

Chinquapin

The Newsletter of the
Southern Appalachian Botanical Society



Vol. 3, No. 4

Winter 1995

From The Editor's Desk.....

In the small valley where I make my home we experienced the most destructive storm of my lifetime during the past half century. Is it that we have more destructive storms and changes in the weather recently than in the past century? What was the effect of Hurricane Opal on your place of residence? I will elaborate on this in the first issue next spring.

Speaking of changes in the wind, there seems to be quite a revolution underway in systematics. With this in mind, I invited Dr. James W. Hardin of North Carolina State University to give us some of his thoughts. He quite correctly points out that we are heading toward a period of instability as new findings, changes in phylogenetic hypotheses and hidden publications are discovered. Certainly he gives a common sense approach to this unsettling issue.

Do we do our profession justice by changing names of plants for personal preferences or should we take a traditional approach for communicative stability? I am sure Jim Hardin would appreciate your response to his comments.

One of the things that encourages a student to carefully lay out studies is to be able to acquire funding for a project. Our organization is starting a new funding program for students next year. The enclosed insert may be used by the extended deadline of February 1, 1996.

In the last issue we reported that the Vegetation Study of North Carolina has been underway for the past eight years. In this issue Dr. Hal DeSelm of The University of Tennessee reports that he has been busy in his retirement years by sampling 1200 stands in 56 counties over the past three years.

Endowment Update:

Only 15 to go by **December 31**

With two months to go, the Society still needs 15 members, who have not previously contributed to the Castanea Endowment, to donate \$100 or more in order to meet the Challenge that Don Windler placed before the Society in April. Failure to meet the Challenge will mean that the Society will lose the \$1,200 Windler agreed to donate if the Challenge is met.

You should have received your SABS dues notice for 1996. An appeal from the Endowment Committee was enclosed with it. You can write one check for your dues and your contribution to the SABS Endowment. Help us make the 1995 drive a success.

- SABS Endowment Committee

Barbara J. Harvill Botanical Research Grants Available

Small research grants for floristic field work in Virginia and/or travel to herbaria are available to botanists without an institutional base of support for such work. This fund was endowed by friends and family of the late Barbara J. Harvill to encourage floristic and revisional work in Virginia. Most awards requested to date have been for mileage costs, but other expenses, such as lodging and certain kinds of field equipment (plant presses for example) can be covered.

Please send your letter of application for the 1996 awards by May 15 to Donna M. E. Ware, Sec., Virginia Botanical Associates, Department of Biology, College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va 23187. Awards will be made by June 15, 1996.

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Letters to the Editor...

Allan Nelson writes:

In regards to your comments on DNA vs. the organism, I understand your concern. I have worked at both the organismal and molecular level in my research and consider the two as equally important. This is not how the two are portrayed in funding or in teaching (i.e. textbooks, professors who discuss research in the classroom, etc). For example, Texas A&M-Kingsville was once a field-oriented biology department that trained Master's students in identification, ecology and field techniques. Today, most of our research support is for molecular biology projects for graduate students. This sends the message that we already understand all there is to know about the organism and that all we need is molecular data. Today's students also much prefer working in an air conditioned laboratory as opposed to plant field sampling in a south Texas summer. I have tried to counter this by stressing the importance of both in my teaching and I am in the process of reinstating and developing field courses. Unfortunately, when students have to use inferior field equipment, finance their own travel expenses and work in underfunded herbaria and other collections, they realize that the two are not equally important. Many opt to work in new molecular research laboratories. Anyway, I'm trying to balance both world's for the students and myself. Again, unfortunately, funds often speak louder than words. [Ed. Note: Society as a whole is becoming disconnected with natural systems because we live in the "controlled urban environment." While what we observe in most funding agencies, administrators, faculty and students with greater perceived importance of molecular might be faddish, I am personally convinced that we must strive toward connecting field to molecular research lest we completely lose understanding of the forest while looking only at the genes.]

Wild Ideas

Ideas are born by inquisitive minds. Perhaps some of us have had speculative thoughts that have turned out to be basically correct when the facts were properly evaluated. Researchers often are driven by hunches and due to discipline must work for years to come to publishable conclusions. Many of us do not feel that these wild ideas should be left unexplored but will not have an opportunity to probe them further. This is the basis of this column. The wild idea needs to have some factual basis, though it does not necessarily need to be fully supported as in a reviewed publication.

[Ed. Note: No one has been moved to take up a wild idea this quarter and my challenge to a few prominent bryologists has yet to result in a response for this column. The thought struck me that perhaps, as the late H. A. Gleason might have said, that bryophytes (and probably other cryptogams) do not get dispersed in the same fashion as higher plants over geologic periods. I have heard that spores are frequently collected from high atmospheric air samples, so theoretically they should be more readily dispersed on a greater world-wide scale than something of large, land bound propagules, such as acorns for example. Maybe Bob Gunn or some members of the "drifting seed society" might have some wild ideas to share along this line of thought or perhaps something to report on the *yellow plastic duck* spill in the Pacific for the next issue.]

Castanea Back Issues

Shirts, Mugs and Totes

To order T-Shirts, Mugs and Tote Bags, please contact The Compleat Naturalist, 2 Biltmore Plaza, Asheville, NC 28803, phone (704) 274-5430, FAX (704) 274-5408. The owners of this store, Laura and Hal Mahan, have agreed to receive orders and money, ship the shirts at cost and give SABS 100% of the receipts as a service to the Society. We are very pleased to accept their offer, as it will make shipping easier (they do it every day). Both Laura and Hal are active in teaching natural history and conservation. Be sure to note T-shirt size (M, L, XL) and whether you want it in white or natural (beige, not available in M). T-shirts are \$10 each, totes are \$8 and mugs are \$5. Please include \$3 for first item and \$1 for each additional item for shipping.

Southern Appalachian Botanical Organization Spotlight

Editor's Note: In the upcoming issues we hope to feature various botanical groups within the region. Please send a brief summary of your organization for publication to the editor.

Archbold Biological Station, founded in 1941 and located in the Lake Wales Ridge and adjacent central Florida, is dedicated to long-term ecological research and conservation. Although Archbold is not exclusively a botanical organization, it maintains an active plant ecology research lab and a small herbarium (perhaps 4000 specimens predominantly of the central Florida uplands and vicinity). Most of the research conducted by Archbold scientific staff is conducted either on the main grounds, a 2000 hectare parcel of natural relict Florida scrub owned and managed by the Station, or on the MacArthur Agro-Ecology Research Center (MAERC), a

nearby 4170 hectare working ranch dedicated to examining the interrelationships of agricultural production and ecology. Endemism is rich and rarity is common, offering unique opportunities for studying the conservation and life-histories of organisms across their ranges. In order to introduce and promote the further understanding of the ecology of Florida, both the Station and MAERC have internship and volunteer programs. For information on the programs contact Dr. John Fitzpatrick, Executive Director, Archbold Biological Station, P. O. Box 2057, Lake Placid, FL 33862, phone (941) 465-2571 or fax 699-1927.

The Stability (?) of Botanical Names

Systematic botanists are frequently damned for "name-changing" by foresters, horticulturists and other botanists who constantly use plant names and want to keep using the ones that they know and love. In fact, I am sure all of us would appreciate more stability in botanical nomenclature. Most systematic botanists do not sit behind their desks and change names just for the sheer exhilaration of the mental exercise and another publication. In fact, there are only two legitimate reasons for changing names, nomenclatural and taxonomic.

Nomenclatural changes are due to the necessary compliance with the International Code of Botanical Nomenclature. A relatively recent example of a nomenclatural change for one of our southeastern plants is for the yellow buckeye of the mountains. Long known as *Aesculus octandra*, it was found that another name, *A. flava*, had been published seven years earlier and following the rule of priority, we had to change to *A. flava*. More recent changes, again for two of our mountain trees, are from *Halesia carolina* to *H. tetraptera* and *Rhus typhina* to *R. hirta* both based on the rule governing Type specimens. There are many other rules and many other examples of nomenclatural changes that could be given. In cases like this, we have no choice, for the rules must be followed. However, the 1994 version of the International Rules (the Tokyo Code) made some very significant and sweeping changes which avoid displacing well-established names for purely nomenclatural reasons. These changes in the rules are designed to increase nomenclatural stability. We shall see.

Taxonomic changes occur when the evidence from someone's research indicates the need for a change in the classification of a plant and of course the nomenclature which reflects that classification. Most of the recent name changes are of this type, and I am sure we will see more due to the use of new research techniques (molecular systematics) and refined concepts of phylogenetic relationships (cladistics).

Considering some examples from our southeastern plants, there are six types of taxonomic changes that are

constantly adding to the instability of botanical nomenclature.

(1) Splitting genera. Some *Panicum* spp. are now *Dichantheium*: some *Uniola* are now *Chasmanthium*; some *Cassia* are (back) in *Chamaecrista*. The genus *Disporum* now applies only to Asian species so our Appalachian ones are now in *Prosartes* based on morphology, fruit color, chromosomes and chloroplast DNA. The Asian *Disporum* is more closely related to *Uvularia*, while our *Prosartes lanuginosa* and *P. maculata* are most closely allied to *Streptopus*. The familiar and easily recognized genus *Lycopodium* has been shown to include several distinct groups based on morphology, development, anatomy, chromosomes and reproductive isolation. So in place of *Lycopodium* s. lat. we now have seven genera in the southeast: *Phlegmariurus*, *Huperzia*, *Lycopodium* s. str.*, *Diphasiastrum*, *Palhinhaea*, *Pseudolycopodiella* and *Lycopodiella*. The recognition of *Toxicodendron* as distinct from *Rhus* is another good example. [*Ed. note: "s. str." is from Latin *sensu stricto* meaning in the restricted sense or narrowly defined; "s. lat." is from Latin *sensu lato*, meaning in the inclusive sense or broadly defined]

(2) Combining genera. Just to name a few, consider *Dichroinaena* now included in *Rhynchospora*; *Tovara virginiana* now (back) in *Polygonum*; *Petalostemum* in *Dalea*; *Trilisa* in *Carphephorus*, *Dentaria* in *Cardamine*; *Biumelia* in *Sideroxylon*; *Anemonella* in *Thalictrum*; and on and on.

(3) Splitting species. The common yellow trout lily of the Southeast was long known as *Erythronium americanum*. However, it included the species now recognized as *E. umbilicatum*. *Huperzia selago* was split into the new Appalachian firmoss, *H. appalachiana*. The former is circumboreal and does not occur in the Southeast. The laurel oaks of the Coastal Plain are now recognized as *Q. henisphaerica* and *Q. laurifolia*. There are several cases where a variety or subspecies of a species is treated now as a distinct species; e.g., *Acer saccharum* ssp. *floridanum* now as *A. barbatum*, *Quercus falcata* var. *pagodaefolia* now *Q. pagoda* and *Q. virginiana* var. *geminata* now *Q. geminata*, *Persea borbonia* s. lat. is now recognized as *P. borbonia* s. str. and *P. palustris*.

(4) Combining species. In the "Carolina Manual" there were four species of *Tilia* recognized; the most recent treatment, however, puts them all in *T. americana* and recognizes three varieties, var. *americana*, var. *heterophylla*, and var. *caroliniana*. *Castanea alnifolia*, *C. ashei* and *C. floridana* are now included within *C. pumila*. *Taxodium ascendens* is now considered, at least by many, as *T. distichum* var. *inbricarium*. Many other examples occur and often with the recognition of infraspecific taxa.

I recently updated the nomenclature in B. W. Wells' 1932 *The Natural Gardens of North Carolina*. He had followed Gray (1908), Britton & Brown (1913) and Small (1913) as his source of names. Comparing Wells' names to the "Carolina Manual" (Radford et al. 1968) and the "Checklist" (Kartesz 1994), 39% have changed in these 62 years! Some of these are merely spellings, e.g. *Sabbatia* to *Sabatia*, but most others fit into one of the four types of taxonomic changes just mentioned. Some changes were made by R (Radford et al.) and maintained by K (Kartesz); some of Wells' accepted by R but changed by K; some changed by R and changed again by K; some accepted by K but changed by R. These last are interesting, for we have come full circle; i.e., a change by R. but then back to the name used by Wells in K. Some examples of these are: *Coenoglossum*—*Habenaria*—*Coenoglossum*; *Roripa*—*Nasturtium*—*Rorippa*; *Diamorpha*—*Sedum*—*Diamorpha*; *Porteranthus*—*Gillenia*—*Porteranthus*; *Synosina*—*Cacalia*—*Synosina*.

(5) Splitting families. Some recent splitting has given us Buddlejaceae, Dionaeaceae, Epimediaceae, Leonticeae, Parnassiaceae, Podophyllaceae, Penthoraceae and many others. The Liliaceae, Ericaceae and Fabaceae keep fluctuating between s. str. and s. lat. so the three families of legumes today may be merged again tomorrow. Some genera have changed families; e.g., *Sambucus* and *Viburnum* are now in the Adoxaceae.

(6) Combining families. Requiring taxa at all levels to be monophyletic

Stability Cont.

necessitates the combination of several families. For instance, the Araliaceae in Apiaceae, Nyssaceae in Cornaceae, Apocynaceae in Asclepiadaceae, Aceraceae and Hippocastanaceae in Sapindaceae, Moraceae in Urticaceae and Sparganiaceae in Typhaceae. This decision puts more emphasis on the cohesiveness of the clade rather than the degree of divergence of certain lines. I still prefer to recognize mosaic evolution and the resulting heterobathmic groups even though they may be paraphyletic.

The Future. Botanical names may become more stable due to recent changes in the Code. However, I believe we are heading toward a period of great instability, actually a major upheaval, due to changing phylogenetic hypotheses and subsequent attempts to have new classifications and nomenclature that reflect newly determined phylogenetic relationships. Since the turn of the century, making classifications generally reflect phylogeny has been a goal of systematics, and rightly so. But during the past decade we have seen an explosion in the number of phylogenies proposed for various groups—some based on morphology, some on molecular data, some on combined data and sometimes not all agreeing. If we start changing our classifications and nomenclature every time some new cladograms appear, even if two agree, it may please the purist, but it will certainly anger those who daily use the nomenclature. The choice is either to retain earlier defined taxa, although not completely up-to-date, for sake of some nomenclatural stability or to constantly update classifications to portray our current knowledge of phylogeny at the expense of stability.

Taxonomic changes, such as those just mentioned, are matters of opinion and do not have to be followed. I personally will follow some, but I am more of a "traditionalist" and prefer to keep on using families such as Araliaceae, Apocynaceae, Aceraceae, Hippocastanaceae and genera like *Lycopodium* for sake of the stability of nomenclature, and maybe more importantly, my mental stability and that of my students. Certainly the advanced students should learn what is believed regarding the phylogeny of a group,

Look Again

(Reprinted from: *Shortia* 3[1], Spring, 1981, Newsletter of the Western Carolina Botanical Club)

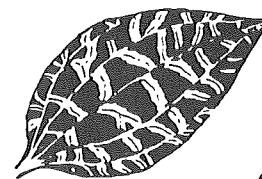
One of the difficulties that we amateur botanists have with unillustrated keys is that the characteristics cited to differentiate similar species often appear to be minor ones and give the impression that we are going to have trouble deciding which is which.

Actually, it usually comes as a surprise that the second species, when we finally come across it, looks so unlike the first- and in so many respects.

The two species of rattlesnake plantain orchid (*Goodyera*) found in our area are good examples. The average amateur probably will see hundreds of the relatively abundant *Goodyera pubescens* before finding his first *G. repens*, which is much less common. When he does, it will indeed look very different, but since he might put it down as a depauperate *G. pubescens*, it would be well to fix the differences in his mind beforehand:



Goodyera repens



G. repens

bordered in greenish-white. The veinlets seldom are branched, run roughly at right angles to the veins, and having wider bands of white are more conspicuous than the veins.

Goodyera repens is confined to a more northern range than *G. pubescens*, and in our region grows in the cold Canadian-type forests of the mountains. Look for it under spruces and firs along the Blue Ridge Parkway, for instance, and think small!

-Dick Smith

[Ed. note: I've also seen *G. repens* beneath heaths or hemlock forests at lower elevations].



G. pubescens

and we can give them the appropriate literature and cladograms and take them further if they wish. But for beginning students, the nomenclature should remain stable and follow the existing manuals. I would rather get students excited about systematic botany, instead of completely and immediately turned off by the instability, inconsistency and uncertainty of our classification and nomenclature. Maybe there could be a

ten year moratorium on taxonomic changes; then all manuals could be updated with the new classifications.

Botanical nomenclature should not be set in concrete, yet some moderation, practicality and stability in nomenclature should be an important consideration and obligation of the systematist.

— James W. Hardin, Dept. of Botany,
North Carolina State University

BOTANICAL EXCURSIONS

CHINQUAPINS & HURRICANES

"Give us the grace and strength to forbear and to persevere."

Prayer inscribed on bronze memorial to Robert Louis Stevenson in St. Giles Cathedral, Edinburgh, Scotland.

Do you have chinquapins growing on your property or in your vicinity? If so, you're fortunate. For my money "the little brother of the chestnut," as it's sometimes called, is one of our most attractive and interesting plants.

The various chinquapin (or chinkapin, as the common name is often spelled) species are members of the beech family (Fagaceae) in the same genus as the American chestnut (*Castanea dentata*). Before the devastating chestnut blight was initiated by a fungus that arrived in New York City in 1904, that species comprised 40 percent of the hardwood forest canopy in the Appalachians. Chestnut sprouts can be easily located, but they rarely flower or set fruit.

Chestnut and chinquapin leaves are similar in general appearance; however, they can be easily distinguished by the shorter length and white, pubescent undersides of the latter species. Chestnut fruits are spiny burs 2-3 inches in diameter that bear 1-3 nuts which are flattened on one side. Chinquapin fruits are spiny burs about 1.5 inches in diameter that bear a single nut which is rounded at the base with a sharp-pointed tip.

Chinquapins occur as shrubs or small bushy trees. During the flowering period, June-July, small yellowish green flowers are produced on graceful, elongated tassels. By autumn, the branches are hung with numerous spiny burs that crack open

By George Ellison

to reveal lustrous dark brown nuts.

Chinquapin bears an Algonquin name signifying "great seed." The first published report was made by Capt. John Smith in 1612: "The Indians have a small fruit growing on little trees, husked like a chestnut, but this fruit is most like a very small acorn. This they call 'checkinquamins,' which they esteem a great daintie."

Allegheny chinquapin (*C. pumila*) has a widespread distribution from central New York to north Florida to east Texas. (Two varieties have been recognized based on differences in the fruiting burs.) The closely related Florida chinquapin (*C. alnifolia*) is found primarily in southeastern South Carolina and north Florida, but also appears in scattered areas from Georgia to Louisiana. Ozark chinquapin (*C. ozarkensis*) is found primarily in the northwest Arkansas, east Oklahoma and southwest Missouri, with scattered locations also reported from Kansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama. (See Thomas S. Elias' Field Guide to North American Trees, Grolier Book Clubs Inc., Danbury, Conn., 1989, for identification points that distinguish these varieties and species.)

During the week Hurricane Opal ripped out of the Gulf of Mexico up into the Southern Appalachians, I was teaching at a camp and conference center near Highlands, N.C., just north of the Georgia line. The damage in the general area was considerable with trees, telephone poles and power lines down in every direction. Little Scaly Mountain, the site of the conference center, is an exposed rock dome at 4,200 feet with thin soil that supports a population of dwarf white oaks (*Quercus alba*), Allegheny chin-

quapins and various other species like Table Mountain pine (*Pinus pungens*) which have adapted to the high winds such areas periodically endure. (Wind gusts of up 175 mph were recorded at Grandfather Mountain north of Asheville, N.C., in January 1995.)

The velocity of the winds that struck Little Scaly before dawn on October 5 weren't recorded, but they were truly fierce at times. I may have imagined that the cliffside cabin I was staying in lifted a few inches off of its foundation several times; but then, it may not have been my imagination.

The dwarf white oaks on Little Scaly Mountain have been core sampled by foresters from Clemson University. Despite their small size, some of them were growing on this site when Columbus discovered America. The fact that many were twisted and torn asunder is a sure indication that the winds were exceptional. The so called "Blizzard of the Century" that struck the Southern Blue Ridge Province in March 1993 did little damage to these oaks.

On the other hand, when I went out into the bright autumn sunshine after the hurricane had passed, the chinquapins looked positively serene, as if nothing out of the ordinary had taken place. Even their leaves were in place. Growing as shrub like trees in the understory of the dwarf oaks, they didn't offer as much wind resistance as the oaks. And their limbs are far more pliable. For them, it had been just another windy day on the mountain.

As indicated, I've always thought that the chinquapin is one of our most graceful small trees. After Hurricane Opal, I now have a newly found respect for their resilience when placed under great stress.

Carnivorous Plant Workshop Held at UNC-Charlotte

The second annual Southeastern Carnivorous Plant Workshop was held at the UNC Charlotte Botanical Gardens on Sept. 22-24, hosted by Larry Mellichamp. Over 75 people attended from 13 different states or countries including California, Canada and England. The group was a broad cross-section of highly interested laypersons (ranging from beginners to experts), with a sprinkling of professional botanists, horticulturists, environmentalists, artists and growers. A full day of formal talks ranged across such subjects as scientific research on the genetics and chemistry of *Sarracenia*, a new sundew (*Drosera*) hybrid from northern Michigan, the plight of the endangered *Sarracenia oreophila* in Alabama, conservation education at the North Carolina and the Atlanta Botanical Gardens, the diversity of Southeastern bog flora, and the species of *Nepenthes* pitcher plants in Borneo. One very significant presentation illustrated how well-prepared carnivorous plant activities are making a significant impact on learning and instilling an appreciation for conservation in a public school district in Maryland. A highlight of

the conference was the keynote address by Dr. C. Ritchie Bell, professor of botany emeritus at UNC Chapel Hill. He spoke on his pioneering involvement with pitcher plants over the past fifty years. He has done a great deal to foster public education in botanical subjects, especially through his Laurel Hill Press which has produced an excellent series of wildflower books and videos and public information spots for television. We were also pleased to have Madeleine Groves from London, England, who is the secretariat for a very active world-wide conservation organization called Flora and Fauna International. Everyone at the conference had a hand in repotting and dividing various carnivorous plants and received attractive pitcher plant T-shirts. In a strange twist of fate, which may be a message to all of us, five attendees were NOT carnivorous themselves in their eating habits! Next year's meeting will be held in late September at the North Carolina Botanical Garden in Chapel Hill. In 1997 there will be an international meeting in Atlanta. Anyone may attend; write to Larry Mellichamp for information.

Virginia Native Plant Society Receives Garden Club of America Award

At the Zone VII meeting of the Garden Club of America held at Virginia Beach, Virginia on September 24-27, the Virginia Native Plant Society received two awards for its work in conservation of native plants. The first, the Ann Lyon Crammond Award, was given jointly to the Virginia Native Plant Society and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation for a display on invasive exotic plants. The Judge's Citation notes that the exhibit "increases the awareness of the public in the danger of invasive exotic plants which are sometimes planted in gardens."

The second award acknowledges the "significant contribution to horticulture by the Virginia Native Plant Society for its significant and valuable work in educating the public about our rich heritage of native plants and the dangers that threaten them." VNPS President Frank Coffey accepted the award, noting that the Society is proud to be recognized for its conservation efforts and hopes to continue to work together with organizations including the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation and the Garden Club of America to achieve common goals in native plant conservation.

1996 Elizabeth Ann Bartholomew Award

Consider nominating one of your SABS colleagues for this excellent award. Presentation will be made at the April meeting at Georgia Southern University. Check CASTANEA 60(3):175-176 for criteria relating to eligibility, nomination and selection. Nominations must be sent to the Chair of the Award Committee by February 1, 1996. Chair's Address: Dan K. Evans, Department of Biological Sciences, Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia 25755. Ph:(304)696-6467; Fax:(304)696-3243; email:M043026@marshall.wvnet.edu

Research Underway

[In this column we wish to list research or studies in the botanical field taking place in our eastern region. Perhaps in this way information might be exchanged, some student might not be duplicating another's research area that could prevent awarding a degree, or our lay botanists will know that the world of botany continues its expansion into the unknown. Please send your project topics, especially those of students, to the Chinquapin newsletter editor for inclusion in future issues.]

Allan Nelson, Ph.D. Assistant Professor of Biology, Texas A&M University -Kingsville: dissertation completed, Univ. of OK, on *Chelone* (Scrophulariaceae) with DNA restriction site variation, isozyme evidence of polyploid origin, and a monograph of the genus papers in progress.

Welcome To Our New Members:

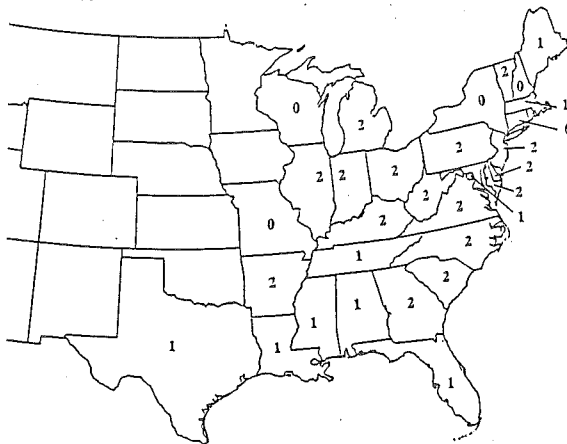
We are delighted to have the following as new members to our organization: William White, Charlotte, NC; Christine Small, Raleigh, NC; Richard Shinaman, Morehead, NC; Andreas Leidolf, Mississippi State, MS; John Pascarella, Coral Gables, FL; James Watkins, Jr., Auburn, AL; Stephen Killeffer, Knoxville, TN; March Enders, Washington, DC; Deanna McCay, Bishop, GA; Donna Wahmann, Fairview, NC.

State Membership Representatives

Throughout 1995, the Membership Committee has undergone considerable reorganization to meet a primary goal set by the Council, viz, to have two active state representatives in every state in our region. This goal has been achieved for 16 states, and 9 others presently have one representative. Each representative in these twenty-five states has enthusiastically accepted the task to promote our society to every botanist contacted in the normal course of professional activity. Many representatives have moved beyond that effort with innovative programs for increasing the membership, and their efforts have been successful. In 1994, 59 people were added to the

membership roles, and by mid-November, 1995, 75 more had joined.

It is the intent of the Membership Committee that each state for which the present number of representatives is indicated, eventually have two representatives. Most of these states are in the eastern part of the country, and the adjacent ones indicated are included because they are already well represented in the Society. For example, Wisconsin has six members; whereas New Hampshire and Connecticut together presently have three. Eventually we hope to enlist representatives for these three states and for New York and Missouri as well.



The SABS Membership Committee 1994-95

State Representatives (Alphabetical by State): Robert S. Boyd—Alabama; Donald E. Culwell—Arkansas; Edward E. Dale—Arkansas; Stanwyn Shetler—District of Columbia; Keith Clancy—Delaware; Richard W. Lighty—Delaware; Diane Te Strake—Florida; M. ; Eloise Brown Carter—Georgia; Donald R. Drake—Georgia; Roger C. Anderson—Illinois; W. E. McClain—Illinois; Michael Homoya—Indiana; Richard H. Maxwell—Indiana; Ross Clark—Kentucky; Zack E. Murrell—Kentucky; Garrie Landry—Louisiana; Patricia Gladu—Maryland; Joe Sullivan—Maryland; David Boufford—Massachusetts; Ann Swanson—Maine; Elwood B. Ehrle—Michigan; Warren H. Wagner, Jr.—Michigan; Charles T. Bryson—Mississippi; Michael E. Held—New Jersey; William Olson—New Jersey;

Cont. on page 32

SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN BOTANICAL SOCIETY Application for Membership

Name: _____ Date: _____
(name and address should be four lines as given)

Address: _____

City: _____ State _____ Zip: _____
(9 digit if avail.)

AFFILIATION (Check one): College or university _____ Other educational or research institution _____ Non-institutional _____

PRIMARY AREA OF INTEREST: _____ Floristics and distribution _____ Vascular plant systematic _____ Community ecology
_____ Non-vascular plant systematics _____ Physiological ecology _____ Other (specify) _____

MEMBERSHIP CATEGORY:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| Regular membership()\$20.00 | Sustaining membership()\$50.00 |
| Family membership()\$30.00 | Emeritus()\$15.00 |
| Student()\$10.00 | Life membership()\$400.00 |

Send To: Charles N. Horn, Secretary-Treasurer
Newberry College
2100 College Street
Newberry, SC 29108

Calendar of Events

North Carolina Botanical Garden
15th Annual Holiday Gathering
Dec. 10 3-5 p.m. Totten Center
(919) 962-0522

Wildflower Weekend
Natural Bridge, KY
May 3-5, 1996
(800) 325-1710

Assoc SE Biol/SABS annual meeting
Statesboro, GA
Apr 10-13, 1996
(912) 681-5954

Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage
Georgia (Savannah in '96)
May 3-5
(404) 378-1920

Spring Wildflower Pilgrimage
Great Smoky Mountains, TN
Apr 26-28, 1996
(615) 436-1262

Cullowhee (Native Plant) Conference
Cullowhee, NC
July 24-27
(704) 227-7397

Membership Cont.

Andrew N. Ash—North Carolina;
Gary L. Walker—North Carolina;
Barbara K. Andreas—Ohio;
Guy L. Denny—Ohio; Kathleen
Hornberger—Pennsylvania; Jeanette
Mullins—Pennsylvania; John
Fairey—South Carolina; Gurdon L.
Tarbox—South Carolina; Patricia D.
Parr—Tennessee; Ann E. Rushing—
Texas; Errol C. Briggs—Vermont;
William D. Countryman—Vermont;
Gwynn W. Ramsey—Virginia;
Donna M. E. Ware—Virginia; Donna
I. Ford—West Virginia; Steve L.
Stephenson—West Virginia

one liners-

"A shortcut is not necessarily an easy cut."

—André Michaux

"You can no longer see Michaux's name on his tombstone but you can still see it on his plant labels."

—Wade Batson

Book Corner

[If you know of books that might be of particular interest to the lay readers of our organization, please submit a brief review for consideration-Ed.]

One of the best illustrated vascular plant family treatments to appear recently is found in Wendy B. Zomlefer's Guide to Flowering Plant Families (1994, UNC Press, Chapel Hill, NC \$55 hardback, 27.50 paperback, ph. [800] 848-6224). Larry Mellichamp points out the arrangement of families and information on cladistics is oriented more for technical students. He gives a complete review in ASB Bull. 42:216-217 where he points out the illustrations are "simply excellent" and the "book ends with the best glossary I have seen."

Complimentary addressed issues: Please share with your interested friends who might wish to become members of SABS. Thank you--Ed.

Charles N. Horn
Newberry College
2100 College Street
Newberry, SC 29108

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