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## Iowa Plant Notes, V

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IOWA PLANT NOTES, V

R. I. CRATTY

In a number of former papers<sup>1</sup> the writer presented notes on new or otherwise noteworthy native and introduced plants of the Iowa flora, and he desires at this time to offer the 5th paper of the series, which concerns the following plants:

1. *Madia glomerata* Hook. This Tar Weed, a native of the plains and far west, was collected near the railroad and lumberyard in Oskaloosa, Van Buren Co. in Sept., 1930, by the late Dr. L. H. Pammel. It was also found as a waif in 1931 at Estherville, Emmet Co. by B. O. Wolden.

2. *Chorispora tenella* DC. This annual crucifer, 6 to 18 inches tall with whitish-purple flowers, was found growing along the roadside two miles north of Sioux City on Federal Highway No. 75, by B. O. Wolden in the spring of 1929, but without fruit. Mature fruit being necessary for determination, he again collected it in 1930 and sent specimens of it to the late Dr. P. A. Rydberg who gave the above determination. It is a native of the Caucasus and Himalaya mountains, and of Persia and Afghanistan. It had previously been collected by the late Rev. J. M. Bates at Red Cloud, Nebraska. Like so many annual crucifers, it is well fitted to become a permanent member of our flora.

3. *Salix subsericea* (Anders.) Schneider. This low willow was collected in a bog near the Rock Island R. R. gravel-pit, north of Graettinger, Palo Alto Co., in 1929. It was determined by Dr. C. R. Ball, the well known authority on American willows. Dr. Rydberg, however, considers it a hybrid between *S. petiolaris* and *S. sericea*. For a description of this willow, see Forbes in *Rhodora* XI, -9 (1904).

4. *Physalis macrophysa* Rydb. This addition to our flora was collected in cultivated ground near Estherville, Emmet Co. in 1930 by B. O. Wolden. It is a comparatively rare southwestern species, described by Dr. Rydberg in Bull. Torrey Botanical Club, XXII-308 (1895). It is a smooth leaved perennial, ranging from Kansas and Arkansas to Texas. This locality extends its range three hundred miles to the northeast.

5. *Falcaria vulgaris* Bernh. (*F. Rivini* Host.) This deep-rooted perennial umbilifer, the Sicklewort, has been established on the farm of H. S. Harmon, in Sioux Co. for about fifteen years, and has proved very difficult to eradicate by cultural methods. It has also been introduced in garden seed in Guthrie Co. The plant is a native of the E. Mediterranean region and the Orient, and occurs in cultivated fields in France, Switzerland, Germany, and as far north as Scandinavia, and has also been reported from Argentina and Costa Rica. It was first reported in America by E. M. Gress, State Botanist of Pennsylvania, in *Rhodora*, XXV-12. It seeds very profusely, and needs watching.

6. *Rhus copallina* L. The writer has not found this sumac recorded from Iowa. Dr. L. H. Pammel collected it in the Lacey-Keosauqua Park, Van Buren Co., in September 1930, and he also reported it from near Keokuk, Lee Co. It ranges from Maine southward and Westward.

7. *Croton monanthogyne* Michx. This species is credited to Iowa in the

<sup>1</sup> Iowa Acad. Science, 31:189-92; 32:125-8; 35:105-9, and 37:87-90.

7th edition of Gray's Manual, but we had no Iowa specimen until receiving one from Dr. C. F. Balloun of Castana, Monona Co. This appears to be about its northern limit. It ranges from Indiana to Florida, Nebraska and westward.

8. *Oenothera pratensis* (Small) Robinson. (*Kneiffia* Small). This very pubescent-stemmed species was collected in 1920 at Red Oak, Montgomery Co., by Mr. Charles F. Clarke. We also have it from Janesville, Wis. (L. H. Pammel) and Rantoul, Ill. (H. A. Gleason).

9. *Lonicera prolifera* (Kirchner) Rehder. (*L. Sullivantii* Gray) Dr. Alfred Rehder has found that the shrubby honeysuckle which was named in honor of W. S. Sullivant by Dr. Gray in 1883, has been cultivated in Germany for over seventy years, and that *prolifera* is the oldest valid specific name, the plant having been named *Caprifolium proliferum* by Kirchner and antedating Dr. Gray's name by nineteen years. The genus *Caprifolium* is now referred to *Lonicera*, hence the present valid name is a new combination. This species is frequent in northeastern Iowa. The leaves are usually short-pubescent, two or more pairs connate, the corolla pale yellow and glabrous outside.

10. *Anthemis tinctoria* L. The Yellow or Ox-eye Camomile was collected in August, 1929, in Clayton Co. as an escape to roadsides by Dr. Pammel.

11. *Euphorbia lucida* Waldst. & Kit. One of our perennial leafy spurges, has been confused with the similar *E. Essula* L. The latter seems to be the more troublesome, and is mostly confined to the northern half of the state, being especially plentiful in the northwestern section. We have *E. lucida* from Story, Warren, Clay and Blackhawk counties.

12. *Spermolepis patens* (Nutt.) Robinson. (*Apiastrum* Coult. & Rose). This southern species of the parsnip family, was collected at Conesville, Muscatine Co. in July, 1931 by Duke V. Layton. It may have been introduced from farther south.

13. *Woodsia scopulina* D. C. Eaton. This little fern appears to be found in Iowa only in Lyon Co. where it occurs growing in the crevices of Sioux Quartzite in Gitchie Manitou State Park. Another rare Iowa plant, *Selaginella rupestris* Scheele, is abundant in the same locality.

14. *Chelone glabra* L. Not all of our *Chelone* belongs to this species. We have the typical plant from Worth, Story, Webster, Winneshiek, Fayette and Johnson counties.

15. *Chelone linifolia* (Coleman) f. *velutina* Pennell and Wherry. This occurs in Chickasaw Co. (W. D. Spiker) and Howard Co. (Ada Hayden). It is a very narrow-leaved plant.

16. *Chelone obliqua speciosa* Pennell and Wherry. This is a beautiful blue-flowered plant which we have from Mitchell Co. collected by the late Mrs. F. May Tuttle, and from Lee Co. (Paul Bartsch).

17. *Atriplex rosea* L. This Salt Bush of Europe is making its appearance in the western part of the state. We have it from Sioux Co. (Rex. B. Conn) Cass Co. (L. G. Sorden) and from Altoona, Polk Co., the latter in a commercial garden.

18. *Sisymbrium canescens* Nutt. (*Sophia pinnata* Howell). This polymorphous tansy mustard is quite common in dry soil, and is more or less puzzling on account of its great variation. The seeds are arranged in two rows in each cell in this species, while in our less frequent *S. incisa* they are in a single row.

19. *Sonchus uliginosus* Bieb. This perennial Sow Thistle has been confused with *S. arvensis* L. The latter is readily distinguished when in flower by its coarse glandular bristles on the peduncles and bracts. The former has the bracts and peduncles smooth. *S. uliginosus* is much the more common and is probably as difficult to eradicate as *S. arvensis*.

20. *Reseda lutea* L. The cut-leaved Mignonette was collected as an escape at Onawa, Monona Co. June, 1931 by Ralph E. Pim.

21. *Centaurea diffusa* Lam. This bushy-branched species was first brought to the writer's attention by E. O. Hendricks of Sioux Co. in early September 1931. Later Dr. A. L. Bakke of the Botany Department of the State College visited the locality and found it thoroughly established for a half mile along the highway. It is an annual from southeastern Europe, and is new to the United States, so far as known to the writer. It is a much ranker plant than the nearly related *C. maculosa*. Its flowers vary from blue to white in color.

22. *Aster Woldeni* Rydb. In Sept. 1924, Mr. B. O. Wolden collected an *Aster* growing along a prairie roadside in Ellsworth Tp., Emmet Co., and additional specimens the next year, all of which were provisionally referred to *A. nebraskensis*. This latter, however, is a marsh species, and when Mr. Wolden's plants were seen by Dr. Rydberg, he decided they belonged to an undescribed species and he named the plant *A. Woldeni* in honor of the discoverer. The species is described in Rydberg's last work, the *Flora of the Prairies and Plains of Central North America*. The type is in the Herbarium of the New York Botanic Garden, and a co-type in the I. S. C. Herbarium.

23. *Aster Finkii* Rydb. A very pubescent cordate-leaved plant collected by Dr. Bruce Fink in Fayette Co. in 1895 was made the type of a new species by Dr. Rydberg. The type is in the I. S. C. Herbarium, No. 83,629. It is described in the flora above mentioned.

24. *Polygonum iowense* (Rydb.) Cratty, n. comb. (*Persicaria* Rydb.). This plant resembles *P. Muhlenbergii* S. Wats, but has wider leaves, and is very pubescent throughout. It was collected near Ames, Story Co., July 29, 1902 by R. E. Buchanan. The type is in the I. S. C. Herbarium, No. 77,688, and a co-type is in the Herbarium of the New York Bot. Garden.

25. *Centaurea nigrescens* Willd. This species of southern Europe was found adventive at Pomeroy, Calhoun Co. by W. R. Hartley in 1911, and was determined by Dr. Rydberg.

26. *Elymus glabriflorus* (Vasey) Scrib. & Ball. This addition to the Herbarium from Iowa was found frequent in shady woods in Lee Co. July 16, 1931 by Jess L. Fufts who spent several weeks collecting in the southeastern part of the state. We previously had it from Missouri (Bush) and from the District of Columbia (Ball). It is quite different from *E. canadensis* of which it was considered a variety by Dr. Vasey.

27. *Pellaea atropurpurea* (L.) Link and *P. glabella* Mett. If we are to consider these as two distinct species, as now seems probable, almost all of our Iowa *Pellaea* must be referred to the latter species. Of the twenty-seven sheets of Iowa material in the State College Herbarium on Jan. 1st of this year, 1932, not one proved to be the true Cliff Brake of the south and east, but in February of that year Mr. E. W. Graves of Bentonsport, a very acute observer of our native plant life, collected specimens of true *P. atropurpurea* growing on sandstone cliffs in the Lacey-Keosauqua State Park in Van Buren Co., and kindly sent specimens of it for the College Her-

barium. The latter species is readily distinguished by the shape of the lobes of the fronds, and by the stipes being rather thickly clothed with slender, flaccid, jointed hairs. The scales of the rhizomes and the surface of the spores also differ in the two species.

28. *Paspalum pubescens* Muhl. This new addition to the grass flora of Iowa was collected in Lee Co. by Mr. Fults. A specimen of it sent to Mrs. Agnes Chase proves to be the first one of this species received from Iowa by the National Herbarium. Our other species *P. stramineum* Nash, is frequent in the eastern part of the state.

29. *Allium mutabile* Michx. This southern species was collected in Lee Co., in July 1932 by Mr. Fults. It is an addition to our flora so far as known to the writer.

30. *Asplenium platyneuron* (L.) Oakes. This rare Iowa fern was collected near Bentonsport, Van Buren Co., in 1925 by Mr. E. W. Graves, and in Lee county, in 1932 by Mr. Fults.

31. *Hemerocallis fulva* L. The common Day Lily is reported by Mr. Fults to be a frequent escape in Lee Co. We have it, also, from Dubuque Co. (Pammel & Trenk).

32. *Vernonia altissima* Nutt. While making a botanical survey of Lee Co. during the summer of 1931 Mr. Jess L. Fults collected this tall, open-branched species and the six following, which, except *Cirsium undulatum*, were not represented in the State College herbarium by Iowa specimens.

33. *Guaphalium purpureum* L. The purple cud-weed, a low annual or biennial, growing in dry, rather sterile soil.

34. *Cirsium undulatum* (Nutt.) Spreng. We have this thistle from the northwestern part of the state, but its occurrence in Lee Co. is due probably to a chance introduction.

35. *Bidens bipinnata* L. The Spanish Needle. Miss M. Rae Johns, who has been making a special study of the sub-family *Heliantheae*, writes me that she saw a specimen of this plant growing near Lake Okoboji, but not in flower. Fine mature specimens of it were collected by Mr. Fults. While common in the states east of the Mississippi River, it is probably a recent introduction with us.

36. *Quercus velutina* x *marilandica*. A hybrid of these two species was collected by Mr. Fults in June, 1931, on Sec. 8, Tp. 65 N. R. 5 W., Lee Co. Further observation, and mature fruit are desired.

37. *Commelina virginica* L. This species, a stouter and taller plant than *C. communis* our common garden escape, is infrequent in Lee Co. but is common farther south and east.

38. *Betula lenta* L. The Cherry or Sweet Birch, is one of our rarest Iowa trees. So far as known to the writer, this is its second collection in the state, the first having been made by Dr. B. Shimek. This birch in favorable regions becomes a large tree. Its leaves closely resemble those of the cherry. It was collected by Mr. Fults on Sec. 36, Tp. 66 N., R. 6 W. in the southern part of Lee Co.

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