

1988

New and Corrected Floristic Records for Nebraska

Steven B. Rolfsmeier

University of Nebraska-Lincoln

Robert B. Kaul

University of Nebraska-Lincoln, rkaul1@unl.edu


Marjorie M. Garabrandt

University of Nebraska at Omaha, mgarabrandt@unomaha.edu

David M. Sutherland

University of Nebraska at Omaha, dsutherland@unomaha.edu

Follow this and additional works at: <https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/biofacpub>

 Part of the [Biology Commons](#), and the [Plant Biology Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Rolfsmeier, Steven B.; Kaul, Robert B.; Garabrandt, Marjorie M.; and Sutherland, David M., "New and Corrected Floristic Records for Nebraska" (1988). *Biology Faculty Publications*. 44.

<https://digitalcommons.unomaha.edu/biofacpub/44>

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Department of Biology at DigitalCommons@UNO. It has been accepted for inclusion in Biology Faculty Publications by an authorized administrator of DigitalCommons@UNO. For more information, please contact unodigitalcommons@unomaha.edu.



NEW AND CORRECTED FLORISTIC RECORDS FOR NEBRASKA

Steven B. Rolfsmeier and Robert B. Kaul

School of Biological Sciences
University of Nebraska–Lincoln
Lincoln, Nebraska 68588-0118

and

Marjorie M. Garabrandt and David M. Sutherland

Department of Biology
University of Nebraska at Omaha
Omaha, Nebraska 68182-0040

New distributional data are given for 54 species of vascular plants in Nebraska. Twenty are newly recorded for the State, 23 are shown to be more widespread than was previously known, seven are shown to have more restricted ranges than previously reported, the records of one species attributed to the State are shown to be based on misidentifications, and the presence in the State of three species collected long ago is confirmed by recent collections.

† † †

INTRODUCTION

Recent field and herbarium studies in Nebraska have resulted in revisions of the distributional data for 38 native and 16 introduced species of vascular plants. The geographic ranges of most species in the State were mapped in the *Atlas of the Flora of the Great Plains* (Great Plains Flora Association, 1977), which is the source of much of the distributional data included herein. Numerous additions and corrections have been reported since it was published (Churchill, Kaul, and Sutherland, 1976a, b; Freeman and Churchill, 1983; Sutherland and Kaul, 1986; Rolfsmeier, Kaul, and Sutherland, 1987), and this paper is a continuation of a series that updates the State's floristic status. Twenty of the 54 records reported here are for species not previously recorded for Nebraska, 23 species are shown to be more widespread than was previously known, and seven species are shown to have a much more restricted range in the State than previously reported. The records for one species were based on misidentifications, and the presence of three other species collected long ago is confirmed by new collections.

Nomenclature in this paper conforms to that of the *Flora of the Great Plains* (Great Plains Flora Association, 1986); in cases in which a species was mapped under a different name in the

Atlas of the Flora of the Great Plains (henceforth referred to as the "Atlas"), that synonym is given in brackets. Map numbers in the *Atlas* are also provided for each species that was mapped. Voucher specimens are deposited at the Bessey Herbarium of the University of Nebraska-Lincoln (NEB), the University of Nebraska at Omaha herbarium (OMA), and the herbarium of Doane College in Crete.

Alliaria petiolata (Bieb.) Cavara & Grande [*Alliaria officinalis* Andr.] (Brassicaceae), garlic mustard. Map 425. This introduced biennial herb of wooded areas is apparently naturalized in eastern Kansas, and has been found for the first time in Nebraska. We have a specimen from WEBSTER County (floodplain woodland 1 mi south of Red Cloud, 28 May 1975, Churchill 5427, NEB), and this species has been seen recently in abundance and collected in Sarpy and Washington counties. The following collections are at OMA: SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, large patch 8 to 10 m north of the Gifford Road east of the railroad parking lot, 29 May 1987, Garabrandt 650) and WASHINGTON County (Neale Woods, abundant on Jungbluth land on the north end of Ridgetop Trail, 29 May 1987, Garabrandt 632).

Allium sativum L. (Liliaceae), garlic. This introduced perennial herb was reported in the *Atlas* from only eastern Kansas and western Missouri. It has recently been found in KEITH County (gravel pit area south of Sutherland Canal diversion dam, 21 July 1987, Rolfsmeier 3776, NEB) where it was collected by Jane Ghyras. There is also an old collection from Fontenelle Forest: SARPY County (lowlands of Missouri River, Fontenelle Forest, 10 May 1959, Dokulil *s.n.*, OMA). The species has evidently not persisted at this location. It is to be expected anywhere in the State as at least a temporary member of the wild flora.

Alyssum desertorum Stapf (Brassicaceae), alyssum. Map 427. This annual European herb is naturalized in western North America and was known in Nebraska only from the extreme northwestern part of the State. We have recently discovered it in BUFFALO County (sandy roadside at Ravenna State Recreation Area, 4 June 1987, Rolfsmeier 3376 and Kaul, NEB), representing a significant extension of its range southeastward.

Arabidopsis thaliana (L.) Heynh. (Brassicaceae), mouse-ear cress. A recent collection of this introduced annual herb in SEWARD County (disturbed ground near flood-protection levee at south end of 13th Street, Seward, 19 April 1987, Rolfsmeier 3108, NEB) is the first record in the State.

Aralia racemosa L. (Araliaceae), spikenard. Map 924. This plant is now rare in eastern Nebraska; most of our collections are very old. There are two new collections at OMA that verify its existence in two counties for which it was previously unreported, and which extend its range northward by one county: SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, on Signal Ridge Trail, 10 July 1986, Garabrandt 277) and WASHINGTON County (Neale Woods, on steep slope near Rock Creek, 25 July 1987, Garabrandt 848).

Arenaria serpyllifolia L. (Caryophyllaceae), thyme-leaved sandwort. Map 201. This introduced plant of disturbed, often sandy places was reported in the *Atlas* from only Douglas and Lancaster counties. It has recently been recollected in those counties, in addition to new records from CASS County (sandy parking area, Louisville State Recreation Area, 3 June 1987, Rolfsmeier 3365 and Kaul, NEB); DODGE County (sandy roadside at Fremont Lakes State Recreation Area, 25 April 1987, Kaul 5679 and Rolfsmeier, NEB); MERRICK County (sandy soil, Hord Lake State Recreation Area, 2 May 1987, Kaul 5702 and Rolfsmeier, NEB); and SEWARD County (pond margin at Seward City Park, 21 June 1986, Rolfsmeier 2080, NEB). It is to be expected throughout southeastern Nebraska.

Asclepias viridis Walt. (Asclepiadaceae), spider milkweed. Map 1004. This native perennial herb, common in extreme south-central Nebraska, was reported in the *Atlas* for Lancaster County based upon a sight record by Robert Kaul in 1973 from a prairie southwest of Lincoln. It has recently been rediscovered in LANCASTER County (Nine-Mile Prairie, upland prairie of east ridge, 20 June 1987, Kaul 5848, NEB), its northernmost station in the Great Plains.

Asimina triloba (L.) Dun. (Annonaceae), pawpaw. Map 55. The northernmost dot for this species in the *Atlas* is in Douglas County. Although we have not seen the plant there, we are familiar with colonies from both Sarpy and Washington counties, immediately south and north of Douglas County, respectively. The following two collections are at OMA: SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, south side of Gifford Road near Signal Ridge Trail, 20 June 1985, Garabrandt 205), and WASH-

INGTON County (Neale Woods, south of Rock Creek near the east edge of Neale Woods in a thick grove, 16 May 1987, Garabrandt 560). Both specimens come from large populations that appear natural, although we have reason to believe that the Fontenelle Forest plants have spread from a planting made in the 1960's. The Washington County colony represents the northernmost location for this species in the State.

Asplenium platyneuron (L.) Oakes ex D. C. Eat. (Polypodiaceae), ebony spleenwort. Map 15. This fern, previously reported in the southeastern Great Plains, has recently been collected for the first time in Nebraska: JEFFERSON County (Steele City Canyon, NW ¼ S12 T1N R3E, 29 October 1986, Locklear 13, NEB). In 1988, the authors saw and photographed this species in Neale Woods, WASHINGTON County, where it is too rare to collect (see Garabrandt, 1988).

Aster subulatus Michx. var. *ligulatus* Shinnery (Asteraceae), Saltmarsh aster. Map 1385. Lancaster County is the only known location in Nebraska for this plant of saline soils, but it should be sought elsewhere in the State in appropriate habitats. It is abundant in the salt marshes near Lincoln, where it is conspicuous when flowering from late September into early November. In recent years it has suddenly spread from the salt marshes onto shoulders of highways and even into the city, no doubt due to the build-up of salt from winter de-icing efforts. It is now abundant along Interstate 180 and U.S. 6 in Lincoln, and has appeared among ornamental plantings downtown and in residential areas south of downtown. The term "highway halophyte" is appropriate for this species. That term was coined by Cranfill and Thieret (1981) for the grass *Puccinellia distans* and other halophytes that have spread along highways in Kentucky; Cusick (1982) and Reznicek (1980) reported the same phenomenon in Ohio and Michigan, respectively.

Carduus acanthoides L. (Asteraceae), plumeless thistle. Map 1405. This introduced biennial was reported in the *Atlas* from 27 counties in Nebraska, and is indicated as a serious weed in the eastern part of the State (Great Plains Flora Association, 1986). However, from our experience this plant is not widely established and is rarely found in Nebraska, although it is abundant nearby at Five-Ridge Prairie in Plymouth County, Iowa. We have seen specimens from only two Nebraska counties: LANCASTER County (pasture by State Farm, Lincoln, 9 July 1930, Petersen *s.n.*, NEB; pasture south of Cheney, 22 July 1965, Fuller 30, NEB), and POLK County (17 July 1952, collector unknown, NEB; pasture 2 mi east of Stromsburg, 23 July 1965, Fuller 42, NEB).

Cerastium arvense L. (Caryophyllaceae), prairie chickweed. Map 203. This native perennial herb was reported in the *Atlas* for Cherry, Dawes, Sioux, and Thomas counties. Specimens from Thomas County have proven to be *Cerastium brachypodium* (Engelm. ex Gray) Robins; *C. arvense* is unknown from the Nebraska Sandhills.

Cerastium glomeratum Thuill. (Caryophyllaceae). Map 205. This Eurasian chickweed was reported in the *Atlas* from Douglas and Richardson counties, based on specimens of *Cerastium vulgatum* L.; *C. glomeratum* is unknown from the State.

Cerastium nutans Raf. (Caryophyllaceae), powderhorn cerastium. Map 206. This woodland chickweed was reported in a number of counties throughout the State, but most of these represent misidentified collections of *Cerastium brachypodum*; *C. nutans* is known in Nebraska from only Richardson County.

Cerastium semidecandrum L. (Caryophyllaceae). This weedy, introduced annual of sandy disturbed places has been discovered recently for the first time in the Great Plains at two stations: DODGE County (sandy roadside at Fremont Lakes State Recreation Area, 25 April 1987, Kaul 5680A and Rolfsmeier, NEB) and DOUGLAS County (sandy roadside at Two Rivers State Recreation Area, 9 May 1987, Rolfsmeier 3215 and Kaul, NEB). This species bears a superficial resemblance to *Cerastium vulgatum*, but is distinguished from it by its annual habit, 5 stamens, and long ($\frac{1}{3}$ of total length) scarious tips of the bracts of the inflorescence. This plant is to be sought in appropriate habitats throughout the State.

Cornus alternifolia L. f. (Cornaceae), alternate-leaved dogwood. There are recent collections of this species at OMA from SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, bottom of Handsome Hollow, both sides of the trail, 11 May 1987, Garabrandt 514), and from WASHINGTON County (Neale Woods, on a slope south of Rock Creek near Woodland Trail, 17 July 1986, Garabrandt 313 and Sutherland). These sites are distant from human habitation and very natural-looking, but the plants are so disjunct from the main range of the species (nearest plants in central Iowa) that we suspect that they were introduced at some time long ago.

Cypripedium candidum Muhl. ex Willd. (Orchidaceae), white lady's-slipper. Map 2204. Although this orchid was mapped for 17 counties in the *Atlas*, it is considered rare in the Great Plains, and was not recorded in Nebraska in recent years. The recent discovery of a small population in a low prairie in Sherman County by Ralph Brooks, of the Kansas Biological Survey, represents one of several extant populations known in the State.

Dasistoma macrophylla (Nutt.) Raf. [*Seymeria macrophylla* Nutt.] (Scrophulariaceae), mullein foxglove. Map 1246. This species was mapped in the *Atlas* for Sarpy and Richardson counties. There are two additional collections at OMA that extend its range northward along the Missouri River: DOUGLAS County (roadside ditch near Dodge Park, 18 September 1975, D. Olsen s.n.) and WASHINGTON County (Neale Woods, sunny woods-edge on the west side of the Jungbluth Tract south of the Christmas tree area, 28 July 1987, Garabrandt 858).

Descurainia richardsonii (Sweet) O. E. Schulz (Brassicaceae). Map 457. This native, biennial herb of the northern and western Great Plains has recently been collected for the first time in Nebraska in SIOUX County (Smiley Canyon, just west of Fort Robinson, 23 May 1986, Spomer s.n., NEB).

Diarrhena americana Beauv. var. *obovata* Gl. (Poaceae), American beakgrass. Map 1943. This native grass of moist woodlands was previously known in Nebraska only from several counties along the Missouri River. We have recently found it for the first time away from that river in LANCASTER County (*Quercus-Celtis* forest at Jamaica Station, 22 June 1987, Rolfsmeier 3475 and Kaul, NEB).

Erigeron subtrinervis Rydb. (Asteraceae). Map 1467. This western fleabane was previously recorded in Nebraska from only the Pine Ridge area of Sioux County, in the extreme northwestern part of the State. The discovery of an old specimen from BROWN County (Long Pine, ca 1890, Swezey s.n.) at the Doane College herbarium extends its known range eastward to the Niobrara River drainage.

Galeopsis bifida Boenn. [*G. tetrahit* L.] (Lamiaceae), common hemp nettle. Map 1133. This naturalized woodland annual was known from Nebraska only from a single collection: SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, near gate at east end of forest, 6 August 1952, Graf and Zimmerman s.n., NEB & OMA). That it still persists near this location is verified by the following collection: SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, in wet sunny area off the north stream, 24 July 1987, Garabrandt 861, OMA).

Geranium maculatum L. (Geraniaceae), wild cranesbill. Map 907. Two records at OMA represent two of the four county records of this species in the *Atlas*. They are: DOUGLAS County (Elmwood Park, moist ravine south of the footbridge in the north end of the park, 4 May 1969, Sutherland 1469), and SARPY County (semi-shade in central part of Fontenelle Forest, 12 May 1951, Brae, Tegtmeier, and Flebbe s.n.). Both collections probably represent introductions. The population at the second site has evidently not persisted, and the first consists of only a small clump in an area that represents the remnants of the small wildflower planting made by the Omaha Botany Club. In addition, the record from LANCASTER County (Lincoln, 18 June 1909, Martin s.n., NEB) seems doubtful; it is labelled in the hand of N.F. Petersen, but was not included in his *Flora of Nebraska* (Petersen, 1923). The only likely records of a naturally-occurring population in the State are from BROWN County (Long Pine, canyon north of old railroad bridge, 19 June 1897, Bates s.n., NEB) and several others from this site. A specimen from Franklin County is at NEB, but was not recorded in the *Atlas*. It lacks complete data and was not likely collected from the wild, since suitable habitat is not known in that county.

Gypsophila paniculata L. (Caryophyllaceae), perennial baby's breath. Map 209. This introduced garden ornamental herb, which occasionally escapes from cultivation, was reported in the *Atlas* for Sioux County, and by Churchill (1979) for Cuming County. In addition, we have an old specimen at NEB from BROWN County (escaped from cultivation at Long Pine, July 1895, Bates *s.n.*), and we have recently collected it in LINCOLN County (abundant in Sandhills prairie along Hwy 70, ca 18 mi northeast of North Platte, 25 June 1987, Rolfsmeier 3546 and Kaul, NEB).

Hedyotis purpurea (L.) T. & G. var. *calycosa* (Gray) Fosb. (Rubiaceae). This perennial herb has been reported at the edge of the Great Plains in southwestern Missouri (Steyermark, 1963), and has recently been discovered in eastern Nebraska (SAUNDERS County: abundant in sandy virgin prairie in Platte River floodplain, 2 mi north of Cedar Bluffs, 23 June 1987, Rolfsmeier 3478, Kaul, and Gilbert, NEB). All the plants seen at this site represent the white-flowered forma *albiflora* (Standl.) Fosb. There is no evidence that this species has been introduced here.

Hydrophyllum appendiculatum Michx. (Hydrophyllaceae), notchbract waterleaf. Map 1074. The existence of this plant in northern Douglas County was noted by Churchill et al. (1976b). It has since been found to be very common in shaded ravines in Neale Woods: WASHINGTON County (Neale Woods, off Columbine Trail in shaded ravine, 24 May 1985, Garabrandt 149, OMA and Neale Woods, along Settler's Trail in moist soil, 13 June 1977, Antrim 21, OMA). The Neale Woods populations are about a mile north of the only other known Nebraska populations in Douglas County.

Hypericum mutilum L. (Clusiaceae), dwarf St. John's wort. Map 344. Nebraska records of this plant of the southeastern Great Plains were overlooked in the preparation of the *Atlas*. We have seen three specimens from JEFFERSON County at NEB: (Fairbury, 7 July 1890, Price *s.n.*; Endicott, 22 August 1893, Woods and Saunders 2092; and 5 mi south of Fairbury along *Quercus*-shaded tributary creek, 1 October 1975, Churchill 6745).

Ipomopsis longiflora (Torr.) V. Grant (Polemoniaceae). Map 1060. This native perennial herb of sandy soil was reported in the *Atlas* from the western Nebraska Sandhills, Chase County, and Kearney County in Nebraska. A recent collection from GARFIELD County (sandy roadside ditch, S30 T23N R15W, 30 August 1986, Rolfsmeier 2783 and Kaul, NEB) documents its presence in the eastern Sandhills.

Monarda punctata L. ssp. *occidentalis* Epl. (Lamiaceae), spotted beebalm. Map 1153. This plant, native in the southern Great Plains and naturalized in northeastern Colorado and western Missouri, has been found for the first time in Nebraska (PLATTE County: established in roadside ditch along Hwy 30,

0.5 mi east of Duncan, 26 June 1987, Rolfsmeier 3597 and Kaul, NEB), where it appears to have been an accidental introduction.

Monolepis nuttalliana (R. & S.) Greene (Chenopodiaceae), poverty weed. Map 271. This native annual herb of the western United States was reported in the *Atlas* for eleven counties, mostly in the western half of the State. We have recently added five stations in eastern Nebraska, where it is probably accidentally introduced by vehicular traffic: FILLMORE County (roadside near rainwater basin 2.5 mi south, 6 mi west of Geneva, 29 April 1987, Rolfsmeier 3155 and Menheusen); LANCASTER County (downtown Lincoln, 6 June 1987, Kaul 5812, and gravelled parking area near Wagon Train Lake, Roca Rd. at S. 96th St., 4 June 1988, Kaul 6141), SEWARD County (roadside near fairgrounds, Seward, 10 May 1987, Rolfsmeier 3230 and Pfeifer), and YORK County (disturbed roadside 4 mi west of Beaver Crossing, 23 May 1987, Rolfsmeier 3302 and Landon). All are in NEB.

Nothoscordum bivalve (L.) Britt. (Liliaceae), false garlic. Map 2167. An old specimen of this perennial, bulbous plant of the southeastern and south-central states is in the Doane College herbarium and represents the only record of the species in Nebraska (SALINE County: Crete, 4 June 1881, Swezey *s.n.*). Swezey (1891) reported it [under the name *N. striatum* (Jacq.) Kunth] as rare at this site. It is not presently known from the Crete area or from anywhere else in the State.

Oryzopsis racemosa (J. E. Sm.) Ricker (Poaceae), black-seed ricegrass. Map 2021. This native woodland grass was represented in the state by several old collections from Douglas and Sarpy counties. More recent collections, at OMA, verify that it is still present in these two counties. These include: DOUGLAS County (Hummel Park north of Omaha, along trail on ridge at north end of park, 30 August 1975, Sutherland 4255, Kurtz, and Becic) and SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, on Oak Trail between Gifford Road and Handsome Hollow, 2 July 1987, Garabrandt 825 and Sutherland). Another collection at OMA extends its range northward to WASHINGTON County (Neale Woods, on Settler's Trail near Woodland Trail, 16 June 1987, Garabrandt 785 and Sutherland). It also has been discovered recently in SAUNDERS County (*Quercus-Tilia* bluffs near Platte River 2 mi north of Cedar Bluffs, 23 June 1987, Rolfsmeier 3517, Kaul, and Gilbert, NEB), representing its westernmost station in Nebraska.

Panax quinquefolium L. (Araliaceae), ginseng. Map 925. McGregor (1986) suggests that this plant may have been extirpated in the eastern Great Plains region. Although we prefer not to list specific sites, one of us has located and is studying a number of small populations in extreme eastern Nebraska. All the populations are small and have been located with difficulty. When the plants are not in fruit and not showing fall color, the leaves greatly resemble those of the common woodbine, *Parthenocissus vitacea* (Knerr.) Hitchc., a species that often grows in the same habitat.

Pedicularis lanceolata Michx. (Scrophulariaceae), swamp lousewort. Map 1228. There are scattered distribution records for this in Nebraska, but it is seldom seen and most of the specimens are very old. A new specimen at OMA verifies that it is still present in Fontenelle Forest, although it had not been collected there since 1952: SARPY County: (Fontenelle Forest, in wet meadow east of railroad tracks, between Handsome Hollow and Gifford Road, 29 August 1987, Garabrandt 953 and Sutherland). The colony is not extensive, but the plants are numerous and vigorous. They are scattered among *Equisetum fluviatile* L., also a rare plant in Nebraska.

Pilea fontana (Lunell) Rydb. and *Pilea pumila* (L.) Gray (Urticaceae), clearweed. Map 142. *Pilea fontana*, an annual herb of wet habitats, was listed in the *Atlas* for five counties in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota, and Nebraska (Cumming Co.). It was reported by Hermann (1940) from four stations in Thomas and Hooker counties, and has recently been collected from six more sites across Nebraska, including DOUGLAS County (boggy pond margin, Two Rivers Recreation Area, 2 July 1985, Rolfmeier 1082 and Kaul, NEB); GARDEN County (wet meadow near North Platte River southeast of Lewellen, 12 August 1987, Rolfmeier 3914, Sutherland, and Robson, NEB); KEITH County (wet meadow in North Platte River floodplain, north of Sarben; 10 August 1987, Sutherland 6631 and Robson, NEB); wet woodland in North Platte River floodplain, north of Paxton, 13 August 1987, Rolfmeier 3924 and Sutherland, NEB); SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, in wet meadow north of Gifford Road and east of the railroad tracks, 18 September 1987, Garabrandt 1030 and Sutherland, OMA); and SEWARD County (edge of spring pond east of Big Blue River, 7 September 1986, Rolfmeier 2839, NEB). The Garden County site represents the westernmost limit of its known range. In addition, specimens from Antelope, Brown, Chase, Cherry, Garfield, Lincoln, Thomas, and Webster counties that were mapped as *Pilea pumila* in the *Atlas* also represent *P. fontana*, which is distinguishable from the former by its black achenes, more opaque leaves, and presence in typically wetter sites. *Pilea pumila* is apparently present in only the eastern quarter of the State, and the two clearweeds are known to grow together in Nebraska at only the Seward County site, which is also our westernmost station for *P. pumila* in the State.

Poa bulbosa L. (Poaceae), bulbous bluegrass. This perennial, a serious weed in the northwestern United States, was reported in the *Atlas* from Sioux and Dawes counties. We have recently found it for the first time in eastern Nebraska in SALLINE County (locally abundant along weedy curbside at corner of 8th and Ivy Streets, Crete, 18 April 1988, Rolfmeier 4120, NEB) and at two other sites in Crete. This plant was apparently introduced intentionally at one of these sites, and periodic observations over each of the last five years indicate it has escaped but is not spreading rapidly.

Poa trivialis L. (Poaceae), rough bluegrass. This grass is commonly planted as a turf grass. The following collection at OMA verifies that it has become naturalized in eastern Nebraska: SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, abundant in damp ground west of the railroad tracks north of the Gifford Road, 11 June 1987, Garabrandt 766 and Sutherland).

Psoralea hypogaea Nutt. (Fabaceae), little breadroot scurfp pea. Map 725. The range of this rare plant endemic to the southwestern Great Plains was reported in a previous paper (Sutherland and Kaul, 1986). Recently, a specimen from BOYD County (hilltop 4 mi north of the Niobrara River, 20 May 1954, Tolstead 12960) has been found at NEB, extending its known range northeastward.

Rhamnus cathartica L. (Rhamnaceae), common buckthorn. Map 868. This introduced shrub, a serious weed northeast of the Great Plains, was mapped for Custer and Lincoln counties in the *Atlas*. It has been recollected recently in CUSTER County (Arnold Lake State Recreation Area, 25 June 1987, Kaul 5885 and Rolfmeier, NEB), and discovered in several other counties, including BUFFALO County (*Quercus* woodland along South Loup River at Ravenna State Recreation Area, 4 June 1987, Kaul 5801 and Rolfmeier, NEB); DOUGLAS County (in partial shade, roadside, North 60th Street, one block north of McKinley Street, 12 October 1983, Thomsen 126, OMA); SAUNDERS County (*Quercus-Tilia* forest near Platte River, 2 mi north of Cedar Bluffs, 23 June 1987, Rolfmeier 3522 and Kaul, NEB); SEWARD County (wooded grove 3 mi south, 3.5 mi east of Seward, 4 July 1987, Rolfmeier 3662, NEB); and THOMAS County (deciduous woodland at Nebraska National Forest, 26 June 1987, Rolfmeier 3580 and Kaul, NEB). This shrub is an aggressive weed in Lincoln, Omaha, and probably other cities, but otherwise does not seem to be as serious a weed here as it is outside our range.

Rosa multiflora Thunb. (Rosaceae), multiflora rose. Map 599. This introduced shrub was listed only from Richardson County in the *Atlas*; however, it is becoming a troublesome weed through much of southeastern Nebraska. Additional specimens of escaped plants include: JEFFERSON County (steep sandstone slope of ravine along oak-shaded tributary creek, 5 mi south of Fairbury, 1 October 1975, Churchill 6776, NEB); LANCASTER County (west ravine of Nine-Mile Prairie, 3 June 1979, Harrison nmp94, NEB); SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, off Prairie Trail at the south end of the forest, at edge of woodlands, 26 June 1986, Garabrandt 251, OMA); SEWARD County (bottom of steep *Quercus* ravine ca 2 mi north of Garland, 24 May 1986, Rolfmeier 1847, NEB); SHERMAN County (brushy area at Bowman Lake State Recreation Area, 25 June 1987, Rolfmeier 3536 and Kaul, NEB); and WASHINGTON County (Neale Woods, near Rock Creek off Woodland Trail in sunny area, 17 July 1986, Garabrandt 305, OMA).

Rubus allegheniensis Porter (Rosaceae), common blackberry. Map 603. This relatively uncommon blackberry was mapped for only Lancaster and Pawnee counties in southeastern Nebraska. Two specimens at OMA extend its range northward along the Missouri River: SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, south end in the uplands, open area, 25 September 1987, Garabrandt 1054 and Sutherland), and WASHINGTON County (Neale Woods, off Neale Trail, near the entrance, 27 September 1977, Antrim 188). The plant has also been observed, but not collected, in the Douglas County portion of Neale Woods.

Rubus idaeus L. ssp. *sachalinensis* (Levl.) Focke var. *sachalinensis* (Rosaceae), red raspberry. Map 606. This perennial subshrub is known from several collections just outside the State, and a specimen from Nebraska has recently been discovered at the Doane College herbarium (BROWN County: Long Pine, August 1890, Swezey *s.n.*).

Sagittaria longiloba Engelm. (Alismataceae). Map 1670. In addition to two counties in south-central Nebraska, this aquatic perennial was reported in the *Atlas* for Cherry County. Examination of the Cherry County specimens reveals that they actually represent narrow-leaved forms of *Sagittaria latifolia* Willd.

Sanicula marilandica L. (Apiaceae), black snakeroot. Map 960. This native perennial herb was reported in the *Atlas* for nine counties across the State. Recent herbarium work has shown most of these to be *S. canadensis* and *S. gregaria*, except for some specimens from Sioux and Dawes counties.

Senecio riddellii T. & G. (Asteraceae), Riddell ragwort. Map 1605. This native perennial herb of sandy places has been reported for the western Nebraska Sandhills, and a recent collection from GARFIELD County (sandy roadside ditch, S28 T24N R15W, 30 August 1986, Rolfsmeier 2875 and Kaul, NEB) extends its range to the eastern Sandhills.

Sidalcea neomexicana Gray (Malvaceae). This perennial herb was reported just outside the Great Plains in southern Wyoming (Roush, 1931). Its discovery in KIMBALL County (wet streamside south of Bushnell, 21 June 1986, Lommasson 1697, NEB; wet meadow near Lodgepole Cr., S12 T14N R59W, 17 July 1986, Lommasson 1723, NEB) extends its known range east of the Rocky Mountains.

Sporobolus pyramidatus (Lam.) Hitchc. (Poaceae), whorled dropseed. Map 2104. This is a perennial of dry, open ground that occurs from Kansas to Colorado and southward throughout much of tropical America. The following collection at OMA extends its range northward from northeastern Kansas, and represents the first collection for Nebraska: DOUGLAS County (abundant in sand and gravel at the edge of the road at the west end of West Dodge Road in SW $\frac{1}{4}$ SW $\frac{1}{4}$ S15 T15N R10E, 9 September 1987, Sutherland 6661). This must represent a very recent introduction because this is a regular class field trip site, and the grass has not been seen here before.

Stellaria aquatica (L.) Scop. (Caryophyllaceae), giant chickweed. This introduced perennial of moist habitats was known previously in the Great Plains only from Kansas and Minnesota until its recent discovery in Nebraska. We have a specimen from OTOE County (young cottonwood forest, S22 T7N R15E, 19 September 1974, Sutherland 4208, NEB, OMA) which was reported as *Cerastium nutans* in the *Atlas*. This plant has also been found to be locally common in Fontenelle Forest, as indicated by the following two collections at OMA: SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, Child's Hollow Trail north of the railroad tracks, the western side near the Missouri River, 2 June 1987, Garabrandt 692, and floodplain forest off Hidden Lake Trail, north of the marsh near the eastern end, 11 September 1987, Garabrandt 1018).

Tephrosia virginiana (L.) Pers. (Fabaceae), goat's rue. Map 735. This native perennial legume, which was reported in the *Atlas* from eastern Kansas and western Iowa, has been collected recently for the first time in Nebraska (JEFFERSON County: roadside bank 6 mi south, 1.5 mi east of Fairbury, 28 June 1987, Rolfsmeier 3627 and Quinn, NEB).

Trillium erectum L. and *Trillium grandiflorum* (Michx.) Salisb. (Liliaceae), purple and large-flowered trilliums. There are authentic Nebraska specimens of these species at both OMA and NEB. The *T. erectum* specimens bear the following label data: SARPY County (semishade of lowlands in Fontenelle Forest, 12 May 1951, Brae, Flebbe, and Tegtmeier *s.n.*). The *T. grandiflorum* specimens bear that label information too, except that "I. Nelson" is listed as a collector instead of "J. Brae." Since we are far to the west of the natural ranges of both species, we assume that they were planted. *Trillium grandiflorum* has persisted and is now found scattered in several locations near each other along Cottonwood Trail. There were about 63 plants in 1988. A recent voucher specimen is: SARPY County (Fontenelle Forest, off Cottonwood Trail, 16 May 1987, Garabrandt 563, OMA). *Trillium erectum* has apparently not persisted; several people have searched for it recently without success.

Viola pedata L. (Violaceae), bird's-foot violet. Map 374. This violet, widespread in the eastern United States, has been discovered recently in Nebraska (JEFFERSON County: sandy slope of Steele City Canyon, 21 April 1987, Locklear 56, NEB).

Zizania aquatica L. (Poaceae), wild rice. Map 2119. This annual native grass is considered rare in the State, and a collection from LINCOLN County (3 mi west and 2 mi north of Sutherland in water along roadside ditch, 14 July 1936, Fults 7-476, NEB) extends its known range in the State southwestward.

REFERENCES

- Churchill, S. P. 1979. A botanical survey of Cuming County: Part II, The bryophytes: with additions to Part I, The vascular plants. *Transactions of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*, 7: 61-64.
- _____, R. B. Kaul, and D. M. Sutherland. 1976a. New and noteworthy plant records for Nebraska. *Southwestern Naturalist*, 21: 403-405.
- _____, _____, and _____. 1976b. Records of native and introduced plants in Nebraska. *Transactions of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*, 3: 32-35.
- Cranfill, R., and J. W. Thieret. 1981. Thirty additions to the vascular flora of Kentucky. *Sida* 9: 55-58.
- Cusick, A. W. 1982. *Puccinellia distans* (Jacq.) Parl. (Poaceae): a halophyte grass rapidly spreading in Ohio. *Sida* 9: 360-363.
- Freeman, C. C., and S. P. Churchill. 1983. Noteworthy pteridophyte records for Nebraska. *American Fern Journal*, 73: 29-30.
- Garabrandt, M. M. 1988. An annotated list of the vascular plants of Fontenelle Forest and Neale Woods in eastern Nebraska. *Transactions of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*, 16: 31-49.
- Great Plains Flora Association. 1977. *Atlas of the Flora of the Great Plains*. Ames, Iowa State University Press: 600p.
- _____. 1986. *Flora of the Great Plains*. Lawrence, University Press of Kansas: 1,392p.
- Hermann, F. J. 1940. The geographic distribution of *Pilea fontana*. *Torrey*, 40: 118-120.
- McGregor, R. 1986. Araliaceae. In Great Plains Flora Association, *Flora of the Great Plains*. Lawrence, University Press of Kansas: 583-4.
- Petersen, N. F. 1923. *Flora of Nebraska*, 3rd ed. Wakefield, Nebraska, published by the author: 220p.
- Reznicek, A. A. 1980. Halophytes along a Michigan roadside, with comments on the occurrence of halophytes in Michigan. *Michigan Botanist*, 19: 23-30.
- Rolfsmeier, S. B., R. B. Kaul, and D. M. Sutherland. 1987. New and corrected records of the flora of Nebraska. *Transactions of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*, 15: 49-52.
- Roush, E. M. F. 1931. A monograph of the genus *Sidalcea*. *Annals of the Missouri Botanical Garden*, 18: 117-244.
- Steyermark, J. A. 1963. *Flora of Missouri*. Ames, Iowa State University Press: 1,728p.
- Sutherland, D. M., and R. B. Kaul. 1986. Nebraska plant distribution. *Transactions of the Nebraska Academy of Sciences*, 14: 55-59.
- Swezey, G. D. 1891. Nebraska flowering plants. *Doane College Natural History Studies*, 1.