km northeast of the last reported site for this species in Louisiana (Pointe aux Herbes). A subsequent investigation at this location on 18 August 1990 yielded fruiting specimens, and additional smaller beds of *P. perfoliatus*. Voucher specimens have been deposited in the herbaria of Louisiana State University-Baton Rouge (LSU 78177, LSU 78178; Brantley & Platt s.n.) and University of New Orleans (NOLS 5378). The exact cause for the periodic occurrence of *Potamogeton perfoliatus* within Lake Pontchartrain is unknown. — Christopher G. Brantley and Steven G. Platt, Wettanga Ecological Services, P.O. Box 701, Madisonville, LA 70447, U.S.A.

REFERENCES


RECENT COLLECTIONS OF *HELIOTROPIUM EUROPAEUM* (BORAGINACEAE) FROM TEXAS — *Heliotropium europaeum* L. is an annual native to southern and central Europe, northern Africa, and regions of the Caucasus and Iran (Johnston 1960). In the United States, *H. europaeum* has become sporadically naturalized along roadsides and in waste places from New Jersey to the Carolinas, southward to Florida, and westward to Texas and California (Small 1903; Radford et al. 1968; Correll and Johnston 1970; Fernald 1970; Munz 1968). The single historical record of the species from Texas was a 19th century collection from Hays County (San Marcos and vicinity, Spring 1897, Stanfield s.n. (NY)).

In the fall of 1989 and summer of 1990, *H. europaeum* was collected at three separate locations in and around San Marcos, Texas. Two of the collection sites were gravel terraces of the Blanco River, where the species was locally abundant and growing in association with *Polanisia dodecandra* (L.) DC., *Sesbania macrocarpa* Muhl. ex Raf., *Enphorbia serpens* Kunth, *E. nutans* Lag., *Phyla nodiflora* (Michx.) Greene, *Leucojora multifida* (Michx.) Nutt.,

and *Justicia americana* (L.) Vahl. The third site was a disturbed flower bed on the campus of Southwest Texas State University in San Marcos, where only a few individuals were found.


*Heliotropium europaeum* is readily distinguished from all other Texas species of *Heliotropium* by its nutlets, which are typically 4 in number, 1.5—2 mm long and distinctly tuberculate on the abaxial surface. — Patrick L. Hutzler and David E. Lemke, Herbarium, Department of Biology, Southwest Texas State University, San Marcos, TX 78666, U.S.A.

**REFERENCES**


