

10. The PANSY (*V. tricolor*<sup>2</sup>) is a large-flowered annual plant introduced from Europe, which is commonly cultivated and may casually reseed itself in and around gardens. The cultivated pansy is the product of horticultural hybridizations and many different colour and size forms occur. The flowers of escaped plants are usually 1/2 to 1 inch wide, although the flowers are often larger under cultivation. The petals are widely spreading, about twice as long as the sepals, variously multicoloured with purple, yellow and white, and with yellow centers. The upper petals are usually darker coloured than the lower ones. The flowering stems are leafless and often branched from the base. The lower leaves are circular or heart-shaped; the upper ones are narrower. The stipules are leaf-like, about as long as the leaves, and the edges are dissected from the base into narrow segments. This species sometimes is also called Heart's Ease, Ladies-Delight or Johnny-jump-up.

11. The WILD PANSY or JOHNNY-JUMP-UP (*V. rafinesquii*) is a rare introduced annual plant from Eurasia. The only Saskatchewan report has been from a grain field at Tisdale. The plants have slender, leafy flowering stems which are hairless and often branched at the base. The leaves are small, only 1/4 to 1/2 inch wide. The lower leaves are nearly circular, smooth, shallowly round-toothed, rounded at the tip. The upper leaves are narrower and long-tapering to the base. The stipules are leaf-like, almost as long as the leaves, and lobed at the base. The flowers are small, less than 1/2 inch long, long-stalked, with bluish-white to creamy petals which are nearly twice as long as the sepals.

The known distribution of the eleven violet species in Saskatchewan is shown on the maps of Figure 3. Each map dot indicates a documented locality record. The distribution maps were prepared from published records and specimens in the Fraser Herbarium. They still reveal a paucity of specimen records for many of the species. The discovery of new locality records, especially of the rarer violet species or forms is of considerable interest to us and we would welcome any such reports particularly if documented by a pressed dried specimen. Any such information may be addressed to the Fraser Herbarium, University of Saskatchewan, Saskatoon.

## Additions to the FLORAL LIST Of Saskatchewan - 1972

by JOHN H. HUDSON\*

Although I did not accomplish as much botanizing in the field season of 1972 as in some former years, yet a modicum of records never or seldom reported for Saskatchewan came my way this summer. These will now be set forth. The collection numbers are those of the author. Duplicates have been deposited in the Fraser Herbarium of the University of Saskatchewan (SASK) and, except for No. 2774, in that of the Department of Agriculture at Ottawa (DAO).

\*103 Richmond Crescent, Saskatoon, Saskatchewan

No. 2772. *Lotus corniculatus* L. Bird's-foot Trefoil, Saskatoon, S. edge SE 1/4 34-36-V W.3rd, south side Highway No. 5 between Cumberland and Preston Avenues, June 16, 1972. Abundant with brome grass, quack grass and yellow sweet clover. This legume may be recognized by its general similarity in habit to yellow alfalfa even to the yellow flowers borne in rounded heads. However, the heads are axillary on long stalks, not terminal and the flowers are much larger, some 1.5-2 cm long overall, with a corolla bright yellow tinged with brown on the

gs. The fruits are very different from  
se of alfalfa, being long-cylindric, 2-  
m long by 2 mm in diameter, and  
eading in all directions from a com-  
n point of origin.

at the spot the plant gave the im-  
sion of having spread from  
ivation. It is however, not ascribed  
Saskatchewan by Boivin.<sup>2</sup> An earlier  
ort for Saskatchewan by Ledingham  
been referred by Boivin to the  
ely related species *L. pedunculatus*  
.<sup>6 2</sup>

*otus corniculatus* was brought to my  
ntion by Dr. W. Steck of Prairie  
gional Laboratory, National  
earch Council, who wanted this  
ame identified for biochemical  
ies.

o. 2774. *Atriplex rosea* L., Red-  
e, Regina, boulevard in the 2000  
ck Hamilton St., a few plants, July  
1972. The plants were in flower,  
ch is not the right time to collect  
*plex*, as the specific characters are  
nly in the fruit; yet I reasoned I'd  
er make a collection right then in  
the city employees got zealous and  
d up the boulevard. I took only two  
ts for fear of reducing the colony's  
nce for survival too greatly. By Sep-  
er 10, the plants had been mown,  
the lower branches were fruiting.  
o such fruiting branches were added  
ne collection.

his weed of European origin, com-  
in the USA, is not recorded for  
katchewan by Breitung.<sup>3</sup> Boivin  
rded it only from Ontario and B.C.  
Canada.<sup>1</sup> As it is plainly a plant of  
mer climates, its chances for survival  
Saskatchewan, even in cities, are  
r. To the ordinary viewer it will  
k just about like our Saltbush  
*triplex patula* L.) except that the  
es are coarsely toothed on the  
gins.

he find of the summer was *Polygala*  
*icillata* L., Whorled Milkwort,  
ected as No. 2777, on L.S.D. 12 in  
2-VIII W 2nd, west of Estevan, July  
1972, stony dry coulee bottom.  
s, too, appears unreported for  
katchewan, though reported for

Manitoba by Scoggan and Boivin, and  
for North Dakota by Stevens.<sup>8 2 9</sup> It is a  
small annual with terminal racemes of  
pale mauve flowers and narrow linear  
leaves in a few whorls. It has the build  
of *Plantago purshii*, Pursh's Plantain,  
with which it was growing, but the dense  
terminal racemes much resemble those  
of *Polygala alba*, White Milkwort,  
which was growing here amid rocks fur-  
ther up the valley sides.

Apparently not a record, but still very  
gratifying, was the finding of *Sporobolus*  
*neglectus* Nash, Small Dropseed, also at  
Estevan. The collection was No. 2831,  
September 13, 1972, SE 1/4 22-2-VIII,  
south of Estevan hospital, arid disturbed  
flat of Souris River valley, soil mostly  
Ravenscrag sandy clay. It is not recor-  
ded for Saskatchewan by Breitung but  
Boivin (1967a) assigns it a range from  
Quebec to Alberta.<sup>3 1</sup> Moss gave it for  
Medicine Hat, which accounts for the  
Alberta citation.<sup>7</sup> From Saskatchewan's  
being included in the range I should  
guess that Boivin must have collected it  
himself at Estevan. We have no  
specimens from Saskatchewan in the  
Fraser Herbarium.

It is hard to make up a thumbnail  
description of this annual grass un-  
mistakably enough so that others may  
recognize it, as is my aim in these yearly  
notes. One may write that the narrow  
panicles are mostly included in the  
sheaths, as is the case in Common Spear-  
grass (*Stipa comata*) without conveying  
much of a picture. The flowers and  
spikelets are much like those of Sand  
Dropseed, (*Sporobolus cryptandrus*), but  
the panicles are not at all spreading as in  
the latter. Perhaps the easiest field mark  
is that said included panicles are not  
confined to the tip of the culm, but that  
a panicle, wrapped in the sheath of the  
leaf, is borne in the axil of each of the 2  
to 6 stem leaves all the way down each  
culm. This is very unusual among our  
grasses.

In my last year's note on botanical  
records for Saskatchewan, *Spergula ar-*  
*vensis* L., Spurry, was claimed as new to  
the province.<sup>5</sup> This is now known to be  
erroneous, at least two earlier records  
having turned up. The subject is treated

in another publication, Harms and Hudson (in press).

- <sup>1</sup>BOIVIN, B. 1967a. *Énumération des plantes du Canada*. Provancheria No. 6, Université Laval, Quebec; originally published in *Naturaliste Canadien* in parts over 1966 and 1967.
- <sup>2</sup>BOIVIN, B. 1967b. *Flora of the Prairie Provinces, Part I*. Provancheria No. 2, Université Laval; first published in *Phytologia* in parts, 1967.
- <sup>3</sup>BREITUNG, A. J. 1957. *Annotated Catalogue of the Vascular Flora of Saskatchewan*. *Am. Midland Nat.* 58: 1-72.
- <sup>4</sup>HARMS, V. L. and J. H. HUDSON (in press) *Some New or Noteworthy Vascular Plant Records from Northwestern Saskatchewan*. Submitted to *Rhodora*.
- <sup>5</sup>HUDSON, J. H. 1972. *1971 Botanical Records for Saskatchewan*. *Blue Jay* 30: 122-4.
- <sup>6</sup>LEDINGHAM, G. F. 1962. *First Report of Lotus corniculatus in Saskatchewan*. *Blue Jay* 20 [3], 120.
- <sup>7</sup>MOSS, E. A. 1959. *Flora of Alberta*. University of Toronto Press.
- <sup>8</sup>SCOGGAN, H. J. 1957. *Flora of Manitoba*. National Museum of Canada Bulletin No. 140, Ottawa.
- <sup>9</sup>STEVENS, O. A. 1950. *Handbook of North Dakota Plants*. North Dakota Institute for Regional Studies, Fargo, North Dakota.

## Wildflower PHOTOGRAPHY

by G. A. HARDY\*

Flowers are among the most popular, plentiful and accessible of all nature subjects. Most serious nature photographers begin with flowers. Yet too many flower pictures turn out trite and disappointing. This may be neither the fault of the subject or the photographer. It may also occur because of the difference between the way an object appears to the viewer and the way the camera records it. The mind's eye sees the flower in a three-dimensional vision that separates it from its surroundings and adjusts to motion and some color variations. The camera on the other hand sees with monocular or two-dimensional vision and hence places equal emphasis on all objects within its viewing range. Hence the rose that looks

so lovely to the eye may be lost amid the leaves and branches when photographed.

Except when the photographer's object is to show the whole plant and surroundings from an ecological approach, far more satisfactory results can be obtained by using some form of close-up photography as outlined below. This article can only outline the subject and I commend to my readers the vast storehouse of artistic and technical knowledge available in the hundreds of excellent books available.

### Equipment and its use.

A single lens reflex camera is a must since the photographer can then see the exact area that will be exposed to the film. By opening or closing the lens diaphragm, the area (depth of field) of sharp focus can be altered to suit the subject. A camera with interchangeable lenses is best. A sturdy tripod with a horizontal and vertical panhead is also a must. For subjects very close to the ground I use a single leg unipod made of a 10" spigot with a 1/4 x 20 threaded 1/2" screw-t



Fig. 1. Early Yellow Locoweed.

\*No. 803 - 640 Main Street E.,  
Saskatoon, Saskatchewan