

Preface

This treatment of dicotyledonous aquatic and wetland flowering plants of southeastern United States is a companion work to our treatment of monocotyledons.* The geographic area of coverage includes North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Tennessee, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, and Louisiana. This area abuts the eastern boundary of the range encompassed by Donovan S. Correll and Helen B. Correll, *Aquatic and Wetland Plants of Southwestern United States* (1972).

The senior author began research on this work more than twenty years ago at Florida State University with a grant from the National Science Foundation (G-4321) for study of aquatic plants of Florida. Later, funding was obtained from the Institute of General Sciences, National Institutes of Health (RG-6305). While these grants were in force much field exploration was accomplished, voucher specimens were collected, illustrations were prepared, and preliminary drafts of keys and descriptions for some taxa were written.

From 1963 to 1973, owing to changes in the senior author's departmental duties at Florida State University, further research was restricted to field exploration and collection of voucher specimens. Duplicates of the specimens were exchanged with numerous institutions, chiefly those in the southeastern states, so that the specimen holdings of the university herbarium were very significantly augmented and diversified.

Upon his retirement from Florida State University in 1973, the senior author became a Beadel Research Fellow of Tall Timbers Research, Tallahassee, and research on the project was reactivated under its auspices. The junior author, then in residence in Tallahassee, vigorously encouraged renewal of the effort, with expansion of the geographic area of coverage and inclusion of wetland plants, and her collaboration in the project began.

Whatever degree of success may be attributed to our completed contribution, a very large measure of credit goes to Tall Timbers Research, for providing the senior author with a research fellowship, aid of staff (particularly in the onerous task of final typing of the manuscript), use of physical facilities, and, not least, the stimulative interest of the former and present directors, E. V. Komarek, Sr., and D. Bruce Means. The Department of Biological Science, Florida State University, very generously provided work space in its herbarium for the senior author after his retirement and encouraged him to continue using all herbarium facilities. Much appreciation is expressed to the Department of Biology, University of Southern Mississippi, for its support and encouragement of the junior author's participation during the last six years.

To Grady W. Reinert, Barbara Culbertson, and Melanie Darst, artists who drew the illustrations under our supervision, we express admiration for their talents and appreciation for pleasurable associations.

We gratefully acknowledge the privilege of using plates from the following publications: Clyde Reed, *Selected Weeds of the United States* (1970), Elbert E. Little, Jr., and Frank H. Wadsworth, *Common Trees of Puerto Rico* (1964), Elbert E. Little, Jr., et al., *Trees of Puerto Rico* (1974), Fred J. Hermann, *Vetches of the United States*, U.S. Dept. Agr., Handb. No. 168 (1960), Mildred Mathias and Lincoln C. Constance in Lundell's *Flora of Texas* (1951), and T. G. Yuncker in Lundell's *Flora of Texas* (1943).

We extend our thanks to the following persons (and to the journals noted) for permission to use illustrations from their published works: Ernest O. Beal (*Brittonia*), C. R. Gunn (*Brittonia*), Robert Kral (*Brittonia*, *Sida*), Richard W. Lowden (*Aquatic Botany*), Richard S. Mitchell (*Rhodora*), Robert R. Smith and Daniel B. Ward (*Sida*), and John W. Thieret (*Castanea*).

Carroll E. Wood, Jr., graciously permitted use of certain illustrations from several of the

* *Aquatic and Wetland Plants of Southeastern United States: Monocotyledons*. Athens: University of Georgia Press (1979).

papers of the series, under his general direction, contributing to a generic flora of the south-eastern United States, all published in the *Journal of the Arnold Arboretum*; we are grateful to him and to several other authors of papers in the series. Inestimable and sincere gratitude goes to Donovan S. Correll and Helen B. Correll for use of numerous illustrations by Vivian Frazer from their book, *Aquatic and Wetland Plants of Southwestern United States* (1972). Finally, we acknowledge our appreciation to the University of Florida Presses for permitting the use of illustrations from Kurz and Godfrey, *Trees of Northern Florida* (1962).

The formulation of concepts of taxa and the construction of keys in a floristic work of the scope of the present one (and the preceding companion volume) is to no small extent dependent upon use of information in many published works: manuals, floras, floristic studies, and taxonomic revisions. Our indebtedness to the authors of these is of incalculable dimensions and cannot be repaid.

Three colleagues, some of whose ongoing research has not yet been published, have generously communicated with us respecting their work, either by letter or by furnishing to us parts of unfinalized drafts of manuscript, or both. These are Daniel F. Austin (*Convolvulaceae*), Philip Cantino (*Physostegia*), and Walter S. Judd (*Lyonia*). While we very much appreciate their sharing some of their specialized knowledge with us, they are by no means to be held responsible for whatever deficiencies or inaccuracies occur in our treatments of those groups; these will have been our own.

The publication of this volume was made possible in part by a grant from the Department of Biological Science, Florida State University. The authors and the publisher gratefully acknowledge this support.

The introduction which appeared in the preceding volume treating monocotyledonous plants was written as almost wholly pertinent to this one for dicotyledonous plants. It is, with very slight modification, included in this volume, inasmuch as some persons who secure this one may not possess the other.

ROBERT K. GODFREY
Tall Timbers Research, Inc.
and
Florida State University

JEAN W. WOOTEN
Department of Biology
University of Southern Mississippi