

ALOPECURUS ARUNDINACEUS (POACEAE) ESTABLISHED IN KENTUCKY – *Alopecurus arundinaceus* Poiret, a perennial European grass, has been recorded in North America from two widely separated areas: North Dakota and Newfoundland-Labrador (Hitchcock and Chase, Manual of the Grasses of the United States, U.S.D.A. Misc. Publ. 200, 1950; Scoggan, Flora of Canada, Part 2, Natl. Mus. Nat. Sci. Publ. Bot. 7(2), 1978; Soil Conservation Service, U.S.D.A., National List of Scientific Plant Names, Vol. 1, 1982; Staff, L. H. Bailey Hortorium, Hortus Third, Macmillan Publ. Co., New York, 1976; Sutherland, In Great Plains Flora Association, Flora of the Great Plains, University Press of Kansas, 1986; Weintraub, Grasses Introduced into the United States, U.S.D.A. Agric. Handb. 58, 1953). This species has now been documented in Kentucky, the collection being apparently the first in the eastern United States.

Collection data are as follows: KENTUCKY: Bell Co.: Log Mountain Surface Mine Demonstration Area, 18 km W of Middlesboro off Ky. 74 at Maiden Ridge; seasonally wet depression from east highwall seep at Scots pine plantation; locally occasional; associates, *Scirpus cyperinus*, *Carex lurida*, *C. vulpinoidea*, *Panicum clandestinum*, R. L. Thompson and R. A. Straw 85-179; 9 May 1985 (BEREA, KNK, EKY).

The Log Mountain site, a 14.2 ha area at 866 m elevation, was contour surface-mined on the Red Springs coal bed in 1963. A grass-legume reclamation mix of tall fescue (*Festuca arundinacea*) and Korean lespedeza (*Lespedeza stipulacea*) was seeded on the mine bench for initial ground cover in the spring of 1964, and 11 tree species, including Scots pine (*Pinus sylvestris*), were planted in 1965 toward forestry postmining land use. Also, in 1965, *Alopecurus arundinaceus* 'Garrison' was seeded experimentally in a wet depression adjacent to the east highwall and the Scots pine plantation. In the 21 years since the planting, creeping foxtail has locally persisted, reproduced, and expanded its area of occurrence. At the Log Mountain site, the source of the Kentucky collections, the species appears thoroughly established.

Alopecurus arundinaceus (syn: *A. ventricosus* Pers.) is distinguished from other U. S. species of its genus by the combination of rhizomatous habit, relatively large spikelets (ca. 5.0 mm long), included awns, somewhat outcurved glume apices, and obliquely truncate lemma tip (Fig. 1). It is most closely similar in general aspect to *A. pratensis* L., also an introduced European species, which shares the general shape and size of inflorescence and the long-ciliate glume keels. However, *A. arundinaceus* has included awns, blackish caryopses, and vigorous rhizomes, while *A. pratensis* has excluded awns, predominantly white caryopses, and weak rhizomes. Creeping foxtail should be searched for in other parts of the eastern United States, especially in wet meadowland environments that have been artificially seeded. – RALPH L. THOMPSON, Department of Biology, Berea College, Berea, KY 40404, and JOHN W. THIERET, Department of Biological Sciences, Northern Kentucky University, Highland Heights, KY 41076.

LIPARIS LOESELII (ORCHIDACEAE) DOCUMENTED IN KENTUCKY – *Liparis loeselii* (L.) L. C. Richard, Loesel's twayblade or fen orchid, had not previously been recorded for Kentucky (Braun, An annotated Catalog of Spermatophytes of Kentucky, J. S. Swift, Co., 1943; Ettman, An Annotated Checklist of the Orchidaceae of Bell County, Kentucky, Annals of Ky. Nat. Hist. 3 1-7, 1976; Fernald, Gray's Manual of Botany, Eighth Edition, Van Nostrand Co., 1950; Gleason and Cronquist, Manual of the Vascular Plants of the Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada, Van Nostrand Co., 1963; Luer, The Native Orchids of the United States and Canada Excluding Florida, New York Botanical Garden, 1975; McFarland, A Catalogue of the Vascular Plants of Kentucky, Castanea 7:77-108, 1942), until its discovery in 1982 in southeastern Kentucky (MacGregor, Two New Orchid Records from Harlan County, Kentucky, Trans. Ky. Acad. Sci. 44 (1-2):90, 1983). This inconspicuous orchid has now been documented from Bell County, the southeastern most Kentucky county within the Cumberland Mountains. Luer (1975) mapped its distributional range from Quebec to Saskatchewan, south to Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Ohio, West Virginia, North Carolina, and Alabama.

The first collection data are: KENTUCKY: Harlan Co.: Pine Mountain Settlement School, near town of Pine Mountain, NNW slope of Pine Mountain at 2200 feet, along upper edge of an old road in a rather dry and weedy situation, Nolansburg Quadrangle. A colony of plants were present in fruit, J. R. MacGregor; 25 July 1982 (EKY). Identification confirmed by C. S. Sheviak.

The second site data are as follows: KENTUCKY: Bell Co.: Log Mountain Surface Mine Demonstration Area, 18 km W of Middlesboro off Ky. 74 at

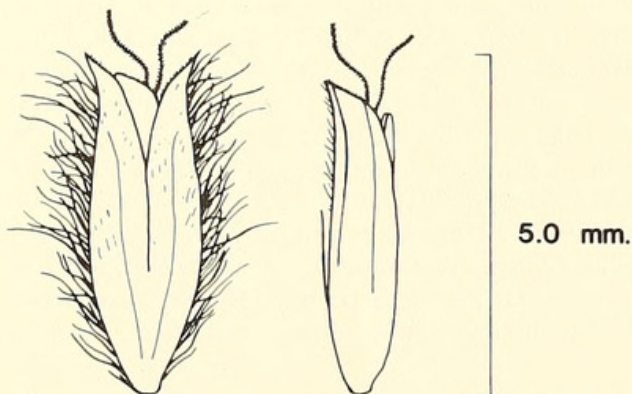


Figure 1. *Alopecurus arundinaceus*. Left, spikelet; right, floret,



Thompson, Ralph L and Thieret, John W. 1986. "Alopecurus arundinaceus (Poaceae) established in Kentucky." *Transactions of the Kentucky Academy of Science* 47(3-4), 138-138.

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