APPENDIX B

POTENTIAL SPECIES OF THE DEAD HORSE MOUNTAINS

These are species that have been collected close to the study area and/or species whose known distributions make their occurrence within the study area likely, or unvouchered species listed on previous surveys. Unless otherwise noted, all distribution information is based on Turner et al. (2003) and/or collection information from the University of Texas at Austin herbarium's online database (TEX 2003). If a taxon was listed without a voucher collection in either of the two previous area surveys (Wells 1965, Amos and Giles 1992), it is noted as such.

AGAVACEAE

Dasylirion heteracanthium I. Johnst. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992), citing a specimen at BIBE, however no specimen was found. During the SRSC search, a specimen collected in Brushy Canyon and originally identified as *D. heteracanthium* was discovered (*AMP & SAP 5127*). Despite having few, if any, retrorse marginal teeth, the current annotation places it with *D. leiophyllum*. This species is reported to occur in south Brewster and Presidio counties (Powell 1998) but no localities or specimens are cited.

AMARANTHACEAE

Amaranthus retroflexus L. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); known locally from the Chisos and Glass Mountains.

ASTERACEAE

Cirsium undulatum (Nutt.) Spreng. Listed by Wells (1965); known locally from several areas in Brewster County.

Erigeron flagellaris A. Gray. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); known locally from the Chisos Mountains and southern Pecos County.

Heterotheca sp. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); two species occur in the region: *Heterotheca fulcrata* and *Heterotheca subaxillaris*.

Machaeranthera blephariphylla (A. Gray) Shinners. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); north Brewster County and westward distribution.

Ratibida columnifera (Nutt.) Wooton & Standl. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); common throughout the state.

Simsia calva (A. Gray & Engelm.) A. Gray. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); well-represented regionally.

Tetragonotheca sp. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); *Tetragonotheca texana* is the only species with a feasible distribution in Turner et al (2003).

BORAGINACEAE

Heliotropium molle (Torr.) I.M. Johnst. Possible; collected by NPS staff at Dog Flats; many other collections are known to the north.

BRASSICACEAE

Synthlipsis greggii A. Gray. Known from Dog Flats and to the east in BGWMA.

CACTACEAE

Echinocereus x roetteri (Engelm.) Engelm. ex Rümpler var. *neomexicanus* (J.M. Coult.) A.D. Zimmerman. Expected according to Powell and Weedin (2004).

Echinocereus viridiflorus Engelm. var. *russanthus* (Weniger) A.D. Zimmerman. Expected according to Powell and Weedin (2004). This name is also the best approximated synonym of the taxon *Echinocereus chloranthus* listed by Amos and Giles (1992) and collected at the McKinney Spring ranch house and northward on the Old Ore Road.

Epithelantha bokei L.D. Benson. Possible; occurs just outside of the study area near the Rio Grande.

Lophophora williamsii (Lem. ex Salm-Dyck) J.M. Coult. Possible; the study area contains the appropriate habitat.

Opuntia azurea Rose var. *parva* A.M. Powell & J.F. Weedin. Expected according to Powell and Weedin (2004).

Opuntia imbricata (Haw.) DC. Expected according to Powell and Weedin (2004).

Opuntia phaeacantha Engelm. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992). This species has a more northerly distribution in the Trans-Pecos, but the similar *Opuntia camanchica* is one of the most common species in the Trans-Pecos and is expected throughout the study area (Powell and Weedin 2004).

Opuntia strigil Engelm. var. *strigil.* Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); occurs just outside of Brewster County to the east.

FABACEAE

Desmanthus glandulosus (B.L. Turner) Luckow. Expected; has been collected elsewhere in BBNP, is not an especially restricted species, and is well-represented regionally.

HYDROPHYLLACEAE

Nama torynophyllum Greenm. Several collections have been made near Hot Springs, and in Dog Flats.

LAMIACEAE

Scutellaria drummondii Benth. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); of several varieties, var. *edwardsiana* occurs to the north of the study area.

LILIACEAE

Allium drummondii Regel. Collected from several locations in BGWMA and west of Stillwell Crossing. *Allium perdulce* S.V. Fraser var. *sperryi* Ownbey. Known from Dog Flat.

LOGANIACEAE

Emorya suaveolens Torr. Possible; the only Texas locality is on Maravillas Creek in BGWMA, just east of the study area.

PAPAVERACEAE

Argemone squarrosa Greene subsp. *glabrata* G.B. Ownbey. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); known from northern Brewster County.

POACEAE

Scleropogon brevifolius Phil. Listed by Wells (1965). Turner et al. (2003) records this species in the study area but no specimens were discovered. Voucher collection localities near the study area include Dog Flats and the Chisos Mountains, in addition to many areas near Alpine and Marathon (TEX 2003).

POLEMONIACEAE

Gilia rigidula Benth. var. rigidula. Expected according to Turner et al. (2003).

POLYGALACEAE

Polygala maravillasensis Correll. Collected in Black Gap along the river and in the lower canyons of the Rio Grande.

PTERIDACEAE

Notholaena aliena Maxon. Possible according to Yarborough and Powell (2002). Locally known from BGWMA and the Chisos Mountains.

Notholaena copelandii C.C. Hall. Possible according to Turner et al. (2003) and Yarborough and Powell (2002).

RUBIACEAE

Hedyotis angulata Fosberg. Occurs sporadically in the Trans-Pecos, mostly to the east. One collection was made just east of the DH in BGWMA

SALICACEAE

Populus angustifolia E. James. Reported to occur in the RGV area (Powell 1988) and expected according to Turner et al. 2003.

SOLANACEAE

Chamaesaracha coronopus (Dunal) A. Gray. Listed by Amos and Giles (1992); regionally common.

VERBENACEAE

Glandularia racemosa (Eggert) Umber. Known from Dog Flats.