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ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF CONNECTICUT

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NEW ENGLAND NOTE

ADDITIONS TO THE FLORA OF CONNECTICUT

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Since the publication of the Connecticut checklist by Dowhan (1979), new state records have continued to appear. These were summarized by Mehrhoff (1995), including some made by Tucker (1987, 1991). Although geographically distant, the flora of Connecticut has continued to hold my attention since the publication of a flora of the southeastern part of the state (Tucker 1995). Over the past decade, I have made several collections that are new records for the state flora. These new records are reported in this paper, as well as a 1970 collection of *Coronilla scorpioides* that was never added to the state's flora. All are non-native, either persisting or possibly naturalized species, and are enumerated below by family.

BRASSICACEAE

Cardamine flexuosa Withering – An annual European species (Lihová et al. 2006), noted in the Northeast from New York, New Hampshire, Massachusetts (U.S.D.A., NRCS 2006), and Rhode Island (Tucker 2006). The flowers normally have 6 stamens, of which 2 may or may not be smaller than the others, while the similar Hairy Bittercress, *C. hirsuta* L., also naturalized in Connecticut and nearby Rhode Island (Tucker 2005), normally has 4 stamens. Additionally *C. hirsuta* has fruits appressed to a straight inflorescence axis while *C. flexuosa* has fruits on divaricate pedicels from a somewhat flexuous axis (Ihsan Al-Shehbaz, Missouri Botanical Garden, pers. comm.). The habitats of the collections cited below are similar and the same as those where I have collected this species in Rhode Island, South Carolina, New York, and Illinois. This is a common greenhouse and nursery weed further south, and may not persist in Connecticut.

VOUCHER SPECIMENS: Connecticut: Middlesex Co., East Haddam, Devil's Hopyard State Park, Chapman Falls, elevation about 250 feet, garden by parking lot, 8 Aug 2004, *Tucker 13815* (CONN, EIU, MO, NEBC); New Haven Co., New Haven, Connecticut Agricultural Experiment Station, Slate Laboratory, flower garden bed, 12 Jan 2000, *L.J. Mehrhoff 20739* (CONN); New London Co., Bozrah, Old Route 2 near Bashon Hill Rd., untended flower beds around garden, planted with *Opuntia compressa*, 19 Nov 2006, *Tucker 15080* (CONN).

BUXACEAE

Pachysandra terminalis Siebold & Zucc. – This commonly cultivated species was not attributed to New England by Seymour (1982), but was recorded from New York by Mitchell and Tucker (2000). The PLANTS Database (U.S.D.A., NRCS 2006) attributes this species to Connecticut, but the specimen on which this record is based is clearly cultivated [Fairfield Co., Bridgeport, 99 Platsville Road, cultivated, 2 Apr 1977, *A. Nishball 8* (CONN)]. This species is commonly planted, but is not known to set seed in the Northeast. The specimen cited below probably represents a discarded plant that persisted and spread. After first making a collection at this site in 1996, I noted that the plants continued to spread for several years, until a new road for a residential subdivision obliterated the wooded area where they were growing.

VOUCHER SPECIMEN: Connecticut: New London Co., Montville, Old Colchester Rd., 0.6 miles NW of Fair Oaks School, elev. about 400 feet, edge of deciduous woods near road and stone wall, mat about 10 m across, 22 Feb 1996, *Tucker 11013* (NCBS, NYS).

CAMPANULACEAE

Campanula punctata Lam. – This attractive cultivated species is native to eastern Asia. The only U.S. state it has been recorded in is New Hampshire (U.S.D.A., NRCS 2006). The record is based on Pease (1964) in *A Flora of Northern New Hampshire*, who noted it as an escape. The voucher specimens are in NEBC and were made in 1924 and 1925 (David Boufford, Harvard University Herbaria, pers. comm.). It was overlooked as a member of the New England flora by Seymour (1982), however, perhaps because it tends not to persist.

VOUCHER SPECIMEN: Connecticut: New London Co., North Stonington, White's Gravel Bank on N side of Route 2 (600 m N of Route 184),

41°25'30"N, 71°51'40"W, disturbed heaps of soil and gravel in sun, herbs about 70 cm tall, flowers deep violet, 18 Jun 2002, *Tucker 12802* (CONN, EIU).

FABACEAE

Coronilla scorpioides (L.) W.D.J. Koch – The name *Coronilla* is usually associated with the showy invasive, *C. varia* L. (crown vetch). That legume is now generally placed in another genus as *Securigera varia* (L.) Lassen. The genus *Coronilla* includes several species native to the Old World. One of these, *C. scorpioides*, is a glaucous annual up to 40 cm tall, with yellow flowers, native to the Mediterranean region (Polunin and Huxley 1978). Evidently a rare adventive in this country, it has been reported only from Massachusetts and Ohio (U.S.D.A., NRCS 2006). The following collection provides the first record of this species for Connecticut.

VOUCHER SPECIMEN: Connecticut: New Haven Co., North Guilford, edge of Long Hill Road, 4 Jun 1970, *J.E. Ebinger 9459* (EIU).

POACEAE

Glyceria maxima (Hartman) Holmberg – This Eurasian grass, sometimes considered synonymous with the native *G. grandis* S. Watson (Dore and McNeill 1980), has been reported only from Massachusetts and Wisconsin (U.S.D.A., NRCS 2006). In the field, *G. maxima* can be distinguished from *G. grandis* by the rough sheaths of the introduced species. Further identification information is provided in the treatment by Barkworth and Anderton (2007) for *Flora of North America*.

VOUCHER SPECIMEN: Connecticut: New London Co., Oakdale, along Fox Brook, on S side of Old Colchester Rd., elev. about 100 m, 41°27'40"N, 72°09'57"W, damp mucky soil by stream, 20 Jun 2002, *Tucker 12822* (CONN, DAO, EIU).

Triticum turgidum L. [*T. dicoccum* Schrank ex Schübl.] – Native to the Middle East, rivet or tetraploid wheat is cultivated in temperate areas worldwide (Morrison 2007; Tucker 1996). The only other state from which it has been noted as an escape is New York (Mitchell and Tucker 2000; U.S.D.A., NRCS 2006). It is probably present more widely, but confused with the much more commonly cultivated hexaploid bread wheat, *T. aestivum* L. A key to the species is provided by Dore and McNeill (1980, p. 193) and in the *Flora of North America* treatment of *Triticum* (Morrison 2007).

VOUCHER SPECIMEN: Connecticut: New London Co., North Stonington, White's Gravel Bank on N side of Route 2 (600 m N of Route 184), 41°25'30"N, 71°51'40"W, disturbed heaps of soil and gravel, occasional grass, 19 Jun 2002, *Tucker 12807* (CONN).

SALICACEAE

Salix atrocinerea Brot. – This European shrub is not an altogether unexpected addition to the flora of Connecticut, since in recent years it has become one of the commonest shrubby willow species in adjacent southern Rhode Island (Tucker 2006). I have kept my eyes open for this species in southeastern Connecticut since the mid 1990s, but the following specimen is the first occurrence I have found.

VOUCHER SPECIMEN: Connecticut: New London Co., North Stonington, Wyassup Lake, middle of E shore along Murphy Road, elev. 305 feet, damp woods bordering lake, several shrubs up to 3 m tall, 8 Aug 2004, *Tucker 13816* (CONN, GH, NCBS).

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