***Stachys eplingii:*** **current status N, proposed status PX**

Specimens were ID'd by Steve & Bonnie Isaac independently using different key both determined S. eplingii; confirmed by expert John Nelson, who has the specimens on loan. Nelson also notified us that the species has now been documented from Allegany County, MD.

Habitat - found in calcareous wetlands in Virginia; also in rich woods further south, and rich woods (but not calcareous wetlands) are common in the region our specimens were collected.

Did not want to wait for more fieldwork because it is probably G1G2 (see proposal for more detail), it is S1 in every state where it has been found. Proposing PX because we don't have PH. How much work has been done in other states to look for it? Not known. It was described in 1979. There is probably more awareness of this species in SE than here.

Important characters to distinguish from *S. palustris:* broad short sepal lobes & lack of long retrorse hairs on stem angles. Tiny sessile glandular hairs (barely hairs, almost sessile glands; termed "atomiferous" hairs) are on the sides of the stems.

Any concerns on this proposal? - PH would be more appropriate, but we don't have that designation. No other concerns.

***Stachys arenicola***: – this is a field species, discussed here instead of during the "field species" section because of relationship to *Stachys eplingii*.

Encouraging people to look for it. We're not sure how many collections there are because John Nelson is currently reviewing them. It's also unclear what the native range of the species is, its presence in NY could be considered an introduction (marked on BONAP thus). To distinguish from *S. palustris* – has relatively few spreading hairs on the stem rather than dense retrorse hairs (see proposal for more info).

When is the best time to look for Stachys? They bloom in July-August.

***Ophioglossum pusillum*: current status N, proposed status PT**

PA has 3 Ophioglossum species (see "The Genus Ophioglossum in Pennsylvania" by BL Isaac, 2004): *O. engelmannii* is restricted to 2 sites in Franklin county. *O. vulgatum* is an upland species that has been found to be more common, and was delisted. *O. pusillum* has a much a more restricted habitat, calcareous wetlands.

Extant locations - 2 localities on same gamelands in Warren County. Also at Presque Isle. We are not sure whether we may relocate it at more calcareous fens; we are not likely to find a whole lot more, and populations tend to be small. Even if several more are found it would still be within the range for PT. Three years ago it was recommended for TU; DCNR does not want to add more TUs, so it became a watch list species. So right now it has no recommended regulatory status at all.

Jim Bissell: was common in Ohio, but not now. I've seen it lost to invasive species at several sites.

Timing to look for it: late may (2 collections) most June & July, a couple in August.

No opposition raised to PT proposal.

***Carex wiegandii:*** **current status PT, proposed PE**

Is common in Midmont Swamp & Catherine Swamp (sites are 5-10 km apart). There is spruce at both sites. Catherine Swamp also has *Amelanchier bartramiana* (or at least some germplasm of it, that population may be hybrid), which is a northern indicator. Habitat is very unique in PA; has a very boreal feel to it. It is significantly disjunct from next nearest population to N. We are unlikely to find much more of it in PA. Tony Reznicek looked at them and said they seem morphologically the same as the material further north. It is currently G4G5 – hard to evaluate global status because collections are generally very sparse in Canada. Steve proposes that significant disjuncts should be treated as if they have a higher G-rank. *C. wiegandii* was discovered at Catherine Swamp in 1975. It wasn't discovered in Michigan until 1982. It does not look like other Stellulatae; very stout, erect plant; leaves very wide, perigynia very fat-based.

- Sue: there is a lot of cutting going on, a lot of oil and gas development in the vicinity of the site.
- Steve: it is also very beaver influenced; not sure how that influences it, may help keep it open but in short term could wipe out some areas of the population.
- Jim: thinks beaver helps it.
- Invasives – haven't seen any yet. Highly acidic nature of habitat may discourage them.
- Ownership of Catherine Swamp – the known location is owned by a timber company.
- The Claremont Tract, recently acquired by DCNR, is just east of Catherine Swamp (it includes the far eastern end of the swamp) and has some acidic wetlands; the portion of Catherine Swamp on the tract, and the other acidic wetlands, haven't been inventoried yet.

No one disagreed with PE.

***Prunus angustifolia*** – proposed W to N (non-native). This species is a plum and has been moved around a lot, probably before Europeans colonized as well. Not really clear what the "native range" is (see discussion in proposal). MI, MD, DE, OH all consider it non-native; our collections are along roads. Loree maybe found it but Alison Cusick thinks it's not. Ann Rhoads collected it several times from the same site; Smith's corners 1995; disturbed site. There was a specimen from Delaware county in 1915; this was annotated to Prunus americana (annotation was missed when they databased). So there are no old specimens.

Mark: if Native Americans were moving it around for a long time, why would we not consider it native? Steve: possibly because our impacts now are so much greater at transporting things. Jack Holt: if Native Americans had brought it here before European settlement, it would have been found earlier. It's more of a southern species.

Does anyone think it is native? (no comments). Any objections? (no comment)

***Opuntia cespitosa:*** **current status N, proposed status PT**

Awareness & recognition of this taxon has been growing. Found extant populations in PA, got ID confirmed. Rafinesque originally recognized it here, but original specimen was lost or maybe never existed. Distinctive red-orange bases to tepals. Global range published in Majure paper; centered around TN & KY, W to Missouri & Arkansas; spreading up into Michigan Y MN; and in Florida peninsula.

4. known PA sites presumed to be native, 5th site in Franklin Co may be an introduction.

- There is a population in Erie
- Population in Delaware Water Gap (Majure confirmed). Interesting that there are also known yellow flowers in the Delaware Water Gap area. Introgression is possible, happens in NY.
- Bucks county site ID'd in Majure paper
- Mt. Johnson Island in Susquehanna River, Lancaster county.
- Larry Klotz found one specimen along fencerow in Franklin County and this one may be an introduction.

Potential additional sites known at this time:

- Of all specimens reviewed, two other specimens could be it, need to revisit site bc right characters aren't there to make determination.
- There is a report, not yet confirmed, from Luzerne County.

Note on review of CM specimens – there are 10 specimens, 9 appeared to be *O. humifusa*, 1 was *O. cespitosa*. Also reviewed flickr photos, old heritage slides; all the Opuntia documented on shale barrens sites in Ridge & Valley were *O. humifusa*.

PT not PE because it was fairly abundant at DE water gap, could be at other sites there that are not accessible.

Larry: people could be involved in some of these locations, it is cultivated, easy to propagate; often found on roadsides.

Chris H.: To what extent do you see it cultivated? Millersville has it extensively all over its grounds. Chris T: it is available in catalogs, could be out there.

The 4 presumed native sites – extremely unlikely they would be introduced due to remoteness. On Bluffs at DE water gap. Presque Isle – in the right habitat. In island in Susquehanna – hard to access.

Does orange tepal coloring hold in dried specimens? – probably not well, if at all. When looking at herbarium specimens, have to look at cladode shape & spine length.

Will this affect status of *O. humifusa*? Potentially; right now estimate probably still PR, but it could change if more IDs are switched.

No objections to PT.