

*Euphorbia* L. SPURGE

*Euphorbia maculata* L., SPOTTED SPURGE. Annual, taprooted, several–many-stemmed at base, mat-forming, branches diverging at 20–30° angle, prostrate, spreading to 40 cm, not rooting at nodes, typically < 2 cm tall; monoecious; shoots strongly 2-dimensional (plagiotropic) with zigzagged axes, pilose; latex white, copious. **Stems:** cylindrical, typically  $\pm 1$  mm diameter, flexible, green soon turning pinkish brown except on unexposed surfaces, nodes swollen, internodes 3–35 mm long. **Leaves:** opposite decussate, simple, short-petiolate, with stipules; stipules 2 (4 per node), free, attached to node, narrowly acuminate, to 2 mm long, upper < lower, white to pink, fringed-lobed and sometimes divided to base, ciliate on margins; petiole 0.5–2 mm long, curved to orient leaves horizontally; blade ovate to oblong, 3–13  $\times$  1–7.5 mm, oblique to 1-lobed (semicordate) at base, minutely serrate and sometimes reddish on margins, obtuse or rounded (acute) at tip, pinnately veined with very fine network of minor veins, pilose or glabrous, the hairs when present sparser on upper surface, upper surface gray-green to dark green and often with a dark reddish central area, lower surface lighter in color and glaucous. **Inflorescence:** cyathium (= involucre with staminate flowers and 1 pistillate flower), axillary, in leafy cymelike arrays; peduncle  $\approx$  length of cyathium; **cyathium** to 0.8 mm wide (including spreading glands and appendages); **involucre** funnel-shaped to urn-shaped,  $\pm 1 \times 0.6$  mm, green, pubescent, with 5 bracts and 4 glands, the bracts of involucre fused most of length, acute to acuminate free tips, the tips  $\pm 0.25$  mm long, whitish, ciliate fringed, the glands alternate with bracts (1 absent), nectar-producing, raised, transversely elliptic, 0.15  $\times$   $\pm 0.3$  mm, fleshy, yellowish green to yellowish orange or reddish pink to light pinkish yellow, depressed in center, appendaged from just below gland, the appendage petal-like, < or > gland, whitish to pale pinkish, entire or weakly scalloped on outer margin; staminate flowers 4–5, not in clusters, each with pedicel-like stalk, each flower associated with 1 bractlet; bractlet linear,  $\pm 0.5$  mm long, white, fringed, the pedicel short; pistillate flower on a pedicel-like stalk (gynophore), at anthesis gynophore short and erect, with only styles exposed, soon after gynophore elongating and becoming recurved with maturing ovary exerted. **Staminate flower:** reduced to 1 stamen; filaments < 0.2 mm long; anthers conspicuously dithecal, each sac broadly ellipsoid,  $\pm 0.2$  mm long, yellowish green becoming reddish, longitudinally dehiscent; pollen yellow. **Pistillate flower:** reduced to 1 pistil; ovary superior, 3-lobed broadly ovoid,  $\pm 0.5$  mm, light green with or without pink to reddish edges,  $\pm$  uniformly strigose, 3-chambered, each chamber with 1 ovule; styles 3, 0.3–0.4 mm long, 2-branched at midpoint, the branches club-shaped, fleshy, light green to pinkish below and  $\pm$  colorless to transparent pink at tip; stigmas minute. **Fruit:** capsule, 3-seeded, 3-lobed and broadly triangular-ovoid, 1.3–1.5 mm long, strigose, elastically dehiscent along septa and chambers into 6 dry valves (some valve-pairs remaining attached at base) and expelling seeds. **Seed:** quadrangular-ovoid, 0.8–1.2  $\times$  0.5–0.7 mm, orangey brown beneath frosty-white epidermis, transversely wrinkled, grooved on obtuse, lower ridge,  $\pm$  acute on other ridges. Early November–late July.

Naturalized. A prostrate annual fairly common in waste areas, typically growing on bare patches in the open. *Euphorbia maculata*, also known as *Chamaesyce maculata*, is so

named because commonly each blade has a large, dark red spot, and when present that is an absolutely reliable character to identify this species. However, some individuals lack leaf spots. Leaves of this species are faintly short-serrate. Spotted spurge has nonshowy cyathia, which are small and overall appear pinkish from the pigmentation of the glands, appendages, and styles. The appendages are commonly larger than the glands.

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