16.28 ACRACHNE Wight & Arn. ex Chiov.¹

Pl ann; tufted. Clm to approximately 50 cm, erect or geniculate, not wd. Shth open; lig memb, ciliate; bld broadly linear. Infl tml, pan of spike-like br, exceeding the up lvs; br 1.5-10 cm, subdigitate or in whorls along elongate rchs, axes flattened, with imbricate, subsessile spklt, terminating in a rdmt spklt. Spklt lat compressed, with 3-25 flt; dis of the spklt below the glm, of the Im within the spklt acropetal, spklt falling wholly or in part after only a few Im have fallen, pal persistent. Glm 1-veined, keeled, exceeded by the flt; Im 3-veined, strongly keeled, firmly memb to cartilaginous, glab, cuspidate or awn-tipped. Car modified, prcp hyaline, rupturing at maturity; sd deeply sulcate, ornamented.

_Acrachne_ has four species, all of which are native to the Eastern Hemisphere. One species, _Acrachne racemosa_, which is widely distributed in the tropics, was recently found in southern California. The genus resembles _Eleusine_ and _Dactyloctenium_ in its fruits and ornamented seeds, but differs from both in its mode of disarticulation.

1. _Acrachne racemosa_ (B. Heyne ex Roem. & Schult.) Ohwi [p. 441, 534]

_Acrachne racemosa_ grows in areas of seasonal rainfall in tropical regions of Africa, Asia, and Australia. It has been found in Riverside County, California and may become established there.

16.29 DACTYLOCTENIUM Willd.²

Pl ann or per; tufted, sttn, or rhz. Clm 5-115(160) cm, erect or decumbent, often rooting at the lo nd, not brch above the base. Shth not overlapping, open, keeled; aur absent; lig memb, memb and ciliate, or of hairs; bld flat or involute. Infl tml, pan of 2-11, digitately arranged spicate br; br with axes 0.8-11 cm long, extending beyond the spklt, terminating in a point, the spklt imbricate in 2 rows on the lo sides. Spklt with 3-7 bisx flt, additional strl flt distally; dis usu above the glm, the flt falling as a unit. Glm unequal, shorter than the adjacent Im, 1-veined, keeled; lo glm acute, mucronate; up glm subapically awned, awns curved; cal glab; lm memb, glab, 3-veined (lat veins smt indistinct), strongly keeled, apc entire, mucronate, or awned; pal glab; anth 3, yellow; ov glab; sty fused. Sd falling free of the hyaline prcp, transversely rugose or granular.

_Dactyloctenium_ is primarily an African and Australian genus of 10-13 species. Three species have been introduced in the _Manual_ region, two of which have become established. _Dactyloctenium aegyptium_ is widespread throughout the warmer areas of the world.

1. Panicle branches 0.4-1.5 cm long; most spikelets touching those of an adjacent branch ........................................... 2. _D. radulans_
1. Panicle branches 1.5-7 cm long; only the first few proximal spikelets on each branch in contact with those on an adjacent branch.
   2. Anthers 0.5-0.9 mm long; upper glume awns 1-2.5 mm long .................................................. 1. _D. aegyptium_
   2. Anthers 1.1-1.7 mm long; upper glume awns 4.5-10 mm long ............................................. 3. _D. geminatum_

1. _Dactyloctenium aegyptium_ (L.) Willd. DURBAN CROWFOOT [p. 442, 534]

_Dactyloctenium aegyptium_ is a widely distributed weed of disturbed sites in the _Manual_ region.

2. _Dactyloctenium radulans_ (R. Br.) P. Beauv. BUTTONGRASS [p. 442, 534]

_Dactyloctenium radulans_ has been found at few locations in the _Manual_ region, most of which were associated with wool waste. It is native to Australia, where it is regarded as a valuable ephemeral pasture grass in the drier inland areas but also as a garden weed.

3. _Dactyloctenium geminatum_ Hack. DOUBLE COMBGRASS [p. 442]

_Dactyloctenium geminatum_ is native to tropical eastern Africa. It was found at one time on ballast dumps in Maryland, but has not survived in North America.

16.30 SPOROBOLUS R. Br.³

Pl ann or per; usu csp, smt rhz, rarely sttn. Clm 10-250 cm, usu erect, rarely prostrate, glab. Shth open, usu glab, often ciliate at the apc; lig of hairs; bld flat, folded, involute, smt terete. Infl tml, open or contracted pan, smt partially included in the upmost shth. Spklt rounded to lat compressed, with 1(-3) flt(s) per spklt; dis above the glm. Glm 0-1-veined; cal poorly developed, usu glab; lm memb or chartaceous, 1(3)-veined, unawned; pal glab, 2-veined, often splitting between the veins at maturity; anth (2)3. Car ellipsoid, obovoid, fusiform, or quadrangular, prcp free from the sd, becoming mucilaginous when moist in most species, remaining dry and partially adherent to the sd in _S. heterolepis_ and _S. clandestinus_. Cleistogamous spklt occ present in the lo If shth.

¹Sylvia M. Phillips ²Stephan L. Hatch ³Paul M. Peterson, Stephan L. Hatch, and Alan S. Weakley
**Sporobolus** is a cosmopolitan genus of more than 160 species that grow in tropical, subtropical, and warm-temperate regions throughout the world. Seventy-four species are native to the Western Hemisphere; 27 are native to the Manual region, three are established introductions, one was introduced but has not persisted, and the status of one is uncertain. Two genera of the Western Hemisphere, *Calamovilfa* and *Crypsis*, resemble *Sporobolus* in having hairy ligules, spikelets with 1 floret, 1-veined lemmas, and fruits with a free pericarp.

1. Plants annuals or short-lived perennials flowering in the first year.
2. Lower panicule nodes with 7–20 branches.
   3. Pedicels 0.1–0.5(1) mm long, appressed ........................................... 2. *S. pyramidatus* (in part)
   4. Pedicels (2)3–6(8) mm long, widely spreading .................................. 3. *S. coahuiensis*
3. Lower panicule nodes with 1–3 branches.
4. Spikelets 0.7–1.1 mm long; anthers 0.2–0.3 mm long ................................ 1. *S. tenuissimus*
5. Spikelets 1.6–6 mm long; anthers 0.3–3.2 mm long; 
   5. Mature panicles 10–35 cm long; 4.5–30 cm wide, open; secondary branches spreading; pedicels usually 6–25 mm long, spreading .......... 20. *S. texanus* (in part)
   6. Lemmas strigose; spikelets 2.3–6 mm long; mature fruits (1.1)1.8–2.7 mm long ................. 4. *S. vaginiflorus*
   7. Lemmas glabrous; spikelets 1.6–3 mm long; mature fruits 1.2–1.8 mm long ................. 5. *S. neglectus*

1. Plants perennial.

7. Plants without rhizomes.
8. Spikelets 1.4–3.2 mm long.
   9. Panicles 0.4–1.6 cm wide, spike-like, blades usually conspicuously distichous ............ 6. *S. virginicus*
   9. Panicles 2.4–8 cm wide, somewhat contracted to lax and open, blades not obviously 
   10. Spikelets 4–10 mm long. 
   11. Panicles (0.6)1–8 cm wide, open to somewhat contracted, narrowly pyramidal, well-
   12. Upper glumes usually less than $3/4$ as long as the florets. 
   13. Lower panicle branches much shorter than the adjacent internodes, appressed to strongly
   14. Spikelets 2–2.7 mm long; upper glumes usually $1/2$–$3/4$ as long as the florets, acute to
   15. Anthers 0.9–1.1 mm long, usually 3, rarely 2; branches spikelet-bearing to the base. 
   16. Spikelets 1.5–1.8(2) mm long; upper glumes usually less than $1/2$ as long as the florets,
   17. Lower sheaths keeled and flattened below ......................................... 14. *S. buckleyi*
   18. Lower sheaths rounded below.
   19. Sheath apices with a conspicuous tuft of white hairs; flag blades nearly 
   20. Secondary panicle branches spikelet-bearing to the base; pedicels mostly
   21. Sheath apices glabrous or with a few scattered hairs; flag blades ascending. 
   22. Secondary panicle branches spikelet-bearing to the base; pedicels mostly

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The text continues with additional classifications and descriptions, including plant characteristics such as pedicel length, spikelet length, anther length, and panicle structure. The document includes specific botanical details and comparisons between different species under the genus *Sporobolus*. Each classification is connected with specific measures and descriptive attributes that help in identifying and distinguishing between different species within the genus. The text is organized in a structured format, likely part of a scientific or educational guide, providing a comprehensive overview of the genus and its species.
20. Secondary panicle branches without spikelets on the lower \( \frac{1}{5} - \frac{1}{3} \); pedicels mostly spreading, mostly 0.5–25 mm long; panicles 10–45 cm long.

21. Pedicels 0.5–2 mm long; anthers 1.1–1.8 mm long .......................... 17. *S. airoides*
21. Pedicels 6–25 mm long; anthers 0.3–1 mm long .......................... 20. *S. texanus* (in part)

18. Panicles 0.2–12(14) cm wide, contracted to open.

22. Mature panicles 0.2–5 cm wide, contracted, often spike-like, the panicle branches appressed or diverging no more than 30° from the rachises.

23. Primary panicle branches without spikelets on the lower \( \frac{1}{6} - \frac{1}{4} \) of their length.

24. Leaf blades 1–1.5 mm wide; ligules 0.2–0.4 mm long .......................... 21. *S. nealleyi* (in part)
24. Leaf blades 2–6 mm wide; ligules 0.3–1 mm long.

25. Lower panicle nodes with 7–12(15) branches; anthers 0.2–0.4 mm long .......................... 2. *S. pyramidatus* (in part)
25. Lower panicle nodes with 1–3 branches; anthers 0.5–1 mm long .......................... 18. *S. cryptandrus* (in part)

23. Primary panicle branches spikelet-bearing to the base.

26. Lower glumes usually 1-veined; mature panicles 0.2–0.8(1) cm wide; lemmas 2–3.2 mm long, linear-lanceolate; upper glumes 2–3.2 mm long; anthers 3, 0.3–0.5 mm long; plants primarily from west of the Mississippi River .......................... 19. *S. contractus* (in part)
26. Lower glumes usually without veins; mature panicles 1–5 cm wide; lemmas 1.1–2 mm long, ovate; upper glumes 1.1–2 mm long; anthers 2 or 3, 0.3–1 mm long; plants primarily from east of the Mississippi River .......................... 15. *S. domingensis*

22. Mature panicles 4.5–30 cm wide, open, pyramidal to subovate or oblong, the panicle branches diverging more than 10° from the rachises, sometimes reflexed.

27. Lower panicle nodes with 7–12(15) branches; anthers 0.2–0.4 mm long .......................... 2. *S. pyramidatus* (in part)
27. Lower panicle nodes with 1–2(3) branches; anthers 0.4–1 mm long.

28. Pedicels 6–25 mm long, spreading; panicles 4.5–30 cm wide, about as long as wide, diffuse .......................... 20. *S. texanus* (in part)
28. Pedicels 0.1–3 mm long, appressed or spreading; panicles 0.3–14 cm wide, longer than wide, open and/or drooping.

29. Culms 10–50(60) cm tall, 0.7–1.2 mm thick near the base; plants with hard, knotty bases; blades (0.6)1.5–6(7) cm long, 1–1.5 mm wide, involute, spreading at right angles to the culms .......................... 21. *S. nealleyi* (in part)
29. Culms 30–120 cm tall, 1–3.5 mm thick near the base; plant bases not hard and knotty; blades (2)5–26 cm long, 2–6 mm wide, flat to involute, ascending or at right angles to the culms.

30. Pedicels appressed to the secondary branches; primary branches appressed, spreading, or reflexed; pulvini glabrous; rachises straight, erect; mature panicles narrowly pyramidal, lower branches longer than the middle branches .......................... 18. *S. cryptandrus* (in part)
30. Pedicels spreading from the secondary branches; primary branches reflexed; pulvini pubescent; rachises drooping or nodding; mature panicles subovate to oblong, lower branches no longer than those in the middle .......................... 22. *S. flexuosus*

16. Spikelets 2.5–10 mm long [for opposite lead, see p. 213].

31. Lower panicle nodes with 3 or more branches.

32. Mature panicles 2–6 cm wide, pyramidal; panicle branches diverging 20–100° from the rachises; blades 0.8–2 mm wide; fruits 1.4–1.8 mm long .......................... 24. *S. junceus*
32. Mature panicles 0.4–1.6 cm wide, narrow, contracted; panicle branches appressed or diverging to 20° from the rachises; blades 2–5 mm wide; fruits 1.8–2.3 mm long .......................... 25. *S. purpurascens*

31. Lower panicle nodes with 1–2(3) branches.

33. Mature panicles 0.04–4 cm wide, spike-like; panicle branches appressed.
34. Spikelets 4–6(10) mm long, stramineous to purplish-tinged; panicles terminal and axillary; sheaths without a conspicuous apical tuft of hairs.

35. Lemmas minutely pubescent or scabridulous, chartaceous and opaque; pericarps loose but neither gelatinous nor slipping off the seeds when wet; fruits (1.5)2.4–3.5 mm long. 8. S. clandestinus (in part)

35. Lemmas usually glabrous and smooth, membranous to chartaceous and hyaline; pericarps gelatinous, slipping off the seeds when wet; fruits 1–2 mm long. 7. S. compositus (in part)

34. Spikelets 1.7–3.5(4) mm long, whitish to plumbeous; panicles all terminal; sheaths with a conspicuous apical tuft of hairs.

36. Culms 40–100(120) cm tall, 2–4(5) mm thick near the base; mature panicles 0.2–0.8(1) cm wide; anthers 0.3–0.5 mm long. 19. S. contractus (in part)

36. Culms 100–200 cm tall, (3)4–10 mm thick near the base; mature panicles 1–4 cm wide; anthers 0.6–1 mm long. 23. S. giganteus

33. Mature panicles (0.6)1–30 cm wide, usually open, narrowly pyramidal to pyramidal or ovate; panicle branches appressed or spreading.

37. Spikelets 2.3–3 mm long; panicles 4.5–30 cm wide, diffuse, about as long as wide; branches capillary; anthers 0.3–1 mm long. 20. S. texanus (in part)

37. Spikelets 3–7.2 mm long; panicles 0.6–15 cm wide, longer than wide, not diffuse; branches not capillary; anthers 1.5–5 mm long.

38. Mature spikelets plumbeous; sheath bases dull, fibrous.

39. Anthers 3–4.2 mm long; ligules 0.2–0.7 mm long; plants from Arizona. 26. S. interruptus (in part)

39. Anthers 1.7–3 mm long; ligules 0.1–0.3 mm long; plants not known from Arizona. 27. S. heterolepis

38. Mature spikelets purplish-brown to purplish; sheath bases shiny, indurate.

40. Blades 0.5–1.2 mm wide, subterete to terete in cross section, at least at the base, sometimes channeled for portions of their length, sometimes becoming tightly involute distally, senescing or turning tan in late fall, the margins smooth; pedicels with scattered ascending hairs. 28. S. teretifolius

40. Blades 0.8–10 mm wide, flat or V-shaped in cross section, flat, folded, or involute when dry, remaining green well into winter or yellowing at maturity, the margins usually scabridulous, occasionally smooth; pedicels glabrous, sometimes scabridulous or scabrous.

41. Lower glumes from 0.9 times as long as to longer than the upper glumes; culms 30–80(90) cm tall; panicles 10–25 cm long; pedicels 0.5–4(8) mm long, usually shorter than the spikelets, appressed. 29. S. curtissii

41. Lower glumes from 0.6–0.9 (0.94) times as long as the upper glumes; culms (30)45–250 cm tall; panicles 15–50 cm long; pedicels 2–22 mm long, spreading or appressed.

42. Pedicels appressed; lemmas 4.4–6.5 mm long; anthers 3.5–5 mm long; spikelets purplish. 30. S. silveanus

42. Pedicels spreading; lemmas 3–4.3 mm long; anthers 2–3.4 mm long; spikelets purplish-brown.

43. Blades 2.3–10 mm wide, pale bluish-green, yellowing at maturity; panicles (18)30–50 cm long, 4–15 cm wide; lower glumes (0.6)0.75–0.94 times as long as the upper glumes. 31. S. floridanus

43. Blades 1.2–2(3) mm wide, dark green, remaining green well into winter; panicles 15–30 cm long, 2–6 cm wide; lower glumes 0.6–0.83 times as long as the upper glumes. 32. S. pinetorum
1. **Sporobolus tenuissimus** (Mart. ex Schrank) Kunze  
**Tropical Dropseed**  
*Sporobolus tenuissimus* is native to the Western Hemisphere, and introduced to Africa and Asia. Its native distribution in the Americas is tropical, extending from southern Mexico to Brazil and Paraguay. It has been found at a few locations in the southeastern United States, at 0-100 m. It grows in disturbed areas, often occurring as a weed in gardens and cultivated fields.

2. **Sporobolus pyramidatus** (Lam.) Hitchc.  
**Whorled Dropseed**  
*Sporobolus pyramidatus* is native to the Americas, extending from the southern United States to Argentina. It grows in disturbed soils, roadsides, railways, coastal sands, and alluvial slopes in many plant communities, at elevations from 0-1500 m.

3. **Sporobolus coahuilensis** Valdés-Reyna  
*Sporobolus coahuilensis* is primarily known from central Coahuila in Mexico. It was first found in Brewster County, Texas, in 1966, and it has been collected there as recently as 2003. It was also found in Hudspeth County, Texas, in 1980. It appears to be closely related to the widespread species *S. pyramidatus*, from which it differs in its long capillary pedicels and usually wider panicles.

4. **Sporobolus vaginiflorus** (Torr. ex A. Gray) Alph.  
**Wood Poverty Grass, Sporobole Engaine**  
*Sporobolus vaginiflorus* is a North American species, native to the eastern portion of the *Manual* region and probably introduced in the west. It grows in disturbed sites within many plant communities, commonly in sandy to sandy-clay soils, these often derived from calcareous parent materials. Its elevational range is 1-1250 m.

5. **Sporobolus neglectus** Nash  
**Puffsheath Dropseed, Sporobole Négliche**  
*Sporobolus neglectus* is native to the *Manual* region, and grows at 0-1300 m in sandy soils, on river shores, and in dry, open areas within many plant communities, often in disturbed sites. It appears to have been extirpated from Maine and Maryland and is considered endangered or of special concern in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and New Jersey. It differs from *S. neglectus* in having narrower leaves, ears that are sparsely hairy towards the base and, usually, longer spikelets.

6. **Sporobolus virginicus** (L.) Kunth  
**Seashore Dropseed**  
*Sporobolus virginicus* grows on sandy beaches, sand dunes, and in saline habitats, primarily along the southeastern coast, occasionally inland. Its range extends through Mexico and Central America to Peru, Chile, and Brazil. No fruits of this species have been found despite examination of several natural populations and over 200 herbarium specimens.

7. **Sporobolus compositus** (Poir.) Merr.  
**Rough Dropseed, Sporobole Rude**  
*Sporobolus compositus* grows along roadsides and railroad right of ways, on beaches, and in cedar glades, pine woods, live oak-pine forests, prairies, and other partially disturbed, semi-open sites at 0-1600 m. Its range lies entirely within the *Manual* region. The *Sporobolus compositus* complex is a difficult assemblage of forms, perhaps affected by their primarily autogamous breeding system. Asexual proliferation via rhizomes adds to the species’ ability to maintain local population structure and to perpetuate unique character combinations.

8. **Sporobolus clandestinus** (Biehler) Hitchc.  
**Hidden Dropseed**  
*Sporobolus clandestinus* grows primarily in sandy soils along the coast and inland, along roadsides. In the southeastern United States, it is found in dry to mesic longleaf pine-oak-grass communities and cedar glades. Its range lies entirely within the *Manual* region.

9. **Sporobolus indicus** (L.) R. Br.  
**Smutgrass**  
*Sporobolus indicus* is a pantropical species. It commonly grows in disturbed places and open areas such as roadsides, pastures, and lake shores. In the *Manual* region, it is found on sandy or clay soils and is associated with many plant communities.

10. **Sporobolus jacquemontii** Kunth  
**Ratstail**  
*Sporobolus jacquemontii*, like *S. indicus*, is native to North America. It is not a common species in the *Manual* region, being known only from coastal and low elevation sites in Florida. It is sometimes included in *S. indicus* or *S. pyramidatus* P. Beauv.

11. **Sporobolus creber** De Nardi  
*Sporobolus creber* is an Australian species that was found in 1995 growing spontaneously on a ranch in Glenn County, California. It differs from *S. indicus* in its widely spaced, closely appressed, and densely spikeleted branches.

12. **Sporobolus diandrus** (Retz.) P. Beauv.  
*Sporobolus diandrus* is native from India to southeast Asia and Australia. It is not common in North America, being known only from a few counties in Florida, Mississippi, and Texas.

*Sporobolus fimbriatus* is an African species that has only been found in waste areas near the sites of old wool mills in Berkeley and Florence counties, South Carolina.


*Sporobolus buckleyi* grows between 0–150 m, in loamy soils near the margins of woods or thorn scrub, sometimes in partial sunlight. Its range extends from southeastern Texas to Belize.


*Sporobolus domingensis* grows in sandy, rocky, or alkaline soils, often in disturbed sites adjacent to the coast and below 20 m. Its range extends to the Antilles and the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico.


*Sporobolus wrightii* grows in moist clay flats and on rocky slopes near saline habitats, from 3–1800 m. Its range extends to central Mexico.


*Sporobolus airoides* grows on dry, sandy to gravelly flats or slopes, at elevations from 50–2350 m. It is usually associated with alkaline soils. Its range extends into northern Mexico.


*Sporobolus cryptandrus* is a widespread North American species, extending from Canada into Mexico. It grows in sandy soils and washes, on rocky slopes and calcareous ridges, and along roadsides in salt-desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodlands, yellow pine forests, and desert grasslands. Its elevational range is 0–2900 m.


*Sporobolus contractus* grows in dry to moist, sandy soils, at elevations from 300–2300 m. It is found occasionally in salt-desert scrub, desert grasslands, and pinyon-juniper woodlands. Its range extends to the states of Baja California and Sonora in Mexico.


*Sporobolus texanus* grows along rivers, ponds, and in wet alkaline habitats, at 100–3300 m. It is known only from the United States.


*Sporobolus nealleyi* grows in sandy and gravelly soils, usually in those derived from gypsum, or near alkaline habitats associated with desert grasslands. It is known only from the southwestern United States, where it grows at 700–3000 m.


*Sporobolus flexuosus* grows on sandy to gravelly slopes, flats, and roadsides in the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. It is associated with desert scrub, pinyon-juniper woodlands, and yellow pine forests. Its elevational range is 800–2100 m.


*Sporobolus giganteus* grows in sand dunes and sandy areas along rivers and roadsides, from 100–1830 m. Its range includes the southwestern United States and northern Mexico.


*Sporobolus junceus* grows in openings in pine and hardwood forests, coastal prairies, and pine barrens, usually in sandy to loamy soils, at 2–400 m. Its range lies entirely within the southern United States.

25. *Sporobolus purpurascens* (Sw.) Ham. PURPLE DROPSEED [p. 444, 535]

*Sporobolus purpurascens* grows in oak scrub, prairie grasslands, and sandy sites near railroad crossings and roadsides, at elevations from 2–300 m. It extends from southern Texas through eastern Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America to Brazil.


*Sporobolus interruptus* grows on rocky slopes and in dry meadows of open yellow pine and oak-pine forests and pinyon-juniper woodlands, at elevations from 1500–2300 m. It is an Arizonan endemic that is morphologically similar to *S. heterolepis*, but the range of the latter lies to the north and east of Arizona. The only reliable morphological difference between them is anther length (3–4.2 mm long in *S. interruptus*, 1.7–3 mm long in *S. heterolepis*).

27. *Sporobolus heterolepis* (A. Gray) A. Gray PRARIE DROPSEED, SPOROBOLE À GLUES MINÉALES [p. 444, 536]

*Sporobolus heterolepis* grows at elevations of 40–2250 m, in lowland and upland prairies, along the borders of woods, roadsides, and swamps, and in north-facing swales. It is associated with many plant communities, and is also available commercially as an ornamental. It is restricted to the *Manual* region.


*Sporobolus teretifolius* is restricted to the southeastern United States, where it grows in wet to moist flatwoods and savannahs, at elevations of 10–150 m.

29. *Sporobolus curtissii* Small ex Kearney CURTISS' DROPSEED [p. 444, 536]

*Sporobolus curtissii* is restricted to the southeastern United States, where it grows in dry-mesic to moist flatwoods, in soils seasonally saturated at the surface or rather well-drained throughout the year. Its elevational range is 0–100 m.

30. *Sporobolus silveanus* Swallen SILVEUS' DROPSEED [p. 444, 536]

*Sporobolus silveanus* is restricted to the southeastern United States. It grows in wet to mesic pine woodlands and adjoining glades and barren openings, and in blackland prairies, at elevations of 5–200 m.

31. *Sporobolus floridanus* Chapm. FLORIDA DROPSEED [p. 444, 536]

*Sporobolus floridanus* grows in wet to mesic pine woodlands, seepage bogs, and treeless swales, in soils semi-permanently to seasonally saturated at the surface, and in places where water may pond for weeks, at elevations of 0–100 m. It is endemic to the southeastern United States.

32. *Sporobolus pinetorum* Weakley & P.M. Peterson CAROLINA DROPSEED [p. 444, 536]

*Sporobolus pinetorum* grows in wet to moist pine woodlands, in soils seasonally to semi-permanently saturated, at elevations of 0–160 m. It is endemic to the southeastern United States.
Sporobolus heterolepis
16.30.27

Sporobolus teretifolius
16.30.28

Sporobolus curtissii
16.30.29

Sporobolus silveanus
16.30.30

Sporobolus floridanus
16.30.31

Sporobolus pinetorum
16.30.32

Crypsis alopecuroides
16.31.1

Crypsis schoenoides
16.31.2

Crypsis vaginiflora
16.31.3

Calamovilfa gigantea
16.32.1

Calamovilfa longifolia
16.32.2

Calamovilfa curtissii
16.32.3

Calamovilfa arcuata
16.32.4

Calamovilfa brevipilis
16.32.5

Muhlenbergia racemosa
16.33.1

Muhlenbergia glomerata
16.33.2

Muhlenbergia mexicana
16.33.3

Muhlenbergia californica
16.33.4

Muhlenbergia glabriflora
16.33.5

Muhlenbergia andina
16.33.6

Muhlenbergia × curtisetosa
16.33.7

Muhlenbergia busbii
16.33.8

Muhlenbergia frondosa
16.33.9

Muhlenbergia sobolifera
16.33.10

Muhlenbergia tenuiflora
16.33.11
Manual of Grasses for North America

Edited by Mary E. Barkworth, Laurel K. Anderton, Kathleen M. Capels, Sandy Long, and Michael B. Piep

Illustrated by Cindy Talbot Roché, Linda Ann Vorobik, Sandy Long, Annaliese Miller, Bee F. Gunn, Christine Roberts, and Mary S. Blankenship

Intermountain Herbarium and Utah State University Press
Utah State University
Logan, Utah 84322