

# NEW PLANT RECORDS FOR ILLINOIS

JOHN E. EBINGER AND LOY R. PHILLIPPE

Department of Botany, Eastern Illinois University, Charleston

**ABSTRACT.**—Two cultivated taxa are reported for the first time as adventive in Illinois. These are the commonly cultivated shrub *Euonymus alatus* (Thunb.) Sieb. and the occasionally planted grass *Pennisetum alopecuroides* (L.) Spreng.

Efforts have been made during the last few years to make extensive plant collections from east-central Illinois. These efforts have resulted in range extensions for some species (Ebinger, 1967; Parker, Rayhill, and Ebinger, 1969), and recently, the addition of two adventive species to the Illinois flora. These two species with the collecting data and other pertinent information concerning habitat is listed below. Specimens of these taxa are deposited in the Stover Herbarium, Eastern Illinois University (EIU).

*Euonymus alatus* (Thunb.) Sieb. This taxon, a native to China and Japan, has been reported as rarely escaping from cultivation in eastern United States (Gleason, 1952). It is easily separated from the native *E. atropurpureus* Jacq. by the well developed corky wings on the branches, and the bright crimson autumn foliage which makes it a very desirable and commonly planted shrub. The population studied dominates the understory in the more shaded parts of an north facing hillside and valley floor, being particularly abundant in small ravines. The entire population extends over an area of about 4 acres with the overstory dominated by a mature oak, hickory, sugar maple forest. The understory also contains flowering dogwood, blue beech, ironwood, and bladder-nut. Some of the *E. alatus* specimens are 15 feet tall, 2 inches in diameter (d.b.h.) and in excess of 25 years old. Numerous smaller plants and seedlings are also common. Coles County: wooded hillside ½ mile east of Charleston (NW¼, Sect. 24, R9E, T12N), 12 August 1971, *J. E. Ebinger* 10708 (EIU); 12 October 1972, *J. E. Ebinger* 12215 (EIU, ILLS, ISM, SIU).

*Pennisetum alopecuroides* (L.) Spreng. This grass, which is native to China, is occasionally cultivated and apparently hardy in northeastern United States (Bailey, 1949). This member of the tribe Paniceae has spikelets with an involucre

of numerous bristles, a characteristic also found in the genus *Setaria* Beauv. In *Pennisetum* L. Rich., however, the spikelets fall together with the involucre bristles while in *Setaria* the spikelets disarticulate above the persistent bristles (Gould, 1968). The population studied dominates along, and 20 to 30 feet on either side of a small stream in a heavily grazed pasture. The entire population consists of more than 1000 clumps each containing about 25 culms. The clumps nearest the stream are more than 2 feet tall while those further away become progressively smaller. Numerous other species are present with the most important being *Amaranthus spinosus* L., *Stellaria media* (L.) Vill., *Muhlenbergia schreberi* J. E. Gmel, *Digitaria ischaemum* (Schreb.) Muhl., *Trifolium pratense* L., *Polygonum aviculare* L., *P. persicaria* L., and *P. punctatum* EIL. Crawford County: open pasture 2 miles east of Oblong (NW¼, Sect. 33, R13W, T7N), 23 August 1971, *L. Phillippe* 981 (US); 8 October 1972, *L. Phillippe* 2188 (EIU, ILLS, ISM, RM, SIU).

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