Iowa Plant Notes

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IOWA PLANT NOTES

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Recently quite a number of plants new to the State or noteworthy for other reasons, have come under the writer’s observation, and it seems well at this time to place these on record.

For many years after the settlement of the State the introduction of exotic species was comparatively slow, and was largely confined to those grasses and weeds which were introduced in grain seed, but of late years we are rapidly approaching the condition of the floras found in the Atlantic States where an astonishing number of plants have been introduced, largely of European origin. With us, too, the main east-and-west railroad lines crossing the State have been very effective agents in scattering western seeds along their rights-of-way, and from thence to the adjoining farms. Fortunately, however, few of these latter are apt to become troublesome.

The following plants are noticed at this time:

Carduus acanthoides L. One of the Plumeless Thistles. The first specimen of this plant sent to the State College was collected by W. R. Hartley at Pomeroy in Sept. 1911. It has since been received from Anita (J. C. Voorhees); LeMars (W. K. Null) and from two miles north of Joice (L. H. Pammel). The plant has an abundance of extremely prickly leaves, and if it should become well acclimated, it would be a very unwelcome addition to our list of troublesome weeds.

Galinsoga parviflora Cav. This tropical American species now widely distributed throughout the eastern United States was first sent us by Mrs. F. May Tuttle who collected it in gutters in the streets of Osage. It has since been found by Dr. Pammel at Charles City and McGregor.

Salix petiolaris Smith, once considered very rare in the state, is now known to be comparatively common throughout the northern tiers of counties as is also the larger Salix rostrata Richards, which extends as far south as Ames, occurring in a bog in which buffalo bones have been found about three miles northeast of the college.

Triosteum aurantiacum Bicknell. Red Fruited Horse Gentian. This plant closely resembles the common T. perfoliatum L. but differs in having a purplish-red corolla much exceeding the stamens, and orange-red fruit. Collected in the Backbone Park, Delaware County, Aug. 1919 by I. T. Bode; Staceville by B. K. Cook and Waterville by L. H. Pammel.

Salvia sylvestris L. A large clump of this beautiful Blue Flowered Sage was found by the writer beside a fence in a field northeast of Spirit Lake in Aug. 1922, a native of Europe, but sparingly introduced in this country.
Oenothera pallida Lindl. A specimen of this Evening Primrose was collected by Miss Charlotte M. King on the North Western R. R. right-of-way west of the State College, a waif from the west which may not long remain.

Erodium cicutarium L. Storksbill. This plant has come to the herbarium from Storm Lake where it has been introduced according to F. F. Barker. It was also collected in a grass patch in Ames in 1914 by Dr. Pammel but does not seem to have survived. It is a native of Europe and is widely introduced throughout the drier portions of the far west from British Columbia to Central America under the name of Filaria, Filaree, or Pin Clover, and is there considered a valuable forage plant.

Solanum aculeatissimum Jacq. The leaves having large yellow spines was collected at Fairfield in Oct. 1920 by T. M. Deal, and Solanum citrifolium A. Br. (S. heterodoxum Dunal) a species with blue flowers and spiny pods was collected in Fayette county in 1893 by Dr. Bruce Fink. It remains to be seen whether these two species will become acclimated as has the related S. rostratum Dunal, the Buffalo Bur, and S. carolinense L., the noxious Horse Nettle.

Primula mistassinica Michx. one of Iowa's rarest plants was collected on limestone rocks at Iowa Falls May 21, 1921, by Miss Blanche Stoddard. This is probably the plant reported by Peck in Iowa Acad. Science XII, 226, as P. farinosa.

Crepis capillaris (L) Wallr. and Geranium pusillum Burm, were collected in a lawn in Grinnell in 1919 by Dr. H. S. Conard where they had been introduced in grass seed.

Trifolium agrarium L. was collected by Dr. Pammel at Rowley July 20, 1920. This clover has the three leaflets sessile, differing in this respect from the more common T. procumbens L. which has the terminal leaflet stalked.

Euphorbia essula L. was collected at Storm Lake July 2, 1920 by Frank F. Baker, and E. lucida Wald & Kit was collected at Cherokee June 7, 1923 and was communicated by G. A. Ellis, the county agent.

Amaranthus spinosus L. was collected at Glidden in November 1921 by J. G. Merritt.

Potentilla recta L. (P. sulphurea Lam.) an introduced European species was found growing in a pasture near Gilbert July 5, 1922 by Dr. Pammel.

Carex rostrata Stokes. This interesting Sedge was collected in a marsh near High Lake, Emmet county, June 30, 1922 by B. O. Wolden. It ranges from Newfoundland to British Columbia and also occurs in northern Europe.

Helianthus helianthoides (L) B.S.P. This species was collected at Lamont Aug. 13, 1919 by I. T. Bode and in Dubuque county by Dr. Pammel and Mr. Trenk in June 1922. It is quite common in Wisconsin and Illinois and from thence southward.

Monarda didyma L. This beautiful eastern species was collected in the Durrow woods near Postville in Aug. 1922 by Mrs. Will Lei.

Chenopodium rubrum L. was collected on the mud flats near High Lake, Emmet county Sept. 5, 1922 by B. O. Wolden.

Polygonum dumetorum L. This introduced species was collected at Decorah by Dr. J. P. Anderson. This is the only Iowa specimen in the I.S.C. herbarium. It may have escaped observation as it very closely resembles...
the common woodland *P. scandens* L. which has larger flowers and fruit, the wings being crisped.

*Polygonum exsертum* Small. This species with its fruit exerted one half its length has been collected at New Hampton by J. P. Rolfs and at Creston by Dr. J. L. Andrews.

*Belamcanda chinensis* (L) D.C. the Blackberry Lily, a native of the old world is an occasional escape from gardens.

*Centaurea maculosa* Lem. This beautiful species of Star Thistle, a native of central Europe, was collected in Sept. 1922 south of Jewell by Mrs. Lois Catlin and Dr. Ada Hayden, and at about the same date at Forest City by C. D. H. Meyer. The writer visited the location at Jewell in 1923 and found several acres densely covered with this plant and *Cichorium Intybus* L.

*Physalis ixocarpa* Brotero was found as an escape northeast of Spirit Lake by Dr. H. S. Conard, and the writer in company with Dr. Conard visited the locality in Aug. 1923.

*Lilium michiganense* Farw. What we have been calling *L. superbum* L. probably all belongs to this new species. Five specimens sent us from Pier-son, Woodbury county and from Milford, Dickinson county by Mr. W. S. Mills were so determined at the Gray Herbarium by Mr. Ivan M. Johnson. Both these specimens seem to be identical with what we have been calling the Turk's Cap Lily. Mr. Johnson also states that the true *L. superbum* is confined east of the Alleghanies and that *L. canadense* barely reaches the Mississippi basin in western Pennsylvania. The same authority also states that the anthers of *L. superbum* are distinctly linear, and nearly twice the length of the short, oblong anthers of *L. michiganense* and *L. canadense* and that more critical observations are needed on our lilies, especially in reference to the character of the bulbs, comparative length of anthers and the color, markings, and shapes of the perianth divisions.

*Camelina micrantha* Andrz. This species which appears to be quite common in our bordering states was collected by Dr. H. S. Conard in Dickinson county last season. It is a more slender plant than the common *C. sativa Crantz*, and has much smaller pods and longer pedicils.

*Scirpus occidentalis* (Wats) Chase. This widely distributed plant has generally been confounded with *S. validus* Vahl, the *S. lacustris* of some manuals. It has much firmer culms, and brown akenes which are much exceeded by the scales. Collected in Emmet county by B. O. Wolden.

*Sporobolus asperifolius* (Nees & Meyen) Thurb. A large patch of this species was found by Dr. Pammel on the North Western right-of-way about two miles east of Nevada in October 1923. It is probably an example of introduction from the west by the railroad.

*Malva verticillata* L. Collected at Manley, Oct. 8, 1923 by Dr. Pammel.

*Echinops sphaerocephalus* L. A patch of this interesting Globe Thistle was found growing in blue-grass sod along the roadside near Greenville in October 1923 by Arthur M. Willard. This is occasionally seen in cultivation and has been reported as an escape in the Atlantic states.

*Silene anglica* L. collected at Jefferson by J. H. Hilton.

*Leonurus sibiricus* L. This Asiatic species was collected along the Rock Island right-of-way a quarter mile west of Grinnell by Dr. H. S. Conard.

*Psedera quinquefolia hirsuta* (Donn) Rehder was collected at Esther-
ville by B. O. Wolden. This form may be recognized by the pubescence, at least when young, of the branchlets, tendrils, and petioles.

The same collector also sends from Emmet county Quercus ellipsoidalis E. J. Hill, Ulmus racemosa Thomas, Synthyris Bullii (Eaton) Heller, and Lophotocarpus calycinus (Eng.) J. G. Smith, the latter two being among our rarest plants.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE.