

2017

Grasses of the Conterminous United States: A Numerical Conspectus by Subfamily, Tribe, and Genus

James P. Smith Jr.
Humboldt State University

Follow this and additional works at: http://digitalcommons.humboldt.edu/botany_jps



Part of the [Botany Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Smith, James P. Jr., "Grasses of the Conterminous United States: A Numerical Conspectus by Subfamily, Tribe, and Genus" (2017).
Botanical Studies. 62.
http://digitalcommons.humboldt.edu/botany_jps/62

This Grasses: United States is brought to you for free and open access by the Open Educational Resources and Data at Digital Commons @ Humboldt State University. It has been accepted for inclusion in Botanical Studies by an authorized administrator of Digital Commons @ Humboldt State University. For more information, please contact cyril.oberlander@humboldt.edu.

GRASSES OF THE CONTERMINOUS UNITED STATES: A Numerical Conspectus by Subfamily, Tribe, and Genus

Compiled by
James P. Smith, Jr.
Professor Emeritus of Botany
Department of Biological Sciences
Humboldt State University

Seventh Edition • 14 March 2017

| | | | | | |
|----------------------|----------------|----------------------|-------------|-----------------------|-------------|
| ARISTIDOIDEAE | | Dinebra | 1 • 1 | Triraphideae | 2 • 2 • 2 |
| Aristideae | 1 • 29 • 42 | Distichlis | 2 • 2 | Neyraudia | 1 • 1 |
| Aristida | 29 • 42 | Eleusine | 3 • 4 | Triraphis | 1 • 1 |
| ARUNDINOIDEAE | | Erioneuron | 3 • 3 | Zoysieae | 5 • 58 • 63 |
| Arundineae | 3 • 4 • 5 | Eustachys | 7 • 7 | Calamovilfa | 5 • 6 |
| Arundo | 1 • 1 | Gymnopogon | 3 • 3 | Crypsis | 3 • 3 |
| Molinia | 1 • 1 | Hilaria | 5 • 6 | Spartina | 13 • 13 |
| Phragmites | 2 • 3 | Leptochloa | 12 • 14 | Sporobolus | 33 • 36 |
| BAMBUSOIDEAE | | Lycurus | 2 • 2 | Zoysia | 4 • 4 |
| Arundinarieae | 1 • 3 • 3 | Microchloa | 1 • 1 | DANTHONIOIDEAE | |
| Arundinaria | 3 • 3 | Muhlenbergia | 72 • 72 | Danthonieae | 5 • 17 • 18 |
| Bambuseae | 6 • 18 • 18 | Munroa | 1 • 1 | Cortaderia | 2 • 2 |
| Bambusa | 3 • 3 | Neostapfia | 1 • 1 | Danthonia | 9 • 9 |
| Dendrocalamus | 1 • 1 | Neyraudia | 1 • 1 | Rytidosperma | 5 • 5 |
| Phyllostachys | 12 • 13 | Orcuttia | 5 • 5 | Schismus | 1 • 2 |
| Pleiolobus | 3 • 3 | Pappophorum | 2 • 2 | Tribolium | 1 • 1 |
| Pseudosasa | 1 • 1 | Redfieldia | 1 • 1 | ORYZOIDEAE | |
| Sasa | 1 • 1 | Schedonnardus | 1 • 1 | Ehrharteae | 1 • 3 • 3 |
| CHLORIDOIDEAE | | Scleropogon | 1 • 1 | Ehrharta | 3 • 3 |
| Cynodonteae | 43 • 213 • 227 | Swallenia | 1 • 1 | Oryzeae | 5 • 15 • 17 |
| Acrachne † | 1 • 1 | Tetrapogon | 1 • 1 | Leersia | 5 • 5 |
| Aegopogon | 2 • 2 | Tragus | 4 • 4 | Luziola | 4 • 4 |
| Allolepis | 1 • 1 | Trichoneura | 1 • 1 | Oryza | 2 • 2 |
| Astrebla † | 1 • 1 | Tridens | 10 • 12 | Zizania | 3 • 5 |
| Blepharidachne | 2 • 2 | Triplasis | 2 • 2 | Zizaniopsis | 1 • 1 |
| Blepharoneuron | 1 • 1 | Tripogon | 1 • 1 | PANICOIDEAE | |
| Bouteloua | 22 • 28 | Triraphis | 1 • 1 | Chasmantheae | 1 • 5 • 5 |
| Cathastecum | 1 • 1 | Tuctoria | 2 • 2 | Chasmanthium | 5 • 5 |
| Chloris | 20 • 21 | Vaseyochloa | 1 • 1 | Gynerieae | 1 • 1 • 1 |
| Ctenium | 2 • 2 | Willkommia | 1 • 1 | Gynerium † | 1 • 1 |
| Cynodon | 7 • 8 | Eragrostideae | 7 • 57 • 62 | | |
| Dactyloctenium | 3 • 3 | Cladoraphis † | 1 • 1 | | |
| Dasyochloa | 1 • 1 | Cottea | 1 • 1 | | |
| | | Enneapogon | 2 • 2 | | |
| | | Eragrostis | 50 • 55 | | |
| | | Kalinia | 1 • 1 | | |
| | | Pogonarthria | 1 • 1 | | |
| | | Uniola | 1 • 1 | | |

| | |
|----------------------|----------------|
| Paniceae | 23 • 269 • 316 |
| Alloteropsis | 1 • 1 |
| Amphicarpum | 2 • 2 |
| Anthenantia | 3 • 3 |
| Anthephora | 1 • 1 |
| Axonopus † | 3 • 3 |
| Cenchrus | 25 • 25 |
| Digitaria | 27 • 30 |
| Echinochloa | 12 • 13 |
| Eriochloa | 11 • 13 |
| Hymenachne | 1 • 1 |
| Kikuyuochloa | 1 • 1 |
| Lasiacis | 2 • 2 |
| Melinis | 2 • 2 |
| Moorochloa | 1 • 1 |
| Oplismenus | 2 • 5 |
| Panicum | 78 • 112 |
| Paspalum | 44 • 44 |
| Reimarochloa | 1 • 1 |
| Sacciolepis | 2 • 2 |
| Setaria | 28 • 32 |
| Setariopsis | 1 • 1 |
| Stenotaphrum | 1 • 1 |
| Urochloa | 20 • 20 |
| Andropogoneae | 29 • 96 • 114 |
| Andropogon | 14 • 23 |
| Apluda | 1 • 1 |
| Arthraxon | 1 • 1 |
| Bothriochloa | 13 • 13 |
| Chrysopogon | 3 • 3 |
| Coelorachis | 4 • 4 |
| Coix | 1 • 1 |
| Cymbopogon | 3 • 3 |
| Dichanthium | 3 • 3 |
| Elionurus | 2 • 2 |
| Eremochloa | 2 • 2 |
| Hackelochloa | 1 • 1 |
| Hemarthria | 1 • 1 |
| Heteropogon | 2 • 2 |
| Hyparrhenia | 2 • 2 |
| Imperata | 3 • 3 |
| Ischaemum † | 2 • 2 |
| Microstegium | 1 • 1 |
| Miscanthus | 3 • 3 |
| Polytrias | 1 • 1 |
| Rottboellia | 1 • 1 |
| Saccharum | 8 • 9 |
| Schizachyrium | 9 • 13 |
| Sorghastrum | 3 • 3 |
| Sorghum | 3 • 5 |
| Themeda | 3 • 3 |
| Trachypogon | 1 • 1 |
| Tripsacum | 3 • 3 |
| Zea | 2 • 4 |

PHAROIDEAE

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Phareae | 1 • 1 • 1 |
| Pharus | 1 • 1 |

POÖIDEAE

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Brachypodieae | 1 • 5 • 5 |
| Brachypodium | 5 • 5 |

| | |
|-----------------------|-----------|
| Brachyelytreae | 1 • 2 • 2 |
| Brachyelytrum | 2 • 2 |

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Bromeae | 1 • 49 • 54 |
| Bromus | 49 • 54 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Diarrheneae | 1 • 2 • 2 |
| Diarrhena | 2 • 2 |

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Hainardieae | 3 • 4 • 4 |
| Hainardia | 1 • 1 |
| Parapholis | 2 • 2 |
| Scribneria | 1 • 1 |

| | |
|-----------------|-------------|
| Meliceae | 5 • 44 • 50 |
| Catabrosa | 1 • 1 |
| Glyceria | 19 • 21 |
| Melica | 19 • 22 |
| Pleuropogon | 4 • 5 |
| Schizachne | 1 • 1 |

| | |
|----------------|-----------|
| Nardeae | 1 • 1 • 1 |
| Nardus | 1 • 1 |

| | |
|----------------|----------------|
| Poeae | 48 • 292 • 324 |
| X Agropogon | 1 • 1 |
| Agrostis | 29 • 29 |
| Aira | 2 • 4 |
| Alopecurus | 11 • 12 |
| Ammophila | 2 • 2 |
| Amphibromus | 2 • 2 |
| Anthoxanthum | 4 • 4 |
| Apera | 2 • 2 |
| Arrhenatherum | 1 • 1 |
| Avena | 7 • 7 |
| Beckmannia | 1 • 1 |
| Briza | 3 • 3 |
| Calamagrostis | 24 • 29 |
| X Calammophila | 1 • 1 |
| Catapodium | 1 • 1 |
| Cinna | 3 • 3 |
| Coleanthus | 1 • 1 |
| Corynephorus | 1 • 1 |
| Cutandia | 1 • 1 |
| Cynosurus | 2 • 2 |
| Dactylis | 1 • 1 |

| | |
|----------------|---------|
| Deschampsia | 6 • 8 |
| Dissanthelium | 1 • 1 |
| Festuca | 46 • 52 |
| Gastridium | 1 • 1 |
| Gaudinia † | 1 • 1 |
| Helictotrichon | 3 • 3 |
| Holcus | 2 • 2 |
| Koeleria | 1 • 1 |
| Lagurus | 1 • 1 |
| Lamarckia | 1 • 1 |
| Limnodea | 1 • 1 |
| Lolium | 2 • 2 |
| Mibora † | 1 • 1 |
| Milium | 2 • 2 |
| Phalaris | 11 • 11 |
| Phippsia | 1 • 1 |
| Phleum | 5 • 5 |
| Poa | 66 • 77 |
| Polypogon | 8 • 8 |
| Puccinellia | 12 • 12 |
| Rostraria | 1 • 1 |
| Sclerochloa | 1 • 1 |
| Scolochloa | 1 • 1 |
| Sphenopholis | 7 • 7 |
| Torreyochloa | 2 • 4 |
| Trisetum | 9 • 10 |
| Ventenata | 1 • 1 |

| | |
|----------------|-------------|
| Stipeae | 4 • 67 • 73 |
| Achnatherum | 1 • 1 |
| Oryzopsis | 4 • 4 |
| Piptochaetium | 1 • 1 |
| Stipa | 61 • 67 |

| | |
|------------------|---------------|
| Triticeae | 9 • 102 • 115 |
| Aegilops | 7 • 7 |
| Agropyron | 2 • 2 |
| Dasypyrum † | 1 • 1 |
| X Elyhordeum | 7 • 7 |
| Elymus | 67 • 76 |
| Eremopyrum | 3 • 3 |
| Hordeum | 10 • 14 |
| Secale | 2 • 2 |
| Triticum | 3 • 3 |

† – extinct or extirpated

NUMERICAL SUMMARY

Subfamilies: 9
Tribes: 25
Genera: 208
Species: 1359
Subspecies-varieties: 1528

COMPOSITION BY SUBFAMILY

| Subfamily | Genera | Species | MRT* | Percentage |
|------------------|---------------|----------------|-------------|-------------------|
| Aristidoideae | 1 | 29 | 42 | 2.7 |
| Arundinoideae | 3 | 4 | 5 | 0.3 |
| Bambusoideae | 7 | 21 | 21 | 1.3 |
| Chloridoideae | 57 | 330 | 354 | 23.1 |
| Danthonioideae | 5 | 17 | 18 | 1.2 |
| Oryzoideae | 6 | 17 | 20 | 1.3 |
| Panicoideae | 54 | 371 | 436 | 28.6 |
| Pharoideae | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0.1 |
| Poöideae | 75 | 569 | 631 | 41.2 |
| Totals | 208 | 1359 | 1528 | |

*minimum ranked taxa

NOTES

The number of genera, species and minimum ranked taxa (subspecies and varieties) is shown for each subfamily and tribe; the number of species and minimum ranked taxa is shown for each genus.

Percentage figures are those of the minimum ranked taxa.

I have adopted the system of subfamilies and tribes proposed in Soreng et al. 2015. A worldwide phylogenetic classification of the Poaceae (Gramineae). *Journal of Systematics and Evolution* 53(2): 117-137.

I hope to make available in the near future an annotated checklist of the grasses of the conterminous United States.