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## RANGE EXTENSIONS FOR SOME CRUCIFERS\*

By HERBERT GROH



XTENSION of range may be actual, as it is with several of the more recently introduced weeds to be reported below; or it may represent merely more adequate knowledge of existing range of stabilized adventive, or of indigenous, species as in the case of the plant first to be noticed.

No attempt has been made to assemble all the information that might be had regarding Canadian distribution of these plants, but additional records for the Canadian Weed Survey of this Division will be always welcome. Only specimens in the National Herbarium at Ottawa (distinguished by the letters Can) and from the Division of Botany have been examined.

*Sisymbrium salsugineum* Pallas (*Arabidopsis glauca* Rydb. Fl. Rocky Mountains, p. 342, 1917).—Although ranging widely from Siberia, through Arctic North America to Montana and Idaho and apparently Colorado, this native crucifer is not often collected. Payson (Univ. Wyoming, Publ. Sc. 1: 1-27, 1922.) remarked that it "seems to have been collected but four times in North America," but did not mention the reference to Alberta occurrence on page 342 of Rydberg's *Flora*. This occurrence and that reported by Richardson (according to Hooker, *Flora Boreali-Americana*) from "shores of the Arctic Sea" can be extended considerably in

Canada now. The following specimens have been examined.

MANITOBA: Brookside, Winnipeg West, W. A. Burman, Aug. 25, 1900, bare spot, probably alkaline; Cartwright, W. A. Burman, no date on label.

SASKATCHEWAN: Parkbeg, J. Macoun, June 23, 1876, by a saline pool (Can); west of Saskatoon. J. Macoun, by a brackish lake (Can); Nokomis, H. Groh, July 8, 1935, alkaline depression.

ALBERTA: St. Albert, T. N. Willing, Oct. 1, 1899; prairie near Salt River, near Heart (Raup) Lake about 59° 41' N., 111° 56' W., Hugh M. Raup 2483, Aug. 20, 1928 (Can); near Mission Farm, about 59° 57' 30" N., 112° 17' W., Hugh M. Raup 2482, June 15, 1928 (Can).

BRITISH COLUMBIA: 2 miles north of Windermere, J. W. Eastham, July 14, 1939, dry ground probably with some alkali. These plants were from a few inches to less than a foot in height and all in flower and fruit.

Plants of this species are annual, glabrous and even glaucous, branching with spreading and somewhat sinuous stems, with entire leaves, mostly ovate, sessile and clasping. The inflorescence of rather inconspicuous white flowers elongates in fruit, which consists of slender pods less than an inch in length and containing minute brown seeds.

*Sisymbrium Loeselii* L. Loesel's Mustard.—At Kamloops, on July 21, 1939, this mustard was found apparently for the first time in British

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Columbia. It was spread along a few miles of road toward Campbell's Creek, and was in remarkable profusion at one place along the road to Tranquille, and was found in the Indian Reserve near the town. Canadian specimens seen, some of them previously reported (Groh, Sci. Agr. 13: 725, 1933.) are:

ONTARIO: Port Arthur, *H. Groh*, Sept. 22, 1934, siding.

MANITOBA: south of Brandon, *H. Groh*, June 20, 1932, along highway.

SASKATCHEWAN: Stoney Beach, *W. G. Palmer*, Aug. 1929, *H. Groh*, July 23, 1933, railway yards; Carlyle, *H. Groh*, June 27, 1932; Lebret, *W. Shevkenek*, June 26, 1938, roadside.

ALBERTA: Fort Saskatchewan, *G. H. Turner*, June 26, 1936, wheat field.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Kamloops, *H. Groh*, July 21, 1939, roadsides (in three directions).

*Erucastrum gallicum* (Willd.) O. E. Schulz. Dog Mustard.—Although first collected in Canada at Emerson, Man., by the writer in 1922, this weed was not reported until 1933 (Sci. Ag. 13: 722-725.) by which time specimens were at hand from several provinces. Extensions of known range were published in 1934 (Can. Field-Nat. 48: 10-11), 1935 (Rep. Que. Soc. Prot. Pl. 1934-1935: 65-67) and 1939 (Can. Field-Nat. 53: 39). With its collection on the railway at Kamloops, B.C., on July 20, 1939, it can now be reported as occurring in all provinces. It is predominantly a railroad and wayside weed but has proved in various places its ability to infest crops.

*Cardaria Draba* (L.) Desv. var. *repens* (Schrenk) O. E. Schulz (*Pepidium Draba* L. var. *repens* (Schrenk) Thell.) Lens-podded Hoary Cress—In a paper which appeared in Aug., 1940 (Groh, Sci. Agr. 20: 750-756, 1940), citations were included of several specimens from each of the three westernmost provinces. Subsequently a specimen which had been collected by Mr. George Batho at Deloraine, Man. came to notice and extended the known range into another province eastward. Although now known to have been present at Grande Prairie, Alta., since 1926, this variety of hoary cress had not been reported in Canada until this past year. Associated with it at Grande Prairie was *Cardaria pubescens* (C. A. Meyer) Rollins var. *elongata* Rollins (Rollins, Rhodora 42: 302-306, 1940.) known heretofore as *Hymenophyssa pubescens*

C. A. Meyer, also reported for the first time in Canada, although a specimen had been received from that locality as early as 1928. In another paper (Groh, Sci. Agr. 21: 36-43, 1940), evidence has been adduced to show that these two weeds were probably introduced early in this century in alfalfa seed from Turkestan or neighbouring parts of Russia.

*Lepidium latifolium* L.—Specimens of this species collected in the yards of the C.N.R. shops in Quebec city on July 29, 1934, by Brother Marie-Anselm were identified by Mr. E. W. Hart, of this Division (Prog. Rep. of Dom. Bot. 1931-1934, p. 12, 1935). This has remained the only Canadian record until in 1940 a specimen from near Lethbridge, Alta., was sent by Mr. K. W. Hill, Dominion Experimental Station, Lethbridge, to Dr. E. H. Moss, University of Alberta, and by Dr. Moss for confirmation of his identification to the Division of Botany. Only a few plants were found on irrigated land near the edge of a natural slough in soil judged to be somewhat saline. The perennial root-stocks possessed by this plant would suggest that it may prove to be a persistent weed.

*Lepidium perfoliatum* L. Claspingleaved Cress—Since publication of the occurrence of this weed at Cranbrook and Osoyoos, B.C., (Groh, Can. Field-Nat. 46: 48-49, 1932) one additional station has been reported. A specimen from a railway right of way 1½ miles east of Swift Current, Sask., was collected by Mr. Arch. C. Budd, June 23, 1936. Another specimen from roadsides at the same place, collected by Mr. J. A. Campbell, June 25, 1937, has been received.

*Rorippa austriaca* (Crantz) Besser—A specimen sent from Fort Saskatchewan, Alta., July 15, 1940, by Dr. G. H. Turner, is a new record for that province. The plant has been reported previously in Canada only from Greenstreet, Sask., where it was collected in 1933 by Mr. Jas. L. Patmore (Groh, Sci. Agr. 13: 725, 1933.)

*Rorippa sylvestris* (L.) Besser. Creeping Yellow Cress—This pernicious weed has been recorded from coast to coast (Groh, Sci. Agr. 16: 331-334, 1936.) although sparingly from the Prairie Provinces. Collections made in 1939 at Prince Rupert and Smithers, B.C., are the only ones seen from along this northern line of railway. It was also collected at Revelstoke and at some new points in the lower Fraser Valley, and from the prairies at Regina, Sask.





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