

## GEORGIA

*Sesbania drummondii* (Rydberg) Cory (FABACEAE:PAPILIONOIDEAE).—Glynn County: clearing in flatwoods along east side US Hwy. 17, vicinity Hofwyl-Broadfield Plantation, 0.56 km south of the junction of GA Hwy. 99 and US 17 at Broadfield, locally common, 17 Oct 1999, R. Carter 14427 with S. Corbett and G. Bennett (CLEMS, GA, GH, MO, NLU, NY, SWSL, US, VDB, VSC); 4.51 km north of Brunswick, US Hwy. 17 ditch along edge of marsh, 17 Oct 1999, R. Carter 14436 (VSC).—Liberty County: Fort Stewart Military Reservation, flatwoods clearing, 1.05 km SSW of junction GA Hwy. 144 and Fort Stewart 49, vicinity of Cypress Slash Cemetery road, 12 Aug 1992, R. Carter 10346 and J. Lusk (GA, VSC).

## SOUTH CAROLINA

*Sesbania drummondii* (Rydberg) Cory (FABACEAE:PAPILIONOIDEAE).—Jasper County: abundant on spoil area situated adjacent to Walls Cut, a dredged portion of the Intracoastal Waterway connecting the New and Wright rivers at the northwestern end of Turtle Island, 2.1 km southwest of the westernmost tip of Daufuskie Island. Associates include *Morus alba* L., *Quercus virginiana* P. Mill., *Spartina bakeri* Merrill, and *Tamarix* sp.. 14 June 1997, J.F. Townsend 1532 with R. Porcher, P. McMillan, J. Brubaker, and J. London (CLEMS).

*Significance.* These are the first collections of this species in the Atlantic coastal plain, with the nearest populations located along the Gulf coast in the extreme western panhandle of Florida (Wunderlin 1998, Correll and Johnston 1970). *Sesbania drummondii* has also been documented in Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, and Mexico (Isely 1990). In the field, *Sesbania drummondii* can be distinguished from the closely related introduced South American shrub *Sesbania punicea* (Cav.) Benth (= *Daubentonia punicea* (Cav.) DC.), by its grayish green foliage (dark green in *S. punicea*), its taller, 4–5 m, more upright habit (1–2 m high with a low arching crown in *S. punicea*), and its yellow corolla (orange-red in *S. punicea*). The habitat descriptions for this species throughout its range have included the following: salt and

brackish marsh margins, landward sides of dunes, roadsides, abandoned fields, sandy berms, salt-spray communities, scrub pine woods, vacant lots, and disturbed sites of varying soil moisture (Duncan and Duncan 1987, Eleuterius 1990, Godfrey 1988, Godfrey and Wooten 1981). The spoil deposits on Turtle Island, South Carolina, which are surrounded by *Spartina* marsh, suggest one possible mode of introduction of the species. Dredging equipment used to create and maintain the channel in Walls Cut could have transported propagules to South Carolina from Gulf coast dredge sites. However, several other means of dispersal, including escapes from cultivation and simple range expansion across the state of Georgia (documented here), could be responsible for this species' presence in Jasper county. All three of the Georgia populations occur on extremely disturbed sites as well. The Liberty County site (*Carter 10346*) has had much soil disturbance and is no longer natural flatwoods habitat. There is reasonably natural flatwoods habitat adjacent to this population, with no evidence of invasion by *Sesbania drummondii*. Most of the Broadfield population (*Carter 14427*) is in similarly disturbed habitat; however, there has been some invasion into the margin of reasonably natural adjacent flatwoods habitat here. The Brunswick population (*Carter 14436*) occurs next to a road built through the salt marsh, making it somewhat reminiscent of the South Carolina population. Since *Sesbania drummondii* is also cultivated occasionally as an ornamental and has become established from such plantings in the Gulf coast states (Isely 1990), further dispersal of the species may result from similar efforts along the Atlantic coast. The closely related *Sesbania punicea* (= *Daubentonia punicea*) has been known to form hybrid swarms with *Sesbania drummondii* in southern Mississippi (Isely 1990), and its widespread occurrence in coastal South Carolina and Georgia points to the possibility of hybrids in our area as well.—JOHN F. TOWNSEND, DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES, CLEMSON UNIVERSITY, CLEMSON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29634; RICHARD CARTER, DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, VALDOSTA STATE UNIVERSITY, VALDOSTA, GEORGIA, 31698, RICHARD D. PORCHER, DEPARTMENT OF BIOLOGY, THE CITADEL, CHARLESTON, SOUTH CAROLINA 29409; PATRICK D. McMILLAN, NORTH CAROLINA STATE MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES, RALEIGH, NORTH CAROLINA 27626.

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