

# ERIGENIA

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# ERIGENIA

Number 23, Winter 2010

The Illinois Native Plant Society Journal

The Illinois Native Plant Society is dedicated to the preservation, conservation,  
and study of the native plants and vegetation of Illinois.

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**ERIGENIA** is named for *Erigenia bulbosa* (Michx.) Nutt. (harbinger of spring), one of our earliest blooming woodland plants. The first issue was published in August, 1982.

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**COVER ILLUSTRATION:** Drawing of *Clematis verticillaris* (Schwegman perspective) by Amy Dombrowski.

Greetings.

Thanks, to all of you, for helping recruit quality articles for this issue of *Erigenia*. We are getting back on track and starting a new cycle of articles. Please pass on my request to your friends and colleagues to publish in our journal. We have received numerous comments on the high quality of our small publication based on a volunteer organization. Thank you all.

Tracy Evans, Editor

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## VASCULAR PLANT SPECIES EXTIRPATED OR NOT VOUCHERED AS OCCURRING IN ILLINOIS

John E. Ebinger<sup>1</sup>, Loy R. Phillippe<sup>1</sup>, Michael J. C. Murphy<sup>1</sup>,  
Gordon C. Tucker<sup>2</sup>, and Paul Marcum<sup>1</sup>

**ABSTRACT:** We searched for records of 310 native Illinois vascular plant taxa that we considered very uncommon, rare, or possibly extirpated from the state. Most of the state herbaria and some of the major herbaria from surrounding states were searched. We searched the literature, records in the Illinois Natural Heritage Database, and contacted many local botanists and biologists. Also, authors of the “Flora of North America” were contacted concerning recent records. Of the 117 taxa discussed in this article, 87 are possibly extirpated from Illinois, while for 30 a voucher specimen was either absent or misidentified, or for other reasons not useable. Of the 87 species that are probably extirpated, most have not been seen in the state for more than 50 years, and some have not been seen since the mid 1800’s. The species that lack a voucher specimen for Illinois are mostly based on misidentification, the perpetuation of earlier mistakes, listed species for which there is insufficient or misinterpreted data, the voucher was a cultivated plant, or the names used are now considered synonyms of common species. Presumably most of these 30 taxa were never part of the Illinois flora.

### INTRODUCTION

About 11% of the native vascular plant species found in Illinois are officially listed as state threatened or state endangered. In the latest list, 263 species are considered endangered while 76 taxa are considered threatened (Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board 2005). Populations of many of these species have been observed and their presence reported over the years, particularly populations that are known from state lands, especially dedicated natural preserves. Other species were placed on the list based on historical herbarium records, but living populations were difficult to locate or the species were not known to presently occur in Illinois. Other species were listed based on specimens that we now know represent misidentification, while other species were listed based on the presence of an adventive individual or population (Herkert 1991, 1994, Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board 1989, 1990, 1994, 1999, 2005). Usually species of this last group soon disappear

from the flora, or occasionally become aggressive exotics.

In the fall of 2008 the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board conducted a five-year review of endangered and threatened species. The review includes observation reports, research reports, database queries, and reports by the botanists, biologists, and zoologists mostly from the Illinois Department of Natural Resource (IDNR) and the Illinois Natural History Survey. These data were entered into the Illinois Natural Heritage Database that is maintained by the IDNR, and is used to track sensitive natural resources including endangered and threatened species, Illinois Natural Areas Inventory sites, and Illinois Nature Preserves Commission lands (Kieninger 2009). We used this database to help determine the status of species reported in this article. Nearly all species, however, have few recent herbarium or site records and the quality of the data obtained was usually not sufficient to relocated populations. The early work by Bowles et al. (1991) has been extremely helpful in making many of the decisions made in this report.

### METHODS

We studied 310 vascular plant taxa native to Illinois for which we tried to determine their present status in the state. For these species we accumulated data and did field work to determine the presence of extant

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Illinois populations. The present report contains 117 species that we determined extirpated from Illinois, or species for which we have been unable to locate herbarium vouchers. We determined the remaining species are extant in Illinois, and many of these species will be discussed in future publications.

We started by searching many of the herbaria in Illinois and surrounding states for the 310 vascular plant species. In addition, we searched the literature, the records for the species in the Illinois Natural Heritage Database, and contacted many local botanists and biologists. The files compiled by the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory during 1975–1978, and maintained since then by the Illinois Department of Conservation (now IDNR), Natural Heritage Division were examined. Also, many of the authors for the “Flora of North America” were contacted concerning recent records. We searched these sources for these 310 vascular plant species and used this information to direct field searches.

Abbreviations for herbaria cited are: CM (Carnegie Museum), DEK (Northern Illinois University), EIU (Eastern Illinois University), F (Field Museum of Natural History), FS (Forest Service Herbarium at Vienna), GH (Gray Herbarium of Harvard University), KNOX (Knox College, contains many of Meads’ collections), ILL (University of Illinois Urbana/Champaign), ILLS (Illinois Natural History Survey), ISM (Illinois State Museum), ISU (Illinois State University), MO (Missouri Botanical Garden), MOR (The Morton Arboretum), MWI (Western Illinois University), ND (University of Notre Dame), NLI (Natural Land Institute), NY (New York Botanical Garden), RCK (Rockford College), SIU (Southern Illinois University), US (United States National Herbarium), and WIS (University of Wisconsin).

For the most part, nomenclature used follows Mohlenbrock (2002a). Common synonyms are also listed as is the nomenclature used in the “Flora of North America.” The Illinois distribution of most species is based on the maps in Mohlenbrock and Ladd (1978), Jones and Fuller (1955), and Swink and Wilhelm (1994). Endangered and threatened species distribution records, for the most part, follow Herkert and Ebinger (2002).

## RESULTS

Of the 117 taxa discussed in this article, 87 taxa are probably extirpated from Illinois while the others are not vouchered for the state the voucher is misidentified, or are synonyms. Of the 87 species that are probably extirpated, most have not been seen in the state for more than 50 years, and some have not been seen since the mid 1800s. The species that lack a voucher specimen from Illinois are mostly based on

misidentification, the perpetuation of earlier mistakes, listed species for which there is insufficient or misinterpreted data, or the names are now considered synonyms of more common species. Presumably these 30 taxa were never a part of the native Illinois flora.

For each species discussed below we list recent synonyms and other nomenclatural problems, the counties and herbaria where specimens have been located, the species status (extirpated, or voucher problems), the species general distribution in North America, the author or collector that reported the species for the state, and other data concerning each taxon, particularly information on herbarium specimens found. The decisions concerning the status of all species listed here are based on conclusions we made after reviewing all available material and interviewing knowledgeable botanists. Anyone with additional information on the species included in this report should contact the senior author so that we can correct our mistakes.

## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The authors thank the Illinois Department of Natural Resources, the Illinois Nature Preserves Commission, the Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board, and the Illinois Department of Transportation for the use of their data bases and for financial support to complete this project. Many amateur and professional plant taxonomists and other interested individuals are also thanked for their interest and help. The members of the Endangered Species Advisory Committee of the Endangered Species Protection Board were very helpful in obtaining the information needed to complete this manuscript. We also thank the curators of the many herbaria for allowing us to use their facility and for their help in locating and sending requested specimens. Special thanks go to Dr. Robert H. Mohlenbrock for his help with many of the difficult species.

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## APPENDIX

## FERN AND FERN-ALLIES

## ASPLENIACEAE

*Asplenium ruta-muraria* L. var. *cryptolepis* (Fern.) Wherry (wall-rue spleenwort)

**Known specimens:** southern Illinois (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Wall-rue spleenwort is a circumboreal species that occurs in the northeastern United States, adjacent Canada, and south through the Appalachian Mountains. According to Mohlenbrock (2002a), this species has not been seen in Illinois since the middle of the 1800s and is

probably extirpated. A fragment of a specimen at ILL is labeled *Asplenium ruta-muraria*, southern Illinois (Brendel Herbarium, purchased 1914). Not recorded for Illinois in the “Flora of North America” (Wagner et al. 1993).

## BLECHNACEAE

*Woodwardia virginica* (L.) Sm. (Virginia chain-fern) [= *Anchistea virginica* (L.) Presl.]

**Known specimens:** Lake (ILL, ILLS, ISM, RCK).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A fern species mostly confined to the coastal plain of eastern North America (Cranfill 1993). According to

Jones and Fuller (1955) and Mohlenbrock (2002a), this taxon was last collected in Illinois in 1944. We found a 1947 specimen from the same locality [bog, 3 miles E of Antioch, 22 June 1947, *R.A. Evers 4577* (ILLS)]. This site has been altered by drainage (Bowles et al. 1991), and this taxon is now extirpated from Illinois (Herkert and Kruse 1992).

#### DRYOPTERIDACEAE

*Dryopteris filix-mas* (L.) Schott (male fern)

**Known specimens:** Cook (SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A fern native of the Great Lakes region and the Rocky Mountains that grows in dense woods. Male fern was reported by Evert (1980) for Cook County [north-facing ravine slope about 400 feet west of Lake Michigan, Glencoe, 14 Dec 1979, *E. F. Evert s.n.* (SIU)]. Montgomery and Wagner (1993) did not list this species for Illinois in the "Flora of North America." According to Moran (2008) the Cook County collection (*Evert s.n.*) is an adventive or planted specimen, the local residents have long been introducing and cultivating non-native taxa.

#### EQUISETACEAE

*Equisetum palustre* L. (marsh horsetail)

**Known specimens:** Peoria (ILL), Tazewell (F, ILL), Woodford (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Confined to extreme northern United States and adjacent Canada the marsh horsetail grows in marshes, swamps, and on stream-banks. Mohlenbrock (2002a) lists this species for Peoria County [no label information except Peoria (ILL)], Tazewell County [Spring Mill Bog, N of East Peoria, 9 Aug 1953, *V. H. Chase 13589* (F, ILL)], and Woodford County [Spring Mills, Jul 1891, *F. E. McDonald s.n.* (ILL)]. Hauke (1993) did not list this taxon for Illinois in the "Flora of North America."

#### LYCOPODIACEAE

*Lycopodiella appressa* (Chapm.) Cranfill (appressed bog clubmoss)

[=*Lycopodium appressum* (Chapm.) Lloyd & Underw.]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Extirpated. Voucher not located but possibly exists.

This species of club-moss is restricted to the eastern coast of North America and southeastern United States. Mohlenbrock (1999b, 2002a) lists this species for Pulaski County, but no specimens have been found. Wagner and Beitel (1993) listed this taxon for Illinois in the "Flora of North America." Mohlenbrock (2009) thinks this specimen was originally in the SIU herbarium but has been lost.

*Lycopodium lagopus* (Laes.) Zins. (one-cone clubmoss) [= *Lycopodium clavatum* L. var. *megastachyon* Fern. & Bissell]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Extirpated. Voucher not located but possibly exists.

This club-moss is found in the northern Great Lakes region of the United States and adjacent southern Canada. Mohlenbrock (1999b, 2002a) lists this species from woodland openings in Will County (4/5 mile W of West River Road, 29 Jul 1976, *K. Wilson & M. Madany s.n.*), but we have been unable to locate this specimen. Wagner and Beitel (1993) did not list this taxon for Illinois in the "Flora of North America."

#### DICOTS

##### APIACEAE

*Daucus pusillus* Michx. (small wild carrot)

**Known specimens:** Perry (ILLS).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A weedy species of the southern United States that is rarely adventive in Illinois. Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from woods in Perry County and in a cemetery in Jackson County. This species was last collected in Illinois in 1954 (Bowles et al. 1991). We found a Perry County specimen [woods NW of Pinckneyville, 23 Jun 1949, *R. A. Evers 17942* (ILLS)], but none from Jackson County.

##### AQUIFOLIACEAE

*Nemopanthus mucronatus* (L.) Trelease (mountain holly)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Not vouchered for Illinois.

A species of the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada that grows in marshes, swamps, and other wet places. This species was listed for Illinois based on a specimen at F (13 Jul 1874, ex coll. *H. H. Babcock s.n.*, Chicago, Ill.). According to Jones and Fuller (1955), this specimen was probably collected in Indiana. There are many collections at F from northwestern Indiana, particularly from a slough border near Miller, Indiana. It is doubtful that this species has ever been found growing wild in Illinois.

##### ARALIACEAE

*Aralia hispida* Vent. (bristly sarsaparilla)

**Known specimens:** Cook (ILL), Lake (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Bristly sarsaparilla is a species of northeastern United States and adjacent Canada that grows in sandy, dry woods. Jones and Fuller (1955) and Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this taxon from sandy soil in Cook and Lake counties. We located specimens from both Cook County [along railroad, Lansing, 13

Jun 1898, *V.H. Chase 855* (ILL)] and Lake County [Volo Bog, 3 June 1942, *G.N. Jones 15170* (ILL)]. According to Bowles et al. (1991) and Herkert and Kruse (1992), this species is now extirpated.

#### ASTERACEAE

*Antennaria solitaria* Rydb. (one-headed pussy-toes)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Extirpated. Voucher not located but possibly exists.

A species of eastern United States restricted to rich, deciduous forests and forest openings (Bayer 2006). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this taxon from Hardin County. Mohlenbrock (2009) found this species in Lamb Hollow, Hardin Co., but no specimen is presently available. Bayer (2006) did not report this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America.”

*Cirsium pitcheri* (Torr.) Torr. & A. Gray (dune thistle, Pitcher’s thistle)

**Known specimens:** Cook (F, ILL, ILLS, ISM, ISU, MO), Lake (F, ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated. (State Threatened)

Dune thistle is endemic to beach and dune habitats around Lake Huron, Lake Michigan, and Lake Superior (Keil 2006). Jones and Fuller (1955) and Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this taxon from Cook and Lake counties and numerous specimens are at F and ILL. Presently, no populations are known to survive though attempts have been made to re-establish this species in Illinois (Bowles et al. 1993). *Cirsium pitcheri* is presently listed as threatened in Illinois (Herkert and Ebinger 2002).

*Euthamia remota* Greene (lake grass-leaved goldenrod) [= *Euthamia tenuifolia* (Pursh) Greene; *Euthamia caroliniana* (L.) Greene; *Solidago remota* (Greene) Fries.]

**Known specimens:** Cook (ND), Christian (ND).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This taxon, which is found on open, moist to wet, sandy soil of shores and dunes in eastern United States, should be listed as *Euthamia caroliniana*. Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this taxon for Cook County, while Bowles et al. (1991) found no Illinois specimen. We located two specimens: Cook County [fields, Berwyn, Sep 1907, *W. W. Calkins s.n.* (ND)] and Christian Co. [damp woods, Pana, Sep 1928, *Sr. M. Clotilda s.n.* (ND)]. Haines (2006) listed this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America.”

*Gaillardia aestivalis* (Walt.) Rock var. *flavovirens* (Mohr) Cronq. (*Gaillardia*)

**Known specimens:** Alexander (US).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of open grasslands, this taxon is known from the southeastern United States and adjacent Mexico (Strother 2006a). According to Mohlenbrock (2002a) this taxon was known from prairies in Alexander County, but has not been seen in Illinois since 1874. Strother (2006a) did not list this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America.” Mohlenbrock (2009) is not sure this species is native to Illinois, but located the specimen at US.

*Helianthus silphioides* Nutt. (Silphium sunflower, rosinweed sunflower)

**Known specimens:** Alexander (NY), St. Clair (ILLS, ISM, MO, SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Silphium sunflower grows in open areas in the Ozark region of south-central United States (Schilling 2006). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from Alexander and St. Clair counties. The single specimen from Alexander County is at NY (1874, *O. Kuntze s.n.*) (Jones and Fuller 1955). This species has not been collected in Illinois since 1961 [St Clair Co., vicinity of Millstadt, 2 Sep 1961, *J. O. Neill 15783* (ISM, SIU)] and is presumed extirpated.

*Lactuca ludoviciana* (Nutt.) DC. (western wild lettuce, prairie lettuce)

**Known specimens:** Boone (ISM), Carroll (ILLS), Cook (ILL, ISM, MO), Hancock (KNOX), Lake (ILLS), Macon (ILL), McHenry (ISM), Peoria (ILL), Stark (F, ILL, ILLS).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Western wild lettuce is a common prairie species that occurs throughout much of the central and western United States and adjacent Canada (Strother 2006b). Numerous Illinois specimens of this species have been located but we have found none collected later than 1954. The relatively large number of early collections indicates that this taxon may still exist in the state, but repeated efforts to located populations have been unsuccessful (Bowles et al. 1991).

*Liatris punctata* Hook. var. *nebraskana* Gaiser (dotted blazing-star, plains gayfeather)

**Known specimens:** Du Page (?).

**Status:** Extirpated. Voucher not located but possibly exists.

Dotted blazing-star is a common species of the prairies and plains of central United States and adjacent Canada (Nesom 2006a). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species as possibly adventive in Du Page County, while Jones and Fuller (1955) cited a specimen (Du Page Co., along railway, Lisle, 8 Jul 1925, *A. J. Prisc 26*). Nesom (2006a) listed this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America.” If dotted

blazing-star was originally found in Illinois it is undoubtedly extirpated.

*Pseudognaphalium macounii* (Greene) Kartesz (Macoun's rabbit-tobacco)

[=*Pseudognaphalium viscosum* sensu Mohlenbrock (2002a)]

**Known specimens:** Clark (ILLS).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Macoun's rabbit-tobacco, a species of the northeastern and western North America, grows in dry, open habitats, pastures and open woods (Nesom 2006b). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this rare species from Clark County [Rocky Branch, 1932, *H. S. Pepon s.n.* (ILLS)]. Herkert and Kruse (1992) considered this taxon extirpated from Illinois. Nesom (2006b) reported this taxon for Illinois in the "Flora of North America."

*Rudbeckia bicolor* Nutt. (Annual black-eyed Susan)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Synonym of *Rudbeckia hirta* L. var. *pulcherrima* Farwell.

According to Mohlenbrock (2002a), *Rudbeckia bicolor* is a rare species of moist thickets found in Jackson and Union counties. Urbatsch and Cox (2006) in the "Flora of North America", lists this name as a synonym of the very common *Rudbeckia hirta* L. var. *pulcherrima* Farwell.

*Vernonia arkansana* DC. (Ozark ironweed)

[=*Vernonia crinata* Raf.]

**Known specimens:** Champaign (EIU, ILL, ISM).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This species is mostly restricted to the Ozark region where it grows in open fields, pastures, and roadsides (Strother 2006c). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Champaign County where it was last collected in Illinois in 1958 [roadside, about ½ mile S of Champaign Airport, 30 Sep 1958, *G. S. Winterringer 14851* (ISM)]. Now extirpated from the state, this species is probably being planted in prairie restorations.

#### BERBERIDACEAE

*Berberis canadensis* Mill. (American barberry)

**Known specimens:** Tazewell (F, ILL, MO).

**Status:** Extirpated. (**State Endangered**)

A species of dry woodlands and bluffs that is native to the Appalachian Mountains and disjunct to the west into Illinois and Missouri (Whittemore 1997). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from Jackson and Tazewell counties. It was last collected in Tazewell County in 1924 [bluff adjacent to Spring Lake, 29 Oct 1924, *J. A. Twardock s.n.* (F, MO)], and not seen at that locality since 1987 (Herkert and Ebinger 2002).

Mohlenbrock and Wilson (1985) found this species at Fountain Bluff, Jackson County, but did not list a specimen. This taxon is probably extirpated.

#### BRASSICACEAE

*Arabis drummondii* A. Gray (Drummond's rock cress)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

This species of rock cress is native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada. Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from gravelly soil in Cook and Kane counties. We have been unable to locate an Illinois specimen. The listing of Drummond's rock cress for Illinois is probably based on misidentified specimens.

*Rorippa tenerrima* Greene (slender yellow cress)

[=*Rorippa truncata* (Jepson) Stuckey]

**Known specimens:** St. Clair (MO).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of wet, disturbed habitats widely scattered in Mexico, western United States, and adjacent Canada. Mohlenbrock (1980, 2002a) listed it from along rivers in Jackson and St. Clair counties and later from Cass County (Mohlenbrock and Ladd 1978). The St. Clair County specimen [Mississippi River, 5 Jun 1874, *H. Eggert s.n.* (MO)] was annotated by R. L. Stuckey, 1965. According to Bowles et al. (1991), this species was last collected in Jackson County in 1976, but we found no specimens. This taxon is adventive, and probably extirpated from Illinois (Herkert and Kruse 1992).

#### CAPRIFOLIACEAE

*Linnaea borealis* L. var. *longiflora* Torr. (twin-flower)

**Known specimens:** Cook (?).

**Status:** Extirpated. Voucher not located but possibly exists.

A circumpolar species of moist to dry woods and cold bogs in northern United States and adjacent Canada. According to Jones and Fuller (1955), this species is extirpated from Illinois, having been reported only once (Cook Co., Winnetka, *G. Vasey s.n.*). We have been unable to locate an Illinois specimen, but if twin-flower was originally present in Illinois it is now extirpated.

#### CARYOPHYLLACEAE

*Stellaria crassifolia* Ehrh. (matted chickweed)

**Known specimens:** McHenry (F, ILL, MO).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This circumboreal species is common throughout most of north-central United States and Canada (Morton 2005). Mohlenbrock (2002a) lists the matted chickweed for McHenry County based on a specimen from the 1800s [McHenry Co., Ringwood, Ill., *G.*

*Vasey s.n.* (F, ILL, MO)]. Rabeler (2007) considers the specimen *S. crassifolia*. Morton (2005) listed this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America.”

## ELATINACEAE

*Elatine triandra* Schk. (waterwort)  
[=*Elatine brachysperma* A. Gray]

**Known specimens:** Menard (ISM), Sangamon (F).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of shallow water and muddy shores, this taxon is rarely found through most of northern United States, probably due to its habitat and small size. Jones and Fuller (1955) reported waterwort from Menard County [Athens, Jul 1860, *E. Hall 12391* (ISM)] and Sangamon County [Springfield, 1861, *M.S. Bebb s.n.* (F)]. According to Mohlenbrock (1978), this taxon has not been seen in Illinois in over 100 years.

## ERICACEAE

*Epigaea repens* L. (trailing arbutus)

**Known specimens:** Illinois (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of sandy to peaty woods and clearings that is native to the eastern United States and adjacent Canada. Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this taxon for northern Illinois as not having been seen since the 1800s. Jones and Fuller (1955) listed the following specimen [“Illinois,” without locality, *G. Vasey s.n.* (ILL)]. Trailing arbutus was transplanted into White Pine State Park [Ogle Co. transplanted in park, 6 Apr 1943, *A. E. Hill 3624-0* (ISM)].

## EUPHORBIACEAE

*Euphorbia spathulata* Lam. (prairie spurge)

**Known specimens:** Monroe (ILLS, SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated. (**State Endangered**)

This Illinois endangered species usually grows on dry prairies, barrens, and rocky hills in the prairies and plains west of the Mississippi River. Mohlenbrock (1982, 2002a) reported this taxon from Monroe County [hill prairie S of Fults, 16 Jun 1950, *R. A. Evers 24160* (ILLS); limestone bluff, 1 mile S of Fults, 25 May 1962, *J. Ozment s.n.* (SIU)]. A single individual of prairie spurge was found at that locality in 1987 (Bowles et al. 1991), and the species is presumed extirpated.

## FABACEAE

*Apios priceana* Robins. (Price’s groundnut)

**Known specimens:** Union (ILL, ILLS, ISM).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Price’s groundnut is a species of low woods native to Kentucky, Tennessee, and southern Illinois. According to Bowles et al. (1991) and Mohlenbrock (2002a) this species was last collected in 1941 from Union County [Wolf Lake, 8 Jul 1941, *G. D. Fuller & R. Fisher 664*

(ILL, ILLS, ISM)]. Repeated attempts to locate this species in southern Illinois have failed and it is presumed extirpated from the state.

*Lathyrus maritimus* (L.) Bigel. (beach pea)

[=*Lathyrus japonicus* Willd. var. *maritimus* (L.) Kartesz & Gsandhi]

**Known specimens:** Cook (F, ILL, ILLS, ISM, ISU, MO, SIU), Lake (F, ILL, ISM, MO).

**Status:** Extirpated. (**State Endangered**)

A sandy shoreline species, the beach pea is found along the Atlantic coast and inland to the Great Lakes. It was known from the shore of Lake Michigan in Lake and Cook counties (Jones and Fuller 1955, Mohlenbrock 2002a). Formerly common, this taxon has not been collected in Illinois since 1968 [Illinois Beech State Park, 1 Aug 1968, *G. S. Winterringer 24100* (ISM)], and has not been seen since 1977 (Bowles et al. 1991). Erosion from high lake levels has severely affected the habitat of beach pea.

*Orbexilum simplex* (Nutt.) Rydb. (large-flowered psoralea)

[=*Psoralea simplex* Nutt.]

**Known specimens:** Clinton (GH).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of the southeastern United State, the large-flowered psoralea is infrequently encountered in sandy soils of open woods and prairies. This species was collected in Illinois by Samuel B. Buckley near Carlyle, Clinton County in the 1800s (GH) (Grimes 1990).

## FAGACEAE

*Castanea dentata* (Marsh.) Borkh. (American chestnut)

**Known specimens:** Massac (ILLS), Pulaski (F, ILLS), Union (ILLS).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A large forest tree that in the 1930’s was one of the most important forest trees of the eastern United States (Nixon 1997). Since that time the American chestnut has been nearly eliminated by the chestnut blight fungus. In Illinois, this species was originally found in rich woods in the southern tip of the state (Jones and Fuller 1955, Mohlenbrock 2002a). Natural stands of this species were probably in Massac, Pulaski, and Union counties. Presently no native individuals are known to exist in Illinois.

## HIPPOCASTANACEAE

*Aesculus flava* Soland (sweet buckeye, yellow buckeye)

[=*Aesculus octandra* Marsh.]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Not vouchered for Illinois.

A species of moist, rich woods, sweet buckeye is a common forest tree throughout much of the southeastern United States. Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported

this species from rich woods in Gallatin County. We have been unable to locate an Illinois specimen. Mohlenbrock (2009) mentions a specimen from ISM that we could not locate.

## HYPERICACEAE

*Ascyrum hypericoides* L. (St. Andrew's cross)

[=*Hypericum hypericoides* (L.) Crantz]

**Known specimens:** Hancock (MO).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of dry, sandy or rocky soil in open woods, St. Andrew's cross occurs in the southeastern United States and Mexico. This taxon is known from a single Hancock County collection [Augusta, Jul 1842, *S.B. Mead s.n.* (MO)] and is presumed extirpated.

*Hypericum boreale* (Britt.) Bickn. (northern St. John's-wort)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

A species of wet, sandy, and mucky soils, this taxon is relatively common in the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada. Reported from Cook and Iroquois counties by Mohlenbrock (2002a), this taxon is not a member of the Illinois flora. Both reports are based on misidentifications of the common *Hypericum mutilum* (Bowles et al. 1991, Herkert and Kruse 1992).

*Triadenum virginicum* (L.) Raf. (Marsh St. John's-wort)

[=*Hypericum virginicum* L.]

**Known specimens:** Cook (MO), Lake (SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated. (State Endangered)

This taxon is restricted to bogs, marshes, and wet shores in the eastern United States and adjacent Canada. Only two collections of this species have been located from Cook County [Chicago, Jul 1870, *H.H. Babcock s.n.* (MO)], and Lake County [Illinois Beach State Park, 3 Aug 1972, *R.H. Mohlenbrock s.n.* (SIU)]. Attempts to locate the Lake County site have been unsuccessful (Bowles et al. 1991).

## LAMIACEAE

*Agastache foeniculum* (Pursh) Ktze. (blue giant hyssop)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher a cultivated plant.

A species of dry upland woods and prairie, giant blue hyssop occurs throughout much of the northwestern United States and adjacent Canada. Jones and Fuller (1955) doubted this species occurred in Illinois, while Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported it for Menard County. This report is probably based on an early collection of a cultivated plant [Athens, 1863, *E. Hall s.n.* (MO)]. On the label of this specimen is the statement: this specimen comes from seed collected in the western United States and is an ornamental.

*Lycopus amplexans* Raf. (bugleweed)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

This bugleweed grows on the coastal plain of the eastern United States from Massachusetts to Florida, and in the mountains of North Carolina. Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Mason County. According to Herkert and Kruse (1992), this species does not occur in Illinois, the report being based on a misidentification. We cannot verify the presence of this species in Illinois.

*Pycnanthemum albescens* Torr. & Gray (white mountain mint)

**Known specimens:** Union (MO, SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated. (State Endangered)

White mountain mint grows in dry upland woods and barrens in southeastern United States. Known in Illinois from Union County where this state endangered species has been collected three times [25 Sep 1879, *G. H. French s.n.* (SIU); 1.5 miles SE of Lick Creek, 7 Oct 1939, *E. Anderson & W. Bauer s.n.* (MO); cherty slope between Old Trail Point and Government Rock, Pine Hills, 14 Jul 1973, *R. H. Mohlenbrock s.n.* (SIU)]. These specimens were annotated by J. J. Hamer, 1990. Attempts to locate populations of this species in the Pine Hills region have been unsuccessful (Bowles et al. 1991).

*Pycnanthemum loomisii* Nutt. (Loomis' mountain mint)

**Known specimens:** Alexander (MO), Gallatin (MO), Pulaski (MO).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of southeastern United States, Loomis' mountain mint grows in dry, open, rocky woods and glades. Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from Union County, but we have been unable to locate a specimen. We have specimens from Alexander County [Santa Fe Hills S of Thebes, 11 Sep 1952, *W. M. Bailey & S. R. Swayne 2959* (MO)], Gallatin County [rocky woods, 23 Sep 1919, *E.J. Palmer 16547* (MO)], and Pulaski County [open, rocky woods, Equality, 17 Oct 1919, *E. J. Palmer 17055* (MO)]. These specimens were collected prior to 1953, and all were annotated as *Pycnanthemum loomisii* by J. J. Hamer, 1990.

*Pycnanthemum muticum* (Michx.) Pers. (mountain mint)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

A species of moist woods and wet meadows, this mountain mint occurs in eastern United States extending west to Missouri and Michigan. Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species for Henderson and

Wabash counties. We have been unable to locate any specimens of this species for Illinois. According to Jones and Fuller (1955), this taxon was erroneously attributed to Illinois.

*Pycnanthemum torrei* Benth. (Torrey's mountain mint)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Extirpated. Voucher not located and probably never existed.

This taxon is found throughout most of the eastern United States where it occurs in dry upland woods and dry forest openings. Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from Alexander, Jackson, and Pope counties. We have been unable to locate any specimens of this species from Illinois. This taxon was listed as state endangered until it was considered extirpated from Illinois (Nyboer and Ebinger 2004).

*Stachys clingmanii* Small (Clingman's hedge nettle)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

This species of hedge nettle is found in moist woods at higher elevation in the mountains of southeastern United States. Jones and Fuller (1955) and later Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from rocky woods in Alexander, Hardin, Massac, and Pulaski counties. According to Bowles et al. (1991) and Herkert and Kruse (1992), all Illinois specimens ascribed to this species were misidentified. Nelson (1981) considered this species to be restricted to the Blue Ridge Mountains.

*Stachys cordata* Riddell (heart-leaved hedge nettle)

[=*Stachys nuttallii* Shuttlw., *Stachys riddellii* House]

**Known specimens:** Tazewell (F).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of wooded bottomlands, rich thickets, and shaded low ground, this species of hedge nettle is found mostly in the mountains in southeastern United States (Fernald 1950). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this taxon was from rich woods in Hardin County that we have been unable to locate. There is a specimen at F (Tazewell Co., *F.E. McDonald s.n.*) labeled *Stachys cordata* and annotated as *Stachys nuttallii* by J.B. Nelson, 1993. This species is probably extirpated from Illinois.

## LINACEAE

*Linum floridanum* (Planch.) Trel. (coastal plain yellow flax)

**Known specimens:** Illinois (GH).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species found in moist to dry woods and pine-barrens on the coastal plains of the southeastern United States and in the Mississippi River embayment. Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from damp

woods in Union County. It was listed for Illinois by Trelease (1887) ["I also refer here a large-fruited plant labeled from Illinois in Hb. Gray, without date or name of collector"] (Fernald 1945). Mohlenbrock (2009) found this species near McCann Springs in the LaRue-Pine Hills of Union Co. but the specimen, originally in the SIU herbarium, has been lost.

## ONAGRACEAE

*Gaura filipes* Spach. (slender gaura, threadstalk gaura)

**Known specimens:** Hardin (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of dry, open woods in the southeastern United States, Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported slender gaura from a xeric woods in Hardin County. We found one specimen [Hardin Co., dry hills, Saline Creek, Cave-in-Rock, 12 Jul 1916, *W. Trelease s.n.* (ILL)]. It is very likely this species is extirpated from Illinois.

*Oenothera macrocarpa* Nutt. (Missouri evening primrose)

[=*Oenothera missouriensis* Sims]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher a cultivated plant.

Native to the midwestern United States from Missouri to Texas and west to Colorado (Fernald 1950). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species from St. Clair County. We have found specimens from Menard County [grown from seed, Athens, 1860, *E. Hall s.n.* (ILL)] and from St. Clair County (East St. Louis, 1895, *A. I. Mulford 1722* (ILL)]. Both specimens probably represent cultivated plants and without better evidence, we suggest that this species has never been known from the wild in Illinois.

## PHILADELPHACEAE

*Philadelphus verrucosus* Schrad. (native mock orange)

[=*Philadelphus pubescens* Loisel.]

**Known specimens:** Pope (EIU, MO, MOR).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Native mock orange is restricted to limestone river bluffs of the Mississippi embayment and south-central United States. All specimens found are from near Golconda in Pope County. Most of the specimens were collected before 1924 by E.J. Palmer [*15438* (MO, MOR), *19581* (MO), *22582* (MO, MOR), *23773* (MO)]. The most recent collection was in 1967 [rocky bluffs, Ohio River, near Golconda, *W. C. Whiteside s.n.* (EIU)]. Herkert and Kruse (1992) considered this shrub extirpated from Illinois.

## PLANTAGINACEAE

*Plantago heterophylla* Nutt. (small plantain)

**Known specimens:** Pulaski (ILLS), Union (CM).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of the southeastern United States, small plantain is a weed Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported from Pulaski and Union counties. In Pulaski County the species was growing in corn stubble [N of America, 14 May 1958, *R. A. Evers 56248* (ILLS)], while the Union County specimen was reported by Jones and Fuller (1955) [Anna, 24 May 1923, *H. C. Benke 3959* (CM)]. This taxon is adventive, and is now extirpated from the state (Bowles et al. 1991, Herkert and Kruse 1992).

## POLEMONIACEAE

*Phlox carolina* L. subsp. *angusta* Wherry (Carolina phlox)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of southeastern United States, the Carolina phlox has been reported from Macoupin County by Mohlenbrock (2002a) and Jefferson County by Wherry (1955). We have examined the Macoupin County specimen [15 Jun 1956, NW of Stauton, *G. S. Winterringer 13446* (ISM)], that was annotated by D. A. Levin, 1963. We feel it is a specimen of *Phlox glaberrima* L. (Mohlenbrock 1990). Wherry (1955) listed the Jefferson County locality as 8 miles west of Mt. Vernon but did not cite a specimen. We have not located a specimen or found the location. According to Bowles et al. (1991) habitat at the collecting site was disturbed and is now unsuitable. Herkert and Kruse (1992) considered this taxon extirpated from the state.

## POLYGALACEAE

*Polygala pauciflora* Willd. (flowering wintergreen)

**Known specimens:** Cook (F).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of rich woods that is native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada. Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species from Cook County. Jones and Fuller (1955) listed three Cook County specimens (Thornton, *E. J. Hill s.n.*; *G. Vasey s.n.*; *W. S. Moffatt 1079*) while we located another [Edgebrook, Cook County, Ill., 1908, *C. W. Duesner s.n.* (F)]. Some of these specimens may not represent Illinois material.

## POLYGONACEAE

*Rumex hastatulus* Baldw. (wild sour dock)

**Known specimens:** Madison (F, ILL), Pike (ILL), St. Clair (F, ILL, ISM, MO).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of open sandy soil that grows on the coastal plain from Massachusetts to Texas and in the Mississippi River embayment north to Illinois. Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this taxon from Madison County [East Alton, Aug 1896, *F. E. McDonald s.n.* (F, ILL)] and St. Clair County [French Village, 15 Jun 1876, *H. Eggert s.n.* (F)]; vicinity of Cahokia power

plant, 26 Jun 1960, *J. O. Neill 15268* (ISM)], while we found a specimen from Pike County [4 miles E of Troy, 30 Apr 1965, *A. C. Koelling 2299* (ILL)]. This species is probably extirpated from Illinois (Bowles et al. 1991).

## PRIMULACEAE

*Lysimachia fraseri* Duby (Fraser's loosestrife)

**Known specimens:** Pope (EIU, ISM, SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of stream banks and lowland open woods, Fraser's loosestrife is an uncommon species of the southeastern United States. This taxon was reported from Lusk Creek in Pope County [stream side, S of Indian Kitchen, 3 Jun 1966, *W. E. Hopkins 280* (SIU)]. J. E. Schwegman visited this site in 2003, and was unable to find any individuals of this species. This taxon was listed as state endangered until it was considered extirpated from Illinois (Nyboer and Ebinger 2004).

## PYROLACEAE

*Pyrola americana* Sweet (wild lily-of-the-valley, round-ed shinleaf)

[=*Pyrola rotundifolia* L. var. *americana* (Sweet) Fern.]

**Known specimens:** Ogle (ISM, NLI).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A circumboreal species that is known from dry to moist woods throughout most of Canada and south into northeastern United States. Reported from Ogle County (Jones and Fuller 1955), this species has only been collected twice in the state, both probably from the same locality [Ogle County, 3 miles NW of Oregon, 7 Apr 1946, *G. D. Fuller 12102* (ISM)]. This taxon is probably extirpated from Illinois (Bowles et al. 1991).

## RANUNCULACEAE

*Thalictrum pubescens* Pursh (Appalachian meadow rue)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Extirpated. Voucher not located but possibly exists.

A species of wet woods, wet meadows, and stream-banks, the Appalachian meadow rue is native to eastern United States and adjacent Canada (Park and Festerling 1997). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species as very rare in southeastern Illinois. Though known from Indiana, we can find no record or specimen of this species in Illinois. Park and Festerling (1997) list this species for Illinois in the "Flora of North America."

*Trautvetteria caroliniensis* (Walt.) Vail (false bugbane)

**Known specimens:** Cass (KNOX, MO).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species native to the southern Appalachian Mountains and the Pacific northwest, false bugbane



is a species of variable habitat, being reported from mountain woods in the Appalachians, wet prairies in Indiana and Illinois, and on limestone bluffs in southern Missouri (Parfitt 1997). According to Jones and Fuller (1955), this species was collected only once in Illinois [Cass Co., margin of swamp, Beardstown, Ill., Jul 1842, *C. A. Geyer s.n.* (KNOX, MO)], and is now extirpated.

## ROSACEAE

*Geum rivale* L. (purple avens)

**Known specimens:** Kane (F, ILL, ISM, MOR), McHenry (ILL), Winnebago (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of swamps and wet meadows, purple avens is native to northeastern United States and much of Canada. Jones and Fuller (1955) listed this species for Kane County [swamp, Elgin, *G. Vasey 2173* (ISU)], and McHenry County [*Miss Holmes s.n.* (ILL)]. Steyermark and Swink (1952) discovered this taxon in Kane County [Elgin Botanical Garden, 22 May 1948, *F. A. Swink s.n.* (MOR)]. Purple avens is no longer present at this site and is considered extirpated from Illinois (Bowles et al. 1991, Herkert and Kruse 1992).

*Porteranthus trifolius* (L.) Britt. (three-leaved Indian physic)

[=*Gillenia trifoliata* (L.) Moench.]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Not vouchered for Illinois.

A species of dry to moist upland woods, this taxon is mostly found in the mountains of eastern United States and adjacent Canada. Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Wabash County. We have been unable to locate an Illinois specimen as all examined have the large leaf-like stipules of *P. stipulatus* (Muhl.) Britt.

*Potentilla millegrana* Engelm. (brook cinquefoil)

[=*Potentilla rivalis* Nutt. var. *millegrana* (Engelm.) S. Wats.]

**Known specimens:** Adams (ILLS), St. Clair (MEAD), Union (ILLS).

**Status:** Extirpated. (State Endangered)

Native to the Great Lakes region and west to British Columbia, California, and New Mexico, Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this taxon for Johnson, St. Clair, and Union counties. We have seen specimens for St. Clair County [stockyard field, 14 Jun 1877, *H. Eggert s.n.* (KNOX)], Union County [shore of Mississippi River, 3 miles SW of Wolf Lake, 20 Oct 1971, R. A. Evers 107329 (ILLS)], and recently Adams County [railroad, N of Quincy, 14 Jun 1942, *R. Brinker 1957* (ILLS)].

*Sibbaldiopsis tridentata* (Ait.) Rydb. (three-toothed cinquefoil)

[=*Potentilla tridentata* Ait.]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Not vouchered for Illinois.

Mostly a northern species of rocky and gravelly shores, this taxon is native to the northeastern United States and south in the Appalachian Mountains to Georgia. Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species based on Pepoon (1927) [gravel ridge near Vincennes Ave. at 79<sup>th</sup> St., a few plants in 1895]. Jones and Fuller (1955) consider the listing by Pepoon (1927) an error. No specimens have been located.

*Sorbus decora* (Sarg.) C.K. Schneider (showy mountain ash)

[=*Pyrus decora* (Sarg.) Hyland]

**Known specimens:** Lake (ILLS).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A small tree of moist to dry woods, this mountain ash species is native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada. Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from cool woods in Cook County. We have been unable to locate a Cook County specimen, but did find a Lake County specimen that appears to be this species [bog, 3 miles E of Antioch, 22 Jun 1947, *R. A. Evers 4582* (ILLS)].

*Waldsteinia fragarioides* (Michx.) Tratt. (barren strawberry)

**Known specimens:** Pope (ILLS, SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Barren strawberry is native to eastern Canada, northeastern United States, and south in the Appalachian Mountains to Georgia. It is known only from Pope County [moist sandstone ledge above Hayes Creek, about 1 mile SW of Eddyville, 24 Apr 1968, *R.H. Mohlenbrock & J.E. Schwegman 1579* (SIU)]. John E. Schwegman could not locate the population in 2004. This taxon was listed as state endangered until considered extirpated from Illinois (Nyboer and Ebinger 2004).

## SCROPHULARIACEAE

*Gratiola aurea* Pursh (goldenwort)

**Known specimens:** Cook (?).

**Status:** Extirpated. Voucher not located but possibly exists.

A species of mostly acid soil of muddy and sandy shores, the goldenwort is found in eastern United States and adjacent Canada. Jones and Fuller (1955) recorded this species from Cook County (Forest Park, *A. B. Seymour s.n.*). We have been unable to locate this specimen.

*Mecardonia acuminata* (Walt.) Small (purple Mecardonia)

**Known specimens:** Wabash (ILLS)

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of moist woods and wet ditches that is native to the southeastern United States from Delaware and Missouri south to Florida and Texas. Jones and Fuller (1955) and Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from Wabash County [roadside ditch, S of Keensburg, 28 Jul 1951, *H.E. Ahles 4650* (ILLS)]. This adventive species has not been collected in Illinois since 1965 when it was reported from the original Illinois site [*R. A. Evers 85742* (ILLS)]. This taxon is extirpated from Illinois (Bowles et al. 1991).

*Melampyrum lineare* Desr. (cow-wheat)

**Known specimens:** Cook (ISM)

**Status:** Extirpated.

Cow-wheat is native to southeastern Canada, adjacent northeastern United States, and south in the Appalachian Mountains to Georgia. Jones and Fuller (1955) and Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from Cook County where it was first collected in 1873 [Evanston, 8 Aug 1873, *P. Blatchford 2542* (ISM)], and most recently in 1952 [near small pond, Shabbona Woods, 27 Jul 1952, *F.A. Swink 1557* (ISM)]. This taxon was seen at Shabbona Woods during the Illinois Natural Areas Inventory (White 1978) but was not found during a search in 1988 (Bowles et al. 1991).

*Penstemon canescens* Britt. f. *brittonorum* (Pennell) Fern. (ashy beard-tongue)

**Known specimens:** Franklin (SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

The ashy beard-tongue is a species of wooded slopes in the mountains of southeastern United States, rarely occurring west to southern Indiana. Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species from Franklin County [woods, ¼ mile S of Franklin-Jefferson County Line Road, 1.5 miles E of Rend Lake, 7 May 1972, *D. Heaton 32* (SIU)], and we have been unable to locate other collections. The identification of this specimen has been confirmed by W. J. Elisens (2009). Attempts to locate this species in and around the original collecting site have been unsuccessful. This species is probably extirpated from Illinois.

#### SOLANACEAE

*Physalis pumila* Nutt. (dwarf ground cherry)

**Known specimens:** McHenry (ILLS), Peoria (ILL, ISM)

**Status:** Extirpated.

Dwarf ground cherry is native to the prairies and plains of western United States. Mohlenbrock (1990, 2002a) reported this species for Peoria County [above Horseshoe Bottom, Kickapoo Valley, 7 June 1921, *V.H. Chase 3570* (ILL, ISM)]. We found it in McHenry County [along railroad, near the first lock W of the Lyon Canal bridge, 9 Jun 1943, *R.J. Dobbs s.n.* (ILLS)]. This specimen was annotated by J. R.

Sullivan (5/92) for the “Flora of North America.” The report of this species from Cook County by Pepon (1927) could not be substantiated (Mohlenbrock 2002a).

#### VALERIANACEAE

*Valerianella intermedia* Dyal (corn salad)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Synonym of *Valerianella umbilicata* (Sulliv.) Wood.

Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species as rare, occurring in wet ground in Kankakee County. According to Gleason and Cronquist (1991) and Bowles et al. (1991) this is a synonym of *Valerianella umbilicata* which has been collected in Illinois as recently as 2004. Herkert and Kruse (1992) excluded *Valerianella intermedia* from our flora as it was based on misidentifications.

*Valerianella patellaria* (Sulliv.) Wood (corn salad)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Synonym of *Valerianella umbilicata* (Sulliv.) Wood.

Mohlenbrock (2002a) lists this species as rare, occurring in wet ground in LaSalle County. According to Gleason and Cronquist (1991), this is a synonym of *Valerianella umbilicata* (Sulliv.) Wood.

#### MONOCOTS

##### ALISMATACEAE

*Sagittaria platyphylla* (Engelm.) J.G. Sm. (arrowhead) [= *Sagittaria graminea* Michx. var. *platyphylla* Engelm.]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher not located but possibly exists.

Native to the south central United States, this taxon is most common in lakes and slow moving streams of the Mississippi River Embayment south of Illinois (Durand 2000). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from St. Clair County, while Durand (2000) in the “Flora of North America” recorded it as disjunct in southern Illinois. We have not located any Illinois specimens.

##### CYPERACEAE

*Carex baileyi* Britt. (Bailey’s sedge)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

Bailey’s sedge is restricted to the Appalachian Mountains where it grows in sedge meadows, marshes and on shores (Reznicek and Ford 2002). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species from Jackson County, while Reznicek and Ford (2002) did not list this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America.” This species was originally listed as endangered in Illinois by

Herkert (1994), but was removed from the list (Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board 1999) because the specimen was misidentified.

*Carex lucorum* Willd. (sedge)

[=*Carex pensylvanica* Lam. var. *lucorum* (Willd.) Fern.]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher not located. (State Endangered)

Native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada, this sedge has been reported from Pope County by Mohlenbrock (2002a). Crins and Rettig (2002) in the “Flora of North America” did not report this species for Illinois. Mohlenbrock (1999a) lists the following specimen (Pope Co., Hayes Creek Canyon, 1981, *L. Stritch s.n.*) that we have been unable to locate (Mohlenbrock 2009). It is presently listed as an Illinois endangered species (Herkert and Ebinger 2002). If no voucher is found, *Carex lucorum* should be removed from the endangered species list.

*Carex pallescens* L. (pale sedge)

[*Carex pallescens* L. var. *neogaea* Fern.]

**Known specimens:** northern Illinois (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This taxon is native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada (Ball 2002). Mohlenbrock (1999a, 2002a) listed this species for Fulton, Hancock, Johnson, McHenry, and Saline counties, but Ball (2002) in the “Flora of North America” did not record this species for Illinois. According to Bowles et al. (1991), this species is known in Illinois from only one collection made during the last 100 years. The only Illinois specimen located [Northern Illinois, *G. Vasey s.n.* (ILL)] was annotated by A. A. Reznicek, 2004.

*Carex striatula* Michx. (lined sedge)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified. (State Endangered)

A woodland species of the southeastern United States, Mohlenbrock (2002a) recorded this species from extreme southern Illinois. Bryson and Naczi (2002) in the “Flora of North America” did not list this species for Illinois. Bowles et al. (1991) lists one collection [Jackson Co., Cedar Lake Reservoir, 1 May 1976, *T. E. Heinke 1657* (SIU)]. This specimen was annotated as a variety of *Carex laxiculmis* Schwein by A. A. Reznicek, 1997 for the “Flora of North America.” Though listed as endangered in Illinois (Herkert and Ebinger 2002), we doubt *Carex striatula* is a native element of the Illinois flora.

*Carex styloflexa* Buckl. (sedge)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

Native to eastern United States, this woodland species is associated with sandy, acid soils of seeps and springs (Byson and Naczi 2002). Originally listed as endangered in Illinois this sedge was reported for Jackson, Pope, and Union counties (Sheviak 1981). It was removed from the list when the specimens were found to be misidentified (Illinois Endangered Species Protection Board 1999). Bryson and Naczi (2002) in the “Flora of North America” did not record this species for Illinois.

*Carex tinctoria* (Fern.) Fern. (sedge)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

Native to northeastern United States and adjacent Canada, *Carex tinctoria* was first reported for Illinois in the “Flora of North America” (Mastrogioseppe et al. 2002). Recent examination of the Illinois specimen [Cook Co., Palos Park, Jun 1923, *A. Butler s.n.* (F)] by Rotherock et al. (2009) indicates that the report for Illinois was based on a misidentification.

*Eleocharis bella* (Piper) Svenson (pretty spikerush)

**Known specimens:** Peoria (F).

**Status:** Extirpated.

*Eleocharis bella*, native to the Rocky Mountains and the western United States, was first reported for Illinois by Smith (2002a) in the “Flora of North America” [Peoria Co., alluvial shores along Illinois River, Peoria, Aug 1901, *F. E. McDonald s.n.* (F)]. A specimen (F#121166) of this adventive species has been located and photocopies are available at EIU and ILLS.

*Eleocharis equisetoides* (Ell.) Torr. (horsetail spikerush)

**Known specimens:** Cook (GH)

**Status:** Extirpated.

This species of open wetlands is native to much of the eastern United States (González-Elizondo 2002). Jones and Fuller (1955) and later Mohlenbrock (2001a, 2002a) reported this species from Cook County [Illinois, Chicago, Wolf Lake, 1890, *E. J. Hill s.n.* (GH)]. There are two specimens on the sheet at GH, the basal part of a sterile *E. quadrangulata*, and the top parts of six culms of *E. equisetoides* (Boufford 2009). Bowles et al. (1991) considers this species as extirpated, while González-Elizondo (2002) did not list this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America.”

*Eriophorum viridicarinatum* (Engelm.) Fern. (cotton sedge)

**Known specimens:** Du Page (ILL), Lake (ILL), Rock Island (WIS).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This wetland species is native to the northern United States and adjacent Canada (Ball and Wujek 2002).

Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Lake, Rock Island, and Winnebago counties. We found a Lake County specimen [tamarack swamp, Tam-a-rack Farm of Mr. Garland, 2 miles NW of Volo, 5 May 1946, *J. A. Steyermark 63491* (ILL)], and one from Du Page County [bogs, Warrenville, 11 May 1895, *L. M. Umbach s.n.* (ILL)], while Jones and Fuller (1955) listed a specimen from Rock Island County [Port Byron, Aug 1885, *E. T. Harper s.n.* (WIS)].

*Fimbristylis annua* (All.) Roem. & Schultes (fimbry)  
[=*Fimbristylis bladwiniana* (Schultes) Torr.]

**Known specimens:** Alexander (SIU), Massac (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A common pan-tropical species, fimbry is found in much of eastern United States and south into Central and South America (Kral 2002a). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Alexander, Johnson and Massac counties, and we have located specimens from Alexander County [edge of field, Horseshoe Lake, 17 Aug 1968, *J. S. Huston 200* (SIU)] and Massac County [lumber yard, Metropolis, 10 Aug 1950, *H. E. Ahles 2805* (ILL)]. This taxon was originally listed as endangered in Illinois (Scheviak 1981) while Herkert (1998) considered it extirpated.

*Fuirena scirpoidea* Michx. (umbrella grass)

**Known specimens:** Hamilton (?).

**Status:** Extirpated. Voucher not located but possibly exists.

Umbrella sedge is mostly a sea-coast species of brackish marshes in the southeastern United States (Kral 2002b). Mohlenbrock (2001a, 2002a) reported this species from Hamilton County (edge of Dolan Lake, 1970, *N. Tracy s.n.*). Kral (2002b) in the “Flora of North America” did not list umbrella sedge for Illinois. According to Mohlenbrock (2009), this specimen was originally in the SIU herbarium but has been lost. This adventive species is extirpated from Illinois (Herkert and Kruse 1992).

*Lipocarpa maculate* (Michx.) Torr. (mottled lipocarpa)

**Known specimens:** Cass (ILL, ISM, SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

An emergent species of sandy shorelines, this taxon is native to the central United States (Tucker 2002). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Cass County. Many collections of this species were made between 1958 and 1963 from around ponds near the towns of Beardstown and Virginia by R.T. Rexroat. Suitable habitat is available throughout the Illinois River sand deposits, and this species may again appear (Bowles et al. 1991).

*Rhynchospora globularis* (Chapm.) Small (beaked rush)

**Known specimens:** Cook (ILLS, ISM), Kankakee (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Native to the southeastern United States (Kral 2002c), this species was reported from Cook and Kankakee counties (Mohlenbrock 2002a). This taxon was last collected in Cook County in 1940 [Thornton, 22 Jul 1940, *G.D. Fuller 2294* (ILLS, ISM)], while Jones and Fuller (1955) listed two Kankakee County collections [border of slough, south of Kankakee River, 8 Jul 1870, *E. J. Hill s.n.* (ILL); wet sand barrens, Kankakee, 3 Jul 1871, *E. J. Hill s.n.* (ILL)]. Probably extirpated from Illinois (Bowles et al. 1991), Kral (2002c) did not list this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America.”

*Rhynchospora macrostachya* Torr. (beaked rush)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

This taxon, native to the northeastern and south central United States, was reported for Pulaski County by Mohlenbrock et al. (1962). Listed as endangered in Illinois, Bowles et al (1991) and Herkert and Kruse (1992) indicated that there were no specimens substantiating the occurrence of this taxon in Illinois. Kral (2002c) did not list this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America.”

*Schoenoplectus subterminalis* (Torr.) Sojak (waterbulrush)

[=*Scirpus subterminalis* Torr.]

**Known specimens:** Cook (ILL), Lake (EIU, WIS).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A submersed to emergent aquatic that is native to eastern and northwestern United States and adjacent Canada (Smith 2002b). Reported from Cook and Lake counties by Mohlenbrock (2002a) we have located the Lake County specimen [swampy habitat, Waukegan, 10 Jul 1891, *R. A. Harper s.n.* (EIU, WIS)], while Jones and Fuller (1955) listed a Cook County specimen [shallow water of Wolf Lake, Chicago, 26 Jul 1890, *E. J. Hill s.n.* (ILL)]. Smith (2002b) listed this species for Illinois in the “Flora of North America” and indicated that it is probably extirpated from the state.

*Schoenoplectus torreyi* (Olney) Palla (Torrey’s bulrush)

[=*Scirpus torreyi* Olney]

**Known specimens:** Lee (ILL), St. Clair (MO).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada (Smith 2002b), this species is listed for Lee, Marshall, St. Clair and Winnebago counties (Mohlenbrock 2002a). The last collection of this species in Illinois was from Lee County [pond near Amboy, 23 Jul 1959, *J. B. Long 985* (ILL)]. We have seen the St. Clair County specimen [pond in woods E of Bellville, Jun 1834, *G. Engelmann 18* (MO)] but have not located a specimen for Winnebago or Marshall

counties. This species is probably extirpated, but could reappear, being brought into the state by waterfowl.

*Scirpus pedicellatus* Fern. (stalked bulrush)  
[*Scirpus cyperinus* L. var. *pedicellatus* (Fern.) Schuyler]

**Known specimens:** Cook (F, MO).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This wetland species is native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada (Whittemore and Schuyler 2002). Reported for Cook, Du Page and Pope counties by Mohlenbrock (2002a), we have been unable to locate a specimen from Du Page County. Four collections of this species are known from Cook County [west shore of Lake Michigan, Glencoe, 7 Aug 1926, *J. R. Churchill s.n.* (MO); Skokie Marsh, Glencoe, 10 Aug 1926, *J. R. Churchill s.n.* (MO); sandy swamp, Thornton, 15 Jul 1939, *G. D. Fuller 1680* (F); sandy swamp, Thornton, 22 Jul 1940, *G. D. Fuller 2291* (F)]. The two Fuller specimens were annotated by A. A. Reznicek, 2002. The Pope County specimen [along creek, Hayes Creek Canyon, 17 Jul 1952, *W. M. Bailey & J. R. Swayne 2665*, (SIU)] was recently annotated *Scirpus cyperinus* (L.) Kunth by G.C. Tucker, 2008. The stalked bulrush is probably extirpated from Illinois (Schuyler 1964, Bowles et al. 1991, Herkert and Kruse 1992), but could reappear, being brought into the state by waterfowl.

*Trichophorum planifolium* (Spreng.) Palla (bulrush)  
[=*Scirpus verecundus* Fern.; *Trichophorum verecundum* (Fern.) Mohlenbr.]

**Known specimens:** Alexander (SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This upland species of dry woodland slopes is native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada (Crins 2002). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from cherty slopes in Alexander and Union counties. We located the Alexander County specimen [along Grapevine Trail, 16 Apr 1974, *R.H. Mohlenbrock s.n.* (SIU)], while the Union County report is a site record and no voucher was collected (Bowles et al. 1991). This taxon was listed as state endangered until it was considered extirpated from Illinois (Nyboer and Ebinger 2004).

#### LILIACEAE

*Clintonia borealis* (Ait.) Raf. (bluebead lily)

**Known specimens:** Cook (F, MOR).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of mesic woods that is native to the northeastern United States, adjacent Canada, and south in the Appalachian Mountains to Georgia (Utech 2002). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Cook County based on a specimen found by Swink (1988) [Maplewood, 12 Jun 1908, *C. W. Duesner s.n.* (F)] that was annotated by F. H. Utech, 1973. No

other specimens have been located and this taxon is undoubtedly extirpated.

*Trillium cuneatum* Raf. (Whip-poor-will flower, little sweet trillium)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

This taxon is native to the southeastern United States in Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Tennessee (Case 2002). According to John E. Schwegman (2007), the report of this species in Illinois is based on a misidentification, the specimens referable to *Trillium viride* Beck. [Giant City State Park, 28 Apr 1960, R. H. Mohlenbrock 14214 (SIU)] Case (2002) in the "Flora of North America" does not report this species from Illinois but mentions that Whip-poor-will flower escapes locally from plantings.

#### ORCHIDACEAE

*Arethusa bulbosa* L. (dragon's-mouth orchid)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Not vouchered for Illinois.

A species of sphagnum bogs, fens, and marshes, this orchid is native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada (Sheviak and Catlin 2002). According to Jones and Fuller (1955) this species was found in a "marsh near South Chicago, *Bastin*" based on a report by Higley and Raddin (1891). We could not confirm a specimen for Illinois, nor could Sheviak and Catlin (2002) in the "Flora of North America." Mohlenbrock (1970b) excluded this species from the Illinois flora as he was unable to locate a specimen.

*Corallorhiza trifida* Chatel (pale coral-root orchid)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

This orchid is native to northern United States and most of Canada (Magrath and Freudenstein 2002). Jones and Fuller (1955) were not able to locate a specimen for Illinois though it was reported by Higley and Raddin (1891). Mohlenbrock (1970b) lists this species from St. Clair County citing the following specimen [10 May 1897, *J. Kellogg s.n.* (MO)]. Sheviak (1974) listed this taxon for Cook County based on a report by Higley and Radden (1891), but could not locate a specimen. We have not been able to locate a specimen from Illinois although Magrath and Freudenstein (2002) in the "Flora of North America" listed a disjunct citing from southern Illinois that now appears to be an error (Freudenstein 2008). We doubt the existence of an Illinois voucher, though some early collection could have been lost (Sheviak 1974).

*Isotria meleoloides* (Pursh) Raf. (small whorled pogonia)

**Known specimens:** Randolph (SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated. (State Endangered)

This Illinois endangered species grows on acid soils in dry to mesic second growth deciduous forests. Native to the northeastern United States and the Appalachian Mountains to South Carolina (Mehrhoff and Homoya 2002), Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species on a wooded slope of a sandstone cliff in Randolph County [north-facing bluff, 20 Oct 1973, *M. Homoya, L. Mehrhoff & J. Schwegman s.n.* (SIU)]. Listed for Illinois by Mehrhoff and Homoya (2002), this species was last seen in 1991 and is considered extirpated (Phillippe et al. 2000).

*Malaxis brachypoda* (Gray) Fern. (white adder's-mouth orchid)

[= *Malaxis monophyllos* (L.) Sw.; *Malaxis monophyllos* (L.) Sw. var. *brachypoda* (A. Gray) F. Morris & Eames]

**Known specimens:** Kane (ISU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of damp woods and bogs, this taxon is native to the northern United States and adjacent Canada (Catling and Magrath 2002). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this orchid from a bog in Kane County [swamp, Elgin, *G. Vasey 3366* (ISU)]. This specimen was annotated by Morris and Eames, the authors of the combination. Also, Mohlenbrock (1970b) mentions a specimen of this species at MO (bogs, Ill., *G. Vasey s.n.*).

*Malaxis unifolia* Michx. (green adder's-mouth orchid)

**Known specimens:** Hancock (KNOX), Henderson (F), Menard (F, ILL, ISM, NY).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Found in swamps, bogs, sand barrens, and moist woods, this orchid species is native to the eastern United States and adjacent Canada (Catling and Magrath 2002). Reported for Hancock, Henderson, and Menard counties by Mohlenbrock (2002a), we have specimens from Hancock County [dry woods, Augusta, 12 Jul 1852, *S. B. Mead s.n.* (KNOX) (Sheviak 2008)], Henderson County [woods near Oquawka, 13 Jun 1872, *H.N. Patterson s.n.* (F)], and Menard County [woods, Athens. 1861, *E. Hall s.n.* (F, ILL, ISM, NY); Athens, 1866, *E. Hall s.n.* (F)].

*Platanthera hookeri* (Torr.) Lindl. (Hooker's orchid)

[= *Habenaria hookeri* Torr.]

**Known specimens:** Cook (ILL, ISM), Hancock (ILL, KNOX), Lake (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of dry to mesic, rich forests, Hooker's orchid is native to the northeastern and north-central United States and adjacent Canada (Sheviak 2002). Jones and Fuller (1955) listed this species for Cook and

Lake counties, while Mohlenbrock (2002a) added Hancock County. Specimens were located for Cook County [rich woods, Des Plaines, 21 Jun 1891, *W. S. Moffatt 1556* (ILL)], Hancock County [woods W of Bob Brown's, *S. B. Mead s.n.* (ILL, KNOX)], and Lake County [woods, Highland Park, 22 May 1880, *E. J. Hill s.n.* (ILL)]. The last known collection was from Cook County [rich oak woods, Des Plains, Elk Grove, 16 Jun 1943, *G. Pearsall 8345* (ISM)]. According to Bowles et al. (1991) and Herkert and Kruse (1992), this species is extirpated from Illinois.

*Spiranthes romanzoffiana* Chapm. (hooded ladies' tresses)

**Known specimens:** Coles (EIU), Cook (ISM), McHenry (MOR), Peoria (photo MO).

**Status:** Extirpated.

An Illinois endangered species, hooded ladies' tresses is native to the northern United States and much of Canada (Sheviak and Brown 2002). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Coles, Cook, McHenry, and Peoria counties. Four specimens have been located, one from each county: Coles County [Lincoln Log Cabin, Oct 1947, *E.L. Stover s.n.* (EIU)], Cook County [Glencoe, 8 May 1873, *P. Blatchford 2525* (ISM)], McHenry County [bog on SW shore of Elizabeth Lake, NE of Richmond, 8 Aug. 1977, *J. Sheviak & M. Bowles 1240* (MOR)], and Peoria County [Peoria, Illinois with no collector or number given]. P. M. Catling annotated this specimen (US27771) in 1980 (Strong 2008). This taxon was listed as state endangered until it was considered extirpated from Illinois (Nyboer and Ebinger 2004).

## POACEAE

*Aristida intermedia* Scribn. & Ball var. *necopina* (Shinners) Mohlenbr.

[= *Aristida necopina* Shinners; *Aristida longespica* Poir. var. *geniculata* (Raf.) Fern.]

**Known specimens:** Lee (ILL)

**Status:** Synonym of *Aristida longespica* Poir. var. *geniculata* (Raf.) Fern.

According to Allred (2003) in the "Flora of North America," this is a synonym of the very common *Aristida longespica* Poir. var. *geniculata* (Raf.) Fern. The holotype is located at ILL (Lee Co., among sand dunes, Sec 10 of May Tp., 1 Sep 1935, *V.H. Chase 5302*).

*Cinna latifolia* (Trev.) Griesb. (slender wood reed, drooping wood reed)

**Known specimens:** Kane (F, ILL, ISU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

The slender wood reed is a circumboreal species native to most of central and southern Canada and northern United States (Brandenburg 2007). A species

of moist woods, Jones and Fuller (1955) and Mohlenbrock (2002a) recorded this taxon for Cook, Kane, Lake, and Winnebago counties. We have seen three duplicate specimens from Kane County [Elgin, *G. Vasey s.n.* (F, ILL, ISU)], the F specimen annotated by D.M. Brandenburg, 1980. We have been unable to locate specimens from Cook, Lake, and Winnebago counties, but have seen specimens from those counties labeled *C. latifolia* that on close examination are *C. arundinacea* L. This species is probably extirpated from Illinois (Bowles et al. 1991, Herkert and Kruse 1992).

*Dichantheium nitidum* (Lam.) Mohlenbr. (shiny panic grass).

[=*Panicum nitidum* Lam.; *Dichantheium dichotomum* (L.) Gould]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

According to Gleason and Cronquist (1991) this is a synonym of the common *Panicum dichotomum* L. (= *Dichantheium dichotomum*). Freckman and Lelong (2003a) do not list *Dichantheium nitidum* in the "Flora of North America." Mohlenbrock (2002b) listed the voucher for this name [Union Co., Union State Forest, 12 Jun 1968, *R. A. Evers 95058* (ILLS, MO)] that is now referable to *Dichantheium dichotomum*. Bowles et al. (1991) and Herkert and Kruse (1992) considered the report of this species for Illinois was based on a misidentification.

*Erianthus brevibarbis* Michx. (brown plume grass)

[=*Saccharum brevibarbe* (Michx.) Pers.]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Not vouchered for Illinois.

A large grass native to the coastal state of the southeastern United States. Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species from dry hills in southwestern Illinois, and indicated that the type specimen was in southwestern Illinois (Fernald 1945). Webster (2003) does not list this taxon for Illinois in the "Flora of North America," indicating that it is restricted to the southeastern United States, extending north to Arkansas and Tennessee. It is doubtful that brown plume grass is a native member of the Illinois flora.

*Glyceria borealis* (Nash) Batchelder (northern manna grass, boreal *Glyceria*)

**Known specimens:** Cook (ISM), Lake (F), Stephenson (ISM, RCK).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A taxon of muddy shores of lakes, ponds, and streams that is native to the northern United States, adjacent Canada, and through the Rocky Mountains into Mexico (Barkworth and Anderton 2007). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Cook, Jo Davies, Lake, and Stephenson counties. We have

located specimens from Cook County (ditch, Park Forest, 11 Jul 1959, *C. Heitmann & D. Heitmann 865* (ISM)], Lake County [tamarack swamp, 2 miles NW of Volo, 22 Jun 1946, *J. A. Steyermark 63768* (F)], and Stephenson County [prairie slough, SE of Ridott, 17 Jun 1953, *E. W. Fell 53520* (ISM)]. Jones and Fuller (1955) listed a specimen from Jo Davies County [margin of pond near East Dubuque, *H. S. Pepoon 426* (ILL)]. Bowles et al. (1991) could not find an extant population of this species and considered it extirpated from the state.

*Glyceria canadensis* (Michx) Trin. (rattlesnake manna grass)

**Known specimens:** Cook (ILLS, ISM), Peoria (ILL), Tazewell (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of wet open sites native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada (Barkworth and Anderton 2007). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this taxon for Cook, Peoria, and Tazewell counties. We have seen specimens from Cook County [swamp, Dolton, 25 Sep 1943, *G. D. Fuller 8251* (ILLS, ISM)], Peoria County [Jul 1882, *A. J. Heading s.n.* (ILL)]; and Tazewell County [near Peoria, *F. Brendel s.n.* (ILL)]. Bowles et al. (1991) and Herkert and Kruse (1992) consider this species extirpated.

*Gymnopogon ambiguus* (Michx.) BSP. (bearded skeletongrass, beard grass)

**Known specimens:** Pope (ILLS, SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of sandy and gravelly soils, bearded skeletongrass is native to the southeastern United States extending north to southern Illinois (Smith 2003). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species from Pope County [North Fork of Burke Creek, 16 Nov 1966, *J. Schwegman 1088* (SIU); North Fork of Burke Creek, 5 Aug 1967, *J. Schwegman 1346* (ILLS)]. This species is presumed extirpated from the state, but if large scale burnings of barrens remnants were to be undertaken, this taxon might reappear.

*Milium effusum* L. (millet grass, wood millet)

**Known specimens:** Kane (ILL), Tazewell (ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated. (**State Endangered**)

Millet grass is a woodland species native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada (Crins 2007). Reported from Cook, Kane, and Tazewell counties by Mohlenbrock (2002a), we have located collections from Kane County [Elgin, *G. Vasey s.n.* (ILL)], Tazewell County [*F. Brendel s.n.* (ILL)], and one from "northern Illinois" [swamps, *G. Vasey 3870* (ISU)]. This taxon has not been seen in Illinois since the nineteenth century (Mohlenbrock 2002b).

Crins (2007) listed this taxon for Illinois though it is now probably extirpated.

*Nassella viridula* (Trin.) Barkworth (feather grass, green needlegrass)  
[=*Stipa viridula* Trin.]

**Known specimens:** Du Page (ILL), Kane (F), McHenry (F, ILL).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This grassland species is native to north-central United States and adjacent Canada (Barkworth 2007c). Jones and Fuller (1955) reported specimens from Kane County [near railroad tracks and pond, northwest of Pingree Grove, 28 Jul 1916, *H. C. Benke 1522* (F)] and McHenry County [woodland border, Fox River Grove, 7 Jun 1948, *V. H. Chase 9573* (F, ILL)]. We also located a specimen from Du Page County [railroad tracks, West Chicago, 26 Jun 1897, *L. M. Umbach s.n.* (ILL)].

*Oryzopsis pungens* (Torr.) Hitchc. (sharp piptatherum, rice grass)

[=*Piptatherum pungens* (Torr.) Barkworth]

**Known specimens:** Illinois (ILL)

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of northeastern United States and most of southern Canada, this taxon grows in sandy to rocky soils in open habitats (Barkworth 2007a, 2007b). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Menard County. We have located two specimens at ILL with only "Illinois" written on the label which may possibly represent native plants, while Mohlenbrock (2002b) mentions an *E. Hall s.n.* specimen collected in the nineteenth century. This species, if it was ever present in Illinois, is now extirpated.

*Panicum longifolium* Torr. (long-leaved panicum)

[=*Panicum rigidulum* Bosc subsp. *pubescens* (Vasey) Freckmann & Lelong]

**Known specimens:** Monroe (SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A common grass species of open sandy habitats on the Atlantic and Gulf coastal plains of the United States, it has been reported from Monroe County by Mohlenbrock (2001b, 2002a) [rocky ledge in wooded ravine on the top of a limestone cliff, Fults, 25 Oct 1962, *J. Ozment, R. Mohlenbrock & W. Crews 12799* (SIU)]. This is the only known collection or sighting of this species in Illinois and the long-leaved panicum is considered extirpated from the state (Bowles et al. 1991).

*Panicum stipitatum* Nash (stalked panicum)

[=*Panicum agrostoides* Spreng. var. *elongatum* Scribn.; *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc var. *elongatum* (Scribn.) Freckmann & Lelong]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Not vouchered for Illinois.

A common grass taxon of the piedmont and mountain regions of the eastern United States, Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for Johnson County [low ground, 1 mile W of West Vienna, 27 Jun 1964, *R. H. Mohlenbrock 12634* (SIU)]. According to Bowles et al. (1991), this specimen is immature and cannot be positively ascribed to *P. stipitatum*. Unless better material is available, we feel this taxon should not be considered a native element of the Illinois flora.

*Panicum verrucosum* Muhl. (warty panicum)

[=*Panicum hians* (Ell.) Nash]

**Known specimens:** Alexander (SIU)

**Status:** Extirpated.

This taxon grows in open, moist, often sandy areas, particularly disturbed sites, and is native to the eastern United States where it is most common in coastal areas (Freckmann and Lelong 2003b). Mohlenbrock (2002a) reported this species from Alexander County [roadside ditch near Gale, 30 Jun 1968, *R. H. Mohlenbrock 13004* (SIU)]. This is the only collection or sighting of this species in Illinois, and it is now presumed extirpated from the state.

*Paspalum lentiferum* Lam. (bead grass)

[=*Paspalum praecox* Walt.]

**Known specimens:** Pulaski (SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This species occurs in open, often disturbed habitats and is native to the southeastern coastal plain of the United States (Allen and Hall 2003). Disjunct and probably adventive in southern Illinois, this taxon was reported for Pulaski County by Mohlenbrock (2002a) [roadside ditch near Karnak, Sep 1961, *S. Boyce s.n.* (SIU)]. According to Allen and Hall (2003) in the "Flora of North America", the correct name for this species is *Paspalum praecox*, and they list a disjunct specimen for southern Illinois. This species is now probably extirpated from the state (Bowles et al. 1991).

*Poa autumnalis* Muhl. (autumn blue grass)

**Known specimens:** Pope (SIU).

**Status:** Extirpated.

Native to the eastern United States, this taxon is most common in forests of the eastern and western Appalachian piedmont and coastal plain (Soreng 2007). Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this taxon for Pope County [moist woods, Jackson Hollow, 28 Mar 1963, *R. H. Mohlenbrock 11262* (SIU)]. This species, if it was present in Illinois, is now extirpated. It was listed for Illinois by Soreng (2007) in "Flora of North America."

*Poa paludigena* Fern. & Wieg. (marsh blue grass, eastern bog blue grass)



**Known specimens:** Kane (GH).

**Status:** Extirpated.

A species of shady bogs and fens, this species is scattered in northeastern United States (Soreng 2007). Marsh blue grass was reported for Kane County by Mohlenbrock (2002a), while Jones and Fuller (1955) did not list a specimen. We have located a Kane County specimen that appears to be this species [Elgin Swamp, *G. Vasey s.n.* (GH) (Boufford 2008)]. Soreng (2007), in the “Flora of North America” reported this taxon for the state, though it is likely extirpated.

#### POTAMOGETONACEAE

*Potamogeton vaseyi* Robbins. (Vasey’s pondweed)

**Known specimens:** McHenry (F, ISU, MWI).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This submersed aquatic is native to the northeastern United States and adjacent Canada (Haynes and Hellquist 2000). The only valid Illinois specimens are early collections from McHenry County [in water, Ringwood, *G. Vasey 3330* (ISU); Ringwood, 1870, *E. Hall s.n.* (F, MWI)]. It is presumed extirpated from Illinois.

#### SCHEUCHZERIAACEAE (Juncaginaceae)

*Scheuchzeria palustris* L. (arrow-grass)

**Known specimens:** Lake (ILLS), McHenry (F, ILL, ISU, KNOX).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This species of arrow-grass is an emergent and shoreline species native to northern United States and much of Canada (Nienaber 2000). Mohlenbrock (1970a, 2002a) listed this species for Fulton, Lake, McHenry, and Menard counties. We have seen collections from Fulton County [Camden, Il., 1866, *J. Wolf s.n.* (F)]; Lake County [Volo Bog, 25 Jul 1952, *R. A. Evers 34927* (ILLS), annotated by R. R. Haynes, 1995], and McHenry County [Ringwood, 1 Jun 1860, *G. Vasey s.n.* (KNOX); Richmond, 16 Jun 1864, *G. Vasey s.n.* (ILL), Ringwood, *G. Vasey s.n.* (F, ILL), swamp, N. Ill., *G. Vasey 3346* (ISU)].

#### SMILACACEAE

*Smilax herbacea* L. (carrion flower)

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Voucher misidentified.

This climbing annual usually occurs in rich woods and thickets mostly in the Appalachian Mountains of eastern United States and adjacent Canada (Holmes 2000). Mohlenbrock (1970b, 2002a) reported this species from Jackson County (moist woods, Lake Murphysboro State Park, 1 May 1960, *R.H. Mohlenbrock 13317*), but this specimen is *Smilax lasioneuron* Hooker (annotated by L. R. Phillippe, 2008). Holmes (2000) in the “Flora of North America” did not report this taxon for Illinois, and it is doubtful that *Smilax herbacea* occurs, or has ever occurred, in Illinois.

#### SPARGANIACEAE

*Sparganium natans* L. (least bur-reed)

[=*Sparganium minimum* (Hartm.) Fries]

**Known specimens:** None.

**Status:** Not vouchered for Illinois.

An emergent species of bays, pools, ditches, and peat bogs, least bur-reed is native to northern United States and much of Canada (Kaul 2002). Jones and Fuller (1955) and Mohlenbrock (2002a) listed this species for McHenry County [Ringwood, *G. Vasey s.n.*], but expressed doubt as to the validity of the location. This species has been reported from northeastern Illinois by Kaul (2002) in “Flora of North America,” but expressed doubt at the occurrence of this species in Illinois. We have been unable to locate this specimen.

#### THISMIACEAE

*Thismia americana* N.E. Pfeiffer (Thismia)

**Known specimens:** Cook (F).

**Status:** Extirpated.

This very rare species is known only from a few Cook County collections where it was found in moist sand prairies that have since been destroyed (Bowles et al. 1991). According to Mohlenbrock (2002a) and Lewis (2002), this taxon was collected between 1912–1916 and has not been seen since [Cook Co., open prairie, *N. Pfeiffer s.n.* (F)]. Mohlenbrock (1985) gives an interesting review of the status of this species.