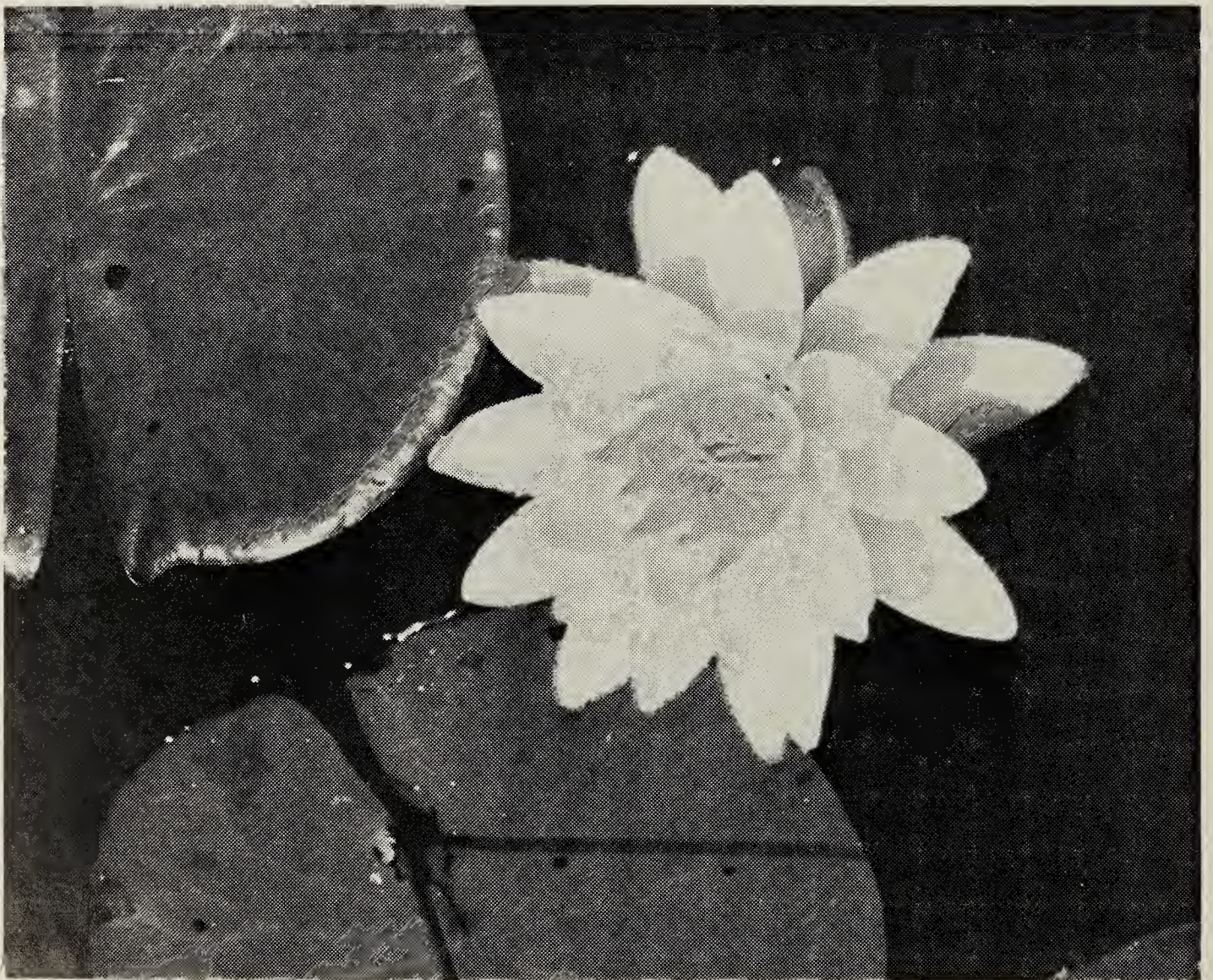


A NEW LOCALITY FOR THE FRAGRANT WATER LILY IN MANITOBA

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Southeastern Manitoba is at the western extremity of the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence forest region in Canada.² It is in this area that there are many plant species which are not generally found in the rest of the prairie provinces. Woody species such as the Eastern White Pine (*Pinus strobus*), Red Pine (*P. resinosa*), Ground Hemlock (*Taxus canadensis*) and Horn Hopbeam (*Ostrya virginiana*) can

be found here in addition to herbaceous species such as Wild Ginger (*Asarum canadense*), Jack-in-the-Pulpit (*Arisaema triphyllum*) and the Sensitive Fern (*Onoclea sensibilis*). While many of the plants in this forest region are common throughout their range in eastern North America, a few are considered to be locally rare in Manitoba. One such plant is the Fragrant Water Lily (*Nymphaea odorata*).⁴



Fragrant Water Lily found in Nopiming Provincial Park

The two published floras for the province, as well as a herbarium search (Table 1.) have shown that this attractive plant has until now been found only in Whiteshell Provincial Park and its vicinity in southeastern Manitoba.¹⁻³ An exception is a single record for a specimen collected north of Lake Winnipeg. Recently I had the opportunity to collect this species near Black Lake in Nopiming Provincial Park, which is situated east of Lake Winnipeg and north of Whiteshell P.P. along the Manitoba-Ontario boundary. The collection represents a new locality record for the province.

In the small lakes where this water lily was found growing, it only colonized shallow bays with rocky or sandy bottoms. The more common Small Water Lily (*Nymphaea tetragona* ssp. *leibergii*) and the Yellow Pond Lily (*Nuphar variegatum*) were also found in this region but appeared to be restricted to slow moving streams and shallow bays with muddy bottoms. Since Manitoba has not been systematically botanised over the years, large gaps exist in our

knowledge of plant species distribution. With increased observations and collecting by amateur and professional botanists alike, many plants such as the Fragrant Water Lily may be found to have more extensive distributions within the province. Ultimately, the possibility exists that some of these species may be removed from the list of rare vascular plants for Manitoba.

I would like to thank R.J. Staniforth, G.M. Keleher and K.L. Johnson for access to plant collections, and R.C. Summerbell for reviewing the manuscript.

¹LOOMAN, J. and K.F. BEST 1979. Budd's flora of the Canadian prairie provinces. Agric. Canada Publ. No. 1662, Ottawa.

²ROWE, J.S. 1972. Forest regions of Canada. Can. For. Serv. Publ. No. 1300, Ottawa.

³SCOGGAN, H.J. 1957. Flora of Manitoba. Nat. Mus. of Canada Bull. No. 140, Ottawa.

⁴WHITE, D.J. and K.L. JOHNSON 1980. The rare vascular plants of Manitoba. Nat. Mus. of Nat. Sci. *Syllogeus* No. 27, Ottawa.

Table 1. COLLECTIONS OF FRAGRANT WATER LILY IN MANITOBA HERBARIA

<i>Location</i>	<i>Collector and Date</i>	<i>Specimen*</i>
1) Shoal Lake	C.W. Lowe, July 1920	WIN 2755
	C.W. Lowe, July 1920	WIN 2756
2) Whiteshell P.P. (West Hawk Lake)	Mrs.A. Simpson, July 1956	MMMN 758
(Caddy Lake)	Mrs.A. Simpson, 18 Aug. 1934	MMMN 755
(Lily Pond Lake)	B. Boivin, 26 June 1959	WIN 2758
	S. McInnes, 13 July 1973	MMMN 2866, 2868
	K. Essenberg, 12 July 1977	UWPG 0608
	J.D. Johnson, 22 June 1983	MMMN 13289
3) Lac du Bois	G.M. Keleher, 18 Aug. 1982	WIN 38297
4) Nopiming P.P. (near Black Lake)	L.J. Hutchison, 10 July 1986	WIN 42909
5) Minago River, near Hill Lake	H.J. Scoggan, 17 July 1948	WIN 2757
(North of Lake Winnipeg)		

* WIN = Herbarium of the Univ. of Manitoba; MMMN = Herbarium of the Manitoba Mus. of Man and Nature; UWPG = Herbarium of the Univ. of Winnipeg