

1986

Nebraska Plant Distribution

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Recommended Citation

Sutherland, David M. and Kaul, Robert B., "Nebraska Plant Distribution" (1986). *Biology Faculty Publications*. 46.

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NEBRASKA PLANT DISTRIBUTION

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Distribution notes based on recent collections and herbarium work are provided for 46 Nebraska plant taxa, including 43 flowering plants, two ferns, and one liverwort. The list includes several plants that are new to the State and provides range extensions within the State for many others. Several previously-published distribution records believed to be erroneous are also discussed.

† † †

INTRODUCTION

Recent collections and herbarium study have resulted in a number of new State and county records for Nebraska, as well as some clarifications of earlier distribution reports for both introduced and native plants. In the citations included in the text which follows, the map numbers are from the *Atlas of the Flora of the Great Plains* (Great Plains Flora Association, 1977). If no map number appears, it means that the species was not mapped. Herbarium specimens from the University Herbarium at Nebraska Hall, Lincoln, are designated by the abbreviation "NEB"; those from the University of Nebraska at Omaha Herbarium are marked "OMA"; and those from the Cedar Point Biological Station Herbarium are marked "CPBS."

SYSTEMATICS

Bryophytes

Targionia hypophylla L. Targioniaceae. Keith County, on soil of east-facing bank beneath juniper in canyon at the NE ¼, NW ¼, Sec. 11, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 12 June 1984, Sutherland 5811, OMA. This distinctive liverwort has been observed in this location several years in a row, but it does not appear to

be in adjacent canyons. Although it is almost worldwide in distribution, most of the records are from warmer climates than that of Nebraska, and this appears to be our first record. The collection is sterile.

Ferns

Ophioglossum vulgatum L. Ophioglossaceae. There are only two previous records of this fern from the Great Plains: Richland County, North Dakota, and Cherry County, Nebraska (at Kennedy, near the Snake River, 23 August 1912, Bates 5679, NEB). It was recently found again in Cherry County, south side of the Niobrara River, Freeman and Churchill 1672, 19 August 1982, NEB. Both of the Nebraska specimens are var. *pseudopodium* (Blake) Farw., an entity that is sometimes recognized as *O. pusillum* Raf.

Pellaea atropurpurea (L.) Link, Map 33. Polypodiaceae. Keith County, locally abundant in a cool canyon on the south side of the North Platte River below Kingsley Dam, 30 July 1975, Kaul 2489, NEB. This location for this fern is far removed from the other known Nebraska locations in the northwest and southeast corners of the State. In Keith County it appears to be abundant at only this single location; searches of adjacent canyons in subsequent years have yielded only a few scattered plants. The canyon in which the main population is located also has an abundance of the ferns *Cheilanthes feei* Moore and *Woodsia oregana* D. C. Eaton. It is the same canyon in which *Targionia hypophylla*, cited above, is located.

Woodsia oregana D. C. Eaton, Map 40. Polypodiaceae. Keith County, locally common in dry, rocky canyons on the south side of the North Platte River below Kingsley Dam, 21

July 1975, Kaul 2488, NEB. This extends the range of this fern southwestward in the State. It grows with *Pellaea atropurpurea*, but it occurs also in adjacent canyons and on rocky north-facing slopes. It is not as common as *Cheilanthes feei*, with which it also occurs.

Flowering plants

Acorus calamus L., Map 2125. Araceae. We cited the three known Nebraska collections for this species in an earlier publication (Churchill, Kaul, and Sutherland, 1976). We have no new herbarium records to report, but a reliable observer has found the plant to be abundant in 1984 along Lincoln Creek in York County. The plant is well-known in Indian medicine from various state sites, but we have no specimens in the herbaria from these places.

Allium tricoccum Ait., Map 2147. Liliaceae. Washington County, relatively abundant in scattered locations in mixed deciduous woods on northeast-facing slope in Neale Woods, 29 April 1979, Sutherland 4721, OMA. Gary Garabrandt originally brought this to our attention in 1978, but its identity remained a mystery until 1979; at that time Sutherland took this fragmentary collection to document its presence. It has since been seen numerous times in scattered sites near the site of original collection. This is the first record in the State and extends the range westward from Iowa.

Ambrosia tomentosa Nutt., Maps 1331 and 1329 [As *A. grayi* (Nels.) Shinnery]. Asteraceae. Clay County, dry margin of Harvard Marsh, 7 September 1985, Kaul 5083, NEB; Lancaster County, vigorously spreading weed in vacant lot, 12th Street, Lincoln, 30 September 1984, Kaul 5044, NEB. These collections extend the range eastward from southwest Nebraska.

Carya cordiformis (Wang.) K. Koch, Map 144. Juglandaceae. There is only one collection known for this species from Lancaster County (along streams, 1886, J. G. Smith s. n., NEB), but it was recently rediscovered in some abundance in Wilderness Park near the south edge of Lincoln. A recent sighting of the tree near Garland, in Seward County, by Ty Harrison and James Landon, probably represents the western limit for the species in Nebraska.

Centaureum pulchellum (Sw.) Druce. Gentianaceae. Garden County, near bridge over North Platte River about 1 mi (1.6 km) south of Lewellen, in Sec. 33, T. 16 N., R. 42 W., 30 June 1981, Sutherland 5578, OMA, CPBS. This apparently represents the first record of this species in the Great Plains region. It is locally introduced in eastern North America.

Cercis canadensis L., Map 624. Fabaceae. This tree is reported in the *Atlas* from Hamilton and Adams counties, based upon specimens that were cultivated. It is also reported from Webster and York counties and vouchered by specimens that were probably also taken from cultivated plants. None of these counties has suitable native habitats for this tree.

Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willd.) Nutt., Map 2198. Or-

chidaceae. Washington County, Neale Woods, along Settler's Trail in mixed deciduous forest, 16 September 1982, Marj Garabrandt s.n., OMA. Andrew Saunders called this species to our attention in Fontenelle Forest, Sarpy County, in the fall of 1982. Marj Garabrandt subsequently found the plant at Neale Woods and took a fragmentary collection to document its presence there. The plants at Fontenelle Forest, Sarpy County, are documented by numerous photographs in the possession of the authors, but not by collections.

Corydalis aurea Willd. var. *aurea*, Map 117. Fumariaceae. This taxon is recorded in the State from two northern collections (Dawes and Brown counties) and from a single old specimen from Lancaster County (2 May 1885, Webber s. n., NEB) which was neglected when the maps were prepared for the *Atlas*. It is still locally abundant at disturbed sites in Lincoln.

Corydalis aurea Willd. var. *occidentalis* Engelm., Map 118. Fumariaceae. Brown County, common on dry, sandy slope in juniper-oak woodland, 17 May 1982, Freeman and Churchill 1154, NEB; Keith County, just southeast of the diversion dam east of Cedar Point Biological Station in the SW ¼, Sec. 1, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., in old field, 18 June 1983, Sutherland 5645, OMA, CPBS. These two collections extend the range of this taxon eastward.

Cynanchum laeve (Michx.) Pers., Map 1005. Asclepiadaceae. Our first State records of this potentially serious weed are from Douglas County at the turn of the century; those specimens are from plants "raised from seed obtained in Ohio and Kentucky." It was collected in Cass County in 1931 at numerous Missouri River sites in the 1970's. In the past five years it has become very common in Lancaster County and seems to be spreading rapidly west.

Datura meteloides DC. Solanaceae. Douglas County, in Omaha, at 44th and Ida streets, along the top of a creek bank, 14 September 1984, Vaughn s.n., OMA. This striking large-flowered Jimson-weed is probably persisting and spreading from a planting or an accidental introduction. We have, at OMA, another specimen from Omaha, which we know to be a persistent transplant.

Dianthus armeria L., Map 208. Caryophyllaceae. Lancaster County, common in the remnant prairie at Pioneer Park Lincoln, 13 June 1965, Kaul 2149, NEB; Johnson County, 3 mi (3.2 km) east and 4 mi (6.4 km) south of Tecumseh, in disturbed area of reestablished upland warm-season grassland at Twin Oaks Wildlife Management Area, 2 June 1981, Ducey s. n., OMA; Gage County, 5 mi (8.0 km) west of Odell in grassland area at Diamond Lake Wildlife Management Area 10 June 1981, Ducey s. n., OMA. This introduced weed was previously known from three scattered locations in the State (Keith, Rock, and Richardson counties). Judging from the additional collections, it may probably be expected throughout the State.

Eragrostis barrelieri Daveau, Map 1959. Poaceae. Keith County, at Ogallala Airport in the NW ¼, Sec. 11, T. 12 N., R. 38 W., 18 June 1983, Sutherland 5645, OMA, CPBS.

R. 39 W., along ditch near main buildings, 4 July 1984, Sutherland 5953, OMA, CPBS, NEB; Keith County, along Highway 30 in Ogallala, SE.¼, Sec. 1, T. 13 N., R. 39 W., in gravel of parking lot near west edge of town, 9 July 1984, Sutherland 6022, OMA, CPBS, NEB. This grass was noticed for the first time in Nebraska by Dr. Martin Cody, who spotted the population growing at the Ogallala Airport and asked Sutherland for an identification. These collections extend its range northward from central Kansas.

Eragrostis minor Host. Poaceae. Dawson County, downtown Cozad, in parking area along Highway 30, 31 July 1984, Sutherland and Kaul 6074, OMA; Douglas County, Omaha, University of Nebraska at Omaha between library and music buildings, 17 July 1984, Sutherland 6071, OMA, NEB; Hall County, parking lot at edge of street at intersection of Hedde and Locust streets in Grand Island, 9 August 1984, Sutherland and Kaul 6081, OMA, NEB; Lincoln County, along Highway 30 on the east edge of North Platte, at edge of sidewalk, 31 July 1984, Sutherland and Kaul 6075, OMA, NEB; York County, in Bradshaw, in old parking lot opposite Bradshaw Public School, south of Highway 34, 31 July 1984, Sutherland and Kaul 6073, OMA, NEB. These collections were at first identified by Sutherland as the similar species *E. barrelieri* Daveau, but Dr. Richard Pohl kindly pointed out the error. These are the first Nebraska locations for this weedy grass.

Eryngium yuccifolium Michx., Map 941. Apiaceae. This species was accidentally omitted from Nebraska in the *Atlas of the Great Plains Flora*. The first collection was from Richardson County, southwest of Falls City, 5 August 1940, Reynolds 1611, NEB. A more recent collection from that county is from alluvial prairie along the railroad near Salem, 10 July 1974, Shildneck C-6780, NEB. A third collection from Johnson County, 2 mi (3.2 km) east and 4 mi (6.4 km) south of Tecumseh in reestablished upland tallgrass prairie at Twin Oaks Wildlife Management Area, 10 August 1981, Ducey s.n., OMA, was undoubtedly introduced with grass seed and has persisted. This species was also sighted by a reliable observer in Gage County, in 1985.

Gnaphalium chilense Spreng. Asteraceae. Keith County, along the edge of Lake Ogallala in the S.½, Sec. 34, T. 15 N., R. 38 W., 5 July 1983, Sutherland 5732, OMA, CPBS; Keith County, north of Sutherland Canal opposite the culvert which crosses the canal about halfway between the diversion dam and the bridge east of the dam, in the SE.¼, Sec. 1, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 7 July 1984, Sutherland 5985, OMA, CPBS, NEB; Keith County, along the North Platte River, west of Keystone-Roscoe road in high, dry, sandy ground, in the S.½, Sec. 6, T. 14 N., R. 37 W., 3 July 1984, Sutherland 5948, OMA, CPBS. These are the first records of this western species for Nebraska. It is known from the Great Plains region only from two Oklahoma collections. Two of the collections cited here were sent to Dr. Ronald McGregor at the University of Kansas, Lawrence, for verification. He agreed with the deter-

mination, but noted the exceptional presence of an understory of glandular hairs beneath the longer tomentum, a feature not previously reported for the species.

Gutierrezia dracunculoides (DC.) Blake, Map 1491. Asteraceae. Keith County, along the beach of Lake Ogallala at Cedar Point Biological Station, in the SE.¼, SW.¼, Sec. 2, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 16 June 1984, Sutherland 5838, CPBS; Keith County, along the road near Lake Ogallala at Cedar Point Biological Station, in the SE.¼, SW.¼, Sec. 2, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 8 September 1984, Sutherland and Kaul 6098, OMA, CPBS, NEB. This extends the range of this species northward from eastern and central Kansas. The only other Nebraska record is from Richardson County. It is likely that this annual species was introduced in grass seed in plantings of native grasses made along the road at this location, but it seems well established.

Habenaria leucophaea (Nutt.) Gray, Map 2208. Orchidaceae. This rare orchid was rediscovered after many decades in 1984 in Lancaster County by Curtis Twedt; it is protected here under University of Nebraska-Lincoln stewardship. Its presence is documented by photographs in the possession of the authors. It has also been seen recently in Hall, Seward, and Washington counties.

Heliotropium curassavicum L., Map 1094. Boraginaceae. Lancaster County, dry salt basin about 2 mi (3.2 km) north of Lincoln on 27th Street, 2 October 1980, Ducey s.n., NEB. The only other Nebraska sites for this succulent salt-marsh plant are in the panhandle. It has since been seen elsewhere in Lancaster County.

Hieracium longipilum Torr., Map 1523. Asteraceae. Douglas County, Stolley Prairie, north of West Dodge Road along 168th Street, 24 September 1982, Willson 21, OMA. This collection extends the range of this species northward within the State. It is known otherwise from southern-border counties and from Lancaster County.

Ipomoea leptophylla Torr., Map 1040. Convolvulaceae. This plant was erroneously reported in the *Atlas of the Great Plains Flora* for Lancaster County. The record was based on a specimen taken at Belmont, Dawes County, rather than the Belmont suburb of Lincoln.

Lepidium latifolium L., Brassicaceae. Keith County, along the South Platte River at the end of Spruce Street in Ogallala, in the S.½, Sec. 6, T. 13 N., R. 38 W., 3 July 1984, Sutherland 5946, NEB, OMA, CPBS; Lincoln County, along the South Platte River just south of Hershey, 28 June 1981, Sutherland 5571, OMA. This introduced weed of wet ground has been previously reported from Nebraska only from Hooker County. It appears definitely established.

Lesquerella ludoviciana (Nutt.) Wats., Map 484. Brassicaceae. The Lancaster County dot in the *Atlas* is erroneous. It was based on a specimen from Belmont in Dawes County, not upon one from the Belmont suburb of Lincoln.

Leucospora multifida (Michx.) Nutt., Map 1215. Scrophu-

lariaceae. Douglas County, marsh in traffic triangle at junction of West Dodge Road and Highway 275, 18 September 1979, Sutherland 4788, OMA. This is only the fourth record for Nebraska, the other three being from Lincoln, Hall, and Colfax counties, but possibly the plant has just been overlooked. We noticed that it was inconspicuous when not in bloom and that the blossoms opened toward evening.

Ludwigia peploides (H.B.K.) Raven ssp. *glabrescens* (O. Ktze.) Raven, Map 782. Onagraceae. Lancaster County, lagoon on North 48th Street, Lincoln, 7 October 1980, Ducey s. n., NEB; Lancaster County, south shore of Stagecoach Lake, 7 September 1985, Kaul 5140, NEB. These are the first collections for Nebraska of this southern species.

Lythrum salicaria L., Map 758. Lythraceae. Douglas County, Omaha, along the creeks in Trentwood Park, 132nd and Pacific streets, 8 September 1978, Ohr 3, OMA; Knox County, Bazile Creek Recreation Area, 3 mi (4.8 km) east and 1 mi (1.6 km) north of the Niobrara River in cattail marsh, 25 July 1983, Ducey s.n., OMA; Cherry County, abundant along the Niobrara River at the mouth of Little Cedar Creek, in the NE.¼, Sec. 4, T. 33 N., R. 25 W., 20 September 1980, Sutherland and Harrison 5334, OMA, NEB; Lancaster County, north shore of Branched Oak Lake, 28 September 1982, Kaul 2494, NEB. These are additional records for this ornamental aquatic plant, whose existence in Fillmore County we noted in an earlier publication (Churchill, Kaul, and Sutherland, 1976). We stated at that time that the plant, which is an aggressive invader in many areas, did not appear to be a problem in Nebraska. We should probably revise that opinion, since the Niobrara River populations, in particular, seem to be threatening the native plant populations.

Myosotis laxa Lehm. Boraginaceae. Brown County, along Plum Creek, 27 July 1982, Churchill 12292, NEB. This is the only Great Plains record for this circumboreal species.

Nelumbo lutea (Willd.) Pers., Map 62. Nelumbonaceae. This species was shown in the *Atlas* for Dodge, Sarpy, and Nemaha counties, and voucher specimens for these sites are at NEB and OMA. It has recently been discovered in Garfield County, near the Calamus River northwest of Burwell, 10 August 1980, Wieggers and Wallace s.n., NEB, and in Lancaster County, Branched Oak Lake, 3 September 1983, Rayer 22, NEB, and Lancaster County, Wild Plum Wildlife Area, 11 July 1985, Rolfmeier and Kaul 1152, NEB. We have also seen a specimen, taken in Jefferson County in 1985, but not deposited as a voucher.

Penstemon tubaeiflorus Nutt., Map 1243. Scrophulariaceae. Douglas County, Stolley Prairie, north of 168th Street and West Dodge Road, 1 July 1982, Brotherton 15, OMA; Johnson County, 2 mi (3.2 km) east and 3 mi (4.8 km) south of Tecumseh in grassland area of Twin Oaks Wildlife Management Area, 24 June 1981, 9 June 1982, and 28 June 1982, all Ducey s.n., OMA. These collections extend the range of this species westward and northward from its known distribution in Nebraska.

Plantago aristata (Michx.) Michx., Map 1180. Plantaginaceae. Keith County, east of Cedar Point Biological Station along the road, in the SE.¼, Sec. 2, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 15 June 1984, Sutherland 5820, OMA, CPBS, NEB. This extends the range of this weed westward from central Nebraska. It is probable that it was introduced with a planting of native grasses made at this location.

Polyopogon interruptus H.B.K. Poaceae. Keith County, west of Cedar Point Biological Station along stream in central part of canyon near Station entrance, in the E.½, Sec. 10, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., Sutherland 5912, OMA, NEB, CPBS. This is the first population of this introduced grass that we have seen in Nebraska, although Hitchcock and Chase (1950) report it for the State. It was initially found by Steve Rolfmeier, and Dr. Martin Cody was helpful in relocating the site. The plant grows at this location with the very common *Agrostis stolonifera* L., and its fully open panicles closely resemble the unopened panicles of that grass. It is likely that the grass occurs at other locations in western Nebraska and has been overlooked because of this resemblance.

Potamogeton crispus L., Map 1682. Potamogetonaceae. Keith County, in shallow water between Martin and Arthur bays in Lake McConaughy, 24 June 1981, Sutherland 5560, OMA; Lancaster County, Wagon Train Lake, 2 October 1980, Mazour s.n., NEB. This species now appears to have become well-established throughout much of the State. These two collections add two additional counties to the five already dotted in the *Atlas*.

Potamogeton friesii Rupr., Map 1686. Potamogetonaceae. Keith County, in shallow water in Sandhills pond east of the north end of Kingsley Dam, in the SE.¼, Sec. 19, T. 15 N., R. 38 W., 7 July 1984, Sutherland 5998, OMA, CPBS, NEB. This extends the range of this species southward within the State. It is otherwise known from Sheridan and Cherry counties.

Potamogeton richardsonii (Benn.) Rydb., Map 1694. Potamogetonaceae. Keith County, in shallow water in Sandhill pond east of the north end of Kingsley Dam, in the SE.¼, Sec. 19, T. 15 N., R. 38 W., 7 July 1984, Sutherland 5994, OMA, CPBS, NEB. This species is known from a number of locations in north-central Nebraska. This collection extends its range southward within the State.

Psoralea hypogaea Nutt., Map 725. Fabaceae. Keith County, rock ledge about halfway up Alligator Canyon on west wall of side canyon on west-facing slope, in the SE.¼, NW.¼, Sec. 11, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 24 June 1984, Sutherland 5896, CPBS; Cherry County, open south-facing slope at Brewer Draw in the NE.¼, NE.¼, Sec. 32, T. 34 N., R. 25 W., 27 May 1980, Harrison, Heidorn, Barnes, and Sutherland 5119, NEB; Brown County, gravelly ridge on south side of Plum Creek, 29 June 1982, Freeman 1428, NEB; Keya Paha County, growing in pine forest on west side of Turkey Creek, 13 June 1982, Freeman and Churchill 1313, NEB. These specimens ex-

the range of this rather rare species eastward and northward within the State. There are also two specimens of this plant from Arapaho Prairie, Arthur counties, at CPBS.

Pterospora andromedea Nutt., Map 508. Monotropaceae. Cherry County, Brewer Draw, in the NE.¼, NE.¼, Sec. 32, T. 34 N., R. 25 W., 27 May 1980, Harrison, Heidorn, Barnes, and Sutherland 5114, NEB; Brown County, springbranch canyon on south side of Niobrara River east of Niobrara Valley Preserve, 6 June 1982, Freeman 1278, NEB. Our previous records of this western saprophyte are from the panhandle.

Puccinellia distans (L.) Parl., Map 2076. Poaceae. Keith County, along the west edge of Lake Ogallala at the mouth of the northernmost toe-drain from Kingsley Dam, in the E.½, Sec. 34, T. 15 N., R. 38 W., 16 June 1983, Sutherland 5629, CPBS, OMA. All of the specimens are dotted in the *Atlas*, as this introduced species proved to be the native *P. nuttalliana* (Schult.) Hitchc. This collection, however, documents the existence of *P. distans* in western Nebraska.

Quercus macrocarpa Michx., Map 156. Fagaceae. Hitchcock County, numerous trees on silty soil of canyon walls of Oak Canyon, elevation 2,700 ft, 8 October 1983, O'Bryne 10, NEB. This species was also reported by Osborn, McDowell, and Weedon (1982) for Dawes County. Both of these records are major westward extensions of the known range of bur oak.

Ranunculus testiculatus Crantz. Ranunculaceae. This species is listed in the *Atlas* for Dawes County. Our second record is from Dundy County, at Benkelman, 15 April 1985, Schade s.n., NEB. It is recorded from several counties in Kansas just to the south of Dundy County.

Robinia neomexicana Gray. Fabaceae. Arthur County, near Arapaho Prairie in the N.½, Sec. 29, T. 18 N., R. 39 W., 20 June 1983, (Potvin s.n.) OMA. This shrubby plant was introduced as a sand-binder and is evidently spreading in Arthur County. It was called to our attention by Martha Potvin, and the identification was verified by Dr. Ronald McGregor. It is very conspicuous when in bloom.

Salsola collina Pall., Map 273. Chenopodiaceae. Lincoln County, rather common weed in cultivated field south of North Platte, 30 September 1984, Kaul 5043, NEB. This is a new record for what is probably an increasingly common weed in western Nebraska. It is said by agricultural researchers to be replacing the common Russian thistle, *S. iberica* Sennen & Pau, in Lincoln County and it has also been observed, but not collected, at Arapaho Prairie, Arthur County.

Setaria faberi Herrm. Map 2082. Poaceae. Keith County, east of Cedar Point Biological Station along the lower road to the diversion dam, in the S.¼, Sec. 2, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., July 1984, Sutherland 6013, CPBS. This rapidly spreading introduced grass is already known from scattered western locations, but this is the northwesternmost in the State.

Abriodanis leptocarpa (Nutt.) Nieuw., Map 1285. Campanulaceae. Keith County, east of Cedar Point Biological Station, common weed along the lower road to the diversion dam, in the SE.¼, Sec. 2, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 5 July 1984, Sutherland 5964, CPBS. This extends the range of this weed westward within the State. This species and the three which follow

in this list may all represent introductions with native grass seed from farther south and east.

Verbascum blattaria L., Map 1249. Scrophulariaceae. Keith County, east of Cedar Point Biological Station along the lower road to the diversion dam, in the SW.¼, Sec. 2, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 23 June 1984, Sutherland 5895, OMA, CPBS. This collection extends the range of this species northwestward within the State.

Verbena simplex Lehm., Map 1124. Verbenaceae. Keith County, east of Cedar Point Biological Station along the road, in the SE.¼, Sec. 2, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 20 June 1984, Sutherland 5851, OMA, CPBS. This extends the range of this species northwestward from extreme southeast Nebraska and eastern Kansas.

Veronica arvensis L., Map 1254. Scrophulariaceae. Keith County, east of Cedar Point Biological Station, along the lower road to the diversion dam in moist, shaded ditch, in the SE.¼, Sec. 2, T. 14 N., R. 38 W., 20 June 1984, Sutherland 5857, OMA, CPBS, NEB. This extends the range of this species northwestward from southeast Nebraska.

Viola lanceolata L. Violaceae. Wheeler County, wet meadows of Derner Ranch, in Sec. 11, T. 23 N., R. 10 W., 15 May 1983, Barnes s. n., NEB; Holt County, 18 May 1891, Bailey s. n., NEB. This violet is general in distribution from Minnesota eastward. It is known in Nebraska only from these two collections, made nearly a century apart.

Zizania aquatica L. Map 2119. Poaceae. Cuming County, marsh near the Elkhorn River, 3 August 1973, Churchill and Sutherland 2240, NEB, OMA; Cherry County, West Long Lake, Valentine National Wildlife Refuge, 21 August 1973, Churchill 2433, OMA; Sarpy County, marsh lake at Fontenelle Forest, 20 July 1974, Kurtz 82, OMA. These are three relatively recent collections of a plant which was once common in suitable aquatic habitats throughout northern Nebraska. Although we have numerous collections dating back to 1887, the plant is now very restricted within the State, possibly because it has been removed by cattle. It has also been reliably reported by Jean Novacek Bates from Wheeler County.

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