NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY
OF NORTHEASTERN OHIO
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FIRST CLASS



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On The Fringe

Quarterly Newsletter of
NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY OF NORTHEASTERN OHIO

Founding Chapter of
THE OHIO NATIVE PLANT SOCIETY

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Volume 18 **2nd Quarter - 2000** Number 2

On The Fringe
Quarterly Newsletter of
Native Plant Society of Northeastern Ohio
2nd Quarter 2000

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MESSAGE FROM THE PRESIDENT
By Tom Sampliner

June 30th is the deadline for your registration for the Rhode Island weekend the first weekend of August. Thereafter, any open Ohio spaces will revert to our hosts as transportation during the weekend will be limited by van capacity.

The jointly sponsored walk with the Greater Cleveland Audubon Society was a success enjoyed by all participants. It was the sentiment that more cooperative intersocietal events should occur.

This fall not only brings the initial election year for the Society during this millenium, but an end to my role as President. This role has been a tenure from 1987; rather long enough wouldn't you say? Change over is healthy and mandatory for the vigor of any group. It is gratifying to finally see new board members come forward and take the reins of this group.

Speaking of new board members, I would encourage any of you who might be interested in serving on the Board to get in touch with me to by June 13, 2000 at 216-371-4454.

The board would also welcome program suggestions for next year.

2000 PROGRAM SCHEDULE

Compiled by Dr. George J. Wilder (Program Chairman)

SATURDAY, JUNE 3, 9 AM. JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP SWAMP (ASHTABULA COUNTY). Jim Bissell, Curator of Botany at the Cleveland Museum of Natural History, will lead this trip as a joint program for the Native Plant Society of Northeastern Ohio and NEON (North East Ohio Naturalists). Participants will explore this little known area. The wet woodland (which hasn't been pasture since the mid-1900's) exhibits hummocks and vernal pools harboring diverse plant and animal species. Permission is being sought to also explore an adjacent parcel of rich hemlock woods and Mill Creek. Knee-high boots are recommended. To get there, take I 90 east to Rt. 11. Follow Rt. 11 south to the Rt. 46 exit. Continue south on Rt. 46 for ca. 3 miles to a gray farmhouse on the west side of the road (1409 State Rt. 46, just north of Market St.). Park on the circular driveway in front of the farmhouse. Reservations are unnecessary for this trip.

SUNDAY, JULY 9, 10 AM. OAK OPENINGS IN MID SUMMER. Guy Denny, former chief of the Ohio Department of Natural Resources, will lead this trip. Diverse habitats of this wonderful ecosystem will be visited. Highlights of the day will include *Aletris farinosa* (Colicroot), *Calopogon pulchellus* (Grass pink), *Drosera intermedia* (Spatulate-leaved Sundew), *Lupinus perennis* (Lupine), and *Stipa spartea* (Porcupine Grass). Participants should bring insect repellant and hats to combat aggressive deer flies and mosquitoes. Guy will determine a meeting place before the trip. Please telephone George

Wilder to let him know if you will attend (216-687-2395 [leave message if he doesn't answer]); George, in turn, will give Guy a list of the prospective participants.

SATURDAY, JULY 22, 9 AM. THE WEST WOODS (GEAUGA COUNTY). Judy Bradt-Barnhart, Naturalist for the Geauga Park District, will lead this trip. Little if any plant-survey work has been done within the nearly 900-acre West Woods since the Geauga Park District acquired the area during the last several years. Field-trip participants will assist the Park District by characterizing the varied habitats found within the West Woods, especially near the site of the planned nature center (where search will be undertaken for plants of significant value that will need to be transplanted). To get to the West Woods, take State Rt. 306 south to S.R. 87 in southern Geauga Co.; then drive east for ca. one mile to the park entrance on the south side of the road. Meet in the back parking lot. Please telephone Judy at work (440-286-9504) or at home (440-564-9151) to let her know if you wish to attend.

SUNDAY, AUGUST 6, 9 AM. SELECTED FERNS OF CUYAHOGA COUNTY. George Wilder, Vice President and Program Chairman of the Society, will lead this trip. Participants may spend from several hours to all day, depending on interest and/or stamina. There may be substantial driving between localities and participants may have to wade through water to

reach one very worthwhile locality (sneakers and/or bathroom shoes are extremely recommended for wading on sharp rocks). Among species that may be seen are *Athyrium pycnocarpon* (Narrow-leaved Spleenwort), *Athyrium thelypteroides* (Silvery Spleenwort), *Cystopteris bulbifera* (Bulblet Fern), *Cystopteris tenuis* (Fragile Fern), *Dryopteris carthusiana* (Fancy Fern), *Dryopteris clintoniana* (Clinton's Wood Fern), *Dryopteris cristata* (Crested Wood Fern). *Dryopteris goldiana* (Goldie's Fern), *Dryopteris intermedia* (Intermediate Fern), *Gymnocarpium dryopteris* (Oak Fern), and *Thelypteris pheaopteris* (Long Beech Fern). A meeting place will be determined shortly before the trip. Please telephone George to let him know if you will attend (216-687-2395 [leave message if he doesn't answer]).

SUNDAY OCTOBER 22, 9 AM – 12 PM, LAST-FLING WILDFLOWER FIELD TRIP. (Note date change from last Newsletter) George Wilder will lead this trip. We will visit vacant urban lands within Cleveland to view the surprising number of species still flowering and fruiting at this time of year. Particularly, well represented (in the absence of snow and/or a deep freeze) will be species of the families *Amaranthaceae* (Amaranth family), *Chenopodiaceae* (Goosefoot Family), *Compositae* (Sunflower Family), and *Gramineae* (Grass Family). Localities will be selected shortly before the trip. Please telephone George to let him know if you will attend (216-687-2395 [leave message if he doesn't answer]).

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 28, 5:30 PM, ANNUAL MEETING AND BANQUET.
Speaker: Ted Scott, Virginia Native Plant Society, recipient of the 1999 Tom Dodd, Jr. Plantsman Award at the Conference on Landscaping with Native Plants held at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, North Carolina.
Place: Clark Hall, Cleveland Botanical Garden
See article on page 9 of this issue of *ON THE FRINGE*.

* * * *

CHECK IT OUT!

The Native Plant Society of Northeastern Ohio has a website! Visit and have a look around. (http://community.cleveland.com/cc/nativeplants) Ideas for improvements, articles, photographs are welcome. We now have a venue for articles related to education and an exciting way to introduce our organization to an entirely new audience. Contact Jean Roche (bjroche@aol.com) to share your ideas.

Members of the Board :

Tom Sampliner, President	216-371-4454
George Wilder, Program Chairman	216-687-2395
Brian Gilbert, Secretary, Membership Chair	216-486-8765
Judy Barnhart, Treasurer	440-286-9504
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Ami Horowitz, Ph.D.	216-921-9242
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Please make your check payable to *The Native Plant Society of Northeastern Ohio* and mail to:

Brian Gilbert, NPS Membership Chair, 18212 Landseer Road,
Cleveland, OH 44119-1745

TED SCOTT, THE POWER OF ONE IN THE UNDERSTANDING AND PROTECTION OF OUR NATIVE FLORA

By Jean Roche

Recipient of the 1999 Tom Dodd, Jr. Plantsman Award at the Conference on Landscaping with Native Plants held at Western Carolina University in Cullowhee, North Carolina, **Ted Scott,** has agreed to speak at the Native Plant Society of Northeast Ohio Annual Dinner on October 28, 2000. The dinner will be held in Clark Hall at the Cleveland Botanical Garden.

Ted was a professional career metallurgist for 25 years and Director of Program Operations with the Massachusetts Audubon Society for 5 years. His love of the natural world began during his boyhood years of scouting and continued through extensive work with the Boy Scouts during his career. Over many years he has sharpened his interest and skills as a true naturalist, conservationist and horticulturist. He spent years of field botany in the company of Lawrence Newcomb during, in part, the development of the *Newcomb's Wildflower Guide.* He has distinguished himself through significant leadership positions within the Piedmont Environmental Council and as Conservation Chair for the Virginia Native Plant Society. He helped both develop and clearly define organizational goals and strategies with a strong emphasis on invasive alien plant control.

Ted has effectively drawn together the efforts of many public agencies at every level and all related in

their various concerns - educators, non-profit and professional organizations - toward a common goal of the protections and promotion of native plans. His tireless networking includes: the Division of Natural Heritage, The Nature Conservancy, chapters of the Nurseryman's Association and the American Society of Landscape Architects, the National Fish and Wildlife Association and the Virginia Department of Conservation and Recreation. His coordinated efforts led to the production and on-going distribution of a composite list of "Invasive Alien Plant Species of Virginia". This was followed by four related brochures specifically written for each of Virginia physiographic provinces. He led the development and the funding for the program by leading botanizing walks in Canada's Bruce Peninsula. His meticulous photography and remarkable command of his subject of invasive aliens continue to add punch and depth to his message. He is in the minds and hearts of many of his colleagues an exemplary model of volunteerism from the private sector; one who continues to demonstrate how *one person* can make a positive difference, how *one citizen* can effect changes in man's relationship with and within our natural world.

Ted is a replete champion of native plants and the environment, one willing to draw on every skill necessary to see a job through. The thirteenth annual Tom Dodd, Jr. AWARD OF EXCELLENCE, was presented to Theodore Gourdin Scott, Jr. for" THE POWER OF ONE IN THE UNDERSTANDING AND PROTECTION OF OUR NATIVE FLORA, 1999."

The Native Plant Trail at the Virginia State Arboretum (Blandy Farm) has several native trees that have been

planted and dedicated to Virginia Native Plant Society members who have contributed significantly to the Society's goals. A native white oak (*Quercus alba*) was recently dedicated to Ted Scott.

We look forward to having Ted Scott join us for our Annual Meeting on October 28. His lecture entitled "Four Season Close-up" will include an impressive set of slides of the Monarch butterfly. The Virginia Native Plant Society has published "Native Plants for Conservation, Restoration, and Landscaping" for each of three main geophysical regions of the state. Ted will also entertain questions from the audience regarding these subjects. Copies of these brochures will be available as well.

* * * * *



ENEMY OF THE FOREST: ASIAN LONGHORNED BEETLE ATTACKS TREES

Reprinted from New England Wild Flower, Vol.3, No. 2 – Fall/Winter 1999

The Asian Longhorned Beetle *(Anoplophora glabripennis)* is a non-native pest with few natural enemies that is a serious threat to hardwood trees. A native of China, the first infestations of this beetle in the United States were discovered in 1996 in Brooklyn and Amityville, New York. In Brooklyn, the beetle attacked 2000 trees, all of which were destroyed to prevent further spread. The beetle has also been found in the north side of Chicago. A program of quarantine and the destruction of infected trees was not enough to prevent it from spreading to surrounding neighborhoods. To date, the beetle has been found at over 26 different sites in 14 states.

Female longhorned beetles burrow under a tree's bark to lay their eggs. After hatching, the larvae tunnel into the trunk to feed and, once grown, exit the tree through round, dime-sized holes. The tree then withers and dies.

What's At Risk? - The Longhorned Beetle enters the United States in unprocessed wood used to pack and ship goods from China. The beetles are often found in and around import warehouses. They tend to stay close to their host trees, but can fly up to 3,000 feet. Their spread is attributed to the cutting and transport of infested wood and to the beetles tendency to "hitchhike" on vehicles.

They are known to have attacked the following softer hardwood trees:

Ash	Norway maple
Black locust	Pear
Box elder	Plum
Elm	Silver maple
Corkscrew willow	Sugar maple
Horse chestnut	Sycamore maple
Hybrid poplar	Weeping willow
Poplar	White mulberry

According to U.S. Secretary of Agriculture Dan Glickman, this beetle could cause billions of dollars in economic losses, "from the timber industry to recreation and tourism to furniture manufacturers to the syrup industry." The beetle has not yet been seen in New England, where both fall tourism and the $20 million maple syrup industry rely on maple trees, which seem to be the beetle's favorite prey.

So far, no predators or pesticides have been effective in destroying the Longhorned Beetle or controlling its spread. Halting the use of untreated wood in trade will help to prevent the beetle's (and other potential invaders') entry, but once here, the only effective control is to cut and burn all infected trees. [Restrictions on cutting or even trimming trees, and bans on the transport of logs and other raw wood products, are in effect in infested areas.]

Considering the difficulty of controlling the beetle once it enters an area, efforts are focused on trade regulations and inspection. Halting such pests at the border is not an easy task, as the U.S.D.A. does not have the manpower to thoroughly check all materials entering the U.S. In addition, the World Trade Organization's *Sanitary and*

Phytosanitary Standards do not allow for trade-restrictive measures.

The U.S.D.A. took emergency action in September of 1998, banning entry into the United States of all untreated solid wood packing material from China. Vermont Senator Patrick Leahy introduced legislation restricting untreated wooden packing materials in trade with all trading partners. These actions have elicited complaints that the U.S. is violating the principles of free trade.

Federal and state authorities have already spent millions of dollars on eradication efforts. In March of 1999, Agricultural Secretary Dan Glickman transferred *$5.5* million toward efforts to control the beetle. Most of these funds will be used for detecting infestations, preventing their spread and destroying and replacing infected trees. The remainder will go toward research, education, and ensuring China's compliance with the restrictions.

How You Can Help - The adult beetle is black with white spots. Its body is between 1 and 1 '/2 inches long, with 2-inch black and white striped antennae. Also look for small dime-sized holes, often oozing sap, in the trunk or branches of hardwood trees. Other telltale signs include sawdust at the base of the tree and unseasonable yellowing of leaves. If you think you have seen the Asian Longhorned Beetle or its effects, call the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service in your state:

Connecticut: 203/269-4277

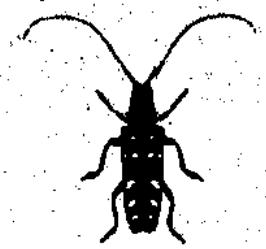
Maine: 207/945-0479
Massachusetts: 61 7/565-7030
New Hampshire: 603/666-7445
Rhode Island: 401/828-9025
Vermont: 802/828-4490

For more information:
APHIS home page: http://www.aphis:usda.gov
APHIS ALB page: http://www.aphis.usda.gov/oa/alb/alb.html
USIA: Controlling the Longhorned Beetle:
http://www.usia.gov/regional/ea/beetle/beetle.htm
Peter J. Howe, "U.S. Seeks to Bar Entry of Asian Beetle," *Boston Sunday Globe*, September 13, 1998
Dan Glickman, Asian Longhorned Beetle Announcement, Chicago, IL, Sept. 11, 1998, published on:
http:www~.usda.gov/news/releases/1998/09/0365

Compiled by Susan Thompson, Assistant to Director, NEWFS

* * * * *

Asian Longhorned Beetle (female)
Images courtesy U.S.D.A. Forest
Service for State and Private Forestry



THE GENUS VERONICA (SCROPHULARIACEAE) WITH EMPHASIS ON ITS OCCURRENCE IN CUYAHOGA COUNTY

by Dr. George J. Wilder

The genus *Veronica* includes elegant, subtle, and varied plants that begin flowering in Cuyahoga County in early spring. Yet, these plants fail to draw the frequent and intense interest elicited by more conspicuous species, e.g., of *Lilium*, *Trillium*, and *Rosa*. The present article is offered with the hope of stimulating greater attention to this noteworthy and extensive genus.

Distribution.--According to one estimate, 300 species of *Veronica* occur worldwide--most from the North Temperate Zone (many of these being alpine); as well, a few species grow in the South Temperate Zone and tropical mountains. Species are native to the Old World (Europe, Africa, Asia, Australia) or New World (North America). Sixty-two species are indicated in "Flora Europaea" and nine species are subcosmopolitan weeds. *Veronica* is commonly called Speedwell and Bird's-eye. "Speedwell" is related to the phrase "goodbye" and is applied because the corolla is purportedly abscinded as soon as plants are gathered.

Principal defining features.--This genus, like many other angiospermous genera, is characterized taxonomically, primarily by floral characters. Flowers are small, complete, inconspicuously zygomorphic, and insect pollinated. In many species the calyx is four-lobed, but a five-lobed calyx occurs in one or two Ohio species. There is a sympetalous, obscurely two-lipped, four-lobed corolla. In all species of the northeastern United

States but *V. longifolia*, the corolla tube is much shorter than the corolla lobes. The limb of the corolla is campanulate to rotate. In my experience the corolla is always abscinded as a unit. Two exserted stamens arise from the corolla. The gynoecium is bicarpellate, with one style. The fruit is a capsule (loculicidal and sometimes also septicidal) which is short, more-or-less flattened at right angles to the septum, and emarginate to obcordate. Seeds are usually numerous.

Vegetative characteristics.--*Veronica* includes herbs varying from essentially prostrate (*V. polita*) to erect and tall (*V. americana, V. anagallis-aquatica*). These plants produce simple foliage leaves which are generally opposite (*V. americana, V. anagallis-aquatica, V. officinalis*) or largely alternate (*V. hederifolia*). Commonly, bracts of racemes (see below) are alternate, even among species with opposite foliage leaves (e.g., the three species with opposite phyllotaxy, aforementioned; also, *V. chamaedrys* and *V. serpyllifolia*). Foliage leaves vary from sessile and more-or-less cordate-clasping (*V. anagallis-aquatica*) to nonclasping and petiolate (*V. americana, V. filiformis, V. persica*). The laminae are linear (*V. scutellata*) or broad and either entire (*V. serpyllifolia*), lobed (*V. hederifolia*), or toothed (*V. arvensis*).

Differing interpretations of growth habit.--For species of the northeastern United States, authors have interpreted growth habit in two main ways. **Interpretation I**.--According to Gleason and Cronquist (1991) the flowers always compose inflorescences. Two main groups of species occur. In Group i, the inflorescences, sometimes called racemes, always terminate main stems (*V. arvensis, V peregrina, V. serpyllifolia*); in Group ii, the inflorescences arise solely as lateral branches of the

main stems (*V. americana, V. chamaedrys, V. officinalis*). Most species of Cuyahoga County and Ohio are of Group i. **Interpretation II**.--According to Fernald (1950) and Cooperrider (1995) two other species groups occur (Groups iii and iv). These groups clearly are not coordinates with Groups i and ii. In Group iii, the flowers compose racemes that are either terminal or axillary (*V. chamaedrys, V. serpyllifolia*); in Group iv the flowers are axillary to alternate "leaves" (presumably, foliage leaves), rather than included in racemes (*V. agrestis, V. arvensis, V. peregrina*). Most species of Cuyahoga County and Ohio are of Group iii.

Although, interpretations I and II appear mutually contradictory, contradiction is more apparent than real, reflecting difficulty in utilizing language to clearly represent intermediate features among the species. On one hand, interpretation I is preferable, because of difficulty in distinguishing consistently within *Veronica* between bracteate racemes and terminal floriferous, foliage-leaf bearing-axes. In this respect, troublesome species include *V. arvensis* and *V. peregrina*, which Fernald (1950) and Cooperrider (1995) included in Group iv, but which could also credibly be assigned to Group iii. On the other hand, interpretation II is justified, because terminal, floriferous, foliage-leaf-bearing axes are unmistakable in particular species (*V. filiformis, V. hederifolia, V. persica*).

Habitat.--*Veronica* grows abundantly in lawns, fields, and insolated waste areas (*V. Arvensis, V. chamaedrys, V. filiformis, V. officinalis, V. persica, V. peregrina, V. polita, V. serpyllifolia*) or by, and in water (*V. americana, V. anagallis-aquatica, V. scutellata*). I have found *V. hederifolia* on shaded forest floors and on

a shaded railroad embankment.

Longevity and flowering times.--Fernald (1950) characterized species of groups iii and iv, aforementioned, as perennials and annuals, respectively. *Veronica persica*, which he included in Group iv (and which Gleason and Cronquist [1991] also called an annual) might require reassessment. I have collected healthy, flowering specimens of *V. persica* in Cleveland on January 7, 2000, January 18, 1998, February 13, 2000 and March 25, 1995.

In Ohio, *Veronica*, is among the more common of genera that flower in Spring, and plants are recognizable throughout, and after the growing season.

Selected key characters for distinguishing between species. - -Of primary importance are the differences between Groups i and ii and between Groups iii and iv, aforementioned, and the distinction between annuals and perennials. Additional features of diagnostic importance are listed.

1. Phyllotaxy.
2. Size, form and venation of foliage leaves. For example, *V. filiformis* is readily distinguished from the similar species *V. persica* by its smaller leaves.
3. Plants essentially glabrous (*V. anagallis-aquatica*) vs. pubescent (*V. officinalis*).
4. Pedicels short (*V. arvensis, V. peregrina*) vs. long (*V. filiformis, V. persica*).
5. Flower color. Flowers may be white or whitish (*V. peregrina*), blue-violet (*V. arvensis*), or whitish to pale blue and with darker purple lines (*V. serpyllifolia*).
6. Additional features of calyx and corolla.
7. Height and shape of the capsule; height of the mature style.

8. Height, density, and nature of pubescence, if any, of the capsule. In *V. polita*, capsules are densely pubescent with long glandular and short eglandular hairs. In the similar species *V. agrestis*, capsules are sparsely glandular-hairy.

Wild species of Ohio.--Weishaupt (1971) and Cooperrider (1995) recently considered these species. Cooperrider's (1995) account, replete with descriptions, range maps, and superb illustrations, indicated 17 Ohio species. Five species are native to Ohio (*V. americana, V. anagallis-aquatica, V. catenata, V. peregrina, and V. scutellata)* whereas, remaining species originated from Eurasia (11 species) or Asia (1 species). Three of the Eurasian species are rare in Ohio,"... collected as adventives ..." (*V. agrestis, V. latifolia, and V. longifolia*; Cooperrider, 1995).

Wild species of Cuyahoga County. - -Cooperrider (1995) indicated ten species: *V. americana, V. arvensis, V. chamaedrys, V. filiformis, V. longifolia, V. officinalis, V. peregrina, V. persica, V. scutellata, and V. serpyllifolia*. In recent years I have found eight of these species here, i.e., all but *V. longifolia and V. scutellata*. I have located three additional species hitherto unreported for Cuyahoga County (*V. anagallis-aquatica, V. hederifolia, and V. polita*), increasing to thirteen the total number of species reported for the County. In addition, Martha McCombs and I have found an apparent hybrid, i.e., plants intermediate between *V. anagallis-aquatica and V. catenata* (in Mill Stream Run Reservation). Below, I comment about the thirteen species individually (the dates in parentheses indicate when flowering specimens were collected by myself together with one or more of the following individuals: Sandy Lucas, Mark Margenin, Martha McCombs, and Tim Walters).

Veronica americana.--Found growing at edge of swamp in North Chagrin Reservation (Gates Mills) and in wet woodland in Solon (May 23, 1998; June 26, 1999).

Veronica anagallis-aquatica.--Found growing along water, both in North Chagrin Reservation (vicin. Gates Mills) and in urban Cleveland (June 25. 1997; July 2, 1993).

Veronica arvensis.--This species, tolerant of dry substrate, is widespread in Cuyahoga County (including urban Cleveland; April 27-May 23, 1991-1999)

Veronica chamaedrys.--This attractive species is occasional in lawns and elsewhere, both in some northern cities and in Brecksville. It is conspicuous in Lakeview Cemetery (Cleveland Heights and East Cleveland) and grows by the former Rockefeller house site in Forest Hill Park (East Cleveland). In 1994, I observed a substantial population in a front lawn at 1655 Wood Road (Cleveland Heights; May 12-29, 1994-1999).

Veronica filiformis.--Apparently, recently introduced in Ohio, this species was not indicated by Weishaupt (1971), where it incorrectly keys out as *V. persica*. *Veronica filiformis* is now a conspicuous lawn weed widespread in Cuyahoga County. Plants form dense populations, and inhabited portions of lawns may be rendered blue during flowering time. Curiously, plants of the northeastern United States rarely produce fruits (Gleason and Cronquist, 1991; April 15-June 2, 1991-1999).

Veronica hederifolia.--I located this species growing abundantly in rich woods in Rocky River, Cuyahoga Heights, and near the boundary between Cuyahoga Heights and Cleveland (May 3, 1999).

Veronica longifolia.--Neither widespread in Cuyahoga

County nor seen here by me.

Veronica officinalis.--Widespread in Cuyahoga County (May 31-June 7, 1992-1999).

Veronica peregrina.--Common in Cuyahoga County, including urban Cleveland (May 2-27, 1991-1999).

Veronica persica.--Widespread in Cuyahoga County, including urban Cleveland (Jan. 7, 2000, Jan. 18, 1998; Mar. 25 - May 11, 1994-1999).

Veronica polita.--I have observed this species solely in urban Cleveland, growing in lawns and on arid, barren substrate. Weishaupt (1971) did not distinguish *V. polita* from *V. agrestis* (April 11 - June 4, 1992-1999).

Veronica serpyllifolia.--Widespread in Cuyahoga County (April 27 – July 1, 1992-1999).

Veronica scutellata.--Neither widespread in Cuyahoga County nor seen here by me.

Cultivated species.--Various species of *Veronica* are cultivated as ornamentals, for medicinal purposes, or for tea, including certain species native to, and growing as escapes in Ohio (*V. beccabunga, V. chamaedrys, V. latifolia, V. longifolia, V. filiformis, V. officinalis, and V. persica*).

The present account was based mainly on my own observations and information from Cooperrider (1995 – "The Dicotyledoneae of Ohio," Part 2, Linaceae through Campanulaceae), Fernald (1950 –"Gray's Manual of Botany"), Gleason and Cronquist (1991 – "Manual of vascular plants of northeastern United States and adjacent Canada"), Mabberley (1997 –"The plant book. A portable dictionary of the vascular plants"), Walters and Webb (1972 – "*Veronica*" in "Flora Europaea," Vol. 3), Weishaupt (1971 – "Vascular Plants of Ohio"), and Willis (1966 – "A dictionary of the flowering plants and ferns").

FALL COURSE ON GRASSES AND SEDGES

During Fall Semester, 2000, Dr. George Wilder will teach his course on the **"Identification of Ohio Grasses and Sedges"**, probably for the last time. Class will meet on successive Saturdays at Cleveland State University, from 9 AM to ca. 3 PM. Course work will entail a combination of lectures, field trips, and study in the laboratory. Work will be focused on grasses during the first five meetings of the course, followed by an examination on grasses during the sixth meeting. Focus will be on sedges during the next two to three class meetings, followed by an examination on sedges during the final meeting. The entire course will be assigned three semester-hours of credit; however, participants wishing to take solely the grass component or sedge component of the course will likely be allowed to earn two or one credit hour(s), respectively. This course has no prerequisites, but diligent effort will be essential. **Interested persons should telephone Dr. Wilder (216 687-2395).**

Dear Native Plant Society Member:

According to our records we have not received your dues for this year. If our records are in error, please call us immediately. If not, please send your membership dues as soon as possible. We need your support to be able to continue to send you the newsletter. THANK YOU.

Brian Gilbert, NPS Membership Chair
(216) 486-8765