

PLANTS NEW TO FLORIDA

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ABSTRACT

Thirty four taxa are reported as new to Florida, of which 26 are here reported for the first time as occurring in the continental United States. Of the total, 33 are non-native to Florida. Of these 33, 25 are ornamentals escaped from cultivation, several of which have the potential to become invasive.

RESUMEN

Se citan treinta y cuatro nuevos taxa para Florida, de los que 26 se citan aquí por primera vez para los Estados Unidos continentales. Del total, 33 son exóticas para Florida. De estas 33, 25 son ornamentales escapadas de cultivo, varias de las cuales son potencialmente invasoras.

Work toward a third edition of the *Guide to the Vascular Plants of Florida* to be published in 2010 revealed that in the six years since the publication of the second edition (Wunderlin & Hansen 2003), over 100 species are new to the state. Of these, about 75% are non-native to Florida. About 70% of these have been previously reported for Florida in a variety of publications (e.g., Abbott & Carlsward 2004; Anderson 2007; Bradley 2006; Darst & Gholson 2004; Davis et al. 2006; Kunzer et al. 2009), *Flora of North America* (2003–2009), and several recent taxonomic revisions. Although cited in the online *Atlas of Florida Vascular Plants* (Wunderlin & Hansen 2009), this paper documents the first report of 34 taxa as occurring in Florida. Twenty-six of these taxa are the first reports for the continental United States. Of the total, 33 taxa are non-native and 25 of the non-native species are considered to be escaped from cultivation. A recent paper by Pemberton and Liu (2009) demonstrates that horticultural introductions have been an important source of non-native plants naturalizing (reproducing outside of cultivation) in the state, a trend that will clearly continue. Over half of the species reported here were found in the two most populous counties in Florida (Miami-Dade Co.—13 spp. and Broward Co.—6 spp.). It is likely that some taxa reported here for first time may be listed as invasive exotics in the Florida Exotic Pest Plant Council (FLEPPC) list (2009) in the future.

Araucaria heterophylla (Salisb.) Franco (Araucariaceae). This species, endemic to Norfolk Island in the South Pacific, is cultivated in tropical and subtropical areas of the Old and New World for its wood and as an ornamental, and occasionally becomes naturalized. It is commonly cultivated as an ornamental in central and southern Florida. This is the first report of it naturalizing in the continental United States.

Voucher specimens. **Broward Co.:** Pine Island Ridge Natural Area, 1 mi N of Orange Drive on Golden Shoe Road, ca. 1 mi N of Cooper City, T50S, R41E, Sec. 20, several young plants escaping well away from any possible parent tree, 17 May 2007, Howell 1002 (USF). **Monroe Co.:** Big Pine Key, Monroe County owned (unnamed) preserve, 100 m E of the intersection of Fern Avenue and Guava Lane, ca. 27 air mi NE of downtown Key West, single tree 5 ft. tall, soil at base of plant does not indicate cultivation, pine rockland, plants within 1 m

of collection include *Conocarpus erectus*, *Myrica cerifera*, *Mosiera longipes*, *Coccothrinax argentata*, *Chiococca alba*, *Cassytha filiformis*, and *Metopium toxiferum*, 16 Jun 2007, Woodmansee 1988 (USF).

Ardisia solanacea Roxb. (Myrsinaceae). A native of Asia, this species is cultivated as an ornamental in tropical areas of the Old and New World where it often becomes naturalized. This is the first report of it naturalizing in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Hillsborough Co.:** Seffner, 309 Smokey Mountain Road, many plants spontaneous, possibly escaping from a nearby nursery, 6 Jun 2007, York s.n. (USF).

Artemisia ludoviciana Nutt. (Asteraceae). Native to midwestern and western North America, Mexico, and Central America, it is cultivated worldwide primarily as an ornamental but sometimes for medicinal use. It is occasionally naturalized in the eastern United States and Canada.

Voucher specimen. **Escambia Co.:** near Pensacola, E side of Pace Blvd., S of intersection with Lee Street, escaped from cultivation, edge of weedy lot, with *Bidens alba*, 27 Nov 2003, Burkhalter 19755 (USF).

Butia capitata (Mart.) Becc. (Arecaceae). A native of Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay, it is commonly cultivated in the southeast coastal plain from North Carolina to Florida and west through the Gulf coastal states as an ornamental. It is reported from North and South Carolina and Florida (USDA, NRCS 2009), all of which we could not verify by voucher specimens. This report confirms its occurrence as naturalized in Florida and perhaps also from the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Hernando Co.:** near SW end of Chinsegut Wildlife and Environmental Area, ca. 6 mi N of Brooksville, T21S, R19E, Sec. 36, NW¼ of SE¼, escaping into disturbed sandhill, 20 Jun 2005, vanHoek & Petty 2176 (USF).

Celastrus paniculatus Willd. (Celastraceae). Native to temperate and tropical Asia and the Pacific Islands, this species is widely cultivated as an ornamental as well as for the medicinal value of its seed oil. It is occasionally spontaneous in the Old World. This is the first report of its naturalization in the continental United States.

Voucher specimens. **Miami-Dade Co.:** Matheson Hammock Park, ca. 50 m SW of the nature trail parking lot, 25.67934°N, 80.27512°W, several vines clambering along ground and climbing trees into the canopy, 20 May 2003, Possley et al. 53 (FTG); 12 Jun 2003, Possley & Rosenberg 54 (FTG).

Cinnamomum verum J. Presl (Lauraceae). Native to tropical Asia and widely cultivated in the Old and New World tropics as a source of the spice cinnamon and also as an ornamental, this species is naturalized in tropical Asia and many islands in the western Indian Ocean, including Mayotte, Mauritius, and the Seychelles, and the West Indies. It is reported here for the first time as naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimens. **St. Lucie Co.:** ca. 1.3 mi NNW of Cloud Reservoir, ca. 4 mi NNE of the Minute Maid Road bridge over the Florida Turnpike, and 1.2 mi S of the Indian River County line, T34S, R28E, Sec. 8, 27°32'33"N, 80°33'16"W, rare small tree in a drained cabbage palm [*Sabal palmetto*] hammock, 24 Aug 2006, Mejeur & Park s.n. (USF); 11 acre remnant cabbage palm hammock within ca. 6,000 acres of citrus known as Cloud Grove, small trees reproducing and spreading, T34S, R38E, Sec. 8, 12 Mar 2007, Peterman s.n. (USF).

Conyza laevigata (Rich.) Pruski (Asteraceae). Native to Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies, it is here reported for the first time as naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimens. **Miami-Dade Co.:** tree farm at SE corner of SW 248 St. & 107 Ave., 25°32'13.5"N, 80°21'13.5"W, only one plant seen, 18 Feb 2002, Bradley 2161 (FTG); Dade County Nursery, 22200 SW 137 Ave., frequent weed in tree farm, 25°33'30"N, 80°24'54"W, 5 Apr 2002, Bradley 2327 (USF); private nursery at 22601 SW 152 Ave., next to offices of The Institute for Regional Conservation, 25.55616°N, 80.43706°W, one plant seen recruiting in a pot, 5 Apr 2002, Bradley 2333 (FTG).

Cordia curassavica (Jacq.) Roem. & Schult. (Boraginaceae). Native to Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies, it is introduced into the Old World where it has become an aggressive weed in Malaysia, the Pacific Islands, and Australia. It is here reported for the first time as naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Broward Co.:** Markham Park, N of FL 84, just W of Sunrise, T49S, R40E, Sec. 33/34. 24 Jun 2005, *Howell 871* (USF).

Curculigo capitulata (Lour.) Kuntze (Hypoxidaceae). Native to Asia and Australasia, it is commonly cultivated as an ornamental in temperate and tropical areas of the Old and New World where it sometimes becomes naturalized. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Martin Co.:** preserve in floodplain adjacent to Roebuck Creek, just W of the Florida Turnpike and N of FL 76, SW of Stuart, T39S, R41E, Sec. 6, 7 Apr 2006, *Nicholas s.n.* (USF).

Cydista aequinoctialis (L.) Miers (Bignoniaceae). Native to Mexico, Central America, and South America, it is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental outside its natural range. This is the first report of its naturalization in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Broward Co.:** Davie, along the W side of Davie Road between SW 49 St. & SW 56 St., escaping high into *Casuarina* and *Schinus* here along a 1 km stretch, 15 Dec 2003, *Guertin 6967* (USF).

Cyperus cyperoides R. Br. (Cyperaceae). Native to the Old and New World tropics, it is known from the United States only from a single report from California (Abrams 1923; specimen not located) and now Florida, where it apparently is a recent introduction.

Voucher specimens. **Monroe Co.:** Big Cypress National Preserve, wetland with some minor disturbance from off-road vehicles, S edge of Loop Road, just W of Pinecrest, ca. 4.95 air mi W of Miami-Dade Co. line, ca. 5.44 driving mi W of Miami-Dade Co. line, 25.7464°N, 80.9533°W, 19 Aug 2004, *Bradley & Woodmansee 2584* (FTG). **Miami-Dade Co.:** Everglades National Park, Hole in the Donut, in mitigation site, formerly dominated by *Schinus terebinthifolia* that was scraped early 2003, UTM (NAD83) Easting 529745, Northing 2806431, ca. 1.7 km S of Research Road, ca. 8.3 km W of Old Ingram Highway, ca. 9.5 km WSW of Paradise Key Visitor's Center, 5.5 km SW of lake at Long Pine Key campground, elev. 0.41 m, 24 Sep 2003, *O'Hare s.n.* (FTG).

Dieffenbachia seguine (Jacq.) Schott (Araceae). Native to Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies, it is commonly cultivated as an ornamental in both the Old and New World as a container plant or out of doors in tropical areas where it sometimes escapes. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Palm Beach Co.:** edge of wetland slough adjacent to Northfork Drive, at the corner of Cypress Cove subdivision, Jupiter, one plant found at the water/slope interface and others in ca. 10 in. of water, T40S, R42E, Sec. 27, 28 Jun 2005, *Miller s.n.* (USF).

Dimocarpus longan Lour. (Sapindaceae). Native to Asia, it is often cultivated in the Old and New World tropics for its edible fruit and as an ornamental, and is occasionally naturalized. It was introduced into southern Florida in the late 1800's for commercial production. This is the first report of the species naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Palm Beach Co.:** Loxahatchee River Corridor, ca. 0.3 mi N of Indian Town Road, ca. 0.9 mi W of Florida Turnpike, naturalized around abandoned home site at edge of swamp along Loxahatchee River, many seedlings spreading away from parent tree, 26°56.443N, 80°10.284W, 7 Jun 1997, *Bradley & Woodmansee 58* (FTG).

Drynaria quercifolia (L.) J. Sm. (Polypodiaceae). Native to tropical Asia, Australasia, Australia, and the Pacific Islands, this species is frequently cultivated in the Old and New World tropics as an ornamental. It has been cultivated in a greenhouse at Florida International University and has become well established outside the greenhouse on 13 mature *Phoenix dactylifera* trunks. Plants are common on most of these trees from ground level to the canopy (ca. 10 m), with multiple age classes present, from juveniles to reproductive adults. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Miami-Dade Co.:** Florida International University, SW of intersection of SW 8 St. & 112 Ave., common on *Phoenix dactylifera* trunks surrounding the Wertheim Conservatory, 25.75357°N, 80.373171°W, 19 Jul 2009, *Bradley 2680* (FTG, USF).

Eriochloa acuminata (J. Presl) Kunth (Poaceae). Native to the southwestern United States and Mexico, it is sometimes established outside this region. This is the first report of it naturalized in Florida.

Voucher specimen. **Indian River Co.:** 2 mi N of Gifford, ca. 4 mi N of Vero Beach, cleared area (secondary growth) adjacent to a salt marsh, T32S, R39E, Sec. 14, 9 Jun 1995, Kessler s.n. (USF).

Eucalyptus camaldulensis Dehnh. subsp. **acuta** Brooker & M.W. McDonald. (Myrtaceae). *Eucalyptus camaldulensis* has one of the widest natural distributions of any Australian tree species and is one of the most widely cultivated eucalypts in arid temperate and tropical regions of the world (McDonald et al. 2009). Widely cultivated in the United States, sometimes as an ornamental, it has naturalized in California (USDA, NRCS, 2009) and is here documented as naturalized in Florida. Previously treated as a single species or as a northern and southern Australian subspecies by various workers, but a recent taxonomic revision (McDonald et al. 2009) recognizes seven subspecies. Our specimens were determined Tony Bean (BRI) as subsp. *acuta*, which is native to Queensland, Australia.

Voucher specimen. **Charlotte Co.:** Prairie/Shell Creek Conservation Lands, ca. 7 km NE of junction I-75 & US 17, ca. 12 km NE of Punta Gorda, T40S, R23E, Sec. 13, NW¼ of SE¼, scrubby to mesic flatwoods, recently burned, 28 Sep 2009, Franck 1502 (USF).

Grewia asiatica L. (Malvaceae). Native to tropical Asia, it is cultivated for its fruit and as an ornamental in the Old and New World tropics. It has naturalized in Australia, the Philippines, and the Reunion Islands. First introduced to the United States by David Fairchild, it is cultivated at only a few localities. It is grown at the Tropical Research and Education Center in the Redlands area of Miami-Dade County and has been found naturalized in a county preserve and on private property 0.25 miles south of there in slightly disturbed pine rockland and other disturbed areas. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States. We have also received a report that it is spreading at the Kampong, National Tropical Botanical Garden in Coconut Grove, Florida where it was also cultivated.

Voucher specimen. **Miami-Dade Co.:** West Biscayne Pineland, between SW 190 St. & 192 Ave., just S of theoretical 284 St., in disturbed pine rockland at N end of property, frequent in this and adjacent private property, 25.50238°N, 80.500936°W, 24 Jun 2009, Bradley 2676 (FTG, USF).

Houttuynia cordata Thunb. (Saururaceae). Native to temperate and tropical Asia, it is cultivated worldwide as an ornamental, and also for human food and medicine. It has become naturalized in wetland habitats in New Zealand and North America (Louisiana) where it is considered invasive. It is also reported from Pennsylvania (USDA, NRCS 2009).

Voucher specimens. **Hillsborough Co.:** Fishhawk Ranch, ca. 2 mi NE of Boyette, escaping from cultivation and spreading, T30S, R21E, Sec. 34, 28 Jul 2003, Dickman s.n. (USF); Fishhawk Ranch, ca. 2 mi NE of Boyette, escaping from cultivation and spreading, T30S, R21E, Sec. 34, 18 Aug 2004, Dickman s.n. (USF).

Lumnitzera racemosa Willd. (Combretaceae). This mangrove species is native from Asia to Australia, west to Madagascar and to east Africa. Originally cultivated in Fairchild Tropical Botanic Garden in plots 159, 198, and 180 in 1966, it naturalized there and in adjacent Matheson Hammock. FTG began removal of the species from its property in February 2009. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimens. **Miami-Dade Co.:** FTG plot 159, accession #64-458, 25.67584°N, 80.27070°W, thousands of plants naturalized in plots 159, 198, and 180 in lowland lake margins in FTG and adjacent mangrove habitat in Matheson Hammock, grows intermixed with native mangrove species, 9 Feb 2009, Possley 95 (FTG, USF); FTG plot 81 (naturalized, not accessioned), 25°40'34.13"N, 80°16'24.68"W, thousands of plants naturalized from these in lowland lake margins in FTG and adjacent mangrove habitat in Matheson Hammock, grows intermixed with native mangrove species, 11 Jun 2009, Possley 96 (FTG, USF).

Mimusops coriacea (A. DC.) Miq. (Sapotaceae). Native to Madagascar, Comoros, Seychelles, and the Mascarene Islands, it is cultivated and naturalized elsewhere in the New and Old world tropics. Our specimens were verified by Terry Pennington (K). This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimens. **Broward Co.:** Central Broward Regional Park, just N of Sunrise Blvd. between I-95 & Florida Turnpike, T49S, R42E, Sec. 31, 23 Jul 2008, Howell 1064 (USF); John U. Lloyd Beach State Park, near entrance and extending into maritime hammock and hind dune, occasional, 26.059051°N, 80.113863°W, 11 May 2009, Lockhart & Hanes 587 (USF).

Pentas lanceolata (Forssk.) Defflers (Rubiaceae). Native to northern Africa, it is commonly cultivated in the tropics and subtropics worldwide as an ornamental where it has sometimes become naturalized. This is the first report of the species naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Miami-Dade Co.:** Hattie Bauer Hammock, The Orchid Jungle, E side of SW 157 Ave. at theoretical 268 St., disturbed ground at park entrance on 157 Ave., 25.518421°N, 80.444942°W, 23 Feb 2002, *Bradley 2192* (FTG)

Philodendron hederaceum (Jacq.) Schott var. **oxycardium** (Schott) Croat (Araceae). Native to Mexico, this species is frequently cultivated as an ornamental. It was planted along nature trails in Hattie Bauer Hammock when it was commercially operated as the tourist attraction Orchid Jungle. Now a county preserve, it has spread aggressively throughout undisturbed portions of the rockland hammock there. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Miami-Dade Co.:** Hattie Bauer Hammock, E side of SW 157 Ave. at theoretical 268 St., abundant in rockland hammock throughout property where it spread from cultivation along nature trail, 24 Jun 2009, *Bradley 2675* (FTG, USF).

Pimenta dioica (L.) Merr. (Myrtaceae). Native to the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America, it is frequently cultivated in the Old and New World tropics as a food flavoring (allspice) and sometimes for medicinal use. It is naturalized in Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Bermuda, Hawaii, and other Pacific Islands. Commonly cultivated in southern Florida, it has escaped into multiple rockland hammocks and disturbed sites in Miami-Dade County. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Miami-Dade Co.:** Meissner Hammock, S of theoretical SW 300 St., 0.1 mi E of 202 Ave., frequent inside western edge of rockland hammock, 19 Jun 2009, *Bradley 2681* (FTG, USF).

Pithecellobium bahamense Northr. (Fabaceae). Native to the central Bahamas (Andros, New Providence, Exuma, and Long Island) and northern Cuba, it is here reported for the continental United States. The Monroe County keys population consists of over 200 plants in a small, dense colony in an undisturbed pine rockland with no evidence of cultivation. This appears to be a native population. It was also found by Paula Cannon and Ben Edwards in 2006. Although experimental evidence is lacking, Barneby and Grimes (1997) propose this taxon to be a hybrid between *P. keyensis* Britton and *P. histris* (A. Rich.) Benth. based on intermediate morphology and sympatric distribution. Of the supposed parental species, only *P. keyensis* occurs in Florida. *Pithecellobium bahamense* is readily distinguished from *P. keyensis* in Florida by having stipular spines and the leaflets 1–2.5 cm long (versus spines lacking and the leaflets 3–7 cm long in *P. keyensis*).

Voucher specimen. **Monroe Co.:** Big Pine Key, National Key Deer Refuge; ca. 180 m W of Key Deer Blvd., ca. 460 m N of Big Pine Street, opposite parking lot for Watson Hammock Nature Trail, 18 Oct 2007, *Bradley & Barry 2662* (USF).

Polyalthia suberosa (Roxb.) Thwaites (Annonaceae). Native to Asia, it is widespread as a cultivated ornamental in the Old and New World tropics. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States. In addition to the localities below, it is also well established within rockland hammock habitat at Simpson Park in the City of Miami.

Voucher specimens. **Miami-Dade Co.:** Matheson Hammock Park, south portion, naturalized in undisturbed rockland hammock along border with Montgomery Botanical Center, 25°39'49.88948"N, 80°16'48.67558"W, 12 Dec 2003, *Gann & Thornton 1209* (FTG); Matheson Hammock Park, S of Schoolhouse Road endpoint, 25.38360°N, 80.27593°W, 14 Dec 2004, *Possley & Prieto 72* (FTG).

Radermachera sinica (Hance) Hemsl. (Bignoniaceae). Native to subtropical Asia, it is cultivated widely as a houseplant and outdoors in the Old and New world tropics as an ornamental. It is naturalized in Hawaii. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Miami-Dade Co.:** Fire suppressed pine rockland at SW corner of SW 296 St. & 197 Ave., frequent in understory, 25.490747°N, 80.510248°W, 24 Jun 2009, *Bradley 2677* (FTG, USF).

Rousselia humilis (SW.) Urb. (Urticaceae). This weedy species native to the West Indies, Mexico, and Central America is here reported for the first time from continental United States. Our specimens were determined in duplicate by David E. Boufford (A).

Voucher specimens. **Broward Co.:** Pembroke Park, 426 Marine Dr., 31 Dec 2003, *Guertin* 6993 (USF); Coconut Creek Maple Swamp Natural area, ca. 1.5 mi SE of West Dixie Bend, T48S, R42E, Sec 8, 17 Sep 2008, *Howell* 1074 (USF).

Senna atomaria (L.) H.S. Irwin & Barneby (Fabaceae). Native to Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, and northern South America (Columbia and Venezuela) and recently introduced in the Old World for agroforestry purposes. It is rare in cultivation in Florida and the origin of material at Dismal Key is uncertain; possibly a recent natural range extension. This is the first report of it in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Collier Co.:** Dismal Key, Ten Thousand Islands National Wildlife Refuge, 10.4 mi W of Everglades City, center of island, shell mound in hardwood woodland, 2 Oct 2008, *Barry & Sadle s.n.* (FTG, USF).

Solanum umbellatum Mill. (Solanaceae). A weedy species native to Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies, it is related to *S. erianthum* D. Don, a widespread species native to peninsular Florida (Roe 1967). This is the first report of the species naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimens. **Miami-Dade Co.:** edge of farm field 0.25 mi W of Krome Ave. (SW 177 Ave.) on N edge of SW 288 St., small population of a few plants, 25°30'00.3"N, 80°28'54.05"W, 16 Dec 2008, *Bradley* 2665 (FTG, USF); Silver Palm Groves Hammock Preserve, frequent in shrubby disturbed area on oolitic limestone adjacent to pine rockland, rockland hammock, and an avocado grove, with *Chromolaena odorata*, *Bidens alba*, and other weeds, ca. 850' N of SW 232 St., ca. 70' W of theoretical 142 Ave., Easting 558056, Northing 2826371 (UTM17N, WGS84), 3 May 2006, *Bradley & Green* 2646 (FTG, USF).

Stellaria parva Pedersen (Caryophyllaceae). A species native to South America and introduced in Texas and Louisiana (USDA, NCRS 2009), large colonies of it were recently discovered in Colt Creek State Park, Polk County.

Voucher specimens. **Polk Co.:** Colt Creek State Park, ca. 3.27 km SSE of FL 471 bridge over the Withlacoochee River, ca. 4.5 km NNE of the junction of FL 471 and US 98, edge of pasture near hydric hammock, 28°17'13"N, 82°2'21"W, 3 Apr 2008, *Kunzer et al.* 2317 (USF); Colt Creek State Park, ca. 2.6 km SSE of FL 471 bridge over the Withlacoochee River, ca. 5.3 km NNE of the junction of FL 471 and US 98, trail in ecotone between pasture and cypress [*Taxodium*] swamp, 28°17'38"N, 82°2'23"W, 15 Apr 2008, *Kunzer & Hansen* 2383 (USF); Colt Creek State Park, ca. 2.6 km SSE of FL 471 bridge over the Withlacoochee River, ca. 5.3 km NNE of the junction of FL 471 and US 98, pasture edge adjacent to hydric hammock, 28°17'13"N, 82°2'21"W, 15 Apr 2008, *Kunzer & Hansen* 2390 (USF); Colt Creek State Park, ca. 2.6 km SSE of FL 471 bridge over the Withlacoochee River, ca. 5.3 km NNE of the junction of FL 471 and US 98, pasture edge adjacent to *Taxodium* swamp, 28°17'13"N, 82°2'21"W, 15 Apr 2008, *Kunzer & Hansen* 2392 (USF).

Trema orientalis (L.) Blume (Ulmaceae). Native to Asia, Africa, and Australasia, it is cultivated in the New and Old world tropics for a variety of uses and is naturalized in Hawaii. A population was found in Miami-Dade County by Bradley and Roger Hammer in 1996 at the USDA Subtropical Horticultural Research Station. Plants were formerly cultivated at the Station where it was introduced from Mozambique. It subsequently spread into a fire suppressed pine rockland. This is the first report from the continental United States. In 2009, it was found along the historical eastern shoreline of Lake Okeechobee in Martin and Palm Beach Counties. Whether the source of this population was from the Miami-Dade plants is unknown.

Voucher specimens. **Miami-Dade Co.:** USDA Subtropical Horticultural Research Station, Chapman Field, Old Cutler Road just S of Snapper Creek, small trees naturalized along edge of a degraded pine rockland fragment, recruits frequent here, 25.641266°N, 80.296019°W, 1 Jun 2004, *Bradley* 2579 (FTG). **Martin Co.:** common along historical shoreline of Lake Okeechobee, E side of US 441, ca. 2.4 mi S of Okeechobee County line, ca. 8 mi N of Kanner Highway, with *Sabal palmetto*, *Taxodium ascendens*, *Celtis laevigata*, and *Schinus terebinthifolia*, 27.09336°N, 80.65745°W, 18 Oct 2009, *Bradley* 2687 (FTG). **Okeechobee Co.:** a few plants along western edge of US 441, 0.2 mi N of Martin Co. line, with *Schinus terebinthifolia*, 27.12389°N, 80.67926°W, 18 Oct 2009, *Bradley* 2580 (FTG).

Trichosanthes cucumerina L. (Cucurbitaceae). Native to tropical Asia and Australasia, it is cultivated for food, medicine, and as an ornamental in tropical areas of the Old and New World. This is the first report of it naturalized in continental United States.

Voucher specimens. **Broward Co.:** Woodmont Natural Area, T49S, R41E, Sec. 4, vining over cypress [*Taxodium*] trees, 31 Oct 2002, *Howell* 593 (USF); Doris Forman Natural Area, T47S, R41E, Sec. 35, 1 Oct 2003, *Howell* 723 (USF).

Triplaris melaenodendron (Bertol.) Standl. & Steyererm. (Polygonaceae). Native to Mexico and Central America, it is occasionally cultivated as an ornamental. This is the first report of it naturalized in the continental United States.

Voucher specimen. **Collier Co.:** N edge of Oil Well Road (C-858), 6.5 driving mi W of FL 29, 8.7 mi SSW of Immokalee, small colony of several dozen plants consisting of several age classes (trees to seedlings) of plants spreading by seed, 24 Nov 2007, *Bradley 2670* (FTG, USF).

Wissadula amplissima (L.) R.E. Fries (Malvaceae). A weedy species native to Mexico, Central America, South America, the West Indies, and the continental United States in Texas. It also occurs in Louisiana (USDA, NRCS, 2009). It is reported here for the first time as naturalized in Florida.

Voucher specimen. **Collier Co.:** Picayune Strand State Forest, growing among cleared road on the SE portion of the preserve, associated plant species include *Sida acuta* and *Urena lobata*, 13 Feb 2008, *Green & Barry 46* (FTG).

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