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Lilium philadelphicum L. is distributed throughout North America, where it grows in both disturbed and undisturbed habitats. Previous field work has shown that flowers of *L. philadelphicum* in the eastern U.S.A. are pollinated by the butterflies *Danaus plexippus*, *Papilio glaucus*, and *Speyeria* spp. and sweat bees (*Dialictus* spp.). In addition, *P. glaucus*, crescent butterflies (*Phyciodes* spp.), several ant species, small, unidentified bee species, and long-horned grasshoppers (*Scudderia pistillata*) have been reported as flower visitors of *L. philadelphicum* in Saskatchewan, including two occurrences of pollination by *P. glaucus*. Field work was conducted at two sites near Pike Lake Provincial Park to determine which flower visitors are effective pollinators of *L. philadelphicum*. Following anthesis, previously-bagged mature buds were unbagged to permit single insect visits; once visited, flowers were immediately re-bagged. Counts of pollen tubes per style using fluorescence microscopy allowed quantitative ranking of visitors as pollinators. Of the visitors observed, leafcutter bees (Megachilidae) and sweat bees (Halictidae) were the most efficient pollinators. Multiple flower visits by either of these groups are required to maximize seed set in *L. philadelphicum*.