

Clark, Curtis. 1974. Correlations between the distribution of *Lesquerella ovalifolia* (Cruciferae) and geological formations in southern Oklahoma. Swanews 1974 (1&2):11 (April).

- \* 3:05            15. Phytoplankton of some central Oklahoma lakes. Susan Bermudez, University of Oklahoma. (15 min., illustrated)
- Seven lakes in central Oklahoma with many physical similarities were sampled in the summer and autumn. Some significant correlations were found between species composition and various chemical and physical factors.
- 3:20            Coffee Break
- \* 3:35            16. Correlations between the distribution of Lesquerella ovalifolia (Cruciferae) and geological formations in southern Oklahoma. Curtis Clark, University of Oklahoma. (15 min., illustrated)
- Both the white and yellow flowered varieties of Lesquerella ovalifolia Rydb. are localized in their occurrence in southern Oklahoma, being restricted to limestone, granite, anorthosite, and certain resistant sandstones. The correlation is so precise that a geological map can be used to locate previously uncollected populations.
- \* 3:50            17. The epiblast characteristic in the Triticeae (Poaceae). Stephan L. Hatch, Texas A & M University. (15 min., illustrated)
- It is characteristic for the embryo of most Pooideae (Festucoideae) grasses to possess an epiblast. However, embryos lacking an epiblast have been reported in Elymus and Secale. In the present investigation 7 Elymus species were found to have embryos with an epiblast and 11 species were found lacking epiblasts. In Agropyron 35 species were investigated, 27 had embryos with an epiblast and 9 lacked an epiblast. Two species of Hordeum had embryos with an epiblast and one species lacked an epiblast. The results of this investigation indicate problems with current classification systems and the relationships of the taxa within the Triticeae.