

## RECENT PLANT RECORDS FOR NEBRASKA

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Part of my work as the biologist for the Soil Conservation Service in Nebraska includes assisting various groups and individuals throughout the state to establish nature trails. These are essentially botanical trails along which usually only vascular plants are identified and labeled. Among the plants I collected and identified along the more than 50 nature trails in the state were four species which, to my knowledge, have not previously been reported for Nebraska. One additional species was found in a very unusual habitat. Nomenclature for the following five species follows Fernald (1950).

On May 18, 1966, I collected specimens of *Collinsia parviflora* Dougl. in the extreme northwest corner of the state at the Ross Raum ranch in Sioux County, about nine miles northwest of Crawford. This is a rough, ponderosa pine woodland area, part of the "Pine Ridge" in Nebraska. This annual species occurs mainly west of Nebraska. I failed to find the plant again at the same location in the spring of 1968.

On September 10, 1966, I collected specimens of *Leonurus sibiricus* L., at the Riverview Vacation Ranch near Comstock in the Sandhills region. This adventive plant from Eurasia is similar to *L. cardiaca* L., a common naturalized weed in Nebraska. The plants were located along a fence line and in disturbed soil along a dirt road. I have not seen the species elsewhere in the state.

*Circaea canadensis* Hill, a plant native to northeastern United States, was collected along the wooded bluffs of the Missouri River about five miles south of Nebraska City on June 29, 1966. The woodland along the Missouri River in southeastern Nebraska is the approximate western edge of the eastern deciduous forest type.

In May 1966, I collected a specimen of *Veronica hederifolia* L. on the College of Agriculture campus of the Uni-



versity of Nebraska in Lincoln. A native of Europe, this species is now reported naturalized in several eastern states at least as far west as Ohio. The specimen was growing as a weed in a Kentucky bluegrass lawn.

The roof of a mid-town Lincoln building is a very unusual location for finding a plant new to Nebraska. Part of the building is only three stories tall and part is six stories. On October 4, 1968, I collected *Cyperus difformis* L. growing abundantly in a "marsh" on the roof of the third floor and as scattered plants in very shallow water (up to 3/4 inch deep) on the sixth floor roof. Evidently natural rainfall and water condensed from air conditioning units maintain suitable growing conditions for this wetland plant on these flat, pebble and asphalt roofs. The "marsh" has been in existence for at least 15 years according to residents of the building. It is not known how long *C. difformis* has been growing here. The standard manuals indicate that this Asian species is adventive only in Virginia and California.

Specimens of these five species have been deposited in the herbarium of the University of Nebraska at Lincoln.

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LITERATURE CITED

- FERNALD, M. S. 1950. Gray's Manual of Botany, 8th ed. American Book Co., New York. 1632 pp.



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