

NEW DISTRIBUTION RECORDS FOR *DULICHIMUM*
ARUNDINACEUM (L.) BRITT. IN SOUTHERN ILLINOIS

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ABSTRACT. — Field work in the Pine Hills area of Union County and the Oakwood Bottoms Green-Tree Reservoir area of Jackson County has revealed for the first time that the three-way sedge (*Dulichium arundinaceum*) grows in these two locations.

While conducting a variety of biological investigations during the summer and fall months of 1969 in Union and Jackson Counties, a new species of vascular plant was discovered growing in these two counties. The three-way sedge (*Dulichium arundinaceum* (L.) Britt.) was found thriving in a single location in each county.

In Union County, approximately two dozen stems were observed along the south edge of LaRue Spring in the Pine Hills section of the county. LaRue Spring, dominated by water cress (*Nasturtium officinale*) and sowbugs (*Lirceus fontinalis*), maintains a year-around water temperature of about 54 F. In all probability the three-way sedge stems all originate from a single rootstock.

In Jackson County, approximately 12 stems were encountered along the south side of the John's Spur Forest Service road, about one-quarter mile west of the Big Muddy River Levee, adjacent to the managed portion of the Oakwood Bottoms

Green-Tree Reservoir. These plants grow in a savanna-like area in fairly wet soil.

Mohlenbrock and Voigt (1959:103-104) stated that the three-way sedge, "is found in low swampy woods of Johnson and Massac Counties." These authors also stated that, "This species should be sought in Oakwood Bottoms of Jackson County near Grand Tower." Although the two locations where the sedge plants were found differ somewhat from those described for nearby counties, they had been expected to exist in at least one portion of Jackson County over a decade ago. A rather lengthy period of time elapsed before actual discovery was made, however.

Specimens have been deposited in the herbarium at Southern Illinois University in Carbondale. The plants occurring at these two isolated sites should be preserved because of their rareness in southern Illinois.

LITERATURE CITED

- MOHLENBROCK, R. H. and J. W. VOIGT. 1959. A flora of southern Illinois. Southern Ill. Univ. Press, Carbondale, 390 pp.

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