Lemna minor L, WATER LENTIL. Perennial herb, floating aquatic, clonal via fragmentation forming dense colonies, fibrous-rooted, tightly rosetted, of 1–3, coherent, highly reduced, helically alternate, horizontal shoots (fronds), with a mother frond producing new daughter fronds successively in 2 lateral pouches (daughter fronds initiated on different days and always unequal), the daughter fronds breaking free to become mother fronds; frond = stem (basal portion) + leaf, highly modified, with 2 pouches, each pouch along edge next to base of frond and containing a deep-seated shoot tip to produce either a daughter frond (an inflorescence), buoyant with internal air chambers, upper surface waxy and ± nonwettable, glabrous; adventitious root 1 per frond, eccentric and to 1 mm from edge on side of depression, in range mostly < 20 × ± 0.15 mm, sheathed at tip and without root hairs, white or green on young portion, with a visible vascular core. **Stem (stipe):** connecting daughter frond from pouch at base of mother frond, minute, white. **Frond:** at maturity obovate in outline, when free-floating 2.5–3.5 × 2–2.7 mm, green often senescing colorless, somewhat biconvex with expansion more on lower surface, entire, broadly acute at tip, mostly 3-veined (view on colorless, senescent frond), upper surface glossy green, smooth or with minute conic papillae along midline and commonly 1 vein very close to margin; pouches open to midfrond, to 2 mm long, opening narrowly lens-shaped in face view, with membranous margins on lips, the lips appressed to emerging frond or gaping when chamber empty (frond released); lower surface appearing netlike with visible air spaces < 0.3 mm long, not blisterlike. **Inflorescence:** in range not observed. January–December (sterile plants only).

Native. Floating aquatic perennial vouchered from Calleguas Creek in quiet pools but also reported in several other scattered locations. In range *Lemna minor* has never been recorded in fertile condition, but it is biconvex, and has air chambers that can be viewed on the submersed side. Its mature fronds thus resemble young fronds of *L. gibba* before those air chambers become greatly enlarged. *Lemna minor* has three veins that diverge at midfrond, but it is difficult to determine this condition in fresh material. The conic papillae are mostly present only along the midline, often base to tip. There may appear to be monoculture of one species of *Lemna*, but the observer needs to realize that there are several three-veined species that closely resemble *L. minor* and could also be present in range, but so far undetected.
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