

Additions to the Flora of Saskatchewan

By JOHN HOWARD HUDSON, Regina

In this note I would like to report the discovery of four plants not to my knowledge previously reported for Saskatchewan. Three species are from the extreme southeast corner of the province, one from the southwest.

1. *Hutchinsia procumbens* (L.) Desv. On the north shore of Little Ingebright Lake, 3½ miles south and 4½ miles east of Fox Valley, L. S. D. 15-4-17-25 W. 3rd, just at the foot of a cutbank where the salt deposit ends and vegetation begins; soil very alkali sand. Found May 24, 1956. More plants seen on the S.W. shore of Big Ingebright Lake, S.E. ¼ 24-16-25 W. 3rd, on the same day. This tiny mustard, 2 - 8 cm. high, grows in closely packed colonies which look like a large shaggy moss. The flowers are inconspicuous—so much so that I wonder if they aren't cleistogamous; for the pods seemed to develop directly from flower buds without the flower opening. The pods, much like those of the weed Peppergrass, are 2 - 3 mm long, oval, flattered, with the partition at right angles to the plane of the pod.

2. *Verbena urticifolia* L. (Nettle-leaved Vervain). Among coarse herbs on the south-facing slope of the bank of Antler River, N.W. ¼ 10-1-30 W. 1st. This would be 10 miles south and 1 mile east of Gainsborough; hence the spot is barely inside Saskatchewan, being 2 miles from the North Dakota boundary and 3 miles from that of Manitoba. Soil, wet silty alluvium. Found on July 22, 1956. This large nettle-shaped plant bears at the summit of the stem a panicle of small white flowers with a symmetrical 5-lobed corolla 4 m.m. across. The flowering branches are slender and tentacle-like (10 - 20 cm. long), studded every 5 or 10 mm. with these flowers. Reported by Stevens (3) as rare in woods in eastern North Dakota.

3. *Leonurus cardiaca* L. (Lion's tail). Open shady woods, valley flat on the north side of Antler River in N.E. ¼ 3-1-31 W. 1st; July 22, 1956. This is 9 miles south and 2 miles west of Gainsborough. This large woodland mint has a spike of flowers in size and color not unlike those of Marsh Hedge-nettle, but may be separated therefrom by its rather shapely palmately cleft leaves and spiny calyx. This is also reported by Stevens from wooded areas in eastern North Dakota. It was introduced from Europe and is not native.

4. *Laportea canadensis* (L.) Gaud. (Sood-nettle). Shady banks under maple-ash-elm woods, on the south bank of the Souris River in N.W. ¼ 1-3-1 W. 2nd; July 22, 1956. This location is ½ mile west and 1½ miles south of Glen Ewen. The plant belongs to the Nettle Family and stings more powerfully than our common nettle. In appearance it is not much like the latter, having large serrate alternate leaves crowded at the top of the stem, from among which the few green flower clusters protrude. A drawing will be found in Stevens (3), page 118. He notes it from dense moist woods in eastern North Dakota. Lowe (2) lists it as common in rich woods in southern Manitoba.

All these three eastern species have a wide range in Eastern Canada and the eastern and southern United States. The *Hutchinsia*, on the other hand, seems to be principally western, having, according to Fernald (1) a range from Alberta and British Columbia to California, with isolated pockets in Newfoundland and Labrador. It is found also in Eurasia.

Duplicates of these specimens will be sent this winter to the herbarium of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa and to that of the Dominion Laboratory of Plant Pathology in Saskatoon.

LITERATURE CITED

FERNALD, M. L. — *Gray's Manual of Botany*, eighth edition. American Book Co., New York, 1950.

LOWE, C. W. — *List of the Flowering Plants, Ferns, Clubmosses, Mosses, and Liverworts of Manitoba*. Natural History Society of Manitoba, 1943.

STEVENS, O. A. — *Handbook of North Dakota Plants*. North Dakota Agricultural College, Fargo, 1950.