

Notable Plant Records from Missouri

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INTRODUCTION

The objective of this paper is to document the addition of three state records, one county record, and one current record of a historical collection to the Missouri flora. Of these five taxa, four are non-native to Missouri and have escaped from cultivation. Specimens are deposited at the Missouri Botanical Garden (MO). Nomenclature follows Gleason and Cronquist (1991).

DICOTYLEDONS

Lunaria annua L. (Honesty, silver-dollar plant; Brassicaceae), Cape Girardeau Co., rare at the edge of a degraded mesic upland forest at 1828 New Madrid Street in Cape Girardeau with amur honeysuckle, box elder, Japanese honeysuckle, multiflora rose, and woolly blue violet, 6 April 2000, Basinger 12183.

Silver-dollar plant is a new state record. A native of southeastern Europe, this species is commonly cultivated and is occasionally escaped from cultivation. Swink and Wilhelm (1994) report that this species is "rather frequent in the eastern sector" of the Chicago region. In the United States, this species has been collected in 25 states from Maine west to Minnesota and south to Arkansas and Georgia in the east and from Washington south to California and east to Nevada in the west (USDA, NRCS 1999). Plants are coarse annuals or biennials to 1 m tall with opposite or subopposite, cordate basal leaves, alternate cauline leaves, flowers with large purple petals, cordate basal leaves, and broadly elliptic silicles with silvery septa are diagnostic characteristics (Bailey 1940, Fernald 1950, Mohlenbrock 1986, Gleason and Cronquist 1991).

Lonicera X purpusii Rehder (Caprifoliaceae), Cape Girardeau Co., rare in degraded mesic upland forest at 1828 New Madrid Street in Cape Girardeau with amur honeysuckle, box elder, elderberry, white avens, multiflora rose, woolly blue violet, Japanese honeysuckle, and Virginia wild rye, 17 February 2000, Basinger 12173.

This honeysuckle is a new state record. This species is a hybrid of *Lonicera fragrantissima* Lindl. and Paxton and *L. standishii* Jacques, which are both native to east China. The following are distinguishing characteristics: semi-evergreen elliptic to obovate leaves with acute or acuminate apices and setose-ciliate margins, glabrous branches with solid white pith, fragrant white or yellow flowers in late winter to early spring, and red to orange, oblong berries (Rehder 1940).

Rhamnus citrifolia (Weston) W. Hess & Stern [*R. davurica* Pall.], (Dahurian buckthorn; Rhamnaceae) Cape Girardeau Co., uncommon in degraded mesic upland forest at 1828 New Madrid Street in Cape Girardeau. Escaped from a planting and growing with amur and Japanese honeysuckle, box elder, and multiflora rose, 17 May 2000, Basinger 12246.

Dahurian buckthorn is a new state record. A native of northeastern Asia, this species is occasionally escaped and ranges from Connecticut south to North Carolina and west to Nebraska and the Dakotas (Gleason and Cronquist 1991, USDA, NRCS 1999). Gleason and Cronquist (1991) indicate that this species is very similar to *R. lanceolata* Pursh, which has alternate leaves. Swink and Wilhelm (1994) state that this species is currently localized but potentially a widespread invasive in the Chicago region and feel it is most similar to *R. cathartica* L. because both species have branches that frequently end in thorns and are members of section *Cervispina*. It is distinguished from *R. cathartica* by having most leaves longer than 7.5 cm, a shiny adaxial leaf surface, lance-oblong to elliptic or elliptic-ovate leaf shape, and a cuneate leaf base (Rehder 1940, Mohlenbrock 1986, Gleason and Cronquist 1991, Swink and Wilhelm 1994).

MONOCOTYLEDONS

Lilium superbum L. (Liliaceae), Cape Girardeau Co., locally common in mesic forest along intermittent stream approx. 50-100 yards north of the Otahki Memorial at Trail of Tears State Park off of MO 177. Most plants had become dormant since April, 6 July 2000, Basinger 12337.

Turk's cap lily has not previously been reported from Cape Girardeau County. Yatskievych (1999) reports this species from Perry County, which happens to be adjacent to Cape Girardeau County. A large colony of several hundred plants was initially observed at Trail of Tears State Park in April, but the majority of the plants had senesced by July due to dense shading. This species ranges from Pennsylvania and New Hampshire south to Florida and west to Arkansas and Minnesota (Gleason and Cronquist 1991, USDA, NRCS 1999, Yatskievych 1999). It is most similar to *L. michiganense* Farwell but is easily distinguished by the longer anthers, smooth adaxial leaf surface, and white bulb (Fernald 1950, Radford et al. 1968, Gleason and Cronquist 1991, Yatskievych 1999).

Ornithogalum nutans L. (Liliaceae), Cape Girardeau Co., locally abundant at a cemetery on a hillside off of New Madrid Street in Cape Girardeau. Plants were originally planted at several gravesites but are persisting and spreading, 15 March 2000, Basinger 12177.

Nodding onion, a native to Europe and western Asia, is known in Missouri from historical collections from Boone and Cape Girardeau counties (Yatskievych 1999). The species is still present in Cape Girardeau County, where it is locally abundant at an old hill-top cemetery. In the United States, this species ranges from Pennsylvania south to North Carolina, west to Michigan, Arkansas, and Missouri, and further west in Oregon and Washington (USDA, NRCS 1999). This species is a bulbous perennial to 0.5 m tall with linear leaves, the perianth is white with a broad green stripe on the outer surface, the inflorescence is a raceme, and the flowers nod at maturity (Bailey 1940, Fernald 1950,

Radford et al. 1968, Mohlenbrock 1986, Gleason and Cronquist 1991, Yatskievych 1999).

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