

SYSTEMATICS AND IDENTIFICATION
OF
SOUTHERN APPALACHIAN PHANEROGAMS:
AN INDEXED BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Research/Resources Management Report No. 53

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INTRODUCTION

This bibliography was developed to provide researchers and naturalists with an up-to-date list of the literature on Southern Appalachian phanerogams. An earlier report in this series (Evans et al. 1981) treated the pteridophytes. With the present report we have extended the coverage to all vascular plants. Reports on vegetation patterns (DeYoung et al. 1981) and soils (Springer and White 1981) are now in preparation; the long range goal of this series of bibliographies is to assemble the literature on the biota, ecology, and environmental setting of Great Smoky Mountains National Park and vicinity. The recognition of Great Smoky Mountains National Park as an International Biosphere Reserve has stimulated the establishment of this series. In addition, the Southern Appalachians have been a popular study area for many biologists--these bibliographies are intended to aid the researcher in organizing and evaluating this accumulating body of work.

Our specific goals in the current report were (1) to provide access to monographic literature that floristic manuals are unable, by their very nature, to contain; (2) to provide a list of recently published material not yet incorporated into floristic manuals; and (3) to provide access to keys, other identification aids, and taxonomic opinions that are usually overlooked by the general field botanist.

The Southern Appalachian flora is among the most diverse of temperate floras; no general work is currently available for the entire region. State floras include those of West Virginia (Strausbaugh and Core 1952-1964) (for this and the following citations, see the bibliography under "Floristics") and the Carolinas (Radford et al. 1968). State checklists include those for Georgia (Duncan and Katesz 1981) and Tennessee (Sharp et al. 1956, 1960).

County atlases have been published for Virginia (Harvill et al. 1977, 1981) and North and South Carolina (Radford et al. 1965). A county atlas is in progress for Tennessee (Wofford 1980; Wofford and Evans 1978, 1979). Small (1933) covered the entire Southeast, but that work is much out of date. An all-Southeast flora is now being published by the University of North Carolina Press; only volume I is available to date (see Cronquist 1980 under "Asteraceae"). Despite these larger floristic efforts, the field botanist or ecologist often needs access to monographic treatments. This is particularly true for certain problem genera (e.g., Amelanchier, Carex, Heuchera, Prenanthes, Rubus, Viola). In addition, rare plants are often little known by the field botanist (since they are rare) or are superficially treated in floristic manuals (since their descriptions are often based on a few collections). The field botanist often benefits from direct access to recent, in-depth, systematic treatments. We have kept the needs of the field botanist in mind in compiling this bibliography.

GEOGRAPHIC SCOPE

Our geographic focus is Great Smoky Mountains National Park, located in North Carolina and Tennessee. We began with a checklist of genera currently known from the Smokies; additions were made if the genus in question was deemed significant in the upland, mountainous portion of the Southern Appalachians. Literature from outside the Southern Appalachians or treatments of broad geographic scope were included if judged essential to an understanding of taxa in this region.

SUBJECT MATTER

Our subject matter included monographic, systematic, nomenclatural, and taxonomic literature. Our emphasis was on literature that provided aids to identification. Ecological treatments were, for the most part, excluded. We included several categories of general works: floristic manuals, rare and

endangered plant lists, woody plant identification guides, wildflower guides, aquatic plant manuals, and edible, medicinal, and poisonous plant manuals. Local checklists were included when they had direct relevance to the Smokies and immediate area. State checklists and county atlases for the Southern Appalachians were also included. We have not provided, however, a complete compilation of floristic checklists available for local areas in the entire Southern Appalachian region.

In general, we have listed the several most recent publications for each taxon. We did not compile all historic literature available, nor original citations of all Latin binomials in our flora. Much of this historic literature can, however, be accessed through the literature we cite. Again, our aim was to provide access to current taxonomic opinion, not to provide an all-inclusive survey of past opinion or nomenclature. Even so, we have included many older, classic works (e.g., Trelease 1924 under "Quercus").

No bibliography, such as this one, can ever be absolutely complete. However, the literature cited here will lead the interested researcher onward. We draw the reader's attention to several additional bibliographic aids. Sargent (1977) provides a bibliography of work done at Highlands Biological Station (this is also annually updated in the Station's Annual Announcement). Hardin and McDonald (1975) have provided a bibliography of literature on the plants of North Carolina. The Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club includes in each issue a Guide to American Botanical Literature. "The Generic Flora of the Southeast" is an ongoing series edited by Carroll Wood and published in the Journal of the Arnold Arboretum. We have listed 67 papers from Wood's Generic Flora series (see Table 1).

Table 1. An index to treatments in the generic flora of the Southeast (Carroll Wood, Jr., editor) that are cited in this bibliography.

Citation	Families treated
Adams and Wood 1976	Hypericaceae
Bogle 1969	Portulacaceae
Bogle 1970	Aizoaceae, Mulloginaceae
Bogle 1974	Nyctaginaceae
Brizicky 1961	Passifloraceae
Brizicky 1961	Violaceae
Brizicky 1962	Anacardiaceae
Brizicky 1962	Rutaceae
Brizicky 1963	Aceraceae
Brizicky 1964	Aquifoliaceae, Celastraceae, Hippocastanaceae
Brizicky 1964	Cistaceae
Brizicky 1964	Rhamnaceae
Brizicky 1965	Tilaceae
Channell and Wood 1959	Plumbaginaceae
Channell and Wood 1959	Primulaceae
Elias 1970	Ulmaceae
Elias 1971	Fagaceae
Elias 1971	Myricaceae
Elias 1972	Juglandaceae
Elias 1974	Fabaceae
Ernst 1962	Fumariaceae, Pappaveraceae
Ernst 1963	Capparaceae
Ernst 1963	Hamamelidaceae, Platanaceae
Ernst 1964	Berberidaceae, Lardizabalaceae, Menispermaceae
Eyde 1966	Nyssaceae
Ferguson 1965	Dipsacaceae, Valerianaceae
Ferguson 1966	Caprifoliaceae
Ferguson 1966	Cornaceae
Graham 1964	Lythraceae
Graham 1966	Araliaceae
Graham and Wood 1965	Polygonaceae
Graham and Wood 1975	Podostemaceae
Haynes 1977	Najadaceae
Haynes 1978	Potamogetonaceae

Table 1. Continued.

Citation	Families treated
Long 1970	Acanthaceae
Miller 1970	Cannabaceae
Miller 1971	Polygalaceae
Miller 1971	Urticaceae
Nevling 1962	Thymelaceae
Robertson 1971	Linaceae
Robertson 1972	Geraniaceae
Robertson 1974	Rosaceae
Robertson 1975	Oxalidaceae
Robertson and Lee 1976	Fabaceae
Solbrig 1963	Asteraceae
Spongberg 1971	Staphyleaceae
Spongberg 1972	Saxifragaceae
Spongberg 1978	Crassulaceae
Thieret 1971	Orobanchaceae
Thieret 1972	Phrymaceae
Thomas 1961	Clethraceae
Vuilleumier 1969	Asteraceae
Vuilleumier 1973	Asteraceae
Webster 1967	Euphorbiaceae
Wilson 1960	Araceae, Lemnaceae
Wilson 1960	Convolvulaceae
Wilson 1960	Hydrophyllaceae, Polemoniaceae
Wilson and Wood 1959	Oleaceae
Wood 1958	Annonaceae, Calycanthaceae, Magnoliaceae
Wood 1959	Ceratophyllaceae, Nymphaeaceae
Wood 1959	Theaceae
Wood 1960	Droseraceae, Sarraceniaceae
Wood 1961	Ericaceae
Wood 1971	Saururaceae
Wood 1975	Balsaminaceae
Wood and Channell 1959	Diapensiaceae, Empetraceae
Wood and Channell 1960	Ebenaceae, Styracaceae

METHODS

We began with card files developed independently by the authors. All issues of Brittonia, Castanea, and Rhodora were searched. Volumes covering the last 10 years of the following journals were inventoried: Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden, Bartonia, Bulletin of the Torrey Botanical Club, Contributions of the Gray Herbarium, Journal of the Arnold Arboretum, Journal of the Elisha Mitchell Science Society, Memoirs of the New York Botanical Garden, Memoirs of the Torrey Botanical Club, Sida, and Torreya. Many unpublished theses are listed; we have tried to be complete as possible but had, of course, best access to theses at the University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Pertinent floristic literature, woody plant manuals, wildflower guides, rare plant lists, and the like were added after the systematics literature was assembled.

THE BIBLIOGRAPHY: SUMMARY AND GUIDE

We have listed a total of 745 works. These treat 282 individual genera and 128 families. The family treatments often describe genera that are not listed separately. The general floristic and identification manuals also add to the total number of genera described.

We have arranged the literature alphabetically by taxon treated. In other bibliographies in this series, we have listed papers alphabetically by author and provided a cross-referenced index by topic. However, in the current instance, practically all of the papers treat only a single genus or family. Hence, it made most practical sense to index the papers directly by taxonomic category. In terms of the needs of field botanists, this was the best solution. We have cross-referenced all categories, however. For example, under "ACERACEAE", the reader will find a reference at the family

level; the reader is also directed to "See also Acer"--which contains a reference at the generic level. In this way, all genera are cross-referenced by family. In the index, family names appear in capitals, but only the first letter of each genus is capitalized. Under each taxon, publications are listed alphabetically by author.

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As the Nation's principal conservation agency, the Department of the Interior has responsibility for most of our nationally owned public lands and natural resources. This includes fostering the wisest use of our land and water resources, protecting our fish and wildlife, preserving the environment and cultural value of our national parks and historical places, and providing for the enjoyment of life through outdoor recreation. The Department assesses our energy and mineral resources and works to assure that their development is in the best interests of all our people. The Department also has a major responsibility for American Indian reservation communities and for people who live in island territories under U.S. administration.

