

Field Report on the Delmarva Flora, I

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The list that follows was initiated to put on record some recently found locations of noteworthy plants of the Delmarva Peninsula that mainly update R. R. Tatnall's 1946 flora of the area. Some are range extensions of rare species he listed and seven are not reported in his book and are apparently new additions to the peninsula's flora. Some are modern locations of plants not seen for many years and twelve are probably additions to Maryland's Flora.

The status of each plant is considered in the light of Tatnall's reference and some modern papers and articles. No extensive search of the literature or herbaria has been undertaken. Some readers may wish to further amend this report by additional research. Any up-dates, locations, corrections, or comments would be greatly appreciated by the writer. Most names are according to Gray's Manual, 8th Edition, by M. L. Fernald.

1. *Azolla caroliniana*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Big Mill Pond, 31 Aug 1978, Frank Hirst & Gilbert Cavileer. Pocomoke City, artificial pond SE of town, 14 Aug 1982, Frank Hirst.

In both cases thousands of plants were present covering the surface with a reddish mat. Not seen in Big Mill Pond since and completely absent three weeks later at Pocomoke. Harvill et al. (1977) have ten records from southeastern Virginia but there is no mention of the plant in Tatnall (1947). Reed (1953) lists the habitat as "limestone streams" in Frederick County, well off the peninsula. These are his only Maryland records.

2. *Lygodium palmatum*

MARYLAND: Wicomico Co.: N of Colbourne, 21 Mar 1981, Frank Hirst & Joe Fehrer, Jr.

A nice surprise to find this unique and graceful fern growing along a *Taxodium/Chamaecyparis* swamp far down into the coastal plain. The situation was reminiscent of the stations seen on the western edge of the New Jersey Pine Barrens. Tatnall records it as rare (two locations) on the Piedmont in Delaware. In 1982 a second station was located a short distance away by Jim Stasz while he was working for The Nature Conservancy doing a plant inventory. No reports of other lower coastal plain sightings are known.

3. *Dryopteris celsa*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: SW of Stockton, 11 Mar 1980, Frank Hirst & Joe Fehrer, Jr.

About 18 plants in an *Acer/Nyssa* swamp along Little Mill Run. A rich wooded area Southwest of Ocean City, Maryland, on South Point, was the only other peninsula record. This station has been known for over 40 years (Tatnall 1946) and was still extant in 1980. The Stockton colony is new.

4. *Lycopodium clavatum*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: N of Snow Hill, 14 Jul 1979, Frank Hirst & Gilbert Cavileer.

Small patch growing in a *Pinus/Acer* swamp along Nassawango Creek a mile below the old iron furnace. There are three records in Tatnall (1947): 1842, 1866, and a collection in 1941 by Bayard Long, all in Northern Delaware. Dr. Mary Humphreys located the plant near Libertytown, Worcester County, Maryland, on March 25, 1981, in another coastal plain situation.

5. *Isoetes saccharata*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: N of Stockton, Rowley Creek, 11 Mar 1973 & 5 Jul 1973, Frank Hirst. Scarboro Creek, 7 Jul 1979, Frank Hirst.

This plant occurs in deeper pockets of small intermittent woodland streams just up from the salt marsh but beyond the limits of the highest tide. Seems to be the only record for the east side of the peninsula in Maryland. Although this plant keys in Gray's 8th (1950) to *I. saccharata*, most modern students consider it to be a form or variety of *I. riparia*. The unusual habitat causes the amateur field botanist to wonder.

6. *Isoetes riparia*

MARYLAND: Dorchester Co.: Galestown, 4 Aug 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone.

A small patch growing on mud in a fresh tidal marsh along Gales Creek. The specimen keys to this species. There was a small patch of about 40 plants and they were covered at high tide. Tatnall (1946) only has records for the 1800's. Reed's (1953) map 55 shows about the same range. Needs study by experts.

7. *Leersia hexandra*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: N of Pocomoke, 6 & 18 Sep 1982, Frank Hirst.

A noteworthy range extension from southeastern Virginia and an addition to the Flora of Maryland and the peninsula. In Virginia, Harvill et al. (1977) and Porter (1979) only list one county (collection?). Not listed in Norton & Brown (1946). A small well established colony in a dry woodland pond.

8. *Muhlenbergia torreyana*

MARYLAND: Caroline Co.: Goldsboro, 25 Sep 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone.

A small population of mostly sterile plants with only a few flowering culms. In wet, often flooded, open woods. Seemingly rare everywhere. This makes a new Maryland plant and only the third station on the peninsula. Tatnall (1946) only lists Felton in 1873 and Ellendale in 1895 & 1940. Norton and Brown (1946), Tucker et al. (1979), or Broome et al. (1979) have no additional locations. This may be the second rarest grass on the eastern Coastal Plain with only a very few stations known in New Jersey (Snyder & Vivian 1981). No modern extant stations south of Maryland seem to be recorded (Dan Boone, pers. comm., 1982).

9. *Panicum hemitomon*

MARYLAND: Caroline Co.: E of Goldsboro, 26 Aug 1974, Frank Hirst.

Panicum hemitomon has proven to occur much more frequently than records indicate. Since the above specimen was collected, it has been observed in a large percentage of the small intermittent ponds located in northern Caroline County and also close

by in its neighbors Queen Annes County, Maryland, and Kent County, Delaware. The four places it occurs in New Jersey are also open ponds, an identical habitat, where it is almost an aquatic grass. The writer has never seen this species flower in very wet years when its base is in deep water. At Bennetts Bog in Cape May County, New Jersey, it is mostly always without flowering culms. This characteristic may account for its inclusion in Maryland and Delaware "Rare and Endangered" lists. Tatnall (1946) lists it as "ditches and borders of ponds not often collected" with three records: two in Delaware and one in Maryland. Seen in about 20 spots in 1982 in the above mentioned counties (Hirst & Boone).

10. *Panicum wrightianum*

DELAWARE: Sussex Co.: Milton, 6 Nov 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone. E of Midway, 14 Nov 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone.

A delicate attractive panicum that seems to appear late in the growing season. This may somewhat explain the lack of records. It prefers dried pond bottoms and as a result is not seen for long periods of successive wet years. This trait is common to a large group of coastal plain wetland plants, especially the ones too short to be emergent in a few inches of water.

In 1966, a dry year in New Jersey, the writer and Gilbert Cavileer made five collections of *Panicum wrightianum* from five pond depressions in Atlantic County. The specimens dated from June 30 to August 25 and are in the Philadelphia Academy. The ponds dried up early that year showing the relationship of plant appearance dates to precipitation levels.

11. *Eleocharis equisetoides*

DELAWARE: Sussex Co.: Ellis Pond, 9 Aug 1961, Frank Hirst. MARYLAND: Wicomico Co.: Wango, 13 Aug 1982, Frank Hirst & Jim Stasz.

Listed as rare in Tatnall (1946) where one Delaware and two Maryland collections are reported. These are the only apparent modern records of this impressive spike rush north of Virginia where Harvill et al. (1977) show an Accomack County record on the peninsula. The New Jersey stations failed to show in recent years (Snyder & Vivian 1981).

12. *Eleocharis melanocarpa*

MARYLAND: Queen Ann Co.: Suddlersville, 19 Aug 1982, Frank Hirst, Dan Boone, & George Fenwick.

There are also two adjacent Caroline County spots in woodland pond/bogs with scarce to rare populations. Tatnall (1946) reports "rare" with two locations in Delaware and notes that it grows in wet sand. In these Maryland stations and three stations known to the writer in New Jersey, this species grows in wet clay or peaty mud, not in sand. This is an addition to Maryland's flora as far as any reports examined show. Not listed by Norton & Brown (1946).

13. *Eleocharis robbinsii*

DELAWARE: Sussex Co.: E of Midway, 9 Aug 1961, Frank Hirst, 14 Nov 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone. N of Milton, 6 Nov 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone. MARYLAND: Wicomico Co.: San Domingo, 26 June 1982, Frank Hirst, Dan Boone, & Barbara Dowell. Dorchester Co.: Galestown Mill Pond, 15 Jul 1982, Frank Hirst.

The Wicomico County collection is probably the first Maryland record and an addition to the state's flora. Not listed in Norton & Brown (1946). There are three Delaware sites in Tatnall (1946). The most modern is 1906 collected by Long and Van Pelt.

14. *Eleocharis smallii*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: N of Stockton, 6 Aug 1982, Frank Hirst.

Occurs in a small pond surrounded by *Pinus taeda*, associated with *Eleocharis quadrangulata*, *Cladium mariscoides*, *Utricularia gibba*, and other expected coastal plain pond plants. Not seen elsewhere on Delmarva. Listed as rare in Tatnall (1947) & Tucker et al. (1979). Norton & Brown (1946) record it from Maryland but their list doesn't have locations.

15. *Psilocarya nitens*

MARYLAND: Wicomico Co.: San Domingo, 20 Jul 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone. DELAWARE: Sussex Co.: Milton, 6 Nov 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone.

The status of this rare sedge as a Maryland plant is indecisive as far as the meager records show. A. V. Smith (1938) has the plant recorded in his Mill Pond dissertation but Robert Tatnall has no record for Maryland in his 1946 flora, although he does cite two Delaware collections. Since Smith's report is 8 years older than Tatnall's, one wonders if it was an oversight or if the Smith report was based on a misidentification. Smith made no mention of voucher specimens or their locations. If the report was in error, then the Wicomico County record would be the first for this species in Maryland. No mention was made in Broome et al. (1979) as an endangered or rare plant in Maryland.

16. *Fimbristylis perpusilla*

MARYLAND: Caroline Co.: Goldsboro, 26 Aug 1974, Frank Hirst. Henderson, 25 Sep 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone.

This tiny sedge was discovered on the peninsula by the writer during a woodland bog/pond search in 1974. Although at first not identified but considered as possibly one of two other taxa even though the descriptions and text plates didn't match. First suspected to be *F. perpusilla* by Dan Boone of the Maryland Natural Heritage Program, after researching the southern manuals and comparing herbarium specimens. Plants were sent to the Academy and Dr. A. E. Schuyler verified that they were *Fimbristylis perpusilla*.

The species was thought to be a Georgia endemic for many years and was known from only two counties. It was also recently found in 1980 by Steven Leonard (1981) growing around a moist depression in a roadside canal in Horry County, northeastern South Carolina. Leonard's record is approximately 600 km northeast of the Georgia stations and this Delmarva record skips another 600 km to Caroline County, Maryland. The plants were growing in bare wet mud surrounded by *Carex walteriana* swales.

17. *Scirpus etuberculatus*

DELAWARE: Sussex Co.: Ellis Pond, 9 Aug 1961, Frank Hirst.

This plant along with *Eleocharis equisetoides*, *Eleocharis quadrangulata*, and *Xyris congdoni* were all growing in a small boggy spot at the head of this small mill pond east of Laurel, Delaware. Subsequent to this discovery in Delaware, Neil Hotchkiss (pers. comm.) checked the area ponds and located some additional populations. Tatnall (1946) listed "streams, Salisbury," Maryland before 1894 but stated Sussex County, Delaware as its northern range. He did not list a Delaware record, but had two Maryland collections for Salisbury. In 1982 a small colony was relocated in Maryland by Jim Stasz in Wicomico County along Nassawango Creek on Nature Conservancy land.

18. *Cladium jamaicense*

VIRGINIA: Accomack Co.: W of Greenbackville, 28 Nov 1982, Frank Hirst & Joe Fehr, Jr.

A small clump growing next to the woods on the edge of a brackish marsh. An interesting range extension from the south. Apparently not known north of southeastern Virginia. Harvill et al. (1977) has one county (Virginia Beach) dotted on the map in the Atlas. Further searching along seaside tidal streams between here and the Cape should reveal more locations, certainly the habitat is not rare. The specimen was collected less than 2000 feet from the Maryland/Virginia line.

19. *Scleria pauciflora*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Longridge, 3 Sep 1982, Frank Hirst, Dan Boone, & Jim Stasz.

Even though Tatnall (1946) lists this *Scleria* as "infrequent", this is apparently the only population found on the Delmarva recently. There are records from serpentine only in the Maryland Natural Heritage file according to Dan Boone (pers. comm.). The plants were growing under a power line in cleared sandy semi-wet soil very near the Worcester-Wicomico county line. Could have been in either county. Not listed in Broome et al. (1979) or Tucker et al. (1979).

20. *Scleria reticularis*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: N of Pocomoke, 6 Sep 1982, Frank Hirst.

Pond depression in Pine woods. Tatnall (1946) mentions that the plant is infrequent and not collected recently. Harvill et al. (1977) have a record for Northampton County, Virginia, on their map. It appeared at quite a few open depressions in the central peninsula this dry fall.

21. *Scleria minor*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Longridge, 3 Sep 1982, Frank Hirst, Dan Boone, & Jim Stasz.

Tatnall's record of August 3, 1940 at "One and a half miles northwest of Colbourne, Worcester County" is probably the same area or very close to it. The plant was growing in wetish sand under a powerline in the same situation as *Scleria pauciflora* and associated almost directly with it. Since this is apparently the only area on the peninsula for *S. minor*, one wonders in what habitat the taxa were found in 1940 before the powerline existed. No other Delaware or Maryland records were found for Delmarva.

22. *Rhynchospora filifolia*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: N of Pocomoke, 18 Sep 1982 & 2 Oct 1982, Frank Hirst.

Dry pond bottom in pine woods. An addition to Maryland's flora. A small but dense population that had fruited much earlier than the collection date but still easy to identify although achenes were scarce. The only other collection on the peninsula was in 1899 east of Ellendale, Sussex County, Delaware (Tatnall 1946). Harvill et al. (1977) have only recorded it from one county in southeastern Virginia.

23. *Carex joorii*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: E of Stockton, 1 Aug 1981, & 1 Nov 1981, Frank Hirst.

A small colony of scattered "tufts" occurring in an *Acer/Nyssa* swamp on state owned land. Not observed elsewhere. A "rare" classification by Tatnall (1946) seems a good designation. He has four records for the peninsula, all in Maryland: two in Dorchester and two in Worcester Counties.

24. *Carex hyalinolepis*

MARYLAND: Somerset Co.: Rehobeth, 27 Jun 1982, Frank Hirst.

First noticed by me in the winter of 1978. This large persistent sedge occurs along both sides of the Pocomoke River and is most abundant up the smaller tidal marsh creeks in Worcester County, across the river. Although the plant is fairly obvious and abundant in patches, the scarcity of fertile culms probably accounts for it not being detected before this. Labeled "infrequent" by Tatnall (1946) with a very old record for 1875 "above Wilmington." There is another Maryland report in Calvert County, off the peninsula (Dan Boone, pers. comm., Maryland Heritage File, December 1982).

25. *Lemna perpusilla*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Big Mill Pond, 31 Jul 1971, Frank Hirst & Gilbert Cavileer.

Occurring with *Lemna minor* and *Wolffia papulifera* in dense pockets along the edges and at the dam. Tatnall (1946) has only a northern location: Wilmington, Delaware, 1899. There is a listing in Norton & Brown (1946) for Maryland in their checklist.

26. *Wolffia papulifera*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Big Mill Pond, 31 Jul 1971, Frank Hirst & Gilbert Cavileer.

Although this *Wolffia* is not listed for the peninsula or Maryland, it occurs in many locations. In recent years the nitrogen run off from agriculture and sewage disposal has caused *Wolffia* and *Lemna* to increase in huge quantities. Often these plant explosions smother out all the other aquatics. *Wolffia papulifera* showed up in seven lower peninsula mill ponds in 1981 and 1982 but in 1946 Tatnall had not recorded it.

27. *Trillium pusillum* var. *virginianum*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Near Stockton, Powell Creek, *Acer/Nyssa* Swamp, 4 Apr 1972 & 22 Apr 1973, Frank Hirst. Little Mill Run, *Acer* Swamp, 10 Apr 1977, Frank Hirst & Donna Snow. Hancock's Creek, *Acer/Pinus* Swamp, 12 Apr 1980, Frank Hirst & Gilbert Cavileer. Pike's Creek, *Acer/Taxodium* Swamp, 12 Apr 1980, Frank Hirst & Gilbert Cavileer.

Although the "dwarf trillium" was not known from the Delmarva until after Tatnall's book (1946), its discovery by Beaven and Oosting (as *T. sessile*) and subsequent rediscovery by Tatnall, Proctor, and Wherry are well covered in the literature (Beaven & Oosting 1939; Wherry 1949).

C. F. Reed (1956; 1980) reported the plant from one new location in southeastern Worcester County, Maryland, and seven in northeastern Accomack County, Virginia. The dates range from the middle 1950's to the early 1960's. His 1980 article treats it as a distinct species. His No. 36292 Worcester County, "Rt. 582 two miles southeast of Stockton," could be the same as Hancock's Creek cited above but I couldn't find Rt. 582 on any map.

In addition to the four recent sightings listed above, the dwarf trillium is now also known at Milbourne Landing in Pocomoke State Forest (Broome et al. 1979) and Riley Creek east of Stockton (fide Mary Humphreys & Joe Fehrler, Sr. 1981).

Reveal & Broome (1982) report another large population at Milbourne Landing and the "discovery" of hundreds of plants at Powell Creek. This is the same as my Powell Creek location from 1972 and verified by Dr. E. T. Wherry from a voucher specimen placed in the Philadelphia Academy in 1974.

In 1982 some likely habitats north of Pike's Creek on the eastern edge of the Worcester County mainland were field checked but no additional locations were found.

28. *Iris verna*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Longridge, 4 May 1973, Frank Hirst.

A "car window discovery" was made by me in 1972 of a nice group of plants growing almost on the road shoulder in a grassy swale. Roadside mowing may be instrumental in the survival or even the origin of this colony. This fall the surrounding woodland was destroyed and the future of the plant for the peninsula looks bleak. A new plant for the peninsula not listed in Tatnall (1946). A few non-flowering plants seen under a power-line nearby this summer could be this species. This location and the one in Phillips (1978) are the same.

29. *Orchis spectabilis*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Public Landing, 12 May 1982, Frank Hirst, Lynda Fehrer, & Jason Fehrer.

This attractive *Orchis* is surprisingly growing in a "pocket" of rich woods in eastern Worcester County, Maryland. A very unusual situation for the eastern edge of the Delmarva Coastal Plain. About six of these spots or pockets have been noticed, five in eastern Worcester County and one in northeastern Accomack County, Virginia. The plant communities are very interesting and different from the adjacent typical woodlands. A partial list includes *Obolaria virginica*, *Ophioglossum vulgatum*, *Sanguinaria canadensis*, *Dentaria laciniata*, *Liparis lilifolia*, *Carex laxiflora*, *Oxalis violacea*, *Viola triloba*, *Claytonia virginica*, *Polymnia uvedalia*, *Aristolochia serpentaris* and even one tree of what may be a non-fruiting *Quercus muehlenbergii*. *Orchis spectabilis* has only been located in one of these areas. C. F. Reed (1964) cites a Caroline County record and a Talbot County record (from Tatnall 1946) well up the peninsula.

30. *Cleistes divaricata*

MARYLAND: Wicomico Co.: Sharptown, 26 Jun 1982, Frank Hirst, Dan Boone, & Barbara Dowell.

The spreading *Pogonia* was first discovered in Maryland by Dr. Mary Humphreys who found and photographed the plant near Berlin in Worcester County on June 27, 1975. Only one plant was found by Dr. Humphreys and it wasn't seen again until one sterile individual was seen in 1981 by Humphreys & Hirst and again one non-flowering plant in 1982 by Humphreys & Boone.

The Sharptown station, a low thicket, had four plants with one flowering and it later developed a nice capsule (July 20, 1982). There are apparently no other known locations in Maryland. Tatnall (1946) lists three Delaware locations in Sussex County, the last collection in 1938.

31. *Listera australis*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: NE of Girdletree, 9 May 1976, Frank Hirst & Joe Fehrer, Jr.

Not mentioned in Tatnall (1946). A large colony still thriving in 1980. There is a Dorchester County, Maryland, record in the Blackwater Wildlife Refuge according to the late Dr. Claude Phillips (pers. comm.) and recorded with a photograph in his *Wildflowers of Delaware & the Eastern Shore*. Dan Boone located a colony in southern Worcester County near Pocomoke in 1981 and in 1982 Jim Stasz located a few plants along Nassawango Creek north of Snow Hill on Nature Conservancy land. These, plus a report from Selbyville, Delaware, unconfirmed, leads one to the belief that the absence of any reference to this orchid in older lists is a result of too little field work in its habitat, or searching at the wrong time. Most all literature has its blooming date much

too late. It was seen blooming in Atlantic County, New Jersey, as early as April 20th by the writer.

32. *Berchemia scandens*

VIRGINIA: Accomack Co.: Parramore Island, 30 May 1978, Frank Hirst & Joe Fehrer, Jr.

The supple Jack grows abundantly in most of the wettish dune areas on this large barrier island. Tatnall (1946) has only one record and that from Chincoteague Island. Since the habitat doesn't seem unique, with more field work it should be (or has been) found on all the Virginia wooded Barrier Islands. Harvill et al. (1981) have a Northampton County record in their atlas.

33. *Myriophyllum heterophyllum*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Big Mill Pond, 31 Jul 1971, Frank Hirst & Gilbert Cavileer.

Listed as "rare" in Tatnall with Sussex County, Delaware, records from 1908 and 1935. In this pond the plant has disappeared for the last four years. This seems to be a typical occurrence of a present-absent-present, etc., cycle of many of the rarer aquatic plants.

34. *Cardamine longii*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: Snow Hill, 7 Jul 1982, Frank Hirst & Jim Stasz.

This very rare *Cardamine* occurs in good numbers in tidal mud near the limits of high tide along Nassawango Creek. It grows in Maple/Gum/Cypress swamps near the creek where its base is inundated at normal high tides. At present it is only known to occur on the peninsula at this spot. A category two on the Federal Endangered List, and one of the northeast's rarest plants. The Cecil County, Maryland, location where Long collected the type specimen has not been relocated (Broome et al. 1979; Reveal & Broome 1982).

35. *Utricularia purpurea*

MARYLAND: Caroline Co.: NW of Bridgetown, 22 Jul 1982, Frank Hirst & Dan Boone.

A new Maryland species, this is another plant that seems to have escaped detection until recently although its preferred habitats of shallow water in ponds, back waters, streams, and ditches seem abundant. For Delaware it is listed as "infrequent" in Tatnall (1946) but Phillips (1978) put it in his appendix B as "not seen." Tucker et al. (1979) cite Tatnall's designation and have four locations listed under counties last seen. The dates, 1874 and 1938, suggest that they are the same as Tatnall's. In New Jersey, in the same kind of habitats, Snyder and Vivian (1981) consider it as declining with eight counties listed and include the comment "seen 1980." (Dan Boone and I saw the plant blooming on July 5, 1982, in Atlantic County, New Jersey.)

Another small population was located by Jim Stasz in Wicomico County, Maryland, on July 25, 1982, during an inventory of Nature Conservancy property near Nassawango Creek.

36. *Lobelia elongata*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: W of Pocomoke City, 27 Aug 1981, Frank Hirst & Joe Fehrer, Jr.

This beautiful blue lobelia is more typically a plant of the southern river systems and seldom seen on the peninsula. Extremely rare in the early years but recent field work has uncovered several stations on the west side of the Delmarva. The above location

was in fresh to brackish marshes of the Pocomoke River across from the town of Rehobeth. Here it was associated with *Sagittaria falcata*, *Eryngium aquaticum*, *Lobelia cardinalis*, *Scirpus pungens*, *Ptilimnium capillaceum*, and other typical marsh plants. Tatnall (1946) had *L. elongata* from Sussex County, Delaware, and Somerset and Wicomico counties in Maryland. Broome et al. (1979) added Worcester County citing a record from Redmond (1932) that Tatnall didn't include although he listed this flora in the bibliography. William Sipple (1978) reports two recent discoveries from Farm Creek and the Chicamacomio River in Dorchester County, Maryland. Claude Phillips (1978) lists Sussex, Wicomico, and Somerset counties with no locations or dates. Possibly recent sightings because he omitted the taxa from his appendix B which is titled "not seen."

37. *Lobelia canbyi*

MARYLAND: Worcester Co.: S of Whiteburg, 6 Sep 1982 & 12 Nov 1982, Frank Hirst.

Canby's lobelia is probably a new Maryland plant, previously only known on the peninsula from the Ellendale area in Sussex County, Delaware. A second colony was located about one quarter mile away growing on the edge of an open, normally wet depression in the woods, a similar habitat. Not listed in Norton and Brown (1946), The Maryland Natural Heritage File (Dan Boone, 1982, pers. comm.) or recorded anywhere in Virginia, Harvill et al. (1981).

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There are few words that express the personal loss that field botany and I suffered from the loss of my brother, Robert R. Hirst, who died from cancer at age 38 in 1964. No person ever delighted more in searching for a rare, unusual, or attractive plant than he. No amateur worked harder to struggle through the technical keys of Gray's 8th and no botanist surpassed his desire to check "one more spot" before it was too dark to see. It was never too hot, buggy, wet, cold, or late to go swampin', boggin', or pondin' for him. For the hours we spent together, the botanical partnership we shared, and motivation he gave, I will be forever indebted and grateful.

VOUCHER SPECIMENS

Voucher specimens of *Eleocharis equisetoides*, *Fimbristylis perpusilla*, *Scirpus etuberculatus* and *Trillium pusillum* var. *virginianum* (location # 1) are in the herbarium

of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia. Specimens were not collected or retained for the 8 taxa numbered 1, 2, 4, 25, 26, 30, 32, 33 and 36. Some (*Lygodium palmatum*, *Cleistes*, *Lycopodium clavatum*, and *Lobelia elongata*) were too scarce to risk collecting. Others were mostly fragments or poor specimens and discarded with the well meaning intention of recollecting better material later. All the others are presently in the collection of the writer and will be deposited in The Claude E. Phillips Herbarium at The University of Delaware in the near future.

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