Crypsis vaginiflora (Forssk.) Opiz, MODEST PRICKLE GRASS. Annual, fibrous-rooted, several-many-stemmed at base, repeatedly branched throughout, prostrate and generally matlike (ascending to erect), to 30 cm tall, to 50 cm across; shoots with many nodes per axis and 10–25 inflorescences per shoot, mostly green but pale green at base of leaf sheath (rarely tinged with pink or purple); adventitious roots only at the lowest nodes. Stems (culms): cylindric to  $\pm$  hemi-cylindric above node where flat to grooved side faces axillary branch, < 2 mm diameter, tough, bending conspicuously at most nodes, internodes 3–24 mm long and typically > leaf sheath length, ridged; internodes hollow. **Leaves:** alternate distichous, simple with sheath; prophyll conspicuous for each axillary shoot, membranous, 2-veined and narrowly oblong, 2.5–8 mm long excluding 2 awns (vein extensions), keeled along veins, finely short-ciliate on margins and along keels, longer ciliate (to 1 mm) at rounded to obtuse tip between greenish awns, the awns 1.5–3 mm long and scabrous with short, ascending hairs; leaf sheath open or closed < 0.5 mm, loose around internode, oblong to  $\pm$  broadly ovate,  $3.5-7.5 \times 1-1.5$  mm (sheathing only stem) and 2.5-4 mm wide and spathelike subtending inflorescence, ridged with 13–25 veins, narrowly membranous on margins, finely ciliate on margins becoming densely ciliate and more conspicuous approaching ligule, without lobes (auricles) at top; ligule a fringe of silky hairs 0.8–1.2 mm long; collar pale yellow to pale green; blade narrowly lanceolate to narrowly lanceolate-triangular, in range  $3-40+\times 1-3.7$  mm, the widest at or just above base, flat becoming inrolled when water-stressed, remotely scabrous with minute ascending hairs on margins, acuminate at tip, parallel-veined with veins more conspicuous on lower surface, lower surface sparsely short-pilose, upper surface moderately short-pilose, early abscising from sheath. **Inflorescence:** spikelets, in dense, spikelike panicles, terminal or axillary in axil of an upper leaf on a long, erect axis, panicle ovoid, in range  $30-45 \times 3-6$  mm, remaining partly enclosed by spathelike leaf sheaths of the 2 subtending leaves, lateral branches condensed, each with several spikelets along an axis to 1.5 mm long, spikelets sessile to subsessile, with 1 floret, bracteate, lacking awns; peduncle in fruit, if exposed, very short. **Spikelet:** lanceolate to oblanceolate strongly compressed side-to-side, 2.5–2.8 mm long, breaking below the glumes; glumes 2, subequal to equal, lanceolate and strongly keeled, in range lower glume  $2.4-2.7 \times 0.3$  mm, folded lengthwise or flat at base and folded and keeled above midpoint, keel and margin above midpoint pilose, upper glume  $2.6-2.7 \times 0.7-0.8$  mm, compressed and keeled base-to-tip, membranous but with green keel, margin glabrous or hairy own at tip, keel with ascending short hairs to scabrous; **lemma** folded lengthwise and narrowly keeled, in range 2.2–2.6 mm long, 0.55 mm wide folded, minutely scabrous on exposed portion of keel; palea membranous, folded, 2.1–2.3 × 0.4–0.55 mm (folded), obscurely 2-veined near median and inwardly pleated between veins, glabrous. Flower: bisexual; stamens 3, free; filaments threadlike, 3–3.5 mm long, white; anthers exserted above lemma, basifixed, dithecal, oblong, in range 0.3–0.6 mm long, light yellow, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen light yellow; pistil 1; ovary superior, compressed-obovate to compressed-elliptic, 0.9–1.1 × 0.4 mm, glabrous, 1-chambered with 1 ovule; styles 2, 1.7–2.5 mm long, 2-branched, the stigmatic branches exserted 0.5 mm from lemma. **Fruit:** achene (caryopsis), obovoid,  $1.3-1.8 \times 0.6-0.9$  mm.

Naturalized. Annual found on margins of drying ponds and lakes, collected once at Lake Eleanor (SSM) but not observed recently. *Crypsis vaginiflora* grows in the same habitat as

*C. schoenoides* but is a much more highly branched plant with pilose hairs on sheath and collar. In *C. vaginiflora*, the leaf blades are smaller but also the blades abscise readily, leaving a persistent sheath. Exposed, thereby, are the prophylls, which curiously have a pair of awns on each prophyll (scabrous vein extensions).

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