



# Long Island Botanical Society

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## Noteworthy Plants Reported from Kings and Queens Counties, Long Island, NY

Lydia Paradiso<sup>1</sup> and Zihao Wang<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>The New York Botanical Garden, Bronx, NY; <sup>2</sup>New York City Parks

***Bowlesia incana*** Ruiz & Pav.  
(Apiaceae; hoary bowlesia)

State record. On May 13, 2021, while weeding in a garden in Brooklyn Bridge Park, Zihao Wang found this species forming a mat under a thicket of planted *Rosa carolina* (iNaturalist observation: 78651818). This prostrate herb in the Apiaceae is distinctively covered with stellate hairs. Being primarily a southern species, the warming climate might be assisting it in expanding its range northward. A conversation with gardeners in Brooklyn Bridge Park confirmed that this garden bed was not thoroughly weeded in 2020 due to the COVID pandemic. This species successfully overwintered during that winter and therefore can be considered established in Kings County. (ZW)

***Corydalis cheilanthifolia*** Hemsl. (Papaveraceae; fern leaf corydalis)

State record. *Corydalis cheilanthifolia* is a rhizomatous perennial herb native to western and central China. The plant's deeply dissected, semi-evergreen leaves are often mistaken for fern fronds - but, when present, its bright yellow flowers quickly dispel that notion. The plant, a prolific self-seeder, is available in the nursery trade and is often planted in rock gardens. A related species, *C. incisa*, is an emerging invasive along the Bronx River (Atha et al. 2014). I could not find any herbarium specimens of *C. cheilanthifolia* from North America, but on iNaturalist there are over 100 research-grade observations in



Figure 1. Japanese flat sedge (*Cyperus nipponicus*) from Queens County, NY. Close-up of part of an inflorescence showing a globose spike (cluster of spikelets containing flowers). Photo by Zihao Wang.

***Cyperus nipponicus*** Franch. & Sav. (Cyperaceae; Japanese flat sedge) (Fig. 1)

Since this species was seen for the first time in New York State six years ago (Zihao Wang on October 2, 2018, in Kissena Park, Queens, iNaturalist observation: 57514305), it has been observed in many more counties (Richmond, Westchester, New York, Suffolk, and Nassau). This small flatsedge from East Asia occupies an ecological niche similar to that of the native *Cyperus squarrosus*, which is often found in damp crevices in sidewalks and roads. The rapid spread of *C. nipponicus* is probably unsurprising due to its habitats in urban areas, and it is expected to become ubiquitous in the near future. Morphologically, *C. nipponicus* resembles *Cyperus lupulinus*, but the latter is much larger and has floral scales which are less tightly arranged. Before this species was found in NY, it had been seen in the Midwest, according to Gordon Tucker who first identified the midwestern specimens. (ZW)

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## Long Island Botanical Society

Founded: 1986 • Incorporated: 1989

The Long Island Botanical Society is dedicated to the promotion of field botany and a greater understanding of the plants that grow wild on Long Island, New York.

Visit the Society's Web site  
[www.libotanical.org](http://www.libotanical.org)

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## Society News

### Remembering Jean



Jean Held (1936-2023) joined LIBS in 1993 and was a member for 30 years. She co-led field trips to the coastal plain ponds south of Sag Harbor, worked with LIBS members on surveys of the flora, and was instrumental in organizing an effort to remove *Phragmites australis* from the environmentally sensitive coastal plain ponds. She was an integral part of the South Fork Natural History Society (SOFN), Friends of the Long Pond Greenbelt, and the Sag Harbor Historical Society. She has been described as "one of Sag

Harbor's most unique figures, who absolutely loved the village and its rich history. She was known to have a vibrancy and curiosity that could make her seem younger than her years, especially as she rode her bicycle around town, taking pictures, watching birds, and enjoying nature." Photograph by Judy Faer.

Back in the late 1980's a group of friends and local South Fork naturalists were sitting on Jean Held's Sag Harbor lawn enjoying a few beers and discussing the local environment and what burgeoning development was doing to it. The seven of us all agreed that the Group for The South Fork and the Nature Conservancy were doing their best to preserve and protect the South Fork environment and habitats but the question was, did the local population understand and care about what was being saved. Everyone agreed that what was needed was an organization to educate the public, especially the young people, about what all that time, effort, and money was spent on saving.

And so, we decided to create the South Fork Natural History Society with the ultimate goal of establishing a natural history museum on the South Fork

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**“One man’s trash is another man’s treasure”:**

## The transfer of the LIU-Post Herbarium to the NY State Museum

Lydia Paradiso

President, Torrey Botanical Society and PhD Candidate,  
 the New York Botanical Garden

Skip Blanchard arrived at LIU-Post in 1980 as a professor of biology. The university had only been established 26 years earlier, and his predecessor, Hugh Loveland, had left only some unmounted specimens. Together with entomologist colleague Jon Greenlaw, Skip began to populate the “Systematics Lab”. The herbarium collection’s starting seed was provided by Eileen Schofield, an associate of the New York Botanical Garden, who donated her personal herbarium collection of ca. 550 specimens of flowering plants collected in New York, Ohio, and the New Jersey pine barrens.

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(Noteworthy Plants, continued from front cover)

***Cyperus schweinitzii*** Torr. (Cyperaceae; Schweinitz's flat sedge)

State rare. This sedge species, which prefers dry, sandy soils and disturbed sites, has 24 known populations in NYS, and is more common in the Great Plains states. It can remain in the seed bank for many years until favorable conditions arise. Among the Kiowa people of the Great Plains, it is considered "an excellent fodder for fattening horses" (Vestal & Schultes 1939). According to NYNHP, "known populations which have had multiple visits appear to be persisting, but many sites have been visited only once or lack precise population data, so the overall trend is not clear". Specimens in NY and BKL show populations in Brooklyn at Marine Park (1938, 2003), Coney Island (2004, 2008), and Starrett City (1993, 2003), and in Queens at Jamaica Bay (1936), Breezy Point (1992), and Bayswater Park (1996). 12 research grade observations on iNaturalist provide evidence of continued persistence in some stations (Bayswater Park, Marine Park), as well as additional locations (Floyd Bennett Field, Jacob Riis Park). (LP)

References:

NEW YORK NATURAL HERITAGE PROGRAM. 2023. Online Conservation Guide for *Cyperus schweinitzii*. Available from: <https://guidesnynhp.org/schweinitzs-flat-sedge/>.

VESTAL, P. A. AND R.E. SCHULTES. 1939. The Economic Botany of the Kiowa Indians. Botanical Museum of Harvard University, Cambridge MA. 17 pages.

***Elymus virginicus* L. var. *halophilus*** (E.P. Bicknell) Wiegand (Poaceae; coastal Virginia wild rye)

This variety of *Elymus virginicus* was considered historical in NYC until Zihao Wang found it on an uninhabited island (Ruffle Bar) in Jamaica Bay, within the boundary of Kings County, in July 2020 (iNaturalist observation: 53229089). Subsequently, in July 2022, Vicki Bustamante found another population of this taxon in Suffolk County (iNaturalist observation: 128646753). Although being a variety of the very common *Elymus virginicus*, this taxon is distinctive with its spikes exerted from the upper leaf sheath. Given its salt marsh habitat, it should be easy to recognize in the field. The fact that there are so few sightings of it probably indicates its rarity. It is currently listed as endangered in NY. (ZW)

***Euphorbia helioscopia*** L. (Euphorbiaceae; sun spurge, mad-woman's milk) (Fig. 2)

New record for Kings County. *Euphorbia helioscopia* is a herbaceous annual that is native to Europe. It has been observed as an adventive plant in the US, particularly east of the Mississippi River, and along the West Coast. All parts of this laticiferous plant are extremely poisonous, and the sap can cause skin irritation. It has been evaluated by the state of California as a Rank B invasive, based on "potential to invade home gardens



Figure 2. Sun spurge (*Euphorbia helioscopia*) from Kings County, NY. Close-up of flowers. Photo by Lydia Paradiso, 2022.

and to interfere with agriculture, and its toxicity" (Olmstead 2020). The only previous collection of *E. helioscopia* from Long Island was found in "ballast grounds at Hunters Point" by Judge Addison Brown in 1879 (NY04003335). On the rest of Long Island, NYFA indicates (without citing a voucher) presence in Nassau county - there is a single observation in John J. Burns Park in Nassau county in 2023, but no herbarium specimens were located in NY or BKL. I saw a single plant of *E. helioscopia* on April 29, 2022 in Calvert Vaux Park in Brooklyn, near to the road, during a City Nature Challenge field trip organized by the Torrey Botanical Society (iNaturalist observation: 113866369). My observation was the first in Brooklyn on iNaturalist - since then it has been observed about 20 more times in the city, including 7 in Brooklyn, as well as in Queens (Alley Pond Park, Corona Park, Queensbridge Park). When I saw the plant, there was only a single stem, but nearly all of the subsequent observations found on iNaturalist have shown many stems. (LP)

References:

<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/>

OLMSTEAD, K. 2020. California Pest Rating Proposal for *Euphorbia helioscopia* L.: sun spurge. California Department of Food and Agriculture. 9 pp.

***Euphorbia hypericifolia*** L. (Euphorbiaceae; graceful spurge, chickenweed. Synonym: *Chamaesyce hypericifolia* (L.) Mills.)

New record for Queens and Kings counties. *Euphorbia hypericifolia* is a herbaceous annual native to the tropical Americas including the southern US. It is often found as a weed in plant nurseries and its prolific seed production leads to spread via container media (Kelch 2018). USDA Plants does not list the species as introduced in any US states, but it is generally known to be adventive in northern states (Steinmann et al.

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(*Noteworthy Plants, continued from page 31*)

2016). The first records for New York State were collected by Daniel Atha in Bronx and New York counties (NY04229139, NY04229143; Atha et al. 2018). For both Kings and Queens counties, there is a single, recent observation on iNaturalist. In Brooklyn, user khnauth documented a plant growing from a sidewalk crack in Bushwick (iNaturalist observation: 54963306), and Queens, Misha Zitser documented several plants growing in mulch in Cunningham Park (iNaturalist observation: 183867521). On the rest of Long Island, there are 5 iNaturalist observations - all growing out of mulched pots! (LP)

References:

ATHA, D., E. LEVINE, AND N. TAYLOR. 2018. First report of *Euphorbia hypericifolia* (Euphorbiaceae) for New York state. *Phytoneuron* 74: 1–4. Published 5 November 2018. ISSN 2153 733X

KELCH, D. 2018. California Pest Rating for Graceful Spurge, *Euphorbia hypericifolia*. California Department of Food and Agriculture.

STEINMANN, V.W., J.J. MORAWETZ, P.E. BERRY, J.A. PEIRSON, AND Y. YANG. 2016. *Euphorbia* L. sect. *Anisophyllum*. Pp. 251–293, in *Flora of North America*, Vol. 11. Oxford Univ. Press.

***Forsstroemia trichomitria*** (Hedw.) Lindb. (fan moss)

New record for Kings County and Long Island. In 2021, Zihao Wang found this moss growing on concrete walls in an abandoned underpass in Prospect Park, Kings County (iNaturalist observation: 68628727). The nearest record for this moss was a voucher collected by G. W. Dunn in 1867 in Central Park, Manhattan. By coincidence, 1867 was also the year when Prospect Park first opened to the public, while still undergoing construction. This find is highly unusual because of the site conditions. The abandoned underpass, below the surrounding ground level, probably has a microclimate that is more humid and more stable in temperature. *Forsstroemia trichomitria* is a large moss with the growth form of “fans,” which means it is epiphytic on vertical surfaces, with branches protruding perpendicular to the surface. A moss like this requires relatively abundant moisture in the air, as the branches dry out easily. As a result, *F. trichomitria* is not something a bryologist would expect to see in the heart of Brooklyn, where the urban environment often becomes too hot and dry for most bryophytes to survive. According to *Flora of North America*, it is mostly found on “boles of hardwood trees, rock, bark of evergreen trees, shaded, relatively humid areas, along streams.” It’s a miracle to find this species growing on an old concrete wall covered by lichens and other mosses. Unfortunately, recent visits to this site showed partial loss of plants and lichens, probably from the power-washing of the walls by maintenance staff. (ZW)

References:

<https://bryophyteportal.org/portal/taxa/index.php?taxon=-forsstroemia+trichomitria>; [http://dev.floranorthamerica.org/Forsstroemia\\_trichomitria](http://dev.floranorthamerica.org/Forsstroemia_trichomitria)

***Montia linearis*** (Douglas ex Hook.) Greene (Montiaceae; narrowleaf miner’s lettuce, narrow-leaved montia) (Fig. 3)



Figure 3. Narrowleaf miner’s lettuce (*Montia linearis*) from Queens County, NY. Photos by Zihao Wang, 2018.



State record. In April 2018, Zihao Wang found this annual herb growing under recently planted trees in the parking lot of the Queens Museum (iNaturalist observation: 11380651). At that time, this was only the second iNaturalist observation of this species east of the Rocky Mountains (the other earlier observation was from Tennessee). Since then, this species has been observed in seven more states east of the Rocky Mountains. Native to the west coast, it is a close relative of the familiar Spring Beauty (*Claytonia virginica*), distinctively having two sepals and a somewhat succulent and delicate herbage. Its small white flowers, appearing in late spring, tend to blend in with those of

(Noteworthy Plants, continued from page 32)

more common urban weeds, such as *Draba verna*, *Stellaria* spp., and *Cerastium* spp. This species is likely to spread to more urban areas as its seeds are readily dispersed with the movement of soils in horticulture and landscaping. (ZW)

***Sclerochloa dura*** (L.) P.Beauv. (Poaceae; hardgrass, fairgrounds grass)

New record for Kings County and Long Island. *Sclerochloa dura* is a graminoid native to Eurasia. This grass grows in heavily-trafficked, highly compacted areas such as lawns, campsites, fairgrounds, and other disturbed sites. In New York State, before this report the only county where it is listed as present is Westchester county (Yonkers) with a voucher from Bicknell in 1895 (NY0183625, NY0183637), which is actually the first collection from the US. There is a single observation made of *S. dura* on LI (and only two in the city), made in Calvert Vaux Park (Brooklyn) by Zihao Wang in April 2023 (iNaturalist observation: 157808651; during the same event that I observed the *E. helioscopia* mentioned above). This is also one of the only iNaturalist observations for the region - but, there is a strong bias against the observation and identification of grass species on iNat for many reasons. The species is also often overlooked, or mistaken for superficially similar grasses such as *Poa annua*, so it is likely more widespread than indicated (Brandenburg 2007). (LP)

Reference:  
BRANDENBURG, D.M. 2007. *Sclerochloa dura*. In Flora of North America Editorial Committee (eds.) Flora of North America North of Mexico, Vol. 24: Magnoliophyta: Commelinidae (in part): Poaceae, part 1. Utah State University.

***Veronica polita*** Fr. (Plantaginaceae; grey field speedwell, wayside speedwell)

New record for Kings County. *Veronica polita* is a herbaceous annual native to Eurasia, but invasive across the northern hemisphere and introduced across the US except along the West Coast (Albach 2019). It is listed in NYFA as occurring in Nassau County, with two vouchers collected in Cedarhurst in 1906 (NY03337790, NY03337792). Additionally, a specimen was collected in Hunter's Point, Queens by Judge Addison Brown in 1879 (NY03337791; collected on the same day as the *E. helioscopia* mentioned above!). iNaturalist reports one observation each from Kings and Queens counties: Zihao Wang observed it in Brooklyn Bridge Park in April 2023, and user sus\_scrofa on a lawn in Queens in March 2023. The species is likely commonly overlooked and assumed to be the more common *V. persica* (bird's eye speedwell), which has generally larger flowers and leaves, and more rounded calyx lobes. (LP)

References:  
<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/156128789>  
<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/152892738>

ALBACH, D.C. 2019. *Veronica polita*. In: Flora of North America Editorial Committee (eds.) Flora of North America North of Mexico, Vol. 17: Magnoliophyta: Tetrachondraceae to Orbobanchaceae. Oxford Univ. Press, New York and Oxford.

***Veronica sublobata*** M.A.Fisch. (Plantaginaceae; pink ivy-leaved speedwell)

New record for Kings County. *Veronica sublobata* is a herbaceous annual from Europe. The taxon is not present in the USDA plants database, but it has been recorded on iNaturalist at least 350 times east of the Mississippi, concentrated along I-95 from NYC to Washington, DC. The species was first reported from Nassau, New York, Queens, and Richmond counties by Daniel Atha in 2021. The only local specimens in NY or BKL are 3 vouchers from Richmond County collected by Atha in 2021. There are 18 research-grade observations on iNaturalist from Kings, Queens, and Nassau counties, which adds Kings County to the list of where *V. sublobata* has been found. The species is easily and often mistaken for the more common *V. hederifolia* (ivy-leaved speedwell), but *V. sublobata* can be distinguished by its smaller, pale pink/purple flowers, shorter style, and long, spreading hairs on the pedicel. (LP)

Reference:  
ATHA, D., L. LEWIS, S. WOLKENBERG, D. WERIER, AND D.C. ALBACH. 2021. First report of *Veronica sublobata* (Plantaginaceae) for New York. Phytoneuron 2021-27: 1–5. Published 7 June 2021. ISSN 2153 733X

***Viburnum wrightii*** Miq. (Adoxaceae; Wright's viburnum) (Fig. 4)

The discovery of this recently introduced species in NY was a testament to the powerful role iNaturalist plays in citizen science. Without iNaturalist, this plant might have remained hidden in plain sight for much longer. Back in 2018, the late César Castillo uploaded an observation of an unidentified *Viburnum* species in Queens County (iNaturalist observation: 11329606). This was only the first of many such observations on Long Island. The *Viburnum* species in these observations were originally identified as either *Viburnum dilatatum* or *Viburnum dentatum*. No one realized something was wrong about these observations until 2022 when Blake Pagnier, an iNaturalist user who specializes in the genus *Viburnum*, examined these observations and pointed out that the plants in them were actually *V. wrightii*, a species that looks very similar to *V. dilatatum*. This interaction between observers and identifiers on iNaturalist is what makes it a robust, self-correcting platform for citizen science. *Viburnum wrightii* is probably another introduced ornamental species that escaped from cultivation, like many other non-native *Viburnum* in NY. It seems to have been widely established in the Northeast, even though it avoided detection for some time. The main difference between

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Figure 4. Wright's viburnum (*Viburnum wrightii*) from Queens County, NY. Photos by Zihao Wang.

this species and *V. dilatatum* is the amount of pubescence. *V. wrightii* is generally far less pubescent than *V. dilatatum* on its winter buds, peduncles, and pedicels. Based on casual observation, *V. wrightii* displays a striking leaf dimorphism (Fig. 4). The pair of leaves subtending the peduncles almost always differ from other leaves on the same plant in their shape, being narrower in the middle and more obovate. (ZW)

Source for the differences between *Viburnum wrightii* and *V. dilatatum*: <https://gobotany.nativeplanttrust.org/species/viburnum/dilatatum/>

The following species might be waifs, they seemed to be spon-

taneous but only seen once so far:

*Eragrostis hirsuta* (Poaceae) in the restored grassland in Marine Park, Kings County, only one observation so far. (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/95894908>)

*Erigeron bonariensis* (Asteraceae) found in a playground in Queens, only one observation for NY. (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/90606153>)

*Setaria sphacelata* (Poaceae) found in a playground in Bath Beach, Kings County. It was gone after the park staff weeded the park. (<https://www.inaturalist.org/observations/179061643>)



(Jean Held, continued from page 30)

of LI. In the beginning we operated out of a small club house in Amagansett. We chose SOFO as the acronym for the organization.

Thanks to Jean things moved rapidly and she designed and created the Box Turtle logo still used by the museum today. She also put together a newsletter designed to get our name out before the public. After getting our provisional charter in 1989 that newsletter morphed into BIOTA, a voluminous publication more like a magazine that covered larger issues on the east end like The Long Pond Green Belt, Gardiners Island (Jean and I interviewed Bobby Gardiner for 3 hours on that one, good thing we brought a tape recorder) and the late East Hampton naturalist Doctor Helmuth. Only Jean could have put together those publications considering the tremendous amount of research they required. Many of them are still being asked for today.

Early on we did many natural history programs and nature walks out of the club house and Jean did many programs and walks using her consummate knowledge of natural history. I had known Jean years before the SOFO days having seen her

many times at Jamaica Bay Wildlife Refuge when she visited there with the Brooklyn Bird Club. She was always interested in all facets of natural history and was one of the early members of LIBS. She created and tended a native plant garden in front of her house in Sag Harbor and would often report on the bugs and butterflies that she saw there. Among her favorites were the damselflies and dragonflies. She became quite adept at identifying those difficult damsels. Another specialty of hers was mushrooms and I wish I had a nickel for every time someone asked me what a mushroom was and I had to say let's ask Jean Held. Aside from her interest in the natural world she was also an avid historian. For the last ten years of her life she did a great deal of research and work with the Sag Harbor Historical Society.

Jean was a wonderful person and there are many more stories and accomplishments that could be recounted here but I think you can see how special she was and understand how much she will be missed by LIBS, SOFO and the Historical Society. Count me among those close friends who will undoubtedly miss her the most.

Jim Ash



(*One Man's Trash, continued from page 30*)

Over the following 35 years, the collection grew to over 3,200 sheets, collected mostly by Blanchard and his wife Jane throughout Long Island, but also from Connecticut, Maine, and New Jersey. After the Blanchards retired to Florida in 2006, the collection sat, rarely accessed, in the corner of the Systematics Lab.

The room continued to escape the notice of the administration until recently. In August 2023, Eric Lamont received an email from Skip Blanchard, who revealed the impending doom of the herbarium, along with the rest of the Systematics Lab, in order to



Figure 1. Lydia Paradiso sitting among some of the orphaned natural history collections in the Systematics Lab at LIU-Post College, Brookville, Long Island, NY.

repurpose the space. The distress signal reached James Lendemer, newly appointed Curator of Botany at the NY State Museum. Luckily, the director of collections at the museum, Bob Feranec, is sympathetic to the plight of orphaned collections (which one might take as a given for a collections manager, but this is unfortunately not always the case) and it was agreed that they would drive a truck down to Brookville to pick up the collection.

I arrived at LIU Post on a sunny fall morning, ahead of the rest of the team who had been (perhaps inevitably) stuck in traffic. My role at that point was mainly one of curiosity – I had brought the situation to James' attention and was interested in seeing the collection. I was amazed at how much diversity was crammed into this windowless little room. There were small mammal skeletons, boxes and boxes of pinned insects, binders containing hundreds of photographic slides, a cabinet of preserved birds, a large shell collection, many dusty books, and six herbarium cabinets containing mounted and unmounted material.

According to one Post employee, the administration wants the room cleared so that nursing students will have a space to eat lunch. At Post, and indeed in many places, there has been a regrettable decline in the instruction of natural sciences in favor of fields like medicine and molecular biology. Professors of natural sciences are often not replaced after retirement, as was the case at Post, not only for botany, but for entomology and other specializations as well. The large shell collection found in the Systematics Lab was once part of the LIU Southampton's strong marine biology pro-

gram, but was orphaned when the campus closed in 2005. The collection was transferred to Post, but without faculty or a course to utilize this collection of thousands of shells (the smallest housed inside old cigarette boxes), it has since lain untouched.

James, Bob, Bob's teenage son, and I transferred the herbarium folders from the cabinets into boxes, and they then carted them, as well as four of the herbarium cabinets, out of the small, crowded room and into the box truck. I'll admit that I left most of the maneuvering and heavy lifting to them, and instead inhaled a lot of dust looking through the bookshelves and cabinets.

I left that day with a bag full of books, a pocket full of insect photo slides, and a feeling of satisfaction that the collection will now be in a place where it can once again be utilized for teaching and research. One never knows the potential significance of a single collection – recently, a specimen from the Post herbarium, collected by Blanchard in Huntington Bay in 2004, was cited in the reinstatement of *Lysimachia minima* in the flora of New York (Lamont & Blanchard 2023). We are very fortunate that organizations like the NY State Museum, the Long Island Botanical Society, and the Torrey Botanical Society exist to advocate for the preservation of these invaluable pieces of our natural history heritage.

The importance of herbarium specimens, even those of more mundane taxa, cannot be overstated. In my current doctoral work compiling a checklist of the spontaneous flora of New York City, I have come to understand the somewhat dire state of collections in the 21<sup>st</sup> century. There are a number of local collectors which have made amazing contributions, but in general, the number of taxa with vouchers since 2000 is quite low, especially in comparison to the number and density of specimens which exist from the early 20<sup>th</sup> century, during the height of botanical activity in the area. I, for one, have decided that once I complete my thesis, I'll be using some of my newfound free time to start contributing a few more specimens of my own.

#### Literature Cited

Lamont, E.E. and O.J. Blanchard. 2023. *Lysimachia minima* (Primulaceae) reinstated in the flora of New York. *Journal of the Torrey Botanical Society* 150: 467-468.



Figure 2. Left: Four orphaned boxes of insect collections containing pinned wasps & bees; Below: Collection of marine gastropod mollusks (dove snails/dove shells).





LIBS BBQ, June 13, 2023, Seatuck Environmental Center (former Scully Estate), Islip, Suffolk Co. Kneeling (left to right): Julie Seghrouchni, Sue Avery, Laura Juszcak, Carol Johnston (center, half kneeling), and Joanne Cardinali; standing (left to right): Lenore Swenson, Karen Blumer, Andy Greller, Vicki Bustamante, Mike Madigan, Eric Lamont, Tom Stock, John Potente, Lois Lindberg, Al Lindberg, and Donald House. Photo by Nancy Keating.

**No Meetings  
Jan, Feb, Mar  
2024**