops; rocky, shaley-sandy and gravelly-clayey-loamy foothills; rocky hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; along bedrock, bouldery, rocky, rocky-clayey, gravelly and gravelly-sandy-loamy slopes; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; boulderfields; interior dunes; plains; rocky, gravelly and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; along rocky and sandy roadsides; along rocky-sandy arroyos; within gullies; around seeps; around springs; around seeping streams; along and in gravelly and sandy washes; within bouldery drainage ways; along water courses; rocky banks of arroyos and lakes; edges of washes and drainage ways; shores of lakes; gravelly terraces; ditches; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley-sandy, gravelly and sandy ground; pebbly-clayey loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey loam and sandy loam ground, and rocky clay ground, occurring from sea level to 6,900 feet in elevation in the forest,

woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, and is a soil binder. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. Fairy Duster is browsed by wildlife and found to be highly palatable by Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and White-tailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus*), and hummingbirds have been observed visiting the flowers. *Calliandra eriophylla* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 18, 28 (color photograph), 43 (080409), 46 (Page 397), 48, 58, 63 (020910 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #32), 85 (020910 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 91, 115 (color presentation), 127*

Calliandra eriophylla var. *erriophylla* (see *Calliandra eriophylla*)

Cercidium floridum (see *Parkinsonia florida*)

Cercidium floridum subsp. *floridum* (see *Parkinsonia florida*)

Cercidium microphyllum (see *Parkinsonia microphylla*)

***Coursetia glandulosa* A. Gray: Rosary Babybonnets**

SYNONYMY: *Coursetia microphylla* A. Gray. COMMON NAMES: Ari (Hispanic), Baby Bonnets, Chino, Chipile, Chipilillo, Coursetia, Cousamo, Lac Bush, Rosary Babybonnets, Samo (Tarahumara), Samo Prieto, Samota, Samotum (Samodum or úsapdum - usap is the word used for the sap of this plant, Pima Bajo), Sámu (Hispanic), Tepechipile, Zamota (Hispanic). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial (winter deciduous in Arizona) shrub (3 to 20 feet in height); the bark on the slender branches is light gray, grayish or gray; the leaves are grayish-green; the flowers may be cream & yellow, lavender & cream, lemon-yellow, pink, white, white-yellow, pale yellow, yellowish or yellow & white often tinged with lavender, pink, purple or red; flowering generally takes place between early December and late May (additional records: one for late June and one for mid-November); the mature seed pods (1 to 2 inches in length) are brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; rocky canyons; rocky sides of canyons; bouldery and rocky canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; ridges; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hilltops; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bedrock and rocky slopes; gravelly alluvial fans; bajadas; rock outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sandy-loamy plains; flats; basins; sandy valley floors; coastal flats; roadsides; rocky arroyos; rocky and sandy bottoms of arroyos; along bottoms of ravines; springs; along rocky streams; along and in rocky, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loam washes; drainages; rocky edges of streambeds and washes; rocky margins of arroyos, and riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground and sandy loam ground, occurring from sea level to 4,300 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial sealant crop (the transparent yellowish-brown gum was mixed with adobe to make jars of syrup air tight). An orange-colored lac may be observed on the stems of the plant that is produced by the feeding of an insect in the genus *Tachardiella*. The Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cyanthis latirostris*) has been observed visiting the flowers. *Coursetia glandulosa* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 10, 13, 15, 28 (, recorded as *Coursetia microphylla*, color photograph), 30, 43 (020910), 46 (recorded as *Coursetia microphylla* Gray, Page 443), 63 (020910 - color presentation of seeds), 77 (color photograph #33), 85 (020910 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation), 127*

Coursetia microphylla (see *Coursetia glandulosa*)

Hosackia brachycarpa (see *Lotus humistratus*)

***Lotus humistratus* E.L. Greene: Foothill Deervetch**

SYNONYMY: *Hosackia brachycarpa* G. Bentham. COMMON NAMES: Bird's Foot Lotus, Colchita, Deer Vetch, Deer-vetch, Foothill Deervetch, Hill Deervetch, Hill Lotus, Foothill Deervetch, Maresfat, Short Podded Lotus. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (4 to 18 inches in height or length); the leaves are gray-green or green; the small flowers are orange, orange-yellow, yellow, yellow-orange, yellow & orange-red and yellow & red; flowering generally takes place between late January and mid-June (additional records: one for late August and one for early October); the mature pods are brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; sandy mesas; plateaus; cliffs; rocky, rocky-gravelly and stony canyons; sandy-loamy canyon bottoms; scree; bluffs; rocky and clayey-loamy ridges; rocky and clayey ridgetops; ridgelines; rocky-sandy meadows; foothills; bases of foothills; bedrock, rocky and clayey hills; clayey hilltops; rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, rocky-pebbly-sandy-silty, stony, cobbly-sandy-loamy, gravelly and clayey hillsides; rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, rocky-clayey-loamy, cobbly-sandy-loamy, gravelly, clayey and clayey-loamy slopes; rocky-sandy and sandy alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; clay lenses; plains; rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey flats; benchlands; clayey basins; gravelly-sandy-loamy, sandy and clayey valley floors; along rocky, gravelly and silty roadsides; along and in rocky and sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; within draws; gulches; gullies; along seeping washes; springs; along streams; sandy soils along creeks; bouldery-rocky, stony, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy creekbeds; sandy soils along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy, sandy and clayey washes; within drainage ways; along rocky-silty, gravelly-loamy and sandy banks of streams, streambeds, rivers and washes; gravel bars; clayey benches; terraces; sandy and loamy bottomlands; cobbly-sandy and sandy floodplains; along canals; gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet and dry bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cobbly, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly loam, rocky-sandy loam, rocky-clayey loam, cobbly-sandy loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; clay ground, and rocky-pebbly-sandy silty, rocky-silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,000 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. *Lotus humistratus* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (071009), 46 (Page 427), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (021010 - color presentation of seeds), 77, 85 (021010 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127*

***Lupinus concinnus* J.G. Agardh: Bajada Lupine**

COMMON NAMES: Annual Lupine, Bajada Lupine, Bluebonnet, Elegant Lupine, Lupine, Scarlet Lupine. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (3 to 18 inches in height); the woolly herbage is grayish or gray-green; the flowers may be blue, blue-magenta, blue-purple, blue & white, blue & light yellow, deep blue-purple & white, cream & purple, cream & rose-purple, pale lavender, dark lavender, lavender-pink, lavender-purple, lavender-rose, lavender & white, magenta-lavender, pink, pinkish-blue, pink-lavender, pink-purple & white-cream, pink-purple & white tinged with lavender, pink & white, light purple & yellow, purple, purplish, purple-lavender, purple-magenta, purple-magenta & white, purple-pink, purple & white, purple & yellow, red-purple, reddish-purple, violet, white rimed with pink, yellow & pink or yellowish-purplish; flowering generally takes place between late February and late June. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; gravelly, sandy and sandy-clayey-loamy mesas; rocky canyons; rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; chasms; bases of cliffs; clayey ridges; sandy ridgetops; ridgelines; openings in forests; sandy foothills; rocky hills; sandy hillsides; along bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, clayey-loamy and clayey slopes; rocky-sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; blow-sand deposits; sandy banks; sandy and sandy-silty plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; sandy-silty valley floors; along gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy roadsides; within arroyos; gulches; around streams; rocky

streambeds; along creeks; along and in gravelly-sandy and gravelly-silty creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within rocky drainage ways; sandy banks of arroyos, creeks, rivers and washes; along cobbly edges of rivers and washes; along margins of washes; gravelly and sandy benches; sandy terraces; gravelly and loamy bottomlands; rocky-sandy, cobbly-sandy, gravelly and sandy floodplains; along ditches; along gravelly-clayey-loamy banks of ditches; rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas; recently burned areas in woodlands, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, cobbly, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky clay, cobbly clay, loamy clay and clay ground, and gravelly silty and sandy silty ground, occurring from 200 to 7,900 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Lupinus concinnus* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 18 (genus), 28 (color photograph), 43 (021110), 46 (Page 417), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (021110 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #80), 80 (Some, but not all, species of the genus *Lupinus* are considered to be Secondary Poisonous Range Plants. “The lupines contain numerous poisonous alkaloids. They are mostly dangerous to sheep but cattle, goats, horses, hogs and deer have also been poisoned. The seeds and pods are most poisonous but both young and dried plants may be dangerous. However, not all species are poisonous and some may furnish moderately palatable and nutritious forage for sheep. ... Animals will seldom eat a toxic dose if desirable forage is available. Losses can generally be avoided by good range management to improve forage, by keeping animals away from dense lupine patches (particularly in late summer or on the trail), or by grazing with cattle.” See text for additional information.), 85 (021210 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

***Olneya tesota* A. Gray: Desert Ironwood**

COMMON NAMES: Arizona Ironwood, Comitín, Desert Iron Wood, Desert Ironwood, Ho Id Cam (Pima), Ironwood, Palo de Hierro, Palo-de-hierro, Palo Fierro, Tesota. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen shrub or tree (10 to 33 feet in height); the bark is gray; the twigs are gray, green or yellow-green becoming light brown; the leaves are bluish-green, gray or gray-green; the flowers may be (½ inch in length) blue & white, lavender, pink, pink-lavender, purplish, rose-purple & whitish, violet, white or yellowish; flowering generally takes place between early April and late June (additional records: one for early January, one for early March and one for mid-July) with flowering lasting for a few weeks, the mature seedpods (2 to 2½ inches in length) are brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountaintops; gravelly and sandy mesas; rocky and sandy canyons; canyon bottoms; along bluffs; buttes; ridges; ridgetops; rocky foothills; hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-sandy and gravelly slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; sand dunes; plains; rocky, gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; roadsides; rocky and sandy arroyos; around seeping streams; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of washes; along edges of washes; margins of washes; shores of oceans; benches; terraces; floodplains, and gravelly riparian areas growing in dry desert pavement and bouldery, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground, occurring from sea level to 3,200 feet in elevation in the scrub and desertscrub ecological formation. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food and/or fiber crop; it was also noted as having been used as fuel, tools, and for musical instruments. The trees are browsed by Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*). Hummingbirds including the Costa’s Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), Carpenter Bees (*Xylocopa* spp.) and the Solitary Bee (*Centris pallida*) have been observed visiting the flowers. The seeds are an important food for the Desert Wood Rat (*Neotoma lepida*) and other desert animals. *Olneya tesota* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 10, 13, 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (021310), 46 (Pages 442-443), 48, 52 (color photograph), 53, 63 (021310 - color presentation), 77, 85 (021310 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation), 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

***Parkinsonia aculeata* C. Linnaeus: Jerusalem Thorn**

COMMON NAMES: Arrêtenègre (French), Bacapore, Bagota, Barbados Flowerfence, Cina-cina (Portuguese), Espinheiro-de-Jerusalém (Portuguese), Espinho-de-jerusalém (Portuguese), Espinillo (Spanish), Guacoporo, Horse Bean, Horsebean, Jerusalem Thorn, Jerusalem-thorn, Jerusalem dorn (German), Junco, Long-leaf Paloverde, Mexican Palo Verde, Mexican Paloverde, Mezquite Verde, Palo de Rayo (Spanish), Palo Verde Mejicano (Spanish), Retaima, Retama, Rosa-da-turquia (Portuguese), Sessaban (transliterated Arabic), Turco (Portuguese). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial drought- and possibly cold-deciduous shrub or tree (10 to 40 feet in height); the older bark is brown or gray; the younger bark, branches and twigs are green or yellow-green; the leaves are green; the flowers ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in width) are golden-yellow, orange, yellow, yellow with orange or red spots or golden-yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and early July (additional records: two for late July, four for early August, one for mid-August, two for late August, one for mid-September, two for late September, one for mid-October, three for late October, one for mid-September, one for early October, one for late October, one for early November, one for mid-November and one for late November) with the bloom generally lasting 3 to 4 weeks; the mature seedpods (2 to 4 inches in length) are brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; rocky and gravelly canyons; canyon bottoms; foothills; bouldery hills; hillsides; rocky-gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy slopes; bajadas; gravelly and sandy alluvial fans; sand hummocks; sandy plains; sandy flats; basin bottoms; valley floors; coastal flats; railroad right-of-ways; along rocky-gravelly, gravelly and sandy-loamy roadsides; along sandy-silty arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; along streams; along rocky streambeds; along rivers; rocky-cobbly-sandy and sandy riverbeds; along and in sandy and silty washes; along watercourses; clayey pondbeds; banks of creeks and rivers; edges of ponds; shores of rivers; beaches; terraces; bottomlands; gravelly-sandy and sandy-silty-clayey floodplains; bosques; along canals; along canal banks; along ditches; riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery, rocky-cobbly, rocky-cobbly-sandy, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, rocky-sandy loam and sandy loam ground; sandy-silty clay and clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 4,100 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was observed as an escaped and naturalized ornamental. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat; however, outside of its native range it may become weedy, especially so in riparian areas and along roadsides. In Arizona, the Jerusalem Thorn is native to the Castle Dome Mountains in Yuma County and the foothills of the Baboquivari, Coyote and Quinlan Mountains in Pima County. The foliage and pods are browsed by wildlife. *Parkinsonia aculeata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (021310), 46 (Page 407), 48, 52 (color photograph), 53, 58, 63 (021310 - color presentation), 77, 80 (This species is listed as a Poisonous Cropland and Garden Plant. "This ornamental shrub or small tree has been reported to accumulate toxic levels of nitrate."), 85 (021310 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

***Parkinsonia florida* (G. Bentham ex A. Gray) S. Watson: Blue Paloverde**

SYNONYMY: *Cercidium floridum* G. Bentham, *Cercidium floridum* G. Bentham var. *floridum*. COMMON NAMES: Blue Palo Verde, Blue Palo-verde, Blue Paloverde, Caro (Mayo), Palo Verde (Spanish for Green Pole, Green Stick or Green Tree), Paloverde, Stedak U'us (Pima), Studuk U'us (Bajo Pima). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial deciduous shrub or tree (40 inches to 40 feet in height); the bark may be blue-green, green, yellow or yellow-green, and gray on the older trunks; the leaves are blue-green; the flowers ($\frac{3}{4}$ to 1 inch in width) are yellow or seldom white; flowering generally takes place between early March and mid-June (additional records: two for early February, two for mid-August, two for early September, one for late September, one for early October, two for mid-October, one for late October, two for early November, one for mid-November and one for early December); the mature fruits

(1½ to 4 inches in length) are light brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; mesas; along canyons; canyon walls; sandy canyon bottoms; buttes; gravelly-clayey ridges; foothills; rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly-loamy and sandy hills; bajadas; rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy slopes; sand hills; sand dunes; rocky-sandy, cindery, sandy and sandy-silty flats; valley floors; valley bottoms; coastal slopes; along rocky-gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy and sandy roadsides; along gravelly arroyos; along sandy bottoms of arroyos; rocky draws; seeps; streambeds; creekbeds; along rivers; along riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; drainages; watercourses; playas; along rocky and sandy banks of arroyos, rivers and washes; edges of draws and washes; margins of rivers and washes; gravelly sand bars; benches; gravelly terraces; loamy bottomlands; clayey lowlands; sandy-loamy floodplains; mesquite bosques; fencerows; catchments; stock tanks; along canals; along canal banks; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, sandy loam and loam ground; gravelly clay and clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, it has a very showy display of yellow flowers in very showy in late March and April. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop; it was also noted as having been used for shelter and for tools. The Blue Paloverde may be useful in controlling erosion. Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and other wildlife browse the fruits, leaves and twigs and the seeds are eaten by birds and rodents and used by Bruchid Beetles. *Parkinsonia florida* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum* Bentham, color photograph of habitat Plate S.2), 15, 16 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum* Benth.), 18, 26 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum*, color photograph), 28 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum*, color photograph), 43 (021310 - *Cercidium floridum* Benth. ex A. Gray, *Parkinsonia florida* S. Watson), 46 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum* Benth., Page 407), 48, 52 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum* Benth. ex Gray, color photograph), 53 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum* Benth.), 58, 63 (021310 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum* Benth.), 85 (021410 - color presentation), 86 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum*, color photograph), 91 (recorded as *Cercidium floridum* Benth.), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

***Parkinsonia microphylla* J. Torrey: Yellow Paloverde**

SYNONYMY: *Cercidium microphyllum* (J. Torrey) J.N. Rose & I.M. Johnston. COMMON NAMES: Dipua, Foothill Palo Verde, Foothill Paloverde, Hillside Paloverde, Horsebean, Kuk Cehedagi (Tohono O'odham), Little Horsebean, Littleleaf Horsebean, Little Leaf Paloverde, Little-leaf Palo Verde, Little-leaf Palo-verde, Little-leaf Paloverde, Littleleaf Palo Verde, Littleleaf Paloverde, Palo Verde (Spanish for Green Pole, Green Stick or Green Tree), Palo-verde, Paloverde, Yellow-Palo-verde, Yellow Paloverde. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial drought deciduous shrub or tree (40 inches to 26 feet in height with a crown diameter of 12 to 18, one plant was described as being 6 feet in height and 7 feet in width, one plant was described as being 9 feet in height and width, one plant was described as being 16 feet in height and width); the bark is green, olive-green or yellow-green, and gray on older trunks; the ends of the leafy branchlets are spine-like; the small leaflets are green, greenish-gray or yellow-green; the flowers (½ inch in width) are lemon-yellow, whitish & yellow, yellow, yellow-green or yellow & white; the styles are pale yellow or pale yellow-green; the filaments are pale yellow or pale yellow-green; the anthers are orange; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and mid-June (additional records: one for mid-August and one for mid-October); the mature seedpods (2 to 3 inches in length) are light brown or tan. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountaintops; mesas; cliffs; rocky walls; rocky canyons; canyon walls; canyon bottoms; bluffs; buttes; ledges; ridges; bouldery and rocky foothills; bases of foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky and sandy slopes; alluvial fans; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-silty bajadas; boulder fields; bouldery and rocky outcrops; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; sandy valley bottoms; along rocky and gravelly

roadsides; within gravelly-sandy arroyos; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; drainages; rocky-sandy banks of arroyos and rivers; along edges of washes; margins of arroyos and washes; rocky sand bars; coves; gravelly terraces; floodplains; ditches; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; sandy loam, clay loam and loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly silty ground, occurring from sea level to 4,000 feet in elevation in the grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat and may live to be more than 400 years of age. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. To reduce water loss during extended periods of drought a tree may undergo a natural drought-pruning process where entire branches die back. The Foothill Paloverde is a common "nurse plant" of the Saguaro or Giant Cactus (*Carnegiea gigantea*) and provides a sheltered microhabitat in which other desert plants are able to become established. Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*), Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), jackrabbits and other small mammals browse the fruits, leaves and twigs; the Collard Peccary (*Peccari tajacu*) feed on the fruit, and the seeds are used by Bruchid Beetles. The Foothill Paloverde is considered a significant foraging site for birds; it is used as a nesting site by the Black-tailed Gnatcatcher (*Polioptila melanura*) and Verdins, and as a roosting site by Gambel's Quail (*Callipepla gambelii* subsp. *gambelii*). The Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) has been observed visiting the flowers. *Parkinsonia microphylla* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 10, 13 (recorded as *Cercidium microphyllum*, color photograph in habitat Plate T.1), 15, 16 (recorded as *Cercidium microphyllum* (Torr.) Rose & Johnst.), 18, 26 (recorded as *Cercidium microphyllum*, color photograph), 28 (recorded as *Cercidium microphyllum*, color photograph), 43 (021410 - *Cercidium microphyllum* Rose & I.M. Johnst.), 46 (recorded as *Cercidium microphyllum* (Torr.) Rose & Johnston, Page 407), 48, 52 (recorded as *Cercidium microphyllum* (Torr.) Rose & I.M. Johnst., color photograph), 53 (recorded as *Cercidium microphyllum* (Torr.) Rose & Johnst.), 63 (021410 - color presentation), 77 (recorded as *Cercidium microphyllum* (Torr.) Rose & Johnst.), 85 (021410 - color presentation), 86 (note under *Cercidium floridum*), 91 (recorded as *Cercidium microphyllum* (Torr.) Rose & I.M. Johnston), 115 (color presentation), 127, 134, **HR, WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Prosopis juliflora var. *velutina* (see *Prosopis velutina*)

***Prosopis velutina* E.O. Wooton: Velvet Mesquite**

SYNONYMY: *Prosopis juliflora* (O. Swartz) A.P. de Candolle var. *velutina* (E.O. Wooton) C.S. Sargent. COMMON NAMES: Algarroba, Chachaca, Fluweelprosopis (Afrikaans), Kvi (or possibly Kui - Tohono O'odham), Mesquite, Mezquite, Mizquitl, Velvet Mesquite. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial deciduous shrub or tree (2 to 56 feet in height, one plant was reported to be 6½ feet in height with a canopy 6½ feet in width, one plant was reported to be 13 feet in height with a canopy 16½ feet in width, one tree was reported to be 20 feet in height and 40 feet in width); the bark on the trunk and older branches is dark brown, dark brownish-green or dark gray; the leaves are gray-green; the flowers (cylindrical spikes 2 to 5 inches in length) are cream, cream-yellow, green-yellow, greenish-white, pale yellow, yellow, yellow-green or yellowish-green; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and late August (additional records: one for early October and one for early November); the mature seedpods (3 to 8 inches in length) are red, tan, yellow or mottled. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; plateaus; canyons; along sandy canyon bottoms; rocky bases of cliffs; buttes; rocky and sandy ridges; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky and rocky-loamy slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; rocky plains; gravelly and sandy flats; sandy valley floors; valley bottoms; along rocky-gravelly-loamy, gravelly-clayey-sandy-loamy and silty-clayey roadsides; along and in sandy arroyos; rocky-gravelly-loamy draws; seeps; springs; around seeping streams; along streams; along rocky streambeds; along creeks; creekbeds; along rivers; along rocky-sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along drainages; within drainage ways; playas; cienegas; banks of streams, creeks and rivers; gravelly and sandy edges of rivers, washes and

ponds; sandy-loamy benches; gravelly and gravelly-sandy terraces; bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; along fencelines; around stock tanks; around reservoirs; along canals; canal banks; ditches; along ditch banks; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey-sandy loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; silty clay ground, and sandy silty, clayey silty and silty ground, occurring from 100 to 6,300 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, it may live to be more than several hundred years of age. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, beverage, fiber and/or dye or paint (boiled resin used as a pottery paint) crop; it was also noted as having been used as fuel, as a tool, as toys, as a drug or medication and as a guide for determining a planting season. The Velvet Mesquite is a common “nurse plant” of the Saguaro or Giant Cactus (*Carnegiea gigantea*). Much of the mesquite forest (bosques) originally found along the desert water courses have been lost to fuel wood cutting and clearing for agricultural fields and commercial and residential development. Velvet Mesquite Bosques were small, open, park-like woodlands with the Velvet Mesquite often occurring in nearly pure stands and interspersed with other common species such as the Netleaf Hackberry (*Celtis laevigata* var. *reticulata*), Catclaw Acacia (*Acacia greggii* var. *greggii*), Mexican Elder (*Sambucus nigra* subsp. *canadensis*), Desert Hackberry (*Celtis ehrenbergiana*), Greythorn (*Ziziphus obtusifolia* var. *canescens*), Wolfberry (*Lycium* spp.), Four-wing Salt-bush (*Atriplex canescens*) and Vine Mesquite Grass (*Panicum obtusum*). The Velvet Mesquite provides food and shelter for many species of wildlife. The plant is a food source for quail, Desert Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus crooki*) and Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis mexicana*). Coyotes (*Canis latrans*), Round-tailed Ground Squirrels (*Spermophilus tereticaudus*), Desert Cottontails (*Sylvilagus audubonii*) and many other wild animals feed on the seed pods. Velvet Mesquite is the host for a Drywood Termite (*Incisitermes banksi*). Bruchid Beetles feed on the fruits and seeds. *Prosopis velutina* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (recorded as *Prosopis juliflora* (Swartz) DC. var. *velutina* (Wooton) Sarg., color photograph), 15, 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (071609), 46 (recorded as *Prosopis juliflora* (Swartz) DC. var. *velutina* (Wooton) Sarg., Page 402), 48, 52 (color photograph), 53 (species: recorded as *Prosopis juliflora* (Sw.) DC.), 58, 63 (021610), 68, 77, 80 (This species is listed as a Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plant. “Heavy, long-continued consumption of pods and leaves of these common desert shrubs may cause rumen impaction and poisoning.”), 85 (021610 - color presentation), 91), 115 (color presentation), 127, 134, ADS (Arizona Daily Star, Sunday, July 26, 2009, Tucson & Region, B1: Mesquite Pods are of Consuming Interest), **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Vachellia constricta (see *Acacia constricta*)

Fouquieriaceae: The Ocotillo Family

***Fouquieria splendens* G. Engelm.: Ocotillo**

SYNONYMY: *Fouquieria splendens* G. Engelm. subsp. *splendens* G. Engelm.
COMMON NAMES: Albarda, Barda, Barda, Candle Bush, Candlewood, Coach Whip, Coach-whip, Coachwhip, Coachwhip Cactus, Flamingsword, Jacob’s Staff, Monkey-tail, Ocotillo, Ocotillo del Corral, Slimwood, Vine-cactus, Vine Cactus. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial cold- and drought-deciduous semi- and stem-succulent shrub (5 to 33 feet in height with a crown width of 5 to 15 feet); the stems (cluster of 5 to 10 wand-like stems branching from the base) are gray, gray & dark gray, gray-green or green; the leaves are green; the flowers (2 to 10 inch long clusters at the tips of the stems) may be coral-red, cream, cream-white, orange, orange-red, pinkish-purple, red, reddish-orange, red & yellow, salmon, scarlet, scarlet-coral, white or yellow; flowering generally takes place over a period of 50 to 60 days between early February and early June (additional records: two for late June, two for early July, one for mid-July, one for late July, one for early August, one for late August, two for mid-September, one for late

September, one for mid-October, two for late October, two for early November and two for early December); the mature fruits are capsules containing winged seeds. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; gravelly-sandy and sandy mesas; crags; canyon rims; cliffs; bouldery and rocky canyons; crevices in rocks; gravelly ridges; rocky ridgetops; ridgelines; foothills; rocky and rocky-sandy hills; rocky hilltops; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bedrock, bouldery-cobbly, rocky, rocky-gravelly, shaley-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and gravelly-loamy slopes; alluvial fans; rocky and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; lava flows; sand hills; sand dunes; dune swales; gravelly outwash fans; gravelly and sandy plains; gravelly and gravelly-sandy flats; basins; rocky and sandy valley floors; valley bottoms; along gravelly roadsides; rocky arroyos; gullies; along rivers; along sandy washes; bedrock, bouldery-cobbly and sandy banks of rivers and washes; rocky-sandy shores of lakes; benches; along floodplains and riparian areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-cobbly, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam ground, and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 7,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, beverage and/or fiber crop; it was also noted as having been used as a fuel, tool, drug or medication, ceremonial item and as an ornamental landscape plant. Older plants may be 150 to 200 years of age. This “vase-shaped” plant has been described by Benson and Darrow as being “one of the most distinctive shrubs in the Southwestern Deserts, and it is one of the plants giving outstanding character to the flora of the region”. Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis* subsp. *mexicana*), Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*) and Whitetailed Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus* subsp. *couesi*) browse this plant. The Broad-billed Hummingbird (*Cyanthus latirostris*), Butterflies, Carpenter Bee (*Xylocopa californica*), Costa’s Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*), Finches, Orioles, Rufous Hummingbird (*Selasphorus rufus*), Solitary Bees, Syrphid Flies, Verdins, and Warblers have been observed visiting the flowers. The Ocotillo is a preferred food plant of the Costa’s Hummingbird. *Fouquieria splendens* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 10, 13 (color photograph: Plate N), 15, 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (080309), 45 (color photograph), 46 (Page 640), 48, 58, 63 (021810 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #27), 85 (021810 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 91, 106 (021810 - color presentation), 107, 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR, WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Fouquieria splendens subsp. *splendens* (see *Fouquieria splendens*)

Geraniaceae: The Geranium Family

***Erodium cicutarium* (C. Linnaeus) C.L. L'Héritier de Brutelle ex W. Aiton (subsp. *cuticularium* is the subspecies reported as occurring in Arizona): Redstem Stork's Bill**

COMMON NAMES: Afilaree, Agujitas (Hispanic), Alfilaree, Alfilaria, Alfilerilla, Alfirerillo (Hispanic), Arete (Hispanic), Clocks, Common Stork's Bill, Cranesbill, Cutleaf Filaree, Filaree, Heronbill, Heronbill, Heron's-bill, Pikuku Jasi (Purépecha), Pin-clover, Pin-clover, Pingrass, Purple Filaree, Red-stem Filaree, Redstem Filaree, Redstem Stork's Bill, Redstem Stork's-bill, Storksbill, Semuchi (Hispanic), Storksbill. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or biennial forb/herb (prostrate to 1 foot in height/length); the flowers may be blue, blue-violet, fuchsia, lavender, lavender-pink, lilac, magenta, magenta-lavender, magenta-rose, pink, pink-lavender, pink-magenta, pink-purple, pinkish-violet, purple, purple-pink, rose-lavender or violet; flowering generally takes place between late December and early August (additional records: one for late August, one for early September, two for late September, five for early October, one for mid-October and one for early November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; bouldery mountainsides; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy mesas; plateaus; along and in rocky canyons; bouldery-gravelly-sandy canyon bottoms; clayey-

cindery talus slopes; buttes; knolls; rocky ledges; bouldery and gravelly ridges; ridgetops; meadows; cinder cones; rocky and sandy foothills; bouldery and rocky hills; rocky-gravelly hilltops; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-pebbly-clayey-loamy, rocky-loamy, rocky-loamy-clayey, rocky-clayey, stony, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-clayey, sandy, sandy-clayey-loamy, loamy and clayey slopes; rocky alluvial fans; sandy bases of alluvial fans; rocky and gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; lava flows; sand and sandy-clayey dunes; steppes; prairies; plains; gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and loamy flats; rocky basins; valley floors; valley bottoms; coastal plains; along cindery railroad right-of-ways; rocky roadbeds; along rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy and sandy roadsides; along rocky-sandy arroyos; along bottoms of arroyos; gravelly draws; gulches; ravines; seeps; springs; along streams; streambeds; along creeks; along sandy creekbeds; sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along and in sandy and silty drainages; in rocks around ponds; silty lakebeds; gravelly depressions; swales; banks of rivers, ponds and lakes; rocky, sandy and muddy edges of springs and washes, salt marshes and washes; shores of lakes; rocky-sandy and stony loamy benches; rocky terraces; sandy and loamy bottomlands; sandy floodplains, mesquite bosques; margins of stock tanks; along ditches; recently burned areas; riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in moist, damp and dry bouldery, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-pebbly-clayey loam, rocky loam, stony loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam, silty-clayey loam and loam ground, and rocky clay, rocky-loamy clay, gravelly clay, sandy clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 9,400 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant that poses a significant threat to our native biotic communities. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used for food, as fodder, for protection (dried and powdered plant parts were mixed with watermelon seeds during storage and planting to prevent disease), as a drug or medication and as a ceremonial item. The fruits are collected by Harvester Ants. *Erodium cicutarium* is native to northern, central, eastern and southern Europe; northern, western, central and southern Asia, and northern Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16, 22 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 30, 43 (021910 - *Erodium cicutarium* (L.) L'Hér. ex Aiton), 46 (Page 486), 58, 63 (021910 - color presentation), 77, **80** (This species is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant. "Filaree is a valuable forage plant that furnishes good forage in both the green and dry state. However, plants occasionally develop high concentrations of nitrate that may cause loss of livestock. In Arizona, there have been several instances of heavy death loss in cattle showing typical symptoms of nitrate poisoning that have been associated with high nitrate content in Filaree plants. ... Danger is highest during the flush period of growth. ... Control of Filaree is not generally desirable because of its forage value, therefore, animals may need to be moved to less dangerous pastures during the critical period." See text for additional information.), 85 (021910 - C.H. Bowen reported the following in a collection record dated May 13, 1920: "This plant is a native of the Mediterranean region having spread from there over large portions of Europe, Asia, Africa and North and South America. It is believed to have been introduced into the western hemisphere by the early Spanish explorers either in Mexico or Central America and later in California from whence it has spread over considerable areas principally in California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and New Mexico. It seems to thrive best between elevations of 1500 and 4500 feet and where abundant is often considered to double the spring carrying capacity of the range. Relished by all classes of stock especially by sheep.", color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 101 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

Hydrophyllaceae: The Waterleaf Family

***Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia* (G. Bentham) E.L. Greene (var. *bipinnatifida* (J. Torrey) L. Constance is the variety reported as occurring in Arizona): Spotted Hideseed**

COMMON NAMES: Common Eucrypta, Green Spotted Hideseed, Spotted Hideseed, Torrey Eucrypta. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (sprawling or trailing stems 4 to 40 inches in height); the bell-shaped flowers are pale blue, blue, cream-white, lavender, pale purple, white or white-blue; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and early June (additional records: four for late June and one for mid-September). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; sandy mesas; plateaus; rock cliffs; rocky canyons; canyon walls; along rocky, sandy and sandy-loamy canyon bottoms; talus; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; buttes; rocky knobs; ledges; rocky ridges; ridgetops; sandy meadows; bouldery and rocky hills; stony-sandy-silty and clayey hilltops; rocky and clayey hillsides; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-clayey, sandy and clayey slopes; bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy and rocky alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks, rocky and shaley outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; bases of boulders; sand dunes; sandy-loamy and clayey plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; sandy valley floors; coastal plains; along rocky and rocky-gravelly roadsides; arroyos; gullies; ravines; seeps; springs; along seeping streams; along creeks; along sandy creekbeds; along rivers; along and in rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-silty and sandy washes; within drainages; vernal pools; rocky depressions; along banks of washes; along rocky edges of streams and rivers; shores of lakes; benches; sandy terraces; floodplains; riparian areas and disturbed areas growing in the shade of rocks or shrubs or trees in dry bouldery, bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, sandy loam and loam ground; gravelly clay and clay ground, and stony-sandy silty and gravelly-sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The foliage may be sweet-scented. *Eucrypta chrysanthemifolia* is native to southwest-central and southern (Baja California) North America. *5, 6, 16, 43 (072209), 46 (Page 698), 63 (022110), 77, **85** (022110 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Eucrypta micrantha* (J. Torrey) A.A. Heller: Dainty Desert Hideseed**

COMMON NAMES: Dainty Desert Hideseed, Peluda, Small-flower Eucrypta, Smallflower Eucrypta, Small-flower Eucrypta Small-flowered Eucrypta. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (stems may appear to be vining, 2 inches to 1 foot in height); the leaves are dark green; the cup-shaped flowers may be pale blue-purple, blue, blue-magenta, blue-purple, pale lavender, pale pink-lavender, purple, reddish-purple with a yellow throat, pale violet, violet or white; the anthers are blue; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and mid-June (additional record: one for late October). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; gravelly mesas; cliffs; along canyons; rocky canyon walls; bouldery and rocky canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; knolls; ledges; rocky ridges; bouldery ridgetops; cinder cones; foothills; rocky and gravelly-sandy hills; rocky and sandy-loamy hillsides; bases of hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-stony, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, rocky-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-silty and sandy slopes; alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; bases of rocks; lava flows; sand hills; sand dunes; sandy plains; gravelly flats; basins; valley floors; along railroad right-of-ways; along gravelly roadsides; within rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy arroyos; along draws; gulches; ravines; along streams; along rivers; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, rocky-silty, cobbly-silty-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along drainages; lakebeds; sandy and clayey depressions; along gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of rivers and washes; edges of washes and lakes; sand bars; benches; gravelly terraces; sandy bottomlands; floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-stony, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; bouldery-sandy-clayey loam, cobbly-silty loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam and silty loam ground; rocky-clayey and clayey ground, and rocky silty, gravelly-sandy silty and gravelly silty ground often in the shade of boulders, rocks, shrubs and trees, occurring from 100 to 8,300 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Eucrypta micrantha* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 28 (color

photograph), 43 (022110), 46 (Page 697), 58, 63 (022110 - color presentation), 77, **85** (022110 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

Nama demissa (see footnote 43 under *Nama demissum*)

***Nama demissum* A. Gray: Purplemat**

SYNONYMY: (*Nama demissa* A. Gray). COMMON NAMES: Leafy Nama, Morada, Purple Mat, Purplemat, Purple Nama. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (½ to 3 inches in height, stems may trail to 8 inches in length); the stems may be purple; the leaves are green; the bell-shaped flowers are blue-violet, magenta (fading bluish), magenta with a yellow throat, pink, pink-lavender, dark pink, purple, purple-red, purplish, purplish-red, red-purple, red-violet, rose, rose-purple or violet; flowering generally takes place between early January and mid-June (additional record: one for early October). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; gravelly talus slopes; bouldery and sandy hills; rocky-gravelly hilltops; rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy and sandy slopes; sandy hillocks; sand dunes; deposits of wind-blown sand; gravelly and sandy banks; desert plains; rocky-sandy, gravelly, sandy and silty flats; gravelly valley floors; road beds; along sandy roadsides; along streams; along creeks; creekbeds; riverbeds; along and in gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; marshes; lakebeds; gravelly and gravelly-sandy terraces; sandy bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; riparian areas; recently burned areas of pinyon woodland, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam and sandy loam ground, and sandy clay and clay ground, occurring from 100 to 6,800 feet in elevation in the woodland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Nama demissum* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 28 (color photograph), 43 (072010 - *Nama demissa* A. Gray), 46 (recorded as *Nama demissum* Gray var. *deserti* Brand, Page 706), 63 (072010 - color presentation), 77, **85** (080510 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph)*

***Pholistoma auritum* (J. Lindley) N. Lilja: Blue Fiestaflower**

COMMON NAMES: Arizona Fiestaflower, Arizona Pholistoma, Blue Fiesta Flower, Blue Fiestaflower, Desert Fiestaflower, Fiesta-flower, Sticky Waterleaf. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb or vine (clambering, sprawling or trailing stems 3 to 40 inches in height/length, one dense patch of this plant was reported to be about 10 feet in diameter); the flowers are pale blue-lavender, blue, blue-lavender, blue-purple, blue-purple-lavender, bluish-purple, light lavender-blue, lavender, pink-purple, purple, purplish-blue, violet, violet-purple or white; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and mid-May (additional records: one for early June, one for mid-June and two for mid-July). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; rocky canyons; canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; crevices in boulders and rocks; bluffs; rocky ledges; ridges; rocky ridgetops; meadows; rocky foothills; rocky and gravelly hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, rocky, sandy and loamy slopes; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sandy basins; valley floors; coastal bluffs; along roadsides; along arroyos; ravines; seeps; springs; along streams; along creeks; creekbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within sandy drainages; along (rocky and sandy) banks of streams, creeks, rivers and washes; loamy bottomlands; floodplains; ditches; rocky riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist, damp and dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam and loam ground, and clay ground often reported as growing beneath shrubs and trees and in shaded and sheltered areas, occurring from sea level to 6,300 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Pholistoma auritum* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 43 (022510 - *Pholistoma aurita* (Lindl.) Lilja), 46 (Page 697), 63 (022510), 77, **85** (022510 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

Krameriaceae: The Ratany Family

***Krameria erecta* C.L. von Willdenow ex J.A. Schultes: Littleleaf Ratany**

SYNONYMY: *Krameria parviflora* G. Bentham. COMMON NAMES: Chacate, Coashui, Littleleaf Krameria, Little-leaf Kramaria, Littleleaf Ratany, Pima, Pima Ratany, Purple Heather, Range Ratany, Range Ratany, Range Rhatany, Small-flower Ratany, Spiny Little-leaf Kramaria, Sticky Little-leaf Kramaria, Wood Ratany. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial subshrub or shrub (2 to 40 inches (possibly to 79 inches) in height, one plant was reported to be 8 to 10 inches in height and 3 feet in width, one plant was reported to be 12 inches in height and 16 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 20 inches in height and 6½ feet in width); the older stems may be gray or greenish; the leaves are blue-gray-green, gray, gray-green, gray-red or greenish; the flowers may be burgundy, lavender-purple, magenta, maroon, maroon-magenta, maroon-purple, maroon-red, pink, pink-purple, purple, dark purple, purple-magenta, purple-pink, purple-red, reddish, red-purple, reddish-violet, rose-pink, rose-purple, scarlet-purple, violet-red and white turning pink; flowering generally takes place between early March and late November (additional record: one for early January). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; rocky, sandy and sandy-loamy mesas; along cliffs; bouldery and rocky canyons; canyon sides; rocky canyon bottoms; buttes; clayey knolls; sandy ledges; rocky and rocky-gravelly ridges; bouldery and rocky ridgetops; rocky-gravelly ridgelines; foothills; rocky, gravelly and sandy hills; rocky-gravelly hilltops; rocky, rocky-sandy, rocky-sandy-loamy and gravelly hillsides; bedrock, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy, sandy and sandy-clayey-loamy slopes; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; boulderfields; lava flows; sand dunes; gravelly, gravelly-sandy-loamy, gravelly-loamy and sandy plains; rocky, gravelly, pebbly-sandy and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; gravelly-loamy roadsides; arroyos; along bottoms of arroyos; rocky draws; gulches; along creeks; along rivers; along and in rocky-gravelly, gravelly and sandy washes; along and in rocky drainages; playas; depressions; banks of rivers and washes; sandy edges of washes and drainage ways; benches, and riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly, pebbly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-sandy loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam and sandy-clayey loam ground; silty clay and clay ground; sandy silty ground, and chalky ground, occurring from sea level to 5,700 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial dye crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication. The roots of this plant form grafts with other Littleleaf Ratany plants, as well as, other species. This plant is browsed by Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus crooki*) and Whitetail Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus couesi*) and pocket mice, rattlesnakes, whiptails and other animals use the plant for cover. *Krameria erecta* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (022610 - *Krameria erecta* Wild. ex Schult., *Krameria erecta* Wild. ex Schult. & Schult.f.), 46 (recorded as *Krameria parviflora* Benth., Page 404), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (022610 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #30), 85 (022610 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

***Krameria grayi* J.N. Rose & J.H. Painter: White Ratany**

COMMON NAMES: Chacate, Cosahui, Crimson-beak, Gray's Krameria, Gray Ratany, Gray's Ratany, Range Ratany, Ratany, White Ratany, White Rhatany. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial subshrub or shrub (8 inches to 5 feet in height and to 5 feet in width, one plant was reported to be 18 inches in height with a crown 24 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 2 feet in height with a crown 30 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 28 inches in height with a crown 40 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 30 inches in height with a crown 36 inches in width, one plant was reported to be 4 feet in height with a crown 5 feet in width); the foliage is blue-gray, blue-green, gray,

grayish-purple or purple, the flowers may be lavender, deep lavender, magenta, maroon, maroon-purple, pink, pinkish-purple, light purple fading to white, purple, dull raspberry-red, red-purple, red-violet, reddish-purple, rose, rose-purple, violet, violet-purple or white turning pink or purple; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and mid-July and again between early September and late November (additional records: one for mid-February, two for mid-August and one for mid-December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; rocky mesas; bouldery canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; rocky talus slopes; rocky ledges; ridges; rocky ridgetops; bouldery and rocky foothills; rocky and gravelly-sandy hills; hilltops; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bedrock, bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, bouldery-cobbly, rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, gravelly and sandy slopes; gravelly-sandy and sandy alluvial fans; gravelly and sandy bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; sand dunes; sandy plains; rocky, gravelly, sandy and sandy-clayey-loamy flats; loamy basins; sandy valley floors; beach dunes; along rocky roadsides; along arroyos; rocky gullies; around seeping streams; along and in gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; cienegas; swampy areas; benches; rocky terraces; bottomlands; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, bouldery-cobbly, rocky, rocky-gravelly-sandy, shaley, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground and sandy-clayey loam and loam ground, occurring from sea level to 4,400 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, the flowers are reported to be fragrant. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial dye crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication. The roots of this plant form grafts with other White Ratany plants, as well as, other species. White Ratany is browsed by Black-tailed Jack Rabbits (*Lepus californicus*), Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis mexicana*), Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus crooki*) and Whitetail Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus couesi*) and the Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*) feeds on the seeds. *Krameria grayi* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (022610), 46 (Page 404), 48 (genus), 63 (022610 - color presentation), 77, **85** (022610 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127*

Krameria parviflora (see *Krameria erecta*)

Lamiaceae (Labiatae): The Mint Family

***Hyptis emoryi* J. Torrey: Desert Lavender**

COMMON NAMES: Bee Sage, Bee-sage, "Chia" (name given to the seeds of this plant, and also to the seeds of several species of *Salvia*, which are used in cooking), Desert Lavender, Desert-lavender, Lavender, Mariola (Yaqui), *Salvia*. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen shrub (8 inches to 15 feet in height, one plant was reported to be 8 feet in height and 8 feet in width); the leaves are gray, gray-green, grayish-white or green-gray; the flowers may be blue, blue-lavender, blue-purple, blue-violet, dark blue, lavender, pink-purple, purple, purple-indigo, violet, violet-blue or white; the styles are purple; the filaments are white; the anthers are purple; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and mid-June and between early September and mid-June (additional records: one for early July, one for mid-July and two for mid-August). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; rocky mountainsides; bouldery-clayey-loamy mesas; along and in bouldery, rocky and rocky-sandy canyons; along rocky, gravelly and sandy canyon bottoms; rocky talus slopes; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; buttes; ledges; rocky and gravelly ridges; bouldery ridgetops; rocky foothills; rocky hills; rocky, rocky-gravelly and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, stony and sandy slopes; rocky alluvial fans, bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sand dunes; rocky-gravelly and sandy plains; gravelly flats; coastal plains; coast lines; along roadsides; rocky and rocky-gravelly arroyos; along rocky and gravelly bottoms of arroyos; troughs; along seepage streams; along streambeds; bouldery-rocky-sandy creekbeds; along and in bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, bouldery-

gravelly-sandy, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within rocky and rocky-gravelly drainages; rocky banks of streams and washes; along sandy edges of washes; along margins of washes and drainage ways; gravelly shores; floodplains; bouldery-cobbly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, bouldery-gravelly, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; bouldery-clayey loam, rocky-gravelly loam, rocky-sandy loam, sandy loam and clayey loam ground, and rocky clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 6,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, but is sensitive to frosts. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug or medication. The foliage is fragrant, having the odor of lavender or turpentine. Native bees and hummingbirds visit the flowers and the seeds provide food for wildlife. *Hyptis emoryi* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 16, 18, 28 (color photograph), 43 (022710), 46 (Page 748), 48, 63 (022710), 77 (color photograph #31), 85 (022710 - color presentation), 91, 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

Loasaceae: The Blazingstar Family

***Mentzelia affinis* E.L. Greene: Yellowcomet**

COMMON NAMES: Blazing Star, Pega Pega, Stickleleaf, Stickleleaf Blazing Star, Triangle-seed, Yellowcomet. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (6 to 20 inches in height); the flowers are orange-yellow, pale yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and mid-May (flowering beginning as early as January and ending as late as June has also been reported). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; gravelly mesas; stony canyons; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; knolls; rocky ledges; foothills; sandy hills; rocky and sandy-loamy hillsides; bases of hills; rocky and gravelly slopes; rocky-shaley outcrops; amongst rocks; bases of rocks; lava fields; berm-like sand dunes; sandy plains; sandy and sandy-clayey flats; sandy valley floors; coastal dunes; along gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey roadsides; along and in gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; banks of streams and washes; edges of washes; loamy benches; terraces; floodplains; silty stock tanks (charcos); recently burned areas of chaparral, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; rocky, rocky-shaley, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-silty-clayey loam ground, and sandy clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 4,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food crop. *Mentzelia affinis* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 18 (genus), 43 (072010), 46 (Page 565), 48 (genus), 63 (072010), 77, **85** (080710 - color presentation), 127*

Malpighiaceae: The Barbados-cherry Family

***Janusia gracilis* A. Gray: Slender Janusia**

COMMON NAMES: Desert Vine, Fermina, Slender Janusia. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial deciduous forb/herb or vine (clambering, climbing, scrambling or twining stems 16 inches to 10 feet in length, one plant was reported to have been 16 inches in height with a crown 10 inches in diameter); the leaves are grayish-green or reddish; the flowers (to ½ inch in width) are orange-yellow or yellow; flowering generally takes place between early March and mid-November (additional records: two for early January, one for late January, one for early December, one for mid-December and one for late December); the winged fruits (paired samaras) are pink, purple-red, red, red-green or reddish. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountaintops; rocky

mountainsides; mesas; cliffs; rocky canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; gravelly-sandy bases of cliffs; amongst crevices; rocky buttes; rocky knolls; rocky and gravelly ridges; rocky ridgetops; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; along bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-clayey-loamy and gravelly slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; volcanic plugs; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst rocks; plains; gravelly flats; basins; valley floors; rocky-gravelly roadsides; along rocky arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; draws; within gullies; ravines; along streams; along rocky streambeds; along creeks; bouldery-rocky-sandy creekbeds; along and in gravelly and sandy washes; along drainages; waterholes; palm oases; rocky banks of streams; edges of washes; benches; floodplains, and riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground and rocky-clayey loam and clayey loam ground, occurring from sea level to 7,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. It is small woody vine often reported as scrambling over rocks, twining among shrubs or forming small tangled shrublets. Slender Janusia is browsed by the Sonoran Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizi*), Desert Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus* subsp. *crooki*) and Whitetail Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus* subsp. *couesi*). *Janusia gracilis* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (030310), 46 (Page 497), 48, 58, 63 (030310 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #83), **85** (030310 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Malvaceae: The Mallow Family

***Abutilon abutiloides* (N.J. von Jacquin) C.A. Garcke ex B.P. Hochreutiner: Shrubby Indian Mallow**

COMMON NAMES: Amantillo (Spanish), Berlandier Abutilon, Indian Mallow, Malva Rasposa (Spanish), Shrubby Indian Mallow. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (1 to 6½ feet in height, one plant was reported to be 32 inches in height with a crown 40 inches in width); the leaves are yellow-green; the flowers are orange, orange-yellow, orangish, yellow, yellow-copper or yellow-orange; flowering generally takes place between early March and early November (additional records: two for late November, four for mid-December and three for late December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; rocky canyons; along canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; ridges; foothills, rocky and stony hills; bouldery hilltops; rocky and rocky-sandy-loamy hillsides; bouldery and rocky slopes; bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; sandy flats; valley floors; sandy coastal flats; coastal beaches; along rocky, stony and sandy roadsides; within arroyos; gulches; streambeds; along and in rocky-sandy, rocky-silty and sandy washes; bouldery drainages; waterholes; along rocky banks of washes; edges of arroyos; bottomlands; riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, stony, gravelly and sandy ground; rocky-sandy loam and sandy loam ground, and rocky silty ground, occurring between sea level and 6,200 feet in elevation in the forest, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, the flowers open in the evening. The Shrubby Indian Mallow is a food and nesting plant of the caterpillar of the Arizona Powdered-skipper (*Systaceae zampa*). *Abutilon abutiloides* is native to southwest-central and southern North America and coastal islands in the Caribbean Sea. *5, 6, 18 (genus), 43 (030310), 46 (recorded as *Abutilon californicum* Benth., Page 539), 63 (030310 - color presentation of seeds), 77, **85** (030310 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

Abutilon californicum (see footnote 46 under *Abutilon abutiloides*)

Abutilon crispum (see *Herissantia crispum*)

***Abutilon parishii* S. Watson: Parish's Indian Mallow**

COMMON NAMES: Indian Mallow, Parish Indian Mallow, Parish's Abutilon, Parish's Indian Mallow, Pima Indian Mallow, Tucson Indian Mallow. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb, subshrub or shrub (40 inches to 6 feet in height), the flowers have been described as being yellow-orange; flowering generally takes place between April and August. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky canyons; canyon walls; canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; ledges; rocky hillsides; rocky slopes; bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; drainage ways, and shores of lakes growing in dry bouldery and rocky ground, occurring from 400 to 4,900 feet in elevation in the scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Abutilon parishii* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 8, 9, 18 (genus), 43 (062610), 46 (Page 539 incorrectly shown as being a synonym of *Abutilon palmeri* Gray, Supplement, Page 1060), 63 (062610), 77 (color photograph #84), 85 (062610 - color presentation of dried material, unable to access species information), **HR***

Gayoides crispum (see *Herissantia crispa*)

***Herissantia crispa* (C. Linnaeus) G.K. Brizicky: Bladdermallow**

SYNONYMY: *Abutilon crispum* (C. Linnaeus) F.K. Medikus, *Gayoides crispum* (C. Linnaeus) J.K. Small. COMMON NAMES: Bladder Mallow, Bladder-mallow, Bladdermallow, Curly Abutilon, False Indian Mallow, Netvein Herissantia. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial forb/herb or subshrub (prostrate, sprawling or trailing stems 8 inches to 4 feet in height/length); the leaves are light green; the flowers are cream, pale orange-cream, orange, orange-cream, orange-yellow, pink-orange, pale peach, salmon, white, light yellow, light yellow-orange, yellow or yellowish; the anthers are yellow; flowering generally takes place between mid-January and mid-May and again between early August and late December (additional records: one for late June, two for early July and one for mid-July); the fruit is green. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mesas; rocky cliffs; rocky canyons; along gravelly canyon bottoms; rocky talus slopes; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; rocky ledges; ridgetops; rocky and stony hills; bouldery-rocky and rocky hillsides; bouldery and rocky slopes; rocky and sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sandy bases of boulders and rocks; sand dunes; plains; gravelly flats; valley bottoms; coastal beaches; along roadsides; gravelly streambeds; sandy creekbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; bouldery drainages; edges of arroyos; sandy beaches; benches; floodplains; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground and clayey loam ground, occurring from sea level to 4,800 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The Bladdermallow is a food and nesting plant of the caterpillar of the Erichson's White-skipper (*Heliopetes domicella*). *Herissantia crispa* is native to south-central and southern North America and coastal islands in the Caribbean Sea. *5, 6, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (030410), 46 (recorded as *Gayoides crispum* (L.) Small, Page 540), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (030410 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #37), 85 (030410 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

***Hibiscus coulteri* W.H. Harvey ex A. Gray: Desert Rosemallow**

COMMON NAMES: Coulter Hibiscus, Desert Hibiscus, Desert Rose Mallow, Desert Rosemallow, Desert Rosemallow, Pelotazo. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial subshrub or shrub (3 inches to 7 feet in height; one plant was reported to be 18 inches in height with a crown 6 inches in width); the foliage may be green, dark green with reddish margins or green-purple; the flowers are pale lemon, lemon, lemon-yellow, peach, yellow, yellowish-purple or white-pink with or without a blackish, purplish or red basal spot (area at base of the petal); flowering generally takes place between early March and late May and between late July and late December (additional records: one for mid-January, one for mid-February and one for early July, it has been reported that flowering may take place throughout the year; however, the flower buds may be killed by frost). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been

reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; bouldery, bouldery-gravelly-loamy and rocky canyons; canyon walls; rocky canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; ridges; rocky ridgetops; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; along bedrock, rocky, rocky-clayey-loamy, gravelly and gravelly-loamy slopes; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; flats; along rocky and sandy arroyos; gulches; gullies; ravines; along rocky, gravelly, sandy and humus-loamy washes; within bouldery and cobbly drainages; banks of lakes, and riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, cobbly, gravelly and sandy ground and bouldery-gravelly loam, rocky-clayey loam, gravelly loam and humusy loam ground, occurring from 400 to 5,000 feet in elevation in the scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Hibiscus coulteri* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (030510 - *Hibiscus coulteri* Harv. ex A. Gray), 46 (Page 553), 48 (genus), 63 (030510), 58, 77, **85** (030510 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation)*

***Sphaeralcea ambigua* A. Gray: Desert Globemallow**

COMMON NAMES: Apricot Globemallow (for *Sphaeralcea ambigua* subsp. *ambigua*), Apricot Mallow (for subsp. *ambigua*), Apricot-mallow, Coyóco (Seri), Desert Globemallow, Desert Hollyhock, Desert-hollyhock, Desert Mallow, Desert-mallow, Globe Mallow, Globemallow, Mal de Ojo, Mountain Apricot Mallow (for subsp. *ambigua*), Plantas Muy Malas (very bad plants), Rose Globemallow (for subsp. *roseacea*), Sore-eye Poppy. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (16 to 78 inches in height, one plant was reported to be 2 feet in height and 2 feet in width, one plant was reported to be 3 feet in height and 2 feet in width); the stems are silvery, tan, whitish or yellow; the leaves are grayish or silvery; the flowers ($\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches in width) may be apricot-coral, apricot-reddish, brick-red, coral-orange, grenadine, grenadine-red, lavender, magenta, orange, orange-peach, orange-red, deep orange, orangish, light pink-lavender, pink, pink-lavender, pink-orange, plum-blue, purple, purplish-pink, red, red-orange, reddish-salmon, rose, rose-pink, salmon, salmon-orange, salmon-pink, scarlet or white; flowering generally takes place between late January and late July (additional records: one for mid-August, two for late August, three for mid-September, two for late September, two for early October, six for mid-October, one for late October, three for early November, four for mid-November, one for late November, two for mid-December, one for late December, it has been reported that flowering may take place throughout the year). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; mesas; sandy plateaus; cliffs; stony-cobbly-sandy, gravelly and sandy canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bluffs; ridges; bouldery ridgetops; cindery cinder cones; foothills; bouldery, rocky and gravelly hills; bouldery-sandy and rocky hillsides; bouldery-rocky, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-silty and sandy slopes; alluvial fans; bajadas; rock and sandy outcrops; amongst rocks; lava hills; sand dunes; sandy plains; cobbly-clayey, gravelly and sandy flats; basins; sandy and loamy valley floors; roadbeds; along rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-silty, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy roadsides; within arroyos; rocky ravines; seeps; along springs; along streams; along creeks; along rocky-sandy and gravelly-sandy creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in bouldery, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; along sandy drainages; playas; depressions; sandy and silty-loamy banks of creekbeds, washes and lakes; edges of washes; sandy margins of washes; shores of lakes; gravel bars; sandy beaches; rocky and sandy benches; shelves; sandy bottomlands; floodplains; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, shaley-gravelly, stony-cobbly-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, silty loam and loam ground; cobbly clay ground, and rocky-gravelly silty and gravelly silty ground, occurring from sea level to 8,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted that it was used as a drug or medication. The Desert Globemallow is browsed by Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis*). *Sphaeralcea ambigua* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 18, 28 (color photograph), 43 (030710), 46

(Page 543), 48 (genus), 63 (030710 - color presentation), 68 (genus), 77 (color photograph #85), **85** (030710 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127*

***Sphaeralcea coulteri* (S. Watson) A. Gray: Coulter's Globemallow**

COMMON NAMES: Annual Globemallow, Coulter Globe Mallow, Coulter Globemallow, Coulter's Globe-mallow, Coulter's Globemallow, Hadamdak (Tohono O'odham), Sevoa'ara (Yaqui), Xcóa (Seri). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb or subshrub (6 inches to 6 feet in height); the leaves are grayish; the flowers may be apricot, light blue, coral-apricot, orange, deep orange, pinkish, red-orange, reddish-apricot, salmon, salmon-orange, white or yellow-orange; flowering generally takes place between late December and late April (additional records: one for mid-May, one for late May, one for early June, two for late August, one for mid-September, one for early November, two for late November and one for early December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from bouldery mountains; flanks of mountains; mesas; sandy canyons; rocky sides of buttes; clayey ridges; ridgetops; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; rocky and rocky-sandy slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava and sandy inside rims of craters; sand dunes; sand hummocks; sandy plains; gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; coastal plains; beach heads; sandy tidal flats; rocky, gravelly, sandy and sandy-loamy roadsides; sandy arroyos; along rivers; gravelly-sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; clayey playas; depressions; silty swales; sandy and silty banks of rivers and washes; sandy-clayey edges of washes and playas; gravelly beaches; bottomlands; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; along canals; ditches; riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in damp and dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam and loam ground; sandy clay and clay ground, and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 3,300 feet in elevation in the scrub, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Sphaeralcea coulteri* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 18 (genus), 43 (030710), 46 (Page 542), 48 (genus), 63 (030710 - color presentation), 68 (genus), 77, **85** (030710 - also recorded as *Sphaeralcea coulteri* var. *coulteri* S. Wats., color presentation including habitat), 86 (color photograph)*

Sphaeralcea coulteri var. *coulteri* (see footnote 85 under *Sphaeralcea coulteri*)

***Sphaeralcea emoryi* J. Torrey ex A. Gray: Emory's Globemallow**

SYNONYMY: *Sphaeralcea emoryi* J. Torrey ex A. Gray subsp. *arida* T.H. Kearney, *Sphaeralcea emoryi* J. Torrey ex A. Gray subsp. *emoryi*, *Sphaeralcea emoryi* J. Torrey ex A. Gray subsp. *variabilis* T.H. Kearney *Sphaeralcea emoryi* J. Torrey ex A. Gray var. *arida* (J.N. Rose) T.H. Kearney, *Sphaeralcea emoryi* J. Torrey ex A. Gray var. *californica* (S.B. Parish) L.H. Shinnars, *Sphaeralcea emoryi* J. Torrey ex A. Gray var. *emoryi*, *Sphaeralcea emoryi* J. Torrey ex A. Gray var. *variabilis* (T.D. Cockerell) T.H. Kearney. COMMON NAMES: Emory Globe Mallow, Emory Globemallow, Emory's Desertmallow, Emory's Globemallow, Globe Mallow, Hadam Tadmam (Pima), Mal de Ojo, Riptia (Yaqui). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (ascending stems 2¼ to 98 inches in height, one plant was reported to be 2 feet in height and 3 feet in width); the stems may be gray-green, green, greenish or deep red; the leaves gray-green, greenish or dark green; the flowers may be apricot, brick-orange, burnt-orange, grenadine, grenadine-red, lavender; orange, orange-pink, orange-red, deep orange-pink, peach, peach-red, pink, pink-orange, pinkish-white, purple, red, red-orange, reddish, reddish-orange, rose, rose-pink, rose-purple, salmon, salmon-orange, deep salmon, scarlet or white; flowering may take place throughout the year between early January and late December. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; rocky and sandy canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; meadows; ridges; ridgetops; meadows; foothills; rocky hills; rocky-gravelly hill tops; rocky hillsides; rocky, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-clayey-loamy and sandy slopes; rocky alluvial fans; sandy bajadas; amongst rocks; sandy lava flows; sand dunes; sandy plains; sandy, clayey and silty flats; clayey basins; gravelly valley floors; valley bottoms; coastal hills; along railroad right-of-ways; along rocky, gravelly-

loamy, sandy and clayey roadsides; arroyos; ravines; rocky bottoms of ravines; springs; along streams; sandy-clayey-loamy riverbeds; along and in gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-silty and sandy washes; gravelly-sandy-silty poolbeds; sandy-silty and silty lakebeds; silty playas; silty depressions; playas; sandy banks of arroyos, ravines, streams and rivers; edges of ponds; mudflats; gravelly and sandy terraces; sandy bottomlands; floodplains; gravelly-sandy-silty impoundments; canal banks; ditches; ditch banks; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet, damp and dry rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy-clayey loam and sandy loam ground; clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from below sea level to 8,200 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a dug or medication. *Sphaeralcea emoryi* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16 (recorded as *Sphaeralcea emoryi* Torr. var. *californica* (Parish) Shinnery), 18 (genus), 43 (030810), 46 (Pages 542-543), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (030810), 68, 77 (recorded as *Sphaeralcea emoryi* Torr. var. *californica* (Parish) Shinnery), **85** (030810 - color presentation), 101 (note), 115 (color presentation), 127*

Sphaeralcea emoryi subsp. *arida* (see *Sphaeralcea emoryi*)

Sphaeralcea emoryi subsp. *californica* (see *Sphaeralcea emoryi*)

Sphaeralcea emoryi subsp. *emoryi* (see *Sphaeralcea emoryi*)

Sphaeralcea emoryi subsp. *variabilis* (see *Sphaeralcea emoryi*)

Sphaeralcea emoryi var. *arida* (see *Sphaeralcea emoryi*)

Sphaeralcea emoryi var. *californica* (see *Sphaeralcea emoryi*)

Sphaeralcea emoryi var. *emoryi* (see *Sphaeralcea emoryi*)

Sphaeralcea emoryi var. *variabilis* (see *Sphaeralcea emoryi*)

***Sphaeralcea laxa* E.O. Wooton & P.C. Standley: Caliche Globemallow**

COMMON NAMES: Caliche Globe Mallow, Caliche Globemallow, Globemallow, Mal de Ojo. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (12 to 28 inches in height); the leaves are green, gray or gray-green; the flowers may be bluish-pink, grenadine, orange, orange-pink, peach-orange, pink-orange, red, red-orange or deep salmon; the anthers are dark purple; flowering generally takes place between early February and late November (additional record: one for mid-December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; rocky-gravelly mesas; canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; rocky-sandy ridges; rocky-gravelly ridgelines; foothills; hills; rocky-gravelly hilltops; rocky, gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy hillsides; bases of hills; rocky, gravelly and silty-clayey slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders, rocks and gravels; rocky-sandy rims of craters; sandy and sandy-loamy plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; along railroad right-of-ways; roadsides; sandy arroyos; clayey bottoms of arroyos; draws; springs; riverbeds; along gravelly and sandy washes; along sandy-silty banks of rivers; along gravelly edges of streambeds and washes; margins of rivers and washes; gravel bars; bottomlands; floodplains; sandy lowlands; mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, pebbly and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy loam and sandy loam ground, and silty clay ground, occurring from 1,200 to 7,600 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formation. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive

component of a restored native habitat. *Sphaeralcea laxa* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 18 (genus), 43 (030810), 46 (Page 543), 48 (genus), 63 (030810 - color presentation), 68, 77 (color photograph #40), **85** (030810 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

Nyctaginaceae: The Four-o'clock Family

Boerhavia erecta var. *intermediia* (see *Boerhavia intermedia*)

***Boerhavia intermedia* M.E. Jones: Fivewing Spiderling**

SYNONYMY: *Boerhavia erecta* C. Linnaeus var. *intermedia* (M.E. Jones) T.H. Kearney & R.H. Peebles. COMMON NAMES: Five-wing Spiderling, Fivewing Spiderling, Five-winged Ringstem, Hamíp Caacöl (Seri), Jone's Boerhavia, Mochi, Spiderling, Spreading Spiderling. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (ascending and spreading stems 6 inches to 3 feet in length); the leaves are gray-green with purple edges; the flowers are cream, light lavender, light pink, pale pink-lavender, pink, pink-lavender, pink-white, pinkish, purple, purple-pink, reddish, rose-violet, white or white tinged with lavender and/or pink; flowering generally takes place between early July and mid-November (additional records: one for late April, one for early June and one for mid-June). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; mesas; rocky canyons; gravelly canyon bottoms; sandy pockets in lava; ridges; foothills; rocky hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, sandy and silty slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; rock outcrops; plains; silty flats; valley floors; along gravelly, gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy-silty roadsides; in sandy arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; ravines; along streams; along streambeds; along creeks; creekbeds; along and in gravelly, gravelly-sandy-silty and sandy washes; along drainages; edges of pools; sandy-silty depressions; loamy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; ditches; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, shaley, gravelly and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam and loam ground, and gravelly-sandy silty, sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Boerhavia intermedia* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (031110), 46 (Note alternate spelling: *Boerhaavia*, Page 276), 58, 63 (031110), **85** (031110 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Boerhavia wrightii* A. Gray: Largebract Spiderling**

COMMON NAMES: Creeping Stickstem, Fourwing Spiderling, Large-bract Spiderling, Large-bracted Boerhaavia, Spiderling, Largebract Mochi, Spiderling, Wright's Boerhavia, Wright Spiderling. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (8 to 32 inches in height); the leaves are green edges with purple; the tiny flowers are cream-white, pale lavender, lavender, light pink, pink, pale purple, purple, rose or white; flowering generally takes place between late July and early December (additional record: one for late April). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from bouldery and rocky mountains; rocky-gravelly mountaintops; mesas; rocky cliffs; rocky canyons; gravelly canyon bottoms; bluffs; sandy foothills; rocky and rocky-gravelly hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-loamy, sandy-silty and silty slopes; alluvial fans; rocky and gravelly-sandy bajadas; amongst boulders; sandy plains; rocky-sandy and sandy flats; rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy valley floors; along rocky-sandy and gravelly roadsides; rocky arroyos; draws; along creeks; along and in rocky, stony, gravelly, gravelly-pebbly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and silty washes; drainages; silty swales; along sandy banks of rivers and washes; edges of washes; margins of arroyos; gravel bars; terraces; loamy bottomlands; clayey lowlands; sandy floodplains; rocky-gravelly riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-pebbly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam and loam ground; clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from 1,100 to 6,300 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Boerhavia wrightii* is

native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 43 (031210), 46 (Note alternate spelling: *Boerhaavia*, Page 276), 63 (031210), 77, **85** (031210 - color presentation of dried material)*

Onagraceae: The Evening-primrose Family

***Camissonia californica* (T. Nuttall ex J. Torrey & A. Gray) P.H. Raven: California Suncup**

SYNONYMY: *Eulobus californicus* T. Nuttall ex J. Torrey & A. Gray, *Oenothera leptocarpa* E.L. Greene. COMMON NAMES: California Evening Primrose, California Eveningprimrose, California Primrose, California Suncup, Mustard Camissonia, Mustard Evening Primrose, Mustard Evening-primrose, Sun-drops. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial forb/herb (2 to 69 inches in height); the foliage is gray-green; the flowers are golden-yellow, orange-yellow, pink-yellow, reddish-orange, rust-orange, yellow or yellow-orange ageing to orange, pink or reddish; flowering generally takes place between late January and mid-July. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; stony mountain passes; rocky mesas; plateaus; rocky cliffs; rocky chutes; rocky-silty canyons; along canyon walls; rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-loamy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley, stony, gravelly-sandy, sandy, clayey-loamy and loamy ridges; silty ridgetops; foothills; bouldery, rocky and sandy hills; rocky hillsides; along bouldery, bouldery-gravelly, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, rocky-loamy-clayey, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy, loamy-clayey, clayey and silty slopes; bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy and rocky alluvial fans; bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sandy lava flows; sand dunes; gravelly and gravelly-sandy plains; gravelly-sandy and sandy flats; valley floors; coastal shorelines; along rocky-sandy-clayey, gravelly and sandy roadsides; arroyos; along bottoms of arroyos; sandy draws; around seeping streams; along streams; gravelly-sandy streambeds; in gravel and sand along creeks; along and in gravelly-sandy creekbeds; in sand along rivers; along and in rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; drainages; waterholes; gravelly and sandy banks of arroyos, creeks, rivers and washes; edges of rivers and washes; margins of washes; sand bars; rocky-sandy benches; sandy terraces; sandy floodplains; gravelly-sandy stock tanks; within ditches; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky-gravelly, bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy, bouldery-gravelly, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; rocky-sandy clay, rocky-loamy clay, loamy clay and clay ground, and rocky-silty and silty ground, occurring from 100 to 4,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Camissonia californica* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (031310), 46 (*Oenothera leptocarpa* Greene, Page 599), 48 (genus, *Oenothera* spp.), 58, 63 (031310 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #46), **85** (031310 - color presentation of dried material), 115 (color presentation)*

Eulobus californicus (see *Camissonia californica*)

Oenothera leptocarpa (see *Camissonia californica*)

Pedaliaceae (Martyniaceae): The Sesame Family

Martynia althaeifolia (see *Proboscidea althaeifolia*)

Martynia arenaria (see *Proboscidea althaeifolia*)

***Proboscidea* C.C. Schmidel: Unicorn-plant**

COMMON NAME: Unicorn-plant. *43 (081210), 46 (Pages 795-796), 63 (081210), **HR***

***Proboscidea althaeifolia* (G. Bentham) J. Decaisne: Desert Unicorn-plant**

SYNONYMY: *Martynia althaeifolia* G. Bentham, *Martynia arenaria* G. Engelman, *Proboscidea arenaria* (G. Engelman) J. Decaisne. COMMON NAMES: Ban Ihugga (Tohono O'odham), Cuernitos, Desert Devil's-claw, Desert Unicorn-plant, Devil's Claw, Devils Claw, Devil's-horn, Devil'shorn, Devilshorn, Golden Devil'sclaw, Elephant Tusks, Gato, Guernito, Red Devil's Claw, Roundbrack Devil's Claw, Sand Devil's Claw, Straighttube Devilsclaw, Torito, Una de Gato, Unicorn Plant. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb (7 to 12 inches in height and up to 3 to 6½ feet in width); the leaves are dark green; the flowers may be copper-yellow, golden, dirty orange, golden-yellow, orange-yellow, yellow or yellow-orange with brown-purple, maroon, orange, orange-brown, purple or red markings; flowering generally takes place between late June and mid-November (additional records: one for mid-January, one for late February, one for mid-March, one for early May, one for late May, four for early June, two for mid-December and one for late December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from sandy mesas; cliffs; canyons; canyon sides; canyon bottoms; buttes; stony and sandy foothills; hillsides; escarpments; gravelly and sandy slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly-sandy and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; sand hills; sand dunes; sandy hummocks; gravelly and sandy plains; gravelly and sandy flats; sandy valley floors; coastal dunes; along sandy roadsides; arroyos; bottoms of ravines; gravelly-sandy riverbeds; along and in gravelly and sandy washes; drainages; sandy depressions; sandy banks of washes; sandy margins of washes; sandy beaches; benches; sandy strands; terraces; loamy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; sandy low spots; sandy ditches, and disturbed areas growing in dry rocky, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground and gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam and loam ground, occurring from sea level to 4,600 feet (one record for 8,005 feet) in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland and desert scrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat, the flowers are fragrant. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food and/or fiber crop; it was also noted as having been used as a tool, and/or as a drug or medication. *Proboscidea althaeifolia* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (031710 - *Proboscidea althaeifolia* Decne., *Proboscidea arenaria* Decne.), 46 (alternate spelling recorded as *Proboscidea altheaefolia*, Page 796), 58, 63 (031710 - color presentation), 77, **85** (031710 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127*

Proboscidea altheaefolia (see footnote 46 under *Proboscidea althaeifolia*)

Proboscidea arenaria (see *Proboscidea althaeifolia*)

Plantaginaceae: The Plantain Family

Plantago fastigiata (see *Plantago ovata*)

Plantago insularis (see *Plantago ovata*)

Plantago insularis var. *fastigiata* (see *Plantago ovata*)

***Plantago ovata* P. Forsskål: Desert Indianwheat**

SYNONYMY: *Plantago fastigiata* E.L. Morris, *Plantago insularis* A. Eastwood, *Plantago insularis* A. Eastwood var. *fastigiata* (E.L. Morris) W.L. Jepson. COMMON NAMES: Ataxén (Seri, also shown as being spelled Hataxén for *Plantago ovata* var. *fastigiata* (Morris) Meyers & Liston), Blond Psyllium, Blonde Espaghula, Desert Indian Wheat, Desert Indian-wheat, Desert Indianwheat, Fleaseed, Fleawort, Hataxén (Seri, also shown as being spelled Ataxén for *Plantago ovata* var. *fastigiata* (Morris) Meyers & Liston), Indian Plantago, Indian Plantain, Indian Wheat, Indian-wheat, Indianwheat, Ispaghul,

Ispaghula, Muumshum (Gila River Pima), Psyllium, Spogel Seeds, Tanchagem-ovada (Portuguese), Transagem-ovada (Portuguese), Woolly Plantain. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (2 to 14 inches in height); the basal leaves are gray-green or grayish; the flowers are cream, pinkish, tan with reddish-brown mid-stripes, white or white-green; flowering generally takes place between mid-December and early June (additional records: one for early July, one for mid-July, one for early August, one for early September, one for late October, one for early November and two for mid-November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; rocky and rocky-sandy mesas; bouldery and rocky canyons; rocky canyon bottoms; sandy talus slopes; buttes; ledges; ridges; rocky ridgetops; meadows; foothills; rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy hills; bouldery and rocky hillsides; along bedrock, rocky, rocky-sandy, rocky-loamy, rocky-silty-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy and sandy slopes; rocky and sandy alluvial fans; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava flows; lava fields; sand hills; sand dunes; ridges on sand dunes; sand hummocks; rocky embankments; gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy plains; rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-loamy, gravelly-silty-loamy, sandy and silty flats; sandy basins; gravelly and sandy valley floors; valley bottoms; sandy coastal plains; along rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-loamy and sandy roadsides; gulches; seeps; along creeks; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-silty, sandy and clayey washes; drainages; gravelly drainage ways; silty lakebeds; silty depressions; gravelly and sandy banks of streams, creeks, washes and lakes; gravelly and sandy edges of rivers, washes and lakes; margins of washes; sandy shores of lakes; gravelly mudflats; benches; gravelly, gravelly-sandy sandy terraces; floodplains; along canals; canal banks; along edges of canals; along ditch banks; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist and dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-silty loam, gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey loam, gravelly-silty loam and sandy loam ground; gravelly-sandy clay and clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,700 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: **EXOTIC** Invasive Plant. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used for food, fodder and as a drug or medication. *Plantago ovata* plant is native to southwestern Europe; western and southern Asia, and northern Africa. *5, 6, 15, 16 (*Plantago insularis* Eastw.), 43 (072509), 46 (*Plantago insularis* Eastw., Page 805), 48 (genus), 63 (031810 - color presentation), 77 (*Plantago fastigiata* Morris), **85** (031810 - includes records for *Plantago ovata* var. *fastigiata* (Morris) Meyers & Liston, color presentation of dried material), 115 (color presentation), 127*

Plantago ovata var. *fastigiata* (see footnote 85 under *Plantago ovata*)

Polemoniaceae: The Phlox Family

***Gilia stellata* A.A. Heller: Star Gilia**

COMMON NAMES: Gilia, Star Gilia, Star Gily-flower. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (3 to 28 inches in height); the flowers may be blue, blue-yellow, blue-lavender, blue-pink-lavender, blue-white, cream, lavender, lavender-pink, lavender with dark purple stripes, lavender-pink, lavender-yellow, magenta, pink, pink-lavender, purple, purple-lavender, purplish-blue, pale violet, yellow, white, white-lavender or whitish-purplish; flowering generally takes place between late January and early June. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky mountainsides; mesas; rocky cliffs; along rocky canyons; gravelly-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; gorges; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; cobbly knoll; sandy ridges; ridgetops; foothills; rocky hills; sandy hilltops; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, rocky; cobbly-sandy-loamy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-clayey, sandy, sandy-loamy and clayey slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly and gravelly-sandy bajadas; rocky and shaley outcrops; amongst boulders; sand hills; breaks; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; valley bottoms; rocky, gravelly and sandy roadsides; sandy arroyos; ravines; springs; along

streams; streambeds; along creeks; sandy creekbeds; along and in bedrock, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-clayey-loamy washes; along and in gravelly and gravelly-sandy drainage ways; around pools; sandy banks of rivers and washes; along rocky-sandy edges of washes; margins of rivers and washes; shores of lakes; sand bars; gravelly and sandy benches; terraces; loamy floodplains; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, shaley, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; cobbly-sandy loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam, silty loam and loam ground; gravelly-sandy clay and clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty ground, occurring from 700 to 5,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Gilia stellata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 18 (genus), 43 (031910), 46 (Supplement Page 1066), 63 (031910 - color presentation), 77, **85** (031910 - color presentation of dried material)*

Polygalaceae: The Milkwort Family

***Polygala macradenia* A. Gray: Glandleaf Milkwort**

COMMON NAMES: Glandleaf Milkwort, Milkwort, Purple Milkwort. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial subshrub (4 to 12 inches in height, one plant was described as being 10 inches in height and 12 inches in width); the foliage is green or green-gray; the flowers may be blue, blue-purple, pink-purple, light purple, purple, purple-greenish-yellow, purple-rose, purple & white, purple & yellow & white, purplish, reddish, white or white tipped with pink & green; flowering generally takes place between late February and early June and again between early August and late November (additional records: one for mid-January, two for late June and one for early July). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; bouldery and rocky mountaintops; rocky mountainsides; cliffs; cobbly canyons; rocky and clayey canyon bottoms; crevices in rocks; bluffs; ridges; foothills; rocky and rocky-clayey hills; rocky hilltops; rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, rocky-clayey and gravelly hillsides; bedrock, rocky, rocky-clayey and gravelly slopes; bajadas; amongst boulders and rocks; gravelly flats; basins; arroyos; springs; rocky washes; rocky-gravelly drainages; benches, and shelves growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, cobbly and gravelly ground; rocky-gravelly loam ground, and rocky clay and clay ground, occurring from 1,500 to 4,700 feet in elevation in the scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This plant is reportedly grazed by Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis* subsp. *mexicana*). *Polygala macradenia* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 18 (genus), 43 (032110), 46 (Page 499), 63 (032110), 77, **85** (032110 - color presentation of dried material)*

Polygonaceae: The Buckwheat Family

Eriogonum densum (see footnote 46 under *Eriogonum palmerianum*)

Eriogonum densum (see *Eriogonum polycladon* and footnote 46 under *Eriogonum palmerianum*)

***Eriogonum maculatum* A.A. Heller: Spotted Buckwheat**

COMMON NAMES: Anglestem Buckwheat, Angle-stemmed Buckwheat, Skeleton Weed, Spotted Buckwheat, Spotted Wild Buckwheat. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (4 to 12 inches in height); the foliage is greenish or reddish; the flowers are cream, pink, red, rose-pink, rose-red, white, white-pink, white-purple, white-red, yellow, yellow-green, white & pink, white & dark pink or yellowish-white; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and early July (additional records: one for late July, two for mid-August, one for early September, one for late September, two for early October, one for mid-October, one for early November and one for late November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; rocky canyons; canyon sides; sandy

canyon bottoms; talus slopes; sandy bases of cliffs; bluffs; ledges; gravelly ridges; ridgetops; gravelly foothills; bouldery, rocky, gravelly and gravelly-clayey hills; hilltops; rocky and gravelly hillsides; bedrock, bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, sandy, clayey and silty slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; boulder fields; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; sandy lava flows; sand dunes; plains; gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and clayey flats; sandy basins; sandy valley floors; sandy valley bottoms; along gravelly and sandy roadsides; springs; along creeks; along rivers; along and in gravelly-sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; sandy depressions; sandy banks of rivers; edges of dry lakes; sandy benches; floodplains; shores of reservoirs; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly clay and clay ground, and bouldery silty and silty ground, occurring from 300 to 8,200 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Eriogonum maculatum* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 18 (genus), 43 (032310), 46 (Pages 236-237), 48 (genus), 63 (032310 - color presentation), 77, **85** (032310 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Eriogonum palmerianum* J.L. Reveal: Palmer's Buckwheat**

COMMON NAMES: Palmer Buckwheat, Palmer's Buckwheat, Palmer's Wild Buckwheat, Skeleton Weed. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (spreading and erect stems 2 to 20 inches in height); the stems are gray-green, grayish or tawny; the leaves are gray-green or greenish; the flowers may be cream-white, dull greenish-yellow, pink, pink-white, pinkish-white, pale white with a red-brown mid-stripe, white, dull white, whitish with a red mid-vein, or pale yellowish becoming pink to red: flowering generally takes place between mid-April and late November (flowering beginning as early as March has been reported). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; mountaintops; mesas; plateaus; bouldery and gravelly canyons; gravelly and sandy canyon bottoms; talus slopes; sandy-loamy bases of cliffs; bluffs; buttes; rocky ridges; rocky ridgetops; cindery cinder cones; foothills; hills; rocky hillsides; rocky, rocky-clayey-loamy, shaley, stony-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, sandy and clayey slopes; gravelly-sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; berms; gravelly and sandy flats; basins; valley floors; roadbeds; along gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy roadsides; along rocky arroyos; draws; within bouldery-rocky gullies; along creeks; rocky creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; within drainages; along boulder-gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of rivers, washes and drainages; edges of drainages; margins of washes; sand bars; sandy benches; gravelly and sandy terraces; bottomlands; sandy-loamy floodplains; ditches; gravelly and sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery-gravelly-sandy, rocky, shaley, stony-gravelly-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky loam, rocky-clayey loam, gravelly loam, sandy loam and loam ground, and clay ground, occurring from 900 to 8,900 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Eriogonum palmerianum* is native to southwest-central North America. *5, 6, 15, 18 (genus), 43 (052410), 46 (incorrectly included as *Eriogonum densum* Greene, Page 236), 48 (genus), 63 (052410), 77, **85** (052410 - color presentation of dried material)*

Ranunculaceae: The Buttercup Family

***Delphinium scaposum* E.L. Greene: Tall Mountain Larkspur**

COMMON NAMES: Bare-stem Larkspur, Barestem Larkspur, Desert Larkspur, Espuelita, Larkspur, Low Larkspur, Naked Delphinium, Tall Mountain Larkspur, Tcoro'si (Hopi), Wild Delphinium. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb (6 inches to 4 feet in height); the leafless stems may be reddish; the basal leaves are gray-green, dark green or yellow-green; the flowers (to 1 inch in width) may be blue, blue & cream-white, blue-purple, blue-purple-white, blue-violet, blue-white, dark blue, lavender-blue-purple, purple, dark purple-blue, dark purple-blue & white, purple-blue, royal blue-white, deep royal blue, violet, violet-blue or white; flowering generally takes place between early March and early July

(additional record: one for early January). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; bouldery, gravelly and sandy mesas; plateaus; along rocky rims of canyons and gorges; rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy canyons; sandy canyon bottoms; gorges; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; bluffs; buttes; knolls; rocky ledges; ridges; clearings in forests; meadows; rocky foothills; rocky and sandy hills; rocky and sandy-loamy hillsides; bouldery-rocky-gravelly, rocky, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-sandy-loamy, gravelly-clayey-loamy, loamy and clayey slopes; bajadas; bouldery outcrops; sand dunes; gravelly and clayey flats, basins; valley floors; along rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy roadsides; arroyos; gravelly gullies; along seeping washes; along streams; streambeds; along rivers; along washes; drainages; along water courses; gravelly-silty-clayey and gravelly-clayey depressions; rocky banks of washes; rocky edges of washes; shores of lakes; sandy beaches; benches; gravelly-sandy terraces; sandy bottomlands, and riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky-gravelly, rocky, rocky-sandy, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam and loam ground, and rocky clay, gravelly clay, gravelly-silty clay and clay ground, occurring from 1,900 to 8,900 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial dye crop; it was also noted as having been used in ceremonies; as a toy or in games, and as a drug or medication. The Tall Mountain Larkspur is reportedly visited by butterflies. *Delphinium scaposum* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 18 (genus), 28 (color photograph), 43 (042110), 46 (Pages 308-309), 48 (genus), 58, 63 (042110 - color presentation including habitat), 68, 77 (color photograph #91), 80 (This species is listed as a Major Poisonous Range Plant; however, "All species of Larkspur in Arizona should be considered potentially dangerous. ... The most toxic period of growth is when the plant is young and prior to flowering" - May and June for Low Larkspur (*Delphinium nelsoni*, *Delphinium scaposum* and *Delphinium virescens*) and May through July for Tall Larkspur (*Delphinium scopulorum*). "Plants remain dangerous throughout their life. Cattle are the principle livestock poisoned by larkspur. Sheep apparently graze larkspur without harm. ... Since cattle will graze on larkspur even though other forage is available, management to keep them away from heavily infested areas during this period is the best control technique." See text for additional information.), 85 (042210 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127*

Rhamnaceae: The Buckthorn Family

Condalia lycioides var. *canescens* (see *Ziziphus obtusifolia* var. *canescens*)

***Ziziphus obtusifolia* (W.J. Hooker ex J. Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray var. *canescens* (A. Gray) M.C. Johnston: Lotebush**

SYNONYMY: *Condalia lycioides* (A. Gray) A. Weberbauer var. *canescens* (A. Gray) W. Trelease. COMMON NAMES: Abrojo, Bachata, Barbachatas, Buchthorn, Clepe, Garrapata, Garumbullo, Gray-leafed Abrojo, Gray-leaved Abrojo, Gray-thorn, Greythorn, Gumdrop Tree, Lotebush, Oschuvapat (Pima), Palo Blanco, Southwestern Condalia, White Crucillo. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial drought deciduous shrub or tree (3 to 13 feet in height, one plant was reported to be 40 inches in height with a crown 18 inches in width, one was reported to be plant 7 feet in height with a crown 7 feet in width, one plant was reported to be 10 feet in height with a crown 10 feet in width, one plant was reported to be 13 feet in height with a crown 13 feet in width); the stems are bluish, gray, gray-green, green or whitish with the twigs ending in stout thorns; the leaves are gray-green, green or yellow-green, the inconspicuous flowers are cream, green, greenish-white, yellow, yellow-green or whitish-green; flowering generally takes place between mid-May and late November (additional records: one for late January, one for mid-March, one for late March, one for mid-April and one for late April); the ripe fruits are black, blue-purple, dark blue or purple. HABITAT: Within range of this species it has been reported from

mountains; mesas; rocky canyons; along canyon bottoms; scree; talus slopes; bases of cliffs; crevices in rocks; buttes; ridges; ridgelines; foothills; rocky hills; hilltops; rocky hillsides; rocky and gravelly slopes; rocky alluvial fans; gravelly bajadas; amongst boulders, rocks and gravels; sandy-silty plains; rocky and gravelly flats; basins; rocky valley floors; gravelly and gravelly-loamy roadsides; arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; gulches; ravines; bouldery bottoms of ravines; seeps; in clay around springs; rivulets; along streams; along rocky streambeds; along creeks; along gravelly-sandy creekbeds; along gravelly and gravelly-sandy rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky and sandy washes; drainages; marshes; along rocky banks of streams, creeks, rivers and washes; gravelly-sandy edges of arroyos and creeks; beaches; sandy benches; terraces; bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; along fencerows; along canals; gravelly-sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; cobbly-gravelly loam, gravelly loam and gravelly-clayey loam ground; sandy clay and clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desert scrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food, fodder and/or beverage (*Ziziphus obtusifolia*) crop; it was also noted as having been used as a tool, as a drug or medication and as a commodity used in personal hygiene. The flowers are visited by orange-winged Spider Wasps. Gray Foxes (*Urocyon cinereoargenteus*), Raccoons (*Procyon lotor*), Ringtails (*Bassariscus astutus*), Gambel's Quail (*Callipepla gambelii*), Scaled Quail (*Callipepla squamata*), Mockingbirds (*Mimus polyglottos*), Northern Orioles (*Icterus bullockii*), Phainopeplas (*Phainopepla nitens*), Band-tailed Pigeons (*Columba fasciata*), White-necked Ravens (*Corvus cryptoleucus*), Curved-billed Thrashers (*Toxostoma curvirostre*), Golden-fronted Woodpeckers (*Melanerpes aurifrons*), White-winged Doves (*Zenaida asiatica*) and other birds feed on the fruit. The plants numerous spines provide an impenetrable refuge for birds and many species of birds make use of the Lotebush as a preferred nesting site. *Ziziphus obtusifolia* var. *canescens* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (color photograph), 15, 16, 28 (species, color photograph of species), 43 (042210), 46 (recorded as *Condalia lycioides* (Gray) Weberb. var. *canescens* (Gray) Trel., Page 530), 58, 63 (042210), 77, 85 (042310 - color presentation of dried material), 91, 127, **HR***

Rubiaceae: The Madder Family

***Galium stellatum* A. Kellogg (subsp. *eremicum* (M.L. Hilend & J.T. Howell) F. Ehrendorfer is the subspecies reported as occurring in Arizona): Starry Bedstraw**

SYNONYMY: (for *G.s.* subsp. *eremicum*: *Galium stellatum* A. Kellogg var. *eremicum* M.L. Hilend & J.T. Howell). COMMON NAMES: Bedstraw, Desert Bedstraw, Shrubby Bedstraw, Starry Bedstraw. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (6 to 40 inches in height, one plant was reported to be 20 inches in height with a crown 14 inches in width); the bark is gray; the stems are reddish; the leaves are dark green; the flowers are cream, gray-yellow, greenish, greenish-yellow, white, yellow-green, yellowish or yellowish-cream; flowering generally takes place between mid-February and mid-June (additional records: one for early July, one for mid-August, one for early September, two for mid-September, one for late October and one for late November). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; rocky mountainsides; mesas; rocky cliffs; rock walls; rocky canyons; rocky canyon walls; bouldery-gravelly-sandy and sandy canyon bottoms; chasms; gorges; bases of cliffs; talus slopes; crevices in boulders and rocks; pockets of soil; bluffs; tops of bluffs; buttes; ledges; rocky and shaley ridges; gravelly-clayey ridgetops; rocky and shaley foothills; rocky and gravelly hills; rocky, rocky-shaley, rocky-gravelly and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, rocky, rocky-gravelly-loamy, cindery and gravelly-loamy slopes; gravelly-sandy bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; bases of rocks; rocky alcoves; bouldery-sandy grottos; lava flows; valley floors; along roadsides; along arroyos; rocky gulches; gravelly ravines; seeps;

springs; along streams; rivers; along and in bouldery, bouldery-rocky-sandy, rocky and sandy washes; bouldery-cobbly drainages; drainage ways; sandy banks of creeks and rivers; margins of drainages; shores of rivers; bouldery-sand bars; rocky beaches; debris fans; sandy terraces, and riparian areas growing in dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-rocky-sandy, bouldery-cobbly, bouldery-gravelly-sandy, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-shaley, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, shaley, cindery, gravelly and sandy ground and rocky-gravelly loam and gravelly loam ground, occurring from 1,100 to 4,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Galium stellatum* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 18 (genus), 28 (color photograph), 43 (042310 - *Galium stellatum* Kellogg, *Galium stellatum* subsp. *eremicum* (Hilend & J.T. Howell) Ehrend., *Galium stellatum* var. *eremicum* Hilend & J.T. Howell), 46 (Page 811), 63 (042310), 85 (042310 - color presentation)*

Galium stellatum var. *eremicum* (see *Galium stellatum* subsp. *eremicum*)

Salicaceae: The Willow Family

Populus arizonica (see *Populus fremontii* subsp. *fremontii* and/or *Populus fremontii* subsp. *mesetae*)

***Populus fremontii* S. Watson subsp. *mesetae* J.E. Eckenwalder: Frémont Cottonwood**

SYNONYMY: *Populus arizonica* C.S. Sargent, *Populus fremontii* S. Watson var. *mesetae* (J.E. Eckenwalder) E.L. Little, *Populus mexicana* auct. non A. Wesmael. COMMON NAMES: Alamo (Spanish), Alamo Cottonwood, Arizona Cottonwood, Cottonwood, Frémont Cottonwood, Frémont Poplar, Frémont's Cottonwood, Meseta Cottonwood, Rio Grande Cottonwood, Western Cottonwood. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial deciduous tree (10 to 112 feet in height with a rounded crown); the older bark is brownish, gray, gray-brown, grayish-white, pale tan or whitish; the branches are gray-brown to reddish-brown; the twigs are yellow before turning a bone-white, pale gray, tan or tannish-white; the leaves are a shiny bright green or yellow-green turning golden-yellow or lemon-yellow in autumn; the flowers (catkins with the male (1 to 3¼ inches in length) and female (2 to 5 inches in length) on separate trees) may be greenish-yellow, reddish or yellowish-green; flowering generally takes place between early February and early May; the cottony seeds are fuzzy and white. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from canyons; canyon bottoms; foothills; valley floors; springs; along streams; streambeds; along creeks; along rivers; along sandy washes; drainages; waterholes; oases; cienegas; along banks of streams, creeks and rivers; sandy-clayey margins of rivers; gravel and sand bars; terraces; bottomlands; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; along ditches; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in areas where subsurface water is available in rocky, gravelly and sandy ground; sandy-clayey loam ground; clay ground, and sandy silty ground, occurring from sea level to 9,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The species, *Populus fremontii*, was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food and/or fiber crop; it was also noted as having been used as an indicator of planting seasons and as tools; musical instruments, fuel and as a drug or medication. The Frémont Cottonwood may have a life span of more than 130 year of age. It reaches reproductive maturity in 5 to 10 years. Consider planting male trees if the "cotton" produced by female trees is objectionable. The Cottonwood Tree is very useful in slowing soil and stream bank erosion and in re-vegetating damaged riparian areas. The cottonwood provides food for Beavers, Elk, Deer, and squirrels, and the Golden Eagle (*Aquila chrysaetos*), Swainson's Hawk (*Buteo swainsoni*), Red-tailed Hawk (*Buteo jamaicensis*), Bell's Vireo (*Vireo bellii*) build nests in the crown. Cottonwood bark is a principle food of the American Beaver (*Castor canadensis*), and the stems of poplars are used in the construction of their dams. The trees are sometimes parasitized by the Yellow (or Colorado Desert) Mistletoe (*Phoradendron macrophyllum* subsp. *macrophyllum*). Native stands of Cottonwood Trees have

been decimated due to the altering of natural water flows, the clearing and development of the flood plains, stream channelization and the loss of suitable recruitment sites. *Populus fremontii* S. Watson subsp. *mesetae* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (species), 18 (species), 26 (species, color photograph of the species), 28 (species, color photograph of the species), 43 (042410), 46 (species, Pages 208-209), 48 (species), 52 (species, color photograph of the species), 53 (species), 58 (species), 63 (042410), 77 (species), **85** (042410 -), 115 (color presentation of the species), 127 (species)*

Populus fremontii var. *mesetae* (see *Populus fremontii* subsp. *mesetae*)

Populus mexicana (see *Populus fremontii* subsp. *mesetae*)

Scrophulariaceae: The Figwort Family

***Nuttallanthus texanus* (G.H. Scheele) D.A. Sutton: Texas Toadflax**

SYNONYMY: *Linaria canadensis* (C. Linnaeus) G.L. Dumont de Courset var. *texana* (G.H. Scheele) F.W. Pennell, *Linaria texana* G.H. Scheele. COMMON NAMES: Blue Toad Flax, Blue Toadflax, Old Field Toad Flax, Old-field Toadflax, Texas Toad-flax, Texas Toadflax, Toadflax. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or biennial forb/herb (erect stems 8 to 32 inches in height); the basal rosette of leaves are dark green; the flowers may be light blue, pale blue-violet, blue, blue-purple, blue-violet, dark blue-lavender, lavender, lavender-blue, light purple, purple, dark purple, purple-blue, purple & white & yellow, purplish or violet; flowering generally takes place between late January and late May (additional records: one for late May, one for late June, one for late July, one for mid-September and one for mid-October). HABITAT: Within range reported from mountains; mountaintops; sandy mesas; canyons; gravelly canyon bottoms; crevices in rocks; clayey pockets of soil; ridges; ridgetops; foothills; rocky hills; rocky and rocky-gravelly hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-clayey-loamy, sandy and clayey slopes; rocky-sandy alluvial fans; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; bases of boulders; along volcanic dikes; sandy lava flows, banks; plains; bouldery-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-clayey-loamy and sandy flats; railroad right-of-ways; along sandy roadsides; along sandy arroyos; rocky draws; ravines; along seeps; springs; along streams; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy and sandy streambeds; along sandy creeks; rocky-sandy, cobbly and gravelly creekbeds; along rivers; along riverbeds; along and in gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; sandy drainages; within clayey depressions; loamy banks of rivers and washes; gravelly-sandy edges of arroyos; terraces; sandy floodplains; along sandy ditches; ditch banks; around stock tanks; rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy riparian areas; recently burned areas of chaparral and coastal scrub, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist, damp and dry bouldery, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, cobbly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-clayey loam, sandy loam and loam ground, and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 7,500 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. *Nuttallanthus texanus* is native to northwest-central, south-central and southern North America and western and southern South America. *5, 6, 15, 28 (recorded as *Linaria texana*, color photograph), 43 (072510), 46 (recorded as *Linaria texana* Scheele Page 765), 58, 63 (072510 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #92 labeled *Linaria texana*), **85** (072510 - color presentation), 86 (note under *L. canadensis*), 115 (color presentation)*

Linaria canadensis var. *texana* (see *Nuttallanthus texanus*)

Linaria texana (see *Nuttallanthus texanus*)

Simmondsiaceae: The Jojoba Family

Simmondsia californica (see *Simmondsia chinensis*)

***Simmondsia chinensis* (J.H. Link) C.K. Schneider: Jojoba**

SYNONYMY: *Simmondsia californica* T. Nuttall. COMMON NAMES: California Coffee Berry, California Jojoba (Hispanic), Coffee Berry, Coffeeberry, Coffee Bush, Coffee-bush, Deernut, Goat Nut, Goat-nut, Goatnut, Gray Box Bush, Ioligam (Tohono O'odham), Jojoba, Pignut, Pnaokt (Seri), Quinine Plant, Quinine-plant, Sheepnut, Wild Hazel, Wild-hazel. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen shrub (8 inches to 13 feet in height, one plant was reported to be 2 feet in height and 6½ feet in width, plants were reported to be 4 feet in height and 6 feet in width, plants were reported that were 5¼ feet in height and 5 feet in width); the stems are greenish-tan aging to reddish-brown and gray; the leaves are blue-gray, gray-green or green; the flowers (male and female flowers are borne on separate plants) are green, greenish-yellow, greenish-white, yellow or yellow-green; flowering may vary considerably from year to year but generally takes place between late December and mid-August (additional records: one for early August, one for mid-August, ten for late September, one for early October, three for mid-October, four for late October, two for early November, four for mid-November, two for late November and two for early December, peak blooms occur February through April); the ripe fruits are tan. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountainsides; rocky mesas; plateaus; cliffs; rocky cliff faces; bouldery and rocky canyons; along rocky and gravelly canyon bottoms; bouldery and rocky ridges; rocky ridgetops; rocky foothills; rocky hills; hilltops; rocky, rocky-clayey and gravelly hillsides; bouldery, rocky, gravelly, sandy, sandy-loamy and clayey slopes; alluvial fans; bajadas; piedmonts; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; rocky coves; dunes; sandy flats; basins; valley floors; coastal terraces; coastal beach dunes; coastal beaches; along rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy and clayey roadsides; along rocky arroyos; along rocky bottoms of arroyos; draws; along sandy gullies; rocky ravines; seeps; around springs; around seeping streams; runnels; along streams; along and in streambeds; along creeks; creekbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; rocky-clayey drainages; along and in drainage ways; gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy banks of creeks and washes; along edges of arroyos and washes; rocky margins of arroyos; rocky and gravelly terraces; loamy bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; sandy loam and loam ground, and rocky clay and clay ground, occurring from sea level to 5,400 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America and could be investigated to determine its value as a home garden or commercial food and/or beverage crop; it was also noted as having been used as a drug or medication. This plant may live to be from 100 to over 200 years of age. Jojoba is an important browse plant for wildlife and is browsed by Mule Deer (*Odocoileus hemionus*), Desert Bighorn Sheep (*Ovis canadensis* subsp. *mexicana*) and Jackrabbits (*Lepus* sp.), and Collard Peccary (*Peccari tajacu* subsp. *sonoriensis*), Desert Mule Deer, ground squirrels, desert chipmunks, pack rats, gophers; mice (including the Bailey's Pocket Mouse (*Chaetodipus baileyi* subsp. *baileyi*), rabbits and other mammals and birds feed on the seeds. The Jojoba (*Simmondsia chinensis*) may also be included as a member of the Box Family (Buxaceae). *Simmondsia chinensis* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 18, 26 (color photograph), 28 (color photograph), 43 (042910 - *Simmondsia chinensis* C.K. Schneid.), 46 (included as a member of the Box Family (Buxaceae), Page 521), 48, 58, 63 (042910 - color presentation), 77, 85 (042910 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation), 127, 134, **HR***

Solanaceae: The Potato Family

Datura meteloides (see *Datura wrightii*)

***Datura wrightii* E.A. von Regel: Sacred Thorn-apple**

SYNONYMY: *Datura meteloides* auct. non M.F. Dunal p.p. COMMON NAMES: Angel's Trumpet, Devil's Weed, Giant Jimson, Hairy Thorn-apple, Indian Apple, Indian-apple, Jimson Weed, Jimsonweed, Moon Flower, Moon Lily, Pricklyburr, Sacred Datura, Sacred Thorn-apple, Sacred Thornapple, Southwestern Thorn Apple, Thorn Apple, Thorn-apple, Thornapple, Tolache, Tolguacha, Western Jimson. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial forb/herb or subshrub (16 inches to 5 feet in height sometimes spreading to 6 feet in width, one plant was described as being 16 inches in height and 20 inches in width, one plant was described as being 18 inches in height and 2 feet in width, two plants were described as being 20 inches in height and 20 inches in width, one plant was described as being 20 inches in height and 4 feet in width); the leaves are dark green, gray-green or purplish; the flowers (2½ to 5½ inches in length and 6 to 10 inches in diameter) may be creamy-white, greenish-white, pale ivory, pale lavender, light purple, purple, white or white tinged with lavender, pink-lavender, rose-purple or violet; flowering generally takes place between mid-March and mid-November (additional record: one for mid-February); the round and thorny fruits (1¼ to 2 inches in diameter) are green or whitish-green drying to brown. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; sandy mesas; rocky canyons; chasms; sandy canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; talus slopes; crevices in boulders and rocks; rocky ridges; foothills; rolling hills; rocky hillsides; bouldery, rocky, gravelly-loamy and sandy-silty slopes; rocky-sandy-loamy alluvial fans; alluvial fans; bajadas; boulder and rock outcrops; amongst rocks; plains; bouldery and sandy flats; sandy valley floors; sandy coastal beaches; coastal strands; along rocky, gravelly-sandy and sandy roadsides; along bedrock and sandy arroyos; along sandy draws; gulches; muddy springs; clayey streams; gravelly-sandy and sandy streambeds; along and in rocky-sandy and gravelly-sandy creeks; sandy creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in gravelly and sandy washes; within sandy drainage ways; silty lakebeds; freshwater and saltwater marshes; clayey-loamy swales; sandy banks of arroyos, washes and rivers; edges of rivers; along margins of riverbeds; gravel bars; sandy benches; gravelly and sandy shelves; sandy terraces; sandy bottomlands; along sandy floodplains; fencelines; along and in ditches; canal banks; sandy riparian areas; sandy waste places, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy soils; rocky-sandy loam, gravelly loam and clayey loam soils; rocky clay soils; clay soils, and sandy silty and silty soils, occurring from sea level to 7,900 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a drug, medication or narcotic. This plant is extremely poisonous. The flowers are very large (to 6 inches in length and 4 inches in width) and trumpet-shaped. *Datura wrightii* is native to south-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 28 (recorded as *Datura meteloides*, "All parts of the plant extremely poisonous if ingested"), color photograph, 43 (072909), 46 (recorded as *Datura meteloides* DC., Page 760), 58, 63 (043010 - color presentation), 77, 80 (This plant is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant. "Toxicity results from the high content of several solanaceous alkaloids. Poisoning of both livestock and humans can occur from the ingestion of any part of the plant, including the seeds. ... It is rare when any livestock purposely consume any of the daturas. The ill-scented herbage makes the plants highly distasteful, and livestock literally have to be forced to eat it because of the lack of other forage."), 85 (043010 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127, HR*

Lycium C. Linnaeus: Desert-thorn

COMMON NAMES: Desert-thorn, Lycium, Thornbush, Wolfberry. *43 (052010), 46 (Pages 749-752), 63 (040207), HR*

***Lycium berlandieri* M.F. Dunal: Berlandier's Wolfberry**

COMMON NAMES: Berlandier Lycium, Berlandier Wolfberry, Berlandier's Wolfberry, Boxthorn, Huichutilla, Terrac Wolfberry, Wolfberry. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial drought-deciduous shrub (20 inches to 10 feet in height, one plant was reported to be 3 feet in height with a crown

3 feet in width); the bark on the stems and branches may be almost black, brown, dark brown, gray, gray-brown, purple-brown, dark red or reddish; the leaves are dark green; the bell-shaped flowers may be bluish, cream, cream-white, cream-yellow, pale green, lavender, purple, tan, white, whitish or pale yellow; flowering generally takes place between early February and early September (additional records: one for early January, two for late September, three for early October, one for mid-October, two for late November, one for early December and one for late December); the mature fruits are orange, red or red-orange. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky canyons; bouldery and rocky canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; rocky talus slopes; crevices; buttes; ledges; rocky ridgetops; rocky foothills; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy hills; rocky hillsides; bedrock and rocky slopes; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy bajadas; bouldery and rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; boulderfields; prairies; plains; gravelly and gravelly-sandy flats; rocky-gravelly basins; valley floors; along gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy roadsides; along rocky arroyos; ravines; around streams; along and in sandy washes; playas; clayey-loamy terraces; mesquite bosques; ditches, and riparian areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, sandy loam and clayey loam ground, and loamy clay ground, occurring from 100 to 5,700 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland and desertscrub ecological formations. NOTES: This spiny shrub may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The Berlandier Lycium may live to be more than 90 years of age. The Costa's Hummingbird (*Calypte costae*) has been observed visiting the flowers and Gambel's Quail (*Callipepla gambelii* subsp. *gambelii*) uses the plant for cover, feeding and roosting. *Lycium berlandieri* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 10, 13, 16, 18 (genus), 28 (species, color photograph of species), 43 (043010), 46 (Page 752), 63 (043010), **85** (043010 - color presentation), 115 (color presentation)*

***Physalis crassifolia* G. Bentham: Yellow Nightshade Groundcherry**

COMMON NAMES: Desert Ground Cherry, Thick-leafed Groundcherry, Thicketleaf Groundcherry, Thick-leaved Ground Cherry, Tomate de Culebra, Tomatillo del Desierto, Yellow Nightshade Groundcherry. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial forb/herb or subshrub (4 to 40 inches in height); the leaves are gray-green or dark green; the flowers are greenish-yellow, pale yellow, yellow, yellow-green, yellowish, yellowish-whitish, white or pale white-yellowish; the anthers are yellow; flowering may take place throughout the year between early January and late December. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from rocky mountains; bouldery and rocky mountaintops; rocky mountainsides; sandy mesas; rocky cliffs; bouldery, rocky and shaley canyons; rocky canyon walls; rocky, gravelly and sandy canyon bottoms; gorges; bases of cliffs; scree; talus slopes; crevices in rocks; buttes; sandy bases of buttes; knolls; rocky-sandy-loamy flanks of knolls; rocky ridges; ridgetops; ridge crests; cinder cones; rocky foothills; rocky and sandy hills; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-sandy, rocky and loamy hillsides; bouldery, bouldery-rocky-gravelly-sandy, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy slopes; rocky alluvial fans; gravelly-sandy and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; lava flows; sand dunes; plains; gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; along rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-loamy, sandy and clayey roadsides; rocky arroyos; along rocky bottoms of arroyos; along rocky draws; gullies; rocky ravines; seeps; springs; around seeping streams; along streams; in sand along creeks; along sandy creekbeds; along rivers; sandy riverbeds; along and in bouldery-gravelly, rocky, rocky-pebbly, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy washes, within bouldery and rocky drainages; within rocky and gravelly-sandy drainage ways; around poolbeds; marshes; sandy-silty and silty depressions; bouldery and sandy banks of creeks and lakes; edges of arroyos and pondbeds; rocky terraces; canal walls; rocky ditch banks; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-rocky-gravelly-sandy, bouldery-gravelly, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-pebbly, rocky-sandy, shaley, cindery, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-sandy loam, gravelly loam and clayey loam ground; clay ground, and sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 5,300 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Physalis crassifolia* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 28 (color

photograph), 43 (050410), 46 (Page 755), 63 (050410 - color presentation), 77, 80 (Species of the genus *Physalis* are considered to be Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plants. “It has been suspected that animals have been poisoned by eating large quantities of the tops and unripe fruits of these forbs.”), 85 (050410 - color presentation of dried material)*

***Solanum elaeagnifolium* A.J. Cavanilles: Silverleaf Nightshade**

COMMON NAMES: Arrebenta-cavalo (Portuguese), Bull Nettle, Bull-nettle, Bullnettle, Desert Nightshade, Melãozinho-do-campo (Portuguese), Prairie-berry, Satansbos (Afrikaans), Silver Horse Nettle, Silver Horse-nettle, Silver Horsenettle, Silverleaf Bitter-apple, Silverleaf Nightshade, Silverleaf-nettle, Tomato Weed, Trompillo (Spanish), White Horse Nettle, White Horse-nettle, White Horsenettle. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial forb/herb or subshrub (8 inches to 2 feet in height, plants were described as being 8 inches in height and 2 to 4 inches in width, plants were observed and described as being 10 to 12 inches in height and width, plants were observed and described as being 16 inches in height and 8 inches in width); the leaves are bluish-gray, gray, grayish-green, greenish-gray or silvery; the star-like flowers ($\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter) may be light blue, blue, blue-lavender, blue-purple, dark blue, bluish-purple, bluish-violet, lavender, lavender-purple, light purple, purple, dark purple, violet, deep violet, violet-purple or white; the anthers are yellow; flowering generally takes place between late March and early November (additional records: one for mid-February, one for early March and one for late November); the mature fruits ($\frac{1}{3}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch in diameter) are a golden, golden-brown, orange, orange-yellow or yellow berry. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mountaintops; sandy mesas; sandy plateaus; tablelands; rocky-sandy rims of craters; rocky canyons; canyon sides; along bouldery-sandy, rocky and sandy canyon bottoms; chasms; rocky-sandy and sandy ridges; sandy-loamy bosques; sandy meadows; rocky foothills; hills; rocky and gravelly hillsides; along rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy slopes; sandy-clayey-loamy bajadas; sandy lava flows; sand dunes; prairies; plains; gravelly-loamy, sandy, loamy, clayey and silty flats; basins; shaley-silty valley floors; along railroad right-of-ways; in roadways; along rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-clayey-loamy, gravelly-loamy, sandy and clayey roadsides; arroyos; clayey bottoms of arroyos; silty bottoms of draws; springs; sandy streambeds; along creeks; rocky-gravelly-sandy and sandy creekbeds; along rivers; bouldery-cobbly-sandy and rocky-sandy riverbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-loamy and sandy washes; along pebbly-sandy, sandy and clayey-loamy drainages; along drainage ways; cienegas; swampy areas; swales; sandy and clayey banks of arroyos and rivers; clayey edges of playas and cienegas; margins of rivers; rocky-sandy, gravelly and sandy-loamy shores of ponds, lakes and playas; sandy beaches; benches; sandy terraces; sandy bottomlands; sandy floodplains; mesquite bosques; along stony fencelines; around stock tanks; clayey levees; along ditches; along stony ditch banks; bouldery-cobbly-sandy and sandy riparian areas; waste places, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry bouldery-cobbly-sandy, bouldery-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, rocky-gravelly-sandy, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, pebbly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy-clayey loam, gravelly-clayey loam, gravelly-silty loam, sandy loam, sandy-clayey loam, clayey loam and loam ground; sandy clay and clay ground, and rocky silty, shaley silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 7,200 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub; grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The Silverleaf Nightshade may or may not be native to either Arizona or North America. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a food (berries used as a rennet to curdle milk), as a drug or medication and the dried berries were worn as jewelry. The green fruits may be poisonous. *Solanum elaeagnifolium* is native to southern South America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 18 (genus), 28 (color photograph), 43 (073009), 46 (Page 758), 58, 63 (050610 - color presentation), 68, 77, 80 (This species is listed as a Secondary Poisonous Range Plant. “The toxic principle in these species is a glycoalkaloid to which the name solanine is applied. The toxicity of a given species may vary considerably. ... Poisoning by *Solanum* species does not always terminate in death. In the acute poisoning, nervous symptoms rapidly build to a maximum, and death or recovery occurs within a few hours to one or two days. Death is the result of paralysis. ... Where the plants are known to exist, animals should be watched closely for symptoms. The

best control is to grub out the plants and remove them from the area. This should be done prior to seed development to prevent additional seeding.”), 85 (050610 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 97, 101 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR***

Ulmaceae: The Elm Family

***Celtis ehrenbergiana* (J.F. Klotzsch) F.M. Liebmann: Spiny Hackberry**

SYNONYMY: *Celtis pallida* J. Torrey, *Celtis tala* J. Gillies ex J. É. Planchon var. *pallida* (J. Torrey) J. É. Planchon. COMMON NAMES: Acebuche, Bainoro, Capul, Desert Hackberry, Garabato, Garambullo, Granjeno (Spanish), Huasteco, Kunwo (Yaqui), Palo de Aguila, Rompecapa, Shiny Hackberry, Spiny Hackberry. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen shrub or tree (3 to 20 feet in height, one plant was reported to be 7 feet in height with a crown 7 feet in width); the bark is gray; the thorny branches are whitish-gray; the leaves are dark green; the inconspicuous flowers may be green, greenish-yellow, white-green or yellow, flowering generally takes place between early March and late October (possibly flowering into November); the ripe fruits are orange, bright red, reddish-orange or yellow. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; rocky and rocky-gravelly canyons; canyon bottoms; rocky bases of cliffs; ridges; rocky ridgetops; foothills; rocky hills; rocky hillsides; bedrock, bouldery, rocky and gravelly slopes; bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders; coves; plains; gravelly-sandy and sandy flats; rocky-gravelly basins; along roadsides; rocky arroyos; rocky bottoms of arroyos; draws; gullies; seeps; springs; along seeping streams; along streams; along and in streambeds; in sand along creeks; along rivers; bouldery-cobbly-sandy riverbeds; along and in gravelly and sandy washes; within drainages; banks of arroyos, rivers, washes and drainages; along margins of arroyos and washes; benches; gravelly terraces; gravelly-clayey floodplains; mesquite bosques; around stock tanks; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry desert pavement; bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-cobbly-sandy, rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground, and gravelly clay ground, occurring from sea level to 5,600 feet in elevation in the scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The small fruits are reportedly juicy and sweet. The Desert Hackberry may live to be more than 88 years of age and may be useful in controlling erosion. The Desert Hackberry is a larval food plant for the American Snout (*Libytheana carinenta*) and Empress Leilia (*Asterocampa leilia*) and is browsed by deer; it provides a nesting site for the White-wing Dove (*Zenaida asiatica*), and cover for Gambel's Quail (*Callipepla gambelii gambelii*) and other birds and mammals. The fruits are eaten by many birds, small desert mammals, coyotes (*Canis latrans*), foxes and javelinas (*Peccari tajacu*). *Celtis ehrenbergiana* is native to south-central and southern North America; Central America and coastal islands in the Caribbean Sea, and western, eastern and southern South America. *5, 6, 13 (recorded as *Celtis tala* Gillies var. *pallida* (Torrey) Planch.), 15 (recorded as *Celtis pallida* Torr.), 16 (recorded as *Celtis pallida* Torr.), 18, 26 (recorded as *Celtis pallida*, color photograph), 28 (recorded as *Celtis pallida*, color photograph), 43 (050810), 46 (recorded as *Celtis pallida* Torr., Page 220), 48, 58 (recorded as *Celtis pallida* Torr.), 63 (050810), 77 (recorded as *Celtis pallida* Torr.), 85 (050810, also recorded as *Celtis pallida* var. *pallida* Torrey), 91 (recorded as *Celtis pallida* Torr.), 115 (color presentation), **HR***

Celtis pallida (see *Celtis ehrenbergiana*)

Celtis pallida var. *pallida* (see footnote 85 under *Celtis ehrenbergiana*)

Celtis tala var. *pallida* (see *Celtis ehrenbergiana*)

Urticaceae: The Nettle Family

***Parietaria hespera* B.D. Hinton: Rillita Pellitory**

COMMON NAME: California Pellitory, Rillita Pellitory. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual or perennial forb/herb (prostrate, decumbent, ascending or erect stems $\frac{3}{4}$ to 22 inches in height); the stems may be purple; the leaves are pale green or green; the inconspicuous flowers may be cream, pale green, green, greenish, white or white-green; flowering generally takes place between early February and early June (additional records: one for mid-January, two for late June, one for early July, one for mid July, one for late July and one for late August). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; plateaus; cliffs; bouldery, rocky and stony canyons; along rocky and sandy-loamy canyon bottoms; bases of cliffs; talus slopes; crevices in rocks; buttes; ledges; loamy and clayey-loamy ridges; rocky ridgetops; foothills; bouldery and rocky hills; clayey hilltops; rocky hillsides; along bouldery, bouldery-silty, rocky, cobbly, gravelly and clayey-loamy slopes; bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy and rocky-sandy-loamy alluvial fans; bajadas; boulder and rock outcrops; bases of boulders and rocks; sheltered areas below rocks, shrubs and trees; caves; rocky niches; sand dunes; sandy-loamy plains; flats; valley floors; roadsides; rocky arroyos; rocky draws; springs; along streams; along creeks; along rocky creekbeds; along rivers; riverbeds; along and in rocky, rocky-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, sandy and sandy-clayey washes; within bouldery-rocky drainages; cobbly-sandy drainage ways; tanks; depressions; rocky swales; loamy banks of arroyos; streambeds, rivers and washes; bouldery edges of washes, drainage ways and salt marshes; margins of rivers and washes; benches; rocky-sandy floodplains; canals; bottoms of stock tanks; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in wet, moist, damp and dry bouldery, bouldery-rocky, bouldery-stony-gravelly-sandy, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony, cobbly, cobbly-sandy, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-sandy loam, sandy loam, clayey loam and loam ground; bouldery clay, rocky clay, sandy clay and clay ground, and silty ground often in shaded areas, occurring from sea level to 6,500 feet in elevation in the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: *Parietaria hespera* B.D. Hinton var. *californica* B.D. Hinton, the California Pellitory has been described as being either annual or perennial, and *Parietaria hespera* B.D. Hinton var. *hespera* has been described as a perennial. *Parietaria hespera* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 15, 16, 43 (050910), 46 (no record of species), 58, 63 (050910), **85** (050910)*

Viscaceae (Loranthaceae): The Christmas Mistletoe Family

***Phoradendron californicum* T. Nuttall: Mesquite Mistletoe**

SYNONYMY: *Phoradendron californicum* T. Nuttall var. *distans* W. Trelease. COMMON NAMES: American Mistletoe, Desert Mistletoe, Mesquite American Mistletoe, Mesquite Mistletoe, Toji, Western Dwarf Mistletoe. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial subshrub or shrub (8 inches to 5 feet in height, one clump was described as being 16 inches in length and 36 inches in width); the stems (16 to 40 inches in length) may be brown, green, green-reddish, dark olive-green, reddish, red-brown, yellow-green or yellowish; the fragrant flowers are greenish-yellow; flowering generally takes place between late July and early June (additional records: one record for late June and one record for early July); the fruits may be orange, orange-pink, pink, pink-red, pale red, reddish, red-orange, white, white-pink or white-reddish with the older berries turning brown-red or red. HABITAT: Partial parasite observed growing on Whitethorn Acacia, Desert Ironwood, Velvet Mesquite and Foothill Paloverde, and commonly reported as growing on: *Acacia* spp. (*Acacia constricta*, Whitethorn Acacia; *Acacia farnesiana*, Sweet Acacia, and *Acacia greggii*, Catclaw Acacia); *Condalia* spp. (*Condalia globosa*, Bitter Snakewood and *Condalia warnockii*, Kearney Snakewood); *Larrea tridentata*, Creosote Bush; *Olneya tesota*, Desert Ironwood; *Parkinsonia* spp. (*Parkinsonia aculeata*, Jerusalem Thorn; *Parkinsonia florida*, Blue Palo Verde; *Parkinsonia microphylla*, Yellow Palo Verde, and *Parkinsonia praecox*, Sonoran Palo Verde); *Prosopis* spp. (*Prosopis glandulosa*, Honey Mesquite; *Prosopis pubescens*, Screwbean Mesquite, and *Prosopis velutina*, Velvet Mesquite); *Simmondsia chinensis*, Jojoba, and *Ziziphus obtusifolia*, Lotebush, occurring

from sea level to 5,100 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: When removing the Mesquite Mistletoe from the trees and shrubs on your property consider leaving some of the plants for wildlife, Verdins nest in the stems and the Phainopepla (*Phainopepla nitens*) feeds on the berries. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a food (berries) and as a drug or medication. *Phoradendron californicum* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (color photograph), 15, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (051710 - *Phoradendron californicum* var. *distans* Trel. in Trel.), 46 (recorded as *Phoradendron californicum* Nutt., Page 224 and *Phoradendron californicum* Nutt. var. *distans* Trelease, Page 224), 58, 63 (051410 - color presentation), 77, 80 (Species of the genus *Phoradendron* are considered to be Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plants. "Cattle may be killed by browsing these parasitic forbs, but plants are unpalatable and poisoning is rare. Also children may be poisoned by eating the berries."), 85 (051410 - color presentation), 97, 115 (color presentation), 127, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

Phoradendron californicum var. *distans* (see *Phoradendron californicum*)

Zygophyllaceae: The Creosote-bush Family

***Kallstroemia grandiflora* J. Torrey ex A Gray: Arizona Poppy**

COMMON NAMES: Arizona Caltrop, Arizona Poppy, Arizona-poppy, Arizona Summer Poppy, Baiborin, Caltrop, Desert Poppy, Desert-poppy, Mexican Poppy, Mexican-poppy, Orange Caltrop, Summer Poppy, Summer-poppy. DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial annual forb/herb (spreading prostrate, decumbent and/or ascending stems 4 inches to 1 foot in height and to 4 feet in length); the stems may be reddish-orange; the leaves gray-green or green; the flowers (½ to 1¼ inches in diameter) may be apricot-orange, harvest-moon-orange, melon-orange, light orange, orange, orange with a crimson or red center, orangish-yellow, pink-orange, yellow-orange or yellowish-orange; the anthers are orange; flowering generally takes place between late June and early November (additional records: one for mid-May, one for late November and one for mid-December). HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; mesas; canyons; canyon bottoms; rocky ridgetops; foothills; sandy hills; rocky hillsides; sandy escarpments; rocky, gravelly, gravelly-loamy, sandy and silty slopes; gravelly bajadas; rocky outcrops; lava flows; llanos; plains; rocky, gravelly and gravelly-sandy flats; basins; valley floors; along sandy railroad right-of-ways; along rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy, gravelly-sandy-loamy, gravelly-loamy, gravelly-clayey, sandy and loamy roadsides; sandy arroyos; streambeds; creeks; sandy creekbeds; along and in rocky, gravelly, gravelly-sandy-silty and sandy washes; drainages; along banks of rivers; benches; sandy terraces; bottomlands; floodplains; mesquite bosques; around stock tanks; ditches; sandy riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in moist and dry rocky, rocky-gravelly, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; gravelly loam, gravelly-sandy loam, sandy loam and loam ground; gravelly clay and sandy clay ground, and gravelly-sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from sea level to 6,600 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. The Arizona Poppy is a food plant of doves, quail and Whitetail Deer (*Odocoileus virginianus* subsp. *couesi*). *Kallstroemia grandiflora* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 16, 28 (color photograph), 43 (073109), 46 (Page 492), 48, 58, 63 (051510 - color presentation), 68, 77, 80 (Species of the genus *Kallstroemia* are considered to be Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plants. "Animals must be forced to eat large amounts of this unpalatable, annual forb before poisoning occurs."), 85 (051510 - color presentation), 86 (color photograph), 115 (color presentation), **HR***

Larrea divaricata (see *Larrea tridentata* var. *tridentata*)

Larrea divaricata subsp. *tridentata* (see *Larrea tridentata* var. *tridentata*)

***Larrea tridentata* (A.P. de Candolle) F.V. Coville var. *tridentata*: Creosote Bush**

SYNONYMY: *Larrea divaricata* auct. non A.J. Cavanilles, *Larrea divaricata* A.J. Cavanilles subsp. *tridentata* (A.P. de Candolle) R.S. Felger & C.H. Lowe. COMMON NAMES: Chaparral, Coville Creosotebush, Creosote Bush, Creosote-bush, Creosotebush, Gobernadora, Greasewood (erroneously called), Guamis, Hediondilla (Spanish - for Little Bad Smeller). DESCRIPTION: Terrestrial perennial evergreen shrub (20 inches to 13 feet in height and about the same in width); the bark is gray; the leaves are bright glossy green or yellow-green; the flowers (½ to 1 inch in diameter) are yellow or yellow-white; flowering takes place throughout the year with the peak blooming periods occurring in the spring, between March and April, and then again between November and December; the round, fuzzy fruits (¼ inch in diameter) are gray, reddish, white or rust colored. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from mountains; rocky, gravelly and sandy mesas; plateaus; rims of canyons; sandy canyons; canyon bottoms; talus slopes; sandy pockets of soil; rocky ridges; foothills; hills; hillsides; rocky and gravelly slopes; alluvial fans; gravelly and sandy bajadas; rocky outcrops; amongst boulders and rocks; sand dunes; sandy plains; cindery-gravelly, gravelly and sandy flats; valley floors; sandy roadsides; arroyos; bottoms of arroyos; riverbeds; along and in gravelly-sandy and sandy washes; sandy banks of streams, creeks and rivers; edges of washes; gravelly and sandy terraces; floodplains; mesquite bosques; riparian areas, and disturbed areas growing in dry bouldery, rocky, rocky-sandy, stony, gravelly, gravelly-sandy and sandy ground; rocky-clayey loam and clayey loam ground; sandy clay ground, and rocky-sandy silty and silty ground, occurring from below sea level to 5,000 feet in elevation in the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: This plant may be an attractive component of a restored native habitat. This plant was reported to have been utilized by native peoples of North America; it was noted as having been used as a building material, as tools, in the making of brooms, brushes and musical instruments, as a drug or medication and in body art. Older stems of the Creosote Bush may be 40 to 90 years of age. Using Creosote Bush in the restoration of disturbed sites may increase water infiltration and storage, transplants recommended over spot-seeding and rodent protection for the transplanted seedlings is necessary. When planting a Creosote Bush consider planting a small Desert Night-blooming Cereus (*Peniocereus greggii* var. *transmontanus*) at the base of the plant. The branches will provide support and the roots will protect the tuber of the cereus from hungry Javelinas. The Creosote Bush is the characteristic plant of the southwestern deserts in North America with its distribution very closely delineating the desert regions. As the Creosote Bush ages the older central stems of the plant die off and new stems form at the outer edge of the crown. New stems are not created at the center of the plant. As the crown of the plant expands a “clonal ring”, made up of genetically identical individual shrublets, develops which continues the outward expansion of the ring eventually reaching several yards in diameter. It has been estimated that some of the older rings approach from 9,400 to 11,700 years of age. The Creosote Bush provides cover for many animals; Lac Scale insects (*Tachardiella larreae*), jackrabbits, desert woodrats and other small mammals feed on this plant; stem galls are produced in response to the Creosote Gall midge (*Asphondylia* sp.), and the Desert Tortoise (*Gopherus agassizi*) often digs its shelter under the base of the plant where the roots help to stabilize the soil. *Larrea tridentata* var. *tridentata* is native to southwest-central and southern North America. *5, 6, 13 (color photograph), 16, 18, 26 (species, recorded as *Larrea tridentata*, color photograph of species), 28 (species, recorded as *Larrea tridentata*, color photograph of species), 43 (051710 - *Larrea tridentata* Coville, *Larrea divaricata* Cav. subsp. *tridentata* (Sessé & Moc. ex DC.) Felger), 46 (species, recorded as *Larrea tridentata* (DC.) Coville: “An outstanding xerophyte and a very important element of the perennial desert flora in southern and western Arizona. ... Creosote-bush has a strong characteristic odor, especially noticeable when the foliage is wet. The plant is ordinarily not touched by livestock, although it is reported that sheep, especially pregnant ewes, have been killed by partaking of it. This plant is reported to cause dermatitis in exceptional persons who are allergic to it.”, Page 491), 48, 63 (051610 - color presentation), 77 (color photograph #101), 80 (This species is listed under Rarely Poisonous and Suspected Poisonous Range Plants. “Early reports accusing this common desert shrub of being poisonous have been proven

wrong.”), 85 (051610 - color presentation), 91, 101 (species, color photograph of species), 107, 115 (color presentation), 127, **HR**, **WTK** (July 4, 2005)*

LISTING OF ANIMALS

STRICTLY ENFORCED LAWS PROTECT MANY OF ARIZONA’S NATIVE
ANIMALS FROM COLLECTION AND FROM BEING DISTURBED OR KILLED

Operation GAME THIEF: 602-942-3000

Kingdom Animalia: The Animal Kingdom
Subkingdom Metazoa: The Multicellular Animals
Section Deuterostomia: The Deuterostomes
Phylum Chordata: The Chordates
Subphylum Vertebrata: The Vertebrates

CLASS MAMMALIA: The MAMMALS

Antilocapridae: The Pronghorn Family

***Antilocapra americana* G. Ord: Pronghorn**

COMMON NAMES: American Pronghorn, “Antelope”, Chihuahuan Pronghorn, Chihuahuan Pronghorn Antelope, Prong-horn, Pronghorn, Pronghorn Antelope, Prong-horned Antelope, Sonoran Pronghorn, Sonoran Pronghorn Antelope. HABITS: Feeds on cacti, forbs, grasses and shrubs. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14 (113006 - subspp. *americana* (Ord), *mexicana* Merriam and *sonoriensis* Goldman), **55** (recorded as *Antilocapra americana* Ord. Prong-horned Antelope. Formerly widely distributed in grassland areas throughout the state; presently restricted to areas of favorable habitat.), 65, 73, 106 (052806), 100 (color photograph), 110 (Historic Range: Southwest Arizona, south of the Bill Williams River and east to the Santa Cruz River. In Mexico, the northern part of the State of Sonora.), 118 (recorded as *Antilocapra americana americana* (Ord) - Distribution: mapping and records for northeastern and northwestern Arizona; *Antilocapra americana mexicana* Merriam - Distribution: Southeastern Arizona, and *Antilocapra americana sonoriensis* Goldman - Distribution: Southwestern Arizona. Figure 111, Page 255)*

***Antilocapra americana* subsp. *mexicana* C.H. Merriam: Chihuahuan Pronghorn**

COMMON NAMES: “Antelope”, Chihuahuan Pronghorn, Chihuahuan Pronghorn Antelope, Prong-horn, Pronghorn, Pronghorn Antelope, Prong-horned Antelope. HABITS: The species feeds on cacti, forbs, grasses and shrubs. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: EXTIRPATED from southeastern Arizona, several reintroductions have taken place. *8 (Historically throughout south-eastern

and south-central Arizona.), 14 (113006 - historically occurred in grass-shrub valleys and grasslands of southeastern and south-central Arizona), 55 (species: recorded as *Antilocapra americana* Ord. Pronghorned Antelope. Formerly widely distributed in grassland areas throughout the state; presently restricted to areas of favorable habitat.), 65 (species), 73 (species), 100 (color photograph of species), 106 (052806 - species), **118** (recorded as *Antilocapra americana mexicana* Merriam - Distribution: Southeastern Arizona. Figure 111, Page 255)*

Bovidae: The Cow, Sheep and Allies Family

***Ovis canadensis* G. Shaw: Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep**

COMMON NAMES: Berrego Cimarron (Hispanic), Bighorn, Bighorn Sheep, Desert Bighorn, Desert Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Sheep, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep. HABITS: Feeds on agave, brittle bush, bursage, bush muhly, cacti, catclaw, cholla, coffeeberry, desert fluffgrass, desert ironwood, desert thorn, fairy duster, filaree, galleta, grama, jojoba, mesquite, mallow, Nevada joint fir, plantain, prickly-pear, ratany, ricegrass, saguaro, saltbush, threeawn and turpentine broom. Young are dropped in small scraped out depressions located in protected places on inaccessible peaks. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, **55** (recorded as *Ovis canadensis* Shaw. Bighorn. Probably formerly statewide in mountainous or rocky situations; presently restricted to scattered low desert mountains.), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Ovis canadensis mexicana* Merriam - Distribution: Probably formerly statewide in mountainous situations. Figure 112, Page 257)*

***Ovis canadensis* subsp. *mexicana* C.H. Merriam: Desert Bighorn Sheep**

COMMON NAMES: Berrego Cimarron (Hispanic), Berrego Cimarron del Desierto (Hispanic), Bighorn, Bighorn Sheep, Desert Bighorn, Desert Bighorn Sheep, Mountain Sheep, Rocky Mountain Bighorn Sheep. HABITS: The species feeds on agave, brittle bush, bursage, bush muhly, cacti, catclaw, cholla, coffeeberry, desert fluffgrass, desert ironwood, desert thorn, fairy duster, filaree, galleta, grama, jojoba, mesquite, mallow, Nevada joint fir, plantain, prickly-pear, ratany, ricegrass, saguaro, saltbush, threeawn and turpentine broom; young are dropped in small scraped out depressions located in protected places on inaccessible peaks. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, 55 (species: recorded as *Ovis canadensis* Shaw. Bighorn. Probably formerly statewide in mountainous or rocky situations; presently restricted to scattered low desert mountains.”), 65 (species), 73 (species), 100 (color photograph of species, species record), 106 (072306), **118** (recorded as *Ovis canadensis mexicana* Merriam - Distribution: Probably formerly statewide in mountainous situations. Figure 112, Page 257)*

Canidae: The Dog and Allies Family

***Canis latrans* T. Say: Coyote**

COMMON NAME: Coyote, Prairie Wolf. HABITS: Feeds on amphibians, berries, birds, carrion, fruits, gophers, insects, mice, rabbits, reptiles and squirrels. The young are born in dens that may be dug in the ground or located in caves. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, **55** (recorded as *Canis latrans* Say. Coyote. Statewide (120 - 9,100 feet).), 65 (color photograph), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Canis latrans mearnsi* Merriam - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 87, Page 217)*

***Canis latrans* subsp. *mearnsi* Merriam: Coyote**

COMMON NAME: Coyote. HABITS: The species feeds on amphibians, berries, birds, carrion, fruits, gophers, insects, mice, rabbits, reptiles and squirrels. The young are born in dens that may be dug in the ground or located in caves. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (species), 55 (species: recorded as *Canis latrans* Say. Coyote. Statewide (120 - 9,100 feet.), 65 (color photograph of species, species record), 73 (species), 100 (color photograph of species, species record), 106 (052906 - species), **118** (recorded as *Canis latrans mearnsi* Merriam - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 87, Page 217)*

***Canis lupus* Nelson and Goldman: Mexican Gray Wolf**

COMMON NAMES: Lobo, Lobo Mexicano (Hispanic), Mexican Gray Wolf, Mexican Wolf, Timber Wolf. HABITS: Feeds on berries, birds, fish, fruits, insects, deer, elk, javelina, livestock, small mammals, bighorn sheep, pronghorn and rabbits. Maternity dens are chambers without nests usually located in the ground on high ground, under rock ledges, slopes of canyon walls or hills near water. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, grassland and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The Mexican Gray Wolf is the smallest subspecies of gray wolf in North America. This wolf generally avoids desert areas. At one time the Mexican Gray Wolf was extirpated from Arizona; however, successful re-introduction efforts are bringing it back from near extinction. *8, 14 (082608), **55** (recorded as *Canis lupus* Frisch. Gray Wolf. Formerly throughout the eastern portions of the state, at present rare or approximately extinct.), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (082608), 110 (recorded as *Canis lupus baileyi* - shows the historic range as being roughly that portion of Pima County east of the Tohono O'odham Nation), 118 (recorded as *Canis lupus baileyi* Nelson and Goldman - Distribution: Southeastern Arizona. Figure 88, Page 219)*

***Canis lupus* subsp. *baileyi* Nelson and Goldman: Mexican Gray Wolf**

COMMON NAMES: Lobo, Lobo Mexicano (Hispanic), Mexican Gray Wolf, Mexican Wolf, Timber Wolf. HABITS: Feeds on berries, birds, fish, fruits, insects, deer, elk, javelina, livestock, small mammals, bighorn sheep, pronghorn and rabbits. Maternity dens are chambers without nests usually located in the ground on high ground, under rock ledges, slopes of canyon walls or hills near water. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, grassland and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The Mexican Gray Wolf is the smallest subspecies of gray wolf in North America. This wolf generally avoids desert areas. At one time the Mexican Gray Wolf was extirpated from Arizona; however, successful re-introduction efforts are bringing it back from near extinction. *8, 14 (082608), 55 (species: recorded as *Canis lupus* Frisch. Gray Wolf. Formerly throughout the eastern portions of the state, at present rare or approximately extinct.), 73 (species), 100 (color photograph of species), 106 (082608), 110 (recorded as *Canis lupus baileyi* - shows the historic range as being roughly that portion of Pima County east of the Tohono O'odham Nation), **118** (recorded as *Canis lupus baileyi* Nelson and Goldman - Distribution: Southeastern Arizona. Figure 88, Page 219)*

***Urocyon cinereoargenteus* (J.C. von Schreber): Common Gray Fox**

COMMON NAMES: Common Gray Fox, Gray Fox, Zorra Gris (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on birds, desert cottontails, hackberry and prickly-pear fruits, grasses, insects (crickets and grasshoppers), juniper berries, lizards, manzanita berries, nuts, small rodents and snakes. Nests are made of bark, grasses and leaves and located in underground burrows, small caves, piles of rock, amongst boulders, crevices in cliffs and in hollows in trees. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: The Gray Fox climbs trees. *14 (082608 - subsp. *scottii* (Mearns)), **55** (recorded as *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* (Schreber). Gray Fox. Statewide with the possible exception of the northeast portion (120 - 5,800 feet.), 65 (species, color photograph), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906 - species with a listing of 16 subspecies), 118 (recorded as *Urocyon cinereoargenteus scottii* Mearns - Distribution: Probably statewide. Figure 90, Page 222)*

***Urocyon cinereoargenteus* subsp. *scottii* Mearns: Common Gray Fox**

COMMON NAMES: Common Gray Fox, Gray Fox, Zorra Gris (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on birds, desert cottontails, hackberry and prickly-pear fruits, grasses, insects (crickets and grasshoppers), juniper berries, lizards, manzanita berries, nuts, small rodents and snakes. Nests are made of bark, grasses and leaves and located in underground burrows, small caves, piles of rock, amongst boulders, crevices in cliffs and in hollows in trees. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: The Gray Fox climbs trees. *14 (082608 - subsp. *scottii* (Mearns)), 55 (species: recorded as *Urocyon cinereoargenteus* (Schreber). Gray Fox. Statewide with the possible exception of the northeast portion (120 - 5,800 feet.), 65 (species, color photograph of species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (052906 - species with a listing of 16 subspecies), 118 (recorded as *Urocyon cinereoargenteus scottii* Mearns - Distribution: Probably statewide. Figure 90, Page 222)*

***Vulpes macrotis* C.H. Merriam: Kit Fox**

COMMON NAMES: Kit Fox, Zorra del Desierto (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on berries, birds, cottontail rabbits, crickets, grasses, grasshoppers, ground squirrels, jack rabbits, kangaroo rats, lizards and pocket mice. The young are born in dens in underground burrows that have been excavated in soft soils. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Vulpes velox* (T. Say): The Swift Fox is generally considered a separate species by most authors. *14 (050907 - subspp. *macrotis* Merriam and *neomexicanus* Merriam), 55 (recorded as *Vulpes macrotis* Merriam. Kit Fox. Widely distributed at lower elevations throughout the southern part of the state (120 - 5,000 feet.), 65, 73, 78, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Vulpes macrotis arispus* Elliot - Distribution: Lower elevations in western and southern part of the state. *Vulpes macrotis neomexicana* Merriam - Distribution: Extreme southeastern Arizona. Figure 89, Page 220)*

***Vulpes macrotis* subsp. *arispus* Elliot: Kit Fox**

COMMON NAMES: Kit Fox, Zorra del Desierto (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on berries, birds, cottontail rabbits, crickets, grasses, grasshoppers, ground squirrels, jack rabbits, kangaroo rats, lizards and pocket mice. The young are born in dens in underground burrows that have been excavated in soft soils. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: *Vulpes velox* (T. Say): The Swift Fox is generally considered a separate species by most authors. *14 (050907 - subspp. *macrotis* Merriam and *neomexicanus* Merriam), 55 (species: recorded as *Vulpes macrotis* Merriam. Kit Fox. Widely distributed at lower elevations throughout the southern part of the state (120 - 5,800 feet.) 65 (species), 73 (species), (100 - color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Vulpes macrotis arispus* Elliot - Distribution: Lower elevations in western and southern part of the state. Figure 89, Page 220)*

Vulpes velox (see Note under *Vulpes macrotis*)

Cervidae: The Deer and Allies Family

***Odocoileus hemionus* (C.S. Rafinesque-Schmaltz): Mule Deer**

COMMON NAMES: Black-tailed Deer, Burro, Desert Mule Deer, Mule Deer, Venado Pardo (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on acorns, beans, branches, fruits, leaves or needles, nuts, seeds and/or twigs of aspen, barberry, bitterbrush, blackberry, buckbrush, buckwheat, calliandra, ceanothus, catclaw, cedar, cliffrose, dogwood, Douglas fir, huckleberry, joint fir, jojoba, juniper, mountain mahogany, mountainlover, oak, pinyon, ponderosa pine, poplar, sagebrush, saltbush, serviceberry, thimbleberry, white fir, wild cherry, willow and yew, and grasses lupines, mistletoe, moss, mushrooms, salal, sedges and

spurges. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, 55 (recorded as *Odocoileus hemionus* (Rafinesque). Black-tailed or Mule Deer. Statewide, but not of uniform distribution (250 - 9,000 feet).), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Odocoileus hemionus crooki* (Mearns) - Distribution: Northeastern, central and southeastern part of the state. Figure 109, Page 252)*

***Odocoileus hemionus* subsp. *crooki* (Mearns): Mule Deer**

COMMON NAMES: Black-tailed Deer, Burro, Desert Mule Deer, Mule Deer, Venado Pardo (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on acorns, beans, branches, fruits, leaves or needles, nuts, seeds and/or twigs of aspen, barberry, bitterbrush, blackberry, buckbrush, buckwheat, calliandra, ceanothus, catclaw, cedar, cliffrose, dogwood, Douglas fir, huckleberry, joint fir, jojoba, juniper, mountain mahogany, mountainlover, oak, pinyon, ponderosa pine, poplar, sagebrush, saltbush, serviceberry, thimbleberry, white fir, wild cherry, willow and yew, and grasses lupines, mistletoe, moss, mushrooms, salal, sedges and spurges. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (species), 55 (species: recorded as *Odocoileus hemionus* (Rafinesque) Black-tailed or Mule Deer. Statewide, but not of uniform distribution (250 - 9,000 feet).), 65, 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (052906 - species), 118 (recorded as *Odocoileus hemionus crooki* (Mearns) - Distribution: Northeastern, central and southeastern part of the state. Figure 109, Page 252)*

***Odocoileus virginianus* (Zimmermann): Coues' White-tailed Deer**

COMMON NAMES: Arizona Whitetail, Coues' Deer, Coues' White-tailed Deer, Desert Whitetail, Maso (Yaqui), Fantail, Sonora White-tailed Deer, Sonoran Fantail, Venado Cola Blanca (Hispanic), Virginia Deer, Whitetail, White-tailed Deer, Whitetail Deer. HABITS: The species feeds on fungi, grass and acorns, branches, buds, cones, fruits, leaves, mast, needles and /or twigs of alder, barberry, buckbrush, calliandra, catclaw acacia, Emory and scrub oaks and other evergreen oaks, hackberry, hemlock, holly-leaf buckthorn, juniper, mesquite, mountainlover, Oregon-grape, pinyon, ratany, sagebrush, skunkbush, spiderwort, spruce, willow, yellow-leaf silktassel. Young are generally dropped along ridges and hillsides. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, 55 (recorded as *Odocoileus virginianus* (Zimmermann). White-tailed Deer. Southeastern Arizona (1,200 - 9,000 feet).), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Odocoileus virginianus couesi* (Coues & Yarrow) - Distribution: Southern Arizona. Figure 110, Page 254)*

***Odocoileus virginianus* subsp. *couesi* (E. Coues & Yarrow): Coues' White-tailed Deer**

COMMON NAMES: Arizona Whitetail, Coues' Deer, Coues' White-tailed Deer, Desert Whitetail, Fantail, Maso (Yaqui), Sonora White-tailed Deer, Sonoran Fantail, Venado Cola Blanca (Hispanic), Virginia Deer, Whitetail, White-tailed Deer, Whitetail Deer. HABITS: The species feeds on fungi, grass and acorns, branches, buds, cones, fruits, leaves, mast, needles and /or twigs of alder, barberry, buckbrush, calliandra, catclaw acacia, Emory and scrub oaks and other evergreen oaks, hackberry, hemlock, holly-leaf buckthorn, juniper, mesquite, mountainlover, Oregon-grape, pinyon, ratany, sagebrush, skunkbush, spiderwort, spruce, willow, yellow-leaf silktassel. Young are generally dropped along ridges and hillsides. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, 55 (species: recorded as *Odocoileus virginianus* (Zimmermann). White-tailed Deer. Southeastern Arizona (1,200 - 9,000 feet).), 65, 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (052906 - species), 118 (recorded as *Odocoileus virginianus couesi* (Coues & Yarrow) - Distribution: Southern Arizona. Figure 110, Page 254)*

Felidae: The Cat Family

***Felis concolor* (C. Linnaeus): Mountain Lion**

SYNONYMY: *Puma concolor* (C. Linnaeus). COMMON NAMES: American Lion, Brown Tiger, California Lion, Cat-a-Mountain, Catamount, Catamount Cat (a mountain Red Tiger), Cougar, Deer Tiger, El Leon (Mexico), Florida Panther, Ghost Cat, Indian Devil, King Cat, Leon de Montana (Hispanic), Mexican Lion, Mountain Lion, Mountain Screamer, Painted Cat, Painter, Panther; Puma (Indian), Ted Tiger (Belize), Silver Lion, Sneak Cat, Sucuarana (Brazil), Yuma Mountain Lion. HABITS: Feeds on beavers, bighorn sheep, birds, black bears, bobcats, cottontail rabbits, coyotes, deer (its major prey species in Arizona), elk, jackrabbits, javelina, livestock, porcupines, pronghorn, raccoons, skunks and small mammals. Kittens are born in dens located in protected areas such as shallow caves, crevices, downed logs, rock shelters and impenetrable thickets. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: Running should be curtailed in areas where Mountain Lions are known to frequent, a person running may elicit an attack response from a nearby Mountain Lion. Mountain Lions are extremely agile and have great jumping power and have been reported as being able to leap to a height of 18 feet into a tree. *8 (*Puma concolor* (Linnaeus)), 14 (091108 - *Puma concolor* subsp. *azteca* (Merriam); *hippolestes* (Merriam); *kaibabensis* (Nelson and Goldman), and *stanleyana* (Goldman). The Yuma Mountain Lion (*Felis concolor browni*) is included as a separate record.), 55 (recorded as *Felis concolor* Linnaeus. Mountain Lion. Statewide (200 - 8,000 feet.), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Felis concolor azteca* Merriam - Distribution: Statewide except extreme western and northwestern parts; *Felis concolor browni* (Merriam) - Distribution: Southwestern part of the state, and *Felis concolor kaibabensis* Nelson and Goldman - Distribution: Northwestern Arizona, north and west of the Colorado River. Figure 105, Page 245)*

Felis onca subsp. *arizonensis* (see *Panthera onca* subsp. *arizonensis*)

Felis pardalis subsp. *sonoriensis* (see *Leopardus pardalis* subsp. *sonoriensis*)

Felis rufus (see *Lynx rufus*)

Felis rufus subsp. *baileyi* (see *Lynx rufus* subsp. *baileyi*)

***Leopardus pardalis* subsp. *sonoriensis* Goldman: Ocelot**

SYNONYMY: (*Felis pardalis* Linnaeus, *Felis pardalis* subsp. *sonoriensis* Goldman). COMMON NAMES: Jaguatirica (Brazil), Manigordo (Costa Rica), McKenney's Wildcat, Ocelot, Painted Leopard, Tigrillo. HABITS: (Feeds on amphibians, lesser anteaters, armadillos, birds, fish, insects, land crabs, small to medium-sized mammals (including mice, rats and rabbits among others) and reptiles (including lizards, snakes and land tortoises). Kittens are born in a nest lined with grass or other materials located in rocky bluffs, caves, rocky dens, hollow logs or dense thickets. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: EXTIRPATED. *8 (species), 14 (091108 - subsp. *sonoriensis*), 55 (species: recorded as *Felis pardalis* Linnaeus. Ocelot. Formerly southeastern Arizona as far north as Fort Verde; no recent records.), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (091108 - includes a listing with location of subspecies), 118 (recorded as *Felis pardalis* subsp. *sonoriensis* Goldman - Distribution: Formerly southeastern Arizona as far north as Ft. Verde. Figure 104, Page 244)*

***Lynx rufus* (J.C. von Schreber): Bobcat**

SYNONYMY: *Felis rufus* (J.C. von Schreber). COMMON NAMES: Bobcat, Gato Montes (Hispanic), Wildcat. HABITS: Feeds on almost any meat source available including ground nesting birds, carrion, domestic cats, cottontail rabbits, deer, foxes, jackrabbits, lizards, small mammals,

opossums, porcupines, raccoons, reptiles, rodents, bighorn sheep, skunks and woodchucks. Shelter may be taken in a rock cleft, thickets or on the branches of trees. Young are born in dens located in rocky caves, rock shelters, recesses and protected areas with nests made of leaves and other dry plant material. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (091108 - *Lynx rufus baileyi* Schreber), 55 (recorded as *Lynx rufus* (Schreber). Bobcat. Statewide (120 - 9,300 feet.), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Lynx rufus baileyi* Merriam - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 106, Page 247)*

***Lynx rufus* subsp. *baileyi* Merriam: Bobcat**

SYNONYMY: *Felis rufus* subsp. *baileyi* Elliot. COMMON NAMES: Bobcat, Gato Montes (Hispanic), Wildcat. HABITS: Feeds on almost any meat source available including ground nesting birds, carrion, domestic cats, cottontail rabbits, deer, foxes, jackrabbits, lizards, small mammals, opossums, porcupines, raccoons, reptiles, rodents, bighorn sheep, skunks and woodchucks. Shelter may be taken in a rock cleft, thickets or on the branches of trees. Young are born in dens located in rocky caves, rock shelters, recesses and protected areas with nests made of leaves and other dry plant material. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (091108 - *Lynx rufus baileyi* Schreber), 55 (species: recorded as *Lynx rufus* (Schreber). Bobcat. Statewide (120 - 9,300 feet.), 65, 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (052906 - spies), 118 (recorded as *Lynx rufus baileyi* Merriam - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 106, Page 247)*

***Panthera onca* subsp. *arizonensis* Goldman: Jaguar**

SYNONYMY: *Felis onca* subsp. *arizonensis* Goldman. COMMON NAMES: Black Panther, Blank Panther, Jaguar, Jaguar (Hispanic), Jaguarete (Spanish), Yaguar. HABITS: Feeds on armadillos, birds, caiman, capybaras, deer, fish, frogs, livestock, pacas, peccaries (javelina), mice, rabbits, tapirs, turtles and other vertebrates. Young are born in dens located in caves, rocky areas, dense brush and thickets. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: EXTIRPATED from Arizona. *8, 14 (091008 - *Panthera onca* subsp. *arizonensis* Goldman), 55 (species: recorded as *Felis onca* Linnaeus. Jaguar. Probably formerly rare throughout the state. Today an occasional individual is found in the southern part of the state.), 65 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Felis onca arizonensis* Goldman - Distribution: Probably formerly rare throughout the state. Today an occasional individual found in the southern part of the state. Figure 104, Page 244)*

Puma concolor (see *Felis concolor*)

Puma yaguarondi (see *Herpailurus yaguarondi*)

Geomyidae: The Pocket Gopher Family

***Thomomys bottae* subsp. *modicus* Goldman: Botta's Pocket Gopher**

COMMON NAMES: Botta's Pocket Gopher, Southwestern Pocket Gopher, Tuza de Botta (Hispanic), Valley Pocket Gopher. HABITS: The species feeds on bulbs, grasses, herbaceous plants, roots and tubers. Young are born in nests in underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (051107 - species, several varieties listed), 55 (species: recorded as *Thomomys bottae* (Eydoux and Gervais). Valley Pocket Gopher. Widely distributed throughout the state at all elevations.), 65 (species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (052906 - species), 118

(recorded as *Thomomys bottae modicus* Goldman - Distribution: Known from the Santa Cruz and Altar Valleys. Figure 46, Page 107)*

Heteromyidae: The Kangaroo Rat and Pocket Mouse Family

***Chaetodipus baileyi* subsp. *baileyi* C.H. Merriam: Bailey's Pocket Mouse**

SYNONYMY: *Perognathus baileyi* subsp. *baileyi* C.H. Merriam. COMMON NAMES: Bailey's Pocket Mouse, Raton de Bailey (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on vegetation, and fruits and seeds of cacti, grasses and other herbs. Nests are located underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, and desertscrub ecological formations. *14 (082508 - subsp. *baileyi* Merriam), 55 (species: recorded as *Perognathus baileyi* Merriam. Bailey's Pocket Mouse. Widely distributed in the southern part of the state (900 - 4,700 feet).), 65 (genus), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (082508), **118** (recorded as *Chaetodipus baileyi baileyi* Merriam - Distribution: Grasslands of southeastern Arizona. Figure 51, Page 133)*

***Chaetodipus hispidus* subsp. *conditi* Allen: Hispid Pocket Mouse**

SYNONYMY: *Perognathus hispidus* subsp. *conditi* Allen S.F. Baird. COMMON NAME: Hispid Pocket Mouse. HABITS: The species feeds on insects (grasshoppers), leaves and seeds. Nests are constructed of grasses and located in underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (082508 - subsp. *conditi*), 55 (species: recorded as *Perognathus hispidus* Baird. Hispid Pocket Mouse. Locally common in grasslands of southeastern part of the state; an isolated population occurs near Camp Verde (3,200 - 5,000 feet).), 65 (genus), 73 (species), 100 (species), 106 (082508 - species), **118** (recorded as *Perognathus hispidus conditi* Allen - Distribution: Grasslands of southeastern Arizona. Figure 51, Page 132)*

***Chaetodipus intermedius* subsp. *intermedius* C.H. Merriam: Rock Pocket Mouse**

SYNONYMY: *Perognathus intermedius* subsp. *intermedius* C.H. Merriam. COMMON NAMES: Raton de Rocas de Bosla (Hispanic), Rock Pocket Mouse. HABITS: The species feeds on seeds. Burrows are dug in soil near to or under rocks. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (051007), 55 (species: recorded as *Perognathus intermedius* Merriam. Rock Pocket Mouse. Widely distributed in rocky areas in the Colorado River valley, western and southern Arizona (120 - 6,000 feet).), 65 (genus), 73 (species - recorded as *Perognathus intermedius*), 100 (species), 106 (051007 - species), **118** (recorded as *Chaetodipus intermedius intermedius* Merriam - Distribution: Known from Mohave County southward and eastward, across most of the state to Cochise County. Figure 54, Page 141)*

***Chaetodipus penicillatus* subsp. *pricei* (S.W. Woodhouse): Desert Pocket Mouse**

SYNONYMY: *Perognathus penicillatus* subsp. *pricei* S.W. Woodhouse). COMMON NAMES: Desert Pocket Mouse, Raton de Desierto (Hispanic), Sonoran Desert Pocket Mouse. HABITS: The species feeds on seeds of creosote bush, grass, greythorn, herbs and mesquite. The nest is made in underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (051007), 55 (species: recorded as *Perognathus penicillatus* Woodhouse. Desert Pocket Mouse. Widely distributed in desert and low grasslands of southern and western Arizona (120 - 5,200 feet).), 65 (genus), 73 (species, *Perognathus penicillatus*), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (051007 - species), **118** (recorded as *Perognathus penicillatus pricei* Allen - Distribution: Known from south-central Arizona. Figure 53, Page 137)*

***Dipodomys merriami* subsp. *merriami* Mearns: Merriam's Kangaroo Rat**

COMMON NAMES: Merriam's Kangaroo Rat, Rata de Nopalera Merriam (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on ants, green plant material and seeds of creosote bush, grama grass, mesquite, ocotillo and purselane. Nests are made in underground burrows often located under bushes. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (051007), 55 (species: recorded as *Dipodomys merriami* Mearns. Merriam's Kangaroo Rat. Widely distributed in western and southern parts of the state (120 - 5,000 feet.), 65 (species, color photograph of species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (genus with a listing of species), **118** (recorded as *Dipodomys merriami merriami* Mearns - Distribution: Occurs throughout most of the western and southern part of the state. Figure 56, Page 145)*

***Dipodomys spectabilis* subsp. *perblandus* Goldman: Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat**

COMMON NAMES: Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat, Kangaroo Rat, Rata de Nopalera (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on grasses, forbs, succulent plants, insects, rodents and seeds. Nests are made up of chaff, stems and leaves of grass located in underground burrows in firm soils. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (051007), 55 (species: recorded as *Dipodomys spectabilis* Merriam. Banner-tailed Kangaroo Rat. Locally common in grasslands of southeastern Arizona (1,300 - 5,000 feet.), 65 (species, color photograph), 100 (species, color photograph), 106 (genus, listing of species), **118** (recorded as *Dipodomys spectabilis perblandus* Goldman - Distribution: Known from the grasslands of southern Pinal and Pima County. Figure 55, Page 143)*

***Perognathus amplus* subsp. *taylori* Goldman: Arizona Pocket Mouse**

COMMON NAME: Arizona Pocket Mouse. HABITS: The species feeds on green plants, insects and seeds. Nests are located in underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *55 (species: recorded as *Perognathus amplus* Osgood. Arizona Pocket Mouse. Locally common in desert areas on south-central, western and north-central parts of the state (500 - 5,100 feet.), 65 (genus), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), **118** (recorded as *Perognathus amplus taylori* Goldman. Distribution: Known from south central Arizona. Figure 50, Page 129)*

Perognathus baileyi subsp. *baileyi* (see *Chaetodipus baileyi* subsp. *baileyi*)

Perognathus hispidus subsp. *conditi* (see *Chaetodipus hispidus* subsp. *conditi*)

Perognathus intermedius subsp. *intermedius* (see *Chaetodipus intermedius* subsp. *intermedius*)

***Perognathus longimembris* subsp. *pimensis* Huey: Little Pocket Mouse**

COMMON NAME: Little Pocket Mouse. HABITS: Feeds on greens and seeds. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (082308), 55 (recorded as *Perognathus longimembris* (Coues). Little Pocket Mouse. Known from scattered localities in the western part of the state (500 - 4,500 feet.), 65 (genus), 73 (species), 85 (052906), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (082308), **118** (recorded as

Perognathus penicillatus subsp. *pricei* (see *Chaetodipus penicillatus* subsp. *pricei*)

Leporidae: The Hare and Rabbit Family

***Lepus alleni* subsp. *alleni* Mearns: Antelope Jack Rabbit**

COMMON NAME: Antelope Jack Rabbit. HABITS: The species feeds on cacti, Catclaw Acacia, grasses, herbs and the bark, buds and leaves of mesquite. Young are born in a nest that is usually located above ground. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (species), 55 (species: recorded as *Lepus alleni* (Mearns). Antelope Jack Rabbit. Occurs in the central third of the southern half of the state.), 65 (species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (052906 - species), 118 (recorded as *Lepus alleni* subsp. *alleni* Mearns - Distribution: Occurs in the central third of the southern half of the state. Figure 31, Page 68)*

***Lepus californicus* (J.E. Gray): Black-tailed Jack Rabbit**

COMMON NAMES: Black-tailed Jack Rabbit, “Jackass Rabbit”. HABITS: Feeds on grass, mesquite leaves and prickly-pear cacti. Young are born in nests located either above or below ground in forms that have been lined with breast hair, after birth the young are moved to separate nests and cared for individually by the female. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, 55 (recorded as *Lepus californicus* Gray. Black-tailed Jack Rabbit. Statewide.), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Lepus californicus deserticola* Mearns - Distribution: Occurs in the western half of the state; *Lepus californicus eremicus* J.A. Allen - Distribution: Southeastern Arizona, and *Lepus californicus texianus* Waterhouse - Distribution: Occurs in the northeastern quarter of the state. Figure 32, Page 69)*

***Lepus californicus* subsp. *eremicus* J.A. Allen: Black-tailed Jack Rabbit**

COMMON NAMES: Black-tailed Jack Rabbit, “Jackass Rabbit”. HABITS: The species feeds on grass, mesquite leaves and prickly-pear cacti. Young are born in nests located either above or below ground in forms that have been lined with breast hair, after birth the young are moved to separate nests and cared for individually by the female. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (species), 55 (species: recorded as *Lepus californicus* Gray. Black-tailed Jack Rabbit. Statewide.), 65 (species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (052906 - species), 118 (recorded as *Lepus californicus eremicus* J.A. Allen - Distribution: Southeastern Arizona. Figure 32, Page 69)*
Lepus californicus subsp. *eremicus* J.A. Allen: Black-tailed Jack Rabbit

***Sylvilagus audubonii* (S.F. Baird): Desert Cottontail**

COMMON NAME: Desert Cottontail. HABITS: Feeds on green plants, cacti, bark and twigs. Young are born into nests lined with forbs, grasses and the female’s fur which are located on the ground and in brush piles, piles of rocks, and burrows abandoned by other animals. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, 55 (recorded as *Sylvilagus audubonii* (Baird). Desert Cottontail. Common at elevations below 6,000 feet throughout the state.), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (052906), 118 (recorded as *Sylvilagus audubonii arizonae* (J.A. Allen) - Distribution: Widely distributed at elevations up to 6,000 feet in the western half of the state; *Sylvilagus audubonii minor* (Mearns) - Distribution: Known only from the southeastern part of the state, and *Sylvilagus audubonii warreni* Nelson - Distribution: Known only from the northeastern part of the state. Figure 34, Page 74)*

***Sylvilagus audubonii* (S.F. Baird) subsp. *arizonae*: Desert Cottontail**

COMMON NAME: Desert Cottontail. HABITS: The species feeds on green plants, cacti, bark and twigs. Young are born into nests lined with forbs, grasses and the female’s fur which are located on the ground and in brush piles, piles of rocks, and burrows abandoned by other animals. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (species), 55 (species: recorded as *Sylvilagus audubonii* (Baird). Desert Cottontail. Common at elevations below 6,000 feet throughout the state.), 65

(species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (052906 - species), **118** (recorded as *Sylvilagus audubonii arizonae* (J.A. Allen) - Distribution: Widely distributed at elevations up to 6,000 feet in the western half of the state. Figure 34, Page 74)*

Mephitidae: The Skunk Family

***Conepatus leuconotus* subsp. *venaticus* (Goldman): Common Hog-nosed Skunk**

SYNONYMY: *Conepatus mesoleucus* subsp. *venaticus* Goldman. COMMON NAMES: Common Hog-nosed Skunk, Hog-nosed Skunk, Hognose Skunk, Rooter Skunk, Zorrillo Nariz de Puerco (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on arachnids, birds, insects, small mammals, mollusks, plant material, reptiles and worms. These skunks take refuge in caves, crevices in rocks and in the ground. Rocky areas are used for denning with the young born beneath rocks, grasses are used for nesting. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (072306 - subsp. *venaticus* (Goldman)), 55 (species: recorded as *Conepatus mesoleucus* Lichtenstein. Hog-nosed Skunk. Southeastern part of the state (2,000 - 6,000 feet.), 65 (species), 73 (species: *Conepatus mesoleucus*), 100 (species record (*Conepatus mesoleucus*), color photograph of species), 106 (072306 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Conepatus mesoleucus venaticus* Goldman - Distribution: South central and southeastern Arizona. Figure 102, Page 241)*

Conepatus mesoleucus subsp. *venaticus* (see *Conepatus leuconotus* subsp. *venaticus*)

***Mephitis macroura* subsp. *milleri* (Mearns): Hooded Skunk**

COMMON NAMES: Hooded Skunk, Zorrillo (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on small birds, insects and other invertebrates, rodents and plant material. The young are born in a dens located in burrows or among rocks. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050807 - subsp. *milleri* (Mearns)), 55 (species: recorded as *Mephitis macroura* (Lichtenstein). Hooded Skunk. Southeastern part of the state (2,000 - 6,000 feet.), 65 (species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053006 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Mephitis macroura milleri* (Mearns) - Distribution: South central and southeastern Arizona. Figure 101, Page 240)*

***Mephitis mephitis* (J.C. von Schreber): Striped Skunk**

COMMON NAMES: Striped Skunk, Zorrillo Rayado (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on amphibians, berries, the eggs of ground nesting birds, carrion, crayfish, earthworms, fishes, fruits, insects (beetles, crickets and grasshoppers among others), mollusks, plant material, reptiles, rodents, snails and spiders. The young are born in nests made of dried grasses and leaves located in dirt banks, underground burrows abandoned by other animals, downed logs, pits and rock outcrops. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The Striped Skunk is most active dusk through dawn. This species is the chief carrier of rabies in the United States and those active during the daylight hours frequently being found to be rabid. *14 (082308 - subsp. *estor* Merriam, *hudsonica* (Richardson) and *varians* (Gray)), **55** (recorded as *Mephitis mephitis* (Schreber). Striped Skunk. Statewide (300 - 9,000 feet.), 65 (color photograph), 73, **100** (color photograph), 106 (053006 - genus), 118 (recorded as *Mephitis mephitis estor* Merriam - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 100, Page 239)*

***Mephitis mephitis* (J.C. von Schreber) subsp. *estor* Merriam: Striped Skunk**

COMMON NAMES: Striped Skunk, Zorrillo Rayado (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on amphibians, berries, the eggs of ground nesting birds, carrion, crayfish, earthworms, fishes, fruits, insects (beetles, crickets and grasshoppers among others), mollusks, plant material, reptiles, rodents, snails and spiders. The young are born in nests made of dried grasses and leaves located in dirt banks, underground

burrows abandoned by other animals, downed logs, pits and rock outcrops. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The Striped Skunk is most active dusk through dawn. This species is the chief carrier of rabies in the United States and those active during the daylight hours frequently being found to be rabid. *14 (082308 - subsp. *estor* Merriam), 55 (species: recorded as *Mephitis mephitis* (Schreber). Striped Skunk. Statewide (300 - 9,000 feet).), 65 (species, color photograph of species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053006 - genus), 118 (recorded as *Mephitis mephitis estor* Merriam - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 100, Page 239)*

***Spilogale gracilis* Merriam: Western Spotted Skunk**

SYNONYMY: *Spilogale putorius* subsp. *gracilis* Merriam. COMMON NAMES: Spotted Skunk, Western Spotted Skunk, Zorillo Pinto (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on arachnids, berries, birds and bird eggs, carrion, fruits, insects, small mammals, scorpions and seeds. Dens are made in rock crevices and hollow logs. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (051107 - *Spilogale putorius* subsp. *gracilis* Merriam is a synonym for *Spilogale gracilis* C. Linnaeus the Western Spotted Skunk. *Spilogale putorius* subsp. *leucoparia* is a synonym for *Spilogale putorius* C. Linnaeus the Eastern Spotted Skunk), 55 (recorded as *Spilogale putorius* (Linnaeus). Spotted Skunk. Probably statewide (120 - 7,000 feet).), 65 (*Spilogale putorius*), 73 (recorded as *Spilogale gracilis*), 100 (recorded as *Spilogale gracilis*, color photograph), 106 (053006 - genus), 118 (recorded as *Spilogale putorius gracilis* Merriam - Distribution: Probably statewide. Figure 99, Page 237)*

Spilogale putorius (see footnotes 14, 55, 65 and 85 under *Spilogale gracilis*)

Spilogale putorius subsp. *gracilis* (see *Spilogale gracilis*)

Molossidae: The Free-tailed Bat Family

***Eumops perotis* subsp. *californicus* (Merriam): Greater Western Mastiff Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Bonnet Bat, Greater Western Bonneted Bat, Greater Mastiff Bat, Greater Western Mastiff Bat, Mastiff Bat, Murcielago Mastiff (Hispanic), Western Mastiff Bat. HABITS: The species feeds on crickets, long-horned grasshoppers, moths and other small insects. Roosts in crevices and shallow caves in cliffs and rock walls at lower elevations. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14 (051107), 55 (species: recorded as *Eumops perotis* (Schinz). Western Mastiff Bat. Rare; in small colonies in rock crevices at lower elevations in the western and southern part of the state.), 65 (species), 73 (species), 92 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053006 - family), 118 (recorded as *Eumops perotis californicus* (Merriam) - Distribution: Probably throughout southern Arizona in the Lower Sonoran Life Zone. Figure 29, Page 65)*

***Nyctinomops femorosaccus* (C.H. Merriam): Pocketed Free-tailed Bat**

SYNONYMY: Also recorded as *Nyctinomops femorosacca* (C.H. Merriam), *Tadarida femorosacca* (Miller). COMMON NAMES: Pocketed Free-tailed Bat, Murcielago Cola en Bolsa (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on ants, leafhoppers, moths, wasps and other insects. Roosts in rocky crevices. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14, 55 (recorded as *Tadarida femorosacca* (Merriam). Pocketed Free-tailed Bat. Rare; found at lower elevations in the western and southern part of the state.), 100, 106 (053006 - family), 118 (recorded as *Tadarida femorosacca* (Miller) - Distribution: Probably occurs throughout the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of southern Arizona. Figure 27, Page 63)*

***Nyctinomops macrotis* (J.E. Gray): Big Free-tailed Bat**

SYNONYMY: *Tadarida macrotis* (J.E. Gray), *Tadarida molossa* (Pallas). COMMON NAMES: Big Free-tailed Bat, Murcielago Cola Libre (Hispanic), Murcielago Cola Suelta Mayor (Spanish) HABITS: Feeds on insects. Roosts in rocky cliffs, crevices, fissures, caves and holes in trees. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations ecological formations. *8, 14, 42 (053006), 55 (recorded as *Tadarida molossa* (Pallas). Big Free-tailed Bat. Rare; statewide, mainly at elevations below 5,000 feet.), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053006 - family), 118 (recorded as *Tadarida molossa* (Pallas) - Distribution: Probably occurs throughout the Lower Sonoran Life Zone of Arizona. Figure 28, Page 64)*

***Tadarida brasiliensis* (I.G. Saint-Hilaire) (subsp *mexicana* (Saussure) is the only subspecies reported as occurring in Arizona): Brazilian Free-tailed Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Brazilian Free-tailed Bat, Guano Bat, Mexican Free-tail Bat, Mexican Free-tailed Bat, Murcielago Braziliano (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on ants, beetles, leafhoppers, moths and other small insects. Roosts in caverns; caves; crevices in rocks; fissures in cliffs; buildings; mines, and under bridges. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14, 55 (recorded as *Tadarida brasiliensis* (I.Geof. St.-Hilaire). Mexican Free-tailed Bat. Locally abundant throughout the state, especially at elevations below 5,000 feet.), 65, 73, 92, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053006), 118 (recorded as *Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana* (Saussure) - Distribution: Probably statewide in some part of the year. Figure 26, Page 62)*

***Tadarida brasiliensis* (I.G. Saint-Hilaire) subsp *mexicana* (Saussure): Brazilian Free-tailed Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Brazilian Free-tailed Bat, Guano Bat, Mexican Free-tail Bat, Mexican Free-tailed Bat, Murcielago Braziliano (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on ants, beetles, leafhoppers, moths and other small insects. Roosts in caverns; caves; crevices in rocks; fissures in cliffs; buildings; mines, and under bridges. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14, 55 (species: recorded as *Tadarida brasiliensis* (I.Geof. St.-Hilaire). Mexican Free-tailed Bat. Locally abundant throughout the state, especially at elevations below 5,000 feet.), 65 (species), 73 (species), 92 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053006), 118 (recorded as *Tadarida brasiliensis mexicana* (Saussure) - Distribution: Probably statewide in some part of the year. Figure 26, Page 62)*

Tadarida femorosacca (see *Nyctinomops femorosacca*)

Tadarida macrotis (see *Nyctinomops macrotis*)

Tadarida molossa (see *Nyctinomops macrotis*)

Muridae: The Mouse and Rat Family

***Neotoma albigula* subsp. *albigula* Hartley: White-throated Wood Rat**

COMMON NAMES: Packrat, White-throated Packrat, Trade Rat, White-throated Wood Rat. HABITS: The species feeds on cacti, forbs, fruits, juniper, leaves, mesquite beans, seeds and yucca. Nests are built under mesquite, cholla and prickly-pear cacti, or in rocky crevices using sticks, pieces of cholla and prickly-pear cacti, and rubbish, sometimes with underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (051107 - subsp. *albigula*), 55 (species: recorded as *Neotoma albigula* Hartley. White-throated Wood Rat. Widely distributed at elevations below 7,000 feet throughout all of the

state south of the Colorado River (120 - 8,000 feet.), 65 (species, color photograph of species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053006 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Neotoma albigula albigula* Hartley - Distribution: Occurs commonly south of the Mogollon Rim. Figure 76, Page 193)*

***Onychomys torridus* subsp. *torridus* (E. Coues): Southern Grasshopper Mouse**

COMMON NAMES: Raton Chapulinero del Sur (Hispanic), Scorpion Mouse, Southern Grasshopper Mouse. HABITS: The species feeds on arthropods, beetles, grasshoppers, insects, lizards, other species of mice, scorpions, seeds and small vertebrates. Nests are located in underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (020307 - subsp. *torridus*), 55 (species: recorded as *Onychomys torridus* (Coues). Southern Grasshopper Mouse. Widely distributed in the western and southern parts of the state (120 - 5,000 feet.), 65 (genus), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053006 - genus, listing of species), **118** (recorded as *Onychomys torridus torridus* (Coues) - Distribution: Southeastern quarter of the state. Figure 62, Page 161)*

***Peromyscus eremicus* subsp. *eremicus* (S.F. Baird): Cactus Mouse**

COMMON NAMES: Cactus Mouse, Raton de Cactaceas (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on flowers, small fruits, insects, green plant material and seeds. Nests are made within the abandoned burrows of other animals, clumps of cacti and among rocks. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (species), 55 (species: recorded as *Peromyscus eremicus* (Baird). Cactus Mouse. Widely distributed in western and southern Arizona (120 - 6,000 feet.), 65 (genus), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053006 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Peromyscus eremicus eremicus* (Baird) - Distribution: Almost all of the western and southern part of the state. Figure 67, Page 171)*

***Peromyscus maniculatus* (Wagner): Deer Mouse**

COMMON NAMES: Deer Mouse, Raton Venado (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on bark, berries, bones, centipedes, earthworms, small fruits, fungi, insects, leaves, nuts and snails. Nests are built in buildings, underground burrows, rock crevices debris, in and under logs, and clumps of vegetation. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - subsp. *blandus* (Osgood) and *rufinus* (Merriam)), **55** (recorded as *Peromyscus maniculatus* (Wagner). Deer Mouse. Statewide (120 - 11,400 feet.), 65 (genus), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053006 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Peromyscus maniculatus blandus* Osgood - Distribution: Extreme southeastern part of the state; *Peromyscus maniculatus rufinus* (Merriam) - Distribution: Higher elevations throughout the state, and *Peromyscus maniculatus sonoriensis* (Le Conte) - Distribution: Grasslands at lower elevations throughout the state. Figure 69, Page 177)*

***Peromyscus maniculatus* subsp. *sonoriensis* (Le Conte): Deer Mouse**

COMMON NAMES: Deer Mouse, Raton Venado (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on bark, berries, bones, centipedes, earthworms, small fruits, fungi, insects, leaves, nuts and snails. Nests are built in buildings, underground burrows, rock crevices debris, in and under logs, and clumps of vegetation. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - species, and subsp. *blandus* (Osgood) and *rufinus* (Merriam)), 55 (species: recorded as *Peromyscus maniculatus* (Wagner). Deer Mouse. Statewide (120 - 11,400 feet.), 65 (genus), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053006 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Peromyscus maniculatus sonoriensis* (Le Conte) - Distribution: Grasslands at lower elevations throughout the state. Figure 69, Page 177)*

***Peromyscus merriami* subsp. *merriami* Mearns: Merriam's Mouse**

COMMON NAMES: Merriam's Mouse, Mesquite Mouse. HABITS: The species probably feeds on invertebrates and seeds. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (082308), 55 (species: recorded as *Peromyscus merriami* Mearns. Merriam's Mouse. Known from scattered localities is Pinal, Pima and Santa Cruz counties (1,600 - 3,600 feet).), 73 (note on species), 100 (species), 106 (072306 - genus, listing of species), **118** (recorded as *Peromyscus merriami merriami* Mearns - Distribution: Known from mesquite bosque situations in southern Arizona. Figure 68, Page 174)*

***Reithrodontomys megalotis* (Baird): Western Harvest Mouse**

COMMON NAME: Western Harvest Mouse. HABITS: Feeds on arachnids, grasses, insects (larvae and adults) and seeds of grasses, forbs and shrubs. Spherical nests are made of woven plant material and lined with plant fibers and can be located near the ground or above the ground in dense vegetation. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - subsp. *arizonensis*; *aztecus* J.A. Allen, and *megalotis* (Baird)), **55** (recorded as *Reithrodontomys megalotis* (Baird). Western Harvest Mouse. Statewide (120 - 8,000 feet).), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053006), 118 (recorded as *Reithrodontomys megalotis arizonensis* (Allen) - Distribution: Known only from the region of the type locality (Chiricahua Mountains); *Reithrodontomys megalotis aztecus* (Allen) - Distribution: Extreme northeastern part of state, and *Reithrodontomys megalotis megalotis* (Baird) - Distribution: At medium and low elevations statewide except extreme northeastern part of the state. Figure 64, Page 164)*

***Reithrodontomys megalotis* subsp. *megalotis* (Baird): Western Harvest Mouse**

COMMON NAME: Western Harvest Mouse. HABITS: The species feeds on arachnids, grasses, insects (larvae and adults) and seeds of grasses forbs and shrubs. Spherical nests are made of woven plant material and lined with plant fibers and can be located near the ground or above the ground in dense vegetation. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - subsp. *megalotis* (Baird)), 55 (species: recorded as *Reithrodontomys megalotis* (Baird). Western Harvest Mouse. Statewide (120 - 8,000 feet).), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053006), **118** (recorded as *Reithrodontomys megalotis megalotis* (Baird) - Distribution: At medium and low elevations statewide except extreme northeastern part of the state. Figure 64, Page 164)*

Mustelidae: The Weasel and Allies Family

***Taxidea taxus* (J.C. von Schreber): American Badger**

COMMON NAMES: American Badger, Badger, Badger Tejon (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on ground dwelling birds (and eggs), carrion, insects, rodents and snakes. Young are born in dens in underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - subsp. *berlandieri* Schreber), **55** (recorded as *Taxidea taxus* (Schreber). Badger. Statewide (120 - 7,000 feet).), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053006), **118** (recorded as *Taxidea taxus* - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 98, Page 235)*

Phyllostomidae: The Leaf-nosed Bat Family

***Leptonycteris curasoae* subsp. *yerbabuena* (Martinez & Villa-R.): Southern Long-nosed Bat**

SYNONYMY: *Leptonycteris nivalis sanborni* D.F. Hoffmeister, *Leptonycteris sanborni* (Saussure). COMMON NAMES: Lesser Long-nosed Bat, Little Long-nosed Bat, Mexican Long-nosed Bat, Murcielago de Sanborn (Hispanic), Sanborn's Long-nosed Bat, Sanborn's Southern Long-nosed Bat,

Southern Long-nosed Bat. HABITS: The species feeds on insects, nectar, pollen and the nectar and soft-bodied fruits of agaves and cacti. Roosts are located in caves, rock crevices, abandoned mines and tunnels. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: Long-nosed bats are pollinators of Agaves, Cardons, Organ Pipe Cacti and Saguaros. *8, 14 (050907 - **Populations may be compromised by roost-site disturbance, loss of food sources and direct killing by humans.**), 35 (**This species is vulnerable to disturbances at roosting sites by cave explorers.**), 55 (species: recorded as *Leptonycteris nivalis* (Saussure). Long-nosed Bat. Locally common in moist caves. Known from Pinal, Pima, Santa Cruz and Cochise Counties.), 92 (recorded as *Leptonycteris sanborni*), 100 (species, recorded as *Leptonycteris curasoae* and *Leptonycteris nivalis*, color photographs), 106 (053006), 110 (recorded as *Leptonycteris sanborni*), **118** (recorded as *Leptonycteris nivalis nivalis* (Saussure) - Distribution: Known only from the southeastern part of the state. Figure 9, Page 35)*

Leptonycteris nivalis (see footnote 55 under *Leptonycteris curasoae* subsp. *yerbabuenae*)

Leptonycteris nivalis nivalis (see footnote 118 under *Leptonycteris curasoae* subsp. *yerbabuenae*)

Leptonycteris nivalis sanborni (see *Leptonycteris curasoae* subsp. *yerbabuenae*)

Leptonycteris sanborni (see *Leptonycteris curasoae* subsp. *yerbabuenae*)

***Macrotus californicus* S.F. Baird: California Leaf-nosed Bat**

COMMON NAMES: California Leaf-nosed Bat, Leaf-nosed Bat, Leafnose Bat, Waterhouse's Leaf-nosed Bat, Murcielago de California (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on beetles, butterflies, caterpillars, cicadas, crickets, dragonflies, grasshoppers, leafhoppers, moths and other insects. Roosts are located in caves and abandoned mine tunnels. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14 (050907 - subsp. *californicus* (Audubon & Bachman) and *stephensi* (Dalquest)), 55 (recorded as *Macrotus californicus* Baird. Leaf-nosed Bat. Locally common in shallow caves, mine tunnels and under bridges. Occurs widely at lower elevations in the western and southern parts of the state.”), 73, 92, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053006), **118** (recorded as *Macrotus californicus* Baird - Distribution: Known from lower elevations in the southern and western parts of the state. Figure 7, Page 32)*

Procyonidae: The Raccoon and Allies Family

***Bassariscus astutus* (M.H. Lichenstein): Ringtail**

COMMON NAMES: Band-tailed Cat, Cacomistle, Civet Cat, Coon Cat Gato Minero (Hispanic), Miner's Cat, Ringtail, Ringtail Cat, Ring-tailed Cat. HABITS: Feeds on berries, birds, fruits, carrion, crickets, eggs, insects, lizards, small mammals, snakes and spiders. Nests are made of grass located in dens in underground burrows, caves, cliffs, rocky outcrops, cavities in logs, stumps and trees and man-made structures. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8 (subsp. *arizonensis*; *nevadensis*, and *yumanensis*), 14 (050907 - subsp. *arizonensis* Goldman; *flavus* Rhoads; *nevadensis*, and *yumanensis* Huey), **55** (recorded as *Bassariscus astutus* (Lichenstein). Ringtail. Statewide (120 - 6,500 feet).), 65 (color photograph), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (051107), 118 (recorded as *Bassariscus astutus arizonensis* Goldman - Distribution: Statewide except extreme southeastern and southwestern parts; *Bassariscus astutus flavus* Rhoads - Distribution: Extreme southeastern part of the state, and *Bassariscus astutus yumanensis* Huey - Distribution: Southwestern Arizona. Figure 93, Page 227)*

***Bassariscus astutus* subsp. *arizonensis* Goldman: Ringtail**

COMMON NAMES: Band-tailed Cat, Cacomistle, Civet Cat, Coon Cat Gato Minero (Hispanic), Miner's Cat, Ringtail, Ringtail Cat, Ring-tailed Cat. HABITS: The species feeds on berries, birds, fruits, carrion, crickets, eggs, insects, lizards, small mammals, snakes and spiders. Nests are made of grass located in dens in underground burrows, caves, cliffs, rocky outcrops, cavities in logs, stumps and trees and man-made structures. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14 (050907), 55 (species: recorded as *Bassariscus astutus* (Lichenstein). Ringtail. Statewide (120 - 6,500 feet.), 65 (species, color photograph of species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053106 - species), **118** (recorded as *Bassariscus astutus arizonensis* Goldman - Distribution: Statewide except extreme southeastern and southwestern parts. Figure 93, Page 227)*

***Nasua narica* (C.H. Merriam): White-nosed Coati**

COMMON NAMES: Antoon, Chula, Chulo, Coati (Indian Name), Coatimundi, El Gato Solo (Los Gatos en Familia), Pizote, White-nosed Coati. HABITS: Feeds on the berries of juniper and manzanita, birds, carrion, eggs, fruits, insects (including among others crickets and grasshoppers) and other invertebrates, prickly pear fruit, lizards, small mammals, nuts, snakes, tubers, worms and yucca fruits. Young are born in dens located in caves, crevices in rocks, mines shafts and cavities among tree roots. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (091008), 55 (recorded as *Nasua narica* (Linnaeus). Coati. In woodland situations in the Graham, Chiricahua, Huachuca, Patagonia and Pena Blanca mountains (5,000 to 7,500 feet.), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053106), **118** (recorded as *Nasua narica pallida* Allen - Distribution: Mountains of southern and southeastern part of the state. Figure 95, Page 230)*

***Procyon lotor* subsp. *mexicanus* Baird: Common Raccoon**

COMMON NAMES: Common Raccoon, Mexican Raccoon, Northern Raccoon, Raccoon, Racuno (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on annelid worms, berries, birds, nestlings and eggs, carrion, crayfishes, small fishes, frogs, fruits, insects, small mammals, nuts, shellfish, turtles and turtle eggs and vegetables. Nests are made of leaves located in dens in small caves, amongst boulders, rocky crevices in cliffs and cavities in trees. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: Raccoons are never very far from permanent water. *14 (090108 - subsp. *fuscipes* (Mearns); *hirus* (Nelson & Goldman); *mexicanus* (Baird), and *pallidus* (Merriam)), 55 (species: recorded as *Procyon lotor* (Linnaeus). Raccoon. Riparian situations along the Colorado, Little Colorado and Gila River systems and in the grasslands of the southeastern portion of the state (120 - 6,900 feet.), 65 (color photograph), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053106), **118** (recorded as *Procyon lotor mexicanus* Baird - Distribution: Southeastern Arizona. Figure 94, Page 229)*

Sciuridae: The Squirrel and Allies Family

***Ammospermophilus harrisi* (J.J. Audubon & Bachman): Harris' Antelope Squirrel**

SYNONYMY: *Citellus harrisi* (J.J. Audubon & Bachman). COMMON NAMES: Ardilla de Tierra Harris (Hispanic), Harris Antelope Squirrel, Harris' Antelope Squirrel, Yuma Antelope Squirrel. HABITS: Feeds on fruits, insects, plants and seeds. Dens are located in underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (082308), 55 (recorded as *Citellus harrisi* (Audubon & Bachman). Harris Antelope Squirrel. Southern and western parts of the state at elevations below 6,500 feet.), 65 (color photograph), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053106 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Citellus harrisi harrisi* (Audubon & Bachman) - Distribution: Southern and western Arizona except for most of Yuma County. *Citellus harrisi saxicola* (Mearns) - Distribution: Southwestern Arizona. Figure 38, Page 85)*

Citellus harrisi (see *Ammospermophilus harrisi*)

Citellus harrisi subsp. *harrisi* (see footnote 118 under *Ammospermophilus harrisi*)

Citellus harrisi subsp. *saxicola* (see footnote 118 under *Ammospermophilus harrisi*)

Citellus tereticaudus (see *Spermophilus tereticaudus*)

Citellus tereticaudus subsp. *neglectus* (see footnote 118 under *Spermophilus tereticaudus*)

Citellus variegatus (see *Spermophilus variegatus*)

Citellus variegatus subsp. *grammurus* (see *Spermophilus variegatus* subsp. *grammurus*)

***Spermophilus tereticaudus* S.F. Baird: Round-tailed Ground Squirrel**

SYNONYMY: *Citellus tereticaudus* S.F. Baird. COMMON NAME: Round-tailed Ground Squirrel. HABITS: Feeds on buds of burroweed and mesquite, cacti, green vegetation, insects, seeds of creosote bush, mesquite, flowers of ocotillo, paloverde, plantain, and saltbush, observed visiting road kill and taking scavenging Gambel's Quail chicks; nests are made of plant fibers and stems and located in dens in underground burrows. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the desertscrub ecological formation. *14, 55 (recorded as *Citellus tereticaudus* Baird. Round-tailed Ground Squirrel. Lower Sonoran Life-zone of the western part of the state (below 3,200 feet.), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053106 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Citellus tereticaudus neglectus* (Merriam) - Distribution: Lower Sonoran Life Zone of southwestern Arizona. Figure 39, Page 90)*

***Spermophilus variegatus* (Erxleben): Rock Squirrel**

SYNONYMY: *Citellus variegatus* (Erxleben). COMMON NAMES: Ardilla Coluda (Hispanic), Rock Squirrel. HABITS: Feeds on acorns, berries, small birds, chicks and eggs, carrion, insects, fruits, small mammals, nuts and seeds. Nests are made of leaves, pine needles and plant fibers and located in dens in underground burrows between boulders, rock crevices and talus. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, **55** (recorded as *Citellus variegatus* (Erxleben). Rock Squirrel. Statewide, especially at elevations below 6,000 feet.), 65 (color photograph), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053106 - genus), 118 (recorded as *Citellus variegatus grammurus* (Say) - Distribution: Statewide, especially common below 6000 feet. Figure 37, Page 82)*

***Spermophilus variegatus* subsp. *grammurus* (Erxleben): Rock Squirrel**

SYNONYMY: *Citellus variegatus* subsp. *grammurus* (Say). COMMON NAMES: Ardilla Coluda (Hispanic), Rock Squirrel. HABITS: The species feeds on acorns, berries, small birds, chicks and eggs, carrion, insects, fruits, small mammals, nuts and seeds burrows. Nests are made of leaves, pine needles and plant fibers and located in dens in underground burrows between boulders, rock crevices and talus. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, 55 (species: recorded as *Citellus variegatus* (Erxleben). Rock Squirrel. Statewide, especially at elevations below 6,000 feet.), 65 (species, color photograph of species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053106 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Citellus variegatus grammurus* (Say) - Distribution: Statewide, especially common below 6000 feet. Figure 37, Page 82)*

***Notiosorex crawfordi* (E. Coues): Crawford's Desert Shrew**

COMMON NAMES: Crawford's Desert Shrew, Crawford's Gray Shrew, Desert Shrew, Gray Shrew, Musarana del Deseirto Crawford (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on centipedes, insects, lizards, small mice, scorpions, sowbugs and spiders. Nests are made of shredded bark and leaves and located in packrat dens or under dead agaves. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - subsp. *crawfordi* (Coues)), 55 (recorded as *Notiosorex crawfordi* (Coues). Desert Shrew. Locally common, widely distributed statewide at elevations below 6,000 feet, especially in riparian situations.), 65, 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (051107), 118 (recorded as *Notiosorex crawfordi crawfordi* (Coues) - Distribution: Probably occurs statewide at elevations below 6000 feet. Figure 5, Page 30)*

***Notiosorex crawfordi* subsp. *crawfordi* (E. Coues): Crawford's Desert Shrew**

COMMON NAMES: Crawford's Desert Shrew, Crawford's Gray Shrew, Desert Shrew, Gray Shrew, Musarana del Deseirto Crawford (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on centipedes, insects, lizards, small mice, scorpions, sowbugs and spiders. Nests are made of shredded bark and leaves and located in packrat dens or under dead agaves. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - subsp. *crawfordi* (Coues)), 55 (species: recorded as *Notiosorex crawfordi* (Coues). Desert Shrew. Locally common, widely distributed statewide at elevations below 6,000 feet, especially in riparian situations.), 65 (species), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (051107 - species), 118 (recorded as *Notiosorex crawfordi crawfordi* (Coues) - Distribution: Probably occurs statewide at elevations below 6000 feet. Figure 5, Page 30)*

Tayassuidae: The Javelina Family

Dicotyles tajacu subsp. *sonoriensis* (see *Peccari tajacu* subsp. *sonoriensis*)

Pecari angulatus (see footnote 65 under *Peccari tajacu* subsp. *sonoriensis*)

***Peccari tajacu* subsp. *sonoriensis* (Mearns): Collared Peccary**

SYNONYMY: *Dicotyles tajacu* subsp. *sonoriensis* (Mearns), *Tayassu tajacu* subsp. *sonoriensis* (Mearns). COMMON NAMES: Collared Peccary, Jabalina (Hispanic), Javelina, "Musk Hog", Peccary. HABITS: The species feeds on agaves, amphibians, berries, bulbs, fruits, fungi, grasses, insects, mesquite beans, nuts, roots, palm nuts, succulent plants, prickly-pear and other cacti, reptiles, rodents, roots, sotol, tubers and worms. Javelina bed down during the day in thick brush and prickly-pear thickets and at night in burrows usually under the roots of trees. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - subsp. *sonoriensis* (Mearns)), 55 (species: recorded as *Tayassu tajacu* (Linnaeus). Javelina. Southeastern and central parts of the state (1,200 - 6,000 feet).), 65 (species, recorded as *Pecari angulatus*), 73 (species, recorded as *Dicotyles tajacu*), 100 (species, recorded as *Tayassu tajacu*, color photograph of species), 106 (051107 - species, recorded as *Tayassu tajacu*), 118 (recorded as *Tayassu tajacu sonoriensis* (Mearns) - Distribution: Southern part of the state. Figure 107, Page 249)*

Tayassu tajacu subsp. *sonoriensis* (see see *Peccari tajacu* subsp. *sonoriensis*)

Ursidae: The Bear Family

Euarctos americanus (see *Ursus americanus*)

Euarctos americanus subsp. *amblyiceps* (see *Ursus americanus* subsp. *amblyiceps*)

***Ursus americanus* P.S. von Pallas: Black Bear**

SYNONYMY: *Euarctos americanus* (P.S. von Pallas). COMMON NAMES: American Black Bear, Black Bear, Cinnamon Bear, Oso Negro (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on acorns, ants, beetles, berries, buds, carrion, crickets, currants, fish, fruits, grapes, grubs, insects, leaves, pinyon nuts, prickly-pear fruit, raspberries, sprouts, small to medium-size mammals and other vertebrates and twigs. Shelter is taken in dense cover and they climb trees to escape danger. Nests are made of grasses leaves, mud and sticks located in a den. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - subsp. *amblyiceps* (Baird)), 55 (recorded as *Euarctos americanus* (Pallas). Black Bear. Formerly common throughout the mountainous areas of the state, now greatly reduced in numbers and distribution.), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (050907 - includes a listing of subspecies and their distribution), 118 (recorded as *Euarctos americanus amblyiceps* (Baird) - Distribution: Probably formerly occurred throughout the state, at least in mountainous areas. Figure 91, Page 224), KVOA (Thursday, March 22, 2007, News at 6 PM reported a bear cub on a telephone pole West of the Mile Wide Road and Sandario Road Intersection), WTK (Wednesday, March 9, 2007, while walking in the area, I heard some crashing and bashing coming from the hillside located west of the road leading north from the Filtro Tank to the Rocky Point Tank at the southwest corner of T14S-R10E. I looked toward the area of the noise but couldn't see what was making it. Then on March 22, KVOA aired a report of the sighting a bear cub on a telephone pole west of the intersection of Mile Wide Road and Sandario Road (T13S/T14S-R11E). I thought that the noise that I had heard in the Roskrige Mountains could have possibly been the cub attempting to make its way from the Babaquivari Mountains to the Santa Cruz River.)*

***Ursus americanus* subsp. *amblyiceps* (Baird): Black Bear**

SYNONYMY: *Euarctos americanus* subsp. *amblyiceps* (Baird). COMMON NAMES: American Black Bear, Black Bear, Cinnamon Bear, Oso Negro (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on acorns, ants, beetles, berries, buds, carrion, crickets, currants, fish, fruits, grapes, grubs, insects, leaves, pinyon nuts, prickly-pear fruit, raspberries, sprouts, small to medium-size mammals and other vertebrates and twigs. Shelter is taken in dense cover and they climb trees to escape danger. Nests are made of grasses leaves, mud and sticks located in a den. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (050907 - subsp. *amblyiceps* (Baird)), 55 (species: recorded as *Euarctos americanus* (Pallas). Black Bear. Formerly common throughout the mountainous areas of the state, now greatly reduced in numbers and distribution.), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (050907 - includes a listing of subspecies and their distribution), 118 (recorded as *Euarctos americanus amblyiceps* (Baird) - Distribution: Probably formerly occurred throughout the state, at least in mountainous areas. Figure 91, Page 224)*

***Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus* Ord: Grizzly Bear**

SYNONYMY: *Ursus horribilus* Ord. COMMON NAMES: Apache Grizzly, Arizona Grizzly, Grizzly Bear, Navajo Grizzly, New Mexico Grizzly, Oso Gris (Hispanic), Silvertip Bear, Sonora Grizzly, Texas Grizzly. HABITS: The species feeds on berries, carrion, fish (bass, salmon, trout), fungi, grasses, insects (Army Cutworm moths), leaves, large mammals (Bison, Black Bear, Caribou, Deer, Elk, Moose, Mountain Goats) and small mammals (rodents), nuts (Whitebark Pine nuts), roots and sprouts. The Grizzly Bear beds down in depressions in thickets. Dens are excavated from under rocks or located in caves, crevices or hollow trees. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTES: The last confirmed "kill" in Arizona was made on the slopes of Mount Baldy (Apache County) in the summer of 1939. Grizzly Bears were killed-off by American immigrants because of the risks posed to humans and

livestock. The Grizzly Bear has been EXTIRPATED from Arizona. *14 (050907 - *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horriaeus* (Baird) and *perturbans* (Merriam)), 39 (*Ursus horribilus* - included the following note when referring to Grizzly Bears in the Tucson Area “Jack O’Connor told us of a kill in the Catalinas in 1915. Up until 1912, there were quite a few grizzly bears in the Catalinas and also the Galiuros. The Santa Cruz River bottom was a favorite hangout of these bears, all the way from Nogales to the Tucson area. We have a few authentic reports of desert grizzlies, but Jack talked with some old timers who hunted them in the river bottom.” The following dates of last known “kills” were provided: Arizona on September 13, 1935 (however, there was a possible sighting in 1936); California in August 1922; New Mexico has two “last” kills one in the spring of 1923 and the other in 1933; Texas on November 2, 1890, and Utah on August 22, 1923. A grizzly bear was killed in the Sierra del Pinitos in Sonora Mexico, a few miles southeast of Nogales, Arizona, on June 18, 1955. This booklet included the listing of six subspecies taken in Arizona: *Ursus horribilus apache*, the Apache Grizzly; *Ursus horribilus arizonae-merriam*, the Arizona Grizzly; *Ursus horribilus baird*, the New Mexico Grizzly; *Ursus horribilus kennerlyi*, the Sonora Grizzly; *Ursus horribilus navajo*, the Navajo Grizzly, and *Ursus horribilus texensis*, the Texas Grizzly), 40 (*Ursus arctos* - Grizzly Bears were historically present in the Rincon and Santa Catalina Mountains and along the Santa Cruz River bottom from Nogales to Tucson), 55 (*Ursus horribilus* Ord. Grizzly Bear. Formerly throughout the mountainous areas of the state, now extinct in Arizona.), 73 (*Ursus horribilus*), 100 (species: *Ursus arctos*, color photograph), 106 (051207 - *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus* Ord), 118 (*Ursus horribilus* - Distribution: Formerly statewide, now extinct in Arizona. Figure 92, Page 225)*

Ursus arctos (see footnotes 14 and 100 under *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus*)

Ursus horribilus (see *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus*)

Ursus horribilus apache (see footnote 39 under *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus*)

Ursus horribilus arizonae-merriam (see footnote 39 under *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus*)

Ursus horribilus baird (see footnote 39 under *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus*)

Ursus horribilus kennerlyi (see footnote 39 under *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus*)

Ursus horribilus navajo (see footnote 39 under *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus*)

Ursus horribilus texensis (see footnote 39 under *Ursus arctos* subsp. *horribilus*)

Vespertilionidae: The Plain-nosed Bat Family

***Antrozous pallidus* (J.L. Le Conte): Pallid Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Murcielago Palid (Hispanic), Pallid Bat. HABITS: Feeds on flightless arthropods on the ground, insects, lizards and nectar. Roosts under bridges, buildings, in caves, crevices in cliffs, rocky outcrops, under slabs of rocks, hollow trees and tunnels. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14, 55 (recorded as *Antrozous pallidus* (Le Conte). Pallid Bat. Locally common throughout the state.), 73, 92 (color photograph), 100 (color photograph), 106 (053106), 118 (recorded as *Antrozous pallidus pallidus* (Le Conte) - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 25, Page 60)*

***Antrozous pallidus* subsp. *pallidus* (J.L. Le Conte): Pallid Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Murcielago Pallid (Hispanic), Pallid Bat. HABITS: The species feeds on flightless arthropods on the ground, insects, lizards and nectar. Roosts under bridges, buildings, in caves,

crevices in cliffs, rocky outcrops, under slabs of rocks, hollow trees and tunnels. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14, 55 (species: recorded as *Antrozous pallidus* (Le Conte). Pallid Bat. Locally common throughout the state.), 73 (species), 92 (species, color photograph of species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053106 - species), **118** (recorded as *Antrozous pallidus pallidus* (Le Conte) - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 25, Page 60)*

Corynorhinus townsendii (see *Plecotus townsendii*)

Corynorhinus townsendii subsp. *pallescens* (see *Plecotus townsendii* subsp. *pallescens*)

***Eptesicus fuscus* (Palisot de Beauvois): Big Brown Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Big Brown Bat, Murcielago Cafe' Grande (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on insects. Roosts under bridges, in buildings, caves, crevices in cliff faces, mines and holes in saguaros and trees. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, **55** (recorded as *Eptesicus fuscus* (Palisot de Beauvois). Big Brown Bat. Locally common throughout the state.), 73, 92 (color photograph), 100 (color photograph), 106 (053106), 118 (recorded as *Eptesicus fuscus pallidus* (Young) - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 20, Page 52)*

***Eptesicus fuscus* subsp. *pallidus* (Young): Big Brown Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Big Brown Bat, Murcielago Cafe' Grande (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on insects. Roosts under bridges, in buildings, caves, crevices in cliff faces, mines and holes in saguaros and trees. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14, 55 (species: recorded as *Eptesicus fuscus* (Palisot de Beauvois). Big Brown Bat. Locally common throughout the state.), 73 (species), 92 (species, color photograph of species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053106 - species), **118** (recorded as *Eptesicus fuscus pallidus* (Young) - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 20, Page 52)*

***Euderma maculatum* (J.A. Allen): Spotted Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Death's Head Bat, Jackass Bat, Murcielago Pinto (Hispanic), Pinto Bat, Spotted Bat. HABITS: Feeds on insects. Roosts in cracks and crevices in caves, cliffs and ledges, and under loose rock in rocky situations, possibly in close proximity to water. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: This bat is rarely encountered. Riparian habitats seem to be important. *8, 14 (053007), 55 (recorded as *Euderma maculata* (J.A. Allen). Spotted Bat. Extremely rare; known from four specimens, Maricopa and Yuma counties.), 73, 92, 100 (color photograph), 106 (072306), **118** (recorded as *Euderma maculata* (J.A. Allen) - Distribution: Can be expected almost anywhere in the state although recorded from only four localities. Figure 23, Page 57)*

***Lasionycteris noctivagans* (J.L. Le Conte): Silver-haired Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Murcielago Plateado (Hispanic), Silver-haired Bat. HABITS: Feeds on caddis flies, flies, moths and other insects. Uncommon tree dwelling bat found under bark, in bird nests, dead trees, fissures in rock ledges, tree hollows, and woodpecker holes. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14, 55 (recorded as *Lasionycteris noctivagans* (Le Conte). Silver-haired Bat. Uncommon solitary tree-dwelling bat found throughout the state at elevations above 5,000 feet), 73, 92 (color photograph), 100 (color photograph), 106 (053106 - family), **118** (recorded as *Lasionycteris noctivagans* (Le Conte) - Distribution: Probably statewide, at least during certain seasons of the year. Figure 18, Page 48)*

***Lasiurus cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois): Hoary Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Hoary Bat, Murcielago (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds primarily on moths. Roosts in buildings, caves, mines, in dense foliage in shrubs and trees and under leaves on the ground. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14 (091308 - *Lasiurus cinereus cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois)), 55 (recorded as *Lasiurus cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois). Hoary Bat. Uncommon tree dwelling bat found throughout the state in the region of trees.), 73, 92 (color photograph), 100 (color photograph), 106 (genus - 053106), 118 (recorded as *Lasiurus cinereus cinereus* (Beauvois) - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 22, Page 55)*

***Lasiurus cinereus* subsp. *cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois): Hoary Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Hoary Bat, Murcielago (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds primarily on moths. Roosts in buildings; caves; mines; in dense foliage in shrubs and trees, and under leaves on the ground. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14 (091308 - *Lasiurus cinereus cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois)), 55 (species: recorded as *Lasiurus cinereus* (Palisot de Beauvois). Hoary Bat. Uncommon tree dwelling bat found throughout the state in the region of trees.), 73, 92 (species, color photograph of species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053106 - genus), 118 (recorded as *Lasiurus cinereus cinereus* (Beauvois) - Distribution: Statewide. Figure 22, Page 55)*

***Myotis californicus* (J.J. Audubon & Bachman): California Myotis Bat**

COMMON NAMES: California Bat, California Myotis, California Myotis Bat, Murcielago de California (Hispanic). HABITS: Feeds on arachnids and insects. Roosts in crevices and cracks in cliffs and canyon walls, caves, mine shafts and manmade shelters. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8 (*Myotis californicus* N. Miller), 14 (051007 - subsp. *californicus* (Audubon & Bachman) and *stephensi* (Dalquest)), 55 (recorded as *Myotis californicus* Audubon & Bachman. California Myotis. Locally common throughout the state.), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053106 - genus), 118 (recorded as *Myotis californicus californicus* (Audubon & Bachman) - Distribution: Eastern and southeastern Arizona, and *Myotis californicus stephensi* Dalquest - Distribution: Northern and western part of the state. Figure 16, Page 45)*

***Myotis californicus* (J.J. Audubon & Bachman) subsp. *stephensi*: California Myotis Bat**

COMMON NAMES: California Bat, California Myotis, California Myotis Bat, Murcielago de California (Hispanic). HABITS: The species feeds on arachnids and insects. Roosts in crevices and cracks in cliffs and canyon walls, caves, mine shafts and manmade shelters. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8 (species: recorded as *Myotis californicus* N. Miller), 14 (051007 - subsp. *californicus* (Audubon & Bachman) and *stephensi* (Dalquest)), 55 (species: recorded as *Myotis californicus* Audubon & Bachman. California Myotis. Locally common throughout the state.), 73 (species), 100 (species), 106 (genus - 053106), 118 (recorded as *Myotis californicus stephensi* Dalquest - Distribution: Northern and western part of the state. Figure 16, Page 45)*

***Myotis velifer* subsp. *brevis* Vaughan: Cave Myotis Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Cave Bat, Cave Myotis, Cave Myotis Bat, Mexican Brown Bat, Murcielago de Cueva (Hispanic), Southwestern Cave Myotis. HABITS: The species feeds on small moths and other small insects. Roosts in holes and pockets in caves, crevices, bridges, buildings, abandoned mine shafts, tunnels, and trees. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *14 (051007), 55 (species: recorded as *Myotis velifer* (J.A. Allen). Cave Myotis. Locally abundant in summer months at lower elevations (below

5,000 feet) throughout the southern and western parts of the state.), 73 (species), 92 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053106 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Myotis velifer brevis* Vaughan - Distribution: Probably statewide. Figure 11, Page 37)*

***Myotis yumanensis* (H. Allen): Yuma Myotis Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Murcielago de Yuma (Hispanic), Yuma Myotis, Yuma Myotis Bat. HABITS: Feeds on small insects. Roosts in caves, crevices and swallow nests in cliffs and rocky walls, tree cavities, under bridges and in buildings in close proximity to water. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14 (072306 - subsp. *yumanensis*), **55** (recorded as *Myotis yumanensis* (H. Allen). Yuma Myotis. Locally common, statewide in distribution.), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (072306 - genus with a listing of species), **118** (recorded as *Myotis yumanensis yumanensis* (H. Allen) - Distribution: Probably statewide at low and medium elevation. Figure 10, Page 36)*

***Myotis yumanensis* subsp. *yumanensis* (H. Allen): Yuma Myotis Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Murcielago de Yuma (Hispanic), Yuma Myotis, Yuma Myotis Bat. HABITS: Feeds on small insects. Roosts in caves, crevices and swallow nests in cliffs and rocky walls, tree cavities, under bridges and in buildings in close proximity to water. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from the forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8, 14 (072306 - subsp. *yumanensis*), **55** (species: recorded as *Myotis yumanensis* (H. Allen). Yuma Myotis. Locally common, statewide in distribution.), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (072306 - genus, listing of species), **118** (recorded as *Myotis yumanensis yumanensis* (H. Allen) - Distribution: Probably statewide at low and medium elevation. Figure 10, Page 36)*

***Pipistrellus hesperus* (H. Allen): Western Pipistrelle Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Canyon Bat, Flittermouse, Murcielago del Poniente (Hispanic), Western Pipistrelle, Western Pipistrelle Bat. HABITS: Feeds on insects. Roosts in buildings, crevices in canyon walls, caves, cliffs, rocky outcrops, under rocks and in mine shafts. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8 (recorded as *Pipistrellus hesperus* N. Miller), 14 (051007 - subsp. *hesperus* (H. Allen) and *maximus* (Hatfield)), **55** (recorded as *Pipistrellus hesperus* (H. Allen). Western Pipistrelle. Common throughout the state.), 73, 100 (color photograph), 106 (053106 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Pipistrellus hesperus apus* Elliot - Distribution: Southeastern Arizona, and *Pipistrellus hesperus hesperus* (H. Allen) - Distribution: Northern and western Arizona. Figure 19, Page 49)*

***Pipistrellus hesperus* (H. Allen) subsp. *apus* Elliot: Western Pipistrelle Bat**

COMMON NAMES: Canyon Bat, Flittermouse, Murcielago del Poniente (Hispanic), Western Pipistrelle, Western Pipistrelle Bat. HABITS: Feeds on insects. Roosts in buildings, crevices in canyon walls, caves, cliffs, rocky outcrops, under rocks and in mine shafts. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. *8 (species: recorded as *Pipistrellus hesperus* N. Miller), 14 (051007), **55** (species: recorded as *Pipistrellus hesperus* (H. Allen). Western Pipistrelle. Common throughout the state.), 73 (species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), 106 (053106 - genus), **118** (recorded as *Pipistrellus hesperus apus* Elliot - Distribution: Southeastern Arizona. Figure 19, Page 49)*

***Plecotus townsendii* (Cooper) (subsp. *pallescens* is the subspecies reported as occurring in Arizona): Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat**

SYNONYMY: (for *P.t.* subsp. *pallescens*: *Corynorhinus townsendii* subsp. *pallescens* (Frost)). COMMON NAMES: Lump-nosed Bat, Mule-eared Bat, Murcielago de Townsend (Hispanic), Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat, Western Big-eared Bat, Western Long-eared Bat, Western Lump-nosed Bat.

HABITS: The species feeds on small moths and other small insects; roosts on open ceilings in caves and rock shelters, and under bridges and in water diversion tunnels, abandoned mines, mine tunnels and buildings. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: **The Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat is a rather sedentary species that is extremely sensitive to human disturbance and the vandalism of roost caves.** *14 (053007), **55** (recorded as *Plecotus townsendii* (Cooper). Lump-nosed Bat. Locally common throughout the state at elevations above 5,000 feet; rare at lower elevations.), 73, 92 (color photograph), 100 (color photograph), 118 (recorded as *Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens* Miller - Distribution: Probably more or less state wide but more abundant in the Upper Sonoran and Transitional Life Zones. Figure 24, Page 58)*

***Plecotus townsendii* subsp. *pallescens* (Miller): Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat**

SYNONYMY: *Corynorhinus townsendii* subsp. *pallescens* (Frost). COMMON NAMES: Lump-nosed Bat, Mule-eared Bat, Murcielago de Townsend (Hispanic), Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat, Western Big-eared Bat, Western Long-eared Bat, Western Lump-nosed Bat. HABITS: The species feeds on small moths and other small insects; roosts on open ceilings in caves and rock shelters, and under bridges and in water diversion tunnels, abandoned mines, mine tunnels and buildings. HABITAT: Within the range of this species it has been reported from tundra, forest, woodland, scrub, grassland, desertscrub and wetland ecological formations. NOTE: **The Pale Townsend's Big-eared Bat is a rather sedentary species that is extremely sensitive to human disturbance and the vandalism of roost caves.** *14 (053007), 55 (species: recorded as *Plecotus townsendii* (Cooper). Lump-nosed Bat. Locally common throughout the state at elevations above 5,000 feet; rare at lower elevations.), 73 (species), 92 (species, color photograph of species), 100 (species, color photograph of species), **118** (recorded as *Corynorhinus townsendii pallescens* Miller - Distribution: Probably more or less state wide but more abundant in the Upper Sonoran and Transitional Life Zones. Figure 24, Page 58)*

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FOOTNOTES and REFERENCES for the Species Distribution Listings compiled for Arizona

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(2) Physiographic Province Mapping:

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(3) Soils Mapping:

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Report and Interpretations for the General Soil Map of Pima County, Arizona and General Soil Map Pima
County Arizona. Arizona General Soil Map, July 1975, United States Department of Agriculture - Soil
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(4) Biotic Communities Mapping and Definitions

Ecological formations used in the listings follow those presented in the mapping for the Biotic
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(5) Nomenclature:

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(6) Growth Habits of Plants:

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Common names identified in the USDA NRCS database have been printed in bold lettering: A few of the plants were not provided with a common name in the USDA NRCS database and additional resources were used, including:

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(7) Arid Zone Trees, A Resource for Landscape Professionals, dedicated to providing quality trees to the Landscape Industries that are appropriate to the Desert Southwest
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Arachnids: 2004. *Albiorix anophthalmus*, a cave obligate Pseudoscorpion.

Birds: 2003. *Accipiter gentilis*, American Goshawk; 2003. *Aimophila quinquestriata*, Five-striped Sparrow; 2002. *Aimophila ruficeps* subsp. *rupicola*: Yuma Rufous-crowned Sparrow; 2001. *Ammodramus bairdii*, Baird's Sparrow; 2001. *Ammodramus savannarum* subsp. *ammolegus*, Arizona Grasshopper Sparrow; 2001. *Anthus spragueii*, Sprague's Pipit; 2002. *Aquila chrysaetos*, Golden Eagle; 2000. *Asturina nitida*, Northern Grey Hawk; 2001. *Athene cunicularia* subsp. *hypugaea*, Western Burrowing Owl; 2001. *Buteo regalis*, Ferruginous Hawk; 2001. *Buteo swainsoni*, Swainson's Hawk; 2005. *Buteogallus anthracinus*, Common Black-hawk; 2003. *Caracara cheriway*, Crested Caracara; 2002. *Ceryle alcyon*, Belted Kingfisher; 2001. *Chloroceryle americana*, Green Kingfisher; 2002. *Coccyzus americanus* subsp. *occidentalis*, Western Yellow-billed Cuckoo; 2001-08-27. *Colinus virginianus* subsp. *ridgwayi*, Masked Bobwhite; 2002. *Dendrocygna autumnalis*, Black-bellied Whistling-duck; 2001. *Dendrocygna bicolor*, Fulvous Whistling-duck; 2002. *Dolichonyx oryzivorus*, Bobolink; 2002. *Egretta thula*, Snowy Egret; 2002. *Elanus leucurus*, White-tailed Kite; 2003. *Empidonax fulvifrons* subsp. *pygmaeus*, Northern Buff-breasted Flycatcher; 2003. *Empidonax hammondi*, Hammond's Flycatcher; 2002. *Empidonax traillii* subsp. *extimus*, Southwestern Willow Flycatcher; 1998. *Falco peregrinus* subsp. *anatum*, American Peregrine Falcon; 2001. *Glaucidium brasilianum* subsp. *cactorum*, Cactus Ferruginous Pigmy-owl; 2002. *Haliaeetus leucocephalus*, Bald Eagle; 2004. *Lanius ludovicianus*, Loggerhead Shrike; 2005. *Otus flammeolus*, Flammulated Owl; 2002. *Pandion haliaetus*, Osprey; 2002. *Plegadis chihi*, White-faced Ibis; 2002. *Polioptila nigriceps*, Black-capped Gnatcatcher; 2001. *Rallus longirostris* P. Boddaert subsp. *yumanensis*, Yuma Clapper Rail; 2002. *Setophaga ruticilla*, American Redstart; 2005. *Strix occidentalis* subsp. *lucida*, Mexican Spotted Owl; 2001. *Trogon elegans*, Elegant Trogon; 2003. *Tyrannus melancholicus*, Tropical Kingbird, and 2002. *Vireo bellii* subsp. *arizonae*, Arizona Bell's Vireo.

Dicots: 2000. *Abutilon parishii*, Pima Indian Mallow; 2004. *Ammoselinum giganteum*, Sand Parsley; 2003. *Amoreuxia gonzalezii*, Saiya; 2003. *Amsonia kearneyana*, Kearney's Blue Star; 2004. *Arenaria* aberrans, Mt. Dellenbaugh Sandwort; 1995. *Aster potosinus*, Lemmon's Aster; 2004. *Berberis harrisoniana*, Kofa Barberry; 2000. *Boerhavia megaptera*, Tucson Mountain Spiderling; 2004. *Bursera fagaroides*, Torch Wood Copal; 2003. *Capsicum annuum* var. *glabriusculum*, Chiltepin; 2005. *Castela emoryi*, Crucifixion Thorn; 2004. *Cirsium mohavense*, Mohave Thistle; 2001. *Cleome multicaulis*, Playa Spider Plant; 2001. *Colubrina californica*, California Snakewood; 2001. *Coryphantha scheeri* var. *robustispina*, Pima Pineapple Cactus; 2005. *Coryphantha scheeri* var. *valida*, Slender Needle Corycactus; 2004. *Croton wigginsii*, Dune Croton; 2005. *Cryptantha ganderi*, Gander's Cryptantha; 2001. *Dalea tentaculoides*, Gentry Indigo Bush; 2005. *Desmanthus covillei*, Coville Bundleflower; 2004. *Echinocactus horizontalonius* var. *nicholii*, Nichol Turk's Head Cactus; 2005. *Echinocactus polycephalus*, Cotton-top Cactus; 2005. *Echinocereus fasciculatus*, Magenta-flower Hedgehog Cactus; 2003. *Echinocereus triglochidiatus* var. *arizonicus*, Arizona Hedgehog Cactus; 2004. *Echinomastus*

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(AHS) Arizona Historical Society

(ANN) Anonymous

(JFW) John F. Wiens

(MBJ) Matthew B. Johnson, Program Manager and Curator of the Desert Legume Program - Boyce Thompson Southwestern Arboretum

(PCM) Personal Communication (Date)

(PDJ) Philip D. Jenkins, Assistant Curator of the University of Arizona Herbarium

(RGM) G. Meades

(TBL) Township Bird Listing

(WTK) William T. Kendall

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