Just to give the names of a few grasses that have not previously been reported from the State is not in itself of much value, but it may have an ecological significance in the fact that it might indicate a movement of vegetation in a definite direction.

The geographical position of Oklahoma, extending from the timbered regions on the east across the prairies and plains to the foot of the mountains on the west, forms a broad belt which southern grasses must cross to go north and northern grasses must cross to go south. A close check on the newly reported species and their distribution may determine migratory directions.

The grasses reported here were sent in to the Botany Department for identification. *Panicum texanum* Buckl. was sent in from Hinton, Oklahoma by Mr. L. F. Tilley. Its distribution is listed from Texas to Mexico. It is strictly a southern species and as far as known this marks the northern limit of its distribution. The remainder of the grasses were sent in by Mr. Burt English of Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and are as follows:

*Panicum fasciculatum cartaginense* (Swartz) Doell. whose distribution is from Texas to Arizona, south into Mexico. Fort Sill is probably the northern known limit of this grass.

*Limnodea arkansana* (Nutt.) L. H. Dewey, listed for Florida, Arkansas and Texas. This is the first report of it in this State.

*Leptochloa dubia* Nees., found from Florida to Texas and Arizona south into Mexico. This is perhaps the northern limit of it.

*Chloris elegans* H. B. K. found in New Mexico, Arizona and California and reported once from Kansas, hence it might be expected in Oklahoma.

The species named are all southern grasses and with the exception of *Chloris elegans*, Oklahoma is the northern limit. As to whether these plants are native to Oklahoma and have been overlooked by botanists in the past, or whether they are moving northward and have been discovered in their migration is not known. More data will be necessary before a definite conclusion can be reached.