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SAGINA JAPONICA (SW.) OHWI (CARYOPHYLLACEAE), AN OVERLOOKED ADVENTIVE IN THE NORTHEASTERN UNITED STATES¹

RICHARD S. MITCHELL AND GORDON C. TUCKER

In his taxonomic revision of the genus Sagina L., Crow (1978) cited specimens of S. japonica from western North America, but not the eastern United States. This introduced species is readily distinguished from our native, annual pearlwort, S. decumbens (Ell.) T. & G., by seed, capsule, leaf and pubescence characters (Crow, 1978, 1981). Our attention was first called to eastern North American occurrences of S. japonica when a specimen collected by Virginia L. Magee from the Mitchell College campus in New London, Connecticut, was sent by the junior author to Garrett Crow for identification. Subsequent study by the senior author. in conjunction with current preparation of a flora of New York State, turned up three specimens from New York and four from Massachusetts in the collections of the New York State Museum (NYS), which were not consulted by Crow during his study. Pamela Weatherbee provided a list of three additional specimens which she also had checked by Crow and by us. Arthur Cronquist also found a specimen from New York State in the herbarium of The New York Botanical Garden (NV). No additional specimens of S. japonica were found in the collections of the Connecticut Botanical Society (NCBS) or Yale University (YU).

Since New York and Massachusetts specimens were collected arely in the 1940's, it is apparent that Sagina japonica has been an established introduction in the area for 50 years or more. Because of the small size of the plants and their superficial resemblance to S. procumbers L., our other introduced Sagina, they have been filled with it in her baria. Their annual growth habit and pulsescent pedurules make them readly distinguishable from that species. Sagina japonica has spread in the Northeast since that species. Sagina japonica has spread in the Northeast since collected in the disturbed, often urban, settings where it becomes exhabisted. In examining specimens from the northeaster United States, both Garrett Cow (pers. comm.) and the authors noted variability in the tubervolate condition of the seeds of S. Japonica.

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At least one specimen (Wilkins 14621) has prominently and densely tubercled seeds, while the remaining specimens from our area have pebbled seed surfaces. Crow (pers. comm.) suggests that this variation may imply multiple introduction of the species into eastern North America.

For those wishing to identify Sagina species in New York and New England, the following diagnostic key is provided:

KEY TO SAGINA SPECIES IN THE NEW ENGLAND - NEW YORK AREA

- Petals not showy, about equaling the length of sepals; flowers terminal, solitary, or a second one borne at the ultimate node; upper leaf axils not bearing succulent short-shoots
 - - - Seeds dark brown, plump, lacking a dorsal groove; capsules globose; pedicels glandular pubescent (at least the upper halves); leaves succulent ... S. japonica
 - the upper halves); leaves succulent S. japonica

 2. Perianth parts in 4's (rarely 5's on the same plant); matted, wiry perennials, spreading by offshoots
- S. procumbens
 Petals showy, about twice the length of sepals; flowers often more than 2 per inflorescence; upper leaf axils bearing dense, succulent short-shoots
 S. nadoss
 S. nadoss

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Brooklyn, N.Y. in grassy soil, 8 June 1957, Monachino 597 (sv); Ulster Co.: Moon Hollow Rd. 2 mi. w. of W. Shokan, Town of Olive, growing in dampish soil of shaded readside, 15 July 1987. Karl Brooks 7074 & Paul Huth (svs). Pennsylvania: Beriss Co.: Iawa of Reading Museum Grounds, Wilkers 14621 (ststa).

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