During the 2014 field season, eight new locations of *Magnolia tripetala* (L.) L. escape from horticulture and naturalization, were documented in Franklin and Hampshire counties in the Connecticut River Valley region of western Massachusetts (Table 1). These records constitute a substantial expansion of the documented adventive occurrence of *M. tripetala* in western Massachusetts, where only four locations had previously been reported, including only one record each in Franklin and Hampshire counties, and two in Hampden County to the south (Table 2). In addition, although most earlier reports of adventive occurrences of *M. tripetala* in New England have constituted only single, isolated individuals, and the species has been described as occurring mostly at forest edges and in thickets (Haines 2011), the new locations reported here include five sites with substantial, multi-individual populations of *M. tripetala* spreading into mature, intact forest vegetation. Based on herbarium records and our consultation with regional botanists, it appears that only four other locations with substantial naturalization by *M. tripetala* populations have been documented for New England in recent decades (Table 2). Taken together, these records suggest *M. tripetala* may become a more common exotic tree species in the region in coming years.

*Magnolia tripetala* is native to rich woods and ravines of the southeastern US, northward to southern Pennsylvania, as well as to portions of the Interior Highlands region in Arkansas and extreme eastern Oklahoma (Meyer 1997; Rhoades 1994; Rhoads and Block 2007). Although not native to the northeastern US, *M. tripetala* has been present in the horticultural trade since the 18th century (Dirr 1998; Rhoades 1994) and 19th century nursery catalogs document