Insert as an Additional Taxa For *Calliandra eriophylla*:

**Mimosa biuncifera** G. Bentham  
*Catclaw Mimosa*  
(*Mimosa aculeaticarpa* var. *biuncifera*, *Mimosa flexuosa*, *Mimosa lindheimeri*,  
*Mimosa warnockii*, *Mimosopsis biuncifera*, *Mimosopsis flexuosa*)

C This species is also known as Cat's-Claw Mimosa, Gatura, Lindheimer Mimosa, Uña De Gato,  
Wait-A-Bit, Wait-A-Minute, or Warnock Mimosa; *Mimosa biuncifera* is native to Mexico and the  
Southwestern US, including West Texas; it forms a open branched small to medium size, 3N to  
6N(8N) tall, irregularly rounded spreading shrub which is described as picturesque by some,  
ragged by others.

C Stems are gray in color with small green bipinnately compound deciduous leaves; the flexible  
stems are covered in pairs of recurved stipular spines that snag nearly everything that brushes  
them endowing the plants with such common names as Cat's-Claw and Wait-A-Bit.

C The flowers of *M. biuncifera* are not as handsome as those of *M. dysocarpa*, being small ½O  
diameter puffball-shaped white to pink flowers; the flowers are often a washed out pale pink  
color, but occur sporadically from spring to late summer; flattened brown ¾O to 1½O long pods  
follow the flowers.

C *Mimosa biuncifera* is effective in arid landscapes from USDA zones 8 to 10; plants require very  
well drained soils and sunny locations, but are otherwise low maintenance; most *Mimosa spp.*  
are very tolerant of drought and reflected heat; this species is best appreciated in informal  
landscapes as it does not lend itself to pruning into traditional formal shrub forms; it serves as  
a naturalized shrub for erosion control or as a barrier plant; the specific epithet refers to the  
stout paired thorns.

**Mimosa borealis** A. Gray  
*Fragrant Mimosa*  
(*Mimosa fragrans*)

C This species is also known as Catclaw Mimosa, Pink Mimosa, or Sensitive Mimosa; this species  
is smaller, 2N to 3N tall by 3N to 4N wide, and more compact than *M. biuncifera*; *Mimosa borealis*  
has recurved spines and bipinnately compound deciduous leaves similar to *M. biuncifera*.

C Fragrant Mimosa has fragrant flowers and these showy pink puffball-shaped flowers are often  
darker and more showy than those of *M. biuncifera*.

C *Mimosa borealis* is native to Northern Mexico and the Southwestern US, including Central and  
West Texas; it has similar cultural requirements as *M. biuncifera*, but a more pleasing habit; this  
species should be useful in arid landscapes in USDA zones 8(7) through 10.

C The better habit of this species allows it to be used for a wider range of purposes in xeric  
landscapes and enjoyment of the fragrance and showiness of the spring to early summer flowers  
justifies its placement closer to outdoor entertainment areas; when used as a foundation plant  
under windows, it can serve double duty as a barrier plant; the specific epithet refers to the  
northern distribution of this species relative to other *Mimosa*.

**Mimosa dysocarpa** G. Bentham  
*Velvetpod Mimosa*  

C Velvetpod Mimosa is not as compact as *M. borealis*, reaching 4N to 6N height, but it has larger  
even showier flowers; the purplish pink flowers are cylindrical and 1O to 3O(4O) long; these  
handsome flowers occur sporadically from late spring to early fall, often in response to rain  
events; the deciduous leaves are larger than those of *M. biuncifera* or *M. borealis*; the fuzzy seed  
pods are 1O to 2½O long and about ¼O wide.
Velvetpod Mimosa is a native of Northern Mexico and the Southwestern US, including West Texas; plants are hardy in arid landscapes in USDA zones 8(7) to 10; this species often functions as a herbaceous perennial on the northern margins of its range; plants tolerate full sun to partial shade, but become more open in shade; pruning long stems will help develop a denser canopy; the recurved spines on the stems are even larger than those of *M. borealis* and can hinder maintenance and pedestrians.