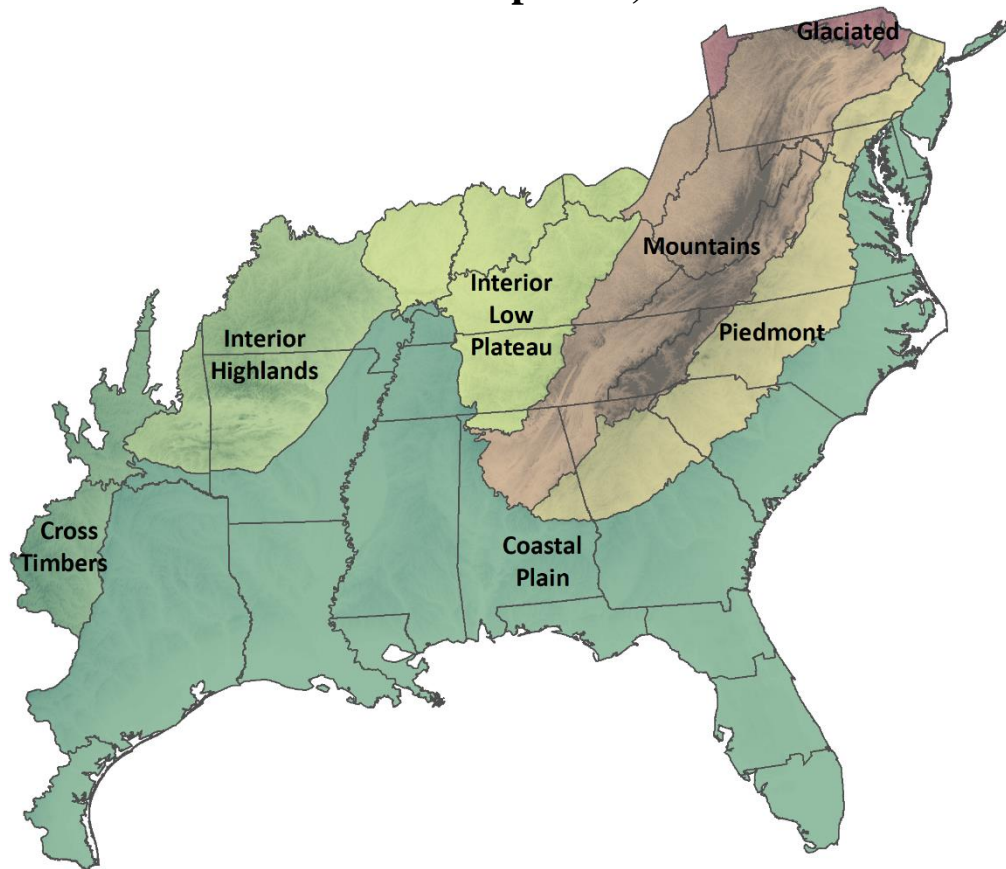


Flora of the Southeastern United States: Louisiana

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by

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Produced from the FloraManager database system

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AN IMPORTANT NOTE TO USERS OF THE 2022 EDITION

I started this project a little more than 30 years ago, initially as a means of providing Natural Heritage biodiversity explorers in North Carolina with the most effective keys possible (and with an emphasis on vegetative features) to the set of species recognized most currently. Since that time, I have expanded the geographic boundaries of the Flora's coverage to meet the needs of effective biodiversity inventory and science in other parts of the southeastern United States. This geographic expansion, first to Virginia, then to Georgia, then led to the 2015 Flora region: southeast of the Mississippi River, Ohio River and Mason-Dixon Line but excluding peninsular Florida. Having gone so far, it now makes sense that the Flora embrace the biogeographic region of the moist, relictual, unglaciated southeastern North America: south of the glacial boundary and east of the "dry line" to the west that marks a marked floristic boundary to the Great Plains prairies to the northwest and the Madrean woodlands and scrub to the southwest. I differ with Takhtajan (1986: Floristic Regions of the World), however, by regarding the parts of southeastern North America inland in the "hard rock provinces" but south of the glacial boundary as being fundamentally "southeastern", connected to the Coastal Plain, and retaining the core diversity of the critical temperate Eastern North American relictual flora, badly needing coverage in a modern treatment. I have also rounded off (actually "straightened off") the Flora boundary to include the glaciated portions of two states that are primarily unglaciated, Pennsylvania and New Jersey, to provide comprehensive coverage for state-based usage in those states.

Some of the goals and principles underlying the Flora have always been and remain:

1. It should be a catalog of the species in the region as modern and accurate as possible and based on modern species concepts.
2. It should be a basic resource focused on biodiversity exploration and inventory, including the discovery of populations of rare species, and the accurate reporting of species from ecological plots and site inventory lists. This to me implies keys based as much as possible on plant characteristics readily observable (especially vegetative characteristics) throughout the growing season.
3. It should have broad geographic coverage to promote discoveries of range extensions in the still-very-imperfectly-explored southeastern United States.
4. It should provide detailed information on the habitats of species, in order to emphasize an ecological perspective on our flora and its exploration.
5. The keys should be structured non-traditionally and pragmatically to juxtapose species or groups superficially similar and easily mistakable (e.g., *Hydrastis*, *Podophyllum*, and *Diphyllaea* should be keyed near one another, as should *Nyssa* and *Diospyros*, and *Polygonatum*, *Smilacina*, *Uvularia*, *Prosartes*, and *Streptopus*). Identification notes should call attention to similar and mistakable taxa, even if they are not taxonomically close. Keys should NOT be written "by those who don't need them, for those who won't be able to use them".
6. Biogeographical understanding should be facilitated, by making clear the distributions of species within the region and beyond, and the nativity status should be immediately clear (including uncertainty about nativity). The "little maps" provided for each species have been designed to provide the most concentrated biogeographic information possible in a small space.
7. The advantages of a geographically narrowly focused flora and a geographically broader flora can be largely combined with digital tools and subsets -- which we are innovating and have begun to make available in "derivative floras" and apps.
8. The Flora should not be dry, academic, and devoid of life, but should reflect the immense wonder of the subject -- while also being scientifically rigorous, exhaustively researched, and referenced in ways to facilitate the interested user's additional exploration in the scientific literature.
9. It should be open source, open access, and developed collaboratively from all information available.

Put another way -- I'm trying to create the Flora I've always wished I had had!

The number of species (and other unique "finest level taxa", e.g. varieties and subspecies when a species has more than one in the Flora region) has increased from about 7,500 in 2015 to 10,046 in 2020, to 10,719 in the 2022 edition.

Areas added to the Flora in the 2022 Edition include:

1. "Trans-Mississippian Southeast", the part of the Southeast west of the Mississippi River:
 - a. The Interior Highlands of Arkansas, southern Missouri, and Oklahoma. Floristically, the Ozarks and Ouachitas are part of the core "unglaciated warm temperate interior Southeast" and share most of their flora with the other upland provinces than can be so described. The Ozarks and Ouachitas also have profound relationships with the

Appalachians and Interior Low Plateau eastwards, high endemism, and have not been well-covered in a modern Flora.

- b. The western half of the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain. This is very similar to the eastern side of the River and adds few species not already included in the Flora – though some in areas like the Grand Prairie of Arkansas and the Mississippi River delta of Louisiana.
 - c. The narrowly-defined West Gulf Coastal Plain of primarily western Louisiana and eastern (“Pineywoods”) Texas (but including portions of southern Arkansas and southeastern Oklahoma). The West Gulf Coastal Plain is an intrinsic part of the core southeastern Coastal Plain, in part characterized by the longleaf pine ecosystem. Many genera and species of that ecosystem are disjunct west of the River, but there is also substantial endemism, in an area poorly served by modern floras.
 - d. The remainder of the North American Coastal Plain in Texas and Oklahoma and adjacent areas (ecoregions often referred to as Gulf Prairies and Marshes, Post Oak Savanna, Blackland Prairies, and Cross Timbers). These areas admittedly represent a transition in the northern part of the region (Oklahoma and northeastern Texas) to Plainsian ecosystems and further south to Tamaulipan/Madrean ecosystems, but retain a predominantly southeastern floristic affinity and many species (including endemics) of southeastern genera. The 2022 edition includes the entirety of the Cross Timbers ecoregion (Fig. 1), which includes portions of TX, OK, and KS. The Cross Timbers region, while marking the vegetational boundary between the southwest arid zones and Great Plains to the west and the eastern deciduous forests to the east, still contains a strong overlap with the flora of the Southeast.
2. Peninsular Florida. Most of peninsular Florida, its plant species and its ecosystems are clearly part of the core Southeastern Coastal Plain. Even coastal fringes of the central peninsula and breadth of the southern peninsula, though, have a predominantly Southeastern North American flora (including dominant species, like *Taxodium ascendens*, *Quercus virginiana*, etc., missing from the West Indies) with an increasing admixture of tropical and subtropical components of West Indian affinity or broader Caribbean affinity, and a few more generally neotropical or pantropical taxa. And while the Monroe County keys have a more strongly West Indian flora, their flora has a very strong overlap with mainland Florida and it would make little sense to orphan them from a “Southeastern Flora”.
 3. The “southern Midwest” of unglaciated southern Illinois, southern Indiana, and southern Ohio. The unglaciated portions of these states “face south” -- are floristically similar to areas just to the south across the Ohio River (Kentucky, West Virginia) and Mississippi River (southeastern Missouri). Their inclusion is straightforward and adds few taxa; in contrast, glaciated portions of these states have several hundred additional species (especially wetland and northern prairie species), and the Great Lakes shores of these states would add more – so I have not “gone there”.
 4. Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and New York (southern Long Island). These areas are primarily unglaciated (or were formed as sandy, terminal moraine outwash plains) and clearly have an “unglaciated warm temperate interior Southeast” flora in their interior (“hard rock”) provinces, and a Southeastern Coastal Plain floristic component-- the Coastal Plain flora strongly developed in s. New Jersey and s. Long Island (Pine Barrens), but only barely present in Pennsylvania (a narrow fringe along the Delaware River, now mainly urbanized). Central and southern Pennsylvania represents the north range extend for many Southern Appalachian and Southern/Central Appalachian endemics, and the Pine Barrens are likewise the northern range edge of many Southeastern Coastal Plain species and includes a flora with endemics with southern sister species. “Rounding off” the northern Flora boundary by including glaciated northwestern New Jersey, northeastern Pennsylvania, and northwestern Pennsylvania does add (less than a hundred) species more characteristic of the glaciated northeastern United States and Canada, but has the pragmatic advantage of making the Flora useful for state-based users in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and southern New York.

What does all this mean for users of the 2022 Edition?

The process of fully adding several thousand species, several hundred genera, and several tens of families to the Flora is incomplete. I have prioritized to a degree by various factors: taxonomic level (working generally from finest upwards), geography (northern fringe of NJ, PA, OH, IN, IL, nontropical FL peninsula, and LA, AR, and MO first, leaving southernmost FL, and OK and TX for later), nativity (natives first, as more important for biodiversity conservation work), and abundance (more common species first). Genera and families around the periphery of the Southeast (especially western areas of OK and TX and tropical Florida) have been “worked over” less intensely, with less reassessment of taxonomic decisions, less use (so far) and citation of literature, and some keys are entirely absent, incomplete, or simply less perfect than I would wish them.

For each genus key, taxa that are not keyed are shown under “Unkeyed taxa: XX” (for nonwaif taxa that have not yet been included in the key) and “Unkeyed waifs: YY” (for waifs that have not yet been included in the key). 259 genera have one or more non-waif species unkeyed, mostly taxa occurring only in the OK, TX, or southern FL parts of the Flora region. 176 genera have one or more waif species unkeyed, also mostly in the OK, TX, and southern FL. When keying a plant, be sure to note if there are “unkeyed” taxa listed for that genus. For those taxa not keyed, you may be able to deduce the identity of your

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plant by checking the range maps for each taxon as there is a reasonable possibility that they may not occur within your region (i.e., the key may very likely be complete for your location, even though it is not fully complete for the entire flora).

There is no equivalent indication for genera that have not been included in the family's key to genera, or for genera or families that have not been included (or not fully and completely included) in the "Big Key" – what is in most floras a key to families, but in this Flora is pragmatically a key to families or in many cases genera that best key distinctively and practically at that level of key.

In the plans for 2022 and 2023: completing all the keys (within the big keys and genus keys), redesigning and further improving many of the "older" keys, more specific habitat descriptions for each taxon, a redesigned FloraQuest app (or suite of apps) covering the Southeastern United States (with geography and waif filtering), aggregating and inputting photos for all taxa, and more.

A final note: A flora is not so much proscriptive as suggestive. In something as complex and understudied as the plant life (10,000 species strong) of the diverse southeast, there is no One Truth, but a best approximation at this point in time – a compilation that makes useful the accumulated (but often conflicting) ideas about what the plants of the region are, their habitats, distributions, and best means of identification. This Flora is my critical, creative compilation -- based on over 5000 scientific papers, untold numbers of specimens, 46 years of field exploration of the region, conversations with other botanists, and teaching about the flora in the classroom and the field.

I still have a lot to learn (we still don't know jack).

Thanks for your support for this work!

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UNC-CH Herbarium (NCU) / North Carolina Botanical Garden
University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill

CITATIONS OF THIS FLORA AND ITS DERIVATIVES. Please cite as:

Weakley, A.S., and Southeastern Flora Team 2022. Flora of the southeastern United States. University of North Carolina Herbarium, North Carolina Botanical Garden.

In the case of derivative (subset) floras covering smaller area, please cite as

Weakley, A.S., and Southeastern Flora Team 2022. Flora of the southeastern United States: {derivative name, such as Arkansas, eastern Coastal Plain, etc.}. University of North Carolina Herbarium, North Carolina Botanical Garden.

The Flora

In the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, the botanical exploration of a region and writing a flora to summarize that information was seen as a basic societal need leading to the discovery of economically valuable information. Financial support for the research and writing of floras has waned in recent decades, though, as they have been increasingly regarded as “old science” and resources have shifted to areas of plant science seen as more “cutting edge”. Even in taxonomic research, the advent of molecular techniques has largely supplanted detailed taxonomic research (at generic levels and below) and the writing of floras, and the great majority of papers in plant systematics now address phylogenetic relationships within a particular group of plants, and mostly at higher taxonomic levels. Traditional monographic taxonomy, with descriptions of taxa, keys to facilitate their identification, distribution maps, and assessments of habitat and relative abundance or rarity, has become increasingly rare.

Yet, paradoxically, the societal uses and needs for the translation of taxonomic information to a useable form, such as floras, have never been greater. Globalization of human societies and economies has meant that plants are regularly introduced far away from their regions of nativity, and many become established and can be either benign or cause economic and conservation damages. Increasing human utilization of land resources has fueled a biodiversity crisis, with many species now imperiled. In the United States and elsewhere, this has resulted in considerable governmental and nongovernmental activity focused on biodiversity inventory and conservation, “recovery” of endangered and threatened species, ecological studies and ecological restoration, and assessment and suppression of invasive exotics. All these activities require an accurate and sophisticated understanding of the flora of an area. These activities also generate new information about the taxonomy, distribution, and conservation status of components of a region’s flora which then needs to be incorporated into new iterations.

In the southeastern United States, the publication fifty-two (52) years ago of the Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas, by A.E. Radford, H.E. Ahles, and C.R. Bell (Radford, Ahles, & Bell 1968), was a landmark. In the half century since its publication, it has served as the primary reference for the identification of plants in the Carolinas, and throughout the southeastern United States (since most other states were not covered by comparable, “recent” references). The effort to research and write the Manual of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas took about 11 years, and resulted in a series of publications, the Guide to Vascular Flora of the Carolinas (Radford, Ahles, & Bell 1964), the Atlas of the Vascular Flora of the Carolinas (Radford, Ahles, & Bell 1965), and finally the Manual itself (1968). Once published, the existence of “the Manual” helped generate an interest in and further studies of the flora of the region; since then, many additional species have been documented as part of the region's flora, additional alien species have become naturalized, new species have been described, monographs have given new taxonomic insights into groups, nomenclature accepted in 1968 has been found to be invalid, new and more reliable keys have been developed, and systematic treatments have changed and advanced. Increasingly, identification of the flora of our region by academic researchers, agency personnel, and the interested public is hampered by the lack of an up-to-date flora. Without such a flora, identification must involve reference to herbaria and thousands of monographs, papers, and other floras – resources not readily available to many people who need them. The absence in the region of a single-source modern standard for the systematic treatment, nomenclature, and identification of the flora compromises scientific studies, ecological research, and agency inventory, management, and monitoring of ecosystem and species biodiversity.

The Flora includes treatment of all vascular plant taxa in the flora region of Alabama, Arkansas, Delaware, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, New Jersey, North Carolina, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, and varying portions of the additional states of New York, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, and Ohio (see Figure 1). Approximately 10,000 taxa are keyed and treated, making the Flora a comprehensive resource for understanding the flora of all the southeastern United States east of the “dry line” and south of the glacial extent.

Sources of information.

This new flora is based on all resources available: herbarium specimens, published literature, grey literature, Natural Heritage databases and rare species lists, and personal communication with a regional network of botanists and taxonomic experts. Herbarium specimens have been consulted at major institutions in the region.

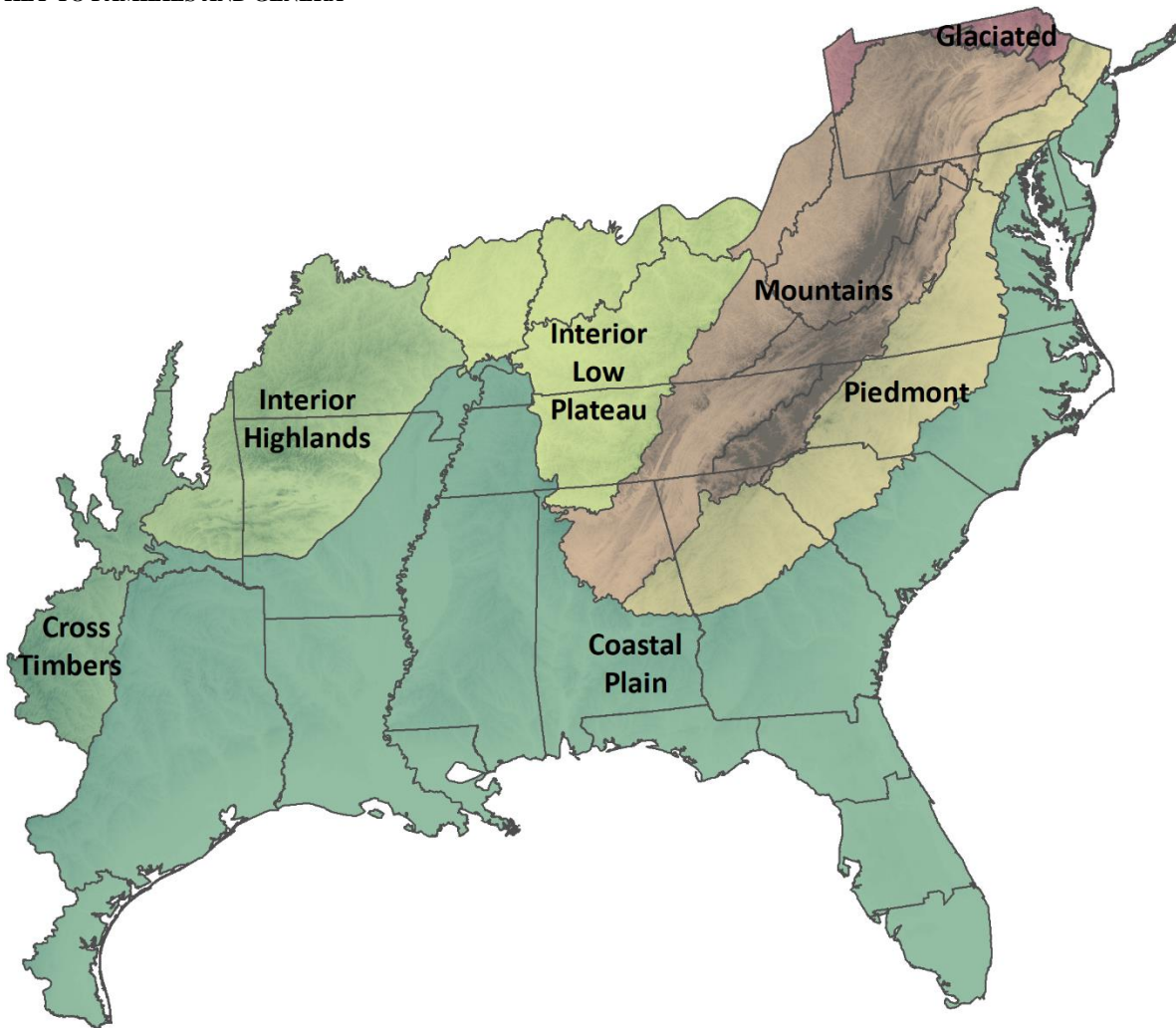


Figure 1. Map of the region covered by the Flora.

Criteria for inclusion of taxa.

One of the first challenges that the author of a flora encounters is to decide the criteria for the inclusion of taxa. The general rule in most floras can be simply summarized as “all native taxa and naturalized alien taxa,” but within this simplistic phrase hide many complicated issues, and floras often differ widely in the actual criteria and judgments that they apply (Pyšek et al. 2004; Palmer, Wade, & Neal 1995). In particular, coverage of alien species is very uneven in floras, and the frequent exclusion of many alien species from floras hampers ecological studies, conservation efforts, and efforts to minimize the ecological and economic impacts of invasive aliens.

The following categories of taxa are included and treated fully as “primary” species:

1. Native taxa documented from the Flora region, whether extant or presumed extinct. Some authors, such as Isely (1990), have “excluded” taxa from a flora if they believed them to be extinct or extirpated. This philosophy seems poorly considered: these taxa may prove not to be extinct or extirpated and their inclusion in the Flora will facilitate possible rediscovery. Even if never found again, specimens of them in the herbarium need to be identified or confirmed, and their former existence in the region should be documented.
2. Alien taxa introduced by whatever means and demonstrably established and reproducing (sexually or vegetatively) as a component of the flora. Parallel to #1 above, established alien taxa which have been presumably eradicated (such as *Striga asiatica* in the Carolinas) are included, as their eradication may not have been effective, they may be reintroduced, specimens need to be identifiable using the Flora, and their former existence should be documented.
3. Alien taxa substantially cultivated in the Flora region as crops, such as *Triticum aestivum*, *Zea mays*, *Vitis vinifera*, and *Pinus clausa*. Such species are variably represented in herbaria, and are often included in floras only if one or more herbarium specimens indicate that the species is persisting, or has been collected around a dump or in the edge of a field “out of cultivation.” This seems an arbitrary criterion to apply to species which are among the most commonly seen and

economically most important in a region, and may cover many thousands of acres or square miles in the region covered by the flora.

Additional categories of taxa are included and treated as “secondary” species:

1. Native taxa with uncertain documentation, this varying from literature reports not definitely verifiable with specimens (some of these old and some new), to sight reports regarded as probably correct. Taxa in this category are included as secondarily-treated taxa, and their imperfect documentation is described.

Species which have been reported from the Flora region but which are excluded for one reason or another are also listed and the reason for their exclusion mentioned or discussed.

Taxonomic philosophy. Taxonomic treatments generally follow recent monographic and revisionary work, but an effort has been made to provide a certain rough consistency of “splitting” vs. “lumping” across different taxonomic groups. As is generally true in recent treatments, generic and family concepts are often narrower than those used in the Radford, Ahles, and Bell (1968) Manual, based on new evidence, including (but not limited to) phylogenetic analyses. Ironically, these results have often resulted in a validation of earlier, narrower generic (and familial) concepts espoused by J.K. Small, P.A. Rydberg, and others (see Weakley 2005 for extensive discussion). Varieties are less frequently recognized than by Fernald (1950), though a considerable number of species and infraspecific taxa “lumped” by Radford, Ahles, and Bell (1968) are recognized (generally following more recent monographic or revisionary work). Some taxa not formally recognized are discussed and characters for their recognition provided in the text, to draw attention to putative taxa that may warrant recognition after further evaluation.

Format and features.

Detailed keys. Keys have been subjected to rigorous testing in the field and herbarium by hundreds of users. To the degree feasible, keys are structured to emphasize characters that are readily observable and available for long parts of the year, such as vegetative characters; this is not feasible for all groups, of course. Multiple characters are provided. Terminology strives to avoid abstruse technical terms which do not significantly add meaning (for some genera, an introduction to morphological characters and terms used is provided as “Identification notes” preceding the key). Geographic distributions and habitats are sometimes included in the keys as pragmatic, useful, secondary “characters,” but are placed in brackets to indicate that they are not “true” characters. The keys include (or are in the process of including) all species from the Flora region. In some cases, several alternate keys are provided. The primary emphasis of the keys is pragmatism – effective and efficient identification. For this reason, a key to a genus sometimes includes closely similar taxa not in the genus that may be mistaken for it. Another example is that the “family key” to ferns and fern allies is actually a key to genera, allowing an emphasis in the key on readily observable characteristics, rather than the technical characters often needed to distinguish fern families. Keys are based on herbarium specimens, though reference is made when characters based on live or fresh plants may differ from those of pressed and dried specimens. Some keys have been adapted from literature cited; where the adaptation is particularly close, credit is given to the source by specific citation.

Habitat. Information is provided about the habitat of the taxon. This information is largely from the field experience of the author, supplemented by information from other botanists, from herbarium labels, and from the literature. For species with wide ecological amplitudes, the habitat may be described simply and broadly (“a wide variety of upland forests”), while the habitat of more localized, specialized, or rare taxa may be described in considerable detail (“moist outcrops of calcareous to semi-calcareous metamorphic rocks, such as mylonite or marble, near waterfalls in humid escarpment gorges with high rainfall, at low elevations”).

Native status. The native or alien status is stated. Also, an asterisk prior to the species’ name indicates that it is considered alien throughout the Flora region. Some past floras, including Radford, Ahles, and Bell (1968), were haphazard in their inclusion of this information, which is a very important attribute of each recognized taxon. If there is a question, it is mentioned or discussed. For aliens, an opinion is given as to whether the taxon is naturalized, persistent, waif, etc. in the Flora region.

Flowering/fruiting dates. Flowering and fruiting dates are provided for the Flora region. These are derived from herbarium specimens viewed by the author (collected from within the Flora region), from field observations by the author (within the Flora region), and from literature cited.

Distribution of species. A statement of the range wide distribution of each taxon treated is provided. This is based on published distribution maps and distribution statements in other floras, amended and improved by additional herbarium specimens and published records (such as the “Noteworthy Collections” section in the journal Castanea). The distribution within the primary area is provided by state and physiographic province.

These distribution statements are augmented by a map; see Figure 2 for symbology used. The map shows distribution within the Flora area symbolically, with each state × physiographic province area. The native/alien status of the taxon is shown by squares for native

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occurrence and triangles for alien occurrence. Note that some species have distributions including both alien and native distributions, so *Dionaea muscipula* for instance is native in the Coastal Plain of NC and SC, but alien in the Coastal Plain of FL and NJ.

In the lower left and right corners are spaces that also provide distributional information. If the species is endemic to the Flora region, you will see "EN." If the species is alien, you will see the region of the world to which it is native. If the species is native but not endemic, you will see a compass rose. Seven arrows depict the native distribution of the taxon outside of the Flora region. Arrows can be long (common at least somewhere in that region), or short (only uncommon or rare in that region).

The regions to which the seven arrows point are:

N arrow -- ne. North America (PA and n. NJ north to the Canadian maritime provinces, west through QC to se. ON and e. and s. OH); NW arrow -- nw. North America (w. OH, MI, w. ON, and NU west to AK, BC, and OR, north of and including n. MO, NE, WY, ID, and OR);

W arrow -- w. United States (the western "Southeast" of trans-Mississippi LA, AR, s. MO, OK, and e. TX), west to sw. United States; SW arrow -- Mexico, Central America, and South America;

SE arrow (dashed to indicate oversea) -- West Indies (including Bahamas) and Bermuda;

E arrow (dashed to indicate oversea) -- Asia and/or Africa;

NE arrow (dashed to indicate oversea) -- Europe.

Literature. Nearly all genera have citations to recent, pertinent systematic literature, as well as more limited citations to literature on ecology and population biology. The intent is to provide the user with access into more detailed literature, and to document the literature basis of the treatment followed in the Flora. About 5164 references have been consulted and are cited.

Synonymy. Cited synonymy is provided to regional floras, monographs, revisions, and other significant floristic and monographic treatments (over 5000 references are used), at the end of the account and encoded in brackets: [...]. This allows comparison of the taxonomic treatment in the Flora to other treatments, and convenient access to the taxonomic opinions and additional information available in those other treatments.

Synonymy is (or is in the process of being) provided comprehensively for the following floras:

Ar = Gentry et al. (2013) Atlas of the Vascular Plants of Arkansas

Bah = Correll & Correll (1982) Flora of the Bahama Archipelago

C = Gleason & Cronquist (1991) Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada, Second Edition

ETx = Diggs et al. (2006) Illustrated Flora of East Texas – by volume number (only 1 published)

F = Fernald (1950) Gray's Manual of Botany, Eighth Edition

Fl = Wunderlin, Hansen, (& Franck) (2015 et seq.) Flora of Florida – by volume number (1-6)

FlGr = Hall (2019) Grasses of Florida

FNA = Flora of North America north of Mexico (1993 et seq.) – by volume number (1-26, with some volumes not yet published)

FoC = Flora of China (1993 et seq.) – by volume number

G = Gleason (1952) Manual of Vascular Plants of Northeastern United States and Adjacent Canada

GrPl = Great Plains Flora Association (1986)

GW = Godfrey & Wooten (1979/1981) Aquatic and Wetland Plants of the Southeastern United States – by volume number (1-2)

I = Isely (1998) Native and Naturalized Leguminosae (Fabaceae) of the United States

Il = Mohlenbrock (2014) Vascular Flora of Illinois: a Field Guide, Fourth Edition

K or K1 = Kartesz (1999) Floristic Synthesis of North America

K2 = Kartesz (2010) Floristic Synthesis of North America

K3 = Kartesz (2015) Floristic Synthesis of North America

K4 = Kartesz (2021) Floristic Synthesis of North America

Ky = Jones (2005) Plant Life of Kentucky

Md = Brown & Brown (1984) Herbaceous Plants of Maryland

Meso = Flora Mesoamericana (1995 et seq.)

Mex = Villaseñor (2016) Checklist of the native vascular plants of Mexico / Catálogo de las plantas vasculares nativas de México

Mi = Voss & Reznicek (2012) Field Manual of Michigan Flora

Mo = Yatskievych (1999, 2006, 2013) Steiermark's Flora of Missouri – by volume number (1-3)

NcTx = Diggs, Lipscomb, & O'Kennon (1999) Shinners & Mahler's Illustrated Flora of North Central Texas

NE = Haines (2011) New England Wildflower Society's Flora Novae Angliae

Pa = Rhoads & Block (2007) The Plants of Pennsylvania, Second Edition

RAB = Radford, Ahles, & Bell (1968) Manual of the Vascular Plants of the Carolinas

S = Small (1933, 1938) Manual of the Southeastern Flora

Sf = Small (1938) Ferns of the Southeastern States

SE = Vascular Flora of the Southeastern States (Cronquist 1980, Isely 1990) – by volume number (only 1 and 3 published)

SFl = Long & Lakela (1976) A Flora of Tropical Florida

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Tn = Tennessee Flora Committee (2015) Guide to the Vascular Flora of Tennessee

Tx = Correll & Johnston (1970) Manual of the Vascular Plants of Texas

TxFerns = Diggs & Lipscomb (2014) The Ferns and Lycophytes of Texas

Va = Weakley, Ludwig, & Townsend (2012) Flora of Virginia

W = Wofford (1989) Guide to the Vascular Plants of the Blue Ridge

WH3 = Wunderlin & Hansen (2011) Guide to the Vascular Plants of Florida, Third Edition

WI = Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong (2012) Catalogue of Seed Plants of the West Indies

WV = Strausbaugh & Core (1978) Flora of West Virginia, Second Edition

	Native	Maybe Exotic	Exotic
Waif, persistent, or questionably naturalized	n/a	*	*
Rare	□	◇	△
Uncommon	◻	◈	▴
Common	■	◆	▲
Endemic	EN	n/a	n/a
Extirpated	X	X	X
Historical (not recently seen but still plausibly present)	H	H	H
No (reported and report rejected)	N	N	N
Questionable (report is out of range, requires additional documentation)	?	?	?

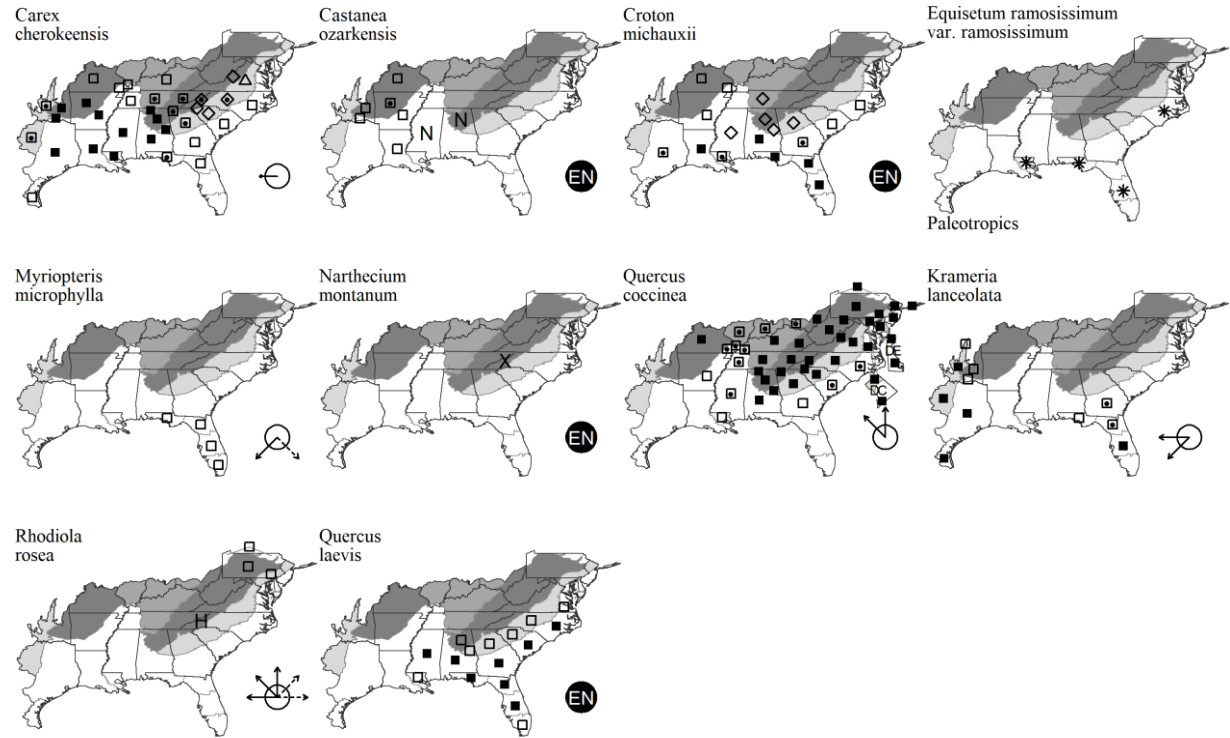
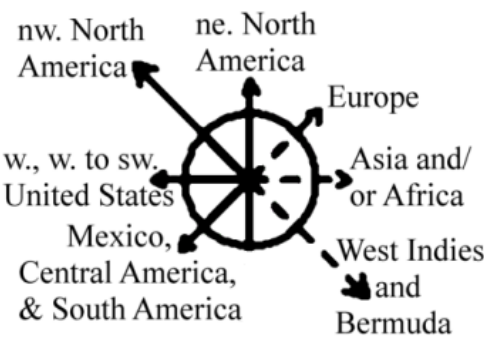


Figure 2: Distribution map key and sample distribution maps

All names known to me to be attributed to the *Flora* area in the other floras cited above, significant monographs and revisions, and important regional publications are accounted for, from Small (1933) and forward in time, with the exception that the process has not yet been completed for several floras.

It is important to recognize that this is not a conventional “synonymy” listing, but a **concept-mapping** that provides additional information on the details of the relationship between each taxon-represented-by-a-name in this *Flora*, and each taxon-represented-by-a-name in the other 5000 taxonomic references whose concept intersects the 10,000 taxa in the *Flora*. Prior to the name cited, a symbol is inserted to convey the conceptual relationship of the two names – in other words, the relationship of the name and associated taxonomic concept being applied in the *Flora* to the name and associated taxonomic concept in the other references, regardless of the nomenclatural relationship of the two names. “=” means that the two concepts are believed to be identical (the names may differ by rank, spelling, or genus, but the conceptual entity is the same). If the taxonomic concept is identical and the name is also

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the same, the name is omitted. “<” means that the name in use in the Flora is finer than (a split relative to, and wholly included within) the name as used in the reference(s) listed (once again the names may differ by rank, spelling, or genus – or be exactly the same, even though the concept differs). “>” means that the name and associated taxonomic concept in use in the Flora is broader than (a lump relative to, and wholly including) the name as used in the reference(s) listed. “<>” means that there is a complex and cross-cutting relationship between the name and associated taxonomic concept used in the Flora and the name and associated taxonomic concept used in the reference(s) listed. “?” means that the relationship between the taxonomic concepts is not understood by me (or at least has not been indicated here) at this time (often this means that there are complications outside the flora area, and often outside of North America, that make the concept relationship difficult to determine or characterize simply).

NatureServe Global Conservation Status Ranks and US Endangered Species Act (USES) Listed Species. These statuses are provided by NatureServe for all species that can be easily and unambiguously crosswalked between the Flora and NatureServe’s taxonomic concepts. In the previous version of the Flora, we crosswalked based on exact name matches. In this version, we crosswalked using the synonymy data in the Flora, and resulted in many new matches from unambiguous name changes (e.g., *Benthamedia florida*). It also created situations where a rank was no longer displayed for exact name matches that are taxonomically ambiguous (e.g., *Andropogon glomeratus*). The ranks provided are current as of the publication of this version of the Flora. For more information on Global Rank definitions, updates, additions, and supporting documentation, see NatureServe Explorer (explorer.natureserve.org), accessible for each species through a link in the PDF version of the Flora. Entries missing Global Rank or USES status may reflect taxonomic ambiguity and should not be assumed to be secure or not listed.

Comments and discussion. Miscellaneous comments and discussion are provided for many species and genera, including discussion of biogeography, more details on distribution of rare species, additional notes on identification not included in the keys, information of particular interest on species biology and ecology, habitat, uses, discovery in the flora area or a state, etc. These “idiosyncratic comments” add to the general usefulness and interest of what is intended to be a rigorous, practical, and interesting flora.

Acknowledgments

I began this project 34 years ago (in 1988) and have managed it to provide an openly and freely available resource, with updated versions posted and available for download. An important goal throughout has been to incorporate the insights of all knowledgeable students of the flora of the region – professional and amateur, non-academic and academic, taxonomist and natural historian – and to access information from traditional sources for floras (herbaria, journal articles, other floras) as well as less traditional sources (gray literature, agency reports, and increasingly botany-oriented Facebook groups, and citizen science platforms like iNaturalist).

Contributor	Taxa covered	Families/Genera
M. Alford	38	Xylosma, Salicaceae, Casearia, Flacourtia, Oncoba
H. Ballard	78	Viola
W. Barger	32	Lobelia
K. Bradley	51	Evolvulus, Scutellaria, Dodonaea
E. Bridges	18	Pityopsis, Elytraria
M. Brock	27	Silphium
R. Carter	28	Cyperus
D. Estes	28	Clematis, Penstemon
G. Fleming	29	Stachys
A. Floden	7	Trautvetteria, Blephilia
R. Folk	17	Heuchera
J. Horn	5	Stillingia
Z. Irick	34	Clematis
J. Kees	184	Cyperus, Oenothera
W. Knapp	56	Juncus
R. Lance	111	Crataegus
R. LeBlond	338	Scleria, Paspalum, Coleataenia, Dichanthelium, Panicum, Rhexia, Rhynchospora
L. Majure	22	Opuntia
H. Medford	21	Smilax

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T. Murphy	34	Clematis
Z. Murrell	14	Cornaceae
L. Musselman	32	Isoetes
J. Nelson	29	Stachys
G. Nesom	9	Ligustrum
R. Peet	13	Carya
D. Poindexter	395	Cornaceae, Abies, Scutellaria, Stachys, Taenidia, Carex
M. Pyne	71	Solanum, Physalis
P. Schafran	32	Isoetes
E. Schilling	4	Blephilia
B. Sorrie	719	Scutellaria, Lobelia, Coreopsis, Euthamia, Carex, Viola, Pityopsis, Diodia, Juncus, Myriophyllum, Sabatia, Sisyrinchium, Viburnum, Buchnera, Eleocharis, Lechea
D. Spaulding	32	Lobelia
J. Townsend	10	Boltonia
J. Triplett	4	Arundinaria
S. Ward	~200	Orchidaceae (in part), Asteraceae (in part)
S. Zona	33	Areaceae

KEY TO GENERA AND FAMILIES

General advice on keying. The keys in this *Flora* are artificial and unabashedly pragmatic. One can get to the sub-keys (Key A, Key B, Key A7, etc.) by proceeding through the general key, or by jumping directly to the sub-key based on its “description”. In order to accommodate both access methods, some taxa are keyed in 2 or more sub-keys, but would logically be found only in one sub-key if one proceeded accurately through the general key. For instance, floating aquatic pteridophytes are keyed in both Key A2 and Key C1, though a logical procession through the general Key would key them into Key C1 and not allow them to appear in Key A2; they are keyed as well in Key A2, so that if it is apparent or determinable to the user that they are vascular cryptogams, they can be found via that key as well.

Identification keys are a time-honored and useful way to arrive at a tentative decision about the identity of a plant in the field, on an herbarium sheet, or in an image. A key is essentially a decision tree, where you are presented with a series of dichotomous (“choose A or B”) choices that arrive eventually at an “answer”. “Keying” takes some practice, though, and we here provide some advice and information to help you use the keys in the *Flora of Virginia*. The keys in this book are indented keys, which take more space but provide easier visual understanding of the structure of the key and make it easier to backtrack, when that is needed, or to look ahead, which is often helpful, particularly for those who are more experienced with the plants of Virginia. Each choice in the decision tree (key) is represented as a couplet with 2 leads. Each couplet in a key has a unique (and sequential) number, which reduces errors in following the key, particularly in longer subkeys, in which the two leads to be compared may be some distance apart and even on different pages. Some characters require some magnification; a high-quality 10× hand lens is adequate for use of the Key to Genera and Families and for use in nearly all the subsequent keys to genera and species in the families (greater magnification and a dissecting scope are helpful or necessary in some families and genera with small, technical features).

It is important to **read both leads of a couplet** and to make a choice based on the **preponderance of the evidence**. In most couplets, 2 or more characters are used, and the character states of each of those characters are contrasted. Sometimes the contrast for a particular character may be an incomplete one, such as “petals 4 or 5” vs. “petals 5 or 10” – if your plant has 4 or 10 petals, the choice based on that character is clear, but if your plant has 5 petals, this character provides no useful information for you and you will need to rely on other characters used in the same lead. This illustrates the problem of just reading the first lead and making a snap decision (“oh, it has 5 petals, so I will choose the first lead”). Many couplets use one or more characters that may not be available on your specimen, or at least not readily determinable, such as the number of petals on a plant in fruiting stage, or the fruit type on a plant in flowering stage (though see “Sleuthing Characters” below for some advice on determining character states that may not be readily apparent). Occasionally, you may run into a couplet which represents a “dead end” for you, in that the plant you are keying does not have the feature(s) you are asked to judge (e.g., the petal number of a plant not in flowering stage). A “dead end” does not mean that you cannot arrive at an “answer”, though it does make it somewhat more difficult. In this situation, as well as in any situation in which the choice between the two leads of a couplet is somewhat or completely ambiguous, it is a good idea to record or remember the location or identity of the ambiguous couplet (“Key N1, couplet 11”), take one lead and see what answer results, then take the other lead and see what answer results. Occasionally, the answer will be the same (some species and genera are keyed in multiple places), but often this will lead you to two contrasting potentially correct answers which must then be compared (see below for advice about testing the “answer” arrived at in a key). Often, you will get an indication that one way is the wrong way because you will be confronted with couplets that do not make sense relative to the plant you have in hand.

The Key to the Genera and Families has been structured in a somewhat novel way, emphasizing vegetative characters (those not involving flowers and fruits). Many professional and amateur users of floras nowadays need or want to name plants throughout the growing season, and not only during the somewhat short periods of time when flowers or fruits may be present on the plant. For this reason, more readily observable features of the growth form of the plant, the arrangement of the leaves, whether it is woody or herbaceous, a vine or not, and other characters that are readily observable over a long period are used as much as possible in the keys, and those vegetative characters are especially used in the early portions of the keys, so that based strictly on more observable and less “technical” characteristics, you can key down to an answer or at least to a relatively small subset of the species in the *Flora*. In other words, we have tried to minimize the use of difficult choices, ambiguities, and technicalities at all, but when they have proven necessary, we have “pushed them” as far down into the latter parts of keys as possible, so that if a true “dead end” is reached in the key, an identification can possibly be made based on comparison of the relatively few possibilities remaining.

Confirming identifications. Identification keys are a tool, but not an infallible one, and it is therefore critical to confirm your identifications. It is easy to make the dangerous assumption that “it keys to it, so it must be it”. You may have made a simple error (such as jumping down a line in the key), or an error of interpretation in deciding between the two leads. The key may be imperfect, having failed to accommodate an unusual species or genus, or unusual conditions (character states) in a species or genus (e.g., abnormally large leaves, leaves whorled by developmental anomaly in a typically opposite-leaved species, etc.). Or, you may have found a native or alien species not known before from Virginia and therefore not provided for in the key! For these reasons, it is

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important that you compare your “answer” from keying to the description and drawings in the Flora of Virginia, to written technical descriptions and drawings in other floras (increasingly available online, such as the Flora of North America), to specimens in area herbaria, and to photographic images available in other books and online.

Leaf arrangement. The arrangement of leaves (**alternate**, **whorled**, or **opposite**) and their **disposition** (**basal** or **cauline**) is used frequently in the keys. Alternate leaves are attached at the stem 1 per node, opposite leaves 2 per node, and whorled leaves 3 or more per node. Note, however, that alternate leaves are sometimes closely clustered (with very short internodes) and mistakable as whorled or opposite. Note also that some plants (*Hypericum*, *Eupatorium*, many Lamiaceae, many others) have a strong tendency to have axillary shoots in the axils of primary leaves; these are often referred to as **axillary fascicles**. These can superficially make it appear that there are many leaves at a node. Axillary fascicles tend to have smaller leaves (at least for a time) than the primary leaves and to have short and compressed internodes; these should not be interpreted as whorled if the primary leaves are not whorled. Also, many herbs with opposite leaves have occasional developmental “errors” that result in the leaves being in whorls of 3; these cannot be reliably accommodated under “leaves whorled” choices in the key, so if a plant with whorled leaves does not key well under “leaves whorled”, it should also be sought under “leaves opposite”.

Leaf duration. The longevity of leaves is used in the keys for woody plants. **Evergreen** plants are those that retain full leaf cover through the winter, while **deciduous** plants lose their leaves at the end of the growing season (for some species, sometimes well before autumn). Some plants are also described as **tardily deciduous** or **semi-evergreen**, meaning that they drop leaves gradually into the winter, so that they are sparsely bedecked with leaves or even bare by the time of initiation of new growth in the spring. Unless you are in a position to observe the plant repeatedly through the seasons, leaf duration must be interpreted, and this can be difficult, especially on herbarium specimens. In general, evergreen leaves tend to be darker green (at least on the upper surface), often shinier, and usually thicker in texture and stiffer than deciduous leaves, but there are exceptions to all these tendencies. It can be helpful to see if the specimen or living plant has two obviously different ages of leaves present: older, tougher, more ragged and insect-eaten leaves of last year as well as younger leaves of the year. On many woody plants, it is easy to determine what is new (this year’s) growth from older growth, and the younger vs. older leaves may be spatially separated on shoots of the season vs. on older wood. Note, though, that some “evergreen” shrubs or trees essentially replace all their leaves at leaf-out in the spring, all of last year’s leaves being sloughed as the current year’s leaves are emerging.

Growth form or habit. The basic growth form or habit of the plant is used extensively in the keys. **Woody** plants have substantial secondary or diameter growth of wood, which makes their stems (in general) thicker, stronger, stiffer, and tougher; they also have “perennating structures” (normally buds) borne above ground on their woody stems. **Woody plants** are further subdivided into **trees**, **shrubs**, **rosette shrubs**, **subshrubs**, **rosette subshrubs**, and **lianas**. **Trees** are generally more than 5 meters tall at maturity and usually have single stems which are not interconnected by subterranean rhizomes (forming clonal patches). However, some tree species are characteristically multi-trunked or tend to produce a multi-trunked growth form as a result of stump-sprouting following logging, and stressful ecological conditions (such as shallow soil over rock or maritime exposure) can produce trees shorter than 5 meters. **Shrubs** are generally less than 5 meters tall and are often multi-stemmed from the base or near it (though some shrubs are characteristically single stemmed); quite a few are also clonal and produce many above-ground stems from a series of interconnected underground rhizomes). Some species grow as both trees and shrubs or have an ambiguous form; these are generally keyed as both trees and shrubs. Note that trees have seedlings or saplings that are shorter than 5 meters tall and may be multi-stemmed in growth form, especially in burned habitats; these are not keyed as shrubs and can generally be recognized as tree seedlings or saplings by the presence in the habitat of adult trees of the same species and by their lack of sexual reproduction (flowers, fruits, cones, etc.) because of their juvenile condition. **Subshrubs** are somewhat to strongly woody, but short in stature (often < 2 dm tall); while they have woody growth, they are often mistaken for herbs. **Rosette shrubs** and **rosette subshrubs** have basal leaves (see **Leaf location**, below) from an above-ground but short woody stock. **Lianas** are woody vines: in essence shrubs with specialized structures for climbing, including a) adventitious roots, b) twining growth of main stems, or c) simple or branched tendrils that either twine themselves or have adhesive “holdfast” tips. Some plants are keyed both as lianas and as shrubs. **Herbaceous plants** lack substantial secondary growth of wood and are either annual or have perennating organs (such as buds) on subterranean rhizomes, crowns, caudices, or corms. Herbaceous plants are further subdivided into **herbs** and **herbaceous vines**. **Herbs** are erect, sprawling, or trailing, but lack specialized adaptations for climbing (twining, tendrils, etc.); whereas **herbaceous vines** have these specialized adaptations. The interpretation of “woodiness”, between shrub and herb (and liana and herbaceous vine), can be difficult, especially with herbarium specimens. Some herbaceous plants can become suffrutescent: tough, fibrous, or thick in ways that mimic or approach woodiness. The presence of vegetative buds (not flower buds) in the axils of leaves on the aerial stems clearly indicates a woody plant. Some plants which are ambiguously woody and likely to be mistaken one way or the other are keyed both ways.

Leaf disposition. The disposition of the leaves, whether basal or cauline, is used as a distinction to separate some of the major subkeys (in the woody plants separating Keys A7, B1, and E from the others, and in the herbaceous plants separating Key N from Keys O, P, Q, R, and S), as well as in a few other places. **Basal leaves** arise from underground buds (on rhizomes, crowns, caudices, or corms) or from the very base (ground level) of an aerial stem. **Stem leaves** (cauline leaves) are those which arise from above-ground (aerial) stems of the plant. Many plants, however, have **basally disposed** leaves, where the largest leaves are basal (and usually persistent through the growing season as a “basal rosette”), but smaller stem leaves extend up the above-ground stem. This can

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be ambiguous, though, and the persistence of basal leaves can be affected by season and conditions. While many taxa are keyed both in Key N and in one or more of Keys O, P, Q, R, and S), if this choice seems at all ambiguous and keying one way does not work well, the other choice should be tried.

Leaf type. Leaves are described as either **simple** or **compound**. Simple leaves are not divided into separate leaflets; the leaf tissue is continuous with all other leaf tissue of the leaf. By contrast, compound leaves are separated into 2 or more separate leaflets, connected only by various stalks (petiolules, rachises, rachillas) that lack leaf tissue. Simple leaves may be **unlobed**, **pinnately lobed**, or **palmately lobed**, and the lobes may be variously shallow or cut nearly to the midvein or base of the leaf. Perhaps the easiest way to determine whether leaf lobing is pinnate or palmate is to look at the major veins in the leaf. Pinnately lobed leaves have lobes arrayed in a line along either side of the midvein, and the lobes are associated with the major secondary veins of the (pinnately veined) leaf. The lobes of palmately lobed leaves are associated with the 3 or more palmate veins that arise together from the base of the leaf blade (note that the lobes of palmately lobed leaves are sometimes themselves sublobed, and that these sublobes are often pinnately arrayed: the leaf is still considered palmately lobed). **Compound leaves** are further classified by the number of leaflets, whether the leaflets are arrayed in a pinnate or palmate manner, and whether there is a single order of division or 2 or more orders of division. **Palmately compound** leaves have all leaflets attached at a single point, at the end of the petiole. Palmately compound leaves in our flora have from 3 to ca. 21 leaflets and are never further compound beyond the single order of division (in other words, the leaflets are not themselves compound). **Pinnately compound** leaves have leaflets attached to one or more axes (rachises, rachillas) that extend beyond the end of the petiole, and many taxa have 2 or more orders of division. Bifoliolate (**2-foliolate**) leaves are very rare in our flora. Trifoliolate leaves (**3-foliolate**, and sometimes called “ternate”) are very common in our flora and can be either **palmately 3-foliolate** or (especially in the Fabaceae) **pinnately 3-foliolate**. Pinnately compound leaves have a short rachis extending past the end of the petiole (and the point of attachment of the 2 lateral leaflets via their petiolules), with the terminal leaflet attached at the end of this rachis via its petiolule; the joint between the rachis and the terminal petiolule is usually obvious because of a change in diameter, color, vestiture, and/or texture. The distinction between palmately 3-foliolate and pinnately 3-foliolate leaves is not used in the Key to Genera and Families but is important in some other keys, especially the key to genera of the Fabaceae. Pinnately compound leaves with 4 or more leaflets are very common in our flora, especially in some families. **Even-pinnately compound** leaves (the less common situation) have an even number of leaflets, often paired along the rachis or rachillas, and lack a terminal leaflet at the tip of the rachis or rachilla and extending along its axis; these taxa are concentrated in the Fabaceae and a few other smaller families. **Odd-pinnately compound** leaves have a terminal leaflet and therefore usually an odd number of leaflets. Odd-pinnately compound leaves with 2 or more orders of division are typically described in the keys as **complexly compound**. Other floras variously describe leaves of this sort as 2-pinnate, 3-pinnate, decompound, biternate, or other terms, but these have largely been avoided in the keys in this work because the “compoundness” is often complex, mixed between pinnate and ternate, and therefore difficult to describe accurately with such terminology. For instance, many members of the Apiaceae have complexly compound leaves, which are initially 3-forked (ternate), each of these forks may then be 3-forked again (though with the lateral forks supporting fewer or smaller leaflets than the terminal one), and these 3-order divisions are then often pinnately compound. Note that **deeply lobed leaves** can sometimes be easily mistaken for **compound leaves**. Compound leaves have no leaf tissue connecting the individual leaflets, whereas lobed leaves have at least a narrow flange of leaf tissue along the rachis or rachilla that connects the leaf tissue of one lobe with the leaf tissue of the next. In some taxa, this is difficult to interpret, and these have generally been keyed both ways.

Lobes and teeth. The presence, absence, number, and shape of **lobes** or **teeth** along the margin of the leaf are very useful vegetative characters. The term “tooth” or “teeth” is here used in a broad sense to include any of the small marginal projections covered under the terms dentate, denticulate, serrate, serrulate, crenate, crenulate, spinose, spinulose, doubly serrate (biserrate), or erose. In other words, teeth can be rounded, pointed, or spine-tipped, and of various shapes and sizes. The term “tooth” or “teeth” does not include undulations out of the main plane of the leaf, hairs, or epidermal projections in the plane of the leaf margin, described by terms such as ciliate, ciliolate, or scabrous-margined. Teeth are often regular in size and position but in some species are irregular in form, shape, and even presence (these species are keyed in several places). The term “lobe” or “lobes” is also used in a broad sense to mean a larger feature of the leaf margin. Relative to teeth, lobes are typically both actually larger and relatively larger in relation to the size of the leaf, and also more widely spaced, often with a sinus (the depression between 2 lobes) extending $1/10^{\text{th}}$ to $9/10^{\text{th}}$ of the way from the outer leaf outline to the midrib. Lobes are typically spaced 1 cm or more apart, though the term is also applied to more closely spaced features with relatively deep sinuses (at least $3/10^{\text{th}}$ of the way to the midrib), especially in pteridophytes and in flowering plants with small leaves. Teeth are truly marginal, typically meeting 2 or 3 of the following 3 conditions: spaced < 1 cm apart, the sinuses between them usually extending $< 1/10^{\text{th}}$ of the way to the midrib, and the tooth itself (measured on its shorter side if it not equilateral) < 4 mm long. Occasionally we have also used the number of “**points**” as a character in the keys. This is the total number of lobe points and tooth points along one side of the leaf (base to apex on one side of the midvein). Note that some leaves are unlobed except for the presence of 2 basal lobes (one on either side, often described as cordate, sagittate, auriculate, or hastate depending on the shape, size, and orientation of the lobes); this situation is not keyed in the “lobed” sections of the key (as noted in the pertinent couplets).

Learning families. Learning plant families, especially those that are particularly important in the Southeastern United States flora or that are especially distinctive, is an extremely useful aid in identifying plants. While “learning” a family often starts with understanding its distinctive characteristics, often including some rather technical characteristics, with experience it becomes a more “gestalt” sense that, for instance, “that plant just looks like Asteraceae”, even if the features that would allow it to be keyed are not

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present. Knowing plant families often allows one to bypass the Key to Genera and Families entirely or facilitates decisions at particular couplets in it. A few of the families that are particularly useful to learn are Apiaceae, Asteraceae, Brassicaceae, Cyperaceae, Euphorbiaceae, Fabaceae, Juncaceae, Lamiaceae, Poaceae, Ranunculaceae, Rosaceae, and Rubiaceae.

Sleuthing characters. Some characters used in the key may seem initially impossible to find on your plant or specimen, but may actually be findable or deducible. Old fruits can sometimes be found on woody species, or on the ground under the tree or shrub. Old flower stalks (from the previous year) are sometimes present in perennial herbs, allowing the size of the plant and the type of inflorescence to be assessed. The calyx is often persistent after the petals have fallen, and calyx merosity (number in the whorl) and symmetry is usually the same as the merosity and symmetry of the corolla (though not always). Various fruit characters can sometimes be deduced from the flowers, and various flower characters can be deduced from the fruits. When capsules are immature (sometimes even in the stage of an ovary while in flower), dehiscence can often be deduced by the presence of visible lines on the fruit (sutures, visible at 10×). The number of carpels and locules can usually be determined from either the ovary or the immature or mature fruit, by making a careful ×-section. Stamens are sometimes present as shriveled remnants on fruits, allowing the number of stamens to be determined. Hair types (e.g., simple vs. stellate) may seem impossible if the leaf appears superficially glabrous, but hairs often remain to the end of the season on even apparently glabrous leaves in protected places, especially on the lower surface in the main vein axils. The bulbous or papillose bases of some hairs remain after the rest of the hair has worn off. Deducing the presence of stipules is often possible by looking for scars (usually linear) that extend beyond the leaf scar proper.

Winter identification. Note that no attempt has been made to make the key work consistently for plants in winter condition. Woody plants with evergreen foliage will generally be “keyable” in Keys B, D, E, F, G, H, I, and J, but deciduous species will not; there are various winter twig and bud keys available in print and online for the winter identification of trees and shrubs. Herbaceous plants with winter rosettes or otherwise green winter foliage will generally be found in Key N, but an impractical number of ambiguous or “dead end” leads will be encountered.

Botanical terminology. While the use of specialized terminology and jargon has been reduced, some of these terms are useful and unavoidable, and provide a precise meaning without a lengthy explanation. Terms can be found in the glossary, and there are print and online resources that provide definitions and often illustrations as well. Particularly recommended at the time of writing is Harris and Harris (2001), Plant Identification Terminology: an Illustrated Glossary.

Characteristics of major groups of vascular plants. At various points in the key, a kind of shorthand is used in key leads to indicate the main evolutionary group involved: Lycophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Basal Angiosperms, Eudicots, and Monocots. This shorthand is not placed in every couplet in which it could be, but is used where it is likely to be helpful to the user. While the readily visible characteristics of these groups have many exceptions, the following table} will aid in their recognition (note that this table is pragmatically based only on the characteristics of those taxa in our flora).

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	Lycophytes	Pteridophytes	Gymnosperms	Basal Angiosperms	Eudicots	Monocots
Leaf size	Very small (< 20 mm long), or linear quill leaves in <i>Isoetes</i>	Very small scale to very large	Very small scale leaves to very large pinnately compound leaves	Small to large (> 3 cm long)	Very small scale to large	Very small scale to giant leaves
Leaf complexity	Simple	Usually complexly compound (1-5× compound), but also simple or variously less complicatedly compound	Simple and scale-like or needle-like (or 1-pinnately compound in Zamiaceae and Cycadaceae, and fan-shaped and dichotomously veined in <i>Ginkgo</i>)	Simple (or dichotomously compound in <i>Cabomba</i>)	Simple to complexly compound	Simple with few exceptions (except palmately or pedately compound in <i>Arisaema</i> and palmately or pinnately compound in the giant leaves of Arecaceae)
Leaf or leaflet toothing	Entire or minutely toothed	Often toothed (diversely so), but sometimes entire	Entire or minutely toothed	Entire	Entire or variously toothed	Entire (often marginally scabrous or ciliate; rarely with spinulose teeth in some aquatics)
Leaf or leaflet lobing	Leaves not lobed (leaflets never present)	Leaves and/or leaflets often lobed (diversely so)	Leaves or leaflets not lobed	Leaves not lobed (except the base sometimes cordate or auriculate)	Leaves and/or leaflets often lobed (diversely so)	Leaves or leaflets not lobed
Leaf arrangement	Alternate, opposite, or whorled	Alternate	Alternate, opposite, whorled, or fascicled	Alternate (rarely opposite, in <i>Cabomba</i> , <i>Calycanthus</i> , and <i>Asarum</i>)	Alternate, opposite, or whorled	Almost always alternate (rarely opposite or whorled)
Leaf disposition	Cauline scale leaves (basal quill leaves in <i>Isoetes</i>)	Basal	Cauline (or basal in Zamiaceae and Cycadaceae)	Cauline (or basal in Nymphaeaceae and <i>Brasenia</i>)	Cauline or basal	Cauline or basal
Leaf venation	A single unbranched vein	Complex and variable, often with some dichotomous portions	Single midvein or several parallel (dichotomous in <i>Ginkgo</i>)	1° and 2° veins pinnate or palmate, ultimate veins netted or free	1° and 2° veins pinnate or palmate, ultimate veins netted or free	1° and 2° veins parallel or pinniparallel, smaller veins cross-veins at right angles
Reproductive structures	Spores , borne in sporangia axillary to scale leaves (or in <i>Isoetes</i> embedded in the base of quill leaves)	Spores , mostly borne on the undersurface of leaves, but also in a variety of specialized structures (but not as in Lycophytes)	Seeds, borne naked on scales, or in berry- or drupe-like structures	Seeds, borne in fruits	Seeds, borne in fruits	Seeds, borne in fruits
Perianth	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Typically many-merous , the segments borne spirally or in whorls	Typically 4-5-merous (sometimes many), the segments in whorls	Typically 3-merous , the segments in whorls
# of carpels	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Typically > 6 (rarely 1-6)	Typically 4-5 or 1-2 , sometimes many, very rarely 3	Typically 3 (rarely 1, 2, 4, or 6)
Carpel fusion	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Usually separate (sometimes fused)	Usually fused, sometimes separate	Always fused
Perianth connation	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	Perianth segments typically separate (fused in Nymphaeaceae or Aristolochiaceae)	Perianth segments often fused , but also often separate	Perianth segments typically separate (sometimes fused)

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

Key to keys - Key to Plantae

- 1 Plant minute, consisting of filaments or thalli (undifferentiated into leaves, stems, and roots), generally a single cell thick, usually with abundant single-celled gemmae (specialized bud-like groups of cells for asexual reproduction), a free-living fern gametophyte, superficially resembling bryophytes in lacking vascular tissue, reproducing only vegetatively (by gemmae); [usually growing on vertical or overhanging bedrock (epipetric)]; [Pteridophytes] **Vittaria in PTERIDACEAE**
- 1 Plant more complex, with stems (or rhizomes), leaves, roots, the leaves generally > 1 cell thick (except in sporophytes of *Didymoglossum*, *Crepidomanes*, *Vandenboschia*, and *Hymenophyllum*), with vascular tissue, reproducing by seeds or spores (and often also with various vegetative means of reproduction); [growing in very diverse habitats, including epipetric on bedrock]; [Lycophytes, Pteridophytes, Gymnosperms, Monocots, Basal Angiosperms, and Eudicots].
 - 2 Plants floating aquatics, never rooted to the substrate (though sometimes stranded by dropping water levels); plants often thalloid in structure (lacking clear differentiation of stems and leaves)..... **Key CI**
 - 2 Plants terrestrial, wetland, or aquatic, normally rooted to the substrate (sometimes becoming detached and then floating in the water column, though usually not on the water surface, and lacking obvious adaptations for surface flotation); plants generally with clear differentiation of stems and leaves (with some exceptions).
 - 3 Plants woody, either trees, shrubs, lianas (woody vines), subshrubs, or rosette shrubs, with perennating structures (buds) borne on long-lived, above-ground, woody stems or caudices.
 - 4 Stems fleshy and flattened, green and photosynthetic (becoming gray on older stems), the nodes scattered on the flattened pads and bearing glochidia and also often spines; leaves absent..... **CACTACEAE**
 - 4 Stems not both fleshy and flattened, usually brown, gray, or tan (sometimes green and photosynthetic), lacking glochidia (sometimes bearing spines, prickles, or thorns); leaves present, usually obvious, but sometimes scale-like.
 - 5 Plants rosette shrubs or subshrubs, the leaves strongly basally disposed and few to many, the above-ground stem stout (> 1 cm in diameter), usually < 1 dm tall; leaf arrangement alternate (but often with very short internodes).
 - 6 Leaves 'fern-like', 1-pinnate-pinnatifid or more divided, deciduous; plants lacking both flowers and seeds, reproducing by spores; [Pteridophytes]... **Key A7**
 - 6 Leaves either simple, 1-pinnate, or palmately compound, evergreen; plants bearing seeds, with or without flowers; [Gymnosperms, Monocots, and Eudicots]. **Key E**
 - 5 Plants trees, shrubs, or lianas (woody vines), the leaves usually many and cauline (borne along the stem), the above-ground stem usually > 2 dm long, if shorter, then not stout (< 0.5 cm in diameter); leaf arrangement alternate, opposite, or whorled.
 - 10 Leaves stiff or scarious, needle or scale-like, in \times -section flat, nearly terete, or variously angled, with or without an obvious midvein and generally lacking noticeable secondary venation; leaf arrangement alternate, opposite, whorled, or grouped into fascicles of 2-5 with a scarious sheath at the base; seeds not enclosed by an ovary or a true fruit, either borne naked on the upper surface of ovuliferous scales aggregated into a cone (the cone sometimes modified and fleshy and "berrylike") or the seed solitary and mostly or completely enclosed in a fleshy or leathery aril or receptacle; [Gymnosperms]..... **Key B3**
 - 10 Leaves generally not stiff (some exceptions), usually broader and with well-developed leaf blades (therefore flat in \times -section), usually with a midvein and well developed secondary and tertiary venation (some exceptions); leaf arrangement alternate, opposite, or whorled; seeds borne in fruits, which develop from ovaries; [Eudicots, Basal Angiosperms, and Monocots].
 - 11 Leaves alternate; [Eudicots, Basal Angiosperms, and Monocots].
 - 12 Leaves compound; [Eudicots and Monocots] **Key F**
 - 12 Leaves simple; [Eudicots, Basal Angiosperms, and Monocots]..... **Key G**
 - 11 Leaves opposite or whorled; [Eudicots].
 - 13 Leaves whorled..... **Key H**
 - 13 Leaves opposite.
 - 14 Leaves compound..... **Key I**
 - 14 Leaves simple..... **Key J**
 - 3 Plants herbaceous, herbs, or herbaceous vines (though sometimes with a tough, semi-woody texture), annual, biennial, or perennial, if the latter, with perennating structures borne below-ground (or on the ground surface) as crowns, offsets, etc., or as buds on woody rhizomes.
 - 15 Plants aquatics, all of the plant (except sometimes the reproductive structures) normally submerged or suspended in water, or floating on its surface; {some ambiguously aquatic taxa keyed both here and under 14b} **Key C**
 - 15 Plants terrestrial or amphibious, all or most of the plant, including most of its leaves and its reproductive structures normally borne in the air, emergent plants may have their bases permanently submerged, and other wetland plants may be occasionally submerged by high waters.
 - 16 Plants completely lacking chlorophyll (white, pink, orange, tan, red), strictly parasitic or mycotrophic; [Eudicots and Monocots] **Key K**
 - 16 Plants with chlorophyll (usually all or partially green, the green pigment sometimes wholly or partly masked by non-green pigments), at least in part autotrophic (many are also partially mycotrophic or parasitic).
 - 17 Plant reproducing by spores; [Lycophytes and Pteridophytes]..... **Key A**
 - 17 Plant reproducing by seeds, developing in fruits derived from flowers; [Eudicots, Basal Angiosperms, and Monocots].
 - 18 Plants epiphytic, normally growing attached to plants and not rooting in soil; [note that epiphytic Pteridophytes are not keyed here, and should be sought in Keys A4 and A6]..... **Key L**
 - 18 Plants terrestrial, rooted in soil (sometimes on logs or in tree knotholes, hollows, or tree-limb crotches where soil has accumulated, but not truly epiphytic).
 - 19 [Monocots; see combination of features in Table 1]..... **Key M**
 - 19 [Eudicots and Basal Angiosperms; see combination of features in Table 1]
 - 20 Leaves strictly basal, or strongly "basally disposed" (the basal leaves the largest, and usually persistent through most of the growing season) **Key N**
 - 20 Leaves cauline (if plant with basal leaves, these not noticeably the largest, often senescing early) [note: many taxa keyed in both leads].
 - 21 Leaves alternate.
 - 22 Leaves compound..... **Key O**
 - 22 Leaves simple..... **Key P**
 - 21 Leaves opposite or whorled or appearing whorled (a few plants have leaves or leaf-like structures which appear whorled but anatomically are opposite or alternate with leaflets divided to the stem).

- 23 Leaves whorled (some taxa with normally opposite leaves can have occasional developmental errors that result in an individual plant having 3-whorled leaves; these are not accommodated in the key as “whorled” [if a plant does not key readily as “whorled”, try it as “opposite”]) or appearing so **Key Q**
- 23 Leaves opposite..... **Key R**
- 24 Leaves compound..... **Key S**
- 24 Leaves simple..... **Key S**

Key A - lycophytes and pteridophytes

- 1 Plant minute, consisting of filaments or thalli (undifferentiated into leaves, stems, and roots), generally a single cell thick, usually with abundant single-celled gemmae (specialized budlike groups of cells for asexual reproduction), and superficially resembling bryophytes in lacking vascular tissue; [usually epipetric on vertical or overhanging bedrock; [Pteridophytes] **Vittaria in PTERIDACEAE**
- 1 Plant more complex, with vascular tissue, with stems (or rhizomes), leaves, and roots, the leaves generally > 1 cell thick (except in sporophytes of Hymenophyllaceae), reproducing by spores; [growing in very diverse habitats, including on bedrock]; [Lycophytes, Pteridophytes]..... **Key A2**
- 2 Plant aquatic, either floating and unattached, or rooting and largely submersed **Key A2**
- 2 Plant of various habitats, including wetlands, where sometimes growing in soils saturated or intermittently flooded, but not aquatic.
- 3 Leaves ‘un-fern-like’: unlobed, variously awl-shaped, scale-like, terete, strap-shaped, or palmately lobed; [Lycophytes or Pteridophytes]..... **Key A3**
- 3 Leaves ‘fern-like’: variously lobed or divided, ranging from pinnatifid to 4-pinnate; [Pteridophytes].
- 4 Leaf blades (not including the petiole) small, < 30 cm long or wide (some species will key either here or in the next lead).
- 5 Epipetric or epiphytic, growing on rock, tree bark, walls, or over rock in thin soil mats or in small soil pockets..... **Key A4**
- 5 Terrestrial, growing in soil, not associated with rock outcrops..... **Key A5**
- 4 Leaf blades medium to large, > 30 cm long or wide.
- 6 Epipetric or epiphytic, growing on rock, walls, over rock in thin soil mats or in small soil pockets, or on tree trunks..... **Key A6**
- 6 Terrestrial, growing in soil, not associated with rock outcrops..... **Key A7**

Key A2 - pteridophytes and lycophytes growing as floating or rooted aquatics

- 1 Plant with at least some leaves palmately or pinnately lobed or 1-4× pinnately divided (‘fern-like’) and > 2 cm long **Ceratopteris in PTERIDACEAE**
- 1 Plant either a floating aquatic with leaves <5 cm long, or with clover-like or linear leaves.
- 2 Plant a floating aquatic..... **SALVINIACEAE**
- 2 Plant a rooted aquatic.
- 3 Plant clover-like, with 4 leaf segments borne terminally..... **Marsilea in MARSILEACEAE**
- 3 Leaves linear..... **Isoetes in ISOETACEAE**

Key A3 - lycophytes and pteridophytes with leaves not ‘fern-like’ (unlobed, variously awl-shaped, scale-like, or terete)

- 1 Stem obviously jointed; leaves scale-like, borne in a whorl at each of the distant joints; spores borne in a terminal strobilus with peltate scales **Equisetum in EQUISETACEAE**
- 1 Stem (or rhizome) not jointed; leaves scale-like or larger, but if scale-like not borne in whorls at distant joints; spores borne variously, but if in a terminal strobilus the scales not peltate.
- 2 Leaves linear, grass-like, 1-60 cm long, 20× or more as long as wide.
- 4 Leaves straight and stiff, arching, or flaccid, from a 2-3-lobed corm; sporangia borne in the expanded, hyaline leaf bases..... **Isoetes in ISOETACEAE**
- 4 Leaves either straight and stiff or notably spiral-curly, from a short-creeping rhizome; sporangia borne in 2 rows either at the expanded pectinate tip of the fertile leaves or along much of the length of the linear leaves..... **Vittaria in PTERIDACEAE**
- 2 Leaves various (scale-like, awl-like, moss-like, or flat), but not linear and grass-like, mostly 1-10 (-20)× as long as wide.
- 6 Leaves inconspicuous, reduced to a few nerveless scales (< 1.5 mm long), the internodes much longer than the leaves; sporangia yellowish, 3-locular, 1-2 mm in diameter; stems upright, repeatedly branched dichotomously **Psilotum nudum in PSILOTACEAE**
- 6 Leaves either larger or, if scale-like, with 1 or more nerves and longer than the internodes (the leaves thus overlapping); sporangia yellowish to brownish, 1-locular, < 1 mm in diameter; stems either subterranean or surficial rhizomes or erect or ascending (and sometimes dichotomously branched in whole or in part in *Huperzia* in HUPERZIACEAE, and *Diphasiastrum* and *Dendrolycopodium* in LYCOPODIACEAE).
- 7 Plant with leaves very numerous and overlapping along the creeping, ascending, erect, or pendant stems, the leaves scale-like or awl-like, 0.5-2 (-3) mm wide, typically acute, acuminate, or hair-tipped; sporangia either in terminal strobili (axillary to specialized, smaller leaves) or axillary to normal leaves; [Lycophytes].
- 8 Sporangia borne in flattened or quadrangular strobili sessile at the tips of leafy branches; spores and sporangia each of two sizes, the megasporangia larger and borne basally in the strobili..... **SELAGINELLACEAE**
- 8 Sporangia borne either in the axils of normal foliage leaves, or in strobili sessile at the tips of leafy branches or stalked on specialized branches with fewer and smaller leaves; spores and sporangia each of one size..... **LYCOPODIACEAE**
- 7 Plant with leaves not as above (see below for details); [Pteridophytes].
- 12 Plant with 1 (-several) leaves, divided into separate sterile and fertile segments, the sterile leaf blade 0.3-90 cm long, ovate to lanceolate, entire-margined, unlobed, obtuse, the longer fertile portion with 2 rows of sporangia somewhat imbedded in it..... **OPHIOGLOSSACEAE**
- 12 Plant with many leaves, generally 5 or more, not divided into separate sterile and fertile segments, the leaves either (a) small, 0.3-1.6 cm long, obovate, scattered along a very thin creeping rhizome, or (b) larger, (2-) 8-30 cm long, cordate at base, the tip long-attenuate (often proliferous, bearing a plantlet at the tip).
- 13 Leaf blades (2-) 8-30 cm long, cordate at the base, the tip long-attenuate, often proliferous (bearing a plantlet at the tip); sporangia grouped into indusiate sori on the undersurface; leaf texture moderately thick; rhizome erect or ascending, 1.0-1.5 mm in diameter, the leaves clustered from its tip..... **Asplenium in ASPLENIACEAE**
- 13 Leaf blades 0.3-15 cm long, cuneate at the base, acute to rounded or obtuse at the tip, not proliferous; sporangia solitary in a marginal pocket on the leaf; leaf texture very thin; rhizome creeping on the surface of rock or bark, either 0.1-0.3 or 0.5-1.5 mm in diameter, the leaves scattered along it **HYMENOPHYLLACEAE**

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

Key A4 - small 'fern-like' pteridophytes, epipetric or epiphytic, growing on rock, tree bark, or walls

- 1 Leaves pinnatifid or bipinnatifid, the pinnae not fully divided from one another (the rachis winged by leaf tissue most or all of its length).
 - 2 Leaves pinnatifid, the pinnae not lobed.
 - 3 Leaf blades with a long-attenuate apex, blade lobed for up to 2/3 its length; sori elongate.....*Asplenium* in **ASPLENIACEAE**
 - 3 Leaves without a long-attenuate apex, blade lobed for > 4/5 of its length; sori round..... **POLYPODIACEAE**
 - 2 Leaves bipinnatifid, at least the lowermost pinnae deeply lobed.
 - 4 Leaves of a very delicate texture, 1 cell thick; sori borne in cups on the leaf margins; [rock outcrops with high air humidity]..... **HYMENOPHYLLACEAE**
 - 4 Leaves of an herbaceous, subcoriaceous, or coriaceous texture, > 1 cell thick; sori otherwise; [various habitats, not strictly of moist sites].
 -*Pteris* in **PTERIDACEAE**
- 1 Leaves pinnate, pinnate-pinnatifid, 2-pinnate, or even more divided, to 5-pinnate (the rachis naked for most of its length, often winged in the apical portion).
 - 7 Leaves pinnate or pinnate-pinnatifid.
 - 8 Leaves of a very delicate texture, 1 cell thick; sori borne in cups on the leaf margins; [rock outcrops with high air humidity]..... **HYMENOPHYLLACEAE**
 - 8 Leaves of an herbaceous, subcoriaceous, or coriaceous texture, > 1 cell thick; sori otherwise or sporangia not grouped in sori; [various habitats, not strictly of moist sites].
 - 9 Pinnae > 1 cm wide; leaves subcoriaceous to coriaceous
 - *Cyrtomium* in **DRYOPTERIDACEAE**
 - 9 Pinnae < 1 cm wide; leaves herbaceous to subcoriaceous.
 - 13 Sori on the undersurface of the leaf, located away from the margins.....*Asplenium* in **ASPLENIACEAE**
 - 13 Sori on the undersurface of the leaf, marginal and more-or-less hidden beneath either the unmodified revolute leaf margin or under a modified, reflexed false indusium **PTERIDACEAE**
 - 7 Leaves bipinnate or more divided.
 - 20 Sori marginal, usually more-or-less hidden under the revolute margin of the pinnule *Adiantum* in **PTERIDACEAE**
 - 20 Sori not marginal, either exposed, or slightly to strongly hidden by indusia.
 - 21 Leaf blades 3-12 cm long; sori elongate, covered by a flap-like, entire indusium.....*Asplenium* in **ASPLENIACEAE**
 - 21 Leaf blades 4-30 (-50) cm long; sori globular, surrounded or covered by an entire, ciliate, or divided indusium.
 - 22 Veins reaching the margin; indusium attached under one side of the sorus, hood-like or pocket-like, arching over the sorus; petioles glabrous or sparsely beset with scales, the petiole bases not persistent *Cystopteris* in **CYSTOPTERIDACEAE**
 - 22 Veins ending short of the margin; indusium attached under the sorus, either cup-like (divided into 3-6 lanceolate to ovate lobes which surround the sorus from below) or of minute numerous septate hairs, which extend out from under the sorus on all sides; petioles often densely beset with scales, the petiole bases persistent *Woodsia* in **WOODSIACEAE**

Key A5 - small 'fern-like' pteridophytes, terrestrial, growing in soil, not associated with rock outcrops

- 2 Petiole branched once dichotomously, each branch then bearing 3-7 pinnae on the same side of the 2 rachis branches, the overall outline of the blade in the shape of a fan and often broader than long..... *Adiantum* in **PTERIDACEAE**
- 2 Petiole not branched dichotomously, the outline of the blade either longer than broad or triangular and about as wide as long.
 - 3 Leaves pinnatifid or bipinnatifid, most of the pinnae not fully divided from one another (the rachis winged by leaf tissue most or all of its length).
 - 4 Sporangia borne on an erect stalk that arises at or above ground level from the petiole of the sterile leaf blade (joining the petiole of the sterile leaf above the rhizome)..... **OPHIOGLOSSACEAE**
 - 4 Sporangia either borne on normal leaf blades or on specialized (fertile) leaves separate from the rhizome.
 - 5 Leaves monomorphic, the sori borne on normal leaf blades *Phegopteris* in **THELYPTERIDACEAE**
 - 5 Leaves dimorphic, the sori borne on leaves significantly different from normal leaves.
 - 6 Fertile leaf woody, with bead-like segments; margins of sterile pinnae entire, often wavy or the lowermost even somewhat lobed; pinnae mostly with obtuse apices, tending to be borne oppositely..... *Onoclea* in **ONOCLEACEAE**
 - 6 Fertile leaf stiff but herbaceous, the pinnae linear, not at all bead-like; margins of sterile pinnae finely serrulate, otherwise slightly wavy or straight; pinnae mostly with acute apices, tending to be borne alternately *Lorinseria* in **BLECHNACEAE**
- 3 Leaves pinnate, pinnate-pinnatifid, 2-pinnate, or even more divided (the rachis naked for most of its length, often winged in the apical portion).
 - 7 Leaves broadly triangular in outline, about as broad as long.
 - *Sceptridium* in **OPHIOGLOSSACEAE**
 - 7 Leaves lanceolate in outline, definitely longer than broad; sporangia either borne on normal leaf blades, or on slightly dimorphic blades, or on the basalmost pinnae of the leaf, or on an erect stalk that arises at or above ground level from the petiole of the sterile leaf blade (joining the petiole of the sterile leaf above the rhizome).
 - 11 Sori continuous along the midrib of the pinna. *Blechnum* in **BLECHNACEAE**
 - 11 Sori distinct.
 - 12 Sori elongate; leaf blades somewhat dimorphic, the fertile larger and erect, the sterile smaller and prostrate, the larger leaf blades 2-4 (-6.5) cm wide; petiole with 2 vascular bundles, uniting upwards into 1 x-shaped bundle..... *Asplenium platyneuron* in **ASPLENIACEAE**
 - 12 Sori round; leaf blades monomorphic (or slightly dimorphic in *Cystopteris*); the larger leaf blades 5-15 cm wide; petiole with 2 vascular bundles, uniting upwards into 1 U-shaped or V-shaped bundle.
 - 13 Leaf vestiture nearly lacking (if present, not of unicellular acicular hairs or gland-tipped hairs)..... *Cystopteris* in **CYSTOPTERIDACEAE**
 - 13 Leaf vestiture of unicellular acicular hairs 0.2-1 mm long intermixed with short-stalked or sessile yellowish glands **THELYPTERIDACEAE**

Key A6 - medium to large 'fern-like' pteridophytes, epipetric on rock or walls, or epiphytic on tree trunks

- 1 Leaf vine-like, 0.3-10 m long, the branching dichotomous, 1 branch of each dichotomy terminating in a pair of pinnae, the pinnae often widely spaced (> 10 cm apart) *Lygodium* in **LYGODIACEAE**
- 1 Leaf not vine-like, 0.3-3 m long, the branching not as described above, the pinnae regularly and more-or-less closely spaced (mostly < 10 cm apart).
 - 2 Leaves (at least the sterile leaves if the leaves are dimorphic) 1-pinnate-pinnatifid or less divided (the pinnae entire, toothed, lobed or pinnatifid).
 - 4 Sori marginal, continuous, covered by a reflexed false indusium along the leaf margin; pinnae usually opposite, linear, not toothed or lobed..... *Pteris* in **PTERIDACEAE**
 - 4 Sori neither marginal nor continuous, slightly to entirely covered by an elongate or roundish indusium (sometimes ciliate, toothed, or divided into narrow segments); pinnae usually at least in part alternate, mostly lanceolate, toothed, lobed, or pinnatifid.
 - 5 Sori elongate, the indusium flap-like, attached along the side; leaf blades < 7 cm wide when > 30 cm long.....*Asplenium* in **ASPLENIACEAE**

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 5 Sori circular or globular, the indusium peltate, reniform, or cuplike; leaf blades > 5 cm wide when > 30 cm long.
6 Leaves pinnatifid..... **POLYPODIACEAE**
- 6 Leaves 1-pinnate or, 1-pinnate-pinnatifid, or 2-pinnatifid.
- 7 Leaves 1-pinnate, the pinnae toothed and each with a slight to prominent lobe near the base on the side toward the leaf tip; indusia peltate, reniform, or crescent-shaped.
- 8 Leaves pale green, thin in texture; pinnae articulate to rachis, deciduous with age; rhizome bearing elongate, thin, wiry stolons; indusia reniform or crescent-shaped..... **Nephrolepis in NEPHROLEPIDACEAE**
- 8 Leaves dark-green, subcoriaceous to coriaceous; pinnae not articulate and deciduous with age; rhizome not producing stolons; indusia peltate
..... **DRYOPTERIDACEAE**
- 7 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid or 2-pinnatifid, the pinnae pinnatifid, generally lacking a prominent basal lobe; indusia either reniform or cuplike.
- 11 Vascular bundles in the petiole 3-7..... **Dryopteris in DRYOPTERIDACEAE**
- 11 Vascular bundles in the petiole 2.
- 12 Indusium reniform, arching over the sorus **THELYPTERIDACEAE**
- 12 Indusium cuplike, attached beneath the sorus and consisting of 3-6 lanceolate to ovate segments..... **Woodsia in WOODSIACEAE**
- 2 Leaves (at least the sterile leaves if the leaves are dimorphic) 2-pinnate or more divided (the pinnae divided to their midribs).
- 14 Sori marginal and borne on the underside of the false indusium (modified, marginal flaps of the leaf margin); petioles and rachis shiny black or reddish-black; pinnules fan-shaped or obliquely elongate..... **Adiantum in PTERIDACEAE**
- 14 Sori not marginal, borne on the undersurface of the leaf blade (if marginal, as in *Pteridium* and *Dennstaedtia*, borne on the undersurface of the leaf); petioles darkened only basally (if at all), rachis green, tan, or reddish; pinnules not notably fan-shaped or obliquely elongate.
- 15 Outline of leaf blade narrowed to base, the widest point > 7 pinna pairs above the base, the lowermost pinnae < 1/4 as long as the longest pinnae; rhizomes long-creeping, the leaves scattered, forming clonal patches..... **THELYPTERIDACEAE**
- 15 Outline of the leaf blade slightly if at all narrowed to the base, the widest point < 5 pinna pairs from the base, the lowermost pinnae > 1/2 as long as the longest pinnae; rhizomes short-creeping, the leaves clustered, not forming clonal patches (or with rhizomes long-creeping, leaves scattered, forming clonal patches in *Dennstaedtia* in DENNSTAEDTIACEAE).
- 17 Vascular bundles (3-) 5 (-7) in the petiole **Dryopteris in DRYOPTERIDACEAE**
- 17 Vascular bundles 2 in the petiole (or uniting near the leaf blade into 1).
- 18 Leaves 25-65 cm wide, with whitish, straight, acicular hairs; [species adventive and weedy] **Macrothelypteris in THELYPTERIDACEAE**
- 18 Leaves 5-25 (-30) cm wide, with scales and minute glands (sometimes also with septate hairs); [native species].
- 19 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid; indusium cup-like, attached beneath the sorus and consisting of 3-6 lanceolate to ovate segments.....
..... **Woodsia in WOODSIACEAE**
- 19 Leaves 2-pinnate-pinnatifid; indusium flap-like, pocket-like, or hood-like, attached at one side of the sorus and arching over it.
- 20 Leaves 10-30 cm wide, the tip acute to acuminate; indusium flap-like..... **ATHYRIACEAE**
- 20 Leaves 4-9 cm wide, the tip long-attenuate; indusium pocket-like or hood-like..... **Cystopteris in CYSTOPTERIDACEAE**

Key A7 - medium to large 'fern-like' pteridophytes, terrestrial, growing in soil, not associated with rock outcrops

- 1 Leaf vine-like (with indeterminate growth), 0.3-10 m long, the branching dichotomous, 1 branch of each dichotomy terminating in a pair of pinnae, the pinnae often widely spaced (> 10 cm apart).
..... **Lygodium in LYGODIACEAE**
- 1 Leaf not vine-like, 0.3-3 m long, the branching not as described above, the pinnae regularly and more-or-less closely spaced (mostly < 10 cm apart).
- 3 Leaf blades broadly (about equilaterally) triangular, pentagonal, or flabellate in outline, 0.7-1.3× as long as wide.
- 4 Leaf blades flabellate or fan-shaped in outline, the petiole branched once dichotomously, each branch bearing 3-7 pinnae on one side of the rachis only
..... **Adiantum pedatum in PTERIDACEAE**
- 4 Leaf blades pentagonal or broadly triangular in outline, the petiole not branched dichotomously.
- 7 Sporangia borne in a stalked, specialized, fertile portion of the blade; texture of mature blades somewhat fleshy; plants solitary from a short underground rhizome with thick, mycorrhizal roots; [primarily of moist forests]..... **Botrypus in OPHIOGLOSSACEAE**
- 7 Sporangia borne in marginal, linear sori, indusium absent, the sporangia protected by the revolute leaf margin and a minute false indusium; texture of mature leaf blades hard and stiff; plants colonial from deep-seated rhizomes; [primarily of moist to dry woodlands and savannas]
..... **Pteridium in DENNSTAEDTIACEAE**
- 3 Leaves elongate in outline, mostly ovate, lanceolate, oblanceolate, or narrowly triangular, 1.5-10× or more as long as wide.
- 8 Leaves 2-pinnate or more divided (the pinnae divided to their midribs).
- 9 Leaf blade divided into sterile and fertile portions, the sterile pinnae basal, the sterile pinnules 30-70 mm long and 8-23 mm wide, serrulate, rounded basally, rounded to somewhat acute apically, the fertile pinnae terminal and greatly reduced in size, the fertile pinnules 7-11 mm long and 2-3 mm wide.....
..... **Osmunda spectabilis in OSMUNDACEAE**
- 9 Leaf blade not divided into sterile and fertile portions (though often not all pinnules on a leaf bearing sporangia), the sporangia-bearing pinnules only slightly if at all reduced in size, both fertile and sterile pinnules usually 4-20 mm long and 2-10 mm wide.
- 10 Rhizomes long-creeping, leaves scattered, forming clonal patches; vascular bundles in the petiole either 1, U-shaped (even in the lower petiole) or 3 or more; sori very small, marginal in sinuses, the indusium cup-like, 2-parted, the outer part a modified tooth of the leaf blade; leaf blades conspicuously puberulent with septate hairs or glabrous to puberulent with glandular trichomes..... **DENNSTAEDTIACEAE**
- 10 Rhizomes short-creeping, ascending, or erect, the leaves clustered, not forming clonal patches; vascular bundles in the lower petiole 2-7 (sometimes uniting to 1 in the upper petiole); sori mostly larger, mostly not marginal, the indusium not as above (though cuplike in *Woodsia obtusa*); leaf blades either glabrous, glabrescent, with flattened scales, or puberulent with glandular trichomes.
- 11 Vascular bundles (3-) 5 (-7) in the petiole..... **DRYOPTERIDACEAE**
- 11 Vascular bundles 2 in the petiole.
- 13 Leaves 25-65 cm wide, with whitish, straight, acicular, septate hairs; [species adventive and weedy]
..... **Macrothelypteris in THELYPTERIDACEAE**
- 13 Leaves 5-25 (-50) cm wide, with scales and minute glands (sometimes also with septate hairs); [native species, widespread].
- 14 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid; indusium cup-like, attached beneath the sorus and consisting of 3-6 lanceolate to ovate segments
..... **Woodsia in WOODSIACEAE**
- 14 Leaves 2-pinnate-pinnatifid; indusium flap-like, pocket-like, or hood-like, attached at one side of the sorus and arching over it.
..... **ATHYRIACEAE**
- 8 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid or less divided (the pinnae entire, toothed, lobed or pinnatifid).
- 16 Leaves 1-pinnatifid, most of the pinnae not fully divided from one another (the rachis winged by leaf tissue most or all of its length); leaves either dimorphic, the fertile much modified, stiff and/or woody (*Onoclea* in ONOCLEACEAE or *Lorinseria* in BLECHNACEAE), or not dimorphic (*Pecluma* in POLYPODIACEAE).

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 18 Fertile leaf woody, with bead-like segments; margins of sterile pinnae entire, often wavy or the lowermost even somewhat lobed; pinnae mostly with obtuse apices, tending to be borne opposite..... *Onoclea* in **ONOCLEACEAE**
- 18 Fertile leaf stiff but herbaceous, the pinnae linear, not at all bead-like; margins of sterile pinnae finely serrulate, otherwise slightly wavy or straight; pinnae mostly with acute apices, tending to be borne alternate..... *Lorinseria* in **BLECHNACEAE**
- 16 Leaves 1-pinnate or 1-pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae fully divided from one another (the rachis naked for most of its length, often winged in the terminal portion); leaves dimorphic or not.
- 19 Rhizomes long-creeping, leaves scattered, forming clonal patches.
- 20 Sori elongate, along either side of the main veins **BLECHNACEAE**
- 20 Sori roundish, borne away from the main veins. **THELYPTERIDACEAE**
- 19 Rhizomes short-creeping, the leaves clustered, not forming clonal patches (or rhizomes of both types, but leaves borne only in clusters on the short erect ones, in *Matteuccia*)
- 21 Plants moderately to very robust, the leaves typically 6-50 dm tall; leaves either strongly dimorphic, the fertile leaves very unlike the sterile, brown at maturity (*Matteuccia* and *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*), or the fertile pinnae very unlike the sterile, brown at maturity, borne as an interruption in the blade, with normal green pinnae above and below (*Osmunda claytoniana*), or the fertile pinnae toward the tip of the leaf and with sporangia entirely covering the lower surface (*Acrostichum*); rachises scale-less, petioles scale-less (except at the base in *Matteuccia*). **OSMUNDACEAE**
- 21 Plants mostly less robust, the leaves 3-10 dm tall (except *Dryopteris ludoviciana*, *D. celsa*, *D. goldiana*, and *Nephrolepis exaltata* to 15 dm); leaves not at all or only slightly dimorphic, the fertile differing in various ways, such as having narrower pinnae (as in *Dryopteris ludoviciana*, *Polystichum acrostichoides*, *Diplazium*, *Deparia*, and *Thelypteris palustris*) or the fertile leaves taller and more deciduous (as in *Asplenium platyneuron* and *Dryopteris cristata*), but not as described in the first lead; rachises and petioles variously scaly or scale-less, but at least the petiole and often also the rachis scaly if the plants over 1 m tall.
- 24 Sori elongate, the indusium elongate, attached along one side as a flap.
- 25 Petiole and rachis lustrous brownish-black; fertile leaves 2-8 (-12) cm wide..... *Asplenium* in **ASPLENIACEAE**
- 25 Petiole and rachis green; fertile leaves 10-20 (-30) cm wide.
- 26 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid (the pinnae pinnatifid)..... **ATHYRIACEAE**
- 26 Leaves 1-pinnate (the pinnae entire)..... *Diplaziopsis* in **DIPLAZIOPSIDACEAE**
- 24 Sori roundish, the indusium kidney-shaped or roundish, attached by a central stalk.
- 27 Leaves 1-pinnate, the pinnae toothed and each with a slight to prominent lobe near the base on the side toward the leaf tip (except *Nephrolepis exaltata* in **NEPHROLEPIDACEAE**); indusium peltate (*Polystichum* in **DRYOPTERIDACEAE**) or reniform or crescent-shaped (*Nephrolepis* in **NEPHROLEPIDACEAE**).
- 28 Leaves pale green, thin in texture; pinnae articulate to rachis, deciduous with age; thin, rhizome bearing elongate, thin, wiry stolons; [mostly, if not entirely, alien in our area, rare]..... *Nephrolepis* in **NEPHROLEPIDACEAE**
- 28 Leaves dark-green, subcoriaceous to coriaceous; pinnae neither articulate nor deciduous with age; rhizome not producing stolons; [native, common]..... *Polystichum* in **DRYOPTERIDACEAE**
- 27 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae pinnatifid, generally lacking a prominent basal lobe; indusium reniform.
- 29 Vascular bundles in the petiole 4-7 *Dryopteris* in **DRYOPTERIDACEAE**
- 29 Vascular bundles in the petiole 2, uniting above **THELYPTERIDACEAE**

Key B3 - gymnosperm trees and shrubs with scale or needle leaves

- 1 Leaves opposite or in whorls of 3. **CUPRESSACEAE**
- 1 Leaves either alternate, or in fascicles of 2-5 (basally bound by a scarious sheath), or on short shoots in clusters of many 10-60 leaves in apparent whorls.
- 5 Leaves either borne in fascicles of 2-5 (basally bound by a scarious sheath) (*Pinus*) or on short shoots in clusters of many leaves in apparent whorls (*Cedrus*, *Larix*) **PINACEAE**
- 5 Leaves alternate.
- 6 Leaves 4-angled in cross-section. *Cryptomeria* in **CUPRESSACEAE**
- 6 Leaves distinctly flattened (2-sided) in cross-section.
- 8 Leaves very soft in texture, seasonally deciduous as twiglets; [primarily Coastal Plain]..... *Taxodium* in **CUPRESSACEAE**
- 8 Leaves stiffer in texture, evergreen; [collectively more widespread].
- 9 Leaves tapering from base to a long-acuminate tip..... *Cunninghamia* in **CUPRESSACEAE**
- 9 Leaves with parallel margins for most of their length, or widest near middle and gradually tapering to base and apex, the apex acute, obtuse, or retuse. **PINACEAE**

Key C - aquatics

- 1 Plants floating aquatics, never rooted to the substrate (though sometimes stranded by dropping water levels); plants sometimes thalloid in structure, lacking clear differentiation of stems and leaves..... **Key C1**
- 1 Plants rooted aquatics (sometimes uprooted and then floating in the water column, or rooted in floating, peaty vegetation mats); plants always with clear differentiation of stems and leaves (except *Podostemum*).
- 2 Leaves or leaf-like stems basal, or arising in clusters from along a buried rhizome.
- 3 Leaves variously compound or divided..... **Key C2**
- 3 Leaves or leaf-like stems simple.
- 4 Leaves broad, usually long-petiolate, with strong differentiation between petiole and blade, the blade margins not parallel, the blade < 6× as long as wide and > 2.5 cm wide..... **Key C3**
- 4 Leaves or leaf-like stems linear, sessile or essentially so (lacking strong differentiation of a blade and a petiole), the blade margins more-or-less parallel or tapering from base towards apex, the blade > 10× as long as wide and < 2 cm wide..... **Key C4**
- 2 Leaves cauline.
- 5 Leaves variously compound or divided..... **Key C5**
- 5 Leaves simple.
- 6 Leaves alternate..... **Key C6**
- 6 Leaves opposite or whorled..... **Key C7**

Key C1 - floating aquatics

- 1 Individual leaves > 2 cm wide.
 - 2 Leaves obovate, cuneate at the base, sessile, pale green; plants floating because of “unwetttable” leaf surfaces *Pistia* in **ARACEAE**
 - 2 Leaves orbicular, cordate or truncate at the base, petiolate, dark green; plants floating because of petioles inflated as bladders, or inflated cells centrally located on each leaf.
 - 3 Petiole terete, not air-filled; plants floating because of inflated cells centrally located on each leaf (most easily seen on the lower surface) *Limnobium* in **HYDROCHARITACEAE**
 - 3 Petiole conspicuously expanded into an air-filled bladder; plants floating because of petioles inflated as bladders *Oshuna crassipes* in **PONTEDERIACEAE**
- 1 Individual leaves or “fronds” < 2 cm wide, or leaves absent.
 - 4 Submersed portions of the plant with small (< 4 mm in diameter) bladder-traps *Utricularia* in **LENTIBULARIACEAE**
 - 4 Submersed portions of plant lacking small bladder traps.
 - 5 Plants dichotomously forked, upper surface of leaves velvety or variously hairy **SALVINIACEAE**
 - 5 Plants unbranched, or if branched, irregularly so; upper surface of leaves glabrous, waxy. **ARACEAE**

Key C2 - rooted aquatics with basal leaves, compound or divided

- 1 Leaves palmately 4-foliolate, with very clear differentiation of the long petiole from the 4 leaflets *Marsilea* in **MARSILEACEAE**
- 1 Leaves pinnately compound.
 - 2 Plants usually attached to rocks in flowing water of streams and rivers; [mainly Piedmont, Mountains, Interior Low Plateau, and Interior Highlands] *Podostemum* in **PODOSTEMACEAE**
 - 2 Plants in mud or soil of stagnant waters; [Coastal Plain] *Ceratopteris* in **PTERIDACEAE**

Key C3 - rooted aquatics with basal and simple, broad leaves

- 1 Leaves peltate.
 - 2 Leaf blades oval in shape, ca. 1.5-2× as long as wide, at maturity floating on the water’s surface; underwater portions of fresh plant coated in transparent mucilage *Brasenia* in **CABOMBACEAE**
 - 2 Leaf blades orbicular in shape, ca. 1× as long as wide, at maturity floating on the water’s surface, emersed, or submersed; underwater portions of fresh plant not mucilaginous (though possibly with green algae, etc.).
 - 3 Leaves small, < 8 cm in diameter, at maturity emersed or submersed *Hydrocotyle* in **ARALIACEAE**
 - 3 Leaves large, > 20 cm in diameter, at maturity floating on the water’s surface or emersed *Nelumbo* in **NELUMBONACEAE**
- 1 Leaves not peltate, the petiole attached at a cuneate, cordate, or sagittate base.
 - 4 Leaf blades cuneate, rounded, or truncate at the base.
 - 7 Inflorescence diffuse, a raceme or panicle with whorled branches or pedicels, the flowers widely spaced and white; leaves green, “wetttable” **ALISMATACEAE**
 - 7 Inflorescence tightly packed with flowers, an elongate, golden yellow spadix; leaves blue-green, “unwetttable” *Orontium* in **ARACEAE**
 - 4 Leaf blades cordate or sagittate at the base.
 - 8 Leaf blades sagittate, the two lobes distinctly acute; leaf apex acute; leaf blade 1.3-3× as long as wide *Sagittaria* in **ALISMATACEAE**
 - 8 Leaf blades cordate, the two lobes rounded or sub-acute; leaf apex rounded or apiculate; leaf blade 0.8-8× as long as wide.
 - 9 Leaf blade margins serrate, dentate, and/or incised *Hydrocotyle* in **ARALIACEAE**
 - 9 Leaf blade margins entire or obscurely crenate.
 - 10 Flowers 4-5-merous (sepals 4-5, petals 4-5, stamens 4-5); [Eudicots] *Nymphoides* in **MENYANTHACEAE**
 - 10 Flowers 3-merous or many (>5-) -merous; [Basal Angiosperms or Monocots].
 - 12 Perianth parts numerous (usually showing differentiation into sepals and petals, though often with some intergradation), borne in a spiral; stamens numerous; leaves usually > 10 cm long or > 10 cm wide, or both (a few northern species of *Nymphaea* with leaves as small as 2.5 cm × 2.5 cm); [Basal Angiosperms] **NYMPHAEACEAE**
 - 12 Perianth parts 3-6 (either differentiated or not into sepals and petals); stamens either 3, or 9-12 (-18), or >20; leaves 1-10 cm long, 1-10 cm wide; [Monocots].
 - 13 Perianth strongly differentiated, the 3 sepals green, leathery, and persistent, the 3 petals yellow or white, delicate, deciduous; stamens 20 or more *Hydrocleys* in **ALISMATACEAE**
 - 13 Perianth not strongly differentiated, the sepals petaloid and similar in texture and color to the petals; stamens 10 or fewer.
 - 14 Flowers unisexual, white, the sepals and petals separate; stamens 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, or 18; leaves either with a central area of spongyform cells (most easily seen on the lower leaf surface) (*Limnobium*), or without spongyform cells (*Ottelia*) **HYDROCHARITACEAE**
 - 14 Flowers bisexual, white to blue, the perianth segments united below into a perianth tube 3-45 mm long; stamens 3; leaves lacking a central area of spongyform cells **PONTEDERIACEAE**

Key C4 - rooted aquatics with basal and simple, linear leaves

- 1 Leaves thread-like or quill-like, about as thick as wide.
 - 2 Plants bulbous at base, and with the leaf bases expanded and containing sporangia; plant tufted or with very short rhizomes; [Lycophytes] *Isoetes* in **ISOETACEAE**
 - 2 Plants either somewhat bulbous or not at the base, the leaf-bases not containing sporangia; plant rhizomatous; [Pteridophytes, Eudicots, Monocots].
 - 4 Perianth differentiated, with either 3 sepals and 3 petals or 5 sepals and 5 petals; stamens either 7-many or stamens 4. *Sagittaria* in **ALISMATACEAE**
 - 4 Perianth undifferentiated, with 0, 3, or 6 tepals; stamens 1, 2, or 3; [Monocots].
 - 6 Gynoecium of 2 or more pistils, each pistil with 1 carpel and with 1 stigma *Triglochin* in **JUNCAGINACEAE**
 - 6 Gynoecium of 1 pistil, each pistil with (2-) 3 carpels and (2-) 3 stigmas.
 - 7 Fruit an achene; perianth absent **CYPERACEAE**
 - 7 Fruit a capsule; perianth of 6 tepals *Juncus* in **JUNCACEAE**

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 1 Leaves ribbon-like or strap-like, distinctly flattened (sometimes only near the tip of the leaf).
 - 8 Subterranean portions of plant bearing bladder-traps; flowers yellow or purple, bilaterally symmetrical *Utricularia* in **LENTIBULARIACEAE**
 - 8 Subterranean portions of plant lacking bladder traps; flowers white, green, gray, radially symmetrical (except bilaterally symmetrical in *Glossostigma* in **PHRYMACEAE**).
 - 9 Leaves broadened towards the tip; [Monocots, Eudicots].
 - 10 Flowers 3-merous; [Monocots].....**ALISMATACEAE**
 - 10 Flowers 4- or 5-merous; [Eudicots].
 -**Lilaeopsis** in **APIACEAE**
 - 9 Leaves parallel-margined or tapering towards the apex over much of their length; [Monocots].
 - 12 Leaves tapering towards the apex over much of their length; plant either tufted and not rhizomatous, or short rhizomatous;
 - 13 Plant tufted, not rhizomatous; leaves spreading radially; inflorescence a tightly button-like head of very numerous small flowers, white, gray, tan, yellowish, or blackish; roots thickened, septate (not requiring magnification), unbranched..... *Eriocaulon* in **ERIOCAULACEAE**
 - 13 Planted short-rhizomatous; leaves distichous, equitant; inflorescence either a subglobose, ovoid, or cylindrical head, of spirally imbricate scales, or a diffuse corymb; roots not thickened, not septate, branched.
 - 14 Inflorescence a diffuse corymb; rhizomes and roots bright red**Lachnanthes** in **HAEMODORACEAE**
 - 14 Inflorescence a subglobose, ovoid, or cylindrical head of spirally imbricate scales subtending individual flowers; rhizomes and roots not bright red .
 -**Xyris** in **XYRIDACEAE**
 - 12 Leaves parallel-margined; plant usually rhizomatous.
 - 15 Plants of marine habitats, growing submersed in salt water; [FL and the Gulf Coast of AL, MS, and LA]..... *Thalassia* in **HYDROCHARITACEAE**
 - 15 Plants of freshwater or slightly to somewhat brackish habitats; [collectively widespread].
 - 16 Leaves lacking any midvein; flowers and fruits in globose heads *Sparganium* in **TYPHACEAE**
 - 16 Leaves with a midvein; flowers and fruits solitary or in diffuse inflorescences.
 - 17 Leaves with a distinct, broad lacunar band along the midvein *Vallisneria* in **HYDROCHARITACEAE**
 - 17 Leaves lacking a distinct lacunar band along the midvein.
 - 18 Stamens 3**Blyxa** in **HYDROCHARITACEAE**
 - 18 Stamens >6.....**ALISMATACEAE**

Key C5 - rooted aquatics with cauline leaves, compound or divided

- 1 Leaves (or leaf-like adventitious roots) 1-pinnately compound or divided (with a central axis bearing pinnae, the pinnae not further divided).
 - 2 Leaves crowded at the upper end of the stem, supported by inflated branches..... *Hottonia* in **PRIMULACEAE**
 - 2 Leaves (or leaf-like adventitious roots) spaced along the stem, no branches inflated.
 -**HALORAGACEAE**
- 1 Leaves dichotomously or otherwise complexly (2-3×) compound or divided.
 - 4 Plants bearing numerous bladder-like traps..... *Utricularia* in **LENTIBULARIACEAE**
 - 4 Plants lacking bladder-like traps.
 - 5 Leaves alternate; leaf segments complexly (but not dichotomously) branched.
 - 6 Leaf dissection 2-pinnate to 3-pinnate; flowers in racemes; petals 4, white..... *Rorippa* in **BRASSICACEAE**
 - 6 Leaf dissection 2-ternate to 3-ternate; flowers solitary; petals 5, yellow or white..... *Ranunculus* in **RANUNCULACEAE**
 - 5 Leaves opposite or whorled; leaf segments dichotomously branched.
 - 7 Leaves whorled; leaf segments entire or toothed with denticles.
 - 8 Leaf segments toothed with denticles *Ceratophyllum* in **CERATOPHYLLACEAE**
 - 8 Leaf segments entire..... *Limnophila* in **PLANTAGINACEAE**
 - 7 Leaves opposite; leaf segments entire.
 - *Cabomba* in **CABOMBACEAE**

Key C6 - rooted aquatics with simple, cauline, alternate leaves

- 1 Leaves broad, < 4× as long as wide.
 - 2 Floating leaves peltate..... **CABOMBACEAE**
 - 2 Floating or emerged leaves cuneate to rounded at base.
 - 4 Leaves emerged, lanceolate to narrowly elliptic; flowers 5-merous; [Eudicots]..... *Hydrolea* in **HYDROLEACEAE**
 - 4 Leaves emerged or floating, suborbicular or elliptic (if emerged, then suborbicular; flowers 3-merous; [Monocots].
 - *Potamogeton* in **POTAMOGETONACEAE**
- 1 Leaves narrow, > 4× as long as wide.
 - 6 Leaves 0.3-1.4 cm long, very numerous and tightly spaced *Mayaca* in **MAYACACEAE**
 - 6 Leaves 2-35 cm long, fewer and scattered along the stem.
 - 7 Leaf divided into a sheath and blade, with a ligule 0.5-8 mm long at the juncture; inflorescence a spike, raceme, or panicle of spikelets**POACEAE**
 - 7 Leaf not divided into a sheath and blade, but if basally sheathing lacking a ligule (though sometimes with 1-2 conspicuous stipules); inflorescence various, but not as above.
 - 8 Leaves terete, to 35 cm long, 0.3-2 mm wide; plants of marine habitats, growing submersed in salt water; [FL and the Gulf Coast of AL, MS, and LA]
 - *Syringodium* in **CYMODOCEACEAE**
 - 8 Leaves flat or terete, to 200 cm long; plants of fresh or brackish waters (if of marine waters, *Zostera*, the leaves obviously flat, 1.5-6 mm wide); [collectively widespread].
 - 9 Leaves filiform, terete or nearly so; stipules present, adnate to the leaf base and forming a sheath around the stem > 10 mm long.
 - 10 Stipule free at its tip, the sheathing portion not appearing inflated; flowers > 2, in an interrupted spike *Stuckenia* in **POTAMOGETONACEAE**
 - 10 Stipule adnate its entire length to the leaf base, appearing inflated; flowers usually 2, on a flexuous, elongate peduncle *Ruppia* in **CYMODOCEACEAE**
 - 9 Leaves flat; stipules absent, or if present, either free or adnate to the leaf base and forming a sheath for < 10 mm.
 - 11 Leaves lacking a midvein; perianth parts 6, yellow..... *Heteranthera* in **PONTEDERIACEAE**
 - 11 Leaves with a midvein; perianth parts 0 or 4, variously colored (not yellow).
 - 12 Plants pubescent (at least on the upper stem); leaves pinnately veined; [Eudicots]..... *Hydrolea* in **HYDROLEACEAE**
 - 12 Plants nearly or entirely glabrous; leaves with parallel venation; [Monocots].

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 13 Inflorescences of flowers solitary or in 2-4 flowered racemes, axillary; spathe lacking; perianth conspicuous with 3 pink to purple petals *Murdannia* in **COMMELINACEAE**
- 13 Inflorescence a spike, terminal or axillary; with or without a spathe; perianth lacking.
- 14 Inflorescence a cylindrical, interrupted spike, lacking a spathe; leaves either parallel-margined or variously with a narrow blade differentiated from a petiole; [fresh to brackish waters]..... *Potamogeton* in **POTAMOGETONACEAE**
- 14 Inflorescence either a flattened spike sheathed by a spathe-like bract, or solitary; leaves parallel-margined, to 20 dm long; [saline (marine) to brackish waters]. *Halodule* in **CYMODOCEACEAE**

Key C7 - rooted aquatics with simple, cauline, opposite or whorled leaves

- 1 Leaves whorled, most nodes with 3 or more leaves.
- 2 Leaves strongly toothed to pectinate *Limnophila* in **PLANTAGINACEAE**
- 2 Leaves entire or finely toothed.
- 3 Leaves tipped by a callus (visible at 10× magnification); leaf margins entire; flowers many, grouped in a terminal involucre head; [Eudicots] *Sclerolepis* in **ASTERACEAE**
- 3 Leaves not callus-tipped; leaf margins finely toothed or at least with conical protrusions remaining from the disintegration of better-developed deciduous teeth; flowers solitary on elongate, flexuous stalks; [Monocots] **HYDROCHARITACEAE**
- 1 Leaves opposite, no nodes with 3 or more leaves.
- 5 Leaves in 2-3 pairs, appearing verticillate; plants of marine waters; [of FL, MS, LA and southward] *Halophila* in **HYDROCHARITACEAE**
- 5 Leaves along stem at 2-many nodes; plants of fresh to brackish waters; [collectively widespread].
- 6 Flowers 3-merous; [Monocots].
- 7 Leaf margins (or at least leaf sheaths) serrate or minutely spiny; fruits sessile, entire; leaves 5-15× as long as wide *Najas* in **HYDROCHARITACEAE**
- 7 Leaf margins (including sheaths) entire; fruit stalked, dentate on one side; leaves >20× as long as wide *Zannichellia* in **POTAMOGETONACEAE**
- 6 Flowers 4- or 5-merous; [Eudicots].
- 8 Leaves 1-12 cm long; flowers borne in axillary or terminal spikes or clusters *Hygrophila* in **ACANTHACEAE**
- 8 Leaves 0.5-3 (-5) cm long; flowers solitary, axillary.
- 9 Carpels 4-5, separate; fruit an aggregate of follicles; leaves succulent *Crassula* in **CRASSULACEAE**
- 9 Carpels 2-5, fused; fruit capsular (variously dehiscent); leaves thin in texture or somewhat succulent (e.g. *Bacopa* in **PLANTAGINACEAE**).
- 10 Leaves dimorphic, the terminal leaves usually spatulate (strongly expanded towards the apex); corolla absent; stamen 1 *Callitriche* in **PLANTAGINACEAE**
- 10 Leaves monomorphic, obovate, oblanceolate, or parallel-margined; corolla present (absent in *Didiplis* in **LYTHRACEAE**); stamens 2-6.
- 11 Flower radially symmetrical, 3-4-merous; petals absent or separate
- 12 Stems lacking ridges running down from leaf bases *Elatine* in **ELATINACEAE**
- 12 Stems with ridges running down from leaf bases **LYTHRACEAE**
- 11 Flower bilaterally symmetrical, 4-5-merous; petals present, fused at least basally, forming a tube.
- 13 Corolla 4-merous **LINDERNIACEAE**
- 13 Corolla 5-merous **PLANTAGINACEAE**

Key E - angiosperm shrubs and subshrubs with basally-disposed leaves

- 1 Leaves giant, either pinnately compound and > 15 dm long, or palmately divided into numerous segments and > 6 dm wide; [Monocots] **ARECACEAE**
- 1 Leaves small to giant, simple or 3-foliolate; leaves < 9 dm long and < 2 dm wide (except *Agave*, with leaves < 20 dm long and < 2.5 dm wide); [Eudicots or Monocots].
- 2 Leaves linear-lanceolate, flat or channeled or V-shaped in ×-section, > 3 dm long; flowers 3-merous; rosette shrubs; [Monocots]. **AGAVACEAE**
- 2 Leaves either broader in shape or distinctly fleshy and essentially terete in ×-section, < 2 dm long; flowers 5-merous; rosette subshrubs; [Eudicots].
- 6 Leaves linear, terete in ×-section *Phemeranthus* in **MONTIACEAE**
- 6 Leaves elliptic, flat in ×-section *Talinum* in **TALINACEAE**

Key F - woody angiosperms with alternate, compound leaves

- 2 Leaves trifoliolate.
- 3 Plant a liana, climbing by twining, by tendrils, or by adventitious roots.
- 4 Leaves untoothed and unlobed *Lackeya* in **FABACEAE**
- 4 Leaves coarsely toothed or lobed. {add *Eleutherococcus trifoliatus* **ARALIACEAE**}
- 5 Leaflets obovate or broadly elliptic (broadest at or above the middle), the teeth or lobes primarily or solely in the apical half of the leaf; plant climbing by leaf-opposed tendrils *Cissus trifoliata* in **VITACEAE**
- 5 Leaflets orbicular or ovate (broadest at the middle or below the middle), the teeth or lobes primarily or solely in the basal half of the leaf; plant climbing by stem twining or by dense, reddish adventitious roots.
- 6 Plant climbing by the stem twining; [plant not actually woody, but so robust as to often be assumed to be so] *Pueraria* in **FABACEAE**
- 6 Plant climbing by dense, reddish adventitious roots attaching the stem to tree trunks or rock outcrops *Toxicodendron* in **ANACARDIACEAE**
- 3 Plant a shrub (sometimes scrambling or occasionally high-climbing with the support of other vegetation, but lacking the specialized climbing structures listed above).
- 7 Stems armed with small prickles or stout thorns.
- 8 Stems with stout thorns at the nodes; fruit a hesperidium (orange-like, but densely hairy) *Citrus* in **RUTACEAE**
- 8 Stems with many small prickles along the internodes; fruit either a legume, or an aggregate of drupelets, or a hip.
- 9 Leaflets with 2 rounded lateral lobes near the base, otherwise entire; fruit a legume *Erythrina* in **FABACEAE**
- 9 Leaflets serrate and sometimes also cleft; fruit either an aggregate of drupelets or a hip **ROSACEAE**
- 7 Stems unarmed.
- 10 Leaflets serrulate, crenulate, serrate, with a few coarse and jagged teeth (spine-tipped or not), or shallowly lobed.
- 11 Leaflets serrulate or crenulate *Ptelea* in **RUTACEAE**

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- 11 Leaflets serrate, with a few coarse and jagged teeth (spine-tipped or not), or shallowly lobed.
- 12 Leaflets with 2 prominent, rounded lobes near the base; fruit a legume; flowers > 3 cm long, corollas bilaterally symmetrical, red, in a terminal raceme.....*Erythrina* in **FABACEAE**
- 12 Leaflets serrate and sometimes also cleft, or with a few coarse and jagged teeth (spine-tipped or not); fruit either a tan or red drupe or a red berry; flowers < 1 cm across, corollas radially symmetrical, green, yellow, or white, in axillary or terminal panicles or racemes.....**ANACARDIACEAE**
- 10 Leaflets entire and unlobed.
- 14 Terminal leaflet sessile.....*Ptelea* in **RUTACEAE**
- 14 Terminal leaflet with a petiolule.
- 16 Leaves pinnately trifoliolate, a rachis present as an extension of the petiole past the point of attachment of the 2 lateral leaflets, the terminal leaflet borne on a petiolule at the terminus of the rachis, with an obvious joint present between the rachis and petiolule.....**FABACEAE**
- 16 Leaves palmately trifoliolate, the terminal leaflet typically with a longer petiolule than the lateral leaflets, but lacking a rachis (the petiolule of the terminal leaflet attached at the same point as the 2 lateral leaflets and unjointed).....*Toxicodendron* in **ANACARDIACEAE**
- 2 Leaves with 5-many leaflets (poorly developed leaves in some species with only 3 leaflets).
- 17 Leaves palmately or palmately-pedately compound.
- 18 Leaves palmately-pedately 5-foliolate (the lateral 2 leaflets on each side borne on a common Y-shaped stalk).....*Causonis* in **VITACEAE**
- 18 Leaves palmately compound (all the leaflets attached at a single point).
- 20 Leaves > 6 dm wide.....**ARECACEAE**
- 20 Leaves < 3 dm wide.
- 21 Leaflets with entire margins.....*Akebia* in **LARDIZABALACEAE**
- 21 Leaflets with serrate margins.
- 22 Stems armed with prickles scattered in the internodes.....*Rubus* in **ROSACEAE**
- 22 Stems unarmed or with paired nodal spines.....*Parthenocissus* in **VITACEAE**
- 17 Leaves pinnately, bipinnately, or complexly compound.
- 24 Leaves at least in part pinnate-pinnatifid, 2-pinnate, or otherwise more complexly compound than 1-pinnate.
- 25 Leaves evenly 2-pinnately compound.....**FABACEAE**
- 25 Leaves oddly pinnate-pinnatifid, 2-pinnately compound, or more complexly compound than 2-pinnate.
- 27 Plant a liana, climbing by tendrils.....*Nekemias* in **VITACEAE**
- 27 Plant a shrub or tree, not climbing.
- 28 Plant armed with prickles on the stem, and sometimes also on the axes and main veins of the leaves.....*Aralia* in **ARALIACEAE**
- 28 Plant unarmed.
- 29 Plant a shrub, < 2.5 m tall.....*Nandina* in **BERBERIDACEAE**
- 29 Plant a tree, > 3 m tall when flowering and fruiting.
- 32 Fruit a globose drupe, tan at maturity, 10-15 mm in diameter; inflorescence an axillary panicle; corolla lavender.....*Melia* in **MELIACEAE**
- 32 Fruit an inflated capsule, 30-50 mm long; inflorescence a terminal thyrse; corolla yellow.....*Koelreuteria* in **SAPINDACEAE**
- 24 Leaves 1-pinnately compound.
- 33 Leaves even-pinnately compound (generally with 2 leaflets at the apex of the rachis, these obviously and symmetrically paired).
- 34 Leaflets rounded to obtuse at the apex (or acute to acuminate in *Gymnocladus*); fruit a legume; inflorescence various, but not as below.....**FABACEAE**
- 34 Leaflets acuminate at the apex; fruit a drupe; inflorescence a panicle with many, small, radially symmetrical flowers.
- 35 Tree dioecious; drupe ca. 5 mm long; stamens (of male flowers) 3-5 (-7).....*Pistacia* in **ANACARDIACEAE**
- 35 Tree bisexual; drupe ca. 13 mm long; stamens 8-10.....*Sapindus* in **SAPINDACEAE**
- 33 Leaves odd-pinnately compound (generally with a single leaflet at the terminus of the rachis).
- 36 Leaves very large, > 10 dm long.....**ARECACEAE**
- 36 Leaves small to large, < 10 dm long.
- 37 Stems armed with prickles or stipular or nodal spines; leaves often also with prickles.
- 38 Leaves with conspicuous leafy stipules, often adnate to the petiole; plant a liana or small to medium shrub; leaves serrate, often sharply and prominently so; leaves not strongly aromatic when fresh, lacking pellucid punctate glands on the surface.....**ROSACEAE**
- 38 Leaves lacking leafy stipules; plant a tree or tall shrub; leaves entire or obscurely crenate or serrate; plant a tree or tall shrub; leaves either strongly aromatic when fresh, with conspicuous pellucid punctate glands or not aromatic and not pellucid-punctate.
- 39 Leaves not aromatic when fresh, lacking pellucid punctate glands; leaves never with prickles on the rachis; leaflet apices rounded.....*Robinia* in **FABACEAE**
- 39 Leaves strongly aromatic when fresh, with conspicuous pellucid punctate glands; leaves often with prickles on the rachis; leaflet apices usually acuminate.....*Zanthoxylum* in **RUTACEAE**
- 37 Stems unarmed (leaflets with spinose margins in some species, or the stem with dense hispid hairs).
- 40 Leaflets entire.
- 41 Plant a liana, climbing by twining.....*Wisteria* in **FABACEAE**
- 41 Plant an upright shrub or tree, not climbing.
- 42 Plant a medium or tall tree.....**FABACEAE**
- 42 Plant a shrub or small tree to 7 (-10) m tall.
- 45 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical, papilionaceous (reduced in *Amorpha* to a single petal); stamens 10; fruit a legume; leaves with stipules.....**FABACEAE**
- 45 Flowers radially symmetrical, stamens 4-5; fruit either a drupe (Anacardiaceae), or a 1-3-seeded berry or a samara (Picramniaceae); leaves without stipules.....**ANACARDIACEAE**
- 40 Leaflets serrate or crenate.
- 47 Leaflets crenate, the teeth rounded and often inconspicuous.
- 48 Leaflets with obscure crenations, not as below nor bearing glands; leaf rachis narrowly to conspicuously winged, especially towards the tip; fruit a drupe; plant a shrub or small tree.....**ANACARDIACEAE**

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- 48 Leaflets (especially the basal and on the basalscopic side) with 1-5 large rounded teeth, each bearing a prominent dark green gland; leaf rachis not winged; fruit a schizocarp, with 2-5 samaroid mericarps; plant a medium to large tree..... *Ailanthus* in **SIMAROUBACEAE**
- 47 Leaflets serrate.
- 50 Inflorescences axillary.
- 51 Plant a tree, freely branched; rhizome inner bark not brightly colored; flowers unisexual, the male flowers in catkins, the female flowers solitary or few in a spike, the perianth greenish or tan and inconspicuous; fruit a nut covered by a dehiscent or indehiscent involucre..... **JUGLANDACEAE**
- 51 Plant a short shrub, < 1 m tall, little branched; rhizome inner bark of fresh plants bright yellow; flowers bisexual, petals absent, the 5 petaloid sepals maroon; inflorescence a drooping panicle from the base of the new year's growth; fruit an aggregate of follicles..... *Xanthorhiza* in **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 50 Inflorescences terminal.
- 54 Fruit a drupe..... *Rhus* in **ANACARDIACEAE**
- 54 Fruit an inflated membranaceous capsule *Koelreuteria* in **SAPINDACEAE**

Key G - woody plants with alternate, simple leaves

- 1 Leaves palmately or pinnately lobed.
- 2 Leaves pinnately lobed (the midvein dominant, with 2, 4, or more lateral veins diverging into the lobes from the midvein above the base of the leaf blade)..... **Key G1**
- 2 Leaves palmately lobed or bilobed (3, 5, or more veins diverging from the base of the leaf blade into the lobes) **Key G2**
- 1 Leaves not lobed (entire or serrate, sometimes coarsely so), or only with 2 small auriculate lobes at the base of an otherwise unlobed leaf blade (such as various *Magnolia* species).
- 3 Woody grasses (bamboos), infrequently flowering, with hollow stems..... **Key A in Poaceae**
- 3 Lianas, shrubs, or trees, not grasses, generally with solid stems.
- 4 Lianas (plant generally with obvious adaptations for climbing, such as adventitious roots, twining stems, or tendrils)..... **Key G3**
- 4 Shrubs, subshrubs, or trees (sometimes scrambling or occasionally high-climbing with the support of other vegetation, but lacking the specialized climbing structures listed above).
- 5 Shrubs or subshrubs.
- 6 Leaves entire (sometimes ciliate or scabrous on the margin)..... **Key G4**
- 6 Leaves serrate, crenate, serrulate, crenulate, or doubly serrate **Key G5**
- 5 Trees.
- 7 Leaves entire (sometimes ciliate or scabrous on the margin)..... **Key G6**
- 7 Leaves serrate, crenate, serrulate, crenulate, or doubly serrate **Key G7**

Key G1 - woody plants with alternate, simple, pinnately lobed leaves

- 1 Shrubs or subshrubs.
- 2 Leaves 1-2 (-4) cm long, 0.11-0.3 (-0.5) mm wide, each with > 40 terete lobes; plant white or silvery-gray; inflorescence an involucre head *Santolina* in **ASTERACEAE**
- 2 Leaves longer and/or wider, with a few to many flattened (< 30) lobes; plant green; inflorescence various, but not as above.
- 4 Leaf blades 4-30 cm long; leaf lobing evenly from base to apex, or predominantly towards the tip of the leaf; flowers small, in catkins *Quercus* in **FAGACEAE**
- 4 Leaf blades 2-7 cm long; leaf lobing predominantly basal (hastate, or with larger basal lobes becoming smaller and more like serrations towards the apex); flowers larger, in various diffuse inflorescences. **ROSACEAE**
- 1 Trees.
- 6 Leaves even-pinnately lobed, with 4 (or sometimes 6 or 8) lobes, the apex a very broad V-notch or truncate..... *Liriodendron* in **MAGNOLIACEAE**
- 6 Leaves odd-pinnately lobed, with 3, 5, 7, etc. lobes (or sometimes with 2 lobes, but one obviously central and the other smaller and to the side, mitten-like), the apex obtuse to acute.
- 7 Leaf lobe margins entire.
- 8 Leaves deeply 2- or 3-lobed (or rarely with 1-4 additional very small, tooth-like lobes towards the base), most branches with a mixture of unlobed, 2-lobed (mitten), and 3-lobed leaves; fruit a blackish-seeded drupe; fresh plants strongly aromatic *Sassafras* in **LAURACEAE**
- 8 Leaves shallowly or deeply 3-25-lobed; fruit either an acorn or a rather fleshy spherical multiple fruit; fresh plants not aromatic.
- 9 Leaves shallowly or deeply 3-25-lobed; fruit a nut in a cupule (an acorn)..... *Quercus* in **FAGACEAE**
- 9 Leaves shallowly 3-lobed (or mostly unlobed); fruit a rather fleshy multiple fruit..... *Maclura* in **MORACEAE**
- 7 Leaf lobe margins serrate.
- 10 Leaves irregularly toothed, the teeth tipped by a soft bristle; fruit a nut in a cupule (an acorn); small to large trees *Quercus* in **FAGACEAE**
- 10 Leaves evenly and rather finely serrate, not bristly-tipped; fruit at least somewhat fleshy, either a pome or a multiple of nutlets surrounded by a fleshy calyx; small trees.
- 11 Petals absent (the individual flowers inconspicuous and aggregated into catkins); fruit a multiple, of nutlets surrounded by a fleshy calyx (mulberry) or a syconium (fig); leaves mainly larger, at least some on a branch > 8 cm long **MORACEAE**
- 11 Petals 5, conspicuous, white or pink; fruit a pome; leaves mainly small, generally < 8 cm long..... *Crataegus* in **ROSACEAE**

Key G2 - woody plants with alternate, simple, palmately lobed leaves

- 1 Lianas.
- 2 Lianas climbing by adventitious roots..... *Hedera* in **ARALIACEAE**
- 2 Lianas climbing by twining or by tendrils.
- 3 Lianas climbing by twining..... **MENISPERMACEAE**
- 3 Lianas climbing by tendrils.
- 4 Tendrils branched, leaf-opposed; leaves mostly 5-7-lobed, the margins also serrate or dentate..... **VITACEAE**
- 4 Tendrils simple (though paired in *Smilax* in **SMILACACEAE**), axillary; leaves 3-lobed, the margins entire, serrulate, or prickly.

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- 5 Leaves longer than wide, entire or prickly-margined; stems armed with prickles; flowers 6-merous, greenish, in umbels borne in leaf axils; tendrils stipular, 2 per leaf axil, adnate to the petiole basally *Smilax* in **SMILACACEAE**
- 5 Leaves wider than long, entire or serrulate; stems not armed; flowers 5-merous, blue-purple or yellow, solitary or in small fascicles in leaf axils; tendrils 1 per leaf axil *Passiflora* in **PASSIFLORACEAE**
- 1 Trees or shrubs. {add: *Vernicia* in **EUPHORBIACEAE**, *Firmiana* in **MALVACEAE**, *Kalopanax* in **ARALIACEAE**, *Ficus* in **MORACEAE**}
- 6 Trees.
 - 7 Leaves > 3 dm long and wide; tree monopodial, with a single, unbranched stem (rarely with a few branches). **ARECACEAE**
 - 7 Leaves < 3 dm long and wide; tree branching; [Eudicots].
 - 11 Leaf blades (3-) 5 (-7) lobed, to 15 cm wide and long, each lobe finely serrate-crenate (>3 teeth per cm of margin) and rarely with a small sub-lobe; multiple fruit spherical and spiky, consisting of multiple bird-beak-like loculicidal capsules; buds axillary *Liquidambar* in **ALTINGIACEAE**
 - 11 Leaves 3 (-5)-lobed, to 35 cm wide and long, each lobe coarsely toothed or sublobed, the teeth or sublobes (at most 1-2 per cm of margin) attenuate-acuminate; multiple fruit spherical and merely rough on the surface, consisting of multiple achenes with tawny bristles; buds infrapetiolar (completely hidden in the swollen petiole base) *Platanus* in **PLATANACEAE**
- 6 Shrubs.
 - 12 Leaf lobe margins entire (or undulate to sublobed at the tip) *Manihot* in **EUPHORBIACEAE**
 - 12 Leaf lobe margins serrate.
 - 13 Leaves glabrous *Ricinus* in **EUPHORBIACEAE**
 - 13 Leaves pubescent (slightly or strongly).
 - 14 Pubescence of simple hairs; plants armed or not with nodal spines *Ribes* in **GROSSULARIACEAE**
 - 14 Pubescence of stellate hairs; plants unarmed. **MALVACEAE**

Key G3 - lianas with alternate, simple, and unlobed leaves

- 1 Leaves serrate.
 - 2 Leaf venation palmate, the leaf often lobed or at least pentagonal in shape (as well as serrate); plants climbing by leaf-opposed tendrils **VITACEAE**
 - 2 Leaf venation pinnate, the leaf neither lobed nor pentagonal; plants climbing by other mechanisms (see below).
 - 4 Plants climbing by adventitious roots; leaf base cordate or subcordate, and also slightly to strongly oblique *Ficus pumila* in **MORACEAE**
 - 4 Plants climbing by twining, or by growing through bark layers of *Taxodium ascendens* or *Chamaecyparis thyoides*; leaf base cuneate, rounded, or cordate. *Schisandra* in **SCHISANDRACEAE**
- 1 Leaves entire.
 - 7 Stems with well-developed prickles; tendrils paired, stipular (diverging from the leaf petiole above its base); [Monocots] *Smilax* in **SMILACACEAE**
 - 7 Stems lacking prickles; tendrils either absent or (if present) not stipular and paired; [Eudicots or Basal Angiosperms].
 - 8 Plant climbing by dense, reddish adventitious roots *Hedera* in **ARALIACEAE**
 - 8 Plant climbing by twining or by tendrils.
 - 9 Plant climbing by tendrils **POLYGONACEAE**
 - 9 Plant climbing by twining.
 - 10 Leaves elliptic or ovate, obviously longer than broad, most leaves > 1.4× as long as wide; leaf blade base narrowly cuneate, broadly cuneate, rounded, or subcordate.
 - 11 Leaves 3-8 cm long, rounded to broadly cuneate at the base and rounded or obtuse at the apex; lateral leaf veins straight, parallel, not forking; inflorescence a terminal thyrs or panicle *Berchemia* in **RHAMNACEAE**
 - 11 Leaves 6-15 cm long, cuneate at the base and acuminate at the apex; lateral leaf veins forking at or beyond the middle; inflorescence a solitary, axillary flower *Schisandra* in **SCHISANDRACEAE**
 - 10 Leaves orbicular to very widely ovate, most leaves < 1.4× as long as wide; leaf blade base deeply cordate, subcordate, rounded, or broadly cuneate
 - 12 Leaf venation pinnate, but "pseudopalmate", with 3 primary veins from the marginal point of attachment of the petiole, the 2 lateral veins then promptly rebranching (< 1 cm from the leaf base) into 2-3 prominent veins (the remainder of the venation pinnate along the midvein); basalmost pair of primary veins exposed (lacking leaf tissue) on their basal side for > 2 mm; leaf blade base deeply cordate; leaf with no tendency to lobing, the leaf outline convex from the base to the apex (except in the immediate vicinity of the petiole and sometimes immediately near a slightly acuminate apex) **ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**
 - 12 Leaf venation palmate, with (3-) 5-9 primary veins from the marginal or peltate point of attachment of the petiole, these primary veins then rebranching well above the leaf base; basalmost pair of primary veins completely included within leaf tissue; leaf blade base cordate, subcordate, rounded, or broadly cuneate; leaf with a tendency to lobing, the leaf outline with 1 or more concave areas between the base and the apex (except *Cissampelos* of s. FL) **MENISPERMACEAE**

Key G4 - shrubs and subshrubs with alternate, simple, unlobed, entire leaves

- 1 Leaves evergreen. {add to 1a: *Scaevola* in **GOODENIACEAE**, *Morella (inodora)* in **MYRICACEAE**, *Ternstroemia* in **PENTAPHYLACACEAE**, *Pittosporum* in **PITTOSPORACEAE**, *Myrsine* in **PRIMULACEAE**, *Pyracantha* in **ROSACEAE**, *Dodonaea* in **SAPINDACEAE**, *Cestrum* in **SOLANACEAE**, *Thymelaea* in **THYMELAEACEAE**, *Conocarpus* in **COMBRETACEAE**}
- 3 Leaves linear, > 15× as long as wide; [Monocots] *Yucca* in **AGAVACEAE**
- 3 Leaves broader, < 15× as long as wide; [Eudicots, Basal Angiosperms, or Monocots].
 - 5 Inflorescence an involucre head **ASTERACEAE**
 - 5 Inflorescence solitary (*Illicium* in **ILLICIACEAE**) or variously branched, spicate, racemose, or fascicled, not an involucre head.
 - 6 Carpels separate; fruit an aggregate; fresh foliage strongly fragrant; [Basal Angiosperms] *Illicium* in **ILLICIACEAE**
 - 6 Carpels fused; fruit a berry, drupe, acorn (nut), capsule, or legume; fresh foliage not strongly fragrant; [Eudicots, Monocots, and Basal Angiosperms].
 - 9 Leaves largely covered with silver and/or bronze lepidote scales and/or dense stellate hairs below (visible at 10× or higher magnification), giving the lower leaf surface a slightly shiny to almost metallic appearance. {add *Lyonia ferruginea* and *L. fruticosa* in **ERICACEAE**; add *Loropetalum* in **HAMAMELIDACEAE**}
 - 10 Petals present, conspicuous, connate, white, the corolla rotate; fruit a berry with several seeds; fresh foliage with a strong, tar-like odor *Solanum* in **SOLANACEAE**

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- 10 Petals absent or inconspicuous, greenish and separate if present (note that the calyx is petaloid and white or yellowish in *Elaeagnus* of ELAEAGNACEAE); fruit a dry capsule with 3 seeds, or a drupe with a single seed; fresh foliage lacking a strong odor.
- 11 Perianth 4-merous; petals absent; petaloid sepals white to cream, fused and salverform; carpel 1; fruit a fleshy, red drupe, with a single seed..... *Elaeagnus* in ELAEAGNACEAE
- 11 Perianth 5-merous; petals green and separate, or absent; sepals greenish, separate; carpels 3; fruit a 3-valved capsule with 3 seeds *Croton* in EUPHORBIACEAE
- 9 Leaves with various vestiture, but not as above.
- 12 Flowers in spikes, these solitary opposite leaves or in axillary umbels *PIPERACEAE*
- 12 Flowers other types of inflorescences.
- 13 Leaves 1-foliolate on the upper stems, sometimes 3-foliolate below, or all reduced to phyllodial spines; flowers papilionaceous, bright yellow; fruit a legume; stems bright green..... *FABACEAE*
- 13 Leaves simple throughout; flowers either small, inconspicuous, tannish, borne in catkins (*Quercus*), or larger and urceolate, or with almost separate and spreading petals, white to pink, in various terminal or axillary, branched inflorescences; fruit either a nut in a cupule (an acorn), or a (3-) 5-valved capsule, or a spherical berry or drupe; stems generally brown or tan (sometimes green).
- 14 Flowers small, inconspicuous, tannish, borne in catkins; fruit a nut in a cupule (an acorn)..... *Quercus* in FAGACEAE
- 14 Flowers white to pink, either urceolate or tubular or with separate and spreading petals, in various terminal or axillary inflorescences; fruit either a (3-) 5-valved capsule, or a spherical berry with 10+ seeds, or a 4-8 seeded fleshy drupe, or a 1-seeded dry or fleshy drupe.
- 15 Flowers white to pink, rotate or urceolate (the petals united at least basally), in various terminal or axillary inflorescences; fruit either a 2-5 valved capsule or a spherical berry with 10+ seeds.
- 16 Leaves 1 per node or also paired (on one side of the stem) at some nodes (the leaves then uneven in size); inflorescences leaf-opposed; fruit a berry *Solanum* in SOLANACEAE
- 16 Leaves 1 per node; inflorescences terminal or axillary, never leaf-opposed; fruit a valved capsule *ERICACEAE*
- 15 Flowers white, petals spreading, separate even at the base, in axillary fascicles or racemes; fruit either a fleshy drupe with 4-8 pyrenes, or a dry single-seeded drupe.
- 19 Shrub rhizomatous and colonial; fruit an ellipsoid drupe, 2-3 cm long *CHRYSOBALANACEAE*
- 19 Shrub not rhizomatous; fruit either a fleshy or dry drupe, < 1 cm long.
- 20 Inflorescence an axillary fascicle or cluster; fruit a fleshy drupe with 4-8 pyrenes..... *Ilex* in AQUIFOLIACEAE
- 20 Inflorescence an axillary raceme; fruit a dry drupe with 1 seed *CYRILLACEAE*
- 1 Leaves deciduous. {add: *Ditrysia* in EUPHORBIACEAE, *Glochidion* in PHYLLANTHACEAE, *Phyllanthopsis* in PHYLLANTHACEAE, *Nierembergia* in SOLANACEAE, *Edgeworthia* in THYMELAEACEAE, *Ipomoea* (*I. carnea*) in CONVOLVULACEAE; *Swida* (*S. alternifolia*) in CORNACEAE}
- 21 Inflorescence an involucre head *ASTERACEAE*
- 21 Inflorescence branched, spicate, a catkin, or consisting of a solitary flower or axillary clusters or whorls, not an involucre head.
- 22 Inflorescence a catkin; flowers unisexual; plants dioecious *Salix* in SALICACEAE
- 22 Inflorescence various, not a catkin; flowers bisexual; plants hermaphroditic.
- 24 Inflorescence of a solitary, axillary flower; perianth 3-4-merous; fresh plants fragrant with a strange, musky odor; berry oblong, 3-7 (-10) cm long, greenish-yellow when ripe; [Basal Angiosperms]..... *ANNONACEAE*
- 24 Inflorescence of 2 or more flowers; perianth 3-5-merous; fresh plants not musky-fragrant; fruits various, not as above.
- 25 Flowers 3-merous; fruit fleshy, red or greenish-yellow at maturity; ovary superior; [Basal Angiosperms or Eudicots]..... *LAURACEAE*
- 25 Flowers 4-5-merous; fruit fleshy or dry, black, blue, brown, tan, or red at maturity; ovary superior or inferior; [Eudicots].
- 27 Fruit a 4-5-valved capsule with many seeds; inflorescence either terminal, a corymb or panicle, or an axillary whorl..... *ERICACEAE*
- 27 Fruit either a drupe or berry (indehiscent, and variously fleshy or dry) or a dry 3-valved capsule with 1 seed; inflorescence axillary (solitary, clusters, fascicles, or racemes), or in a terminal raceme (*Pyrularia* in SANTALACEAE).
- 28 Leaves largely covered with silver and/or bronze shiny lepidote scales below, giving the lower leaf surface an almost metallic appearance *Elaeagnus* in ELAEAGNACEAE
- 28 Leaves with various vestiture, but not as above.
- 29 Ovary inferior or half-inferior; inflorescence an axillary cluster or raceme, or a terminal raceme.
- 30 Fruit a spherical berry, with 10 or more seeds..... *ERICACEAE*
- 30 Fruit an elongate drupe (definitely longer than thick), with 1 seed. *Symplocos* in SYMPLOCACEAE
- 29 Ovary superior; inflorescence an axillary cluster or an axillary raceme (borne themselves in clusters).
- 32 Fruits elongate, 8-20 mm long.
- 33 Fruit a red or orange berry, 8-20 mm long; leaves usually on spur-shoots; [salty coastal areas, or aliens of disturbed situations] *Lycium* in SOLANACEAE
- 33 Fruit a yellowish-green drupe, 12-15 mm long; leaves on main stems; [rich forests, mainly inland]..... *Dirca* in THYMELAEACEAE
- 32 Fruits spherical, < 10 mm long.
- 34 Inflorescence a narrowly cylindrical raceme, clustered several to many at the tip of the previous year's wood and below the current season's growth; fruit < 3 mm in diameter..... *Cyrilla* in CYRILLACEAE
- 34 Inflorescence an axillary cluster; fruit > 4 mm in diameter
- 35 Fruit dry, opening by 3 valves, 1-seeded; leaf pubescence stellate *Styrax* in STYRACACEAE
- 35 Fruit fleshy, with 4-8 seeds; leaf pubescence simple or absent. *RHAMNACEAE*

Key G5 - shrubs and subshrubs with alternate, simple, unlobed, toothed leaves

- 1 Subshrubs or dwarf shrubs, aboveground stems creeping or erect, < 15 cm tall; leaves evergreen.
- 2 Leaves 1.5-3 cm wide, coarsely toothed; flowers lacking sepals and petals; [alien species, sparingly naturalized or spreading in suburban situations]..... *Pachysandra* in BUXACEAE
- 2 Leaves < 1.5 cm wide, finely toothed or entire; flowers with sepals and petals; [native species, collectively widespread and common].
- 3 Leaves fleshy, terete in \times -section; petals 5, bright pink..... *Talinum* in TALINACEAE
- 3 Leaves flat, not fleshy; petals white or pale pink. *ERICACEAE*
- 1 Shrubs, aboveground stems erect, > 30 cm tall; leaves evergreen or deciduous.

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 5 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsela..... **ASTERACEAE**
- 5 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above.
- 6 Leaves evergreen. {add to 6a *Ardisia* in PRIMULACEAE, *Raphiolepis* in ROSACEAE, *Camellia* in THEACEAE}
- 7 Leaves glandular-punctate on one or both surfaces with golden-yellow glands; flowers unisexual, lacking a perianth; fruit a pale gray, waxy drupe with a single seed **Morella in MYRICACEAE**
- 7 Leaves not glandular punctate; flowers bisexual or unisexual, with a white, pink, or yellow perianth; fruit various, a red, blue, or black drupe or berry with several seeds, or a capsule.
- 8 Petals connate and urceolate, white to pale pink; flowers bisexual; leaves ovate, lanceolate, or elliptic, broadest near the middle or towards the base, the teeth well-distributed along most of the margin on either side; fruit either a capsule or a red, blue, or black berry..... **ERICACEAE**
- 8 Petals distinct, yellow or white; flowers unisexual or bisexual; leaves oblanceolate or elliptic, broadest towards the tip or near the middle, the teeth usually concentrated in the upper half of the leaf; fruit either a black or red drupe with several pyrenes or a red berry with several seeds.
..... **Ilex in AQUIFOLIACEAE**
- 6 Leaves deciduous.
- 11 Leaves crenate-wavy, with 1-2 teeth per cm of leaf margin; leaves usually obliquely cordate or angled-truncate at the base; pubescence of leaves and stems stellate..... **HAMAMELIDACEAE**
- 11 Leaves crenulate, serrate or serrulate, with >2 teeth per cm of leaf margin; leaves cuneate, rounded, or subcordate at base, not oblique; pubescence of leaves and stems absent or simple.
- 12 Leaves prominently 3-veined from the base.
- 13 Ovary 5-locular; stamens many or 5, fused or separate; fruit a 5-valved capsule or of 5 mericarps; flowers yellow or pink, or white with a pink blaze
..... **MALVACEAE**
- 13 Ovary 3-locular; stamens 5, separate; fruit a 3-valved capsule or drupe; flowers white or pale green..... **RHAMNACEAE**
- 12 Leaves pinnately veined.
- 14 Flowers in catkins; perianth absent or very small; fruit a 1-seeded nut, samara, or waxy drupe (capsule in *Salix* in SALICACEAE).
- 15 Leaves > 4 cm wide, lacking punctate glands; fruit a 1-seeded nut or samara **BETULACEAE**
- 15 Leaves < 3 cm wide, either punctate-glandular on one or both surfaces or lacking punctate glands; fruit a 1-seeded waxy drupe or a capsule.
- 16 Leaves punctate-glandular on one or both surfaces; fruit a 1-seeded waxy drupe..... **MYRICACEAE**
- 16 Leaves lacking punctate glands; fruit a capsule..... **Salix in SALICACEAE**
- 14 Flowers arrayed variously, but not in catkins; perianth present, conspicuous; fruit a 1-many-seeded capsule, pome, berry, or follicle.
- 17 Ovary inferior; fruit fleshy and indehiscent, a berry or pome.
- 18 Fruit a berry; leaves lacking stipules..... **Vaccinium in ERICACEAE**
- 18 Fruit a pome; leaves usually prominently stipular **ROSACEAE**
- 17 Ovary superior; fruit either dry and dehiscent, a capsule or an aggregate of follicles or achenes, or fleshy and indehiscent, a drupe with 4-8 pyrenes.
- 19 Flower apocarpous; fruit an aggregate of follicles or achenes **ROSACEAE**
- 19 Flower syncarpous; fruit either a capsule or a fleshy drupe.
- 20 Ovary 1-carpellate; fruit a 1-seeded drupe..... **Prunus in ROSACEAE**
- 20 Ovary 2-8-carpellate; fruit either a capsule or a drupe with 4-8 pyrenes
- 21 Ovary 2-8-locular; fruit fleshy and indehiscent, a drupe with 2-8 pyrenes; flowers mostly functionally unisexual (or sometimes bisexual in RHAMNACEAE).
- 22 Petals connate at the base; stamens alternate to the petals and opposite to the sepals; fruit 4-8-locular, with 4-8 pyrenes..... **Ilex in AQUIFOLIACEAE**
- 22 Petals separate (or absent in *Rhamnus alnifolia*); stamens opposite to the petals (when present) and alternate to the sepals; fruit 2-4-locular, with 2-4 pyrenes **RHAMNACEAE**
- 21 Ovary 2-3- or 5-locular; fruit dry and dehiscent, a capsule; flowers bisexual (except *Stillingia* in EUPHORBIACEAE).
- 23 Ovary and capsule 5-locular; stamens 10-many.
- 24 Stamens 10; corolla urceolate, sympetalous **ERICACEAE**
- 24 Stamens many; corolla spreading, apopetalous..... **Stewartia in THEACEAE**
- 23 Ovary and capsule 2-3-locular; stamens 2, 5, or 10.
- 25 Leaves > 5x as long as wide; stamens 2; ovary and capsule 3-locular; [plants of the Coastal Plain of SC, GA, AL, and FL]..... **Stillingia in EUPHORBIACEAE**
- 25 Leaves < 3x as long as wide; stamens 5 or 10; ovary and capsule 2-3-locular; [plants collectively widespread].
- 26 Stamens 5; ovary and capsule 2-locular; leaves elliptic (widest near the middle), the teeth fine (usually > 5 points per cm of margin), and along much of the margin; inflorescence a terminal raceme; hairs of the lower leaf surface simple, erect..... **Itea in ITEACEAE**
- 26 Stamens 10; ovary and capsule 3-locular; leaves obovate (widest towards the apex), the teeth obscure to coarse (usually < 4 points per cm of margin), and primarily in the upper half of the leaf; inflorescence a terminal or axillary raceme or cyme; hairs of the lower leaf surface either simple and appressed, or stellate.
- 27 Leaf margins regularly and evenly serrate in the upper half of the leaf (usually nearly entire towards the base); inflorescence an elongate, many flowered (>30) raceme borne at the end of branchlets of the season; corolla of separate petals, the stamens separate; hairs of the lower leaf surface simple and appressed **Clethra in CLETHRACEAE**
- 27 Leaf margins wavy or irregularly dentate, mainly in the upper half of the leaf; inflorescence a few flowered (<20) axillary raceme, cyme, or cluster; corolla fused basally into a tube, the stamens adnate to the tube; hairs of the lower leaf surface stellate **Styrax in STYRACACEAE**

Key G6 - trees with alternate, simple, unlobed, entire leaves

- 1 Leaves evergreen. {add to 1a: [*Conocarpus*] COMBRETACEAE; [*Maytenus*] CELASTRACEAE}
- 2 Leaves tiny, scale-like, broadest at the base and more or less clasping the stem, < 10 mm long and < 1 mm wide..... **Tamarix in TAMARICACEAE**
- 2 Leaves larger and broader, > 40 mm long and > 8 mm wide.
- 3 Fruit a hesperidium; petiole flanged or winged for most of its length, constricted at the base of the blade (except linear in *C. medica*) **Citrus in RUTACEAE**
- 3 Fruit various (but not a hesperidium); petiole linear (not flanged or winged with leafy tissue).
- 4 Leaves pubescent with stellate hairs or peltate scales (sometimes hairs simple), or glandular punctate, appearing as translucent dots (best seen on lower leaf surfaces, with at least 10x magnification).

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 5 Leaves (fresh) strongly odorous, glandular-punctate (appearing as translucent dots), with strongly parallel venation; bark on medium-aged to mature trees papery and peeling *Melaleuca* in MYRTACEAE
- 5 Leaves (fresh) not strongly fragrant, with stellate hairs or punctate scales, leaf venation various but not strongly parallel, bark various but not papery
- 6 Vestiture of the lower leaf surface of silvery and/or reddish peltate scales; plants hermaphroditic, the flowers bisexual; fruit a fleshy drupe *Elaeagnus* in ELAEAGNACEAE
- 6 Vestiture of the lower leaf surface in part of stellate hairs (and also of simple acicular hairs and gland-tipped hairs); plants monoecious, the male flowers in yellow to brownish catkins, the female flowers solitary or in small spikes; fruit a nut in a cupule (an acorn) *Quercus* in FAGACEAE
- 4 Leaves glabrous, or if hairy, with strictly simple hairs.
- 7 Flowers solitary, terminal, large (> 5 cm in diameter); pistils many, carpels separate; petals many (typically > 8); leaves mostly > 10 cm long (at least some on a branch longer than 10 cm); fruit an aggregate of follicles, each dehiscent along 1 suture; stipule scar circumferential at each node, encircling the twig *Magnolia* in MAGNOLIACEAE
- 7 Flowers either in axillary racemes, panicles, umbels, fascicles, or solitary, or in terminal corymbs, umbels, compound cymes, or racemes, small (< 5 cm in diameter); pistil 1, with 1-8 fused carpels; petals 3-8; leaves < 30 cm long; fruit either a drupe, berry, or capsule; stipule scars either absent or linear or triangular, not circumferentially encircling the twig.
- 8 Inflorescence terminal, a corymb, umbel, compound cyme, or raceme; fruit either a capsule (dehiscent along 5 longitudinal sutures) or a few-seeded berry. *Kalmia latifolia* in ERICACEAE
- 8 Inflorescence axillary, a raceme, panicle, umbel, fascicle, or solitary; fruit drupaceous, fleshy to dry, but not regularly dehiscent along sutures.
- 12 Inflorescence an axillary raceme (with an elongate central axis, to which all flowers/fruits are attached).
- 13 Fruit a dry, tan to brown, spherical or winged drupe; stamens 5 or 10; carpels 2-5; leaves oblanceolate (rarely narrowly elliptic), < 2.5 cm wide, the apex obtuse (more rarely acute, retuse, or rounded) CYRILLACEAE
- 13 Fruit a fleshy, black, spherical drupe; stamens 10; carpels 1; leaves elliptic, the apex acute to short-acuminate *Prunus caroliniana* in ROSACEAE
- 12 Inflorescence either an axillary umbel or fascicle (or reduced to solitary) or an axillary compound inflorescence (panicle or compound cyme), with 2-3 orders of branching.
- 14 Fruit a fleshy and oily 1-seeded drupe; flowers 3-merous, with separate and undifferentiated perianth segments; fresh plants strongly aromatic; inflorescence compound, a panicle or compound cyme (with 2-3 orders of branching); [Basal Angiosperms] LAURACEAE
- 14 Fruit a fleshy but not oily 1-8-seeded drupe or berry; flowers 4-8-merous, with differentiated sepals and petals, the petals usually basally fused; fresh plants not strongly aromatic; inflorescence an axillary umbel or fascicle (or reduced to solitary), a central axis absent or < 1 cm long; [Eudicots].
- 15 Plants unarmed (or with marginal leaf prickles or spines); stamens 4-7, not epipetalous; fruit a drupe with 4-8 pyrenes; flowers 4-7-merous *Ilex* in AQUIFOLIACEAE
- 15 Plants armed with nodal thorns; stamens 5 and staminodia 5, epipetalous; fruit a berry or drupe with 1 seed; flowers 5-merous *Sideroxylon* in SAPOTACEAE
- 1 Leaves deciduous.
- 16 Leaf base deeply to shallowly cordate, with 3-7 palmate veins from the base; leaf blade about as wide as long or a little longer, mostly 0.9-1.3× as long as wide.
- 17 Juncture of petiole and leaf blade with 2 red glands; corolla radially symmetrical, with 5-8 petals, white with red veins towards the base of the petals; flowers unisexual; fruit globose, 4-8 cm in diameter; main palmate leaf veins 3 (-5) *Vernicia* in EUPHORBIACEAE
- 17 Juncture of petiole and leaf blade eglandular, but the uppermost 1-3 mm of the petiole swollen into a prominent upper pulvinus; corolla bilaterally symmetrical, with 5 petals, pink to purple (rarely white in some cultivars); flowers bisexual; fruit an oblong, flat legume, 6-10 cm long; main palmate leaf veins 5-7 (-9) *Cercis* in FABACEAE
- 16 Leaf base cuneate, rounded, truncate, subcordate, or auriculate (with 2 small "earlobe-like" lobes at the base of the leaf blade), with 1 (mid) vein from the base (3 veins from the base in *Celtis* in CANNABACEAE); leaf blade about as wide as long, or somewhat to much longer, 0.9-10× as long as wide.
- 18 Leaves 0.9-1.4× as long as wide (some taxa keyed in both leads).
- 19 Stipule scars circumferential, forming a line around the twig; flowers and aggregate fruits solitary, terminal; [Basal Angiosperms] *Magnolia* in MAGNOLIACEAE
- 19 Stipule scars not circumferential (or not apparent); flowers and simple fruits in inflorescences of 1-many flowers, axillary or terminal, but not simultaneously solitary and terminal; [Eudicots].
- 20 Leaf blade 3-6 cm long, 1-1.5× as long as the flexuous petiole *Triadica* in EUPHORBIACEAE
- 20 Leaf blade 4-30 cm long, > 3× as long as the stiff petiole.
- 22 Fruit a dry, subglobose 3-valved capsule, with 1 seed; flowers bisexual, white, conspicuous *Styrax* in STYRACACEAE
- 22 Fruit a nut in a cupule (an acorn); flowers unisexual, greenish or brownish, individually inconspicuous, the male flowers borne in catkins *Quercus* in FAGACEAE
- 18 Leaves > 1.4× as long as wide.
- 23 Leaves densely covered with silvery peltate scales (use 10× or greater magnification), giving the leaf blade surface a metallic appearance *Elaeagnus angustifolia* in ELAEAGNACEAE
- 23 Leaves glabrous, glabrescent or variously pubescent (including densely and silkily so, giving the leaf surface a shiny appearance), but not as above.
- 24 Plants bearing nodal thorns; leaves elliptic to obovate, 3-9 cm long, 1-4 cm wide, 1.5-4× as long as wide. *Sideroxylon* in SAPOTACEAE
- 24 Plants unarmed (except spiny in *Maclura* in MORACEAE); leaves various in shape, from broadest towards the base, near the middle, or towards the apex, 3-80 cm long, 1-30 cm wide, 1.5-10× as long as wide.
- 26 Leaves distinctly widest near the base (at a point < 0.3× of the way from the base of the leaf blade to its apex), gradually long-tapering to an acuminate apex.
- 27 Fruit a spherical, dry drupe, 4-8 mm in diameter, with a single seed; leaf 1.5-6 cm wide *Celtis laevigata* in CANNABACEAE
- 27 Fruit a spherical, fleshy multiple, 80-120 mm in diameter; leaf 5-8 cm wide *Maclura* in MORACEAE
- 26 Leaves widest near the middle or towards the tip of the leaf blade (at a point > 0.4× of the way from the base of the leaf blade to its apex).
- 28 Pubescence of the foliage stellate (at least in part; simple hairs sometimes present as well); flowers unisexual, the individual flowers inconspicuous, male flowers in catkins; fruit a nut in a cupule (an acorn) *Quercus* in FAGACEAE
- 28 Pubescence of the foliage simple or absent (except stellate in STYRACACEAE); flowers bisexual, conspicuous, borne variously, but not in catkins (except in *Leitneria*); fruit various.
- 29 Leaf undersurface strongly whitened *Magnolia* in MAGNOLIACEAE
- 29 Leaf surface green (often somewhat paler green than the upper surface, but not whitened).

- 31 Flowers solitary; ovary superior; perianth either 3-merous and whorled or many-merous and spiraled; leaves mostly > 20 cm long and > 8 cm wide, distinctly broadest towards the apex (> 0.6× of the way from the leaf blade base to apex) (except *Magnolia acuminata*, which is sometimes both shorter, narrower, and broadest near the middle or towards the base); [Basal Angiosperms].
- 32 Flowers axillary, < 2 cm across, brown or maroon; perianth 3-merous, whorled; fresh foliage with a strong musky odor; fruit a fleshy berry; leaves cuneate at the base; twigs lacking circumferential stipule scars at each node *Asimina triloba* in **ANNONACEAE**
- 32 Flowers terminal, > 4 cm across, white, pale yellow, or pink; perianth many-merous, spiraled; fresh foliage not noticeably aromatic; fruit an aggregate of follicles; leaves cuneate or auriculate at the base; twigs with circumferential stipule scars at each node **MAGNOLIACEAE**
- 31 Flowers in inflorescences of several to many; ovary inferior (or superior in *Diospyros* in **EBENACEAE** and *Cyrilla* in **CYRILLACEAE**); perianth 4-5-merous; leaves mostly < 20 cm long and < 10 cm wide, broadest near the middle or towards the apex; [Eudicots].
- 34 Pubescence of foliage and other parts stellate (use at least 10× magnification); petals 4-5, white, 10-25 mm long; fruit dryish, indehiscent, either longitudinally 2-4-winged or not winged **STYRACACEAE**
- 34 Pubescence of foliage and other parts simple; petals either 0, or 4-5 and pink, white, or greenish-yellow, or 10 and greenish-yellow; fruit either a somewhat to very fleshy drupe or berry or a dry, brownish, spherical drupe, 2-2.5 mm in diameter.
- 35 Leaves < 2.5 cm wide, dark green above, somewhat thickened, and tardily deciduous or semi-evergreen; fruit a dry, brownish, spherical drupe, 2-2.5 mm in diameter; inflorescence a narrowly cylindrical raceme with > 40 flowers ... *Cyrilla* in **CYRILLACEAE**
- 35 Leaves > 2.5 cm wide, usually medium-green above, herbaceous in texture, promptly seasonally deciduous; fruit a somewhat to very fleshy drupe or berry, > 5 mm in diameter; inflorescence a solitary flower or cluster, head, or irregular raceme of < 15 flowers.
- 36 Fruit a drupe (green when ripe), cylindrical to barrel-shaped, 8-12 mm long; leaves rather thick and leathery in texture, persistent into the winter, dropping tardily or at latest the following spring; flowers bisexual; stamens 30-50, in 5 fascicles *Symplocos* in **SYMPLOCACEAE**
- 36 Fruit a berry (orange when ripe) or a drupe (blue-black, yellow, orange, or red when ripe), 8-50 mm long, spherical or ovoid to ellipsoid; leaves thin in texture, promptly deciduous in the autumn; flowers functionally unisexual; stamens 5-16, separate.
- 37 Fruit a spherical berry, 15-50 mm long, orange when ripe, subtended by the enlarged and persistent woody or leathery calyx; vascular bundles 1 per leaf scar; leaves never toothed; leaves whitish-green beneath; leaf midrib and upper petiole with tiny glands on their upper surfaces (reddish initially, then darkening) (use at least 10× magnification); leaves glabrate to tomentose with curly hairs beneath; female and male flowers on separate trees (dioecious); stamens 16; widest point of the leaf usually at the middle or below, the apex acute to acuminate *Diospyros* in **EBENACEAE**
- 37 Fruit an ovoid or ellipsoid drupe, 8-30 -40 mm long, blue-black, yellow, orange, or red when ripe; vascular bundles 3 per leaf scar; leaves sometimes bearing a few irregular teeth; leaves pale to medium green beneath; leaf midrib and upper petiole lacking reddish to dark glands on their upper surfaces; leaves glabrous or glabrate beneath; female and male flowers on the same tree (monoecious); stamens 5-12; widest point of the leaf usually beyond or at the middle, the apex obtuse to strikingly and abruptly acuminate *Nyssa* in **NYSSACEAE**

Key G7 - trees with alternate, simple, unlobed, toothed leaves

- 1 Leaves evergreen.
- 2 Petiole flanged or winged, constricted at the base of the blade; fruit a hesperidium *Citrus* in **RUTACEAE**
- 2 Petiole linear (not flanged or winged with leafy tissue); fruit various. {add to 2b: [*Sapium*] **EUPHORBIACEAE**, [*Photinia*] **ROSACEAE**, [*Prunus caroliniana*] **ROSACEAE**, [*Ilex (cassine, myrtifolia)*] **AQUIFOLIACEAE**}
- 4 Leaf with a spinose margin, the marginal spines well-developed, generally arrayed along most of the leaf margin and borne at nearly a right angle to the midvein *Ilex* in **AQUIFOLIACEAE**
- 4 Leaf margins serrate with one or a few stiff teeth (sometimes sharpish, but not spines), these usually towards the apex of the leaf and oriented towards the leaf apex **FAGACEAE**
- 1 Leaves deciduous.
- 5 Secondary veins neatly pinnate, the veins on each side of the midrib evenly spaced, parallel to one another, and extending nearly or actually to the leaf margin; fruit either a 1-seeded nut (dry, with or without samaroid wings, bracts, a subtending cupule, or an enclosing and valvate involucre) or a fleshy drupe with 2-4 stones.
- 6 Leaves doubly-serrate, the number of teeth greater than the number of the pinnate secondary veins (sometimes obscurely so in *Planera* in **ULMACEAE**); fruit a nut or samaroid nut, lacking a cupule or valvate involucre, though sometimes associated with green, leaf-like bracts.
- 7 Flowers unisexual, in catkins, the tree monoecious; leaf base symmetrical **BETULACEAE**
- 7 Flowers bisexual, in axillary fascicles, the tree androgynous; leaf base strongly asymmetrical (oblique) or nearly or quite symmetrical **ULMACEAE**
- 6 Leaves singly serrate or crenate, the teeth the same number as the secondary veins; fruit either a fleshy drupe with 2-4 stones, or a nut with a cupule (acorn) or enclosed by a valvate involucre that splits at maturity.
- 8 Fruit a fleshy drupe with 2-4 stones **RHAMNACEAE**
- 8 Fruit dry, single-seeded (or with 1-4 nuts in *Castanea*).
- 9 Fruit > 9 mm long or wide, either a nut with a cupule (acorn) or 1-4 nuts enclosed by a valvate involucre that splits at maturity **FAGACEAE**
- 9 Fruit < 9 mm long and wide, leathery, indehiscent, winged or not **ULMACEAE**
- 5 Secondary veins not as above, usually arching and/or branching or reticulating well before reaching the leaf margin; fruit various.
- 10 Leaves strongly 3-5-veined from the base; leaf blade cordate or truncate, often oblique.
- 12 Flowers unisexual, plants monoecious; pith of mature twigs chambered with hollow sections between soft partitions *Celtis* in **CANNABACEAE**
- 12 Flowers bisexual; plants hermaphroditic; pith of mature twigs continuous without hollow sections between partitions.
- 13 Flowers bisexual; inflorescence an axillary cyme; fresh leaves and stems lacking white latex; fruit simple, a 1-seeded nut; main leaf veins splitting several times towards the leaf margin and leading into the teeth without rejoining and forming a marginal vein; basal veins 5, palmate, all joining together at the summit of the petiole; main lateral leaf veins (above the basal veins) often opposite; winter buds with 3 entire bud scales (1 much smaller than the other 2) *Tilia* in **MALVACEAE**
- 13 Flowers unisexual, the pistillate inflorescence a head, the staminate inflorescence a catkin, borne on the same tree (monoecious) or on separate trees (dioecious); fresh leaves and stems with white latex; fruit a multiple of fleshy achenes; main leaf veins splitting towards the margin but then rejoining to form a prominent, looping (scalloped) marginal vein; basal veins 3, palmate, sometimes an additional prominent vein on each side joining the lateral vein above its divergence from the petiole end; main lateral leaf veins (above the basal veins) mainly alternate; winter buds with 5 ciliate-margined bud scales **MORACEAE**
- 10 Leaves pinnately veined; leaf blade base cordate, subcordate, truncate, rounded, or cuneate base, not oblique.

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 14 Inflorescence a terminal raceme of racemes, with more than 50 flowers; petals connate, urceolate; fruit a 5-valved capsule, < 6 mm in diameter; fresh leaves with a sour taste *Oxydendrum arboreum* in **ERICACEAE**
- 14 Inflorescence various, either with < 30 flowers or if with > 50 flowers a catkin (with a single axis); corolla with separate petals (or petals absent); fruit various, fleshy or dry, if a 5-valved capsule (*Franklinia* in **THEACEAE**), then 15-20 mm in diameter; fresh leaves without a sour taste.
- 15 Pubescence stellate (look especially in vein axils on the undersurface of the leaf) **STYRACACEAE**
- 15 Pubescence simple (or absent).
- 17 Flowers unisexual, borne in axillary catkins; trees dioecious; fruit dehiscent, a lanceolate or ovoid capsule **SALICACEAE**
- 17 flowers bisexual (unisexual in *Ilex* in **AQUIFOLIACEAE**), borne variously in terminal or axillary clusters, cymes, racemes, or umbels, but not at all catkin-like; trees hermaphroditic (dioecious in **AQUIFOLIACEAE**); fruit indehiscent, a fleshy drupe or pome with 1-many seeds.
- 18 Pith of twigs with transverse diaphragms and also continuous between the diaphragms (make a longitudinal section of twig and use at least 10× magnification; look for translucent diaphragms spaced at < 1 mm apart, with whiter pith tissue between them); fruit distinctly longer than broad, a 1-seeded drupe *Nyssa* in **NYSSACEAE**
- 18 Pith of twigs lacking diaphragms, continuous and homogeneous; fruit either suborbicular to spherical or pear-shaped, either a several- to many-seeded pome, or a berry-like drupe with 4-8 seeds, or a 1-seeded drupe.
- 19 Vascular bundle scars 1 in each leaf scar; fruit a berrylike drupe with 4-8 bony pyrenes; ovary superior, the calyx persistent at the base of the fruit *Ilex* in **AQUIFOLIACEAE**
- 19 Vascular bundle scars (2-) 3 in each leaf scar; fruit a pome or 1-seeded drupe; ovary either inferior and the calyx persistent at the summit of the fruit (*Amelanchier*, *Crataegus*, *Malus*, *Pyrus*) or superior and the calyx not at all persistent at the base of the fruit (*Prunus*) **ROSACEAE**

Key H - woody plants with whorled leaves

- 2 Leaves needle-like or scale-like, terete, angled, or flat in x-section, < 2 cm long; leaves (2-) 3-4 (-6) per node **ERICACEAE**
- 2 Leaves flat, > 3 cm long; leaves (2-) 3 per node; [Eudicots].
- 5 Leaves toothed, and most leaves also lobed *Broussonetia papyrifera* in **MORACEAE**
- 5 Leaves entire, not lobed.
- 6 Leaves cordate at base; leaves about as long as wide; medium to large tree.
- 7 Flowers white to yellow; capsules linear, >10× as long as wide; leaf undersurface with curly simple hairs; nectar glands present in the main vein axils on the undersurface of the leaf (visible from the underside or the upperside in fresh leaves and herbarium specimens as a triangle 1-4 mm on a side) *Catalpa* in **BIGNONIACEAE**
- 7 Flowers lavender; capsules ellipsoid, < 2× as long as wide; leaf undersurface with branched (dendritic or stellate) hairs; nectar glands absent *Paulownia tomentosa* in **PAULOWNIACEAE**
- 6 Leaves cuneate to rounded at base; leaves > 1.5× as long as wide; shrub to small tree.
- 8 Leaves rounded at the tip *Kalmia* in **ERICACEAE**
- 8 Leaves acute to acuminate at the tip.
- 9 Leaves lanceolate (> 2.5× as long as wide), the secondary venation not prominent; inflorescences axillary or terminal; flowers pink or white.
- 10 Inflorescences terminal; flowers pink or white; leaves thick and leathery; [alien plants of uplands, persistent or weakly naturalized] *Nerium oleander* in **APOCYNACEAE**
- 10 Inflorescences axillary; flowers pink; leaves thin and herbaceous; [native plants of wetlands] *Decodon verticillatus* in **LYTHRACEAE**
- 9 Leaves ovate (< 2× as long as wide), the secondary venation prominent and arching-parallel; inflorescences terminal; flowers white, greenish-yellow, red, or orange.
- *Cephalanthus occidentalis* in **RUBIACEAE**

Key I - woody plants with opposite, compound leaves

- 1 Leaves 2-3-foliolate.
- 2 Leaves 2-foliolate, with a branched tendril in the terminal position (this sometimes not developed, or withered); liana **BIGNONIACEAE**
- 2 Leaves 3-foliolate, lacking tendrils; shrub, liana, or tree.
- 3 Upright shrub or tree.
- 5 Leaflets 3-5 (-7), coarsely and jaggedly serrate, with < 5 teeth per leaflet side; fruit a schizocarp of 2 samaroid mericarps (maple "keys") *Acer* in **ACERACEAE**
- 5 Leaflets 3, evenly serrulate, with > 10 teeth per leaflet side; fruit an inflated capsule *Staphylea trifolia* in **STAPHYLEACEAE**
- 3 Liana or sprawling shrub.
- 6 Flowers yellow with fused petals; stems stiff, green *Jasminum* in **OLEACEAE**
- 6 Flowers either white, radially symmetrical, with separate petaloid sepals (*Clematis*), or blue, bilaterally symmetrical, with fused petals (*Vitex*).
- 7 Leaves 3-more-foliolate; flowers white, radially symmetrical, uniseriate, with white petaloid sepals and no petals *Clematis* in **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 7 Leaves 1 (-3) foliolate; flowers blue, bilaterally symmetrical, biseriate, with green calyx and blue corolla *Vitex* in **LAMIACEAE**
- 1 Leaves 4-15-foliolate.
- 8 Leaves palmately compound.
- 9 Leaflets serrate; flowers white, yellow, or red; fruit a leathery capsule, irregularly spheroidal, 2-9 cm in diameter, with 1-3 (-6) large seeds, each with a large pale hilum contrasting with the dark brown color of the rest of the seed *Aesculus* in **HIPPOCASTANACEAE**
- 9 Leaflets entire; flowers blue, pink, or purple; fruit either a 4-seeded drupe, < 0.5 cm in diameter, or an elongated capsule, 8-10 cm long and ca. 0.7 cm in diameter.
- *Vitex* in **LAMIACEAE**
- 8 Leaves pinnately compound, bipinnately compound, or more complexly compound.
- 11 Plant a liana (woody vine).
- 12 Leaves pinnately compound, with 7-15 coarsely serrate leaflets; perianth biseriate, with a green synsepalous calyx and an orange sympetalous corolla; fruit an elongate capsule, with many winged seeds; stems to 20 cm in diameter, with tan bark *Campsis radicans* in **BIGNONIACEAE**
- 12 Leaves either pinnately compound, the leaflets 3-7 and coarsely serrate, or more complexly compound, the leaflets 5-many, not serrate though often lobed; perianth uniseriate, with a white, pink, or purplish aposepalous calyx and no corolla; fruit an aggregate of plumose achenes; stems to 1 cm in diameter, brown or green *Clematis* in **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 11 Plant a tree or shrub, with stiff branches.
- 13 Leaves 3-7-foliolate and strictly 1-pinnate; leaflets with a few very coarse teeth; 1st year stems green; fruit a pair of winged, asymmetrical samaroid mericarps *Acer* in **ACERACEAE**

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- 13 Leaves 3-15-foliolate, 1-pinnate or partially 2-pinnate; leaflets evenly serrate with many teeth or entire; 1st year stems tan to brown (very new growth may be green); fruit either a symmetrical (winged) samara (*Fraxinus*) or a purplish-black, many-seeded berry (*Sambucus*).
- 14 Fruit a purplish-black or red, 4-seeded berry (*Sambucus*); plant a shrub or small tree; stems hollow or pithy; petiole prominently grooved on the upper side; fresh leaves somewhat fleshy in texture.....*Sambucus* in **VIBURNACEAE**
- 14 Fruit either a green or tan, symmetrical (winged) samara or a blackish 5-seeded dryish drupe; plant a small to large tree; stems solid and woody; petiole nearly round in \times -section (not grooved); fresh leaves membranaceous or coriaceous in texture.
.....*Fraxinus* in **OLEACEAE**

Key J - woody plants with opposite, simple leaves

- 1 Leaves palmately or pinnately lobed.....*Key J1*
- 1 Leaves not lobed.
- 2 Leaves serrate, serrulate, crenate, or spinose-serrate*Key J2*
- 2 Leaves entire.
- 3 Plants with obvious adaptations for climbing.....*Key J3*
- 3 Plants without adaptations for climbing.
- 4 Shrubs and subshrubs*Key J4*
- 4 Trees.....*Key J5*

Key J1 - woody plants with opposite, simple, palmately or pinnately lobed leaves

- 1 Leaves pinnately lobed.
- 2 Leaves harshly scabrous on the upper surface; leaves typically a mix of alternate, opposite, and whorled*Broussonetia* in **MORACEAE**
- 2 Leaves glabrous or glabrescent on the upper surface; leaves strictly opposite.....*Hydrangea quercifolia* in **HYDRANGEACEAE**
- 1 Leaves palmately lobed.
- 4 Leaves 3-9-lobed, the margins generally serrate or sublobed; fruit either a drupe or a schizocarp of 2 samaroid mericarps (maple “keys”).
- 5 Fruit a schizocarp of 2 samaroid mericarps (maple “keys”); stamens (4-) 8 (-12); small to large trees; petioles $>1\times$ as long as the leaf blade.....*Acer* in **ACERACEAE**
- 5 Fruit a drupe; stamens 5; shrubs; petioles $< \frac{3}{4}\times$ as long as the leaf blade.....*Viburnum acerifolium* in **VIBURNACEAE**
- 4 Leaves 3-lobed, the margins entire; fruit a capsule.
- 6 Flowers white to yellow; capsules linear, $>10\times$ as long as wide; leaf undersurface with curly simple hairs; nectar glands present in the main vein axils on the undersurface of the leaf (visible from the underside or the upperside in fresh leaves and herbarium specimens)*Catalpa* in **BIGNONIACEAE**
- 6 Flowers lavender; pods ellipsoid, $< 2\times$ as long as wide; leaf undersurface with branched (dendritic) stellate hairs; nectar glands absent*Paulownia* in **PAULOWNIACEAE**

Key J2 - woody angiosperms with opposite, simple leaves with toothed margins {add [*Abelia*] CAPRIFOLIACEAE}

- 1 Leaves evergreen.
- 2 Plant a shrub, erect, not requiring support.
- 4 Leaves slightly to strongly fleshy; inflorescence a head; [maritime situations].....*Iva* in **ASTERACEAE**
- 4 Leaves not fleshy; inflorescence either a head or otherwise; [collectively widespread].
.....*Euonymus* in **CELASTRACEAE**
- 2 Plant a subshrub, creeping shrub, or liana.
- 10 Leaves slightly to strongly fleshy; inflorescence a head; [maritime situations].....*Iva* in **ASTERACEAE**
- 10 Leaves not fleshy; inflorescence otherwise; [collectively widespread].
- 11 Leaves on vigorous shoots with a few coarse rounded teeth towards the base (most leaves entire).....*Lonicera* in **CAPRIFOLIACEAE**
- 11 Leaves serrulate to serrate, the teeth uniformly around the margin or concentrated towards the tip; fruit dry, either indehiscent and 1-seeded or capsular and with several seeds.
.....*CELASTRACEAE*
- 1 Leaves deciduous.
- 13 Leaves slightly to strongly fleshy; inflorescence a head, subtended by an involucre of phyllaries; [maritime situations].....*Iva* in **ASTERACEAE**
- 13 Leaves not fleshy; inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above (sometimes the flowers in a head subtended by bracts, but then with other features differing, such as stamens 4, or green calyx present, or petals separate, or fruit a schizocarp of mericarps, etc.); [collectively widespread].
- 14 Lianas climbing by twining or by adventitious roots.
- 16 Leaves on vigorous shoots with a few coarse rounded teeth towards the base (most leaves entire), the larger leaves < 3 cm wide; lianas climbing by twining; fruit a fleshy berry; flowers 5-merous, with a fused, tubular corolla.....*Lonicera* in **CAPRIFOLIACEAE**
- 16 Leaves serrate, the teeth towards the leaf apex, the larger leaves > 4 cm wide; lianas climbing by adventitious roots; fruit a capsule; flowers 7-10-merous, with separate petals.....*HYDRANGEACEAE*
- 14 Upright shrubs or trees, lacking any adaptations for climbing.
- 17 Trees; leaves often a mix of alternate and opposite.
- 18 Leaves harshly scabrous on the upper surface; fruit a multiple of achenes; leaf venation pinnate but irregular.....*Broussonetia* in **MORACEAE**
- 18 Leaves not scabrous; fruit a 2-4-seeded drupe; leaf venation neatly pinnate, the lateral veins nearly straight and parallel to one another*RHAMNACEAE*
- 17 Shrubs or trees; leaves strictly opposite (or often a mix of alternate and opposite in **RHAMNACEAE**).
- 20 Leaves strongly triple-veined from at or near the base of the blade, the 2 lateral veins arching towards the tip and rejoining the midvein or nearly so (becoming diffuse before rejoining); petals 4, white; stamens 15-90.....*Philadelphus* in **HYDRANGEACEAE**
- 20 Leaves pinnate-veined; petals various, not both 4 and white (except sometimes in *Hydrangea*); stamens 1-15 (except 15-30 in *Exochorda* in **ROSACEAE**).
- 21 Inflorescence head-like; flowers sympetalous and 4-lobed; fruit 2 seeded.....*Lantana* in **VERBENACEAE**
- 21 Inflorescence more diffuse, with internal axes and pedicels; flowers not both sympetalous and 4-lobed (except in *Forsythia* and *Buddleja*); fruit 1-seeded, 2-4-seeded, or 4-many-seeded.
- 22 Plants in flower.

- 23 Corolla absent; flowers inconspicuous and small, in axillary fascicles or catkins. *Forestiera* in **OLEACEAE**
- 23 Corolla present; flowers larger, in terminal cymes, corymbs, racemes, panicles, or in axillary cymes or fascicles.
- 25 Petals separate; stamens 8-10 (-60) (or 4-6 in **RHAMNACEAE** and *Euonymus* in **CELASTRACEAE**).
- 26 Flowers 1-few, in axillary cymes; stamens 4-6; stems brown, tan, gray, or green.
- 27 Leaf venation pinnate, but irregular and reticulated; stems green *Euonymus* in **CELASTRACEAE**
- 27 Leaf venation neatly pinnate, the lateral veins nearly straight and parallel to one another; stems brown, tan, or gray **RHAMNACEAE**
- 26 Flowers 1 and terminal, or many, in terminal panicles or corymbs; stamens 8-10 (-60); stems brown, tan or gray. **HYDRANGEACEAE**
- 25 Petals fused, at least basally, and often strongly tubular; stamens 2, 4, or 5.
- 29 Stamens 5.
- 30 Petals white, fused basally only, the lobes spreading..... *Viburnum* in **VIBURNACEAE**
- 30 Petals pink, yellow, or reddish, fused for most of their length *Lonicera* in **CAPRIFOLIACEAE**
- 29 Stamens 2 or 4.
- 31 Stamens 2; petals yellow; flowers radially symmetrical; inflorescence an axillary fascicle..... *Forsythia* in **OLEACEAE**
- 31 Stamens 4; petals white, pink, or lavender; flowers bilabiate; inflorescence a terminal thyrse or panicle or an axillary cyme.
- 32 Petals 4; inflorescence a terminal thyrse..... *Buddleja* in **SCROPHULARIACEAE**
- 32 Petals 5; inflorescence a terminal panicle or an axillary cyme. *Callicarpa* in **LAMIACEAE**
- 22 Plants in fruit.
- 34 Fruit a drupe or achene, indehiscent, fleshy at maturity (or dry in *Kolkwitzia*).
- 36 Inflorescence a terminal corymb *Viburnum* in **VIBURNACEAE**
- 36 Inflorescence axillary, fascicled or a cyme.
- 37 Foliage with stellate hairs; fruit a pink-purple 4-seeded drupe..... *Callicarpa* in **LAMIACEAE**
- 37 Foliage glabrous or with simple hairs; fruit a dark red, black, or blue 1-4-seeded drupe.
- 38 Fruit a 1-seeded drupe; [NC southwards and westwards] *Forestiera* in **OLEACEAE**
- 38 Fruit a 2-4-seeded drupe; [widespread in our region] **RHAMNACEAE**
- 34 Fruit a capsule, dehiscent, dry at maturity.
- 39 Inflorescence a catkin, the flowers small (< 5 mm in diameter) and tightly arranged on the inflorescence axis (>5 per cm of the axis)..... *Salix* in **SALICACEAE**
- 39 Inflorescence various, but more diffuse, the flowers larger (> 5 mm in diameter, except for some flowers in *Hydrangea* in **HYDRANGEACEAE**) and loosely arranged (< 5 per cm of axis).
- 40 Capsule prominently 5-angled (star-shaped in \times -section) *Exochorda* in **ROSACEAE**
- 40 Capsule not angled.
- 41 Inflorescence axillary, fascicled.
- 42 Capsule pink to red; fruits solitary or in axillary cymes *Euonymus* in **CELASTRACEAE**
- 42 Capsule brown; fruits in axillary fascicles..... *Forsythia* in **OLEACEAE**
- 41 Inflorescence terminal, a raceme, panicle, corymb, or compound cyme.
- 43 Inflorescence a flat-topped corymb or rounded compound cyme, as wide as or wider than long..... *Hydrangea* in **HYDRANGEACEAE**
- 43 Inflorescence elongated, a raceme or panicle, longer than wide. *Buddleja* in **SCROPHULARIACEAE**

Key J3 - lianas with opposite simple leaves with entire margins {add *Paederia* in **RUBIACEAE**}

- 1 Fresh plants with white, milky juice; pistils 2, united only by the style and stigma; fruit a pair of linear follicles, > 8 \times as long as thick **APOCYNACEAE**
- 1 Fresh plants with clear juice; pistil 1; fruit either a capsule (< 3 \times as long as wide), or paired berries, or an accessory fruit of a utricle embedded in a leathery expanded calyx.
- 2 Liana climbing by paired, recurved spines at the nodes; fruit an accessory fruit of a utricle embedded in a leathery expanded calyx *Pisonia* in **NYCTAGINACEAE**
- 2 Liana climbing by twining; fruit either a capsule (< 3 \times as long as wide) or paired berries.
- 3 Flowers white, pale yellow, orange, or red, distinctly to obscurely bilaterally symmetrical; leaves widest slightly below, at, or above the middle, the apex rounded, obtuse, to broadly acute..... *Lonicera* in **CAPRIFOLIACEAE**
- 3 Flowers bright yellow, radially symmetrical; leaves widest well below the middle, the apex acuminate..... *Gelsemium* in **GELSEMIACEAE**

Key J4 - shrubs and subshrubs with opposite simple leaves with entire margins

- 1 Aerial and epiphytic, hemiparasitic shrub..... *Phoradendron* in **VISCACEAE**
- 1 Terrestrial, autotrophic or hemiparasitic shrub or subshrub.
- 2 Leaves succulent, nearly as thick as wide; [brackish to saline situations]..... *Batis* in **BATACEAE**
- 2 Leaves herbaceous (succulent in *Borrchia*), much wider than thick; [various habitats].
- 3 Creeping or short subshrubs, the stems primarily prostrate, < 2 dm tall.
- 5 Flowers yellow; leaves with pellucid or dark punctate glands (use at least 10 \times magnification)..... *Hypericum* in **HYPERICACEAE**
- 5 Flowers white, pale pink, or deep pink; leaves lacking sessile, punctate glands.
- 6 Leaves linear; flowers pale to deep pink, 5-merous..... *Phlox* in **POLEMONIACEAE**
- 6 Leaves orbicular or elliptic; flowers white to pale pink, 4-merous or 5-merous *Mitchella* in **RUBIACEAE**
- 3 Upright or scrambling shrubs, > 3 dm tall
- 8 Scrambling shrubs, armed with recurved paired spines at the nodes..... *Pisonia* in **NYCTAGINACEAE**
- 8 Upright shrubs, unarmed.
- 9 Inflorescence a terminal head of many flowers.
- 10 Head spherical, lacking an involucre of conspicuous bracts or phyllaries *Cephalanthus* in **RUBIACEAE**
- 10 Head flattened, either subtended by 4 large white bracts or by an involucre with >5 green phyllaries.

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- 11 Head subtended by 4 large white bracts; leaves with prominently parallel-arching secondary veins; flowers 4-merous **CORNACEAE**
- 11 Head subtended by an involucre of >5 green phyllaries; leaves with venation otherwise; flowers 5-merous..... **ASTERACEAE**
- 9 Inflorescence otherwise, either of a solitary flower, or one of a wide variety of inflorescences with flowers attached at different points along branched or unbranched axes. {add: [*Lagerstroemia*] **LYTHRACEAE**; [*Rosmarinus*] **LAMIACEAE**; [*Laguncularia*] **COMBRETACEAE**; [*Buxus*] **BUXACEAE**; [*Exochorda*] **ROSACEAE**; various other [see spreadsheet]}
- 12 Inflorescence flat-topped (broader than long), terminal, a compound cyme or corymb.
- 13 Flowers bright yellow; stamens many; leaves < 1.5 cm wide; fruit a capsule; leaves with pellucid or dark punctate glands (use at least 10× magnification)..... **Hypericum in HYPERICACEAE**
- 13 Flowers white or creamy; stamens 4-5; leaves > 1.5 cm wide; fruit a drupe; leaves lacking sessile, punctate glands.
..... **Viburnum in VIBURNACEAE**
- 12 Inflorescence either terminal and not flat-topped, or axillary and variously shaped, or terminal and solitary, or leaf-opposed.
- 15 Carpels many (> 9), either separate or fused; stamens many; perianth segments either many and undifferentiated into calyx and corolla, maroon, brown, or yellow (in **CALYCANTHACEAE**), or differentiated into a fleshy and persistent calyx of 5-9 sepals, and a deciduous corolla of 5-9 red (or white) petals (*Punica* in **LYTHRACEAE**).
- 16 Fruit a wrinkled, 3-7 cm long, brown to black, elliptical aggregate of nearly spherical, large achenes; flowers solitary in axils; perianth segments many and undifferentiated into calyx and corolla, maroon, brown, or yellowish; ovary superior; branches unarmed.....
..... **CALYCANTHACEAE**
- 16 Fruit a leathery, 4-15 cm in diameter, reddish, spherical berry with obpyramidal seeds surrounded by a juicy sarcotesta (pomegranate); perianth differentiated, the sepals fleshy and persistent on the fruit, the petals deciduous, 5-9, bright red to white; ovary inferior; branches typically armed with axillary spines..... **Punica in LYTHRACEAE**
- 15 Carpels 1-5, fused; stamens either 1-5 or 8-10; perianth segments 4-5 or 8, variously colored; fruit a simple capsule, drupe, or berry; flowers 2-many, in axillary or terminal inflorescences (pistillate flowers sometimes solitary in **SANTALACEAE** and **THESIACEAE**); [Eudicots].
- 17 Ovary inferior; corolla absent, radially symmetrical, or bilaterally symmetrical; fruit either a berry or a 1-seeded drupe.
..... **CAPRIFOLIACEAE**
- 17 Ovary superior; corolla radially symmetrical (absent in *Forestiera* in **OLEACEAE**); fruit either a 1-4-seeded drupe, or a many-seeded berry, or a capsule.
- 20 Stamens 8-10, of 2 different lengths in each flower; petals separate, 4-5 (-7), pink purple, 10-15 mm long; stems strongly arching, rooting at the tips; [plants of flooded to saturated wetlands]..... **Decodon in LYTHRACEAE**
- 20 Stamens either (1-) 2 (-4), or 4-5, or 10, all of the same length; petals fused (separate in **RHAMNACEAE** and **BUXACEAE**, but then < 5 mm long and white or cream), white, bright-yellow, lilac, or pink; stems erect (or at least not arching and rooting at the tips); [plants of various habitats].
- 21 Petals separate, 4-5, white or cream; stamens 4-5.
..... **RHAMNACEAE**
- 21 Petals fused, 4-5, white, bright yellow, lilac, or pink; stamens either (1-) 2 (-4) or 10; fruit either a capsule or a 1-seeded drupe.
- 23 Perianth 5-merous; corolla pink; stamens 10; fruit a 5-locular capsule..... **ERICACEAE**
- 23 Perianth 4-merous; corolla white, bright yellow, or lilac; stamens (1-) 2 (-4); fruit either a 1-seeded drupe or a 2-locular capsule.....
..... **OLEACEAE**

Key J5 - trees with opposite simple leaves with entire margins

- 1 Leaves deciduous (medium to pale green, thin in texture); leaves strictly opposite.
- 2 Leaves 10-70 cm wide, cordate or subcordate at the base; flowers 5-merous, bilaterally symmetrical, large (20-70 mm long), the petals connate into a tube; fruit a capsule.
- 3 Flowers white to yellow; capsules linear, >10× as long as wide; leaf undersurface with curly simple hairs; nectar glands present in the main vein axils on the undersurface of the leaf (visible from the underside or the upperside in fresh leaves and herbarium specimens as a triangle 1-4 mm on a side).....
..... **Catalpa in BIGNONIACEAE**
- 3 Flowers lavender; capsules ellipsoid, < 2× as long as wide; leaf undersurface with branched (dendritic or stellate) hairs; nectar glands absent.....
..... **Paulownia in PAULOWNIACEAE**
- 2 Leaves 1-12 cm wide, cuneate to rounded at the base; flowers 4-6-merous, radially symmetrical, small to medium (< 25 mm long), the petals either connate into a tube or separate and clawed; fruit a drupe or capsule.
..... **Lagerstroemia in LYTHRACEAE**
- 1 Leaves evergreen (dark green or gray-green, thick in texture); leaves opposite or subopposite (offset by < 2mm from the opposing leaf).
- 6 Mangroves, with one of various adaptations to growing in tidal or near-tidal, saline situations: prominent salt-excreting glands on the petiole (*Laguncularia* in **COMBRETACEAE**), or prop roots (*Rhizophora* in **RHIZOPHORACEAE**), or abundant pneumatophores (*Avicennia* in **ACANTHACEAE**); [FL and less commonly subtropical shores of other, especially Gulf Coast, southeastern states].
..... **Avicennia in ACANTHACEAE**
- 6 Non-mangroves; [collectively widespread].
..... **OLEACEAE**

Key K - holoparasites and holomycotrophs

- 1 Stems thin, flexible, twining, yellow to bright orange; plants parasitic on the stems of other vascular plants via above-ground haustoria.
..... **Cuscuta in CONVULVACEAE**
- 1 Stems erect, stiff, straight, variously colored (tan, red, violet, brown, white, pink); plants mycotrophic (or indirectly parasitic via a fungal intermediary), attached to fungi underground.
- 3 Flowers radially symmetrical.
..... **ERICACEAE**
- 3 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical.
- 5 Petals 3, separate; stamen 1; capsule 1-locular, pendent when mature, opening by 3 slits; [Monocots]..... **ORCHIDACEAE**
- 5 Petals fused into a tube, with 4-5 lobes; stamens 4; capsule 2-locular, ascending or spreading when mature, opening by 2 valves; [Eudicots]
..... **OROBANCHACEAE**

Key L - epiphytic angiosperms {Note that epiphytic Pteridophytes are not re-keyed here; seek them in Keys A4 and A6}

- 1 Stems yellow to bright orange, lacking leaves *Cuscuta* in CONVULVACEAE
- 1 Stems green or brown, with leaves (scale-like or larger).
 - 2 Leaves opposite, orbicular or oblanceolate, rounded at the apex; [Eudicots]..... *Phoradendron* in VISCACEAE
 - 2 Leaves alternate, either orbicular or oblanceolate (rounded at the apex), or scale-like, or elongate and tapering, or lanceolate-elliptic.
 - 3 Leaves orbicular, rounded at the apex; [Basal Angiosperms]..... *Peperomia* in PIPERACEAE
 - 3 Leaves either scale-like, or elongate and tapering, or lanceolate-elliptic; [Monocots].
 - 4 Leaves either scale-like or elongate and tapering; flowers radially symmetrical..... *Tillandsia* in BROMELIACEAE
 - 4 Leaves lanceolate-elliptic; flowers bilaterally symmetrical ORCHIDACEAE

Key M - monocots {Note that strictly aquatic monocots are not additionally keyed here; seek them in Key C. Some amphibious monocots are keyed both here and in Key C}

- 1 Leaves lacking a differentiated petiole, either with essentially parallel margins for most of the leaf's length, or tapering from base to apex, or scale like (< 15 mm long, often clasping the stem), or with lanceolate leaves slightly dilated above the base and > 6× as long as broad, or a grass (the leaf consisting of a sheath, with a ligule and/or constriction at the summit, diverging from the stem into a blade, this sometimes no more than 3× as long as wide, but more often lanceolate to linear); leaves simple and unlobed **Key M1**
- 1 Leaves with a differentiated petiole and blade, the blade > 10 mm long, and the leaf < 6× as long as broad; leaves either simple and unlobed, or compound, or palmately divided **Key M2**

Key M1 - monocots with linear, scale, or narrow leaves (or grasses)

- 1 Primary inflorescences of spikelets, these consisting of 1-2-many reduced florets, each subtended by 1-2 scales (and also enclosed in a sac or perigynium in *Carex* in CYPERACEAE), arrayed spirally or distichously, the spikelets then themselves arrayed in various dense or diffuse secondary or tertiary inflorescences; perianth absent, or reduced to chaff, scales, paddles, or bristles.
 - 2 Leaf sheaths continuous, lacking a split or only irregularly split in age; leaves usually 3-ranked (sometimes reduced to a sheath with a small scale at the summit; stems triangular in ×-section (or roundish), usually with a pith; flowers spirally arrayed in the spikelet (or distichously arrayed, in e.g. *Cyperus*, *Dulichium*, *Kyllinga*); anthers basifixed..... CYPERACEAE
 - 2 Leaf sheaths generally split lengthwise on the side opposite the leaf blade; leaves usually 2-ranked; stems round or flattened in ×-section, usually hollow; flowers distichously arrayed in the spikelet; anthers versatile..... POACEAE
- 1 Primary inflorescences of dense spikes, spadices, heads, glomerules, or a compound corymb of helicoid cymes; perianth present, often very small and variously colored.
 - 3 Leaves equitant (the leaves distichous, in a fan-like array, e.g. *Iris*, each leaf clasping the next above in a basal fold, this uniting above so that the main leaf blade, above the basal fold, has only the lower [abaxial] leaf surface visible because of fusion of the 'upper' surfaces).
 - 4 Inflorescence a very densely flowered spike (spadix), appearing lateral, 1 per plant; fresh plant strongly aromatic..... *Acorus* in ACORACEAE
 - 4 Inflorescence either more diffuse, 1 or several per plant, or terminal and cone-like; fresh plant not aromatic.
 - 5 Inflorescence brownish or tan, spherical, ovoid, or cylindrical, with numerous scale-like bracts arrayed in a cone; flowers individually conspicuous, a single yellow (to white) flower at a time emerging from each of the scales..... *Xyris* in XYRIDACEAE
 - 5 Inflorescence more diffuse.
 - 7 Inflorescence or flower groups subtended by well-developed, green or scarious spathaceous bracts; inflorescence either a fan-shaped pair of cymes, or seemingly racemose, or solitary..... IRIDACEAE
 - 7 Inflorescence or flower groups not subtended by spathes (though individual flowers may be subtended by small green bracts); inflorescence a raceme, panicle, or corymb.
 - 8 Inflorescence a corymb of helicoid cymes; corolla yellow, densely tomentose; roots bright red (*Lachnanthes*) or white to brown (*Lophiola*).
 - 9 Stamens 3, longer than the (ascending) tepals inner 3 tepals > 2 mm longer than the outer 3 tepals; rhizomes and roots of fresh plants bright red .. *Lachnanthes caroliniana* in HAEMODORACEAE
 - 9 Stamens 6, shorter than the (recurved) tepals; inner 3 and outer 3 tepals equal in length; rhizomes at roots of fresh plants white to brown..... *Lophiola aurea* in NARTHECIACEAE
 - 8 Inflorescence a terminal raceme (the flowers attached to the rachis in groups of 3 or more in *Triantha* in TOFIELDIACEAE); corolla white, cream, or yellow, glabrous; roots white or brown. TOFIELDIACEAE
 - 3 Leaves not equitant, sometimes distichous, upper and lower surfaces both present.
 - 11 Inflorescence either a linear spike, terminal, the thicker female portion below, the thinner male portion above, or an ovoid, hemispheric, spherical head or glomerule, 1 or several per plant
 - 12 Inflorescence a linear spike, terminal, the thicker female portion below, the thinner male portion above *Typha* in TYPHACEAE
 - 12 Inflorescence an ovoid, hemispheric, or spherical head or glomerule, 1 or several per plant.
 - 13 Flowers in a single head terminating an elongate scape; leaves basal (often with 1-2 much smaller leaves or bladeless sheaths on the lower part of the scape); inflorescence white, tan, pale yellow, gray, or blackish, the head usually as broad as or broader than long, involucre..... ERIOCAULACEAE
 - 13 Flowers in multiple heads, not scapose; leaves basal and usually also prominently cauline; inflorescence green, tan, brown, or reddish, the head spherical, not involucre.
 - 14 Flowers bisexual, the flowers in various arrays..... JUNCACEAE
 - 14 Flowers unisexual, the male flowers in a terminal head, the female flowers in heads below the male along a usually zigzag stem *Sparganium* in TYPHACEAE
 - 11 Individual flowers solitary or in more diffuse inflorescences; perianth present, at least one whorl petal-like in size, color, and texture.
 - 15 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical; stamen 1 or 2; tepals 6; perianth often differentiated into a lip and 5 petaloid tepals ORCHIDACEAE
 - 15 Flowers radially symmetrical (sometimes weakly bilaterally symmetrical); stamens 6 (rarely 3); tepals usually 6 (rarely 3), when 6, either undifferentiated (6 tepals) or differentiated into 3 petals and 3 sepals.
 - 16 Leaves < 15 mm long, scale-like or linear; leaves cauline.
 - 17 Leaves (actually cladophylls) clustered, in whorls of (1-) 2-20 (-25); fruit a berry; perianth undifferentiated, of 6 yellow, white, or green tepals *Asparagus* in ASPARAGACEAE
 - 17 Leaves alternate; fruit a capsule; perianth either differentiated, the 3 petals yellowish-green or maroon, or undifferentiated, the 6 tepals white, blue, or purplish.

- 18 Plants terrestrial, erect; stems and leaves lacking a scaly indumentum; flower solitary, or several to many in heads or racemose cymes; perianth undifferentiated, the 6 tepals white, blue, or purplish **BURMANNIACEAE**
- 18 Plants either epiphytic and pendulous in festoons, or terrestrial, wetland, or aquatic and sprawling; stems and leaves with or without a scaly indumentum; flowers solitary and axillary; perianth differentiated, the 3 petals either yellowish-green or maroon.
- 19 Plants epiphytic, pendulous in festoons; stems and leaves densely covered by silvery scales; tepals yellowish-green **Tillandsia in BROMELIACEAE**
- 19 Plants of moist to wet habitats, sprawling or aquatic; stems and leaves not covered by silvery scales; petals maroon **Mayaca in MAYACACEAE**
- 16 Leaves (at least the larger) > 25 mm long, linear or narrowly lanceolate; leaves basal, basally disposed (or rarely mostly or entirely cauline).
- 20 Ovary inferior (or partly inferior; ambiguous taxa keyed both ways).
- 21 Inflorescence axillary, a raceme or umbel (or reduced to a single flower); petaloid tepals yellow **Hypoxis in HYPOXIDACEAE**
- 21 Inflorescence terminal; petaloid tepals various (including yellow).
- 22 Inflorescence or flower groups subtended by well-developed, green or scarious spathaceous bracts; inflorescence either an umbel, or fan-shaped pair of cymes, or seemingly racemose, or solitary.
- 23 Stamens 6; inflorescence an umbel (or sometimes solitary) **AMARYLLIDACEAE**
- 23 Stamens 3; inflorescence either a fan-shaped pair of cymes or seemingly racemose (or rarely solitary (e.g. *Crocus*)) **IRIDACEAE**
- 22 Inflorescence or flower groups not subtended by spathes (though individual flowers may be subtended by small green bracts; inflorescence a raceme or panicle).
- 24 Leaves fleshy; anthers 12-15 mm long **AGAVACEAE**
- 24 Leaves herbaceous; anthers < 5 mm long.
- 25 Tepals connate into a tube; perianth tube exterior farinose; flowers bisexual, white to bright yellow; inflorescence a raceme **Alettris in NARTHECIACEAE**
- 25 Tepals distinct; perianth not farinose; flowers unisexual or bisexual, white, greenish, or creamy; inflorescence a raceme or panicle (raceme of racemes) **MELANTHIACEAE**
- 20 Ovary superior (or partly inferior; ambiguous taxa keyed both ways).
- 26 Gynoecium of 2 or more pistils, each pistil consisting of 1 carpel and with 1 stigma; [wetland plants].
- 27 Inflorescence a terminal raceme, the flowers (fruits) in whorls of 3; perianth differentiated into showy petals and green sepals, the petals white; leaf not differentiated into a sheath and blade separated by a ligule; fruit an aggregate of achenes **ALISMATACEAE**
- 27 Inflorescence a terminal raceme or spike, the flowers (fruits) alternate; perianth not differentiated, consisting of 3 or 6 green or yellow-green tepals; leaf differentiated into an open sheath and blade, with a ligule separating them; fruit an aggregate of achenes or follicles. **Triglochin in JUNCAGINACEAE**
- 26 Gynoecium of 1 pistil, with 2-6 stigmas; [wetland and upland plants].
- 29 Leaves strictly or primarily cauline.
- 30 Leaves linear, > 15 cm long, hollow or flat; inflorescence an umbel; fresh plants with an oniony odor **ALLIACEAE**
- 30 Leaves linear to lanceolate, < 15 (-30) cm long, flat; inflorescence various, not an umbel; fresh plants without oniony odor.
- 31 Petals < 2 cm long, white, blue, or pink; leaves alternate **COMMELINACEAE**
- 31 Petals > 5 cm long, yellow, orange, or red; leaves alternate or whorled **Lilium in LILIACEAE**
- 29 Leaves strictly or primarily basal (the basal leaves persistent, and larger than any stem leaves).
- 33 Tepals brown or green, not at all yellow, white, or otherwise more brightly colored; inflorescence branched and complex **JUNCACEAE**
- 33 Tepals white, cream, pink, greenish-yellow, yellow, orange, pink, blue, or blue-brown; inflorescence either a terminal umbel, subtended by spathes or bracts, or a terminal raceme or panicle (or a terminal corymb in *Ornithogalum* in HYACINTHACEAE), not subtended by spathes or bracts.
- 34 Inflorescence a terminal umbel, subtended by spathes or bracts; fresh plants with or without an oniony odor **ALLIACEAE**
- 34 Inflorescence a terminal raceme or panicle (or a terminal corymb in *Ornithogalum* in HYACINTHACEAE), not subtended by spathes or bracts.
- 35 Tepals evidently connate, fused at least basally and sometimes nearly their entire length; filaments adnate to the tepals.
- 36 Tepals 5-8.5 cm long, yellow to orange; anthers dorsifixed (attached near the middle) **Hemerocallis in HEMEROCALLIDACEAE**
- 36 Tepals 0.2-1.0 0.2-1.2 (-2.0) cm long, white, cream, yellow, blue, or blue-brown; anthers basifixed (attached at the base) or dorsifixed (attached at the back).
- 38 Perianth blue or blue-brown, not farinose; leaves 2-7, erect, ascending, or the tips spreading; anthers dorsifixed (attached at the back) **HYACINTHACEAE**
- 38 Perianth white, cream, or yellow, farinose-roughened on the outer surface; leaves typically > 8, spreading to slightly ascending (often forming a flattish rosette); anthers basifixed (attached at the bottom) **Alettris in NARTHECIACEAE**
- 35 Tepals completely distinct; filaments free (rarely epitepalous).
- 39 Styles 1, lobed only in the upper portion if at all; fruit either loculicidal capsules or berry-like; tepals blue, pink, or white with a broad green central stripe.
- 40 Tepals white, with a broad green stripe; inflorescence an umbel or raceme **Ornithogalum in HYACINTHACEAE**
- 40 Tepals blue or pink; inflorescence a raceme
- 41 Tepals blue, 7-17 mm long; inflorescence a true raceme **Camassia in AGAVACEAE**
- 41 Tepals pink, 3-10 mm long; inflorescence a raceme-like dibotrya **Liriope in RUSCACEAE**
- 39 Styles 3, separate to the base; fruit a septicidal capsules (sometimes then also secondarily loculicidal); tepals white, greenish, yellowish, or pink.
- 42 Inflorescence ebracteate, lacking bracts subtending pedicels; tepals pink (*Helonias*) or white to cream (*Chamaelirium*). **Chamaelirium luteum in CHIONOGRAPHIDACEAE**
- 42 Inflorescences bracteate, with bracts subtending individual pedicels and (if they are present) branches of the inflorescence; tepals white, greenish-white, or cream. **MELANTHIACEAE**

Key M2 - monocots with broad leaves

- 1 Leaves compound.
- 2 Plants herbaceous; leaves palmately 3-foliolate or pedately compound **ARACEAE**
- 2 Plants woody; leaves either palmately divided or pinnately compound into > 20 segments **ARECACEAE**

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 1 Leaves simple.
 - 3 Leaves opposite or whorled, cauline.
 - 5 Plant with 2 or more leaf-bearing nodes (all nodes whorled or some alternate).
 - 6 Leaves broad, < 2× as long as wide, cordate at the base; flowers unisexual and plants dioecious *Dioscorea* in **DIOSCOREACEAE**
 - 6 Leaves lanceolate, oblanceolate or narrowly elliptic, > 4× as long as wide, cuneate at the base; flowers bisexual and plants hermaphroditic **LILIACEAE**
 - 5 Plant with a single leaf-bearing node.
 - 7 Leaves in whorls of 3 leaves **TRILLIACEAE**
 - 7 Leaves in whorls of 5 or more leaves.
 - 8 Stem floccose, wiry (and at maturity with a second smaller whorl with usually 3 leaves subtending the flowers); flowers radially symmetrical *Medeola* in **LILIACEAE**
 - 8 Stem glabrous, fleshy, never with a second whorl; flowers bilaterally symmetrical *Isotria* in **ORCHIDACEAE**
 - 3 Leaves alternate, either cauline or basal.
 - 9 Inflorescence a spadix (a dense spike of hundreds of flowers, the rachis thickened and somewhat fleshy) subtended by a spathe (a green, white, orange, yellowish-green, or maroon bract) (spathe missing in *Orontium*) **ARACEAE**
 - 9 Inflorescence otherwise, a raceme, panicle, cyme, umbel, spike, etc., the flowers arrayed in a more diffuse manner, the central rachis not thickened, the inflorescence subtended or not by green or scarious spathes.
 - 10 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical or asymmetrical; fertile stamens 1 or 2 (or 5 in **MUSACEAE**), often with several staminodes present as well; tepals 6.
 - 11 Leaf venation parallel; leaves various in size and shape, if > 3 dm long, then < 1 dm wide; perianth often differentiated into a lip and 5 petaloid tepals ... **ORCHIDACEAE**
 - 11 Leaf venation prominently penni-parallel; leaves large, at least some on a plant with blade > 2 dm long.
 - 12 Fertile stamens 5-6; leaf blades 6-30 dm long *Musa* in **MUSACEAE**
 - 12 Fertile stamen 1; leaf blades 0.5-7 dm long.
 - 13 Leaves spirally arranged.
 - *Canna* in **CANNACEAE**
 - 13 Leaves 2-ranked.
 - 15 Leaves jointed and swollen at the summit of the petiole *Thalia* in **MARANTACEAE**
 - 15 Leaves neither jointed nor swollen at the summit of the petiole **ZINGIBERACEAE**
 - 10 Flowers radially symmetrical (weakly to strongly bilaterally symmetrical in **PONTEDERIACEAE**); stamens 6 (rarely 3, 4, 5, 9, 12, 15, or 18); tepals usually 6 (rarely 3 or 4), when 6, either undifferentiated (6 or 4 tepals) or differentiated into 3 petals and 3 sepals.
 - 16 Inflorescence subtended by spathes (well-developed green or scarious bracts).
 - 17 Perianth not differentiated, consisting of 6 similarly colored and shaped tepals; flowers strongly to slightly bilaterally symmetrical; inflorescence lacking well-developed spatheous bracts **PONTEDERIACEAE**
 - 17 Perianth differentiated into green sepals and more brightly colored petals; flowers radially symmetrical (or weakly bilaterally symmetrical, as in some *Commelina*).
 - 18 Ovary superior; fruit a capsule; stamens 6; [plants mainly of uplands (*Murdannia* and sometimes *Commelina* of wetlands)] **COMMELINACEAE**
 - 18 Ovary inferior; fruit a berry; stamens 3, 6, 9, 12, 15, or 18; [plants of wetlands] **HYDROCHARITACEAE**
 - 16 Inflorescence not subtended by spathes, though individual small green bracts sometimes subtending individual flowers.
 - 19 Perianth differentiated into green sepals and white petals; gynoeceum of 2 or more pistils, each pistil consisting of 1 carpel and with 1 stigma; fruit an aggregate of achenes or follicles; inflorescence a raceme or panicle with branching in whorls of 3; [wetland plants] **ALISMACEAE**
 - 19 Perianth not differentiated into strikingly different whorls (at most, with only subtle variation in the size or shape of the outer and inner whorls of the perianth); gynoeceum of 1 pistil, with 2-6 stigmas; fruit simple, a capsule or berry; inflorescence various, terminal or axillary, but if a raceme or panicle, not with branching in whorls of 3; [upland (or very rarely wetland) plants].
 - 20 Leaves basal or basally disposed.
 - 21 Leaves 2 (rarely 3 in *Convallaria* in **RUSACEAE**).
 - 23 Flowers in an umbel, white; fresh plants with oniony odor **ALLIACEAE**
 - 23 Flowers solitary, white or yellow; fresh plants without strong odor *Erythronium* in **LILIACEAE**
 - 21 Leaves 4 or more.
 - *Chamaelirium* in **CHIONOGRAPHIDACEAE**
 - 20 Leaves cauline.
 - 27 Leaves both cordate/subcordate (rarely merely rounded at the base) and obviously petiolate.
 - 28 Inflorescence an axillary many-flowered umbel; fruit a berry; axillary tendrils often present (absent in some species) *Smilax* in **SMILACACEAE**
 - 28 Inflorescence an axillary solitary flower, a few-flowered cyme, or a panicle; fruit a capsule (winged in *Dioscorea*, unwinged in *Croonia*); axillary tendrils never present (plant not climbing, or climbing by twining).
 - 29 Tepals 6; stamens 6; flowers unisexual (and generally on separate plants, therefore dioecious); inflorescence of a solitary flowers or a panicle; ovary inferior; [widespread in our area] *Dioscorea* in **DIOSCOREACEAE**
 - 29 Tepals 4 (-5); stamens 4 (-5); flowers bisexual; ovary superior; [AL and adjacent GA, FL, and perhaps LA] *Croonia* in **STEMONACEAE**
 - 27 Leaves not both cordate/subcordate and petiolate (some with cordate clasping or perfoliate leaf bases). {add [*Smilax*] **SMILACACEAE** below}
 - 30 Leaves alternate and in whorls at some nodes; flowers orange; tepals > 5 cm long; inflorescence a terminal umbel or single flower *Lilium* in **LILIACEAE**
 - 30 Leaves strictly alternate; flowers yellow, white, pink, greenish, or maroon; tepals < 5 cm long; inflorescence either a terminal cluster, raceme, panicle or umbel, or an axillary raceme, cluster or solitary flower.
 - 31 Inflorescence a terminal umbel; flowers slightly zygomorphic, reddish, the tepals 3.5-4.5 cm long *Alstroemeria* in **ALSTROEMERACEAE**
 - 31 Inflorescence either a terminal cluster, raceme, or panicle, or an axillary raceme, cluster or solitary flower; flowers actinomorphic, variously colored (most white or yellow), the tepals < 3.5 cm long (except *Uvularia grandiflora*).
 - 32 Leaves arrayed spirally around an erect, unbranched stem; fruit a septicidal capsule; flowers a mixture of bisexual and unisexual (staminate) on a plant; perianth greenish white *Melanthium* in **MELANTHIACEAE**
 - 32 Leaves arrayed distichously (2 ranked) along an arching, unbranched or dichotomously (Y-forking) branched stem; fruit a berry or loculicidal capsule; flowers all bisexual; perianth white, pink, or yellow.

- 34 Stems of fertile individuals simple (never branched); inflorescence a terminal raceme or panicle (*Maianthemum*) or axillary racemes or clusters of 1-9 flowers (*Polygonatum*); fruit a berry.
 35 Inflorescence terminal, a raceme or panicle; tepals separate; leaves with 3 main parallel veins, acute to acuminate at the apex; foliage green, not glaucous..... ***Maianthemum* in RUSCACEAE**
 35 Inflorescence of 1-several axillary flowers; tepals fused; leaves with > 7 main parallel veins, obtuse to acute at the apex; foliage blue-green, glaucous..... ***Polygonatum* in RUSCACEAE**
 34 Stems of fertile individuals branched (always at least bifurcate); inflorescence either of 1 (-2) flower(s) borne in a leaf axil (*Uvularia*, *Streptopus*), or of (1) 2 (-3) flowers borne terminally opposite the last leaf; fruit a berry or capsule.
 36 Leaves perfoliate; fruit a capsule..... ***Uvularia* in COLCHICACEAE**
 36 Leaves sessile (though sometimes slightly to strongly clasping); fruit a berry or capsule.
 ***Uvularia* in COLCHICACEAE**

Key N - herbaceous dicots with mainly basal leaves

- 1 Leaves compound..... **Key N1**
 1 Leaves simple..... **Key N2**

Key N1 - herbaceous dicots with mainly basal, compound leaves

- 1 Leaves either 2-3-foliolate or palmately 4-11-foliolate (all the leaflets attached at a common point).
 3 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsela..... **ASTERACEAE**
 3 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above.
 4 Inflorescence an umbel; ovary inferior; fruit a mericarp of 2 schizocarps..... **APIACEAE**
 4 Inflorescence various, usually not an umbel (sometimes an umbel in *Oxalis* in OXALIDACEAE); ovary superior; fruit an aggregate, legume, berry, or 2-valved capsule.
 5 Leaflets either entire or barely and very shallowly crenulate or notched at the tip (but otherwise entire).
 6 Inflorescence a spadix, surrounded by a spathe; fruit a berry; [Monocots {illogically keyed here because of the likelihood of being mistaken for a dicot}] ***Arisaema* in ARACEAE**
 6 Inflorescence a raceme or umbel, not surrounded by a spathe; fruit a capsule or legume; [Eudicots].
 7 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical; fruit a legume; [plant of uplands]..... **FABACEAE**
 7 Flowers radially symmetrical; fruit a 2-valved or 5-valved capsule; [plant of uplands or wetlands]
 ***Oxalis* in OXALIDACEAE**
 5 Leaflets serrate, serrulate, or cleft.
 9 Petals 4; stamens 6; fruit a silique ***Cardamine* in BRASSICACEAE**
 9 Petals 5 or more; stamens 10 or more; fruit either a legume or an aggregate of achenes or follicles
 10 Stamens many, fused into a staminal tube; carpels 10-20, in a ring; pubescence stellate (sometimes mixed with simple hairs) ***Callirhoe* in MALVACEAE**
 10 Stamens 10-many, separate, or fused but not all into a staminal tube; carpel either 1 (FABACEAE), or 3-7 in a ring (RANUNCULACEAE), or many and spirally arranged on a conical receptacle (RANUNCULACEAE or ROSACEAE)
 11 Leaflets serrulate; flowers bilaterally symmetrical; fruit a legume; corolla variously colored, including white..... **FABACEAE**
 11 Leaflets serrate; flowers radially symmetrical; fruit an aggregate of achenes or of follicles; corolla white or yellowish or greenish.
 12 Fruit an aggregate of follicles **RANUNCULACEAE**
 12 Fruit an aggregate of achenes (borne on a fleshy, expanded receptacle in *Fragaria* and some *Potentilla*)
 13 Flowers lacking a hypanthium..... ***Ranunculus* in RANUNCULACEAE**
 13 Flowers with a hypanthium..... **ROSACEAE**
 1 Leaves 1-pinnately compound (all leaflets attached to a central rachis) or more complexly compound (with several orders of branching, some leaflets at least attached to second-order branches from the rachis).
 14 Leaves 1-pinnately compound (all leaflets attached to a central rachis).
 15 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsela..... **ASTERACEAE**
 15 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above.
 16 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical; fruit a legume..... **FABACEAE**
 16 Flowers radially symmetrical; fruit a silique/silicle, or a schizocarp of mericarps, or an achene.
 17 Petals 4; stamens 6; fruit a silique/silicle..... **BRASSICACEAE**
 17 Petals 0 or 5 (if 0, the sepals petaloid); stamens 2, 4, 5, or many.
 18 Stamens 5; fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps..... **APIACEAE**
 18 Stamens 2, 4, or many; fruit an achene..... **ROSACEAE**
 14 Leaves more complexly compound (with 2 or more orders of branching, some leaflets at least attached to second-order branches from the rachis).
 19 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsela..... **ASTERACEAE**
 19 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above (sometimes the flowers in a head subtended by bracts, but then with other features differing, such as stamens 4, or green calyx present, or petals separate, or fruit a schizocarp of mericarps, etc.).
 20 Leaf segments or ultimate lobes linear or lanceolate, > 2× as long as wide, < 4 mm wide.
 21 Inflorescence an umbel; ovary inferior; fruit a mericarp of 2 schizocarps..... **APIACEAE**
 21 Inflorescence various, but not an umbel; ovary superior; fruit an aggregate of follicles or an elongate capsule.
 22 Carpels 2, fused; fruit an elongate capsule; flowers bilaterally symmetrical..... **FUMARIACEAE**
 22 Carpels 5-10 or many, separate; fruit an aggregate; flower radially symmetrical..... **RANUNCULACEAE**
 20 Leaf segments or ultimate lobes ovate or elliptic, < 3× as long as wide, > 5 mm wide.
 23 Inflorescence an umbel; ovary inferior; fruit a mericarp of 2 schizocarps or a 5-seeded drupe.
 24 Fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps **APIACEAE**
 24 Fruit a 5-seeded drupe..... ***Aralia* in ARALIACEAE**
 23 Inflorescence various, but not an umbel; fruit an aggregate of follicles or achenes, an elongate capsule, or a naked seed resembling a drupe.

- 25 Leaflets with < 10 ultimate 'points' (lobe or tooth terminations), these rounded to broadly acute, often large in comparison to the leaflet and appearing as "sublobes"; pistil 1 or 4-many. **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 25 Leaflets with >11 ultimate 'points' (lobe or tooth terminations), these acuminate to acute; pistils 1-8. **Actaea in RANUNCULACEAE**

Key N2 - herbaceous dicots with mainly basal, simple leaves

- 1 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsela **ASTERACEAE**
- 1 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above (sometimes the flowers in a head subtended by bracts, e.g. *Eryngium* in **APIACEAE**, but then with other features differing, such as stamens 4, or green calyx present, or petals separate, or fruit a schizocarp of mericarps, etc.).
- 2 Basal leaves 2-lobed, pinnately lobed, or palmately lobed (not considering cordate, hastate, or auriculate leaf bases as "lobed").
- 3 Basal leaves 2-lobed, hinged between the lobes, each lobe with stiff, marginal, eyelash-like bristles; [Coastal Plain of NC and SC, rarely planted and weakly naturalized elsewhere]..... **Dionaea in DROSERACEAE**
- 3 Basal leaves 3-many-lobed, palmately or pinnately; [collectively widespread].
- 4 Leaf lobing pinnate.
- 5 Gynoecium of separate pistils (each with a single carpel); fruit an aggregate..... **Geum in ROSACEAE**
- 5 Gynoecium of a single pistil (with 2, rarely more, carpels); fruit simple.
- 6 Stamens many; sepals 2, petals 4; fresh plants with yellow, orange, or white milky juice **PAPAVERACEAE**
- 6 Stamens 4, 5, or 6; sepals 4 or 5; petals 4 or 5.
- 7 Petals 4, distinct; stamens 6 **BRASSICACEAE**
- 7 Petals 5, fused; stamens 2, 4, or 5.
- 8 Corolla radially symmetrical; stamens 5..... **BORAGINACEAE**
- 8 Corolla 2-lipped, bilaterally symmetrical or asymmetrical; stamens 2 or 4.
- 9 Corolla lobes not twisted, the flower bilaterally symmetrical; stamens 2..... **Salvia in LAMIACEAE**
- 9 Corolla lobes twisted so as to make the flower asymmetrical; stamens 4..... **Pedicularis in OROBANCHACEAE**
- 4 Leaf lobing palmate.
- 10 Petiole attachment peltate.
- 11 Leaves < 10 cm in diameter **Hydrocotyle in ARALIACEAE**
- 11 Leaves > 15 cm in diameter **BERBERIDACEAE**
- 10 Petiole attachment marginal.
- 12 Ovary inferior.
- 13 Petals 4; stamens 8; fruit a capsule..... **Oenothera in ONAGRACEAE**
- 13 Petals 5; stamens 5; fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps.
- 14 Fruit tuberculate; leaves 3-lobed..... **Eryngium prostratum in APIACEAE**
- 14 Fruit smooth; leaves with 5 or more lobes..... **Hydrocotyle in ARALIACEAE**
- 12 Ovary superior, or half-inferior by fusion of a hypanthium a part of the way up the ovary wall.
- 15 Gynoecium of separate pistils (each with a single carpel); fruit an aggregate.
- 16 Perianth of 5 green sepals and 5 colored petals.
- 17 Carpels partly fused, arrayed in a ring of 10-20..... **MALVACEAE**
- 17 Carpels separate, spiral, many..... **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 16 Perianth of a single whorl of 3-12 petaloid sepals (the petals absent or small and rudimentary).
..... **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 15 Gynoecium of a single pistil (with 1-5 carpels); fruit simple.
- 19 Hypanthium present, partially fused or not fused to the pistil; ovary partially inferior to superior..... **SAXIFRAGACEAE**
- 19 Hypanthium absent; ovary superior.
- 21 Corolla radially symmetrical; petals 8-12; capsule fusiform, narrowed to both ends, > 5× as long as wide
..... **Sanguinaria in PAPAVERACEAE**
- 21 Corolla bilaterally symmetrical; petals 5; capsule ovoid, < 2× as long as wide..... **Viola in VIOLACEAE**
- 2 Basal leaves not lobed, at most serrate or crenate (and sometimes also cordate, hastate, auriculate, or peltate at the base).
- 22 Basal leaves petiolate, the blade with a cordate, hastate, auriculate, or peltate base.
- 23 Leaf margins entire.
- 24 Inflorescence a terminal and/or axillary raceme, panicle, or cyme of many small flowers; fruit an achene; perianth uniseriate, of 0, 4-5, or 6 tepals.
..... **POLYGONACEAE**
- 24 Inflorescence either a terminal spike, or a 1-7-flowered terminal cyme, or of a solitary axillary or terminal flower; fruit various; perianth biseriate (of differentiated sepals and petals (except uniseriate, of 3 fused sepals in **ARISTOLOCHACEAE**).
- 26 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical; inflorescence a terminal spike (with > 20 flowers); petals 4, usually scarious, transparent; sepals 4, green; stamens 4..... **Plantago in PLANTAGINACEAE**
- 26 Flowers radially symmetrical; inflorescence either of a solitary flower or of a 1-7-flowered terminal cyme; petals 5, 8-12, or 0; sepals 5 (green), 3 (brown), or 5-9 (yellow); stamens 5, 12, or many.
- 27 Gynoecium of separate pistils (each with a single carpel); fruit an aggregate of achenes or follicles; flowers bright yellow, either of 5-9 distinct petaloid sepals, or of 8-12 distinct petals subtended by 3-4 green distinct sepals..... **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 27 Gynoecium either of a single pistil with 6 carpels or of a single pistil with 4 carpels or of 2 nearly separate carpels; fruit a simple capsule (or deeply 2-lobed); flowers white, brown, or greenish, either of 5 fused or distinct white petals and 5 fused or distinct green sepals, or of 3 fused brown or greenish petaloid sepals.
- 28 Flowers brown or green, of 3 fused brown or greenish petaloid sepals (and 0 petals); carpels 6; stamens 12; leaves 4-10 cm wide **ARISTOLOCHACEAE**
- 28 Flowers white, of 5 white or whitish petals and 5 green sepals; carpels 2; stamens 5; leaves 1-12 (-15) cm wide
- 29 Petals separate; sepals separate; plant glabrous **Parnassia in PARNASSIACEAE**
- 29 Petals fused; sepals fused; carpels 2; plant pubescent.
- 30 {XXXX}; [common, widespread in our area]..... **Dichondra in CONVULVULACEAE**
- 30 {YYYY}; [rare alien] **Lycianthes in SOLANACEAE**
- 23 Leaf margins crenate, serrate, or incised.
- 31 Gynoecium of separate pistils (each with a single carpel); fruit an aggregate; perianth of 5 green sepals and 5 colored petals.

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 32 Carpels 10-20, partly fused, arrayed in a ring; petals white, pink, red, or purplish.....**MALVACEAE**
 32 Carpels many, separate, spiral; petals yellow or white.
 33 Flowers lacking a hypanthium; fruit an aggregate of achenes or aggregate of follicles.....**RANUNCULACEAE**
 33 Flowers with a hypanthium; fruit an aggregate of drupelets or aggregate of achenes**ROSACEAE**
- 31 Gynoecium of a single pistil (with 1-5 carpels); fruit simple.
 34 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical; inflorescence of a solitary flower; fruit a 3-locular capsule..... **Viola in VIOLACEAE**
 34 Flowers radially symmetrical; inflorescence an umbel (or composite of umbelliform units, or a terminal panicle.
 35 Ovary superior; inflorescence a terminal panicle or terminal raceme.
**BRASSICACEAE**
 35 Ovary inferior; inflorescence an umbel (or a composite of umbellate units); fruit a schizocarp of mericarps.
 37 Petiole attachment peltate..... **Hydrocotyle in ARALIACEAE**
 37 Petiole attachment marginal (the blade cleft to the petiole.
 38 Leaf blades longer than wide, sharply V-cleft at the base and otherwise shallowly denticulate**Centella in APIACEAE**
 38 Leaf blades as broad or broader than long, cleft at the base and also irregularly serrate or crenate around the margin
**Hydrocotyle in ARALIACEAE**
- 22 Basal leaves petiolate or not, with a truncate, rounded, or cuneate leaf base.
 39 Leaves tubular, with a sutured ventral flange, erect or reclining, adapted as a pitfall for insects (flat, phyllodial leaves sometimes present as well, common in the winter in some species, such as *S. oreophila*) **Sarracenia in SARRACENIACEAE**
 39 Leaves flat, not sutured into a tubular shape.
 40 Stem leaves opposite; perianth 5-merous, at least the corolla bilaterally symmetrical (barely so in VALERIANACEAE), or the parts curved so as to be asymmetrical (*Pedicularis* in OROBANCHACEAE); stamens 2, 3, or 4.
 41 Ovary inferior; stamens 3..... **VALERIANACEAE**
 41 Ovary superior; stamens 2 or 4.
 42 Corolla narrowly tubular, the five lobes flaring at nearly 90 degrees and nearly radially symmetrical **Buchnera in OROBANCHACEAE**
 42 Corolla distinctly 2-lipped (with prominently large upper and lower corolla lobes) or hooded (the upper lip hood-like), distinctly bilaterally symmetrical, or the lobes twisted so as to make the corolla asymmetrical.
 43 Corolla yellow, the upper lip often slightly to strongly maroon, hooded but the corolla lobes twisted so as to make the flower asymmetrical....
 **Pedicularis in OROBANCHACEAE**
 43 Corolla white, lavender, or blue, 2-lipped and bilaterally symmetrical.
 44 Sepals separate to the base or nearly so, not forming a tube..... **Lindernia in LINDERNIACEAE**
 44 Sepals connate for at least 0.3× their length to form a tube **Mazus in MAZACEAE**
- 40 Stem leaves alternate; perianth radially symmetrical (less commonly bilaterally symmetrical); stamens 5, 6-8, 9, 10 (rarely 4).
 45 Ovary inferior (or half-inferior in *Samolus*).
 46 Perianth 4-merous; stamens 8 **Oenothera in ONAGRACEAE**
 46 Perianth 5-merous; stamens 5.
 47 Inflorescence an umbel; fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps **APIACEAE**
 47 Inflorescence an axillary or terminal raceme; fruit a capsule..... **Samolus in PRIMULACEAE**
- 45 Ovary superior.
 48 Pistils many, each with a single carpel; fruit an aggregate of achenes **Myosurus in RANUNCULACEAE**
 48 Pistil 1, with 1-5 carpels; fruit simple (a legume, silique/silicle, capsule, utricle, or schizocarp of 4 nutlets).
 49 Corolla bilaterally symmetrical (barely so in *Limosella* in SCROPHULARIACEAE); stamens 2, 4, 6, 8, or 10.
 50 Stamens 6-8 or 10.
 51 Petals separate; stamens 10..... **Micranthes in SAXIFRAGACEAE**
 51 Petals fused; stamens 10 or 6-8.
 52 Stamens 10, monadelphous..... **FABACEAE**
 52 Stamens 6-8, epipetalous **Polygala in POLYGALACEAE**
- 50 Stamens 2 or 4.
 53 Stamens 2..... **LENTIBULARIACEAE**
 53 Stamens 4.
 55 Flowers (and subtending bracts) red or yellow **Castilleja in OROBANCHACEAE**
 55 Flowers purple, blue, or lavender..... **Mazus in MAZACEAE**
- 49 Corolla radially symmetrical; stamens 5, 10, 4-6, or 9.
 56 Perianth of 6 tepals; stamens 4-6 or 9; carpels 3..... **POLYGONACEAE**
 56 Perianth of green sepals and more brightly colored petals; stamens 5 or 10; carpels 2, 3, 4, or 5.
 57 Leaves covered with sticky, gland-tipped hairs (often red), as flypaper traps for insects..... **Drosera in DROSERACEAE**
 57 Leaves lacking sticky gland-tipped hairs.
 58 Fruit a schizocarp of 4 nutlets (ovary obviously 4-lobed in flower)..... **BORAGINACEAE**
 58 Fruit a capsule or silique/silicle (or utricle in *Limonium* in PLUMBAGINACEAE).
 59 Inflorescence of a solitary, terminal flower; carpels 2-3 (-4).
 60 Corolla with a long tube and flaring corolla lobes (united > ½ its length)..... **Jaborosa in SOLANACEAE**
 60 Corolla of separate petals or united only for a short length (< ¼ its length).
 **PARNASSIACEAE**
- 59 Inflorescence of several to many flowers; carpels 5 (3 in *Galax* in DIAPENSIACEAE).
 62 Inflorescence an umbel; petals recurved, pink to almost white **Primula in PRIMULACEAE**
 62 Inflorescence a raceme or panicle.
 63 Fruit a silique/silicle; petals 4; stamens 6..... **BRASSICACEAE**
 63 Fruit either a capsule or a utricle; petals 5; stamens 5 or 10.
 64 Inflorescence a somewhat to very diffuse panicle, with 3 or more orders of branching, not giving at all the impression that the overall inflorescence is made of racemose units.
 65 Leaves entire; stamens 5; [plants of tidal marshes] **Limonium in PLUMBAGINACEAE**
 65 Leaves serrate or crenate; stamens 10; [plants of various habitats, especially rock outcrops and bottomland forests and streambanks, never in tidal marshes] **Micranthes in SAXIFRAGACEAE**
- 64 Inflorescence either a single terminal raceme (sometimes spike-like), or of 1 to several terminal and axillary racemes (these sometimes combined into a diffuse panicle, but one whose structure is clearly made up of many racemes).

- 66 Inflorescence of 1-several terminal and axillary racemes, the plant typically well-branched, especially from the base; stamens 5..... *Samolus* in **PRIMULACEAE**
 66 Inflorescence of a single, terminal raceme, the plant unbranched; stamens 10 (or 5, with 5 staminodes) **ERICACEAE**

Key O - herbaceous dicots with alternate, compound leaves on the stem

- 1 Leaves either 3-foliolate or palmately 4-11-foliolate (all the leaflets attached at a common point, or the leaflets slightly pedate in *Helleborus* in **RANUNCULACEAE**).
- 2 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsel. *Nabalus* in **ASTERACEAE**
- 2 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above. {add under 2b [*Cynoscadiun*] **APIACEAE**; [*Cannabis*] **CANNABACEAE**}
- 3 Leaflets obviously and sharply serrate; pistils 5-many; fruit an aggregate of achenes, drupelets, or follicles. **ROSACEAE**
- 3 Leaflets entire, finely denticulate, or very obscurely toothed (or irregularly serrate or lobed in *Cardamine* in **BRASSICACEAE**); pistil 1; fruit simple, a legume, capsule, silique, or berry.
- 5 Corolla bilaterally symmetrical; petals 5; fruit a legume; carpel 1 **FABACEAE**
- 5 Corolla radially symmetrical; petals 4 or 5; fruit either an elongate capsule or a berry; carpels 1, 2, or 5.
- 6 Leaflets radially arranged at the summit of the petiole, not differentiated in size or placement into a terminal leaflet and 2 lateral leaflets; leaflets prominently notched at the apex; petals 5, yellow; inflorescence axillary, cymose or umbelliform; carpels 5 *Oxalis* in **OXALIDACEAE**
- 6 Leaflets differentiated in size and placement into a terminal leaflet and 2 or more lateral leaflets; leaflets not regularly notched at the apex (a few may be slightly retuse); petals 4, white, pink, or yellow; inflorescence terminal and racemose; carpels 1 or 2.
- 8 Stem leaves 1-3, alternate [or whorled or opposite]; leaflets 3, irregularly serrate, lacerate, or additionally divided or lobed; fruit a silique; carpels 2. *Cardamine* in **BRASSICACEAE**
- 8 Stem leaves >3, alternate; leaflets (1-) 3-7, each entire or obscurely toothed; fruit a capsule; carpel 1 **CLEOMACEAE**
- 1 Leaves either 1-pinnately compound (all leaflets attached to a central rachis) or more complexly compound (with several orders of branching, some leaflets at least attached to second-order branches from the rachis).
- 9 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, heads solitary or many, variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences; fruit a cypsel. **ASTERACEAE**
- 9 Inflorescence various, but not as above; fruit various, not as above; ovary superior.
- 10 Leaves 1-pinnately compound (all leaflets attached to a central rachis).
- 11 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical, papilionaceous; fruit a legume; leaves even-pinnately or odd-pinnately compound, the terminal leaflet sometimes replaced by a tendril; leaflets entire or at most minutely denticulate. **FABACEAE**
- 11 Flowers radially symmetrical (or barely bilaterally symmetrical in *Erodium* in **GERANIACEAE**); fruit a capsule, capsular but of 5 mericarps, or an aggregate of achenes, nutlets, or follicles (in some cases the # of pistils from many down to 2 or even 1); leaves odd-pinnately compound, never with tendrils; leaflets serrate (or entire to shallowly lobed in *Polemonium* in **POLEMONIACEAE**, *Cardamine* in **BRASSICACEAE**, and *Floerkea* in **LIMNANTHACEAE**).
- 12 Pistils many (only 1-2 in *Agrimonia*, *Poteridium*, *Poterium*, and *Sanguisorba*); fruit an aggregate of achenes, nutlets, or follicles; hypanthium present; stamens 5-many (only 4 in *Poteridium* and *Sanguisorba*) **ROSACEAE**
- 12 Pistil 1 (or deeply 2-3-lobed in *Floerkea* in **LIMNANTHACEAE**); fruit a silique, capsule, schizocarp of 2-3 mericarps, or a capsular schizocarp of 5 mericarps (*Erodium* in **GERANIACEAE**); hypanthium absent; stamens 3-6.
- 14 Petals 4, distinct; stamens 6; inflorescence a terminal raceme; fruit a silique/silicle **BRASSICACEAE**
- 14 Petals 5, fused (distinct in *Erodium* in **GERANIACEAE**); stamens 5; inflorescence axillary or terminal, cymose, consisting of subcapitate, umbel-like, or helicoid cymes; fruit either a capsule, or a capsular schizocarp of 5 mericarps (*Erodium* in **GERANIACEAE**).
- 15 Flowers slightly bilaterally symmetrical (2 of the petals of different size than the other 3); fruit a capsular schizocarp of 5 mericarps; carpels 5 *Erodium* in **GERANIACEAE**
- 15 Flowers radially symmetrical; fruit either a loculicidal capsule or a berry; carpels 2 or 3.
- 16 Fruit a berry; fresh plant rankly fragrant. **SOLANACEAE**
- 16 Fruit a capsule; fresh plant not aromatic. **HYDROPHYLLACEAE**
- 10 Leaves more complexly compound (with 2 or more orders of branching, some leaflets at least attached to second-order branches from the rachis).
- 18 Leaves 2× even-pinnate; flowers in spikes or spherical heads; {XXXX} **FABACEAE**
- 18 Leaves either 2× odd-pinnate or more complexly 2-4× ternately or ternately-pinnately compound; {YYYY}.
- 19 Leaf segments linear, less than 2 mm wide.
- 20 Inflorescence an umbel; ovary inferior, of 2 fused carpels; fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps **APIACEAE**
- 20 Inflorescence either a terminal solitary flower or terminal raceme or panicle; ovary superior, either of 2 fused carpels or of 1-5 or many distinct 1-carpellate pistils; fruit either a capsule or an aggregate of follicles or achenes.
- 21 Ovary of 2 fused carpels; fruit a capsule (1-seeded and indehiscent in *Fumaria*) **FUMARIACEAE**
- 21 Ovary of 1-5 or many distinct 1-carpellate pistils; fruit an aggregate of follicles or achenes **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 19 Leaf segments broader, lanceolate, ovate, or elliptic, > 5 mm wide.
- 22 Herbaceous vine climbing by axillary tendrils; stamens 8. *Cardiospermum* in **SAPINDACEAE**
- 22 Erect or sprawling herb; stamens 5-6 or >15.
- 23 Leaflets sharply serrate, with usually many teeth on each leaflet side, the total number of "points" per leaflet > 10.
- 24 Inflorescence an umbel; ovary inferior, of 2 fused carpels; fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps **APIACEAE**
- 24 Inflorescence a panicle or raceme; ovary superior, of 1-8 carpels; fruit an aggregate of follicles, a single follicle, or an indehiscent berry-like fruit. *Actaea* in **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 23 Leaflets entire, or with 1-several, broad, obtuse, rounded, or broadly acute "sublobes", especially towards the tip of the leaflet, the total number of "points" per leaflet < 10.
- 26 Inflorescence an umbel; ovary inferior, of 2 fused carpels; fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps **APIACEAE**
- 26 Inflorescence a raceme, panicle, or cyme; ovary superior, of either 1-2 fused carpels or of many separate 1-carpellate pistils.
- 27 Perianth bilaterally symmetrical, the corolla of 4 fused petals; plant a scandent vine or erect or sprawling herb **FUMARIACEAE**
- 27 Perianth radially symmetrical, of 1-5 whorls of separate perianth parts; plant an erect herb. **RANUNCULACEAE**

Key P - herbaceous dicots with alternate, simple leaves on the stem

- 1 Leaves unlobed (the leaf base sometimes cordate, sagittate, or hastate) **Key P1**
 1 Leaves palmately or pinnately lobed (leaves with cordate, sagittate, or hastate leaf bases and otherwise unlobed are treated as unlobed), the lobes in some cases not prominent (much broader than long), but strongly associated with the primary veins
 2 Leaves palmately lobed **Key P2**
 2 Leaves pinnately lobed **Key P3**

Key P1 - herbaceous dicots with alternate, simple, and unlobed leaves on the stem

- 1 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsel **ASTERACEAE**
 1 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above (sometimes the flowers in a head, e.g. *Eryngium* in APIACEAE, but then with other features differing, such as stamens 4, or green calyx present, or fruit a schizocarp of mericarps, etc.).
 2 Perianth uniseriate (represented only by undifferentiated tepals or sepals) or completely absent; flowers usually unisexual, less commonly bisexual).
 3 Inflorescence a cyathium, consisting of a single pistillate flower (reduced to a single 3-carpellate pistil) and 2 or more staminate flowers (each reduced to 1 stamen), borne in a cup-like involucre, the involucre bearing pointed or rounded glands, these sometimes brightly colored and petaloid, mimicking an individual flower (the cyathia then secondarily arranged in terminal cymes, or solitary and axillary, etc.); fresh plants with milky juice; fruit a 3-lobed, 3-locular capsule **Euphorbia in EUPHORBIACEAE**
 3 Inflorescence not a cyathium (and staminate or bisexual flowers with > 1 stamen; fresh plants lacking milky juice (except *Stillingia* in EUPHORBIACEAE); fruit various, not as above.
 4 Leaf margins toothed in some manner (serrate, dentate, crenate, etc.)
 5 Leaf teeth rounded to subacute, resembling shallow lobes, irregular, few (mostly < 6 per leaf side).
 6 Fruit a single-seeded achene or utricle; [plants of various disturbed or saline, usually sunny habitats] **CHENOPODIACEAE**
 6 Fruit a 3-lobed, circumscissile dehiscent capsule; [plants native of rich moist shaded forests or aliens in suburban woodlands] **Pachysandra in BUXACEAE**
 5 Leaf teeth sharp to crenate, not lobe-like, regular, many (mostly > 10 per leaf side).
 7 Leaf bases cuneate **EUPHORBIACEAE**
 7 Leaf bases cordate to rounded.
 8 Styles 3; fruit a 3-lobed, 3-carpellate capsule (1 carpel sometimes aborting); inflorescence either a terminal or leaf opposed raceme, or a dense axillary condensed cyme with conspicuous toothed bracts subtending the flowers **EUPHORBIACEAE**
 8 Styles 1 or 2; fruit either an achene or a multiple of achenes; inflorescence either an axillary dense cyme (almost a head), or an axillary spike with glomerules, or a terminal or axillary panicle.
 9 Styles 2; inflorescence a dense axillary cyme (almost a head); fruit a multiple of achenes; plant lacking stinging hairs; [alien plant of weedy situations] **Fatoua in MORACEAE**
 9 Style 1; inflorescence an axillary spikes with glomerules, or a terminal or axillary panicle; plant either with stinging hairs or not; [plant a rare alien (*Boehmeria nivea*) or a native of moist forests (*Boehmeria cylindrica*, *Laportea*)] **URTICACEAE**
 4 Leaf margins entire.
 10 Ovary inferior or half-inferior.
 11 Leaf base cordate; calyx 3-lobed, fused into a bilaterally symmetrical, curved brown or yellowish tube; fruit a capsule **ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**
 11 Leaf base cuneate, rounded, or truncate; calyx of 3-4-5 distinct sepals, radially symmetrical, white or yellow; fruit a dry, nutlike drupe or an achene. **Tetragonia in AIZOACEAE**
 10 Ovary superior.
 14 Inflorescence a leaf-opposed (sometimes apparently terminal) spike or raceme; flowers visually white from white petaloid sepals, white bracts, or white stamens.
 15 Sepals present, 4 or 5; petaloid, white; carpels 1 to many (-12); stamens 4 to many (-25); fruit a berry or an apically 2-lobed achene (as in *Petiveria*); leaf bases cuneate or rounded (but not cordate); [Eudicots].
 16 Sepals 4; carpels 1; fruit subglobose berries or apically lobed achenes **PETIVERIACEAE**
 16 Sepals 5; carpels 6-12, distinct; fruit an oblate berry **Phytolacca in PHYTOLACCACEAE**
 15 Sepals absent; carpels 3-4; stamens 2-6 (-8); fruit a capsule, a 1-seeded drupe, or a schizocarp of 3-4 mericarps; leaf bases cordate or subcordate; [Basal Angiosperms].
 17 Fruit a 1-seeded drupe; stamens 2; plants terrestrial or epiphytic **Peperomia in PIPERACEAE**
 17 Fruit a capsule or schizocarp with 3-4 mericarps; stamens 3 or 6-8; plants terrestrial **SAURURACEAE**
 14 Inflorescence not leaf-opposed, either simpler (single axillary or glomerules of flowers) or more complexly branched (axillary or terminal panicles or complex cymes); flowers white, reddish, scarious, or greenish.
 18 Stipules tubular, sheathing (= ocreae); flowers subtended by tubular, sheathing bracteoles (= ocreolae); nodes usually prominently swollen; perianth usually of 5-6 white to pink tepals **POLYGONACEAE**
 18 Stipules not tubular or sheathing; flowers not subtended by ocreolae; nodes not swollen; perianth absent or of 3-5 sepals.
 19 Inflorescence an terminal involucre cluster; flowers bisexual; stamens 9 **Eriogonum in POLYGONACEAE**
 19 Inflorescence axillary, or a terminal panicle or raceme that is not involucre; stamens 3-6.
 20 Ovary 3-locular; styles 3, each bifid; fruit a capsule, with 6 seeds **Phyllanthus in PHYLLANTHACEAE**
 20 Ovary 1-locular; styles 1-3, not bifid; fruit a utricle or achene (1-seeded).
 21 Styles 1, stigma 1; flowers unisexual **Parietaria in URTICACEAE**
 21 Styles 1-3, if style 1, then stigmas 3; flowers bisexual or unisexual.
 22 Tepals acute, scarious **AMARANTHACEAE**
 22 Tepals usually blunt, herbaceous **CHENOPODIACEAE**
 2 Perianth biseriate (represented by differentiated whorls of sepals and petals, the sepals usually green or drab in color, the petals often brightly colored); flowers nearly always bisexual (there are exceptions).
 23 Ovary inferior or half-inferior.
 24 Petals connate.
 25 Inflorescence leaf-opposed, a dense, cylindrical spike **Sphenoclea in SPHENOCLEACEAE**
 25 Inflorescence various, either a terminal head, or axillary and solitary, or variously axillary or terminal and more diffuse.
 26 Leaves toothed; flowers blue to white **CAMPANULACEAE**
 26 Leaves entire; flowers white **Samolus in PRIMULACEAE**

24 Petals distinct.

27 Petals 5; stamens 5; inflorescence a head; fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps *Eryngium* in **APIACEAE**

27 Petals 4-7; stamens 6 or more; inflorescence various, not a head; fruit a capsule.

28 Petals 4-7; stamens 1× or 2× as many as the petals, 4-7, 8, 10, 12, or 14; leaves herbaceous in texture..... **ONAGRACEAE**28 Petals 5 (or sometimes doubled in horticultural forms); stamens 6-40 (or more); leaves fleshy in texture..... *Portulaca* in **PORTULACACEAE**

23 Ovary superior.

29 Corolla bilaterally symmetrical, petals connate (except distinct in **VIOLACEAE**); fruit a capsule or legume (except a 1-seeded indehiscent pod in *Krameria* in **KRAMERIACEAE**).30 Petals distinct, 5; carpels 3; fruit a 3-loculed capsule **VIOLACEAE**30 Petals connate (at least basally), 4, 5, 6, 7, or 8; carpels 1, 2, 4, 5, or 6 (rarely 3 in *Reseda* in **RESEDACEAE**); fruit a legume or 1-, 2-, or 5-loculed capsule (except a 1-seeded indehiscent pod in *Krameria* in **KRAMERIACEAE**).

31 Stamens 6-10 (-25), more than the number (4 or 5) of petals and the number (4 or 5) of the sepals; fruit a legume or a 1-6-carpellate capsule.

32 Stamens fused, monadelphous or diadelphous.

33 Stamens 10, monadelphous or diadelphous; fruit a legume **FABACEAE**33 Stamens 6-8, monadelphous; fruit a capsule..... **POLYGALACEAE**

32 Stamens distinct.

..... *Baptisia* in **FABACEAE**

31 Stamens 4-5, less than the number (5) of the petals; fruit a 2-5-carpellate capsule.

35 Pistil 5-carpellate; capsule 5-locular, explosively dehiscent; inflorescence axillary, small clusters of flowers *Impatiens* in **BALSAMINACEAE**35 Pistil 2-carpellate; capsule 2 locular, opening gradually or not at all; inflorescence a terminal spike, raceme or panicle (or solitary, axillary flowers in *Chaenorrhinum* in **PLANTAGINACEAE** and *Krameria* in **KRAMERIACEAE**).37 Stamens 5; corolla not spurred; capsule septicidal; pubescence of the stem and leaves either gland-tipped or dendritically branched..... *Verbascum* in **SCROPHULARIACEAE**37 Stamens 4; corolla with a distinct spur or sac at the base between the the 2 lower calyx lobes (except not spurred in *Digitalis* and *Schwalbea*); capsule loculicidal (only at the summit in *Antirrhinum* and *Chaenorrhinum*, and septicidal in *Schwalbea*); pubescence of the stem and leaves neither gland-tipped (except in *Antirrhinum* and *Chaenorrhinum*) nor dendritically branched.38 Capsule septicidal; corolla not spurred..... **OROBANCHACEAE**38 Capsule loculicidal; corolla spurred (except *Digitalis*)..... **PLANTAGINACEAE**

29 Corolla radially symmetrical, petals connate or distinct; fruit various (including a capsule).

39 Petals distinct; stamens 5-many.

40 Pistils 4-10 (each 1-carpellate) in a ring, these sometimes fused basally, each with its own style/stigma; fruit either an aggregate of achenes or follicles or a 5 (-7) locular capsule.

41 Pistils 5 (-7); inflorescence a compound terminal cyme.

42 Fruit an aggregate of follicles; leaves fleshy in texture; inflorescence; leaves entire of sparsely and coarsely serrate, with < 12 points per leaf; [plants primarily of dry habitats] **CRASSULACEAE**42 Fruit a 5 (-7) locular capsule; leaves membranaceous in texture; leaves serrate, with > 20 points per leaf; [plants of wet habitats]..... *Penthorum* in **PENTHORACEAE**

41 Pistils many; inflorescence of solitary flowers, or diffuse.

43 Leaves cuneate at the base; flowers in a diffuse inflorescence..... *Ranunculus* in **RANUNCULACEAE**43 Leaves cordate at the base; flowers solitary, on long pedicels *Rubus* in **ROSACEAE**40 Pistil 1, with 1-to many carpels (in many **MALVACEAE**, the carpels loosely united in a ring [of more than 5] around the single style/stigma); fruit either a 1-, 2-, 3-, 5-, 6-, or 10-locular capsule, or a silique/silicle, or a ring of mericarps.44 Petals 4; sepals 4; stamens 6; fruit a silique/silicle..... **BRASSICACEAE**

44 Petals 5 (rarely 4 or 6); sepals 5 (rarely 4 or 6); stamens 5 (or multiples of 5), 6, or 12; fruit a capsule or a ring of mericarps.

45 Stamens many, connate into a staminal tube; carpels 5-many; fruit a capsule or ring of mericarps; leaves usually serrate **MALVACEAE**45 Stamens 5-many, distinct; carpels 2-5; fruit a capsule; leaves entire (serrate in *Croton* in **EUPHORBIACEAE**).46 Flowers unisexual; leaf vestiture of peltate scales and/or stellate hairs *Croton* in **EUPHORBIACEAE**

46 Flowers bisexual; leaf vestiture simple or stellate.

47 Flowers 6-merous (the petals and sepals 6, the stamens 6 or 12); corolla pink or purplish (rarely white); fruit a septicidal capsule..... *Lythrum* in **LYTHRACEAE**

47 Flowers 5-merous (the petals and sepals 5, stamens 5 or various multiples of 5); corolla yellow, reddish, or blue; fruit a loculicidal or septicidal capsule.

48 Stamens 5; corolla yellow or blue; capsule either 10-locular and septicidal or 1-locular (with 3 carpels) and loculicidal.

..... *Linum* in **LINACEAE**

48 Stamens (5-) 10, 15, 20, 30 (-many); corolla white, pink, yellow, or reddish; capsule 3-, 5- (-10)-locular, loculicidal.

..... **CISTACEAE**

39 Petals fused; stamens (4-) 5 (-7).

51 Pistils 2, united only by the style and stigma; fruit a schizocarp of 2 follicles (often single by abortion); plant with milky juice when fresh; leaves entire; inflorescence an umbel..... **APOCYNACEAE**

51 Pistil 1 (of 2 or 3 fused carpels); fruit a capsule; plant lacking milky juice; leaves entire or serrate; inflorescence various (but not an umbel).

52 Ovary slightly to deeply 2-4-lobed; fruit a schizocarp of 4 mericarps or a drupe.

53 Ovary deeply 4-parted; style gynobasic; fruit a schizocarp of 4 mericarps..... **BORAGINACEAE**53 Ovary slightly 2-4-lobed, or not at all lobed; style terminal or reduced to a sessile terminal stigma; fruit a schizocarp of 4 mericarps, or a drupe..... **HELIOTROPIACEAE**

52 Ovary not lobed; fruit a capsule or berry.

54 Leaves scale-like, 1-4.5 mm long, appressed to the stem; petals 4; stamens 4..... *Bartonia* in **GENTIANACEAE**54 Leaves larger (or only 2-8 mm long in *Pyxidantha* in **DIAPENSIACEAE**, but then spreading); petals 5-7; stamens 5-7.57 Leaves cordate at the base; plant a twining vine..... **CONVOLVULACEAE**57 Leaves cuneate to rounded at the base; plant an erect, sprawling, or reclining herb (twining in *Solanum dulcamara* in **SOLANACEAE**).

58 Inflorescences (solitary or of several flowers) terminal on the stem.

59 Corolla lobes longer than the fused corolla cup, blue, pink, or white; styles 2; herbage lacking stipitate glands; fresh plants not aromatic.

60 Flowers in axillary cymes; capsule subglobose; leaves 2-12 cm long *Hydrolea* in **HYDROLEACEAE**

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 60 Flowers solitary or paired in the leaf axils; capsule cylindrical; leaves 0.5-8 cm long..... *Nama* in **NAMACEAE**
- 59 Corolla lobes very short, much shorter than the corolla cup or tube, sometimes barely perceptible and represented only by teeth on the edge of the corolla limb, white or pink; style 1; herbage often with stipitate glands; fresh plants often rankly aromatic **SOLANACEAE**
- 58 Inflorescences (of solitary or several flowers) axillary or lateral on the stem.
- 61 Flowers sessile or very-short pedicelled, solitary in the leaf axils.
- 62 Stamens alternate with the corolla lobes; flower ca. 10 mm in diameter *Evolvulus* in **CONVOLVULACEAE**
- 62 Stamens opposite the corolla lobes; flower ca. 1 mm in diameter *Lysimachia* in **PRIMULACEAE**
- 61 Flowers either solitary and obviously pedicelled, or several in an axillary or lateral inflorescence.
- 63 Corolla lobes longer than the fused corolla cup, blue..... *Hydrolea* in **HYDROLEACEAE**
- 63 Corolla lobes very short, much shorter than the corolla cup or tube, sometimes barely perceptible and represented only by teeth on the edge of the corolla limb, white, yellow, pink, various other colors (rarely including blue).
- 64 Fruit a capsule, 4-seeded..... **CONVOLVULACEAE**
- 64 Fruit a berry or capsule, many-seeded..... **SOLANACEAE**

Key P2 - herbaceous dicots with alternate, simple, and palmately lobed leaves on the stem

- 1 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsel **ASTERACEAE**
- 1 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above (sometimes the flowers in a head, e.g. *Eryngium* in **APIACEAE**, but then with other features differing, such as stamens 4, or green calyx present, or fruit a schizocarp of mericarps, etc.).
- 2 Plant a vine, climbing by tendrils or twining.
- 3 Vine climbing by twining..... **CONVOLVULACEAE**
- 3 Vine climbing by tendrils.
- 5 Ovary inferior; petals connate; flowers unisexual..... **CUCURBITACEAE**
- 5 Ovary superior; petals distinct; flowers bisexual *Passiflora* in **PASSIFLORACEAE**
- 2 Plant an herb, sometimes sprawling, reclining (e.g. *Cymbalaria* in **PLANTAGINACEAE**, *Aconitum* in **RANUNCULACEAE**), but lacking climbing adaptations such as tendrils or twining stems.
- 6 Ovary inferior; inflorescence an umbel; fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps
- 7 Involucre well-developed and obvious **APIACEAE**
- 7 Involucre absent or minute..... *Hydrocotyle* in **ARALIACEAE**
- 6 Ovary superior; inflorescence various, not an umbel; fruit various, a capsule, an aggregate of achenes or follicles, a ring of (>2) mericarps.
- 8 Perianth uniseriate, the corolla absent (the calyx petaloid and white in *Cnidioscolus*); flowers unisexual; plants either with stinging hairs or not **EUPHORBIACEAE**
- 8 Perianth biseriate (uniserial in *Aphanes* in **ROSACEAE** and in *Trautvetteria* in **RANUNCULACEAE**); flowers bisexual; plants lacking stinging hairs.
- 9 Pistils many (or 2-3 in *Aphanes* in **ROSACEAE**), each with 1 carpel, arranged spirally or in a ring (if in a ring, of 2-5); fruit an aggregate of achenes, follicles, or utricle.
- 10 Perianth bilaterally symmetrical, either hooded or spurred; fruit an aggregate of follicles..... **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 10 Perianth radially symmetrical, not hooded or spurred; fruit an aggregate of utricle or achenes (plumose achenes in *Geum*)
- 12 Flowers lacking a hypanthium; achenes short-beaked *Ranunculus* in **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 12 Flowers with a prominent hypanthium; achenes with an elongate, plumose beak..... **ROSACEAE**
- 9 Pistil 1, with 1-to many carpels (in many **MALVACEAE**, the carpels loosely united in a ring of more than 5 around the style); fruit a capsule, an achene, a follicle, or a ring of 3 or 5-many 1-seeded mericarps.
- 13 Perianth uniseriate, the corolla absent *Aphanes* in **ROSACEAE**
- 13 Perianth biseriate, with well-developed and differentiated calyx and corolla
- 14 Corolla bilaterally symmetrical, the petals connate (except distinct in *Delphinium* in **RANUNCULACEAE**); fruit a capsule, a follicle, or a schizocarp of 3 1-seeded mericarps.
- 15 Corolla not spurred; fruit an elongate (10-20 cm) capsule with 2 curved beaks..... **MARTYNIACEAE**
- 15 Corolla with a nectar spur; fruit < 3 cm long. *Delphinium* in **RANUNCULACEAE**
- 14 Corolla radially symmetrical, the petals distinct (fused and tubular in *Ipomoea*); fruit a capsule or a schizocarp consisting of a ring of 5-many 1-seeded mericarps.
- 18 Stem trailing; petals fused and tubular..... *Ipomoea* in **CONVOLVULACEAE**
- 18 Stem erect; petals separate.
- 19 Stamens many, connate into a stamen tube; carpels 5-many, completely or only loosely fused; fruit a capsule or a schizocarp of 5-many mericarps borne in a ring; calyx often subtended by an epicalyx (an additional calyx-like, green, foliaceous whorl of bracts) **MALVACEAE**
- 19 Stamens 5 or 10, distinct; carpels 2 or 5, fused; fruit a capsule or a schizocarp of 5 1-seeded mericarps. *Geranium* in **GERANIACEAE**

Key P3 - herbaceous dicots with alternate, simple, and pinnately lobed leaves on the stem

- 1 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsel **ASTERACEAE**
- 1 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above (sometimes the flowers in a head, e.g. *Eryngium* in **APIACEAE**, but then with other features differing, such as stamens 4, or green calyx present, or fruit a schizocarp of mericarps, etc.).
- 2 Perianth uniseriate, with only undifferentiated tepals; flowers many and small, greenish or brownish, inconspicuous individually; inflorescence of glomerules that are usually further aggregated into racemes or panicles; fruit an achene or utricle..... **CHENOPODIACEAE**
- 2 Perianth biseriate, both sepals and petals present and differentiated (except uniseriate and of 2 white to cream-colored sepals 5-10 mm long in *Macleaya* in **PAPAVERACEAE**); flowers larger, usually with the petals prominently colored; inflorescence various, but not as above; fruit a capsule, silique/silicle, or a schizocarp of 2 mericarps.
- 3 Corolla bilaterally symmetrical and the petals connate into a tube (or the corolla 2-lipped but the corolla lobes twisted so as to make the flower asymmetrical); stamens 4; fruit a 2-locular and loculicidal capsule opening by 2 valves **OROBANCHACEAE**

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 3 Corolla radially symmetrical and either connate into a tube or distinct (except *Reseda* in RESEDACEAE, with bilateral symmetry but separate petals); stamens 5 or more; fruit a silique/silicle, a schizocarp of 4 mericarps, or a 1-, 3-, or 4-locular capsule (2-locular in *Ipomoea* in CONVOLVULACEAE and *Glaucium* in PAPAVERACEAE), opening variously.
 - 4 Ovary inferior; fruit either a schizocarp of 2 mericarps or a 4-locular capsule.
 - 5 Flowers 5-merous, aggregated into a head; fruit a schizocarp of 2 mericarps.....*Eryngium* in APIACEAE
 - 5 Flowers 4-merous, in a diffuse inflorescence; fruit a 4-locular capsule.....*Oenothera* in ONAGRACEAE
 - 4 Ovary superior; fruit either a silique/silicle, or a 1-, 2-, or 3-locular capsule, or a berry.
 - 6 Sepals and petals of different numbers, the sepals 2-3, the petals 0, 4, or 6; stamens many*PAPAVERACEAE*
 - 6 Sepals and petals the same number, 4-8 each; stamens 5 or 6 (10-25 in *Reseda* in RESEDACEAE).
 - 8 Petals 4, distinct; stamens 6; fruit a silique/silicle*BRASSICACEAE*
 - 8 Petals 5, connate into a tube; stamens 5; fruit either a capsule or a berry.
 - 9 Plant a twining vine.*Ipomoea* in CONVOLVULACEAE
 - 9 Plant an erect or sprawling herb.
 - 11 Fruit a capsule, 1-locular; corolla white, pink, lavender, or blue, the tube short (< 4 mm long), the lobes flaring, the corolla < 15 mm long or wide.....*HYDROPHYLLACEAE*
 - 11 Fruit either a capsule, 2- or 3-locular, or a berry; corolla scarlet, blue, white, yellow, greenish-yellow, or purple, the tube long (>10 mm long) and cylindrical, the corolla > 10 mm long or wide.
 - 12 Stigmas 3; fruit a capsule with 3 valves; {XXXX}*POLEMONIACEAE*
 - 12 Stigmas 2; fruit either a capsule with 2 valves or a berry; {YYYY}*SOLANACEAE*

Key Q - herbaceous dicots with whorled leaves on the stem {add [*Platycodon*] CAMPANULACEAE}

- 1 Cauline leaves palmately compound.
 - 2 Cauline leaves essentially sessile, and also palmately cleft to the base, and further lacerately divided into linear or oblanceolate segments.....*Anemone* in RANUNCULACEAE
 - 2 Cauline leaves petiolate, with 3-5, sessile or petiolulate, ovate, elliptic, or obovate leaflets (these serrate and sometimes with additional lobes).
 - 3 Inflorescence a spherical umbel of many flowers; fruit a drupe with 2-3 seeds; stem leaves 3-5*Panax* in ARALIACEAE
 - 3 Inflorescence of single terminal flowers on the 1-several branches; fruit an aggregate of achenes; stem leaves 3.....*Anemone* in RANUNCULACEAE
- 1 Cauline leaves simple.
 - 5 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, heads solitary or many, variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences; fruit a cypsela.....*ASTERACEAE*
 - 5 Inflorescence various, but not as above; fruit various, not as above (sometimes the flowers tightly grouped, but then with other features differing, such as stamens 4, or green calyx present, or fruit a schizocarp of mericarps, etc.).
 - 6 Fruit a 3-lobed, 3-locular capsule; inflorescence a cyathium, consisting of a single pistillate flower (reduced to a single 3-carpellate pistil) and 2 or more staminate flowers (each reduced to 1 stamen), borne in a cup-like involucre, the involucre bearing pointed or rounded glands, these sometimes brightly colored and petaloid, mimicking an individual flower (the cyathia then secondarily arranged in terminal cymes, or solitary and axillary, etc.); fresh plants with milky juice.....*Euphorbia* in EUPHORBIACEAE
 - 6 Fruit various, not as above; inflorescence not a cyathium (and staminate or bisexual flowers almost always with > 1 stamen); fresh plants lacking milky juice.
 - 7 Leaves succulent, the terminal whorls closely juxtaposed; pistils 4-5; fruit an aggregate of follicles.....*Sedum* in CRASSULACEAE
 - 7 Leaves herbaceous, thin in texture, whorls separated; pistil 1, of 2-5 fused carpels; fruit a capsule, achene, or drupe.
 - 8 Larger whorled leaves on a plant < 10 mm wide [some taxa keyed here and under the second lead].
 - 9 Inflorescence a cyme, either axillary, or axillary and terminal; ovary inferior.
 - 10 Leaves markedly variable in shape or size in each whorl; fruit a capsule; petals 5*MOLLUGINACEAE*
 - 10 Leaves similar in size and shape in each whorl; fruit dry or fleshy, indehiscent; petals (3-) 4.....*Galium* in RUBIACEAE
 - 9 Inflorescence a terminal raceme, panicle, spike, cyme, corymb, or umbel; ovary superior.
 - 11 Corolla bilaterally symmetrical, the petals connate; carpels 2; stamens 4, 6, or 8.
 - 12 Stamens 4; corolla blue or almost white*PLANTAGINACEAE*
 - 12 Stamens 6 or 8; corolla pink or yellow*Polygala* in POLYGALACEAE
 - 11 Corolla radially symmetrical, the petals separate; carpels 2, 3, or 5; stamens 5, 10, or many.
 - 13 Inflorescence an axillary umbel; leaves narrowly linear and more than 10× as long as wide, > 20 mm long and < 2 mm wide; whorls of 3-6 leaves.....*Asclepias verticillata* in APOCYNACEAE
 - 13 Inflorescence a terminal cyme, raceme, panicle, or umbel; leaves as above, or broader in shape, narrower, or shorter; whorls of 3-16 leaves.
 - 14 Inflorescence a terminal cyme or umbel; corolla white; carpels 5.*Spergula* in CARYOPHYLLACEAE
 - 14 Inflorescence a terminal raceme or panicle; corolla reddish, maroon, or yellow.
 - 16 Corolla reddish or maroon*Lechea* in CISTACEAE
 - 16 Corolla yellow.....*PRIMULACEAE*
 - 8 Larger whorled leaves on a plant > 10 mm wide.
 - 18 Inflorescence of terminal involucre clusters; perianth of 6 tepals; fruit an achene; stamens 9; [plants of very dry habitats]*Eriogonum* in POLYGONACEAE
 - 18 Inflorescence various, but not as above; perianth of 2 whorls (the calyx often obsolete in *Galium* in RUBIACEAE), 3-, 4-, 5-, 6-, or 7-merous; stamens 2-7; [plants of dry-mesic to very wet habitats].
 - 19 Fruit dry or fleshy, indehiscent; petals (3-) 4; ovary inferior.....*Galium* in RUBIACEAE
 - 19 Fruit a capsule or follicle, dehiscent; petals 4-7; ovary superior.
 - 21 Corolla pink-purple, 6-merous, the petals separate and borne on the edge of a hypanthium; stamens 8, 10, or 12; [plants of wetlands]*LYTHRACEAE*
 - 21 Corolla white, yellow, or greenish, 4-, 5-, or 7-merous, the petals fused at least basally into a tube (falling as a unit), not on a hypanthium; stamens 2, 4, 5, or 7; [plants of mesic habitats].
 - 22 Stamens 2; corolla bilaterally symmetrical.....*Veronicastrum* in PLANTAGINACEAE
 - 22 Stamens 4, 5, or 7; corolla radially symmetrical.
 - 23 Petals yellowish-white, with prominent green streaks; biennial or monocarpic plant, 10-30 dm tall when fertile; leaves 15-35 cm long..*Frasera* in GENTIANACEAE
 - 23 Petals white or yellow; perennial plants, 1-15 dm tall; leaves 1-15 cm long.

- 24 Leaves punctate; stem without swollen nodes *Lysimachia* in **PRIMULACEAE**
 24 Leaves not punctate; stem with swollen nodes..... *Silene* in **CARYOPHYLLACEAE**

Key R - herbaceous dicots with opposite, compound leaves on the stem

- 1 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, heads solitary or many, variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences; fruit a cypsela **ASTERACEAE**
 1 Inflorescence various, but not as above; fruit various, not as above.
 2 Leaves pinnately compound. **ZYGOPHYLLACEAE**
 2 Leaves palmately compound.
 5 Cauline leaves essentially sessile, and also palmately cleft to the base, and further lacerately divided into linear or oblanceolate segments *Anemone* in **RANUNCULACEAE**
 5 Cauline leaves petiolate, with 3-5, sessile or petiolulate, ovate, elliptic, or obovate leaflets (these serrate and sometimes with additional lobes).
 6 Plants annual; flowers typically unisexual and not showy, green; plants highly resinous and glandular; inflorescences variously arranged *Cannabis* in **CANNABACEAE**
 6 Plants perennial; flowers radially symmetric, showy, variously colored; plants typically not strongly resinous or glandular; inflorescences terminal *Anemone* in **RANUNCULACEAE**

Key S - herbaceous dicots with opposite, simple leaves on the stem

- 1 Leaves unlobed (though sometimes serrate or crenate)..... **Key S1**
 1 Leaves palmately or pinnately lobed (leaves with cordate, sagittate, or hastate leaf bases and otherwise unlobed are treated as unlobed).
 2 Leaves palmately lobed **Key S2**
 2 Leaves pinnately lobed **Key S3**

Key S1 - herbaceous dicots with opposite, simple, and unlobed leaves on the stem

- 1 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsela **ASTERACEAE**
 1 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above (sometimes the flowers in a head, e.g. *Pycnanthemum* in **LAMIACEAE**, but then with other features differing, such as stamens 4, or green calyx present, or fruit a schizocarp of mericarps, etc.).
 2 Leaves scale-like, stems fleshy; flowers embedded in the fleshy stem, no perianth present; [saline environments (coastal or rarely inland)]. **CHENOPODIACEAE**
 2 Leaves small to large; stems not fleshy; flowers sessile or on pedicels; [collectively of many habitats, saline and not].
 3 Ovary inferior or partially inferior.
 4 Perianth of a single whorl (petals absent) (note that in *Mirabilis* in **NYCTAGINACEAE** the petaloid calyx is subtended by a 5-lobed fused set of involucral bracts).
 5 Leaves herbaceous, suborbicular, about as long as wide or wider than long; calyx 3- or 4-merous; stamens 4, 8, or 12. *Asarum* in **ARISTOLOCHIACEAE**
 5 Leaves fleshy, linear, lanceolate, to broadly ovate, at least slightly longer than broad; calyx 5-merous; stamens 3, 5, or 10.
 7 Flowers axillary, sessile or nearly so, solitary or a few; petaloid sepals widely spreading, separate; leaves linear to oblanceolate; stamens 5 or 30-50. *Sesuvium* in **AIZOACEAE**
 7 Flowers in terminal cymose panicles; petaloid sepals connate into a narrow tube (reminiscent of the corolla of *Ipomoea*); leaves lanceolate, elliptic, ovate, or broadly ovate; stamens 3 or 5 **NYCTAGINACEAE**
 4 Perianth in 2 whorls (sepals and petals both present).
 8 Petals distinct; inflorescence diffuse.
 9 Leaves distinctly 3-veined from the base, the 3 veins converging again at the leaf apex..... *Rhexia* in **MELASTOMACEAE**
 9 Leaves with prominently pinnate venation..... **ONAGRACEAE**
 8 Petals connate into a tube (at least basally); inflorescence often a head or dense terminal cyme (also axillary, or solitary on long peduncles).
 10 Petals 5; stamens 3, 4, or 5 **VALERIANACEAE**
 12 Flowers in terminal corymbs; fruit dry..... *Triosteum* in **CAPRIFOLIACEAE**
 12 Flowers axillary; fruit fleshy.....
 10 Petals 4 (or 6 or 8 in *Richardia* in **RUBIACEAE**); stamens 4, 6, or 8.
 15 Petals acute; flowers in terminal panicles, cymes, or panicles, or axillary; plant habit various, not simultaneously with all the characters below **RUBIACEAE**
 15 Petals broadly rounded; flowers axillary, solitary; plant a diffusely branched herb with linear leaves..... *Polypremum* in **TETRACHONDREACEAE**
 3 Ovary superior.
 16 Perianth of a single whorl (petals absent) or missing entirely (petals and sepals both absent). {key lead number needs adjusting}
 17 Inflorescence a cyathium, consisting of a single pistillate flower (reduced to a single 3-carpellate pistil) and 2 or more staminate flowers (each reduced to 1 stamen), borne in a cup-like involucre, the involucre bearing pointed or rounded glands, these sometimes brightly colored and petaloid, mimicking an individual flower (the cyathia then secondarily arranged in terminal cymes, or solitary and axillary, etc.); fresh plants with milky juice; fruit a 3-lobed, 3-locular capsule..... *Euphorbia* in **EUPHORBIACEAE**
 17 Inflorescence not a cyathium (and staminate or bisexual flowers with > 1 stamen, except *Callitriche* in **PLANTAGINACEAE**); fresh plants lacking milky juice; fruit various, not as above.
 18 Flowers 1 (or 2) in leaf axils; leaves entire.
 19 Flowers unisexual; sepals 0; flowers (staminate) with 1 stamen *Callitriche* in **PLANTAGINACEAE**
 19 Flowers bisexual; sepals 4; flowers with 2, 4, or 6 stamens.
 20 {XXXX} *Trianthema* in **AIZOACEAE**
 20 {YYYY} **LYTHRACEAE**
 18 Flowers many, in axillary spikes, cymes, or glomerules, or in terminal spikes, heads, cymes, or panicles; leaves entire or serrate.
 22 Leaves serrate, regularly and sharply so; plants with stinging hairs (or not)..... **URTICACEAE**

- 22 Leaves entire, or with a few very obscure crenations (*Iresine*) or basally disposed rounded lobe-like teeth (*Atriplex*); plants without stinging hairs.
- 23 Leaves of a pair slightly to strongly different in size **Pilea in URTICACEAE**
- 23 Leaves of a pair the same size.
- 24 Styles 1-2 (-3); leaves 2-30 mm long, 0.5-8 mm wide, linear or narrowly elliptic..... **CARYOPHYLLACEAE**
- 24 Style 1; leaves generally either longer than 30 mm, or wider than 8 mm (if linear and smaller than those dimensions, then fleshy).
- 25 Tepals scarious; inflorescence of heads, spikes, or panicles.....**AMARANTHACEAE**
- 25 Tepals herbaceous; inflorescence of glomerules, these axillary or arrayed in spikes or panicles **Atriplex in CHENOPODIACEAE**
- 16 Perianth in 2 whorls (sepals and petals both present).
- 26 Gynoecium of 4-many pistils, each 1-carpellate.
- 27 Pistils 4-5, in a single whorl; stamens 4, 5, 8, or 10; fruit an aggregate of follicles..... **CRASSULACEAE**
- 27 Pistils many, spiral; stamens many; fruit an aggregate of plumose achenes **Clematis in RANUNCULACEAE**
- 26 Gynoecium either of 1 pistil (with 1 or more carpels), or of 2 pistils, united only by the style and stigma (APOCYNACEAE).
- 28 Petals not at all connate, not even at their bases.
- 29 Leaves with pellucid punctate glands (most easily visible with transmitted light); stamens often fascicled into 3, 4, or 5 fascicles; petals yellow or pinkish.....**HYPERICACEAE**
- 29 Leaves lacking pellucid punctate glands; stamens not fascicled; petals variously colored.
- 30 Sepals 2; stamens opposite the petals **PORTULACACEAE**
- 30 Sepals 3-7; stamens opposite the sepals.
- 31 Petals 3; sepals 5, dimorphic, the 2 outer sepals narrower than the 3 inner and concave sepals; stamens (3-) 5-15 (-25).....
..... **Lechea in CISTACEAE**
- 31 Petals 4-7; sepals 4-7, normally monomorphic; stamens 4, 5, 6, 8, 10, or 12 (or sometimes rarely 2 or 3).
- 32 Capsule 2-5 (-6) locular; style 1; perianth 4-7-merous; stamens 4, 6, 8, 10, or 12 **LYTHRACEAE**
- 32 Capsule either 1-locular of 10-locular; styles 2-5; perianth 4-5-merous; stamens 4, 5, 8, or 10 (or rarely 2 or 3).
- 33 Capsule 1-locular, dehiscent apically by teeth or valves; sepals connate into a tube or separate; styles 2-5; perianth 4-5-merous; stamens 4, 5, 8, or 10 (or rarely 2 or 3)..... **CARYOPHYLLACEAE**
- 33 Capsule 10-locular (each of the 5 carpels divided at maturity), septicidal; sepals distinct or nearly so; styles 5, perianth 5-merous; stamens 5..... **Linum in LINACEAE**
- 28 Petals connate at least for a short distance at their bases.
- 34 Corolla radially symmetrical (or so slightly bilaterally symmetrical as to be mistakable as radially symmetrical); stamens as many as the corolla lobes (or 1 less in *Ruellia* in ACANTHACEAE, *Buchnera* in OROBANCHACEAE, *Trichostema* in LAMIACEAE, and *Verbena* in VERBENACEAE); carpels 2 or 3.
- 35 Pistils 2, united only by the style and stigma; fruit a schizocarp of 2 1-carpellate follicles (often single by abortion); plant with milky juice when fresh (except *Catharanthus*); leaves entire..... **APOCYNACEAE**
- 35 Pistil 1 (of 2-5 fused carpels); fruit either a 2-5-carpellate capsule or of 2 or 4 1-seeded nutlets derived from 2 carpels; plant lacking milky juice; leaves entire or serrate.
- 36 Ovary and capsule 3-5-carpellate; capsule 3- or 1-locular.
- 37 Sepals 2..... **Montia in MONTIACEAE**
- 37 Sepals 5.
- 38 Inflorescence a terminal cyme; corolla salverform, with an elongated and very narrow tube, pink or white; capsule 3-locular **Phlox in POLEMONIACEAE**
- 38 Inflorescence various but not cymose, of terminal or axillary racemes or panicles, or of solitary axillary flowers; corolla connate only at the base, the petals appearing nearly separate (not salverform); capsule 1-locular..... **Lysimachia in PRIMULACEAE**
- 36 Ovary and capsule 2-carpellate; fruit either a 2-locular capsule or of 2 or 4 1-seeded nutlets derived from 2 carpels.
- 39 Stamens 4-12, the same number as the corolla lobes; corolla (and the flower as a whole) strictly radially symmetrical.
- 40 Capsule septicidal; corolla white, pink, blue, yellowish white, or greenish white; inflorescence either a terminal or axillary cyme, or a terminal panicle or raceme, or a terminal or axillary cyme reduced to 1 or a few flowers **GENTIANACEAE**
- 40 Capsule loculicidal and also deeply 2-lobed; corolla white, pink, or scarlet with a yellow interior; inflorescence of cymosely arranged spikes **LOGANIACEAE**
- 39 Stamens either 4, 1 fewer than the 5 corolla lobes, or 2 (with 2 staminodes); corolla usually slightly bilaterally symmetrical (the flower as a whole made bilaterally symmetrical by the 2 or 4 stamens).
- 41 Leaves entire; corolla tube flaring for all of its length
- 42 Fruit a schizocarp of 4 1-seeded nutlets; inflorescence terminal, of cymes; corolla ca. 5 mm long; leaves prominently 3-veined .. **Trichostema in LAMIACEAE**
- 42 Fruit a capsule; inflorescence axillary, of cymes or clusters (often reduced to a solitary flower); corolla > 12 mm long; leaves with single primary vein.....**ACANTHACEAE**
- 41 Leaves serrate; corolla salverform, the tube narrow and nearly the same diameter for most of its length; inflorescence a terminal spike, raceme, raceme of racemes, or head.
- 43 Fruit a 2-locular capsule; stamens inserted near the base of the corolla tube..... **Buchnera in OROBANCHACEAE**
- 43 Fruit a schizocarp of 4 mericarps; stamens inserted near or above the middle of the corolla tube..... **VERBENACEAE**
- 34 Corolla bilaterally symmetrical (or the corolla 2-lipped but the corolla lobes twisted so as to make the flower asymmetrical); fertile stamens fewer than the corolla lobes (except *Plantago* in PLANTAGINACEAE, which is equal, with 4 each; a few genera have a 5th, sterile, stamen which is obviously different in form than the 4 fertile stamens) (note that many corollas are bilabiate and the number of corolla lobes, 4 or 5, may be difficult to interpret); carpels 2.
- 44 Carpels 2, each carpel slightly to deeply lobed, separating at maturity into 4 half-carpellate units (not separating in *Phyla* in VERBENACEAE); fruit a schizocarp of 4 mericarps (or 2 nutlets in *Phyla* in VERBENACEAE).
- 45 Inflorescence a thyrs, verticillaster, or terminal cyme, the flowers borne in cymose lateral branches; corolla strongly bilaterally symmetrical (rarely nearly radially symmetrical); stems square in \times -section (or sometimes rounded, especially on older growth); fresh plants often (but not always) aromatic..... **LAMIACEAE**
- 45 Inflorescence of spikes, racemes, or heads, the flowers or fruits single at nodes; corolla often nearly radially symmetrical; stems rounded in X-section (rarely square); fresh plants usually not aromatic..... **VERBENACEAE**
- 44 Carpels 2, unlobed; fruit a capsule (or an achene in *Phryma*).
- 46 Stamens 2.
- 47 Corolla 4 lobed, almost radially symmetrical; corolla scarious, white, or bluish..... **PLANTAGINACEAE**
- 47 Corolla 4-5-lobed, either strongly bilabiate or salverform (*Pseuderanthemum* in ACANTHACEAE); white, blue, or yellow.

- 48 Inflorescence an axillary cluster or spike.....**ACANTHACEAE**
 48 Inflorescence of solitary (rarely 2) axillary flower. {add [*Hypoestes*] **ACANTHACEAE**}
 49 Sepals 4.....**LINDERNIACEAE**
 49 Sepals 5, distinct or nearly so.
 50 Corolla barely bilaterally symmetrical, the lobes about as long as the tube; outer sepals ovate, much wider than the inner sepals**Bacopa in PLANTAGINACEAE**
 50 Corolla distinctly bilabiate, the lobes shorter than the tube; sepals of nearly the same width.
 51 Sterile stamens (the lower pair) consisting of slender filaments.....**Lindernia in LINDERNIACEAE**
 51 Sterile stamens minute or completely absent**Gratiola in PLANTAGINACEAE**
 46 Stamens 4.
 52 Corolla 4 lobed, nearly radially symmetrical; corolla scarious.....**Plantago in PLANTAGINACEAE**
 52 Corolla 5-lobed, distinctly bilabiate or in some nearly radially symmetrical; corolla colored.
 53 Flowers in terminal racemes, panicles, or spikes, the inflorescence not interspersed with large, leaf-like bracts.
 54 Sepals separate to the base or nearly so, not forming a tube **PLANTAGINACEAE**
 54 Sepals connate for at least 0.3× their length to form a tube (this cup-like and flaring in *Scrophularia* in **SCROPHULARIACEAE**).
 55 Inflorescence a diffuse panicle; corolla 5-11 mm long, reddish-brown (sometimes with some yellow); fruit a septical capsule**Scrophularia in SCROPHULARIACEAE**
 55 Inflorescence of 1 or more terminal (and sometimes upper axillary) spikes or racemes; corolla 10-50 mm long (6-8 mm long in *Phryma* in **PHRYMACEAE**), white, pink, blue, purple, or yellow; fruit either a loculicidal capsule (**OROBANCHACEAE**) or a single seeded achene (*Phryma* in **PHRYMACEAE**).
 56 Corolla 10-50 mm long, pink, blue, purple, or yellow; fruit a loculicidal capsule.....**OROBANCHACEAE**
 56 Corolla 6-8 mm long, white to pale pink; fruit a 1-seeded achene contained in the accrescent calyx, this “lopping down” against the inflorescence axis.....**Phryma in PHRYMACEAE**
 53 Flowers axillary and solitary, borne in the axils of normally-sized leaves or somewhat reduced but still large and leaf-like bracts [some taxa keyed here and below].
 57 Sepals separate to the base or nearly so, not forming a tube.
 58 Corolla distinctly bilabiate..... **Lindernia in LINDERNIACEAE**
 58 Corolla not bilabiate, only slightly bilaterally symmetrical.
 59 Leaves serrate, 2.0-4.5 cm long; plant usually blackening on drying.....**Mecardonia in PLANTAGINACEAE**
 59 Leaves entire, either mostly larger or smaller [see below]; plant not blackening on drying
 60 Leaves 0.6-2.8 cm long, round, obovate, or broadly elliptic, < 1.8× as long as wide; plants creeping, ascending to 3 dm tall; [plants of wet places].....**Bacopa in PLANTAGINACEAE**
 60 Leaves 3-30 cm long, narrowly elliptic to lanceolate, > 2× as long as wide; plants erect or the stems sprawling; [plants mostly of uplands]**ACANTHACEAE**
 57 Sepals connate for at least 0.3× their length to form a tube.
 61 Corolla yellow, orange, or red.
**Aureolaria in OROBANCHACEAE**
 61 Corolla white, pale blue, lavender, or pink (sometimes with some yellow).
 64 Corolla pink (sometimes almost white), often lined with yellow inside; leaves narrowly linear, often filiform (except lanceolate in *A. auriculata*); plants usually blackening on drying (some species do not); corolla not strongly bilabiate
**Agalinis in OROBANCHACEAE**
 64 Corolla white, blue, or combinations of blue and white (sometimes with some yellow markings); leaves broader, mostly lanceolate; plants not blackening on drying; corolla strongly bilabiate.
 66 Corolla blue; lower lip of the corolla arched upwards into the throat; plants perennial from rhizomes or crowns, 3-13 dm tall**Mimulus in PHRYMACEAE**
 66 Corolla bicolored, the upper lip white or very pale blue, the lower lip bright blue; lower lip of the corolla folded downward into a pouch enfolding the anthers; plants annuals, 0.5-4 dm tall.....**Collinsia in PLANTAGINACEAE**

Key S2 - herbaceous dicots with opposite, simple, and palmately lobed leaves on the stem {add [*Humulus*] **CANNABINACEAE**}

- 1 Leaf lobes very narrow, < 3 mm wide; inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsel..... **ASTERACEAE**
 1 Leaf lobes broad, >20 mm wide; inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above.
 2 Leaves >4 per above-ground stem; perianth 5-merous; flowers bilaterally symmetrical, the corolla with connate petals, lavender-white with yellow markings in the throat; fruit a large curved capsule.....**Proboscidea in MARTYNIACEAE**
 2 Leaves 1-2 per above-ground stem; perianth 3-merous; flowers radially symmetrical, the corolla absent or with distinct petals, white; fruit a berry or aggregate of berries.
**BERBERIDACEAE**

Key S3 - herbaceous dicots with opposite, simple, and pinnately lobed leaves on the stem

- 1 Inflorescence an involucre head subtended by phyllaries, the heads solitary or many and variously arrayed in secondary inflorescences, the ovary inferior, the corolla connate and tubular at least basally, the calyx absent, the stamens 5, the fruit a cypsel..... **ASTERACEAE**
 1 Inflorescence, flower, and fruit structure various, but not with the combination of features as above (sometimes the flowers tightly grouped, but then with other features differing, such as stamens 4, or green calyx present, or fruit a schizocarp of mericarps, etc.).
 2 Flowers tiny, individually inconspicuous; perianth absent or vestigial; fruit a utricle**Atriplex in CHENOPODIACEAE**
 2 Flowers larger, individually conspicuous; perianth present, the petals or sepals brightly colored; fruit a capsule (or aggregate of achenes in *Clematis* in **RANUNCULACEAE** or schizocarp of 4 mericarps in *Glandularia* in **VERBENACEAE**).
 3 Flowers radially symmetrical; stamens 5 or many; fruit a capsule or aggregate of achenes.
**Clematis in RANUNCULACEAE**
 3 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical (sometimes only slightly so); stamens 4 (or 2 in *Veronica* in **PLANTAGINACEAE**); fruit a capsule or schizocarp of mericarps.
 5 Inflorescence of cymosely arranged spikes or heads; fruit a schizocarp of 4 nutlets.....**Glandularia in VERBENACEAE**

KEY TO FAMILIES AND GENERA

- 5 Inflorescence of solitary axillary flowers or terminal racemes.
 - 6 Corolla yellow, orange, or red; plants often drying black (but not *Striga*); sepals connate into a tube at least 1/3 as long as the corolla lobes; calyx 5-merous ***OROBANCHACEAE***
 - 6 Corolla white, pink, lavender, or blue; plants not drying black; sepals distinct or only shortly connate into a short tube, the calyx lobes much longer than the tube; calyx 5- or 4-merous ***PLANTAGINACEAE***

THE FLORA

SECTION 1: LYCOPHYTES or CLUBMOSES

L01b. LYCOPODIACEAE Palisot de Beauvois ex Mirbel 1802 (CLUBMOSS FAMILY) [in LYCOPODIALES]

A family of 10-15 genera and about 400 species. Lycopodiaceae + Huperziaceae, along with Selaginellaceae and Isoetaceae, have now been shown to be only distantly related to other extant pteridophytes and seed plants (Pryer et al. 2001). The division of North American *Lycopodium* into three or more genera has been strongly advocated by Wagner & Beitel (1992), Wagner & Beitel in FNA (1993), Haines (2003a), and nearly all other recent authors. The traditionally broad *Lycopodium* appears to include a number of natural groups which are strikingly different from one another and have constituted separate lineages for tens to hundreds of millions of years. These natural groups are separable by numerous morphological, developmental, and anatomical characters, karyotype, and inability to hybridize. Wagner & Beitel (1992) divide *Lycopodium* (*sensu latissimo*) of our area into six genera in three subfamilies, as follows: *Huperzia* in Subfamily Huperzioideae, *Lycopodium* and *Diphasiastrum* in Subfamily Lycopodioidae, and *Lycopodiella*, *Palhinhaea*, and *Pseudolycopodiella* in Subfamily Lycopodielloideae. Haines (2003a) further divides *Lycopodium* (*sensu lato*) into three genera: *Dendrolycopodium*, *Spinulum*, and *Lycopodium* (*sensu stricto*). The reasoning behind this division is very strong, and it is here followed. Profound differences in anatomy, morphology, reproduction, gametophyte morphology, and karyotype support this separation, in addition to the very great age of these lineages. The chromosome numbers of our genera: *Dendrolycopodium* (x=34), *Diphasiastrum* (x=23), *Huperzia* (x=67, 68), *Lycopodiella* (x=78), *Lycopodium* (x=34), *Palhinhaea* (x=55), *Pseudolycopodiella* (x=35), and *Spinulum* (x=34). Øllgaard in Kramer & Green (1990) and Wikström & Kenrick (2000) follow a somewhat broader coarse, recognizing three genera for our species (corresponding to the subfamilies of Wagner & Beitel 1992), and recognizing as sections the genera of Wagner & Beitel (1992). Øllgaard states that the “genera are very distinct, and also the sections within *Lycopodiella* and *Lycopodium* seem to represent ancient, independent evolutionary lines”; later, Øllgaard has elevated the sections to generic rank (Øllgaard & Windisch 2014). Wikström & Kenrick (2000, 2001) suggest that the phylogenetic separation of *Lycopodium* (including *Diphasiastrum*) and *Lycopodiella* (including *Pseudolycopodiella* and *Palhinhaea*) occurred at least as long ago as the early Jurassic (208 million years before present), and the divergence of *Huperzia* from *Lycopodium* and *Lycopodiella* still longer ago. Based on this deep division between *Huperzia* and the other genera, some authors additionally advocate the recognition of *Huperzia* in a separate family, Huperziaceae, an opinion followed here. The generic taxonomy used here follows PPG I (2016). References: Beitel (1979); Chen et al (2021); Haines (2003a); Lellinger (1985); Mickel (1979); Øllgaard in Kramer & Green (1990); Øllgaard (1987); Øllgaard, Kessler, & Smith (2018); PPG I (2016); Snyder & Bruce (1986); Testo, Field, & Barrington (2018); Wagner & Beitel (1992); Wagner & Beitel (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Wikström & Kenrick (2000); Wikström & Kenrick (2001).

- 3 Upright shoots repeatedly branched; strobili nodding at the ends of the branches, 4-8 mm long; [known to occur from se. SC southward].....*Palhinhaea cernua*
- 3 Upright shoots not branched; strobili erect on upright shoots, 1.5-80 mm long; [widespread in our area].
 - 4 Leaves of the prostrate stems 0.5-1.2 mm wide, ciliate-toothed or not toothed; leaves of the erect stem many, overlapping, spiral; leaves of the strobilus (sporophylls) resembling leaves of the prostrate and upright stems in size and shape; strobilis 10-80 mm long; upright stems 1.5-15 mm in diameter (including the leaves) *Lycopodiella*
 - 4 Leaves of the prostrate stems 1.3-2.1 mm wide, not toothed; leaves of the erect stem few, not overlapping, whorled; leaves of the strobilus (sporophylls) much reduced relative to leaves of the prostrate and upright stems, their margins entire to minutely denticulate-fimbriate; strobilis 1.5-9 mm long; upright stems 1.5-3 mm in diameter (including the leaves).....*Pseudolycopodiella*

Lycopodiella Holub 1964 (BOG-CLUBMOSS)

A genus of about 15-20 species, temperate and tropical. Additional research on this genus in our area is needed. Two fertile tetraploid species were named from MI (Bruce, Wagner, & Beitel 1991), and additional cryptic or semicryptic species may be found in the Southeastern Coastal Plain. This group has been variously treated as genus *Lycopodiella*, or as *Lycopodiella* section *Lycopodiella* (Øllgaard in Kramer & Green 1990, Wikström & Kenrick 2000), with a strong trend towards generic rank. References: Haines (2002a); Haines (2003a); Haines (2003b); Haines (2007a); Øllgaard in Kramer & Green (1990); Øllgaard (2012a); Wagner & Beitel (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Wikström & Kenrick (2000); Zhang & Iwatsuki in FoC (2013).

Identification Notes: Species of this genus are difficult to identify. They often grow together; it is not uncommon to find two or more species at a single site in the southeastern Coastal Plain. Hybrids occur. Juvenile plants, resprouting in spring or after fire, are especially difficult to identify. In contrast to most *Lycopodiella* species, *Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana* and, to a lesser degree, *L. prostrata*, are dorsiventrally flattened (or “pseudodistichous”), but it seems that juvenile sprouts of all species are somewhat flattened.

- 2 Fertile leaves (sporophylls) 2.9-5.0 (-5.2) mm long, appressed at maturity, entire or with short teeth < 0.3 mm long; strobili 3-6 mm in diameter at maturity *Lycopodiella appressa*
- 2 Fertile leaves (sporophylls) 5.5-9 mm long, spreading, with 1-8 teeth per margin, some or all of the teeth exceeding 0.3 mm in length; strobili 10-20 mm in diameter at maturity.
 - 3 Prostrate stems arching, not in contact with the ground (and rooting) all along their length, 8-11 mm wide (including leaves), the stem (stripped of leaves) 2-4 mm in diameter; leaves of the prostrate stem of one size and shape, spreading to ascending, 5-7 mm long, 0.5-0.7 mm wide; erect stems many, equally spaced along the prostrate stems, progressively shorter and sterile toward the apex of the prostrate stems *Lycopodiella alopecuroides*
 - 3 Prostrate stems creeping, in contact with the ground (and rooting) all along their length, 12-19 mm wide (including leaves), the stem (stripped of leaves) 1-2.2 mm in diameter; leaves of the prostrate stems dimorphic, spreading to reflexed, the upper leaves smaller (4-5 mm long, 0.4-0.6 mm wide) than the lateral leaves (7-8 mm long, 0.7-1.8 mm wide); erect stems few, clustered well behind the apex of the prostrate stems, mostly fertile and subequal in length *Lycopodiella prostrata*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

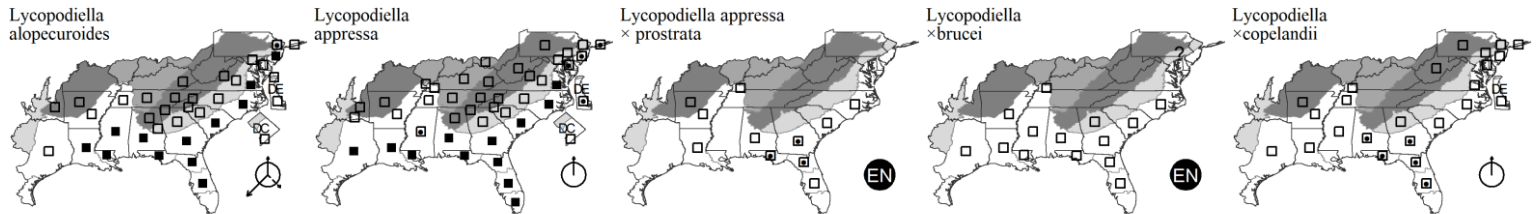
Lycopodiella alopecuroides (Linnaeus) Cranfill. FOXTAIL BOG-CLUBMOSS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepages, wet pine flatwoods, wet prairies, bogs, ditches, and other wet, sandy sites. **Dist:** Primarily Southeastern Coastal Plain: se. MA south to FL and west to e. TX, and disjunct in the Cumberland Plateau of KY, TN, and VA, the Allegheny Mountains of WV (Morton et al. 2004), the e. Highland Rim of TN, and in ME (Haines 2001); s. Mexico south through Central America to n. South America; Cuba. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** The tropical portions of the distribution may be considered presumptive at this time; for instance, Øllgaard (2012a) elevates two taxa previously treated as varieties of *Lycopodiella alopecuroides* to species rank. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F11, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, TxFerns, Va, WH3, Haines (2002a); = *Lycopodium alopecuroides* Linnaeus – C, F, G, Md, Sf, W; = *Lycopodium alopecuroides* var. *alopecuroides* – Tx; < *Lycopodium alopecuroides* Linnaeus – RAB. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Lycopodiella appressa (Chapman) Cranfill. SOUTHERN BOG-CLUBMOSS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, seepages, bogs, wet prairies. **Dist:** Primarily Southeastern Coastal Plain: se. NL (Newfoundland) and MA, south to FL, west to OK, AR, and TX, and disjunct inland in KY, TN, NC, w. SC, and WV, s. OH. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F11, FNA2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, TxFerns, Va, WH3, Haines (2002a), Haines (2007a); = *Lycopodium adpressum* (Chapman) Lloyd & Underwood – Tx; = *Lycopodium adpressum* (Chapman) Lloyd & Underwood – C, RAB, Sf, W; = *Lycopodium inundatum* Linnaeus var. *bigelovii* Tuckerman – F, G. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

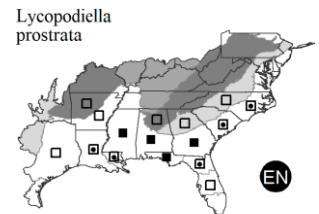
Lycopodiella appressa × **prostrata** [*Lycopodiella appressa* × *prostrata*]. **Syn:** = n/a – RAB.

Lycopodiella × **brucei** Cranfill [*Lycopodiella alopecuroides* × *prostrata*]. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, WH3; = n/a – RAB.

Lycopodiella × **copelandii** (Eiger) Cranfill [*Lycopodiella alopecuroides* × *appressa*]. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NE, WH3, Haines (2002a), Haines (2007a); = *Lycopodiella alopecuroides* × *appressa* – NY; = n/a – RAB.



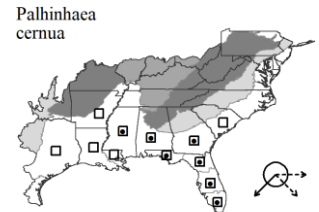
Lycopodiella prostrata (R.M. Harper) Cranfill. FEATHERSTEM CLUBMOSS, PROSTRATE BOG-CLUBMOSS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, seepages, bogs, wet prairies. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to c. FL and west to AR and e. TX, with scattered occurrences disjunct inland (as in n. GA, n. AL, and c. AR). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F11, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, TxFerns, WH3; = *Lycopodium alopecuroides* Linnaeus var. *pinnatum* Chapman – Tx; = *Lycopodium prostratum* R.M. Harper – C, Sf; < *Lycopodium alopecuroides* Linnaeus – RAB.



Palhinhaea Vasconcellos & Franco 1967 (NODDING CLUBMOSS)

A genus of about 25 species, tropical and subtropical. This group has been variously treated as the genus *Palhinhaea* (Øllgaard 2015; Wagner & Beitel in FNA 1993b; PPG 2016; Øllgaard, Kessler, & Smith 2018) or as *Lycopodiella* section *Campylostachys* (Øllgaard in Kramer & Green 1990; Wikström & Kenrick (2000). References: Øllgaard in Kramer & Green (1990); Øllgaard (2015); Wagner & Beitel (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Wikström & Kenrick (2000); Zhang & Iwatsuki in FoC (2013).

Palhinhaea cernua (Linnaeus) Vasconcellos & Franco. NODDING CLUBMOSS, STAGHORN CLUBMOSS. **Hab:** Wet savannas, ditches and other disturbed moist areas. **Dist:** E. SC south to s. FL, west to s. AR and e. TX; Neotropics; Paleotropics. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Tax:** As circumscribed broadly, *Palhinhaea cernua* has a very wide distribution, but there are indications that it is likely a complex of semicryptic species. **Comm:** Some of the occurrences in our area may be adventive and of short duration. MacRoberts et al. (2018) report on occurrences of this species in LA, e. TX, and s. AR. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA2, TxFerns, Øllgaard, Kessler, & Smith (2018); = *Lycopodiella cernua* (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli – F11, Meso1, WH3; = *Lycopodium cernuum* Linnaeus – Sf; > *Lycopodiella cernua* (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli var. *cernua* – K1; > *Palhinhaea cernua* var. *cernua* – K3, K4. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).



Pseudolycopodiella Holub 1983 (CAROLINA BOG CLUBMOSS)

A genus of about 12 or more species, sub-cosmopolitan, but especially tropical and subtropical. This group has often been treated as section of *Lycopodium* (or of *Lycopodiella*); it appears to warrant status as a genus separate from *Lycopodiella* (Øllgaard, Kessler, & Smith 2018). In addition to the morphologic distinctions, the "*Pseudolycopodiella* group" has considerable anatomical differences, a different base chromosome number than *Lycopodiella* ($x = 35$ vs. $x = 78$), and does not hybridize with *Lycopodiella* (Wagner & Beitel 1992). Øllgaard in Kramer & Green (1990) and Wikström & Kenrick (2000) retained it as *Lycopodiella* section *Carolinianae*. References: Cook (2015); Haines (2003a); Øllgaard in Kramer & Green (1990); Wagner & Beitel (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Wikström & Kenrick (2000); Zhang & Iwatsuki in FoC (2013).

Identification Notes: In contrast to most *Lycopodiella* species, *Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana* and, to a lesser degree, *L. prostrata*, are dorsiventrally flattened (or "pseudodistichous"), but it seems that juvenile sprouts of all species are somewhat flattened.

- 1 Peduncle leaves and sporophylls < 3.0 mm long; peduncle < 1.0 mm wide; strobili < 6.0 mm wide; spores (35.37-) mean 40.72 (-49.82) μ m long; *Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana*
- 1 Peduncle leaves and sporophylls > 3.0 mm long; peduncle > 1.0 mm wide; strobili > 6.0 mm wide; spores (33.75-) 45.61 (-54.81) μ m long *Pseudolycopodiella species 1*

Key to Map
Symbology:



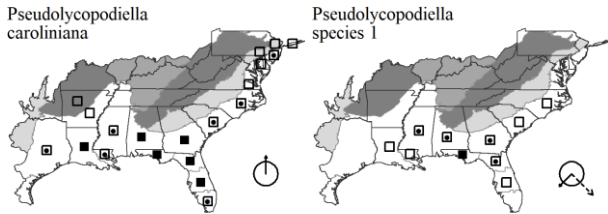
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

L01b. LYCOPODIACEAE

Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana (Linnaeus) Holub. CAROLINA BOG CLUBMOSS, SLENDER CLUBMOSS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepages. **Dist:** MA south to s. FL and west to e. TX. Attributions of a wider distribution of this species (West Indies, Mexico, Central and South America, Asia, Africa) are based on a much broader circumscription of the species than that adopted by Cook (2015). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** A diploid species (Cook 2015). **Syn:** = Cook (2015); < *Lycopodiella caroliniana* (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli – WH3; < *Lycopodiella caroliniana* (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli var. *caroliniana* – F11, K1; < *Lycopodium carolinianum* Linnaeus – C, F, G, Md, RAB, Sf, Tx; < *Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana* (Linnaeus) Holub – Ar, ETx1, FNA2, K3, NE, NY, TxFerns, Va, Haines (2003a); < *Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana* var. *caroliniana* – K4. NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

Pseudolycopodiella species 1. FLORIDA BOG CLUBMOSS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, bogs. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. FL, west to w. LA; West Indies; s. Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** A tetraploid species (Cook 2015). **Syn:** < *Lycopodiella caroliniana* (Linnaeus) Pichi Sermolli – WH3; < *Lycopodiella caroliniana* var. *meridionalis* (Underwood & F.E. Lloyd) Øllgaard & P.G. Windisch – Meso1; < *Lycopodium carolinianum* Linnaeus – RAB, Sf; < *Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana* (Linnaeus) Holub – Ar, ETx1, FNA2, K3, Va, Haines (2003a); < *Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana* var. *caroliniana* – K4. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

**L02. ISOETACEAE** Dumortier 1829 (QUILLWORT FAMILY, MERLIN'S-GRASS FAMILY) [in ISOETALES]

A family of a single genus and about 250-300 species. References: Jermy in Kramer & Green (1990); Taylor et al (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b).

Isoetes Linnaeus 1753 (QUILLWORT, MERLIN'S-GRASS)

Contributed by P.W. Schafran, L.J. Musselman, and A.S. Weakley

A genus of about 250-300 species, cosmopolitan in distribution. Allopolyploids, derived from crossing between parental species and genome duplication, represent roughly half of the named taxa in eastern North America. Molecular data suggest that many of the southeastern polyploid species contain complexes of morphologically similar but genetically unique taxa. These complexes represent independent polyploidy events between different sets of parental species. The appropriate systematic treatment of these complexes would recognize approximately twice as many species. At present, many polyploid species should be treated only as taxonomic, not evolutionary, entities. References: Boom (1982); Bray, Schafran, & Musselman (2018); Brunton & Britton (1996a); Brunton & Britton (1996b); Brunton & Britton (1997); Brunton & Britton (1998); Brunton & Britton (1999); Brunton & McNeill (2015); Brunton (2015); Brunton (2016); Caplen & Werth (2000a); Caplen & Werth (2000b); Hoot, Napier, & Taylor (2004); Jermy in Kramer & Green (1990); Kott & Britton (1983); Luebke & Budke (2003); Musselman & Knepper (1994); Musselman (2001); Musselman et al (1995); Musselman, Bray, & Knepper (1996); Musselman, Bray, & Knepper (1997); Musselman, Taylor, & Bray (2001); Schafran (2019); Schafran et al (2016); Schafran et al (2018); Singhurst et al (2011); Taylor et al (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Wood et al (2020a).

Identification Notes: Hybrids are possible between many combinations of species. Hybrids are readily recognized by having megaspores of variable size, shape, and ornamentation (aborted). Leaf width measurements are at midpoint of the leaf length, well above the flared base. Leaf lengths are of undamaged leaves from leaf tip to the top of the rootstock.

15 Megaspore ornamentation of low vermiform muri in semi-reticulate pattern or with low tubercles.

..... *Isoetes melanopoda* ssp. *melanopoda*

15 Megaspore ornamentation in distinctly reticulate ('honeycomb') pattern or with dense pattern of tall, short-crested, almost echinate muri.

..... *Isoetes louisianensis*

Isoetes louisianensis Thieret. LOUISIANA QUILLWORT. **Hab:** Small streams, braided swamps, seepage areas. **Dist:** S. AL, MS, and LA. Reported for GA by Duncan & Kartesz (1981); this species is extremely unlikely in GA and is treated as rejected for that state. **Tax:** A tetraploid species (2n=44). **Syn:** = FNA2, K1, K3, K4. NatureServe G2G3 (Imperiled); USESA E.

Isoetes melanopoda Gay & Durieu ex Durieu ssp. *melanopoda*. BLACKFOOT QUILLWORT. **Hab:** Floodplains. **Dist:** S. IN, IL, and MO south to ne. LA; probably represented eastward to c. TN and s. MS (the available material ambiguous) (Brunton & Britton 2006). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** A diploid species (2n=22). (Brunton & Britton 2006). This taxon should be treated at species rank relative to *I. melanopoda* ssp. *silvatica*, based on the polyphyly of *Isoetes melanopoda* s.l. (Schafran et al. 2018). **Syn:** = K3, K4, Tn, TxFerns; < *Isoetes melanopoda* Gay & Durieu ex Durieu – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA2, G, GrPl, Il, K1, Mo1, Tx, Musselman (2001). NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

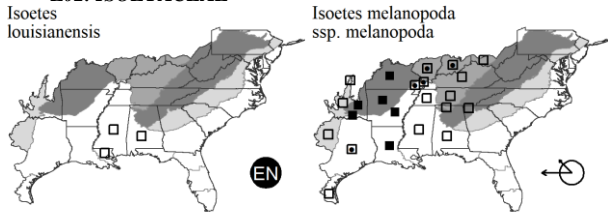
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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L02. ISOETACEAE



L03. SELAGINELLACEAE Willkomm 1854 (SPIKEMOSS FAMILY) [in SELAGINELLALES]

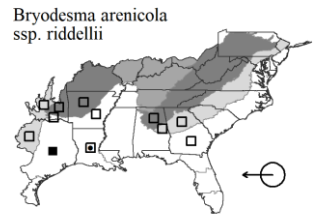
A family of 1-several genera (the generic circumscriptions still somewhat unclear), and about 700 (or more) species. Selaginellaceae, along with Lycopodiaceae and Isoetaceae, now appear to be only distantly related to other extant pteridophytes and seed plants (Pryer et al. 2001). There has been some recent tendency to split *Selaginella* based on groups that represent very old clades (comparable to the recognition of multiple genera in Lycopodiaceae), though this remains controversial (Soják 1992; Škoda 1997; Korall, Kenrick, & Therrien 1999; Korall & Kenrick 2002). By a moderate approach to generic segregation, we have two to four genera, in which case *Selaginella* itself (sensu stricto) is restricted to the type species and a close relative. PPG I (2016) and Weststrand & Korall (2016a, 2016b) retained *Selaginella* as a single, broadly defined genus including all members of the family, with recognition of seven major clades worldwide at subgeneric rank. References: Buck (1977); Jermy in Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Somers & Buck (1975); Tryon (1955); Valdespino (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Weststrand & Korall (2016a); Weststrand & Korall (2016b).

- 1 Vegetative leaves monomorphic, spirally arranged around the stems; leaves acuminate and with a white or translucent apical hair-tip (the hair-tip rarely lost); fertile branch tip only slightly differentiated from the sterile portions of the stems *Bryodesma*
- 1 Sterile leaves dimorphic, in 4 ranks, the ventral pair spreading laterally, the dorsal pair ascending, the pairs different in shape and/or size (anisophyllous); leaves acute, mucronate, lacking a white or translucent apical hair-tip; fertile branch tips strongly differentiated (into strobili) from the sterile portions of the stem *Lycopodioides*

Bryodesma Soják 1992 (SPIKEMOSS)

A genus of about 100 species, widespread in distribution, but with highest diversity in the Americas. References: Buck (1977); Jermy in Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Tryon (1955); Valdespino (1993) in FNA2 (1993b).

Bryodesma arenicola (Underwood) Soják *ssp. riddellii* (Van Eseltine) Škoda. RIDDELL'S SPIKEMOSS. **Hab:** Dry sands (longleaf pine sandhills, etc.), granite outcrops, sandstone outcrops, Altamaha grit glades. **Dist:** E. and c. GA west to AR, s. OK, and c. TX. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** See Wilbur & Whitson (2005) for an explanation of the nomenclatural change at species rank. Probably warranting specific rank (a combination at that rank not yet available in *Bryodesma*). **Syn:** = *Selaginella arenicola* Underwood *ssp. riddellii* (Van Eseltine) R.M. Tryon – Ar, ETx1, FNA2, K1; = *Selaginella corallina* (Riddell) Wilbur & Whitson – K3, K4, TxFerns; = *Selaginella riddellii* Van Eseltine – Tx. **NatureServe G4T4** (Apparently Secure).



Lycopodioides Boehmer 1760 (SPIKEMOSS)

A genus of ca. 650 species, primarily tropical and subtropical. References: Buck (1977); Jermy in Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Somers & Buck (1975); Tryon (1955); Valdespino (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Zhang, Nooteboom, & Kato in FoC (2013).

- 1 Main stems erect, the plants to 5 dm tall. *Lycopodioides braunii*
- 1 Main stems creeping or ascending.
 - 3 Margins of lateral leaves entire; lateral branches of the stems further branching 2-3 times *Lycopodioides uncinatum*
 - 3 Margins of lateral leaves dentate-serrate; lateral branches of the stems further branching 1-2 times
 - 5 Leaves with margins of 3-5 rows of transparent (hyaline) cells; stomates of lateral leaves confined to near the midrib on the upper surface *Lycopodioides ludovicianum*
 - 5 Leaves with margins undifferentiated or with 1-2 rows of slightly paler cells; stomates distributed over entire leaf surface *Lycopodioides apodum*

Lycopodioides apodum (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois. MEADOW SPIKEMOSS. **Hab:** Seepages, bogs, spray cliffs, stream margins, wet meadows, marsh edges, wet spots in lawns, other moist habitats. **Dist:** S. ME, NY, OH, s. IN, AR, and e. OK south to FL, GA, AL, MS, LA, and e. TX; c. Mexico south to Guatemala. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** Often overlooked by vascular plant botanists as a moss or liverwort. *L. ludovicianum* of the Gulf Coast east to GA, and *S. eclipes* W.R. Buck, more northern/midwestern, are superficially very similar (see key). **Syn:** = Va; = *Diplostachyum apodum* – Sf; = *Selaginella apoda* (Linnaeus) Fernald – Ar, FNA2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Ky, Md, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WV; = *Selaginella apoda* var. *apoda* – ETx1, F11, TxFerns, WH3; < *Selaginella apoda* (Linnaeus) Fernald – C, F, G, Meso1, Tx.

* ***Lycopodioides braunii*** (Baker) Kuntze. TREELET SPIKEMOSS, BRAUN'S SPIKEMOSS. **Hab:** Naturalized around graveyards or gardens; rare, introduced. **Dist:** Native of China. **Syn:** = *Selaginella braunii* Baker – FNA2, K1, K3, K4. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Lycopodioides ludovicianum (A. Braun) Small. GULF SPIKEMOSS, LOUISIANA SPIKEMOSS. **Hab:** Limestone outcrops, ravine slopes, calcareous swamps, seeps, and hammocks. **Dist:** Gulf Coastal Plain from ne. FL and sw. GA west to e. LA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = *Diplostachyum ludovicianum* –

Key to Map
Symbology:



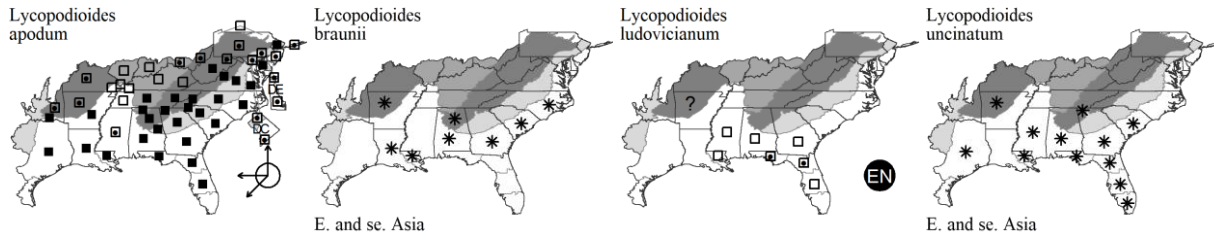
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

L03. SELAGINELLACEAE

Sf; = *Selaginella apoda* var. *ludoviciana* (A. Braun) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin – F11, WH3; = *Selaginella ludoviciana* (A. Braun) A. Braun – FNA2, K1, K3, K4. NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).

* ***Lycopodioides uncinatum*** (Desvaux ex Poiret) Kuntze. BLUE SPIKEMOSS. **Hab:** Moist forests, disturbed hammocks. **Dist:** Native of China. Introduced in sw. GA and other places in the Southeastern United States. **Syn:** = *Selaginella uncinata* (Desvaux ex Poiret) Baker – F11, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
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X : extirpated

SECTION 2a: HORSETAILS

F04. EQUISETACEAE Michaux ex A.P. de Candolle 1804 (HORSETAIL FAMILY) [in EQUISETALES]

A family with a single genus and about 15-20 species. Equisetaceae is an evolutionarily isolated group, which has been interpreted variably over time. The current consensus is that Equisetaceae be included as "ferns", but the basalmost group to be so considered. The profound morphological differences and ancient age of the lineage make its treatment as a separate class from the ferns equally or more compelling. References: Christenhusz et al (2019); Des Marais et al (2003); Hauke in Kramer & Green (1990); Hauke (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Lellinger (1985); Mickel (1979); PPG I (2016).

Equisetum Linnaeus 1753 (HORSETAIL, SCOURING RUSH)

A genus of 15-20 species, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. This treatment follows Christenhusz et al. (2019) in recognizing 3 subgenera, the monotypic subgenus *Paramochaete* Christenhusz & Husby (of n. South America), basal to the two main subgenera (and the ones in our flora -- see key): subgenus *Equisetum* and subgenus *Hippochaete* (Milde) Baker. References: Christenhusz et al (2019); Des Marais et al (2003); Guillon (2004); Hauke in Kramer & Green (1990); Hauke (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Lellinger (1985); Mickel (1979); Zhang & Turland in FoC (2013).

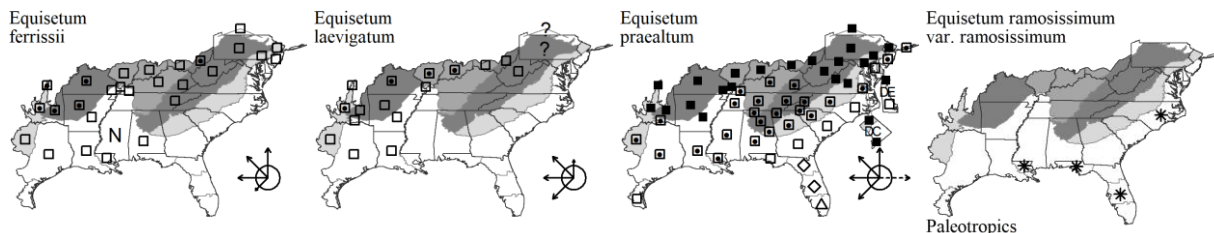
- 6 Main erect stems usually with 2-3 branches at the nodes; stems 1.5-7 mm in diameter; stomatal lines 1-2 on each slope of the stem ridges..... *Equisetum ramosissimum* var. *ramosissimum*
- 6 Main erect stems unbranched (rarely branched as a result of injury); stems 3-18 mm in diameter; stomatal lines 1 on each slope of the stem ridges.
- 7 Cone apex rounded; aerial stems annual..... *Equisetum laevigatum*
- 7 Cone apex pointed; aerial stems perennial.
- 8 Spores not produced, or white and misshapen; most stem sheaths lacking a blackish band well below the teeth *Equisetum ferrissii*
- 8 Spores green, spherical; most stem sheaths with a narrow to broad blackish band well below the teeth..... *Equisetum praealtum*

Equisetum ferrissii Clute [*E. laevigatum* × *praealtum*]. FERRISS'S HORSETAIL. **Hab:** Riverbanks, wet forests. **Dist:** There are old reports, repeated in RAB, S, and FNA, of the occurrence of *E. ferrissii* in NC and SC; documentation of these reports is not known; it is reported for Prince George's County, MD (Shetler & Orli 2000), for KY (Campbell & Medley 2007), and for all 75 counties of AR (Peck 2011). **Phen:** May-Aug. **Tax:** This is the hybrid of *E. laevigatum* and *E. praealtum* (= *E. hyemale* ssp. *affine*). It behaves as a species, often occurring independent of one or both parents. **Syn:** = G; = *Equisetum ferrissii* Clute (pro sp.) – Ar, C, FNA2, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, NE, Pa, TxFerns, Christenhusz et al (2019).

Equisetum laevigatum A. Braun. SMOOTH SCOURING-RUSH. **Hab:** Moist areas. **Dist:** QC and BC south to NY, w. PA, s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, AR (Peck 2011), e. TX, NM, AZ, CA, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Comm:** There are old reports, repeated in RAB, and S, of this species farther south; documentation of these reports is not known. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA2, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, Sf, TxFerns; > *Equisetum hyemale* Linnaeus var. *intermedium* A.A. Eaton – F; > *Equisetum kansanum* Schaffner – F, Tx; > *Equisetum laevigatum* A. Braun – Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Equisetum praealtum Rafinesque. TALL SCOURING-RUSH, RIVER SCOURING-RUSH. **Hab:** Riverbanks, alluvial floodplains. **Dist:** Widespread in North America south to s. Mexico and El Salvador. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** As interpreted by Christenhusz et al. (2019), American material often treated as synonymous or variably or subspecifically distinct from Eurasian *E. hyemale* warrants specific recognition, based on morphology and molecular phylogeny. **Syn:** = Sf, Christenhusz et al (2019); = *Equisetum hyemale* Linnaeus ssp. *affine* (Engelmann) Calder & R.L. Taylor – Ar, ETx1, FNA2, Il, Meso1, NE, NY, Tn, TxFerns, Va; = *Equisetum hyemale* var. *affine* (Engelmann) A.A. Eaton – C, Fl1, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Md, Mo1, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, WH3; > *Equisetum hyemale* var. *affine* (Engelmann) A.A. Eaton – F, WV; > *Equisetum hyemale* var. *elatum* (Engelmann) Morton – G, WV; > *Equisetum hyemale* var. *pseudohyemale* (Farwell) Morton – G; > *Equisetum hyemale* var. *robustum* (A. Braun) A.A. Eaton – F. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

* ***Equisetum ramosissimum*** Desfontaines var. *ramosissimum*. BRANCHED SCOURING-RUSH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Old World, where it is widespread in Europe, Asia, and Africa. This species was apparently introduced long ago on ship's ballast to various old ports, such as Wilmington (New Hanover County, NC), Pensacola (Escambia County, FL) and New Orleans, LA. **Comm:** It is locally naturalized on the Wilmington waterfront, persisting in disturbed areas, such as in gravel along railroad tracks. Hauke (1979, 1984, 1992) discusses the occurrence of this species in North America. Ssp. *debile* (Roxburgh) Hauke occurs in se. Asia and southern Pacific Islands; it is not known to be naturalized in North America. **Syn:** *Equisetum ramosissimum* Desfontaines var. *ramosissimum* – Christenhusz et al (2019); = *Equisetum ramosissimum* Desfontaines ssp. *ramosissimum* – FNA2; = n/a – RAB; < *Equisetum ramosissimum* – Fl1, K1, K3, K4, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

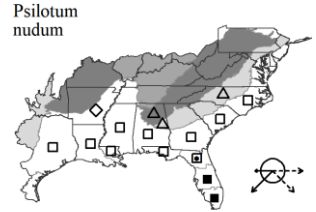
SECTION 2b: FERNS

F05. PSILOACEAE J.W. Griffith & Henfrey 1855 (WHISKFERN FAMILY) [in PSILOTALES]

A family of 2 genera and about 17 species, pantropical and warm temperate. References: Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); PPG I (2016); Thieret (1993) in FNA2 (1993b).

Psilotum Swartz 1800 (WHISKFERN)

A genus of 2 species, tropical and warm temperate. *Psilotum* lacks roots and true leaves. Other than the Australasian genus *Tmesipteris*, *Psilotum* has no close living relatives, and the 2 genera have sometimes been considered to comprise a distinct class (Wagner 1977), though PPG I (2016) treats the family in Order Psilotales in Subclass Ophioglossidae. The stem is chlorophyllose. Fungal cells interspersed in the outer layers of the rhizome aid in the absorption of nutrients. References: Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Thieret (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Zhang & Yatskevych in FoC (2013).



Identification Notes: The stiff, dichotomously-branched habit of *Psilotum* is unmistakable.

Psilotum nudum (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois. WHISKFERN. **Hab:** Moist bottomland forests, strand swamps, maritime forests, rockland hammocks, wet hammocks, on soil, stumps, and tree bases, along building foundations (where introduced). **Dist:** S. SC south to s. FL, west to s. AR and e. TX, disjunct (and apparently native) in ne. NC (Perry & Musselman 1994), rarely naturalized around buildings in c. NC, c. SC, and elsewhere; also in sw. United States and in the tropics and subtropics of Central and South America, Africa, and Asia. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, Fl2, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Mesol, RAB, Sf, Tx, TxFerns, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

F06. OPHIOGLOSSACEAE Martinov 1820 (ADDER'S-TONGUE FAMILY) [in OPHIOGLOSSALES]

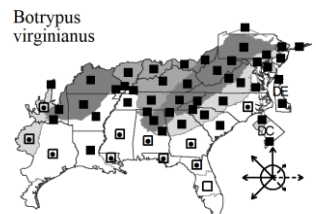
A family of 10 genera and about 115 species (as treated by PPG I 2016). The Ophioglossaceae is only distantly related to the leptosporangiate ferns; Kuo et al. (2011), Pryer et al. (2004), and PPG I (2016) indicate that it is most closely related to Psilotaceae. There is an increasing consensus that *Botrychium* as often very broadly circumscribed should be separated into four or five genera, of which three are native in our area: *Botrypus*, *Botrychium*, and *Sceptridium* (Shinohara et al. 2013; Dauphin, Vieu, & Grant 2014; Hauk, Parks, & Chase 2003; Hauk 1996; PPG I 2016; Zhang et al. 2020). References: PPG I (2016); Wagner in Kramer & Green (1990); Wagner & Wagner (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Zhang et al. (2020).

Identification Notes: The family Ophioglossaceae is characterized by bearing spores on a specialized and modified "leaf", the sporophore. The sterile leaf (the trophophore) characteristically has a rather fleshy or rubbery texture (when alive).

- 1 Sterile portion of the leaf simple, unlobed or palmately few-lobed; veins anastomosing; fertile stalks unbranched, the sporangia embedded in a linear spike; [subfamily *Ophioglossioideae*].
- *Ophioglossum*
- 1 Sterile leaf blade pinnatifid, pinnate, or more divided; veins free; fertile stalks branched, the sporangia sessile or stalked; [subfamily *Botrychioideae*].
- 4 Fertile stalk joined to the stalk of the sterile leaf blade near the rhizome, far below the base of the leaf blade, and usually at or below the surface of the ground; leaves evergreen, appearing in spring, summer, or fall, and withering the following spring; sterile leaf blades triangular (or pentagonal) in general outline
- *Sceptridium*
- 4 Fertile stalk joined to the stalk of the sterile leaf blade near the base of the leaf blade, far above the rhizome, and usually well above the surface of the ground; leaves deciduous, appearing in spring and withering the same summer or fall; sterile leaf blades either triangular (or pentagonal) or elongate in general outline.
- *Botrypus*

Botrypus Richard 1801 (RATTLESNAKE FERN)

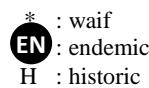
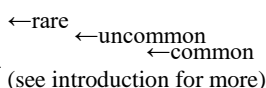
A genus of 1 (as currently recognized), or more likely, several species, perennial herb(s), of Eurasia, the Americas, and Australia. Zhang et al. (2020) removed *Sahashia* Li Bing Zhang & Liang Zhang (a monotypic genus of e. Asia) from *Botrypus*, rendering *Botrypus* monophyletic (for now). There is increasing evidence, morphological and molecular, that additional species should be recognized (Zhang et al. 2020). References: Hauk, Parks, & Chase (2003); PPG I (2016); Wagner & Wagner (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Zhang & Sahashi in FoC (2013); Zhang et al. (2020).



Identification Notes: *Botrypus* has a large, very finely divided sterile leaf blade distinguishing it from all other Ophioglossaceae except perhaps the more dissected forms of *Sceptridium dissectum*. *Botrypus* has a bright green color, unlike *Sceptridium* species, with their dark green, grayish, purple, or bronze colors, and thinner leaf texture than the thick and rubbery leaves of *Sceptridium*.

Botrypus virginianus (Linnaeus) Michaux. RATTLESNAKE FERN, SANG-FIND. **Hab:** In a wide range of fairly dry, mesic, and wet forests, cove forests, especially in nutrient-rich, moist bottomlands and slopes. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and BC south to n. peninsular FL and CA, and Mexico south through Central America and n. South America; West Indies; Asia; Australia; scattered in Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** *Botrypus virginianus*

Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

F06. OPHIOGLOSSACEAE

as currently defined (with a semicosmopolitan distribution in Eurasia, North America, Central America, South America, West Indies, and Australia) is a complex of semi-cryptic species, not yet well-understood or recognized. **Syn:** = Il, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Zhang et al (2020); = *Botrychium virginianum* (Linnaeus) Swartz – Ar, C, ETx1, Fl1, FNA2, G, GrPl, K1, Meso1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tx, TxFerns, W, WH3, WV; = *Osmundopteris virginiana* (Linnaeus) Small – Sf; > *Botrychium virginianum* var. *europaeum* Ångström – F; > *Botrychium virginianum* var. *virginianum* – F, Mo1.

***Ophioglossum* Linnaeus 1753 (ADDER'S-TONGUE)**

A genus of about 41 species, nearly cosmopolitan, primarily tropical. Circumscription follows PPG I (2016). References: Lellinger (1985); Liu & Sahashi in FoC (2013); PPG I (2016); Wagner in Kramer & Green (1990); Wagner & Wagner (1993) in FNA2 (1993b).

Identification Notes: *Ophioglossum* is distinctly "unfernlike", with a single elliptical or ovate leaf blade (the trophophore) and a narrow, tongue-like sporangium-bearing sporophore branching from near the base of the trophophore blade. The sporophore bears the large sporangia in two rows. The netlike (interconnecting and anastomosing) venation requires strong backlight or chemical 'clearing' of the leaf to see well.

- 1 Underground stem globose, nearly spherical, 3-11 mm in diameter; fertile spikes commonly with a conspicuous, acute or attenuate sterile portion (apiculus) at its apex; sterile blade 1-4 cm long, 0.5-2.5 cm wide, borne horizontally near the ground *Ophioglossum crotalophoroides*
- 1 Underground stem narrowly cylindrical or irregularly elongate, 2-4 mm in diameter; fertile spikes without a sterile portion at the apex or the sterile portion inconspicuous; sterile blade 0.5-10 cm long, 0.2-5.5 cm wide, borne horizontally, ascending, or vertically.
 - 2 Sterile blade 0.2-1 cm wide, the polygonal venation areoles usually lacking both smaller areoles and free included veinlets *Ophioglossum nudicaule*
 - 2 Sterile blade (0.5-) 1.2-5 cm wide, the polygonal venation areoles either with smaller areoles or with free included veinlets.
 - 3 Large areoles of the sterile blade subdivided into smaller areoles, these further subdivided into smaller areoles and free veinlets; sterile blade apiculate ..
..... *Ophioglossum engelmannii*
 - 3 Large areoles of the sterile blade lacking smaller areoles, but with free included veinlets in some areoles; sterile blade obtuse or acute.
 - 4 Sterile blade ovate-lanceolate, the base obtuse to nearly truncate, broadest < ¼ of the way from the base to the apex; primary areoles mostly > 2 mm wide, without included veinlets..... *Ophioglossum petiolatum*
 - 4 Sterile blade ovate to elliptic, the base cuneate to obtuse, broadest between one quarter and one half of the way from the base to the tip; primary areoles mostly < 2 mm wide, with included veinlets.
..... *Ophioglossum pycnostichum*

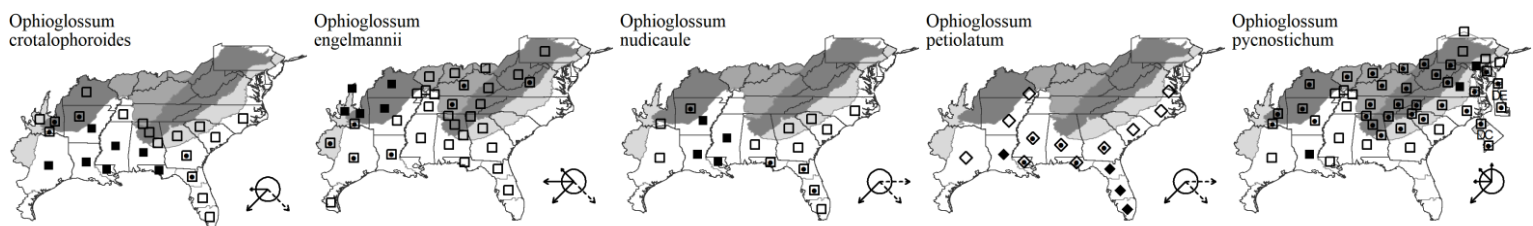
***Ophioglossum crotalophoroides* Walter. BULBOUS ADDER'S-TONGUE. **Hab:** Moist ditch banks, grassy roadside flats, lawns, cemeteries, moist pine woodlands. **Dist:** E. NC (Dare County) south to FL and west to c. TX; also in Mexico, the West Indies, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Mar-May (-Sep). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, Fl1, FNA2, K3, K4, Meso1, Mo1, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, WH3; > *Ophioglossum crotalophoroides* var. *crotalophoroides* – K1; > *Ophioglossum crotalophoroides* var. *nanum* Osten ex de Lichtenstein – K1.**

***Ophioglossum engelmannii* Prantl. ENGELMANN'S ADDER'S-TONGUE, LIMESTONE ADDER'S-TONGUE. **Hab:** Dry barrens and glades over calcareous rocks, very rarely on granite. **Dist:** W. VA, IN, IL, KS, and AZ south to Panhandle FL and TX; Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Dec-Jun. **Comm:** Ascribed to NC by Wagner & Wagner in FNA (1993b), the documentation unknown. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, Fl1, FNA2, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, Mo1, Pa, Sf, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).**

***Ophioglossum nudicaule* Linnaeus f. SLENDER ADDER'S-TONGUE. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, lawns, and other moist, grassy areas. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; West Indies; Mexico, Central, and South America; Asia; Africa. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Comm:** First reported from NC by Thomas & Marx (1979). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, Fl1, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, RAB, TxFerns, WH3; > *Ophioglossum dendroneuron* E.P. St. John – Sf; > *Ophioglossum mononeuron* E.P. St. John – Sf; > *Ophioglossum nudicaule* var. *tenerum* – Tx; > *Ophioglossum pumilio* E.P. St. John – Sf; > *Ophioglossum tenerum* Mettenius – Sf.**

*** *Ophioglossum petiolatum* Hooker. LONG-STEM ADDER'S-TONGUE. **Hab:** Maritime wet grasslands, wet pine flatwoods, moist ditch banks, and grassy roadside flats. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL and west to TX and OK; West Indies; Central America to n. South America; Asia. **Phen:** Feb-Jul (-Nov). **Comm:** First reported for NC by Thomas & Marx (1979). Wagner & Wagner in FNA (1993b) and Peck (2011) suggest that this species is likely introduced in North America (from a native distribution in Asia). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, Fl1, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, Tx, TxFerns, Va, WH3; > *Ophioglossum floridanum* E. St. John – Sf. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).**

***Ophioglossum pycnostichum* (Fernald) Á. Löve & D. Löve. SOUTHERN ADDER'S-TONGUE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, moist loamy soils of successional forests and old fields. **Dist:** S. NJ, IN, IL, and s. MI south to GA, MS, and e. TX; s. Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Comm:** *O. vulgatum* (defined narrowly) is Eurasian. Fernald (1939) provides a number of characters to separate this taxon from Eurasian *O. vulgatum* s.s. While Wagner in FNA (1993) subsumes "*pycnostichum*" in *O. vulgatum*, he points out that "a distinctive large-spored form with a chromosome number of $2n = ca. 1320$ " occurs "in the Appalachians", suggesting the possibility of cryptic taxa within "*pycnostichum*" (= southeastern North American *O. vulgatum*). The best treatment of this complex remains uncertain and needs additional study. **Syn:** = Ar, Tn, Va, W; = *Ophioglossum vulgatum* Linnaeus var. *pycnostichum* Fernald – C, F, GrPl, Pa, RAB, WV; < *Ophioglossum vulgatum* Linnaeus – ETx1, FNA2, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, Mo1, Sf, Tx, TxFerns.**



Key to Map
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? : questionable

Sceptridium Lyon 1905 (GRAPE FERN)

A genus of about 25 species, perennial herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. The unusual species *S. lunarioides* has been regarded as belonging to a monotypic section, *Hiemobotrychium* W.H. Wagner. Zhang et al. (2020) found *S. lunarioides* to be basal to the rest of the genus, and ambiguously advocated that it be treated as a monotypic genus, *Holubiella* Škoda. For now, I retain it at sectional rank as *Sceptridium* section *Hiemobotrychium*, but its recognition at generic rank may well be warranted. References: Hauk (1996); Hauk, Parks, & Chase (2003); PPG I (2016); Wagner & Wagner (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Zhang et al (2020).

Identification Notes: *Sceptridium* has thick, leathery leaves ternately divided, and an overall equilaterally triangular or pentagonal outline. The leaves emerge in the spring, summer, or fall of the year, and overwinter, withering the following spring. The leaves are often purplish or bronze, or green with shades of purple or bronze. Identification of some of the species is problematic or indefinite, based on subtleties of the shapes of the ultimate leaf divisions. The "Grape Fern" common name refers to the fertile leaves and the large sporangia, yellow when mature.

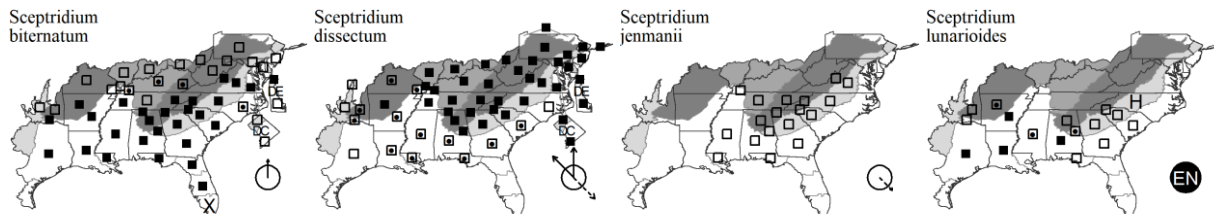
- 1 Sterile leaves usually 2 per plant, the petioles prostrate and the blades therefore held flat on the ground; roots smooth, yellowish; ultimate leaf segments about as wide as long, sublabelately veined, lacking a midrib; sporulating Jan-Apr; [section *Hiemobotrychium* or genus *Holubiella*] *Sceptridium lunarioides*
- 1 Sterile leaf 1 per plant, the petiole erect or ascending and the blade usually held aerially; roots irregularly ribbed, blackish; ultimate leaf segments fan-shaped, obovate, longer than wide, pinnately veined, the midrib weakly developed; sporulating Jul-Oct; [section *Sceptridium* or genus *Sceptridium* s.s.].
 - 2 Sterile leaf 4-pinnate-pinnatifid, finely divided, the ultimate segments lacerate and linear, < 3 mm wide *Sceptridium dissectum*
 - 2 Sterile leaf 2-pinnate to 4-pinnate, not finely divided, the ultimate segments ovate or oblong, most or all of them > 8 mm wide.
 - 3 Sterile pinnae entirely divided into short, round or acute pinnules; lateral pinnules with an inconspicuous and poorly-developed central vein; plant producing 1 or 2 leaves per season. *Sceptridium jenmanii*
 - 3 Sterile pinnae (or their terminal portion) elongate (the sides often nearly parallel), entire to shallowly lobed, not divided into pinnules; lateral pinnules with a conspicuous and well-developed central vein; plant producing 1 leaf per season.
 - 6 Sterile blade mostly 2(-3)-pinnate, herbaceous in texture; ultimate blade segments mostly oblong to obliquely lanceolate, the margins nearly parallel, the base cuneate, the apex relatively blunt *Sceptridium biternatum*
 - 6 Sterile blade mostly 3-pinnate (or more divided, those forms keyed above), leathery in texture; ultimate blade segments trowel-shaped, the margins usually not parallel, the base truncate or obtuse, the apex relatively pointed *Sceptridium dissectum*

Sceptridium biternatum (Savigny) Lyon. SOUTHERN GRAPEFERN. **Hab:** Moist forests, clearings, old fields. **Dist:** MD, PA, s. IN, s. IL, and c. OK south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = *Botrychium biternatum* (Savigny) Underwood – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA2, K1, Mo1, RAB, Sf, TxFerns, W, WH3; = *Botrychium dissectum* var. *tenuifolium* (Underwood) Farwell – F, G; < *Botrychium biternatum* (Savigny) Underwood – Fl1; < *Botrychium dissectum* Sprengel – WH3.

Sceptridium dissectum (Sprengel) Lyon. CUT-LEAF GRAPE FERN, DISSECTED GRAPEFERN. **Hab:** Moist forests, clearings, old fields. **Dist:** NS and QC west to ON and MI, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX; also in the West Indies. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** The two forms have caused much confusion. In our area, forma *obliquum* is much more common and widely distributed, and is easily and often confused with *B. biternatum*. Forma *dissectum* is fairly common in our area only northwards and in the Mountains. The different distributions of the two forms suggest that further research is needed. **ID Notes:** The dissected form of this species is distinctive, with the ultimate segments tending to end in two sharp cusps. The less dissected form is difficult to distinguish from *Sceptridium biternatum* (southwards) and *Sceptridium oneidense* (northwards). **Syn:** = K4, Tn, Va; = *Botrychium dissectum* Sprengel – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA2, K1, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, TxFerns, W, WV; < *Botrychium biternatum* (Savigny) Underwood – Fl1; < *Botrychium dissectum* Sprengel – WH3; > *Botrychium dissectum* Sprengel – Sf; < *Botrychium dissectum* var. *dissectum* – F; > *Botrychium dissectum* var. *dissectum* – G, GrPl; > *Botrychium dissectum* var. *obliquum* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Clute – G, GrPl; > *Botrychium dissectum* var. *tenuifolium* (Underwood) Farwell – Tx; > *Botrychium obliquum* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – Sf; > *Sceptridium dissectum* var. *dissectum* – Il; > *Sceptridium dissectum* var. *obliquum* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Mohlenbrock – Il.

Sceptridium jenmanii (Underwood) Lyon. ALABAMA GRAPEFERN. **Hab:** Moist to dryish forests and disturbed areas. **Dist:** C. and sw. VA and w. KY south to Panhandle FL, s. AL, and e. LA; also in the West Indies. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** This species probably arose as a hybrid between *B. biternatum* and *B. lunarioides* (Michaux) Swartz, followed by polyploidization, resulting in a fertile taxon functioning as a species. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Tn, Va; = *Botrychium alabamense* Maxon – RAB, Sf; = *Botrychium jenmanii* Underwood – C, Fl1, FNA2, K1, Meso1, W, WH3. **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).

Sceptridium lunarioides (Michaux) Holub. WINTER GRAPEFERN. **Hab:** Old fields, pastures, young forests, granitic flatrocks, juniper-oak-blue ash woodlands over limestone, cemeteries. **Dist:** W. NC, c. TN, and s. SC south to n. FL, and west to e. TX and se. OK. **Phen:** Jan-Apr. **Tax:** Wagner (1992) proposed that *Botrychium lunarioides* be treated in a new monotypic section, *Hiemobotrychium*, of *Botrychium*, subgenus *Sceptridium*. Zhang et al. (2020) advocated its placement in a monotypic genus, *Holubiella*. Its apparent involvement in the generation of the allopolyploid species *Sceptridium jenmanii* seems a compelling reason to retain the species in *Sceptridium*. **ID Notes:** The species is hard to spot, and all the more difficult to find because of its phenology; the leaves appear in late fall and die by early spring. **Syn:** = K3, K4; = *Botrychium lunarioides* (Michaux) Swartz – Ar, ETx1, Fl1, FNA2, K1, RAB, TxFerns, WH3; = *Holubiella lunarioides* (Michaux) Škoda – Zhang et al (2020). **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
■ maybe exotic
△ exotic
▲ rare
○ uncommon
● common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

F08. OSMUNDACEAE Martinov 1820 (ROYAL FERN FAMILY) [in OSMUNDALES]

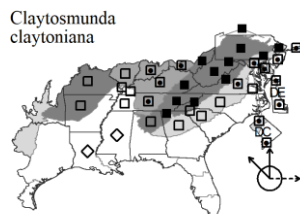
A family of 6 genera and about 18 species. Our three species have traditionally been all placed in *Osmunda*, but PPG I (2016) and others show that *Osmunda* s.l. includes ancient, divergent clades with ages of 100–250 million years, and also with great morphological divergence, warranting generic recognition (Schneider et al. 2015, PPG I 2016). We here follow PPG I (2016) in recognizing three genera in our area: *Osmunda*, *Osmundastrum*, and *Claytosmunda*. References: Bomfleur, Grimm, & McLoughlin (2015); Bomfleur, Grimm, & McLoughlin (2017); Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Metzgar et al (2008); PPG I (2016); Schneider et al (2015); Sylvestre, Costa, & Arana (2022); Whetstone & Atkinson (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Yatabe, Nishida, & Murakami (1999).

Identification Notes: Osmundaceae are large, coarse, clump-forming ferns from thick rhizomes; the rhizomes, densely clad with old leaf bases, often form large mounds on the ground surface, especially noticeable after fires. *Osmunda spectabilis* is a wetland species and *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* occurs primarily in wetlands, while *Claytosmunda claytoniana* is usually in moist to dry uplands, but can occur in wetlands.

- 1 Leaves bipinnate, each pinna fully divided into distinct pinnules, the larger pinnules 3–7 cm long and 0.7–2.0 cm wide; spores borne on modified pinnae in the terminal portion of the leaf blade; veins of each pinnule 2× Y-forked (thus each vein reaching the margin as 4 final veinlets), each final veinlet making a fine tooth, thus the pinnule margins finely serrulate *Osmunda spectabilis*
- 1 Leaves pinnate-pinnatifid, each pinna additionally pinnatifid but not divided into distinct pinnules; spores borne either on specialized leaves that are normally wholly fertile (lacking flat, blade-like sterile pinnae), or hemidimorphic (juvenile leaves with only sterile pinnae, adult leaves with both sterile and fertile pinnae, the fertile pinnae borne in the middle of the leaf with sterile pinnae above and below; photosynthetic (sterile) pinnae lacking tufts of hairs; veins of each pinna lobe 1× Y-forked (thus each vein reaching the margin as 2 final veinlets), the final veinlets not creating a tooth, thus the pinna lobes entire to obscurely crenulate.
- 2 Plants with hemidimorphic leaves (juvenile leaves with only sterile pinnae; adult leaves with both sterile and fertile pinnae, the fertile pinnae borne in the middle of the leaf with sterile pinnae above and below); photosynthetic (sterile) pinnae lacking tufts of hair on the lower side of the junction of the pinna and the rachis; [usually upland]..... *Claytosmunda claytoniana*
- 2 Plants with dimorphic leaves (each leaf normally either completely photosynthetic or completely fertile); photosynthetic (sterile) pinnae with tufts of reddish hairs near the junction with the rachis; [usually of wetlands, or in mesic soils, or drier soils with seasonal and subterranean seepage] *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*

Claytosmunda (Y. Yatabe, N. Murakami, & K. Iwatsuki) Metzgar & Rouhan Rouhan 2016 (INTERRUPTED FERN)

A monotypic genus, a perennial fern, of e. North America and e. Asia. References: Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Metzgar et al (2008); PPG I (2016); Schneider et al (2015); Tsutsumi et al (2011); Whetstone & Atkinson (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Yatabe, Nishida, & Murakami (1999); Zhang, Iwatsuki, & Kadokawa in FoC (2013).

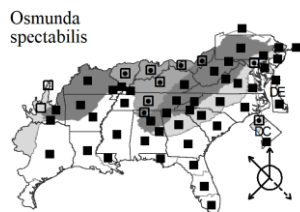


Identification Notes: *Claytosmunda* is the most "upland" and least robust of our Osmundaceae species. Fertile leaves of *Claytosmunda* are unique in the placement of brown (later shriveled) spore-bearing pinnae in the middle of the blade, with sterile, green pinnae above and below the fertile pinnae. Sterile plants (which are frequent, and entire populations sometimes lack fertile plants) can closely resemble sterile plants of *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum*, but can be told by the lack of a tuft of hairs on the lower side of the junction of each pinna to the rachis. Additionally, *Claytosmunda claytoniana* has a smoother gestalt and overall rounder pinna and pinna lobe tips, while *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* has a hairier gestalt and overall more pointed pinna tips and pinna lobe tips.

Claytosmunda claytoniana (Linnaeus) Metzgar & Rouhan. INTERRUPTED FERN. **Hab:** Upland forests, woodlands, and balds, moist to rather dry. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MN, south to n. GA, n. AL, TN, and AR; disjunct in e. and sc. Asia (the Asian plants sometimes separated as a variety). **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Comm:** A fossil from the Triassic is seemingly indistinguishable from this species and suggests "that *O. claytoniana* has perhaps been in morphological stasis for at least 200 million years, and also that the genus *Osmunda* is at least this old" (Metzgar et al. 2008). **Syn:** = Bomfleur, Grimm, & McLoughlin (2015), Bomfleur, Grimm, & McLoughlin (2017), Metzgar et al (2008), PPG I (2016); = *Osmunda claytoniana* – Ar, FNA2, G, II, K1, K3, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tn, W, WV; = *Osmundastrum claytonianum* (Linnaeus) Tagawa – K4; > *Osmunda claytoniana* var. *claytoniana* – C, F, Va. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Osmunda Linnaeus 1753 (ROYAL FERN)

A genus of ca. 4 species, if circumscribed (as here) to exclude *Todea*, *Leptopteris*, *Osmundastrum*, *Plenasium*, and *Claytosmunda*, following PPG I (2016) and (in part) Metzgar et al. (2008). References: Arana & Ponce (2015); Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Metzgar et al (2008); PPG I (2016); Tsutsumi et al (2011); Tsutsumi et al (2021); Whetstone & Atkinson (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Yatabe, Nishida, & Murakami (1999); Zhang, Iwatsuki, & Kadokawa in FoC (2013).



Identification Notes: An obligate wetland species, *Osmunda spectabilis* looks less like *Claytosmunda claytoniana* and *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* than they look like one another, with larger and more widely spaced (diffuse) ultimate leaf segments

Osmunda spectabilis Willdenow. AMERICAN ROYAL FERN. **Hab:** Bogs, marshes (including tidal), moist forests, floodplains, swamp forests, and other wetlands. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MB, south to s. FL, e. TX; Mexico south through Central America to s. South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Tax:** American *O. spectabilis* is more closely related to Asian *O. japonica* (= *O. regalis* var. *japonica*) and *O. lancea* than to European, African, and sw. Asian (typic) *O. regalis* (Metzgar et al. 2008; Tsutsumi et al. (2011); Arana & Ponce (2015); Tsutsumi et al. 2021). Specific rank therefore appears fully warranted for American royal ferns. **Syn:** = II, K4, Va, Arana & Ponce (2015), Sylvestre, Costa, & Arana (2022); =

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

F08. OSMUNDACEAE

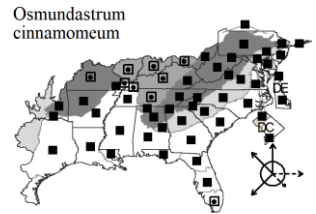
Osmunda regalis Linnaeus var. *spectabilis* (Willdenow) A. Gray – Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, Fl1, FNA2, G, GrPl, K1, K3, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, W, WH3, WV; < *Osmunda regalis* – Meso1, Sf. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

***Osmundastrum* C. Presl 1847 (CINNAMON FERN)**

A monotypic genus, of the Americas and e. Asia. “When the *rbcL* trees, the fossil and morphological evidences are all taken into account, it can be concluded that the extant *Osmunda cinnamomea* has no closely related living species in Osmundaceae, and it has evolutionarily very static morphology with no significant modification for more than 200 million years. Thus we can call extant *Osmunda cinnamomea* a ‘living fossil’ “ (Yatabe, Nishida, & Murakami 1999); Metzgar et al. (2008) confirmed the opinion that cinnamon fern is an outlier and warrants generic status. References: Arana & Ponce (2015); Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); McAvoy (2011); Metzgar et al (2008); Whetstone & Atkinson (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Yatabe, Nishida, & Murakami (1999); Zhang, Iwatsuki, & Kadokawa in FoC (2013).

Identification Notes: Sterile plants of *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* are sometimes confused with *Anchistea virginica*, which also has rather coarse, pinnate-pinnatifid leaves and grows in similar wet, acid places. *Osmundastrum* is coarser (to 2 m tall, vs. to 1 m tall), has cinnamon tufts of tomentum present in the axils of the pinnae (vs. absent), has the rachis greenish and rather fleshy in texture (vs. brown and wiry), and bears fronds clumped or tufted from a massive, woody, ascending rhizome covered with old petiole bases (vs. fronds borne scattered along a thick, horizontal, creeping rhizome). See *Claytosmunda* for discussion of distinctions from *Osmundastrum*.

Osmundastrum cinnamomeum (Linnaeus) C. Presl. CINNAMON FERN. **Hab:** Bogs, peatlands, pocosins, wet savannas, floodplains, blackwater stream swamps, marshes, and other wetlands, less typically in merely mesic or even dry-mesic forests, especially if seasonally sub-irrigated. **Dist:** NL (Labrador) west to MN, south to s. FL, c. TX; Mexico south through Central America to Uruguay and Argentina in South America; West Indies; e. Asia. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Tax:** The species also occurs in e. Asia, where sometimes treated as a separate variety (but the combination is not available in *Osmundastrum*); these disjunct populations are genetically distinct (Metzgar et al. 2008). The taxonomic significance of the densely glandular pubescent *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* var. *glandulosum* (Waters) McAvoy needs additional evaluation; it is reported from scattered locations in e. North America, including SC and VA. Because of its geographic incoherence it is here regarded as a form. **Syn:** = Ar, NE, Tn, TxFerns, Va, Bomfleur, Grimm, & McLoughlin (2015), Bomfleur, Grimm, & McLoughlin (2017), Metzgar et al (2008), Sylvestre, Costa, & Arana (2022); = *Osmunda cinnamomea* Linnaeus – ETx1, Fl1, FNA2, G, Il, Meso1, Mo1, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Osmunda cinnamomea* var. *cinnamomea* – C, F, K1; > *Osmunda cinnamomea* Linnaeus var. *glandulosa* Waters – F, K1; > *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* var. *cinnamomeum* – K3, K4, NY, Arana & Ponce (2015), McAvoy (2011); > *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* var. *glandulosum* (Waters) McAvoy – K3, K4, McAvoy (2011).

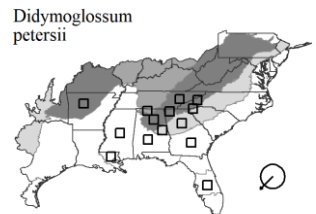
**F09. HYMENOPHYLLACEAE Martius 1835 (FILMY FERN FAMILY) [in HYMENOPHYLLALES]**

A family of 9 genera and about 430 species. This treatment follows the generic interpretation of Ebihara et al. (2006) and PPG I (2016), which split *Trichomanes* (as both polyphyletic and morphologically diverse) and retain a broad and monophyletic *Hymenophyllum*. See Moran (1998) for an interesting discussion and overview of independent fern gametophytes in e. North America. References: Ebihara et al (2006); Ebihara et al (2007); Farrar (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Iwatsuki in Kramer & Green (1990); Morton (1968).

***Didymoglossum* Desvaux 1827 (FILMY FERN)**

A genus of 30-40 species, primarily tropical. All five of our species belong to subgenus *Didymoglossum* (Ebihara et al. 2006). References: Dubuisson et al (2003); Ebihara et al (2006); Ebihara et al (2007); Farrar (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Gann & Weakley (2017) in Weakley et al (2017); Iwatsuki in Kramer & Green (1990); Morton (1968); Wessels Boer (1962).

Didymoglossum petersii (A. Gray) Copeland. DWARF FILMY FERN. **Hab:** On vertical faces of acidic rock outcrops in humid gorges (in sw. NC, nw. SC, and ne. GA, primarily of the Savannah River drainage), in the context of the very humid escarpment gorges on relatively dry rocks, not on rocks receiving substantial seepage or spray from waterfalls, also on outcrops of Altamaha Grit in the Coastal Plain, on tree bark (especially *Magnolia grandiflora* and *Fagus grandifolia*) in swamps and hammocks (in FL, LA, and MS), and on chert around limestone sinkholes (in FL). **Dist:** W. NC, nw. SC, sw. and sc. TN, south to n. peninsular FL, c. AL, s. MS, and e. LA; disjunct in the Ozarks and Ouachitas of AR; disjunct in Mexico (CHP, VER, and PUE), Guatemala, Costa Rica, and El Salvador. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Comm:** This diminutive species is often overlooked, except by bryologists and hepaticologists; superficially, it does resemble a moss or liverwort more than a fern. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Ebihara et al (2006); = *Trichomanes petersii* A. Gray – Ar, Fl1, FNA2, K1, Meso1, RAB, Sf, Tn, W, WH3, Wessels Boer (1962). [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

**F13. LYGODIACEAE M. Roemer 1840 (CLIMBING FERN FAMILY) [in SCHIZAEALES]**

A family with a single genus and about 40 species, of tropical and temperate regions, particularly equatorial and south temperate. Sometimes included in the Schizaeaceae, but the relationship is remote and unclear. References: Nauman (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); PPG I (2016).

***Lygodium* Swartz 1800 (CLIMBING FERN)**

A genus of about 40 species, mostly tropical, with a few temperate species. References: Nauman (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Zhang & Hanks in FoC (2013).

Key to Map
Symbology:



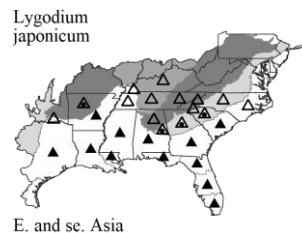
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

F13. LYGODIACEAE

Identification Notes: *Lygodium* in our region consists of two non-native and invasive species and an uncommon native. All species have underground rhizomes and very long leaves with wiry petioles and rachises that can climb into shrubs and trees or sprawl over the ground and lower vegetation. These "leaves with pinnae" are often mistaken for "stems with leaves" because of their surprising length and the distancing between the pinnae.

* ***Lygodium japonicum*** (Thunberg) Swartz. JAPANESE CLIMBING FERN. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Dec. **Comm:** The leaves (up to 30 m in length!) climb into the canopy of trees in swamp forests and other wet habitats. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FI1, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Sf, Tx, TxFerns. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



F16. SALVINIACEAE Martinov 1820 (FLOATING FERN FAMILY) [in SALVINIALES]

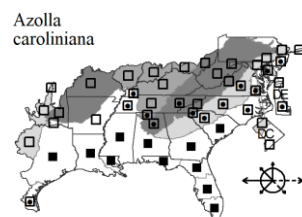
A family of 2 genera and about 21 species, all floating aquatics. *Azolla* is sometimes separated as a separate family, Azollaceae, a reasonable alternate approach. References: Lumpkin (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Nagalingum, Nowak, & Pryer (2008); Nauman (1993j) in FNA2 (1993b); Schneller in Kramer & Green (1990).

Identification Notes: Salviniaceae includes two genera of small, floating aquatics.

- 1 Leaves < 1 mm long, reddish or green, without hairs on the upper surface *Azolla*
 1 Leaves 5-50 mm long, bright green, with obvious hairs on the upper surface *Salvinia*

Azolla Lamarck 1783 (MOSQUITO FERN)

A small genus of about 6-9 species, floating aquatics, in tropical and warm temperate regions. The taxonomy and nomenclature of *Azolla* has been highly disputed and remains unsettled, with complex issues of taxon entitiation and also great uncertainty about application of names with priority to the uncertainly entitiated taxa. Sections shown in the key follow Metzgar, Schneider, & Pryer (2007). *Azolla* has a symbiotic, nitrogen-fixing cyanobacterium, *Anabaena azollae* Strasburger; the nitrogen-fixing capabilities of *Azolla* (through its symbiont) have resulted in its use as a fertilizer, green manure, and livestock feed, much promoted in recent years, but used historically in Asian rice paddies for centuries (Lumpkin in FNA 1993b). References: Bates & Browne (1981); Bunch & Hayden (2020); Evrard & Van Hove (2004); Lumpkin (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Metzgar, Schneider, & Pryer (2007); Reid, Plunkett, & Peters (2006); Saunders & Fowler (1992).



Identification Notes: Very fernlike, *Azolla* is a floating aquatic that looks superficially more like an aquatic liverwort, because of its very small (< 2 mm wide), bilobed leaves, borne in two ranks on either side of the stem. In some years and some places it occurs in great abundance, covering the surface of the water with a green or red mass of vegetation.

Azolla caroliniana Willdenow. EASTERN MOSQUITO FERN, WATER FERN. **Hab:** Stagnant waters of interdune ponds, limesink ponds, old millponds, beaver ponds, floodplain sloughs, often locally abundant. **Dist:** Widespread in the se. United States, extending irregularly north (partly from introductions) into s. New England and MN, and south into the tropics. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA2, G, II, K1, Meso1, Mo1, NE, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, Va, Bates & Browne (1981), Bunch & Hayden (2020), Reid, Plunkett, & Peters (2006); < *Azolla cristata* Kaulfuss – K4, NY; < *Azolla filiculoides* Lamarck – WH3, Evrard & Van Hove (2004); < *Azolla microphylla* Kaulfuss – K3.

Salvinia Séguier 1754 (WATER SPANGLES)

A genus of about 12 species, mostly tropical. References: Jacono (1999); Lellinger (1985); Nauman (1993j) in FNA2 (1993b); PPG I (2016); Schneller in Kramer & Green (1990).

Identification Notes: *Salvinia* is a floating aquatic, with leaves borne in whorls of three, two of which are the conspicuous floating leaves, to 5 cm long, and round or elliptical; the third leaf is dissected and pendant into the water.

- 1 Floating leaves 5-15 mm long; multicellular hairs of the upper leaf surface with 4 free, spreading branches (use 10× magnification)..... *Salvinia minima*
 1 Floating leaves to 50 mm long; multicellular hairs of the upper leaf surface with 4 branches joined at their tips, forming a cage-like structure (use 10× magnification) *Salvinia molesta*

* ***Salvinia minima*** Baker. WATER SPANGLES. **Hab:** Quiet waters. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FI1, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, NE, TxFerns, Lellinger (1985); *Salvinia auriculata* – Sf, misapplied.

* ***Salvinia molesta*** D.S. Mitchell. GIANT SALVINIA, KARIBA WEED. **Hab:** Still waters of farm ponds, calcareous seepage ponds, and other situations. **Dist:** Native of Brazil. *S. molesta* has been found at scattered sites in GA (Gwinnett and Lamar counties) (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), NC (Brunswick, Carteret, Craven, Cumberland, Duplin, Durham, Johnston, Jones, Lenoir, Mecklenburg, New Hanover, Onslow, Orange, Person, Pitt, Sampson, and Wake counties), SC (Colleton County), and VA (Shenandoah County), where it has been subjected to extermination efforts; it will likely be reintroduced (Anonymous 1999, D. Patterson, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** Moran & Smith (1999) support the continued use of the name *S. molesta* for this species, as opposed to the ambiguous name *S. adnata* Desvaux. **Comm:** This species is considered a noxious aquatic weed and has been reported from other southeastern states, such as TX and LA (Jacono 1999). **Syn:** = ETx1, FI1, FNA2, K1, K3, TxFerns, WH3, Lellinger (1985); = *Salvinia* × *molesta* – K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

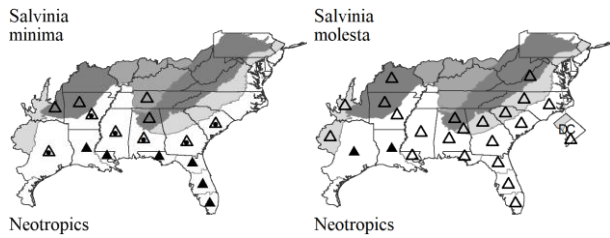
Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

(see introduction for more)



F17. MARSILEACEAE Mirbel 1802 (WATER-CLOVER FAMILY) [in SALVINIALES]

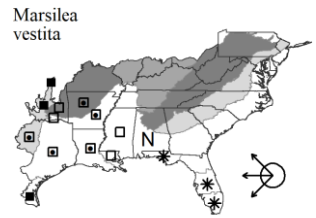
A family of 3 genera and about 61 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Johnson (1993c) in FNA2 (1993b); Kramer & Green (1990); Nagalingum, Nowak, & Pryer (2008).

Identification Notes: Marsileaceae has two genera in our region, both small "unfernlike" plants of amphibious or aquatic situations.

Marsilea Linnaeus 1753 (WATERCLOVER)

A genus of about 55 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Jacono & Johnson (2006); Johnson (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Knepper, Johnson, & Musselman (2002); Kramer & Green (1990); Lin & Johnson in FoC (2013); Schaefer, Carine, & Rumsey (2011).

Identification Notes: *Marsilea* superficially resembles an aquatic four-leaf clover, with four leaflets (pinnae) palmately arrayed at the petiole summit. Species determination is difficult and relies on features of the sporocarp, a hard pea-like structure than contains the sori, and is borne on short stalks from near or at the base of the petioles. The raphe is the portion of the peduncle adnate to the sporocarp. The peduncle ends in a blunt tooth, the proximal tooth. Further up on the sporocarp is a second tooth, the distal tooth.



Marsilea vestita Hooker & Greville. HAIRY WATERCLOVER. **Hab:** Ponds, wet depressions, streamsides, wet ditches, old fields. **Dist:** MN and BC south to MS, LA, TX, NM, AZ, CA, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, Fl1, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, TxFerns, WH3, Jacono & Johnson (2006); > *Marsilea mexicana* A. Braun – Tx, misidentification; > *Marsilea mucronata* – Tx; > *Marsilea tenuifolia* – Tx; > *Marsilea uncinata* A. Braun – GrPl, Sf, Tx; > *Marsilea vestita* Hooker & Greville – GrPl, Sf.

F30. PTERIDACEAE E.D.M. Kirchner 1831 (MAIDENHAIR FERN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of about 53 genera and about 1211 species. Here circumscribed to include Vittariaceae (see PPG 2016; Smith et al. 2006b). Following PPG 1 (PPG 2016), the family is divided into five subfamilies, which may ultimately be elevated to five families: family Adiantaceae or subfamily Vittarioideae (*Adiantum*, *Vittaria*), family Sinopteridaceae or subfamily Cheilantheoideae (*Astrolepis*, *Argyrochosma*, *Bommeria*, *Myriopteris*, *Notholaena*, *Pellaea*), family Cryptogrammeae or subfamily Cryptogrammoideae (*Cryptogramma*), family Pteridaceae or subfamily Pteridoideae (*Pityrogramma*, *Pteris*), and family Parkeriaceae or subfamily Parkerioideae (*Acrostichum*, *Ceratopteris*). References: Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Crane (1997); Grusz & Windham (2013); Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Lloyd (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Tryon, Tryon, & Kramer in Kramer & Green (1990); Windham (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b).

Identification Notes: Pteridaceae is an important and diverse fern family in our region, especially southwards and westwards. The five subfamilial lineages and some of the genera within them are disparate in their gestalt, making it difficult to provide useful identification characterizations of the family as a whole (see the individual genera).

- 1 Gametophytes only present; [subfamily Vittarioideae]..... *Vittaria*
- 1 Sporophytes present.
 - 2 Leaves undissected and unlobed, linear, 10-60 cm long and 1-3 mm wide; [subfamily Vittarioideae] *Vittaria*
 - 2 Leaves dissected, not linear, > 20 mm wide.
 - 3 Sori round or oblong, distinct and separate along the pinnule margins; leaves bright-green, glabrous, herbaceous, delicate, and flexible (darker green, thicker, and hairy in *A. hispidulum*); [subfamily Vittarioideae] *Adiantum*
 - 3 Sori continuous along the pinnule margins (or across the blade in *Acrostichum*); leaves mostly dark-green or glaucous, often pubescent, coriaceous, tough, and stiff (except *Ceratopteris*).
 - 4 Plant aquatic or subaquatic, pale green, delicate; [subfamily Ceratopteridoideae]..... *Ceratopteris*
 - 4 Plant epipetric or terrestrial (except *Acrostichum*), usually dark or bluish green and coriaceous.
 - 7 Petioles with alternating longitudinal grooves (2 or 3) and ridges on the upper surface; [subfamily Pteridoideae].
 - *Pteris*
 - 7 Petioles rounded, flattened, or with a single groove on the upper surface; [subfamily Cheilantheoideae].
 - 9 Leaves 1-pinnate or 1-pinnate-pinnatifid; lower leaf blade surfaces densely covered with stellate and ciliate-fringed scales; petiole with 2 vascular bundles..... *Astrolepis*
 - 9 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid or more divided (to 5-pinnate); lower leaf blade surfaces glabrous to pubescent and/or farinose; petiole with 1 vascular bundle.
 - 13 Leaves 1-3-pinnate, the ultimate leaf-segments 8-100 mm long, glabrous or sparsely and inconspicuously hairy

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
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? : questionable

- 14 Petioles slightly grooved or flattened and ultimate segments thin in texture and not strongly rolled, and also lacking a mucro or cusp at apex ..
 *Cheilanthes*
- 14 Petioles either terete (not grooved/flattened), or petiole flattened, and then the ultimate segments also leathery and strongly rolled and with mucronate apex..... *Pellaea*
- 13 Leaves 2-5-pinnate, the ultimate leaf-segments 1-4 (-8) mm long, more-or-less densely hairy (glabrous or glabrescent in *Myriopteris alabamensis* and *M. microphylla*).
 *Myriopteris*

Adiantum Linnaeus 1753 (MAIDENHAIR FERN)

A genus of about 225 species, perennial herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Lin, Prado, & Gilbert in FoC (2013); Lu et al (2011); Paris (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Tryon, Tryon, & Kramer in Kramer & Green (1990); Williams, Theis, & Hoess (2016); Zhao et al (2021).

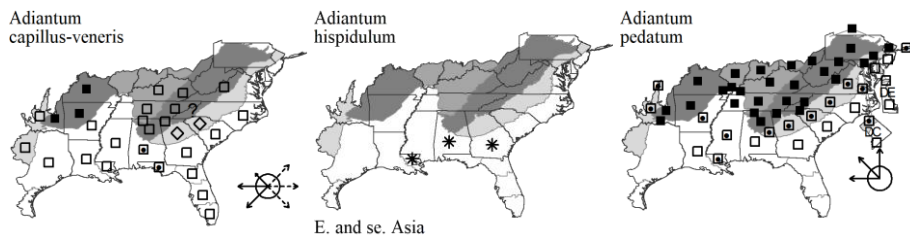
Identification Notes: *Adiantum* has sporangia borne marginally on the lower surface of the ultimate leaf segments, under a narrow false indusium (an often scarious flap). A distinctive feature is the black, dark purple or dark brown petiole and rachises, contrasting strongly with the pale green leaf segments. Most species of *Adiantum* in our region grow on or associated with rock outcrops, with the most widespread and northern species in the region, *Adiantum pedatum*, an exception, as it grows on rock outcrops or talus but also in mesic terrestrial situations away from exposed rock.

- 1 Petiole and rachises pubescent; [of the Coastal Plain of FL, GA, AL, and LA].
 *Adiantum hispidulum*
- 1 Petiole and rachises glabrous; [collectively widespread].
 4 Leaves broader than long, dichotomously divided at the summit of the petiole, the two main branches pedately branched, fanlike; ultimate segments oblong, > 2× as long as broad..... *Adiantum pedatum*
- 4 Leaves longer than broad, pinnately divided, with a main central axis, not fanlike; ultimate segments rhombic, about as long as broad (usually 0.7-1.3× as long as broad).
 *Adiantum capillus-veneris*

Adiantum capillus-veneris Linnaeus. VENUS'-HAIR FERN, SOUTHERN MAIDENHAIR, CULANTRILLO. **Hab:** Moist calcareous substrates, in the Coastal Plain on 'marl' (coquina limestone) (NC and SC), on calcareous clay bluffs (GA), and adventive on lime mortar of old buildings and walls (as in Wilmington and Fayetteville, NC); in the Mountains and Interior Low Plateau on limestone or other calcareous sedimentary rocks. **Dist:** Widespread on several continents, in e. North America largely southern in distribution, from e. NC, w. VA, MO, CO, UT, and CO south; also disjunct in SD and BC, and in Mexico, the West Indies, tropical and warm temperate portions of Central and South America, Eurasia, and Africa. A rather implausible record for the NC Mountains (Buncombe County, Montreat, mountain ravines, rare, 1923, J.H. Davis, Herbarium UNCC) is mapped as questionable. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** There is some question whether North American plants are conspecific with those in the Old World (Paris in FNA 1993b). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FI1, FNA2, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, Mo1, NY, RAB, Sf, Tn, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

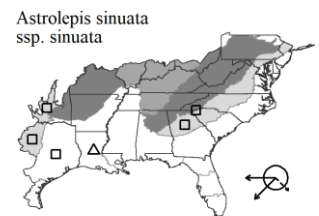
* *Adiantum hispidulum* Swartz. ROUGH MAIDENHAIR, GARDEN MAIDENHAIR. **Hab:** Stone walls, old wells. **Dist:** Native of Asia and Africa. Reported for GA (Harper 1903). **Syn:** = FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Sf. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Adiantum pedatum Linnaeus. NORTHERN MAIDENHAIR. **Hab:** Moist forests and cliffs, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks, sometimes in seasonal seepage. **Dist:** NS and NB west to ON and MN, south to GA, AL, MS, LA, and OK. Sometimes interpreted to also be present in e. Asia; Lu et al. (2011) make clear that Asian material should be treated as two species distinct from *Adiantum pedatum*; *Adiantum japonicum* was named in 2021 (Zhao et al. 2021). **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Tax:** Plants growing on serpentine in MD and se. PA have sometimes been interpreted as being *A. aleuticum*, but recent molecular studies show that they are "stunted forms" or "sun forms" of *A. pedatum* (Williams, Theis, & Hoess 2016). **Syn:** = Ar, G, GrPl, IL, K4, NE, NY, RAB, Sf, Tn, Va, W, WV, Lu et al (2011), Zhao et al (2021); = *Adiantum pedatum* var. *pedatum* – F, Mo1; > *Adiantum aleuticum* (Ruprecht) Paris – FNA2, Pa, misapplied to MD and PA material; > *Adiantum aleuticum* var. *aleuticum* – K3, misapplied to MD and PA material; > *Adiantum pedatum* Linnaeus – FNA2, K3, Pa; > *Adiantum pedatum* Linnaeus ssp. *calderi* Cody – C, misapplied to MD and PA material; > *Adiantum pedatum* ssp. *pedatum* – C.



Astrolepis D.M. Benham & Windham 1992 (STAR-SCALED CLOAK FERN)

A genus of about 8 species, of s. North America, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. This group of species has traditionally been placed either in *Notholaena* or *Cheilanthes*, but is best recognized as a separate genus, more closely related to *Argyrochosma*, *Pellaea*, and *Cheilanthes* than to *Notholaena* (Gastony & Rollo 1998; PPG I 2016). References: Benham & Windham (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Gastony & Rollo (1998); Tryon, Tryon, & Kramer in Kramer & Green (1990).



Identification Notes: *Astrolepis* has grayish or bluish pinnate leaves (the pinnae sometimes lobed), with tiny, whitish, star-shaped scales on the upper leaf surface and white to brown, lanceolate, and shaggy fringed scales on the lower surface. *Astrolepis* occurs in dry, usually rock outcrop associated situations in our region.

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 ←rare ←uncommon ←common
 * : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic
 N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Astrolepis sinuata (Lagasca y Segura ex Swartz) D.M. Benham & Windham *ssp. sinuata*. WAVY CLOAK FERN. **Hab:** Granitic outcrops and boulders, outcrops of acidic gneiss. **Dist:** OK, e., c. and w. TX, NM, and AZ, south into Central and South America; West Indies; disjunct in GA and w. SC; disjunct in w. LA (on a bridge pillar). Recently found in upstate SC (McMillan et al. 2018). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **ID Notes:** Its leaves are pinnate-pinnatifid, with 30-60 pairs of pinnae. **Syn:** = FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, TxFerns; = n/a – RAB; = *Notholaena sinuata* (Lagasca ex Swartz) Kaulfuss var. *sinuata* – Tx; < *Astrolepis sinuata* – ETx1; < *Hemionitis sinuata* (Lagasca ex Swartz) Christenhusz – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018). [NatureServe G5?T5?](#) (Secure).

***Ceratopteris* Brongniart 1821 (ANTLER FERN)**

A genus of 3-6 species, widespread in tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas. References: Kinoshian, Pearse, & Wolf (2020a); Kinoshian, Pearse, & Wolf (2020b); Lin & Masuyama in FoC (2013); Lloyd (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b).

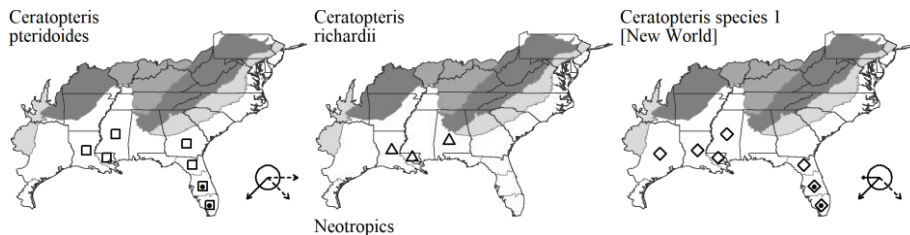
Identification Notes: *Ceratopteris* are aquatic and semi-aquatic (amphibious) ferns with irregularly and lacerately divided leaves.

- 1 Sterile leaves simple, or palmately to pinnately lobed, or 1-4-pinnately divided, the pinnae (or veins) toward the base of the leaf opposite; petioles often inflated; sporangia with or without an annulus, the annulus with 0-10 (-40) indurated cells ***Ceratopteris pteridoides***
- 1 Sterile leaves (1-) 2-3-pinnately divided, the pinnae toward the base of the leaf alternate; petioles usually not inflated; sporangia with an annulus, the annulus with 13-71 indurated cells.
 - 2 Sporangia with 16 spores..... ***Ceratopteris richardii***
 - 2 Sporangia with 32 spores..... ***Ceratopteris species 1 [New World]***

Ceratopteris pteridoides (Hooker) Hieronymus. WATER-HORN FERN. **Hab:** Ponds and lakes (natural and artificial). **Dist:** S. GA, FL, LA (including Florida parishes); West Indies; Central and South America; se. Asia. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = F11, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, Sf, WH3. [NatureServe G5?](#) (Secure).

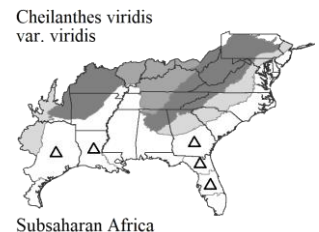
* ***Ceratopteris richardii*** Brongniart. **Hab:** Lakes and ponds; probably only introduced in the southeastern United States. **Dist:** West Indies; Central and South America; Africa. **Syn:** = FNA2, K1, K3, K4. [NatureServe G5?](#) (Secure).

* ***Ceratopteris species 1 [New World]***. WATERSPRITE. **Hab:** Canals, swamps, ditches. **Dist:** Widespread in tropical and subtropical areas of America; regarded by some authors as introduced in the se. United States. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** Kinoshian, Pearse, & Wolf (2020a, 2020b) show that New World plants previously classified as part of *C. thalictroides* should be treated as a separate species, which they informally refer to as New World *C. thalictroides*. **Syn:** ? *Ceratopteris deltoidea* Benedict – Sf; < *Ceratopteris thalictroides* (Linnaeus) Brongniart – ETx1, F11, FNA2, FoC, K1, K3, Meso1, Tx, TxFerns, WH3; < *Ceratopteris thalictroides ssp. thalictroides* – K4. [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).



***Cheilanthes* Swartz 1806**

Circumscribed here more narrowly than traditionally, and excluding all North American native species, a genus of perhaps 100 species (ultimately fewer once additionally subdivided), perennial herbs, of the Old World and New World. *Cheilanthes viridis* (as treated here) is not closely related to any of the genera in which it has been placed (including *Cheilanthes*) and will ultimately be placed in a new genus. References: Yatskievych (2020).



Identification Notes: With most of the species formerly placed in *Cheilanthes* moved to *Myriopteris* and other genera, the only remaining (non-native) species of *Cheilanthes* in our region is a bright-green, mostly 2-pinnate fern of mainly moist sites. The brown marginal sporangia contrast strikingly with the green blade.

* ***Cheilanthes viridis*** (Forsskål) Swartz var. *viridis*. GREEN CLIFFBRAKE. **Hab:** Wet hammocks, outcrop of Altamaha Grit. **Dist:** Native of Africa. This species is naturalized on an Altamaha Grit outcrop in Coffee County, GA (J. Allison, pers. comm.). **Comm:** Various infraspecific taxa have been recognized in the native range. **Syn:** = Yatskievych (2020); < *Hemionitis viridis* (Forsskål) Christenhusz – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); < *Oeosporangium viride* (Forsskål) Fraser-Jenkins & Pariyar – K4; < *Pellaea viridis* (Forsskål) Prantl – F11, K1, K3, WH3.

***Myriopteris* Fée 1852 (LIPFERN)**

A genus of about 45 species, 44 in the Western Hemisphere and 1 in Africa. As outlined in Grusz & Windham (2013), *Myriopteris* is not closely related to *Cheilanthes* sensu stricto. References: Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Gastony & Rollo (1998); Grusz & Windham (2013); Grusz et al (2014); Lellinger (1985); Tryon, Tryon, & Kramer in Kramer & Green (1990); Windham & Rabe (1993) in FNA2 (1993b).

Identification Notes: *Myriopteris* includes a diversity of small, rock outcrop ferns with (in our region) lance-shaped leaves that are 2-4 pinnate-pinnatifid, the ultimate segments or lobes often < 2 mm wide. While many are conspicuously hairy and appear grayish or bluish from a distance, some are smooth (see key).

Key to Map
Symbology:



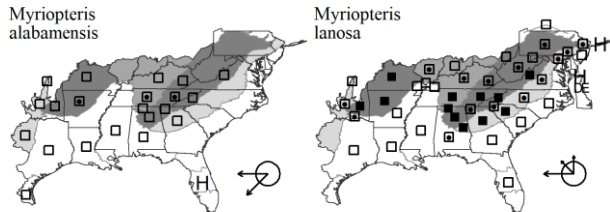
* : waif
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N : no
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? : questionable
X : extirpated

- 1 Lower leaf surfaces with a few obscure hairs or glabrescent. *Myriopteris alabamensis*
- 1 Lower leaf surfaces obviously pubescent (tomentose, villous, or lanose). *Myriopteris lanosa*

Myriopteris alabamensis (Buckley) Grusz & Windham. ALABAMA LIPFERN, SMOOTH LIPFERN. **Hab:** Dry outcrops of limestone. **Dist:** VA, w. NC, s. MO, and OK south and west to n. GA, AL, peninsular FL (historically), TX, NM, se. AZ, and Mexico (south to OAX). **Phen:** Mar-Nov (-Feb). **Tax:** Our plants are apparently apogamous triploids. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Grusz & Windham (2013); = *Cheilanthes alabamensis* (Buckley) Kunze – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FI1, FNA2, G, GrPl, K1, Mo1, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3, Lellinger (1985); = *Hemionitis alabamensis* (Buckley) Christenhusz – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Myriopteris lanosa (Michaux) Grusz & Windham. HAIRY LIPFERN. **Hab:** Dry outcrops of felsic or intermediate-composition metamorphic, igneous, and sedimentary rocks. **Dist:** CT, NY, PA, s. OH (pers.comm. 2021), s. IL, MO, and KS south to FL, AL, MS, LA, and e. TX, and disjunct in WI and MN. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **ID Notes:** Much the commonest and most widespread lipfern in our area, a sexual diploid, and the most eastern of a predominantly "southwestern" genus. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NY, Grusz & Windham (2013); = *Cheilanthes lanosa* (Michaux) D.C. Eaton – Ar, C, ETx1, FI1, FNA2, G, GrPl, IL, K1, Mo1, NE, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3, WV, Lellinger (1985); = *Cheilanthes vestita* (Sprengel) Swartz – F; = *Hemionitis lanosa* (Michaux) Christenhusz – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018).



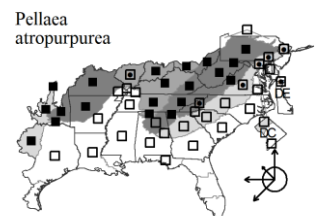
Pellaea Link 1841 (CLIFF-BRAKE)

A genus of about 40 species, mostly in the Western Hemisphere. As here circumscribed broadly, following PPG I (PPG 2016), *Pellaea* is not monophyletic and will likely be additionally split in the future (Kessler, Smith, & Prado 2017). References: Gastony & Rollo (1998); Gastony (1988); Gastony, Yatskievych, & Dixon (1992); Heafner (2001); Tryon, Tryon, & Kramer in Kramer & Green (1990); Windham (1993c) in FNA2 (1993b).

Identification Notes: *Pellaea* are small rock ferns with dark and lustrous petioles and rachises, and at least some of the pinnae grouped into 3s (except *P. ovata*, which has tannish petioles and rachises and pinnae all well-separated).

- 2 Petioles terete, glabrous or pubescent; rhizome scales uniformly orangish-brown, entire. *Pellaea atropurpurea*
- 2 Petioles slightly grooved or flattened, glabrous; rhizome scales with a blackish median stripe and pale brown margins, obscurely toothed. *Cheilanthes viridis* var. *viridis*

Pellaea atropurpurea (Linnaeus) Link. PURPLE CLIFF-BRAKE. **Hab:** Outcrops of limestone and other rocks (usually either calcareous, subcalcareous, or mafic), rarely on masonry walls (Wieboldt 1995). **Dist:** Widespread in e. North America, from NH, VT, NY, MN, SD, SK, and AB south to Panhandle FL, AL, TN, AR, TX, NM, AZ, Mexico, and Guatemala. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Tax:** This species is an apogamously-reproducing triploid, either an allopolyploid derived from the hybridization of a sexually-reproducing diploid species and sexually-reproducing tetraploid, or an autopolyploid of an undiscovered or extinct species. Gastony, Yatskievych, & Dixon (1992) provide convincing evidence that modern *P. glabella* is not one of the parental taxa, contrary to the suggestion by Lellinger (1985). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FI1, FNA2, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Hemionitis atropurpurea* (Linnaeus) Christenhusz – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); = *Pellaea atropurpurea* var. *atropurpurea* – G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Pteris Linnaeus 1753 (BRAKE)

A genus of about 250 species, warm temperate and tropical, as broadly circumscribed by Zhang et al. (2015). Infrageneric taxonomy (subgenera and sections) follow Zhang & Zhang (2018). References: Liao et al. (2013); Nauman (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Picard et al (2021); Tryon, Tryon, & Kramer in Kramer & Green (1990); Wyatt (2020); Zhang & Zhang (2018); Zhang et al (2015).

Identification Notes: *Pteris* is a diverse genus, making it difficult to characterize. Most of the *Pteris* in our region (excepting *Pteris tripartita* and *Pteris plumula* of Florida) are small to medium ferns of rock outcrops or the faux rock of walls, with 1-2-pinnate leaves.

- 2 Pinnae strictly simple, without lobes or pinnules; outline of leaf blade lanceolate, typically > 3× as long as wide; [subgenus *Pteris*; section *Pteris*] *Pteris vittata*
- 2 Pinnae (at least the basal ones) with at least 1-several lobes or pinnules (many lobes or pinnules in *P. plumula*); outline of leaf blade ovate to orbicular, typically nearly as wide as long (or to 4× as long as wide in *P. plumula*); [subgenus *Campteria*; section *Creticae*].
- 4 Pinnae of mature leaves decurrent in the upper half of the leaf onto the rachis; [subgenus *Campteria*; section *Creticae*] *Pteris multifida*
- 4 Pinnae of mature leaves not decurrent or only the terminal pinnae decurrent.

Key to Map
Symbology:



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EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

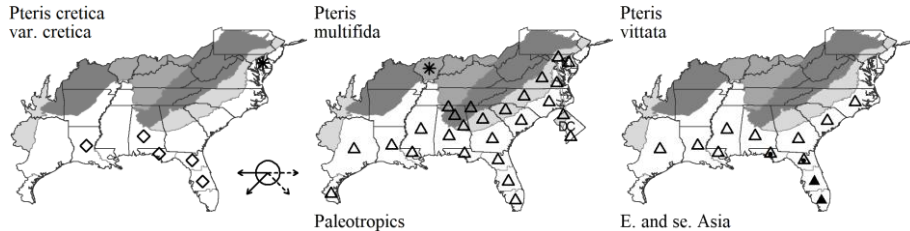
Pteris cretica var. *cretica*

* ***Pteris cretica*** Linnaeus var. *cretica*. CRETAN BRAKE, TABLE FERN. **Hab:** Limey rocks and soils. **Dist:** Pantropical, the original range unclear.

Syn: = FNA2, K1, K3, K4; < *Pteris cretica* – Meso1; < *Pycnodoria cretica* – Fl2, Sf, WH3. **NatureServe** G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Pteris multifida*** Poiret. SPIDER BRAKE, HUGUENOT FERN. **Hab:** Old walls with lime mortar, dams. **Dist:** Native of the Paleotropics. See Wyatt (2020) for discussion of spread and naturalization in our region. **Phen:** Apr-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, Fl1, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, TxFerns, WH3; = *Pteris multifida* Poiret – Il, orthographic error; = *Pycnodoria multifida* (Poiret) Small – Sf. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

* ***Pteris vittata*** Linnaeus. LADDER BRAKE. **Hab:** Old walls with lime mortar. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, RAB, TxFerns, WH3; = *Pycnodoria vittata* (Linnaeus) Small – Sf. **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Vittaria J.E. Smith 1793 (SHOESTRING FERN)

A genus of about 7 species, mainly epiphytic and epipetric perennial herbs, of the tropics and subtropics. The circumscription of *Vittaria* has been significantly narrowed (PPG I; Kessler, Smith, & Prado 2017). References: Farrar & Mickel (1991); Farrar (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Kramer & Green (1990); Pinson, Chambers, & Sessa (2017).

Identification Notes: *Vittaria* in its sporophytic form is readily recognized by its epiphytic or epipetric habit (usually epiphytic on *Sabal palmetto*), and narrow (< 4 mm wide), linear, pendent leaves. It might be mistaken for *Campyloneurum*, which has broader leaves and separate sori on the lower surface (as opposed to sori sunk in submarginal grooves in *Vittaria*). The gametophytic species, *Vittaria appalachiana*, is mistakable only for a non-fascular plant.

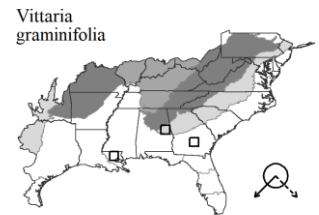
1 Sporophytes present, the leaves linear, 10-60 cm long and 1-3 mm wide

Vittaria graminifolia

1 Gametophytes only present.

Vittaria graminifolia

Vittaria graminifolia Kaulfuss. GRASS FERN. **Hab:** Epiphytic on trunk base of beech (*Fagus grandifolia*), in crevices of Altamaha Grit sandstone in the Coastal Plain of GA, and XXX (in AL). **Dist:** LA (St. Helena Parish); GA (Broxton Rocks, Coffee County) (Pinson, Chambers, & Sessa 2017); AL (Elmore County); West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America. **Comm:** "Louisiana plants, known only from St. Helena Parish, are identical to gametophytes grown from sporophyte plants from Central America both morphologically and in starch gel enzyme electrophoresis patterns. Gametophyte colonies and possibly sporophytes of *Vittaria graminifolia* should be expected in similar habitats at additional sites along the Gulf Coast and in peninsular Florida. Sporophytes of *V. graminifolia* differ from those of *V. lineata* in having trilete spores, dilated terminal cells of the soral paraphyses, stem scales with acute (not long filiform) apices, and a chromosome number of $2n = 60$. Earlier reports of sporophytes of *V. graminifolia* in Florida (as *V. filifolia*) have been shown to refer to aberrant forms of *V. lineata* (G. J. Gastony 1980)." (Farrar in FNA 1991). **Syn:** = FNA2, K3, K4, Meso1, Pinson, Chambers, & Sessa (2017). **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).



F31. DENNSTAEDTIACEAE Lotsy 1909 (BRACKEN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of about 10 (or more) genera and about 265 species, of cosmopolitan distribution; the circumscriptions of the family and some of its component genera remain uncertain and controversial, however. References: Cranfill (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Perrie, Shepherd, & Brownsey (2015); PPG I (2016); Schwartzburd et al (2020).

Pteridium Gleditsch ex Scopoli 1760 (BRACKEN)

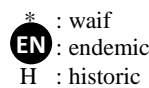
A genus of 2-11 species, cosmopolitan in distribution. Bracken taxonomy remains provisional; the molecular work of Der et al. (2009) and Zhou et al. (2014) outlines a probable taxonomic structure for the genus, though rank decisions will remain controversial. It is my perception that all evidence supports the recognition of three taxa in eastern North America, at specific rank. *Pteridium* is a notorious and nearly worldwide weed (though less consequential in our area than in many parts of the world), nearly impossible to eradicate because of its deeply subterranean rhizomes. Bracken fiddleheads are sometimes eaten, but they are poisonous and highly carcinogenic. Bracken is not favored by grazing animals, and increases its abundance under grazing pressure. In overgrazed pastures, however, cattle will graze on bracken, the carcinogenic compound (shikimic acid) then transmittable to humans through milk. References: Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Der et al (2009); Jacobs & Peck (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Liao et al. (2013); Speer & Hilu (1998); Speer, Werth, & Hilu (1998); Thomson (2000); Thomson (2004); Thomson, Mickel, & Mehlreter (2008); Tryon (1941); Zhou et al (2014).

1 Terminal segments of well-developed pinnules generally 10-15× as long as broad, about 1-2.5 mm wide; [FL peninsula only].....*Pteridium caudatum*

Key to Map
Symbology:



(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

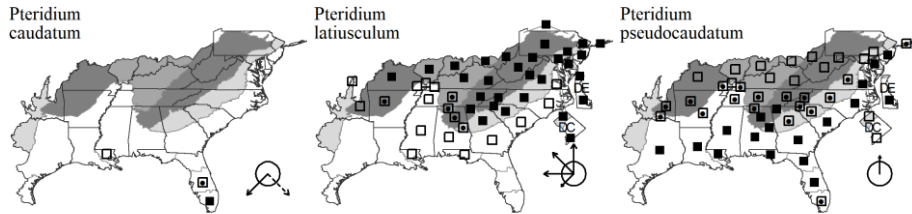
F31. DENNSTAEDTIACEAE

- 1 Terminal segments of well-developed pinnules generally 2-15× as long as broad, about 2-8 mm wide; [widespread in our region].
- 2 Leaf segment margins slightly to moderately pubescent (with 1-12 hairs per mm); terminal (caudate) tip of the basalmost pinnule of the basal pinna (3-) avg. 12 (-28)% as long as the entire pinnule; terminal segments of well-developed pinnules generally 2-4× as long as broad, about 3-8 mm wide *Pteridium latiusculum*
- 2 Leaf segment margins glabrous (rarely sparsely pilose with as many as 4 hairs per mm); terminal (caudate) tip of the basalmost pinnule of the basal pinna (16-) avg. 25 (-45)% as long as the entire pinnule; terminal segments of well-developed pinnules generally 6-15× as long as broad, about 2-5 mm wide *Pteridium pseudocaudatum*

Pteridium caudatum (Linnaeus) Maxon. LACY BRACKEN, TROPICAL BRACKEN, TAILED BRACKEN. **Hab:** Hammocks, pine flatwoods, Florida scrub. **Dist:** FL peninsula (north to Citrus and St. Johns counties); West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** This species is an allotetraploid, probably with *P. pseudocaudatum* as one parent. **Syn:** = K4, Meso1, Thomson, Mickel, & Mehlreter (2008); = *Pteridium aquilinum* (Linnaeus) Kuhn var. *caudatum* (Linnaeus) Sadebeck – Bah, FI1, FNA2, WH3; = *Pteris caudata* Linnaeus – Sf. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Pteridium latiusculum (Desvaux) Hieronymus. EASTERN BRACKEN. **Hab:** Mainly in dry woodlands, forests, and heath balds, up to 1600 m in elevation. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MB, south to Panhandle FL, TX, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** The circumscription of the "latiusculum entity" follows Thomson, Mickel, & Mehlreter (2008) in excluding Old World material included by many earlier authors. The relationship of the 'latiusculum' and 'pseudocaudatum' entities is discussed in detail by Speer & Hilu (1999) and Speer, Werth, & Hilu (1999). **Syn:** = *Pteridium aquilinum* (Linnaeus) Kuhn ssp. *latiusculum* (Desvaux) Hultén – NE, NY, Va, Thomson, Mickel, & Mehlreter (2008), Zhou et al (2014); = *Pteris latiuscula* Desvaux var. *latiuscula* – Sf; < *Pteridium aquilinum* (Linnaeus) Kuhn var. *latiusculum* (Desvaux) Underwood ex Heller – Ar, C, F, FI1, FNA2, G, GrPI, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, Pa, RAB, W, WH3, WV, Speer & Hilu (1998); < *Pteris aquilinum* – Tn. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Pteridium pseudocaudatum (Clute) Christenhusz. SOUTHERN BRACKEN. **Hab:** Mainly in dry sandy or rocky woodlands, often locally abundant in longleaf pine sandhills and pine flatwoods. **Dist:** The "pseudocaudatum entity" is primarily distributed in the Southeastern Coastal Plain (where it is ubiquitous and abundant), but is reported north to MA, OH, IN, IL, s. MI, and MO. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); = *Pteridium aquilinum* (Linnaeus) Kuhn ssp. *pseudocaudatum* (Clute) Hultén – NE, NY, TxFerns, Va, Thomson, Mickel, & Mehlreter (2008), Zhou et al (2014); = *Pteridium aquilinum* (Linnaeus) Kuhn var. *pseudocaudatum* (Clute) Heller – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FI1, FNA2, G, GrPI, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Speer & Hilu (1998); = *Pteris latiuscula* Desvaux var. *pseudocaudata* (Clute) Maxon – Sf; < *Pteridium aquilinum* – Tn. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

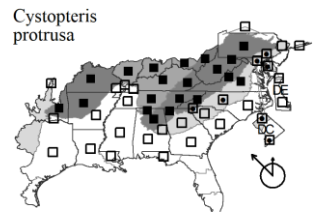
**F32. CYSTOPTERIDACEAE** Shmakov 2001 (BRITTLE FERN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of 3 genera and about 37 species, perennials, sub-cosmopolitan in distribution, primarily of temperate regions but also in montane to alpine settings in tropical regions. References: Christenhusz, Zhang, & Schneider (2011); Rothfels et al (2014).

***Cystopteris* Bernhardt 1806 (BLADDER FERN, BRITTLE FERN)**

A genus of about 30-35 species, sub-cosmopolitan in distribution, primarily of temperate regions but also in montane to alpine settings in tropical regions. References: Ekrt et al (2022); Haufler, Moran, & Windham (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Haufler, Windham, & Ranker (1990); Kramer & Green (1990); Rothfels et al (2014); Shmakov, Batkin, & Vaganov (2018); Wang & Haufler in FoC (2013).

Identification Notes: See *Woodsia* for suggestions on distinguishing between *Cystopteris* and *Woodsia*, somewhat similar ferns often confused. Hybrids frequently occur where two or more species of *Cystopteris* grow in proximity. The following hybrids may be anticipated in our area: *Cystopteris bulbifera* × *tennesseensis*, *Cystopteris bulbifera* × *tenuis* [= *C. ×illinoensis* R.C. Moran], *Cystopteris fragilis* × *tenuis*, *Cystopteris protrusa* × *tennesseensis*, *Cystopteris protrusa* × *tenuis*, *Cystopteris tennesseensis* × *tenuis* [= *C. ×wagneri* R.C. Moran].



Cystopteris protrusa (Weatherby) Blasdell. LOWLAND BLADDER FERN. **Hab:** Rich woods or on moss- and soil-covered talus in boulderfields, occasionally on ledges of rock outcrops. **Dist:** NY and ON west to MN, south to GA, Panhandle FL (Washington and Gadsden counties) (Wunderlin & Hansen 2006; L. Byrd, pers.comm., 2020), AL, MS, LA, e. TX, and OK. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** This species is a diploid involved in the reticulate evolution of *Cystopteris* in e. North America. It is one parent of *C. tennesseensis* and *C. tenuis*. Its genome can be symbolized PP. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FI1, FNA2, GrPI, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3, WV, Shmakov, Batkin, & Vaganov (2018); = *Cystopteris fragilis* var. *protrusa* Weatherby – F, G, Sf; < *Cystopteris fragilis* (Linnaeus) Bernhardt – Tx.

F34. DIPLAZIOPSIDACEAE X.C. Zhang & Christenhusz 2011 (GLADE FERN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of a single genus and 4 species, perennials, of e. Asia and e. North America. References: Christenhusz & Schneider (2011); Christenhusz, Zhang, & Schneider (2011); PPG I (2016); Price (1990b).

Key to Map
Symbology:

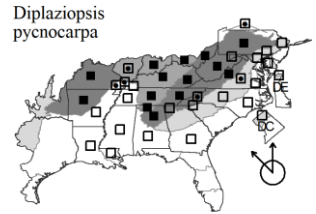


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Diplaziopsis C. Christensen 1905 (GLADE FERN)

A genus of 4 species, perennial herbs, of e. Asia and e. North America. Alternatively, our single North American species is sometimes placed in the monotypic genus, *Homalosorus* Small ex Pichi Sermolli. References: Christenhusz, Zhang, & Schneider (2011); Kato (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Kramer & Green (1990); Price (1990b).



Diplaziopsis pycnocarpa (Sprengel) M.G. Price. GLADE FERN. **Hab:** Very nutrient-rich, loamy or seepy forests, over calcareous sedimentary (such as limestone or dolostone) or mafic metamorphic or igneous rocks (such as greenstone or amphibolite). **Dist:** QC, ON, and MN south to GA and LA (much more common in sedimentary rock areas of the Appalachians than in the primarily acid-soil Blue Ridge and Piedmont). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Price (1990b); = *Athyrium pycnocarpon* Sprengel – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, WV; = *Diplazium pycnocarpon* (Sprengel) M. Broun – Ar, FNA2, IL, K1, Mo1, NE, Pa, Tn; = *Homalosorus pycnocarpos* (Sprengel) Pichi-Sermolli – K3, K4, NY, Sf, Va, W, Christenhusz, Zhang, & Schneider (2011). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

F37. ASPLENIACEAE Newman 1840 (SPLEENWORT FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of a single genus and about 750 species, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution. Murakami et al. (1999) conducted a molecular phylogenetic analysis of the Aspleniaceae, which confirmed that *Camptosorus* should be included in *Asplenium*, but suggested that *Phyllitis* is better separated from *Asplenium*. A later and more comprehensive study shows *Phyllitis* and *Camptosorus* to be deeply embedded in *Asplenium* (Schneider et al. 2004a), a conclusion followed here. References: Kessler & Smith (2018); Kramer & Viane in Kramer & Green (1990); PPG I (2016); Schneider et al (2004a); Wagner, Moran, & Werth (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Xu et al (2019).

Asplenium Linnaeus 1753 (SPLEENWORT)

A genus of about 750 species, perennials, nearly cosmopolitan. The southeastern North American flora is not especially rich in number of species, but includes a large number of the clades in the genus (Xu et al. 2019). References: Keener & Davenport (2007); Kessler & Smith (2018); Kramer & Viane in Kramer & Green (1990); Lin & Viane in FoC (2013); Moran (1982); Morzenti & Wagner (1962); Murakami et al (1999); Taylor, Mohlenbrock, & Burton (1976); Wagner, Moran, & Werth (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Xu et al (2019).

Identification Notes: Several of the more frequently encountered sterile (to partly fertile) hybrids are included in the key and treated fully below. Rarer and solely sterile hybrids may be recognized by intermediate morphology and usual co-occurrence with both parents.

- 7 Pinnae orbicular to obovate-oblong, 1-2× as long as wide, the base more-or-less symmetrical (if auriculate, only slightly so and on the side of the pinna toward the base of the leaf); old leaf rachises often with persistent projections left from the disarticulation of the pinnae; [VI. *A. trichomanes* clade; *A. trichomanes* subclade].
- 7 Pinnae oblong-rectangular, 2× or more as long as wide, the base asymmetrical or auricled (more prominently auricled on the side of the pinna toward the tip of the leaf); old leaf rachises lacking persistent projections left from the disarticulation of the pinnae.
- 9 Leaves slightly dimorphic, the fertile upright and larger, the sterile spreading and smaller; pinna auricles prominent, often overlapping the rachis; [terrestrial, often not associated with rock outcrops]; [V. *Schaffneria* clade; *A. incisum* subclade] *Asplenium platyneuron*
- 9 Leaves not dimorphic; pinna auricles less prominent, usually not overlapping the rachis; [epipetric, always growing in crevices of rock outcrops or in thin soil immediately adjacent to exposed rock]; [VI. *A. trichomanes* clade; *A. monanthos* subclade].
- *Asplenium resiliens*

Asplenium platyneuron (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. EBONY SPLEENWORT. **Hab:** Moist to dry soils of forests, woodlands, old fields; also on outcrops, especially of calcareous rocks and in masonry crevices, at low to moderate elevations. **Dist:** QC, ON, se. MN, IA, and se. CO south to FL, TX, NM, and AZ (and varieties or relatives reported from Central and South America); Slovakia; South Africa. **Phen:** (Jan-) Apr-Oct (-Dec). **Tax:** *A. platyneuron* var. *incisum* does not seem to warrant taxonomic recognition. Strikingly large plants of the outer Atlantic Coastal Plain and Gulf Coastal Plain have been named var. *bacculum-rubrum* (Featherman) Fernald; they are probably not worthy of taxonomic recognition. They can be distinguished as follows: var. *bacculum-rubrum* has the longest pinnae > 3.5-6 cm long, the pinnae often coarsely serrate-incised to pinnatifid and the larger leaves to (30-) 40-70 (-100) cm tall, with 45-70 pairs of pinnae (vs. longest pinnae < 3.5 cm long, pinnae subentire to pinnatifid, larger leaves to 20-45 (-50) cm tall, with 25-50 pairs of pinnae). **Comm:** This species is one of the diploid progenitors involved in the reticulately evolved Appalachian *Asplenium* complex. It is one parent of *A. bradleyi* and *A. ×ebenoides* (as well as other sterile hybrids). *A. platyneuron* in general, and var. *platyneuron* specifically, is by far the most common of our *Asplenium* species, and the only one found characteristically away from rock. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F11, FNA2, GrPl, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3, WV, Keener & Davenport (2007); > *Asplenium platyneuron* var. *bacculum-rubrum* (Featherman) Fernald – F, G, K1, Taylor, Mohlenbrock, & Burton (1976); > *Asplenium platyneuron* var. *incisum* (Howe ex Peck) B.L. Robinson – F, Il, Taylor, Mohlenbrock, & Burton (1976); > *Asplenium platyneuron* var. *platyneuron* – F, G, Il, K1, Taylor, Mohlenbrock, & Burton (1976).

Asplenium resiliens Kunze. BLACKSTEM SPLEENWORT. **Hab:** Moist to dry outcrops of calcareous sedimentary or metamorphic rocks, such as limestone, dolostone, coquina, or marble, sometimes on narrow seams of calcareous materials in otherwise acidic rocks, rarely on mortar or concrete, mostly at low to moderate elevations, but remarkably on Grandfather Mountain at over 1800 m. **Dist:** Sc. PA, KY, s. IL, MO, se. KS, OK, TX, CO, and s. NV south to FL, TX, AZ, and Mexico; West Indies; Central America and South America. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Comm:** This species is a triploid (EEE), unable to produce viable spores by sexual means, but producing spores apogamously. It is a parent species of the rare *A. heteroresiliens*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, F11, FNA2, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Meso1, Mo1, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3, WV, Kessler & Smith (2018). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Asplenium trichomanes Linnaeus. MAIDENHAIR SPLEENWORT. **Hab:** Moist outcrops of slightly to strongly calcareous sedimentary or metamorphic rocks and moderately to strongly mafic metamorphic and igneous rocks, such as limestone, dolostone, mafic and intermediate gneisses and schists, amphibolite, most typically in strong shade, as under overhangs. **Dist:** *A. trichomanes* as a whole is a complex, with diploid, tetraploid,

Key to Map
Symbology:

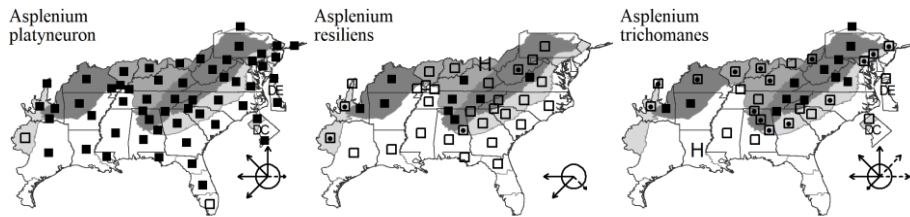


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

F37. ASPLENIACEAE

and hexaploid elements, occurring in North America, Europe, Australia, New Zealand, and Asia. *A. trichomanes* s.s. is known to occur in Europe and North America (at least); in North America, it ranges from NL (Newfoundland) to BC, south to NC, c. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), c. AL, AR, OK, w. TX, CHI, se. AZ, and w. OR. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** *A. trichomanes* is a diploid, involved as one parent in the origin of *A. quadrivalens*. **Syn:** = Lin & Viane in FoC (2013); = *Asplenium trichomanes* Linnaeus ssp. *trichomanes* – Ar, FNA2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, TxFerns, Va, W; < *Asplenium trichomanes* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, WH3, WV. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

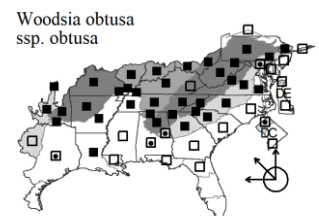
**F38. WOODSIACEAE** Herter 1949 (WOODSIA FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of about 1 genus and ca. 65 species, cosmopolitan in distribution, but concentrated in temperate and montane areas. Proposals have been made to split *Woodsia* into 7 genera (Shmakov 2015) or 2 genera (Lu et al. 2020). We retain a broad *Woodsia* for now, while additional studies are done. References: Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Lu et al (2020); Shmakov (2015); Smith (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Smith et al (2006b).

- 1 Sori elongate, indusia present and flaplike, attached along a long side.
 - 2 Leaves 2-pinnate to 3-pinnate (the pinnae at least 1-pinnate); sori elongate, 2-3× as long as wide, the larger sori generally curved and extending across the veins (except *Diplazium esculentum*).
 - 3 Veins free, simple or forked..... *Athyrium*
 - 3 Veins anastomosing..... *Diplazium*
 - 2 Leaves 1-pinnate to 1-pinnate-pinnatifid (the pinnae entire or pinnatifid); sori elongate, 2.5-6× as long as wide, even the larger sori generally straight and not extending across the veins.
 - 4 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae pinnatifid..... *Deparia*
 - 4 Leaves 1-pinnate, the pinnae entire..... *Diplazopsis*
- 1 Sori round, indusia present or absent, if present cuplike or lateral (but not attached along a long side).
 - 6 Indusium attached under one side of the sorus, hoodlike or pocketlike, arching over the sorus; petioles glabrous or sparsely beset with scales, the petiole bases not persistent..... *Cystopteris*
 - 6 Indusium attached under the sorus, cuplike (divided into 3-6 lanceolate to ovate lobes which surround the sorus from below) or of minute numerous septate hairs, which extend out from under the sorus on all sides; petioles often densely beset with scales, the petiole bases persistent..... *Woodsia*

Woodsia R. Brown 1810 (WOODSIA, CLIFF FERN)

A genus of about 65 species, of temperate and cool-temperate regions, widespread in the Northern Hemisphere, in montane tropical South America and Africa. Recent proposals have been made, based on molecular and morphological data, to split *Woodsia* into 2 or more genera (Shmakov 2015; Lu et al. (2020). They have merit, but we hold with a broad circumscription of *Woodsia* until a consensus develops. References: Kramer & Green (1990); FoC; Lu et al (2020); PPG I (2016); Shmakov (2015); Windham (1993d) in FNA2 (1993b).



Identification Notes: *Woodsia* species and *Cystopteris* species are all small ferns with thin-textured leaves, occurring primarily on or near rock outcrops; they frequently occur together or in proximity to one another and are often confused. *Woodsia* has the indusium divided into a series of scale-like or hair-like structures, attached below the sorus; *Cystopteris* has an undivided indusium, pocket-like or hood-like, attached around one side of the sorus. *Woodsia* has persistent dark petiole bases; in *Cystopteris* the petiole bases are deciduous. *Woodsia* has the final veinlets not reaching the margin; *Cystopteris* veins do reach the margin.

Woodsia obtusa (Sprengel) Torrey ssp. *obtusa*. COMMON WOODSIA, BLUNT-LOBED CLIFF FERN. **Hab:** Rock outcrops of various sorts, moist talus, terrestrial near rock outcrops. **Dist:** ME, QC, MN, and e. NE, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, TxFerns, Va; = *Physematium obtusum* (Sprengel) Hooker ssp. *obtusum* – Lu et al (2020); = *Woodsiopsis obtusa* (Sprengel) Shmakov ssp. *obtusa* – Shmakov (2015); < *Woodsia obtusa* – C, F, Fl, G, GrPl, IL, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

F39. ONOCLEACEAE Pichi Sermolli 1970 (SENSITIVE FERN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of 4 genera and 5 species (but see below), of north temperate regions (PPG I 2016). The family as here circumscribed is monophyletic and sister to Blechnaceae (Smith et al. 2006b). Christenhusz, Zhang, & Schneider (2011) preferred to combine the 5 species in the family into the single genus (*Onoclea*). References: Christenhusz, Zhang, & Schneider (2011); PPG I (2016); Smith et al (2006b).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

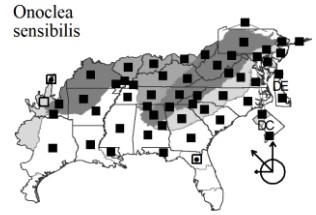
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Onoclea Linnaeus 1753 (SENSITIVE FERN)

A genus of 2 species, of temperate e. North America and e. Asia. References: Christenhusz, Zhang, & Schneider (2011); Gastony & Ungerer (1997); Johnson (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Kramer & Green (1990); Xing, Wang, & Kato in FoC (2013).

Identification Notes: In sterile leaf, *Onoclea sensibilis* is sometimes confused with *Lorinseria areolata*, but *Lorinseria* has the pinnae generally alternate (vs. tending to be opposite), the pinnae generally acute or acuminate (vs. obtuse to less typically acute), and the pinna margin finely serrulate (vs. entire).

Onoclea sensibilis Linnaeus. SENSITIVE FERN, BEAD FERN. **Hab:** Marshes, swamps, ditches, wet disturbed places. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MN and CO, south to FL and TX. *O. interrupta* (also treated as a variety or included in *O. sensibilis* without taxonomic recognition (see synonymy) is e. Asian. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** Two taxa of *Onoclea*, one in e. North America and one in e. Asia, should be recognized (Gastony & Ungerer 1997); the appropriate rank is not agreed on, though Gastony & Ungerer (1997) demonstrated a similar level of distinction as various disjunct sibling pairs in other fern genera. **Comm:** The specific epithet and common name refer to the fact that the fronds wither at the first touch of frost, not that they respond to touch. The peculiar fertile leaves (with their brown, beadlike, fertile pinnules) are collected for use in dried arrangements. **Syn:** = Gastony & Ungerer (1997); = *Onoclea sensibilis* Linnaeus var. *sensibilis* – TxFerns, Va; < *Onoclea sensibilis* Linnaeus – Ar, C, ETx1, F, F11, FNA2, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tx, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

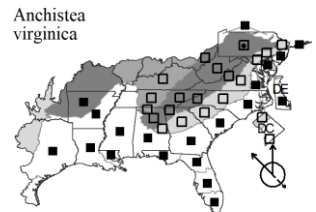
**F40. BLECHNACEAE** Newman 1844 (DEER FERN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of about 24 genera (Gasper et al. 2016, 2017) and about 265 species, cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Cranfill (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Gasper et al (2016); Gasper et al (2017); Kramer, Chambers, & Hennipman in Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Li et al (2016b); Perrie et al (2014); PPG I (2016).

- 2 Veins of sterile leaves anastomosing; sori distinct from one another, elongate, in end-to-end rows; [subfamily *Woodwardioideae*].
 - 3 Leaves dimorphic, the sterile leaves pinnatifid, the pinnae 7-10 pairs per leaf, basally not distinct from one another, the rachis therefore winged by leaf tissue throughout its length, the pinnae merely finely serrulate.....*Lorinseria areolata*
 - 3 Leaves monomorphic; the leaves pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae 15-20 pairs per leaf, fully distinct, the rachis therefore not winged by leaf tissue, the pinnae themselves pinnatifid.....*Anchistea virginica*
- 2 Veins of sterile leaves free; sori continuous.
 -*Blechnum appendiculatum*

Anchistea C. Presl 1851 (VIRGINIA CHAIN FERN)

A monotypic genus, perennial herb, of e. North America. *Anchistea* has often been lumped into the Eurasian (mainly e. Asian) *Woodwardia*, but is basal to *Woodwardia*, morphologically distinctive from both *Woodwardia* and *Lorinseria*, and an ancient independent lineage (Gasper et al. 2016, 2017). References: Cranfill & Kato (2003); Cranfill (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Gasper et al (2016); Gasper et al (2017); Kramer, Chambers, & Hennipman in Kramer & Green (1990); Li et al (2016b); PPG I (2016).

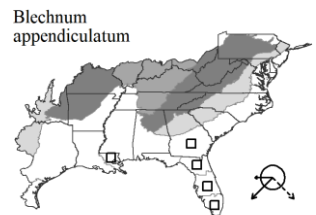


Identification Notes: Sterile plants of *Osmundastrum cinnamomeum* are sometimes confused with *Anchistea virginica*, which also has rather coarse, pinnate-pinnatifid leaves and grows in similar wet, acid places. *Osmundastrum* is coarser (to 2 m tall, vs. to 1 m tall), has cinnamon tufts of tomentum present in the axils of the pinnae (vs. absent), has the rachis greenish and rather fleshy in texture (vs. brown and wiry), and bears fronds clumped or tufted from a massive, woody, ascending rhizome covered with old petiole bases (vs. fronds borne scattered along a thick, horizontal, creeping rhizome).

Anchistea virginica (Linnaeus) C. Presl. VIRGINIA CHAIN FERN. **Hab:** Moist to wet, acid, organic soils, such as bogs, blackwater bottomlands, pocosins, sometimes in standing water, as in periodically flooded coastal plain depression ponds, wet hammocks. **Dist:** NS west to MI and IL, south to s. FL and e. TX (primarily Coastal Plain); Bermuda. **Phen:** Apr-Dec. **Syn:** = K4, NY, Sf, Cranfill & Kato (2003), Gasper et al (2016), Gasper et al (2017), Perrie et al (2014), PPG I (2016); = *Woodwardia virginica* (Linnaeus) J.E. Smith – Ar, C, ETx1, F, F12, FNA2, G, Il, K1, K3, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Blechnum Linnaeus 1753 (DEER FERN)

A genus of about 30 species (once segregates are removed), mostly neotropical, with a few species in s. Africa. Circumscription follows Gasper et al. (2016, 2017) and PPG I (2016). References: Cranfill (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Gasper et al (2016); Gasper et al (2017); Kramer, Chambers, & Hennipman in Kramer & Green (1990); Mickel & Smith (2004); Perrie et al (2014).



Blechnum appendiculatum Willdenow. HAMMOCK FERN. **Hab:** Rocky hammocks, moist forests. **Dist:** S. GA south to s. FL; c. TX; West Indies; Mexico, Central America, South America; also collected once in LA, on the west bank of the Mississippi River in bottomland hardwoods in Iberville Parish, LA. **Phen:** Dec-Mar. **Syn:** = K3, K4, TxFerns, Gasper et al (2016), Mickel & Smith (2004), Perrie et al (2014); = *Blechnum occidentale* Linnaeus var. *minor* Hooker – F12, FNA2, WH3; < *Blechnum occidentale* – K1, Meso1, Sf. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

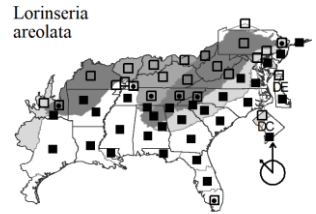


* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Lorinseria C. Presl 1849 [1851] (NETTED CHAIN FERN)

A monotypic genus, perennial herb, of e. North America. *Lorinseria* has often been lumped into the Eurasian (mainly e. Asian) *Woodwardia*, but is basal to *Anchistea* + *Woodwardia*, morphologically distinctive from both, and an ancient independent lineage (Gasper et al. 2017; Gasper et al. 2016). References: Cranfill & Kato (2003); Cranfill (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Gasper et al (2016); Gasper et al (2017); Kramer, Chambers, & Hennipman in Kramer & Green (1990); Li et al (2016b); PPG I (2016).



Identification Notes: In sterile leaf, *Lorinseria areolata* is sometimes confused with *Onoclea sensibilis*, but *Lorinseria* has the pinnae generally alternate (vs. tending to be opposite), the pinnae generally acute or acuminate (vs. obtuse to less typically acute), and the pinna margin finely serrulate (vs. entire).

Lorinseria areolata (Linnaeus) C. Presl. NETTED CHAIN FERN. **Hab:** Moist to wet, acid, organic soils, such as bogs, blackwater bottomlands, pocosins, wet hammocks. **Dist:** NS west to MI and MO, south to s. FL and e. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** See Cranfill (1983) for a discussion of the geography and ecology of *L. areolata*. **Syn:** = K4, NY, Sf, Tx, WV, Cranfill & Kato (2003), Gasper et al (2016), Gasper et al (2017), Perrie et al (2014); = *Woodwardia areolata* (Linnaeus) T. Moore – Ar, C, ETx1, F, Fl2, FNA2, G, Il, K1, K3, Mo1, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

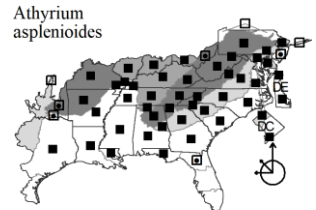
F41. ATHYRIACEAE Alston 1956 (LADY FERN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of 3-5 genera and about 650 species, subcosmopolitan in distribution. References: Christenhusz, Zhang, & Schneider (2011); PPG I (2016); Wang, He, & Kato in FoC (2013); Wei et al (2017).

- 1 Leaves 1-pinnate to 1-pinnate-pinnatifid (the pinnae entire or pinnatifid); sori elongate, 2.5-6× as long as wide, even the larger sori generally straight and not extending across the veins.
 2 Leaves 1-pinnate, the pinnae entire *Diplazopsis pycnocarpa*
 2 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid, the pinnae pinnatifid *Deparia*
 1 Leaves 2-pinnate to 3-pinnate (the pinnae at least 1-pinnate); sori elongate, 2-3× as long as wide, the larger sori generally curved and extending across the veins (except *Diplazium esculentum*).
 *Athyrium*

Athyrium Roth 1799 (LADY FERN)

A genus of about 225 species, cosmopolitan in distribution, but concentrated in e. and se. Asia. Wei et al. (2017) recognize ten sections in the genus; the species in our area are in section *Athyrium*. For our area, Kelloff et al. (2002) and Kelloff & Werth (1998) support recognition of two taxa at either specific or infraspecific levels, based on morphology, allozymes, and spores. References: Kato (1993c) in FNA2 (1993b); Kelloff et al (2002); Kramer & Green (1990); Moran, Hanks, & Sundue (2019); Wang, He, & Kato in FoC (2013); Wei et al (2017).



Identification Notes: *Athyrium* and *Deparia* superficially resemble *Dryopteris*, and they often grow together. *Athyrium* and *Deparia* have linear, flap-like sori (vs. rounded, reniform sori). Sterile individuals can be distinguished by the number of vascular bundles in the petiole (easily determined by breaking off a leaf and counting the vascular bundles, which will appear as thread-like, but flattened, strands); *Athyrium* and *Deparia* have 2, *Dryopteris* has 4-7.

Athyrium asplenoides (Michaux) A.A. Eaton. SOUTHERN LADY FERN. **Hab:** Moist forests. **Dist:** MA, WV, IL, and KS south to n. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** High elevation plants (mainly in spruce-fir and northern hardwoods forests) in the Southern Appalachians need additional taxonomic study. They have much larger leaves than typical lowland forms, and the leaves are more divided. The name *Athyrium filix-femina* var. *subtripinnatum* Butters may apply. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, Sf, Va, WV; = *Athyrium filix-femina* ssp. *asplenoides* (Michaux) Hultén – Ar, ETx1, Il, K1, Mo1, Tn, TxFerns, W, WH3; = *Athyrium filix-femina* (Linnaeus) Roth ex Mertens var. *asplenoides* (Michaux) Farwell – C, F, FNA2, G, GrPl, Pa, Tx.

Deparia Hooker & Greville 1829

A genus of about 70-90 species, primarily in tropical to warm temperate Asia and Africa. Infrageneric classification follows Kuo et al. (2018). References: Kato (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Kramer & Green (1990); Kuo et al (2018); Moran, Hanks, & Sundue (2019); PPG I (2016); Shinohara et al (2006); Wang, He, & Kato in FoC (2013); Wyatt (2020).

Identification Notes: Unlike *Athyrium*, *Deparia acrostichoides* has the costal groove not continuous with the rachis groove. In addition, *Deparia acrostichoides* has multicellular hairs on the leaf blades.

- 1 Leaf blade narrowed to base; petiole bases swollen, with 2 rows of teeth; [plant a common native species of moist forests]; [section *Lunathyrium*] *Deparia acrostichoides*
 1 Leaves widest at the base; petiole bases not markedly swollen, lacking teeth; [plant an exotic species, rarely introduced and naturalized]; [section *Deparia*; subsection *Athyriopsis*] *Deparia petersenii*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



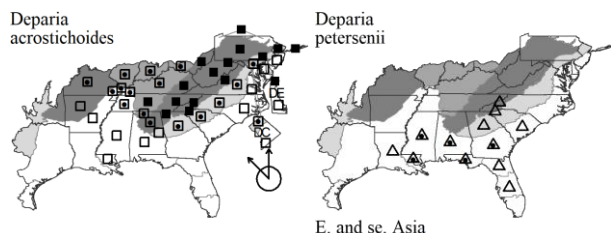
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

F41. ATHYRIACEAE

Deparia acrostichoides (Swartz) M. Kato. SILVERY SPLEENWORT. **Hab:** Moist forests, cove forests. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to NC, SC, n. GA, n. AL, and AR. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** *D. acrostichoides* is the only species of *Deparia* native to the New World; it has several very closely related species in e. Asia (in section *Lunathyrium*). It stores starch in the swollen, persistent petiole bases. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W; = *Athyrium thelypteroides* (Michaux) Desvoux – C, F, G, RAB, WV; = *Diplazium acrostichoides* (Swartz) Butters – Sf. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

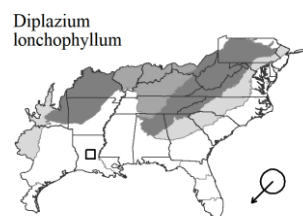
* **Deparia petersenii** (Kunze) M. Kato. JAPANESE LADY FERN. **Hab:** Swamp forests, wet hammocks, moist banks, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Introduced and naturalized in the Southeast, including in sw. NC (K.A. Bradley, pers.comm., 2021), e. and w. SC (K.A. Bradley, pers.comm., 2021), c. and s. GA, AL, s. MS, e. LA, and FL, from a native distribution in se. Asia. See Wyatt (2020) for discussion of naturalization in our region. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** *Deparia petersenii* as currently broadly circumscribed is a polyploid complex, likely to be interpreted in the future as including several species (Kuo et al. 2018, Shinohara et al. 2006). **ID Notes:** The contrast of stiff silvery hairs against a dark brown petiole (stipe) and rachis is a helpful diagnostic feature. **Syn:** = Fl1, FNA2, K3, K4, WH3, Shinohara et al (2006); = *Deparia petersonii* – K1, orthographic error. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



E. and se. Asia

Diplazium Swartz 1800 (TWIN-SORUS FERN)

A genus of about 350-400 species, primarily tropical and north temperate in distribution. References: Kato (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Kramer & Green (1990); Maxon (1944); Moran, Hanks, & Sundue (2019); PPG I (2016); Wang, He, & Kato in FoC (2013).



- 2 Leaves pinnate (the pinnae unlobed); rhizome scales entire *Diplaziopsis pycnocarpa*
 2 Leaves pinnate-pinnatifid (the pinnae lobed); rhizome scales with dentate margins..... *Diplazium lonchophyllum*

Diplazium lonchophyllum Kunze. LANCELEAF TWIN-SORUS FERN. **Hab:** Mesic ravines. **Dist:** Known in the US only from s. LA; Mexico and Central America. See discussion in Maxon (1944) about the apparently native occurrence of this species in s. Louisiana. **Syn:** = FNA2, K4, Maxon (1944). **NatureServe G3G5** (Apparently Secure).

F42. THELYPTERIDACEAE Ching ex Pichi Sermolli 1970 (MARSH FERN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of about 37 genera and about 1190 species, nearly cosmopolitan, but especially diverse in the tropics and in e. and se. Asia. (Fawcett & Smith 2021; Fawcett et al. 2021). References: Almeida et al (2016); Fawcett & Smith (2021); Fawcett et al (2021); He & Zhang (2012); Kramer & Green (1990); Kuo et al (2019a); Lellinger (1985); FoC; Mickel (1979); Smith & Cranfill (2002); Smith (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b).

- 1 Leaf blades 7-25 (-30) cm long, triangular, < 2× as long as wide (or lanceolate and > 4× as long as wide in the rarely naturalized *P. decursive-pinnata*); rachis with adnate wings between the pinnae; sori without indusia; midribs of pinnae lacking an adaxial groove; [subfamily *Phegopteridoideae*]; [Phegopteroid clade] *Phegopteris*
- 1 Leaf blades (15-) 20-100 cm long, lanceolate, oblong-lanceolate, or triangular, > 2× as long as wide; rachis without adnate wings between the pinnae; sori with reniform indusia; midribs of pinnae with an adaxial groove (adaxial groove lacking in *Macrothelypteris*).
 2 Midribs of the pinnae lacking an adaxial groove; leaf bipinnate to tripinnate; [subfamily *Phegopteridoideae*]; [Phegopteroid clade] *Macrothelypteris torresiana*
- 2 Midribs of the pinnae with an adaxial groove; leaf pinnate to pinnate-pinnatifid; [subfamily *Thelypteridoideae*].
 6 Basal veins from adjacent lobes of the pinna not meeting at all; lowermost pinnae of a leaf either as long as the pinnae above (or only slightly smaller), or strongly reduced (with an obvious and strong taper of the blade outline towards the base).
 7 Lowermost pinnae of a leaf strongly reduced, at least 3 or 4 pairs distinctly smaller than the longest pair on a leaf (and therefore with an obvious and strong taper of the blade outline towards the base); [Amauropeltoid clade]..... *Amauropelta*
- 7 Lowermost pinnae of a leaf as long as the pinnae above, or only slightly smaller (> 80% as long).
 *Thelypteris palustris* var. *pubescens*
- 6 Basal veins from adjacent lobes of the pinna either uniting either below the sinus (between the sinus and the costa) and therefore forming a united vein continuing to the sinus, or reaching the sinus at the same point; lowermost pinnae of a leaf as long as the pinnae above, or only slightly smaller (> 80% as long) (except in *Christella*); pinnae 3.5-45 cm long, usually at least the longer > 15 cm long (except in *Christella*).
 9 Basal veins from adjacent lobes of the pinna either uniting either below the sinus (between the sinus and the costa) and therefore forming a united vein continuing to the sinus; rhizomes 3-12 mm in diameter
 *Pelazoneuron*
- 9 Basal veins from adjacent lobes of the pinna reaching the sinus at the same point (but not uniting to form a united vein to the sinus); rhizomes 3-6 mm in diameter.

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

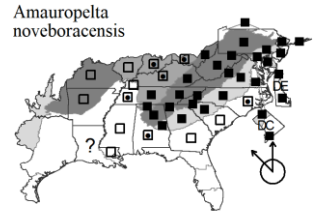
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

- 11 Lowermost pinnae reduced, smaller than some of those above; costae abaxially lacking scales; blades abaxially lacking glands or with short-stipitate, light yellow or orangish glands; rhizomes relatively short-creeping, brown, scaly; [Pseudocyclosoroid clade] *Christella*
- 11 Lowermost pinnae the longest or nearly so; costae abaxially with ovate scales; blades abaxially with sessile orangish or reddish, hemispherical glands; rhizomes very long-creeping, blackish, nearly naked; [Goniopteroid clade] *Cyclosorus interruptus*

Amauropelta Kunze 1843

A genus of about 233 species, perennial herbs, mainly of the New World tropics, but also in the Old World tropics. References: Fawcett & Smith (2021); He & Zhang (2012); Kuo et al (2019b); Smith & Flory (1990); Smith & Kessler (2017); Smith (1981); Smith (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Smith (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b).



Amauropelta noveboracensis (Linnaeus) S.E. Fawcett & A.R. Smith. NEW YORK FERN. **Hab:** Mesic forests, bottomland forests, bogs, submesic forests. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and WI south to GA, AL, and AR. Reported for MO by Brant (2018). **Phen:** May-Aug. **ID Notes:** Distinctive in the leaves tapering about equally to both tip and base. **Syn:** = Fawcett & Smith (2021); = *Dryopteris noveboracensis* (Linnaeus) A. Gray – F; = *Parathelypteris noveboracensis* (Linnaeus) Ching – K3, K4, NE, Va; = *Thelypteris noveboracensis* (Linnaeus) Nieuwland – Ar, C, FNA2, G, Il, K1, NY, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tn, W, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

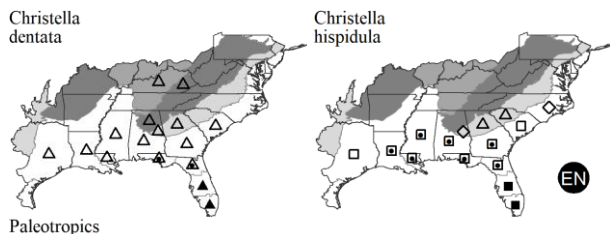
Christella H. Léveillé 1915 (MAIDEN FERN, SHIELD FERN)

A genus of about 66 species, perennial herbs, mainly of the Old World tropics and e. Asia (Fawcett & Smith 2021; Smith & Kessler 2017; Almeida et al. 2016). References: Fawcett & Smith (2021); He & Zhang (2012); FoC; FoC; Smith & Flory (1990); Smith & Kessler (2017); Smith (1981); Smith (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b).

- 1 Rachises and petioles usually purplish; costae densely short-hairy on the lower surface, the hairs 0-0.1 (-0.2) mm long (about half as long as the costa width); widest point of the leaf usually 3-5 pairs of pinnae up from the base..... *Christella dentata*
- 1 Rachises and petioles usually tan; costae sparsely hairy on the lower surface, the hairs variable in length, most of them > 0.3 mm long and at least some > 0.5 mm long (the longer as long as or longer than the costa width); widest point of the leaf usually 1-3 pairs of pinnae up from the base..... *Christella hispida*

* ***Christella dentata*** (Forsskål) Brownsey & Jermy. DOWNY MAIDEN FERN, SOFT FERN, DOWNY SHIELD FERN. **Hab:** Moist forests, hammocks, streambanks, swamps, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical and subtropical Asia and Africa. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = K4, Fawcett & Smith (2021), Smith & Kessler (2017); = *Cyclosorus dentatus* (Forsskål) Ching – FoC, K3; = *Thelypteris dentata* (Forsskål) E.P. St. John – Bah, ETx1, FNA2, K1, Meso1, Tx, TxFerns, WH3; > *Thelypteris dentata* (Forsskål) E.P. St. John – Sf; > *Thelypteris reducta* Small ex R.P. St. John – Sf. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

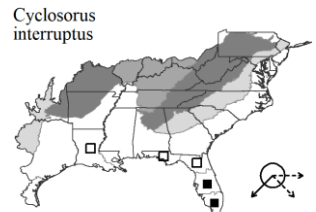
Christella hispida (Decaisne) Holttum. HAIRY MAIDEN FERN. **Hab:** Hammocks, limesinks, moist forests, streamsides, on soil in disturbed areas, and on mortar / masonry. **Dist:** Se. NC (Brunswick County) and e. SC south to s. FL, west to e. TX. The boundary of native vs. adventive distribution is unclear. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** The species is sometimes separated into varieties (see synonymy). Our variety would be var. *versicolor*, but that combination has not been made in the genus *Christella*. Other varieties occur in the West Indies, in tropical New and Old World. **Syn:** = Fawcett & Smith (2021), Smith & Kessler (2017); = *Cristella quadrangularis* (Fée) Holttum – K4; = *Cyclosorus hispida* (Decaisne) Ching – K3; > *Thelypteris versicolor* R. St. John – Tx; > *Thelypteris hispida* (Decaisne) C.F. Reed var. *versicolor* (R.P. St. John) Lellinger – ETx1, Fl1, FNA2, K1, TxFerns, WH3; > *Thelypteris versicolor* R.P. St. John – Sf. NatureServe G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).



Paleotropics

Cyclosorus Link 1833

A genus of 2-3 species, perennial herbs, pantropical. This narrow circumscription follows Fawcett & Smith (2021), Smith & Kessler (2017), and PPT I (2016). References: Fawcett & Smith (2021); He & Zhang (2012); FoC; FoC; Smith & Flory (1990); Smith & Kessler (2017); Smith (1981); Smith (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b).



Cyclosorus interruptus (Willdenow) H. Itô. HOTTENTOT FERN, WILLDENOW'S FERN. **Hab:** Wet hammocks, marshes, swamps, ditches. **Dist:** FL and s. LA; West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America; paleotropics. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FoC, K3, K4, Fawcett & Smith (2021), Smith & Kessler (2017); = *Thelypteris interrupta* (Willdenow) K. Iwatsuki – Fl1, FNA2, K1, Meso1, WH3; ? *Thelypteris gongylodes* (Schkuhr) Small – Sf. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Macrothelypteris (H. Itô) Ching 1963 (MAIDEN FERN)

A genus of about 10 species, tropical and subtropical. References: Fawcett & Smith (2021); FoC; Smith & Flory (1990); Smith & Kessler (2017); Smith (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b); Wyatt (2020).

* ***Macrothelypteris torresiana*** (Gaudichaud-Beaupré) Ching. MARIANA MAIDEN FERN. **Hab:** Wet hammocks, cypress swamps, streamsides, moist forests, disturbed areas, increasingly invasive in natural habitats (especially in the southern parts of our area). **Dist:** Native of the Asian and African tropics. Leonard (1972) and Wyatt (2020) discussed the history of this species in the southeastern United States. *Macrothelypteris torresiana* continues to spread northward, and is reported for KY (Gorman, Bruton, & Estes 2011) and IL (Mohlenbrock 2014). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, F11, FNA2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso1, Tn, TxFerns, WH3, Fawcett & Smith (2021), Smith & Kessler (2017); = *Dryopteris setigera* (Blume) Kuntze – Sf, misapplied; = *Thelypteris torresiana* (Gaudichaud-Beaupré) Alston – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Pelazoneuron (Holtum) A.R. Smith & S.E. Fawcett 2021

A genus of 16 species, perennial (rhizomatous) ferns, of the New World tropics and subtropics. References: Fawcett & Smith (2021).

Pelazoneuron kunthii (Desvaux) A.R. Smith & S.E. Fawcett. KUNTH'S MAIDEN FERN, SOUTHERN SHIELD FERN. **Hab:** Coquina limestone ('marl') outcrops, calcareous bluffs and sinkhole slopes, also adventive on and around coquina limestone (marl) riprap around small bridges and ditches and in suburban forests. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to c. TX; West Indies; Mexico south through Central America into n. South America. **Phen:** (Jan-) May-Aug (-Dec). **Syn:** = Fawcett & Smith (2021); = *Cyclosorus kunthii* (Desvaux) Christenhusz – K3; = *Thelypteris kunthii* (Desvaux) C.V. Morton – Ar, Bah, ETx1, F11, FNA2, K1, Meso1, RAB, Tx, TxFerns, WH3; < *Christella normalis* (C. Christensen) Holtum – K4; < *Thelypteris normalis* (C. Christensen) Moxley – Sf. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Phegopteris (C. Presl) Fée 1852 (BEECH FERN)

A genus of about 8 (or ultimately probably more) species, mainly north temperate and boreal. References: Fawcett & Smith (2021); Fujiwara et al (2021); Gilman (2020); FoC; Patel, Fawcett, & Gilman (2019); Smith & Flory (1990); Smith (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b).

Phegopteris hexagonoptera (Michaux) Fée. BROAD BEECH FERN. **Hab:** Mesic to submesic forests. **Dist:** QC west to ON, WI, and MN, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, F11, FNA2, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Sf, Tn, TxFerns, Va, WH3, WV, Fawcett & Smith (2021), Gilman (2020), Patel, Fawcett, & Gilman (2019); = *Dryopteris hexagonoptera* (Michaux) C. Christensen – F; = *Thelypteris hexagonoptera* (Michaux) Weatherby – C, G, RAB, Tx, W. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Thelypteris Schmidel 1763 (MARSH FERN)

A genus of 2 species, perennial herbs, circumboreal in distribution (with several varieties) and also with a Southern Hemisphere member. Often in the past considered a large genus (with about 1190 species), clearly warranting segregation, a consensus has developed to recognize smaller genera in Thelypteridaceae, as reflected in this treatment. Our species fall into several disparate groups, here recognized as genera, following much recent literature and synopsis in PPG I (2016). References: Fawcett & Smith (2021); He & Zhang (2012); FoC; PPG I (2016); Smith & Flory (1990); Smith (1981); Smith (1993a) in FNA2 (1993b).

Identification Notes: In the northern and/or more montane parts of our region, *Coryphopteris simulata* is similar to and can be mistaken for *Thelypteris palustris* var. *pubescens*; see *Coryphopteris* for identification notes.

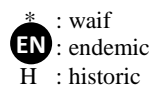
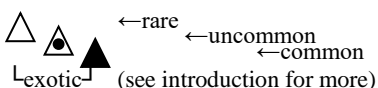
Thelypteris palustris Schott var. *pubescens* (G. Lawson) Fernald. MARSH FERN. **Hab:** Bogs, marshes (including freshwater tidal marshes), and bottomland forests. **Dist:** The species is circumboreal, occurring in n. Europe, n. Asia, and n. North America. Var. *pubescens* is the American variety, ranging from NL (Newfoundland) and MB south to s. FL and c. TX; c. Mexico (Michoacán, Distrito Federal); Bermuda, Cuba; also e. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA2, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3, WV, Fawcett & Smith (2021); = *Dryopteris thelypteris* (Linnaeus) Swartz var. *pubescens* (Lawson) A.R. Prince ex Weatherby – F; < *Thelypteris palustris* – GrPl, RAB; > *Thelypteris palustris* var. *haleana* Fernald – Tx; < *Thelypteris thelypteris* (Linnaeus) Nieuwland – Sf. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

F45. DRYOPTERIDACEAE Herter 1949 (WOOD-FERN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

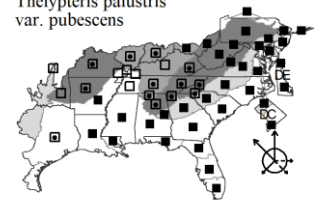
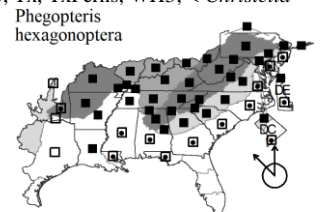
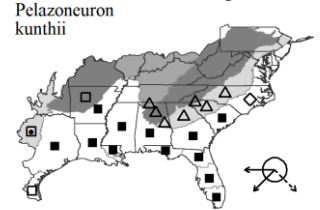
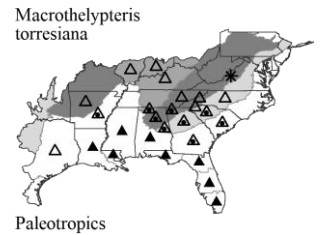
A family of about 26 genera and about 2115 species, cosmopolitan in distribution, but concentrated in temperate and montane areas. Here circumscribed (following Smith et al. 2006b, PPG I 2016, and others) to exclude Onocleaceae and Woodsiaceae. References: Kramer & Green (1990); Lellinger (1985); Smith (1993b) in FNA2 (1993b); Smith et al (2006b).

2 Costae rounded or flat on the upper surface; costae with dense, multicellular hairs *Ctenitis*
2 Costae grooved on the upper surface; costae lacking hairs.

Key to Map
Symbology:



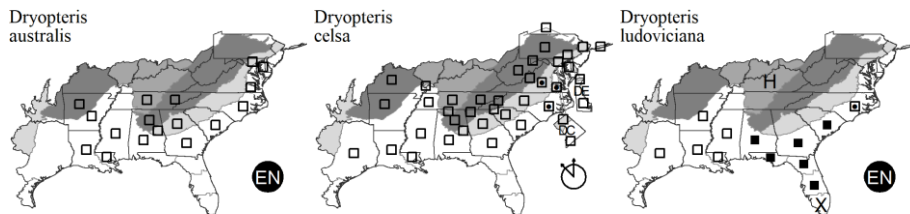
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable



Dryopteris australis (Wherry) Small [*celsa* × *ludoviciana*]. SOUTHERN WOODFERN, SOUTHERN SHIELDFERN. **Hab:** Swamps, bottomlands, mesic forests. **Dist:** MD south to n. GA, s. AL, MS, w. LA and AR. **Tax:** *Dryopteris australis* originated as a hybrid of *D. celsa* × *D. ludoviciana*. It regularly occurs in the absence of one or both parents and also sometimes outside the current distribution of one of its parents, suggesting that it is able to reproduce via viable spores. It is therefore treated here without the hybrid ×, which would misleadingly indicate sterility and non-independence. **Syn:** = Sf; = *Dryopteris* × *australis* – K3, K4, pro species.

Dryopteris celsa (W. Palmer) Knowlton, W. Palmer, & Pollard. LOG FERN. **Hab:** Swamps, seepage bogs, and calcareous floodplains, typically associated with calcareous substrates. **Dist:** Ne. NJ and ne. NY west to s. IL, e. MO, and AR, south to SC, GA, n. AL, TN, e. and n. LA, and e. TX (Mink, Singhurst, & Holmes 2011a); disjunct in w. NY and w. MI; overall very scattered in its distribution. Discovered in MS by John Kees (Kees & Weakley 2018). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** This species is a fertile allotetraploid derived from hybridization of *D. goldiana* and *D. ludoviciana*; its chromosome complement is symbolized GGLL (Werth 1991). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, TxFerns, Va, W, WV, Montgomery & Paulton (1981); = *Dryopteris goldiana* (Hooker ex Goldie) ssp. *celsa* W. Palmer – G; > *Dryopteris atropalustris* Small – Sf; > *Dryopteris celsa* (W. Palmer) Knowlton, W. Palmer, & Pollard – Sf; > *Dryopteris cristata* (Linnaeus) A. Gray – Tx, misidentification.

Dryopteris ludoviciana (Kunze) Small. SOUTHERN WOODFERN. **Hab:** Blackwater swamp forests, hammocks. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain species: e. NC south to s. FL, west to s. AL, s. MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999), and e. LA; disjunct in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of LA and AR (Peck 2011), and possibly disjunct in sc. KY, the report old and somewhat uncertain. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** This species is one of the diploid "parent species" of the e. North American reticulately-evolved *Dryopteris* complex. Its genome (symbolized LL) forms half of the genome of the tetraploids *D. cristata* and *D. celsa*, as well as contributing one third of the genome of *D. clintoniana* indirectly (via its daughter species *D. cristata*). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F11, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Sf, TxFerns, WH3, Montgomery & Paulton (1981). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



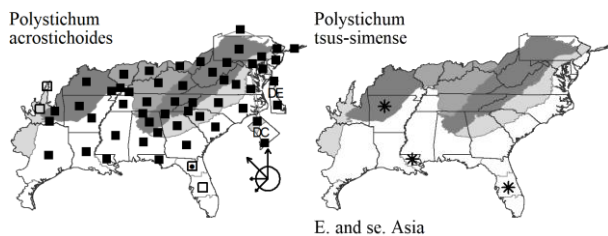
Polystichum Roth 1799 (HOLLY FERN)

A genus of about 500 species, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Kramer & Green (1990); Wagner (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Zhang & Barrington (2013).

- 1 Leaves 1-pinnate; sori confluent, covering the lower surface of the fertile pinnae; [common, widespread, native].....**Polystichum acrostichoides**
 1 Leaves 1-pinnate-pinnatifid to 2-pinnate; sori distinct.
 **Polystichum tsus-simense**

Polystichum acrostichoides (Michaux) Schott. CHRISTMAS FERN. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests and woodlands, especially slopes, ravines, and small stream bottomlands. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to s. FL and e. TX; also in ne. Mexico (NLE and TAM). **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Tax:** Var. *lonchitoides* Brooks, allegedly endemic to WV, is just a form and should not be recognized taxonomically. **Comm:** One of the most familiar ferns in e. North America. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, F11, FNA2, G, GrPl, IL, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Sf, Tn, Tx, TxFerns, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Polystichum acrostichoides* var. *acrostichoides* – K1; > *Polystichum acrostichoides* var. *lonchitoides* Brook – K1.

* **Polystichum tsus-simense** (Hooker) J. Smith. KOREAN ROCK FERN. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of e. and se. Asia. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = F11, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



F46. NEPHROLEPIDACEAE Pichi Sermolli 1975 (SWORD FERN FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of 1 genus and about 19 species. Sometimes united, as by Smith et al. (2006b), into the Lomariopsidaceae. References: Christenhusz, Zhang, & Schneider (2011); PPG I (2016).

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 native maybe exotic exotic (see introduction for more) rare uncommon common * : waif EN : endemic H : historic N : no X : extirpated P : planted ? : questionable

Nephrolepis Schott 1834 (SWORD FERN)

A genus of about 19-20 species, widespread in tropical and subtropical areas. The familiar cultivated "Boston Fern" is a hybrid of *N. biserrata* × *cordifolia* (Yahaya et al. 2016). References: Hovenkamp & Miyamoto (2005); Nauman (1993e) in FNA2 (1993b); Xing, Wang, & Hovenkamp in FoC (2013); Yahaya et al (2016).

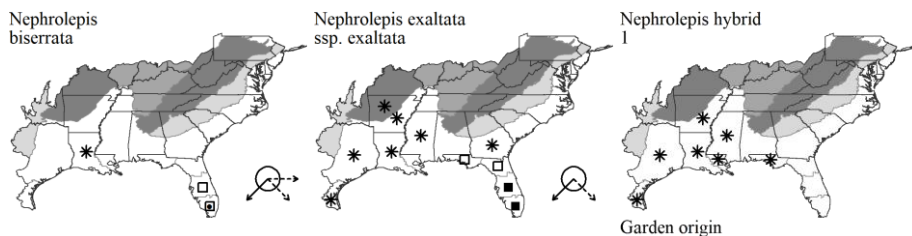
Unkeyed waifs: *Nephrolepis hybrid* 1

- 1 Pinnae dichotomously forked *Nephrolepis biserrata*
 1 Pinnae simple.
 4 Upper side of the costae sparsely to densely hairy with hairs 0.2-0.6 mm long; pinnae 2.5-23 cm long, not distinctly auricled at the base. *Nephrolepis biserrata*
 4 Upper side of the costae glabrous; pinnae 1-7.3 cm long, auricled at base on the side toward the leaf tip. *Nephrolepis exaltata* ssp. *exaltata*

Nephrolepis biserrata (Swartz) Schott. GIANT SWORD FERN. **Hab:** Dome swamps, strand swamps, wet hammocks, rockland hammocks, disturbed suburban areas. **Dist:** Native of the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA2, K1, Meso1, Sf, Hovenkamp & Miyamoto (2005); > *Nephrolepis biserrata* (Swartz) Schott – F11, K4, WH3; < *Nephrolepis falcata* – K3; > *Nephrolepis falcata* – F11, K4, WH3, misapplied.

Nephrolepis exaltata (Linnaeus) Schott ssp. *exaltata*. WILD SWORD FERN, WILD BOSTON FERN. **Hab:** Epiphytic or terrestrial in a range of open to shaded moist habitats. **Dist:** Panhandle and ne. FL south to s. FL; West Indies; Central and South America; widely introduced elsewhere. Marginally present in GA (Jekyll island, Glynn County, Max Medley, pers.comm. 2022), where it seemed to have been in place for several years but then died; not likely to become established, but included because it is likely to be observed occasionally where it appears to be naturalized, or at least stably persistent. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** *N. exaltata* ssp. *exaltata* appears to be a trigenomic hybrid involving *N. cordifolia*, *N. biserrata*, and probably *N. brownii*, with normal, sexual fertility (Yahaya et al. 2016). **Comm:** Ssp. *hawaiiensis* W.H. Wagner is endemic to the Hawaii Islands. **Syn:** = K3, K4; < *Nephrolepis exaltata* – Ar, Bah, ETx1, F11, FNA2, Meso1, Sf, Tx, TxFerns, WH3, Hovenkamp & Miyamoto (2005).

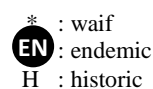
* ***Nephrolepis hybrid* 1.** BOSTON FERN. **Hab:** Persistent and spreading asexually from horticultural use; of horticultural origin. **Tax:** The cultivated "Boston Fern" appears to be of hybrid origin and is sexually sterile; its parentage may involve *N. cordifolia*, *N. biserrata*, and/or *N. exaltata* ssp. *exaltata* (Yahaya et al. 2016). **Syn:** < *Nephrolepis exaltata* – Ar, ETx1, FNA2, K3, TxFerns.

**F51. POLYPODIACEAE** J. Presl & C. Presl 1822 (POLYPODY FAMILY) [in POLYPODIALES]

A family of about 65 genera and about 1650 species, cosmopolitan, especially tropical. Here circumscribed to include Grammitidaceae, following PPG I (2016) and Wei & Zhang (2022). Subfamily classification shown in the key follows Wei & Zhang (2022). References: Hennipman, Veldhoen, & Kramer in Kramer & Green (1990); Hirai et al (2011); Parris in Kramer & Green (1990); PPG I (2016); Smith & Tejero-Díez (2014); Smith (1993e) in FNA2 (1993b); Smith et al (2006a); Smith et al (2006b); Sundue et al (2014); Wei & Zhang (2022).

Pleopeltis Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow 1810 (SHIELDED-SORUS POLYPODY)

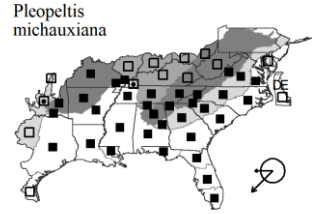
A genus of about 90 species (as circumscribed by Smith & Tejero-Díez 2014 and PPG I 2016), primarily tropical. Windham (1993) and later authors, such as Otto et al. (2009), make a compelling case, based on morphological, chemical, and molecular data, that the "scaly polypodies" should be placed in *Pleopeltis*, rather than in *Polypodium*. The *Pleopeltis polypodioides* complex is monographed by Sprunt (2010) as including eight taxa at species rank: one (*P. michauxiana*) in se. North America, six in tropical America from s. FL and Mexico south through the West Indies, Central America to South America, and one in s. Africa. References: Andrews & Windham (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Hennipman, Veldhoen, & Kramer in Kramer & Green (1990); Mickel & Smith (2004); Nauman (1993i) in FNA2 (1993b); Otto et al (2009); Smith & Tejero-Díez (2014); Smith et al (2018); Sprunt (2010); Vincent & Hickey (2014); Windham (1993).

**Key to Map
Symbology:**

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

F51. POLYPODIACEAE

Pleopeltis michauxiana (Weatherby) Hickey & Sprunt. RESURRECTION FERN, SCALY POLYPODY. **Hab:** On tree limbs and trunks (especially when leaning) in a wide variety of forest types, especially southwards, and less typically (but not uncommonly) on rocks. **Dist:** *P. michauxiana* ranges from se. MD, IL, MO, and se. KS, south to s. FL and TX; Mexico and Central America (Guatemala, Honduras); Bahamas (Abaco Island). **Phen:** (Jan-) Jun-Oct (-Dec). **Tax:** Although traditionally treated as a variety of *Pleopeltis polypodioides*, recent studies suggest that this taxon warrants specific status (Sprunt 2010; Sprunt et al. 2011; Vincent & Hickey 2014). Seven additional taxa in the complex are tropical in s. FL, Mexico, Central America, South America, and Africa. **Syn:** = K4, Vincent & Hickey (2014); = *Pleopeltis polypodioides* ssp. *michauxiana* – Va, nomen nudum; = *Pleopeltis polypodioides* (Linnaeus) E.G. Andrews & Windham var. *michauxiana* (Weatherby) E.G. Andrews & Windham – Ar, ETx1, F11, FNA2, K2, TxFerns, Va, WH3, Smith & Tejero-Díez (2014); = *Polypodium polypodioides* (Linnaeus) Watt var. *michauxianum* Weatherby – C, F, G, GrPl, Meso1, Mo1, Tx, W, WV, Mickel & Smith (2004); < *Marginaria polypodioides* (Linnaeus) Tidestrom – Sf; < *Pleopeltis polypodioides* (Linnaeus) E.G. Andrews & Windham – Il; < *Polypodium polypodioides* (Linnaeus) Watt – RAB. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

SECTION 3: GYMNOSPERMS

G07. PINACEAE Sprengel ex Rudolphi 1830 (PINE FAMILY) [in PINALES]

A family of about 12 genera and about 220 species, trees and shrubs, almost exclusively in the Northern Hemisphere. References: Page in Kramer & Green (1990); Price (1989); Thieret (1993) in FNA2 (1993b).

Pinus Linnaeus 1753 (PINE)

A genus of about 110 species, trees, of the Northern Hemisphere, south to Central America. The classification of subgenera, sections, and subsections follows Zeb et al. (2019). References: Duncan & Duncan (1988); Gernandt et al (2005); Kral (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Krings (2020); Page in Kramer & Green (1990); Pile et al (2018); Price, Liston, & Strauss (1998); Richardson (1998); Silba (2011); Wang & Wang (2014); Ward (1963); Zeb et al (2019).

The State Tree of North Carolina is the “Pine,” the species left (artfully and politically?) ambiguous.

Identification Notes: Young saplings generally have shorter needles than larger saplings and mature trees; measurements in the key are those of mature trees. Seedlings have needles single, rather than fascicled; see Krings (2020) for information on distinguishing seedlings of *P. taeda*, *P. echinata*, and *P. virginiana*. “Cones” in the key below refers to mature (brown) female (seed) cones.

- 2 Bracts and bud scales fimbriate; sheath > 1.3 cm long; needles 20-50 cm long, in bundles of 3 (-4); twigs about 1 cm in diameter; [subgenus *Pinus*, section *Trifoliae*, subsection *Australes*].....*Pinus palustris*
- 2 Bracts and bud scales entire or edged with hairs, but not fimbriate; sheath < 1.5 cm long; needles (2-) 3-30 cm long, in bundles of 2-4; twigs < 1 cm in diameter.
 - 3 Needles in bundles of 3, or 2 and 3, or 3 and 4 (predominantly or at least substantially in 3's); [subgenus *Pinus*, section *Trifoliae*, subsection *Australes*].
 - 4 Needles in bundles of 3 (rarely with a few bundles of 2, 4, or 5).....*Pinus taeda*
 - 4 Needles in bundles of 2 and 3.
 - 7 Needles 3-11 (-13) cm long.....*Pinus echinata*
 - 7 Needles 17-30 cm long.....*Pinus elliotii*
 - 3 Needles in bundles of 2 only.....*Pinus glabra*

Pinus echinata P. Miller. SHORTLEAF PINE, ROSEMARY PINE, YELLOW PINE. **Hab:** Dry to dry-mesic upland forests and woodlands, rocky ridges and slopes, glades, bluffs, Coastal Plain sandhills, old fields, riparian forests, generally in rather xeric sites and on acid soils, but also occurring in mesic to even wet sites and on mafic or subcalcareous rocks. **Dist:** Widespread in se. North America, north to s. NY, NJ, s. PA, s. OH, s. IL, s. MO, and e. OK, perhaps reaching its greatest importance in dry, sandstone landscapes, such as the Cumberland Plateau of WV, KY, TN, and AL, and the Ozarks and Ouachitas of AR, MO, and OK. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** Where their ranges overlap, *P. echinata* often co-occurs with *P. virginiana* and is sometimes confused because both species have short needles and small cones that tend to persist on the trees. *P. echinata* has needles 7-13 cm long, not twisted, or slightly so, in bundles of 2, usually with some in bundles of 3, rather slender, < 1.0 mm wide (vs. needles 2-8 cm long, typically twisted, in bundles of 2, rather stout, often 1.0-1.2 mm wide), bark plates mostly > 4 cm wide, with crater-like blisters ca. 1 mm in diameter (vs. bark plates mostly about 2 cm wide, without crater-like blisters), winter buds not very resinous (vs. very resinous), and 3-4 year-old twigs rough and flaking (vs. smoothish to rough). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FI1, FNA2, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Price (1989), Ward (1963). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Pinus elliotii Engelman. SLASH PINE. **Hab:** Native in wet pine flatwoods and maritime forests, also extensively planted (over a broader distribution than the natural one, as in GA, SC, and NC) in silvicultural plantations on a wide variety of soils, many of them unsuitable for its successful growth. **Dist:** *P. elliotii* ranges from e. SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Jan-Feb; Oct-Nov. **Comm:** *P. elliotii* has been extensively planted throughout the Coastal Plain of Georgia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, where it now occupies tens of thousands of hectares. Superficially, *P. elliotii* resembles both *P. palustris* and *P. taeda*, with cone size and needle length intermediate. *P. elliotii* is sometimes difficult to tell from *P. taeda*; additional helpful characteristics are the seed cones on 1.5-3 cm long stalks (vs. essentially sessile), seed cones reddish-brown and glossy, appearing varnished (vs. brown and dull), needles thicker and a dark glossy green (vs. thinner and a yellowish green); bark prominently flaking off and revealing reddish patches (vs. not notably flaking off and not revealing reddish patches). **Syn:** = *Pinus elliotii* var. *elliotii* – FNA2, K1, K3, Price (1989), Ward (1963); < *Pinus elliotii* Engelman – ETx1, FI1, RAB, Tx, WH3; ? *Pinus heterophylla* – S; > *Pinus palustris* P. Miller – S, misapplied.

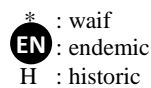
Pinus glabra Walter. SPRUCE PINE, WALTER'S PINE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, rich, moist soils, also upland in calcareous areas, such as calcareous bluffs. **Dist:** SC south to n. FL and west to se. LA. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** This pine is unusual in growing in moist (even infrequently flooded), fertile habitats, usually mixed with bottomland hardwoods, and rather shade tolerant, sometimes growing as an understory tree. **Syn:** = Ar, FI1, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Price (1989), Ward (1963). [NatureServe G5?](#) (Secure).

Pinus palustris P. Miller. LONGLEAF PINE, SOUTHERN PINE. **Hab:** Formerly throughout the Coastal Plain, Sandhills, and lower Piedmont, on a wide variety of soils (sandy, loamy, clayey, or peaty), from very dry to very wet conditions, in savannas, woodlands, and forests affected by relatively frequent natural (lightning caused) fires (likely augmented by native Americans), now reduced to less than a tenth of its former abundance by a variety of forces, including turpentine, timbering, free-range hogs, fire suppression, and ‘site conversion’ by foresters to other trees, now extremely rare in VA and north of the Neuse River in NC, still occurring in some abundance in the outer Coastal Plain from Carteret County, NC

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

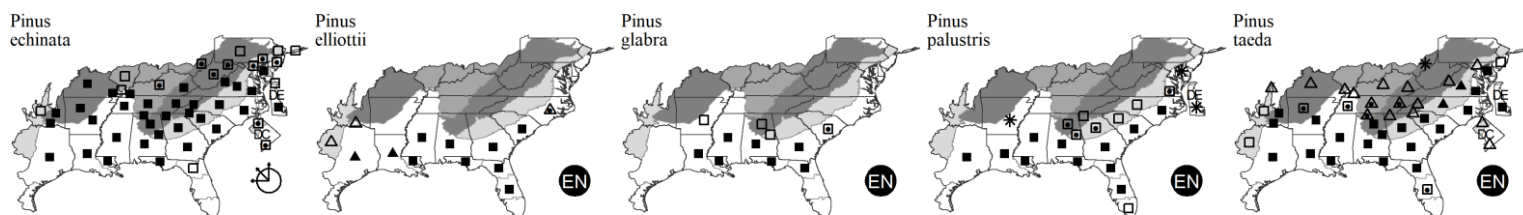


N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

G07. PINACEAE

south into GA, in the Bladen Lakes area of Bladen and Cumberland counties, and in the Fall-Line Sandhills of Harnett, Hoke, Scotland, Richmond, Moore, Anson, and Montgomery counties, NC and south into GA. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to se. TX; it extends slightly into the Piedmont in most states where it occurs, and further into the Piedmont and low mountains in GA and AL. **Phen:** Jan-Apr; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** "The species has been heavily exploited for timber and turpentine production, and it has been estimated that by 1930 only ten percent of its original volume of timber remained" (Price 1989); certainly much less now remains. Longleaf Pine is featured in the official NC State Toast ("Here's to the land of the longleaf Pine...") and the highest honor that the Governor of North Carolina can bestow on an individual for service to the state is to appoint him or her to the honorary Order of the Longleaf Pine. A hybrid with *P. taeda*, *P. ×sondereggeri* H.H. Chapman, occurs. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F11, FNA2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Ward (1963); = *Pinus australis* Michaux f. – F, G, S.

Pinus taeda Linnaeus. LOBLOLLY PINE, OLD FIELD PINE. **Hab:** Dry to dry-mesic upland forests and woodlands, riparian forests, maritime forests, sandy rises in bottomland forests, pine flatwoods, roadsides, pine plantations, disturbed areas, especially in acid soil, much more abundant and widespread than formerly, and occurring farther inland than as a native. **Dist:** Native from s. NJ, DE, and e. MD south to n. peninsular FL, west to e. TX and se. OK, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but inland to s. TN; this distribution now expanded by forestry plantation northward. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Oct-Nov. **Comm:** See *P. elliotii* for additional characters to distinguish these two species. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, F11, FNA2, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Price (1989), Ward (1963). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

**G11. CUPRESSACEAE** S.F. Gray 1822 (CYPRESS FAMILY) [in CUPRESSALES]

A family of about 29 genera and about 130 species. Recent studies indicate that the separation of the Taxodiaceae from the Cupressaceae is not warranted, and they are here combined (Gadek et al. 2000; Brunsfeld et al. 1994). The subfamilial classification used here follows Gadek et al. (2000). References: Farjon (2005); Hardin (1971b); Hart & Price (1990); Page in Kramer & Green (1990); Schulz, Knopf, & Stützel (2005); Watson & Eckenwalder (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Zhu et al (2018).

- 1 Leaves alternate.
 - 2 Leaves 4-sided or nearly circular (terete) in \times -section; [subfamily *Taxodioideae*].....*Cryptomeria japonica*
 - 2 Leaves distinctly flattened (2-sided).
 - 3 Leaves evergreen, rigid, > 2 cm long, tapering from near the base to a long-acuminate apex; [subfamily *Cunninghamioideae*]..... *Cunninghamia lanceolata*
 - 3 Leaves deciduous, flexible, < 2 cm long, parallel-sided, the apex short-acute; [subfamily *Taxodioideae*]..... *Taxodium*
- 1 Leaves opposite or whorled; [subfamily *Cupressoideae*].....*Juniperus*

Cryptomeria D. Don 1838 (JAPANESE-CEDAR, CRYPTOMERIA)

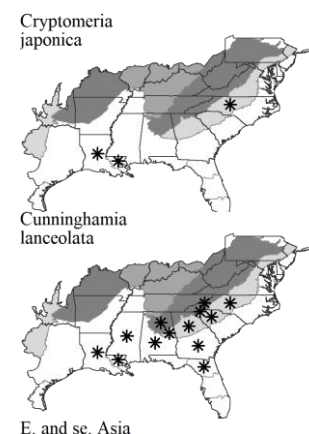
A monotypic genus, a tree, of e. Asia. References: Farjon (1998); Page in Kramer & Green (1990).

* ***Cryptomeria japonica*** (Thunberg ex Linnaeus f.) D. Don. JAPANESE-CEDAR, CRYPTOMERIA. **Hab:** Frequently planted, sometimes persistent. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia (China and Japan). **Syn:** = FNA2, K3, K4, Farjon (1998), (not treated); = n/a – RAB. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Cunninghamia R. Brown 1826 (CHINA-FIR)

A genus of 2 species, trees, of e. Asia (China and Taiwan). References: Farjon (1998); Page in Kramer & Green (1990).

* ***Cunninghamia lanceolata*** (Lambert) Hooker. CHINA-FIR. **Hab:** Suburban woodlands; commonly planted horticulturally, rarely naturalizing. **Dist:** Native of China. **Comm:** A variety of forms are seen, some with dark-green, others with glaucous-blue foliage. **Syn:** = K1, K4, Farjon (1998); = n/a – RAB. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Juniperus*** Linnaeus 1753 (RED CEDAR, JUNIPER, SAVIN)

A genus of about 60 species, trees and shrubs, of temperate, boreal, and subtropical regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Various species of *Juniperus*, especially creeping species, are frequently used in landscaping. Molecular studies suggest that section *Juniperus* (*J. communis* in our area) and section *Sabina* are quite divergent (Adams & Demeke 1993). Small's (1933) recognition of the genus *Sabina* may prove to be warranted; some modern authors accept it (especially Europeans) and recent molecular evidence provides some support. References: Adams & Demeke (1993); Adams &

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

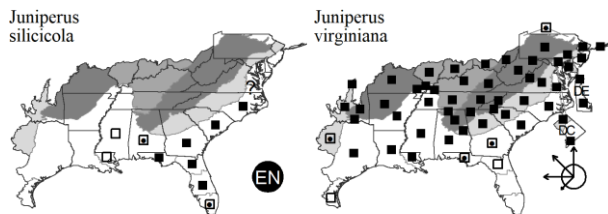
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Schwarzbach (2012); Adams & Schwarzbach (2013); Adams (1986); Adams (1993) in FNA2 (1993b); Adams (1995); Adams (2008a); Adams (2008b); Adams (2008c); Adams (2008d); Adams (2014); Adams et al (2016); Page in Kramer & Green (1990).

- 6 Female cones ("berries") 3-4 mm long; male cones 4-5 mm long; terminal twigs 0.75-0.90 mm wide (including the scale-like leaves); scale leaves 1.20-1.45 mm long, obtuse to acute; trees generally with rounded or flattened crowns, the lower branches often drooping; [upland to wetland saline or calcareous habitats near the coast] *Juniperus silicicola*
- 6 Female cones ("berries") 4-7 mm long; male cones 3-4 mm long; terminal twigs 0.85-1.00 mm wide (including the scale-like leaves); scale leaves 1.40-1.65 mm long, acute; trees generally with sharply tapered crowns, the lower branches generally ascending; [upland habitats inland] *Juniperus virginiana*

Juniperus silicicola (Small) L.H. Bailey. SOUTHERN RED CEDAR, COASTAL RED CEDAR. **Hab:** Maritime forests and maritime scrub, hammocks, coastal shell middens and natural shell deposits, brackish marshes, pine rocklands in s. FL, and other sandy or peaty, circumneutral situations. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. LA (Florida Parishes); reports from further west (e.g. TX) are misidentifications. **Phen:** Jan-Feb; Oct-Nov. **Tax:** The recognition of the "*silicicola*" entity (and if recognized, at what rank) has been controversial. Some authors have treated this taxon as a species, but Adams (1986, 2008a, 2008b, 2014), Adams in FNA (1993b), and Adams & Schwarzbach (2012, 2013) considered varietal status more appropriate. Adams (1995) suggested that the two may have diverged as recently as the Pleistocene. Later, however, Adams (2008c, 2014) and Adams & Schwarzbach (2012, 2013) presented molecular evidence that "var. *silicicola* may be of Caribbean origin or perhaps of hybrid origin between *J. barbadensis* var. *lucayana* and *J. virginiana* var. *virginiana*". The "*virginiana*" and "*silicicola*" entities have been said to intergrade in GA, and in other areas the characters used to separate them seem variable or imperfectly correlated. A preliminary molecular phylogeny, however, shows *J. virginiana* clading with *J. maritima* of BC and WA, this clade sister to *J. silicicola* (Adams & Schwarzbach 2012, 2013), which if confirmed with more detailed sampling and analysis would suggest that species status is warranted. Given the uncertainty that "*virginiana*" and "*silicicola*" are indeed sister taxa (more closely related to one another than to other species) I choose to accord them species rank, despite the sometime challenges in their straightforward identification based on morphologic features. **Comm:** Large individuals can be as much as a meter in diameter. **Syn:** = RAB; = *Juniperus virginiana* Linnaeus var. *silicicola* (Small) E. Murray – FNA2, K1, K2, K4, Adams & Schwarzbach (2012), Adams & Schwarzbach (2013), Adams (2008b), Adams (2014); = *Sabina silicicola* Small – S; >< *Juniperus barbadensis* Linnaeus – Bah; < *Juniperus virginiana* Linnaeus – Fl1, WH3. **NatureServe G5T4T5** (Apparently Secure).

Juniperus virginiana Linnaeus. EASTERN RED CEDAR. **Hab:** Bluffs, glades, upland forests and woodlands, pastures, old fields, roadsides, and fencerows, primarily upland, occurring most abundantly on (but by no means restricted to) circumneutral soils (including shrink-swell clays) derived from mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** S. ME west to e. ND, south to n. FL, s. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and c. TX; disjunct in Coahuila, Mexico (Adams 2011). **Phen:** Jan-Mar; Oct-Nov. **Comm:** The wood is much used for fence posts and the traditional southern cedar chest (which takes advantage of the aromatic and moth-deterrent properties of cedar wood). **Syn:** = GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WV; = *Juniperus virginiana* Linnaeus var. *virginiana* – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA2, G, K1, K2, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Va, Adams & Schwarzbach (2012), Adams & Schwarzbach (2013), Adams (2008b), Adams (2014); = *Sabina virginiana* (Linnaeus) Antoine – S; > *Juniperus silicicola* (Small) L.H. Bailey – Tx, misapplied; < *Juniperus virginiana* Linnaeus – Fl1, WH3; > *Juniperus virginiana* Linnaeus – Tx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Taxodium L.C. Richard 1810 (BALD-CYPRESS)

A genus of 3 species, trees, of e. North America and Mexico. There has been much debate over whether the taxa of *Taxodium* should be treated as species or varieties, and if as varieties, the proper nomenclature. I agree with Godfrey (1988), in his preference "to recognize two species [within his area, which did not include the distribution of *Taxodium mucronatum*]... because it is my perception that the vast majority of trees (populations) are thus distinguishable." True intermediates appear to be very rare, though the "mimicry" of the two species creates "pseudo-intermediates" that can cause difficulties in identification. Occasionally, the *Taxodium ascendens* and *Taxodium distichum* can be seen growing together, in "hybrid habitats," as at the junction of Lake Waccamaw and the Waccamaw River (Columbus County, NC); a few recognizable intermediates can be seen. See Lickey & Walker (2002) for a contrary argument supporting varietal status. Neufeld (1986) discusses the different architecture and ecophysiology of the two species. The third taxon in the genus is *Taxodium mucronatum* Tenore, ranging from s. TX south to Mexico and Guatemala. West of the Mississippi River, the architecture of *Taxodium distichum* comes to resemble that of *Taxodium mucronatum*, suggesting the possibility of introgression. For this and other reasons, Watson in FNA (1993b) and other authors prefer to treat *Taxodium mucronatum* at varietal rank, as *Taxodium distichum* var. *mexicanum* Gordon. *Taxodium* is most closely related to *Glyptostrobus* and *Cryptomeris*. References: Duncan & Duncan (1988); Godfrey (1988); Lickey & Walker (2002); Page in Kramer & Green (1990); Tiwari et al (2012); Tsumura et al (1999); Watson (1993) in FNA2 (1993b).

- 2 Larger knees short, rarely > 4 dm tall, usually columnar or broad and mound-like, with thick, compact bark on top; leafy branchlets ascending from the twigs, secundly erect (the base often curving, the apical portion of the branchlet borne in a vertical plane), except on juvenile trees (which mimic *T. distichum*); leaves subulate, spirally arranged, not spreading laterally and featherlike (except on juvenile trees), ascending or appressed; leaves mostly 3-10 mm long (to 15 mm long on juvenile trees); bark thick (1-2.5 cm thick), furrowed, dark-brown, not exfoliating; [trees mainly of fire-maintained habitats: isolated depressions (clay-based Carolina bays, depression ponds), wet pine savannas, pocosins and other wet peaty habitats, domes and stringers in wet prairies, and, less commonly, blackwater swamps and natural lakes] *Taxodium ascendens*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

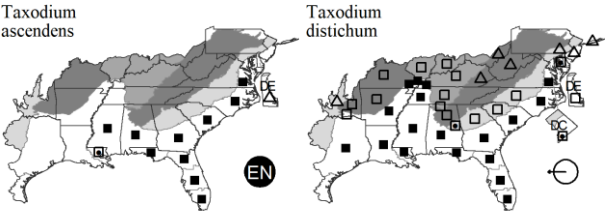
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

G11. CUPRESSACEAE

2 Larger knees often tall, often > 4 dm tall, usually narrowly conical, with thin, shreddy bark on top; leafy branchlets spreading laterally from the twigs, except in the crowns of mature trees (which sometimes mimic *T. ascendens*); leaves linear, flat, spirally arranged but by twisting of their basal portions spreading laterally and featherlike (pseudo-distichous), appressed only on drooping branches of the crown, if at all; leaves mostly 8-20 mm long (sometimes less on crown branches); bark thin (< 1 cm thick), exfoliating in shreddy, orange-brown strips; [trees of brownwater swamp forests, blackwater swamp forests, natural lakes, and millponds] *Taxodium distichum*

Taxodium ascendens Brongniart. POND-CYPRESS. **Hab:** Limesink ponds (dolines), clay-based Carolina bays, wet savannas, pocosins and other wet, peaty habitats, shores of natural blackwater lakes, swamps of blackwater streams, forming "domes" and "stringers" in Florida in very flat, fire landscapes, also as "hatrack" stands of widely spaced and stunted trees on oolite in south Florida. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Oct. **Comm:** *Taxodium ascendens* is surely one of the most scenic trees of eastern North America. **Syn:** = FI1, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Godfrey (1988); = *Taxodium distichum* var. *imbricarium* (Nuttall) Croom – FNA2, Lickey & Walker (2002); < *Taxodium distichum* (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard – F.

Taxodium distichum (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard. BALD-CYPRESS. **Hab:** Brownwater and blackwater swamps, usually in riverine situations, depressions in bottomland forests, lake margins, river banks, rarely in wooded seeps. **Dist:** DE and e. MD south to s. FL and west to e. TX and se. OK, north along the Mississippi River and its tributaries to s. IN and s. IL. This species is sometimes planted as an ornamental in upland and wetland sites within and beyond its natural range, and these planted trees are very long persistent and may be encountered. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Oct. **Comm:** A remarkable population of *Taxodium distichum* is found along a stretch of the Black River in NC, with many trees exceeding 1500 years old. **Syn:** = FI1, G, IL, K1, K4, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Godfrey (1988); = *Taxodium distichum* var. *distichum* – Ar, C, ETx1, K3, Mo1, NY, Lickey & Walker (2002); < *Taxodium distichum* (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard – F; < *Taxodium distichum* var. *distichum* – FNA2.



Key to Map
Symbology:

□

◻

◼

native

◊

◈

◼

maybe exotic

△

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▲

exotic

←rare

←uncommon

←common

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EN

H

: waif

: endemic

: historic

N : no

X : extirpated

P : planted

? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

SECTION 4: MAGNOLIIDS AND PRIMITIVE ANGIOSPERMS

3. CABOMBACEAE Richard ex A. Richard 1822 (WATER-SHIELD FAMILY) [in NYMPHAEALES]

A family of 2 genera and about 6 species, aquatic herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. This family is closely related to the Nymphaeaceae and is sometimes combined with it (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2003). References: Les & Crawford (1999); Wiersma (1997c) in FNA3 (1997); Williamson & Schneider in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

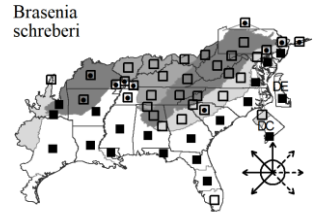
- 1 Plants with all leaves floating and peltate; underwater portions of plants coated with a layer of transparent, mucilaginous jelly; floating peltate leaves 3.5-11 cm long, 2-6.5 cm wide; [subfamily *Hydropeltoideae*] *Brasenia*
- 1 Plants with submersed leaves dichotomously divided into linear segments; plants not coated with mucilaginous material; floating peltate leaves (when present) 0.6-3.0 cm long, 0.1-0.4 wide; [subfamily *Cabomboideae*] *Cabomba*

Brasenia Schreber 1789 (WATER-SHIELD)

A monotypic genus, an aquatic herb, widely distributed in tropical and temperate regions of the Old and New World. References: Wiersma (1997c) in FNA3 (1997); Williamson & Schneider in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Identification Notes: The elliptic, peltate, floating leaves and mucilaginous petioles make *Brasenia* unmistakable.

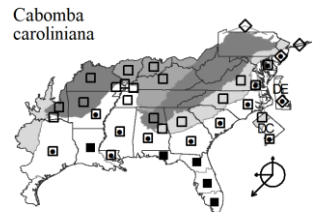
Brasenia schreberi J.F. Gmelin. WATER-SHIELD, PURPLE WEN-DOCK. **Hab:** Lakes, ponds, sluggish streams, floodplain oxbow ponds, beaver ponds. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to s. FL and TX; also from BC south to CA; also in tropical America and the Old World. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **ID Notes:** The elliptical, peltate leaves are distinctive in comparison to our other rooted aquatics with broad, floating leaves. Also distinctive is the thick layer of gelatinous mucilage coating underwater parts of the plant (stems, petioles, and leaf undersurfaces), presumably acting as an anti-herbivory deterrent. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl2, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

*Cabomba* Aublet 1775 (FANWORT)

A genus of about 5 species, aquatic herbs, tropical and temperate regions of America. References: Fassett (1953); Ørgaard (1991); Wiersma (1997c) in FNA3 (1997); Williamson & Schneider in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Identification Notes: *Cabomba* is sometimes mistaken for other, superficially somewhat similar aquatics, such as *Ceratophyllum* (Ceratophyllaceae), *Utricularia* (Lentibulariaceae), and *Myriophyllum* (Haloragaceae). *Cabomba* has the leaves opposite (rather than whorled), dichotomously divided (like *Ceratophyllum*), but the divisions lacking the marginal denticles of *Ceratophyllum*, and on a 1-3 cm long petiole (vs. sessile or on a petiole 0-2 mm long). *Utricularia* has the leaves sometimes dichotomously divided, but the divisions are usually irregular, the leaves are alternate (in most species), and bladder traps are present. *Myriophyllum* has the leaves pectinately rather than dichotomously divided.

Cabomba caroliniana A. Gray. FANWORT. **Hab:** Millponds, lakes, slow-moving streams. **Dist:** MA, NY, and NJ west to OH, s. MI, and MO, south to FL and TX; also native in s. South America (s. Brazil, Paraguay, Uruguay, and n. Argentina). Additionally sporadically introduced elsewhere from aquarium "throw-outs". **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** *C. caroliniana* var. *pulcherrima* R.M. Harper, with purplish flowers and vegetative parts (vs. white flowers and green vegetative parts), occurs in the southeastern Coastal Plain; it needs further evaluation. Godfrey & Wooten (1981) imply that the purple pigmentation may be merely an environmental response to warm waters, and is not correlated with morphologic characters. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl2, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; > *Cabomba caroliniana* A. Gray – Fassett (1953); > *Cabomba caroliniana* var. *caroliniana* – K1, Mo2, Ørgaard (1991); > *Cabomba caroliniana* var. *pulcherrima* R.M. Harper – K1, Ørgaard (1991); > *Cabomba pulcherrima* (R.M. Harper) Fassett – Fassett (1953).



4. NYMPHAEACEAE Salisbury 1805 (WATER-LILY FAMILY) [in NYMPHAEALES]

A family of 6 genera and about 75 species, aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Les & Crawford (1999); Schneider & Williamson in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Wiersma & Hellquist (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

- 1 Flowers nearly spherical, 2-5 cm in diameter; sepals 6 (in our species), petaloid, green to yellow, incurved; petals many, inconspicuous, scalelike or staminodial; leaves often of 2 types, the submersed leaves (when present) thinner in texture than the floating or emerged leaves; floating or emerged leaves having 60-90% of their surface area with vasculature derived from the midrib; rhizome with triangular or winged leaf scars; [subfamily *Nupharoideae*] *Nuphar*
- 1 Flowers hemispheric, 4-20 cm across; sepals 4, greenish, inconspicuous; petals spreading and ascending, white or yellow, showy; leaves of 1 type, floating; floating leaves having 25-40 % of their surface area with vasculature derived from the midrib; rhizome with circular leaf scars; [subfamily *Nymphaeoidae*] *Nymphaea*

Key to Map
Symbology:

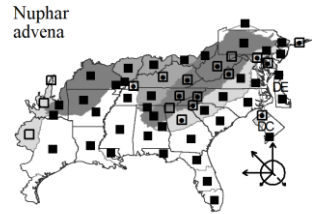


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Nuphar J.E. Smith 1809 (SPATTERDOCK, YELLOW POND LILY)

A genus of about 16 species, aquatic herbs, of north temperate areas. Beal (1956) recognized 8 taxa of *Nuphar* in North America, which he treated as subspecies of the European *N. lutea*. Voss's (1985) statement (about the genus in Michigan) "our plants are quite easily distinguished ... and they are treated here as closely related species" applies equally (or better!) in our area. Recent treatments (see references) recognize multiple species. References: Beal (1956); Padgett (1999); Padgett (2007); Schneider & Williamson in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Wiersema & Hellquist (1997) in FNA3 (1997).



***Nuphar advena* (Aiton) R. Brown ex W.T. Aiton. BROADLEAF POND LILY. **Hab:** Lakes, ponds, natural depression ponds, old millponds, slow-flowing rivers (blackwater and brownwater), tidal freshwater marshes. **Dist:** The most widespread and common *Nuphar* in e. North America, ranging from ME west to WI, south to s. FL, Cuba, TX, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = C, Il, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WV; = *Nuphar advena* ssp. *advena* – FL2, K3, K4, NY, WH3, Padgett (1999), Padgett (2007); = *Nuphar lutea* J.E. Smith ssp. *advena* (Aiton) Kartesz & Gandhi – K1; = *Nuphar luteum* (Linnaeus) Sibthorp & J.E. Smith ssp. *macrophyllum* (Small) E.O. Beal – GrPl, GW2, RAB, Tx, W, Beal (1956); < *Nuphar advena* (Aiton) R. Brown ex W.T. Aiton – FNA3; > *Nuphar advena* (Aiton) R. Brown ex W.T. Aiton – F, G; > *Nuphar fluviatile* (R.M. Harper) Standley – F, G; > *Nuphar puteorum* Fernald – F; > *Nymphaea advena* Aiton – S; > *Nymphaea chartacea* Miller & Standley – S; > *Nymphaea fluviatilis* R.M. Harper – S; > *Nymphaea macrophylla* Small – S.**

Nymphaea Linnaeus 1753 (WATER LILY)

A genus of about 50 species, aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Borsch et al (2014); Borsch et al (2017); Schneider & Williamson in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Wiersema (1997b) in FNA3 (1997); Woods et al (2005a); Woods et al (2005b).

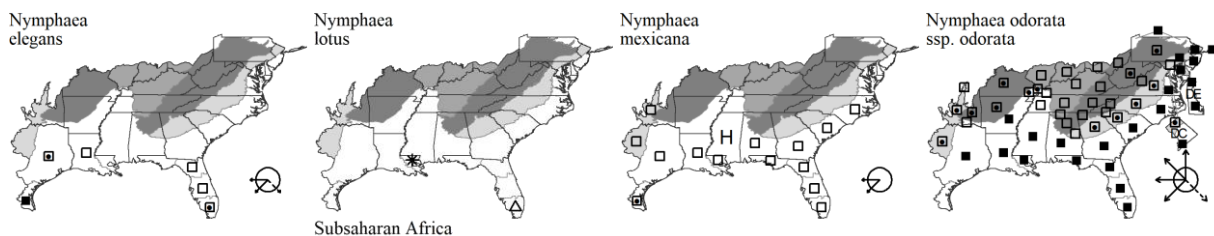
- 1 Outer surface of sepals flecked with short dark lines. *Nymphaea elegans*
- 1 Outer surface of sepals uniformly greenish, reddish, or yellowish.
 - 3 Leaf margins sinuate-dentate. *Nymphaea lotus*
 - 3 Leaf margins entire (smoothly curved).
 - 6 Petals yellow; plants producing stolons. *Nymphaea mexicana*
 - 6 Petals white (to pink); plants not producing stolons. *Nymphaea odorata* ssp. *odorata*

***Nymphaea elegans* Hooker. TROPICAL BLUE WATER LILY. **Hab:** Ponds, ditches, cypress swamps. **Dist:** FL west to TX, south into Mexico; Bahamas. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Bah, FL2, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3; = *Castalia elegans* (Hooker) Greene – S. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).**

* ***Nymphaea lotus* Linnaeus. WHITE EGYPTIAN LOTUS. **Hab:** Canals, ponds. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Syn:** = FNA3, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).**

***Nymphaea mexicana* Zuccarini. BANANA WATER LILY, YELLOW WATER LILY. **Hab:** Sluggish or stagnant waters; scattered in occurrence and possibly introduced from farther south, but the introduction agents may well be wild ducks, such as canvasbacks. **Dist:** Ne. NC south to s. FL, west to TX, also in sw. United States and Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Borsch et al (2014), Borsch et al (2017), Woods et al (2005a), Woods et al (2005b); = *Castalia flava* (Leitner) Greene – S. NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).**

***Nymphaea odorata* Aiton ssp. *odorata*. WHITE WATER LILY. **Hab:** Ponds, sluggish waters. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MB, south to FL and TX; also scattered in the w. United States as an introduction. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** *N. odorata* is polymorphic, leading to the naming of numerous species, subspecies, and varieties (see synonymy for a few of the named entities). Wiersema in FNA (1997) recognizes ssp. *odorata* (most of our plants) and ssp. *tuberosa* (Paine) Wiersema & Hellquist, more western and northern, but edging into our area. Other named entities warrant further evaluation. *N. odorata* var. *gigantea* [= *Castalia lekophylla* Small] occurs on the Coastal Plain, and is considered to differ from var. *odorata* in its larger leaves (1.5-6 dm in diameter vs. 0.5-2.5 dm), larger flowers (mostly > 15 cm wide vs. mostly < 10 cm), and leaves upturned at the margins (vs. flat). *N. odorata* var. *minor* [= *Castalia minor* (Sims) Nyar] is considered to differ from var. *odorata* in its generally smaller size, leaves 5-11 cm in diameter, flowers mostly < 8 cm wide (vs. mostly > 9 cm wide); it may be merely a dwarfed form of extremely nutrient-limited waters of the Coastal Plain. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Va, Borsch et al (2014), Borsch et al (2017), Woods et al (2005a), Woods et al (2005b); = *Nymphaea odorata* – GrPl, GW2, Il, NE; > *Castalia lekophylla* Small – S; > *Castalia minor* (Sims) Nyar – S; > *Castalia odorata* (Aiton) Wood – S; < *Nymphaea odorata* – FL2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tx, WH3, WV; > *Nymphaea odorata* var. *gigantea* Tricker – C, F, G; > *Nymphaea odorata* var. *odorata* – F, G; > < *Nymphaea odorata* var. *odorata* – C; > *Nymphaea odorata* var. *stenopetala* Fernald – F. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).**



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

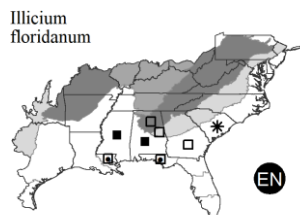
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

7a. ILLICIACEAE A.C. Smith 1947 (STAR-ANISE FAMILY) [in AUSTROBAILEYALES]

A family of 1 genus and about 42 species, shrubs and trees, of temperate and subtropical se. Asia and se. North America (se. United States, Cuba, Haiti, and e. Mexico). The family is most closely related to the Schisandraceae, Austrobaileyaceae, and Trimeniaceae. References: Keng in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Vincent (1997a) in FNA3 (1997).

Illicium Linnaeus 1759 (STAR-ANISE)

A genus of about 42 species, shrubs and trees, of temperate and subtropical se. Asia and se. North America (se. United States, Cuba, Haiti, and e. Mexico). Morris et al. (2007) studied the evolution of the genus and revised its sectional taxonomy; New World and Old World taxa form separate clades, treated as separate sections, our species being in section *Cymbostemon*. References: Keng in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Morris et al (2007); Stone & Freeman (1968); Vincent (1997a) in FNA3 (1997).



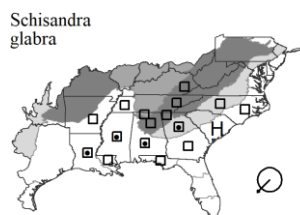
Illicium floridanum J. Ellis. FLORIDA STAR-ANISE. **Hab:** Acid ravines and small stream swamps. **Dist:** Sw. GA west to e. LA; disjunct in ne. FL. Sparingly naturalized north of its native range from plantings, as along Black Creek, at Kalmia Gardens, Hartsville, Darlington County, SC (D. Hope, pers.comm. 2008). **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** Most closely related to *I. mexicanum*, of ne. Mexico (HID, PUE, SLP, TAM, and VER). **Syn:** = FI2, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

7b. SCHISANDRACEAE Blume 1830 (STAR-VINE FAMILY) [in AUSTROBAILEYALES]

A family of 2 genera and about 40-60 species, woody vines, of e. Asia and e. North America (only our single species). The family is most closely related to the Illiciaceae, Austrobaileyaceae, and Trimeniaceae. In APG III (2009), Schisandraceae is included in Illiciaceae, but the differences seem entirely sufficient to keep them separate. References: Keng in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Saunders (2001); Vincent (1997b) in FNA3 (1997).

Schisandra Michaux 1803 (STAR-VINE)

A genus of about 26 species, woody vines, of e. Asia (about 25 species) and e. North America (1 species). References: Godfrey (1988); Keng in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Lin, Shui, & Yang (2011); Saunders (2001); Stone (1968); Vincent in FNA3 (1997).



Schisandra glabra (Brickell) Rehder. BAY STARVINE, CLIMBING-MAGNOLIA, MAGNOLIA-VINE. **Hab:** Rich slopes adjacent to bottomland forests, mesic "islands" surrounded by bottomlands, moist hammocks. **Dist:** Ne. NC (Martin County), sc. NC (Gaston County), n. GA, w. TN, e. and se. KY, and e. AR south to the FL Panhandle and LA; Mexico (Baja California Sur, Hidalgo, Veracruz). **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FI2, K1, K3, RAB, Tn, WH3, Godfrey (1988), Saunders (2001); = *Schisandra coccinea* – Tx, W; = *Schizandra coccinea* Michaux – S, orthographic variant. NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).

10. SAURURACEAE Richard ex T. Lestiboudois 1826 (LIZARD'S-TAIL FAMILY) [in PIPERALES]

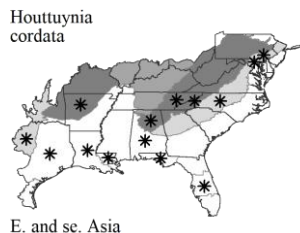
A family of 4 genera and 6 species, perennial herbs, of temperate e. and se. Asia (*Saururus*, *Gymnotheca*, *Houttuynia*), w. North America (*Anemopsis*), and e. North America (*Saururus*). One other member of the family occurs in North America: *Anemopsis californica* Hooker & Arnott, primarily of the sw. United States. References: Buddell & Thieret (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Cheng-Yih & Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Meng et al (2003); Wood (1971).

- 1 Ovary of 3 (-4) carpels, these fully fused and forming a single locule; stamens 3 *Houttuynia*
1 Ovary of (3-) 4 carpels fused only at the base; stamens 6 *Saururus*

Houttuynia Thunberg 1783

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, native of e. and se. Asia. References: Cheng-Yih & Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

* ***Houttuynia cordata*** Thunberg. FISHMINT, CHAMELEON-PLANT, FISHLEAF. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, moist suburban forests, ditches, spread from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Comm:** This species is aggressive and difficult to control. **Syn:** = Ar, FI2, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, WH3; = n/a – RAB. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



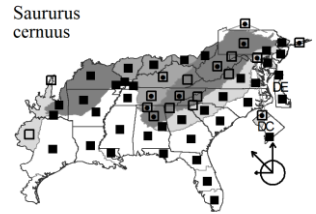
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Saururus Linnaeus 1753 (LIZARD'S-TAIL, WATER-DRAGON)

A genus of 2 species, perennial herbs, our species in temperate e. North America, the other in e. Asia. References: Buddell & Thieret (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Cheng-Yih & Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Saururus cernuus Linnaeus. LIZARD'S-TAIL, WATER-DRAGON. **Hab:** Swamps, overwash pools in stream floodplains, freshwater and oligohaline tidal marshes, semipermanently inundated rocky bars and shores, beaver ponds, ditches, usually where water ponds seasonally or periodically. In swamps of the Coastal Plain, *Saururus* often is dominant in large patches. **Dist:** CT, s. QC, s. ON, and MI south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** (Dec-) May-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Comm:** Thien et al. (1994) studied the reproductive biology of *Saururus cernuus*, and found that pollination was both by wind and by insects. **ID Notes:** The elongate inflorescence, drooping at the tip, is distinctive, attractive, and the fanciful inspiration for the genus name, the specific epithet, and the common names. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FL2, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



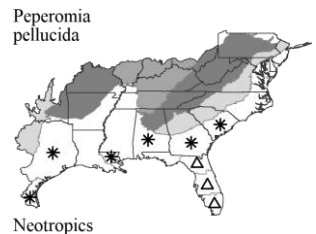
11. PIPERACEAE Giseke 1792 (PEPPER FAMILY) [in PIPERALES]

A family of about 5-8 genera and 3000 species, shrubs, herbs, trees, and vines, of tropical and subtropical areas. References: Boufford (1997a) in FNA3 (1997); Tebbs in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Peperomia Ruiz & Pavón 1794 (PEPEROMIA)

A genus of about 1000 species, of tropical and subtropical regions, especially America. References: W1; Boufford (1982); Boufford (1997a) in FNA3 (1997); Tebbs in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Ward (2012a).

* ***Peperomia pellucida*** (Linnaeus) Kunth. PEPPER-ELDER, MAN-TO-MAN, RAT-EAR. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, especially around greenhouses. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. *P. pellucida* has been collected escaped from cultivation in FL, LA, and GA (in the vicinity of Savannah). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Comm:** Boufford (1982) describes the species as showing "weedy tendencies" in the southeastern United States, where "first collected in 1957", and states that "it will be interesting to see if this plant will continue to expand its range". **Syn:** = FL2, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Boufford (1982). [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).



12. ARISTOLOCHIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (BIRTHWORT FAMILY) [in PIPERALES]

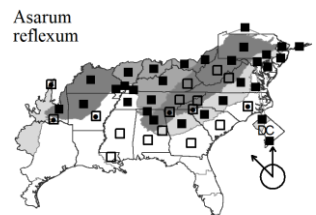
A family of about 6-12 genera and 600 species, vines, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions. References: Barringer & Whittemore (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Neinhuis et al (2005); Ohi-Toma et al (2006).

- 1 Acaulescent herb; calyx tube straight, radially symmetrical; stamens 12; [subfamily *Asaroideae*]..... *Asarum*
- 2 Leaves deciduous, pubescent, paired..... *Hexastylis*
- 2 Leaves evergreen, glabrous, not paired..... *Hexastylis*
- 1 Caulescent herb, herbaceous vine, or liana; calyx tube bent, bilaterally symmetrical; stamens 6; [subfamily *Aristolochioideae*, tribe *Aristolochieae*].
- 3 Woody, twining vine; leaves 3-35 cm wide; [subtribe *Isotrematinae*]..... *Isotrema*
- 3 Erect to ascending herb or twining, herbaceous vine; leaves 0.7-6.5 cm wide..... *Endodeca*

Asarum Linnaeus 1753 (WILD GINGER)

A genus of about 10 species, perennial herbs, of temperate North America and Eurasia. See *Hexastylis* for discussion of generic limits. References: Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Weakley & Poindexter (2020a) in Weakley et al (2020); Whittemore, Mesler, & Lu (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

Asarum reflexum E.P. Bicknell. **Hab:** Rich deciduous forests in circumneutral soils. **Dist:** CT west to s. MB, south to NC, KY, and AR. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = S; = *Asarum canadense* Linnaeus var. *reflexum* (E.P. Bicknell) B.L. Robinson – C, F, G, IL; < *Asarum canadense* Linnaeus – Ar, FNA3, GrPl, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W.

*Endodeca* Rafinesque 1828 (TURPENTINE-ROOT)

A genus of 2 (or more?) species, of eastern and sc. North America. This genus is morphologically distinctive within *Aristolochia* (in the broad sense), and forms a clade with *Isotrema* separate from *Aristolochia* s.s., this clade now usually accorded subtribe rank as *Isotrematinae* (Ohi-Toma et al. 2006, Floden & Weakley 2018). Zhu et al. (2019) argue for the recognition of *Isotrema* at generic rank, but include *Endodeca* in it; we prefer to separate *Endodeca* (basal to *Isotrema* s.s.) at genus rank as well (Floden & Weakley 2018). References: Barringer (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Floden & Weakley (2018) in Weakley et al (2018a); Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Kelly & González (2003); Neinhuis et al (2005); Ohi-Toma et al (2006); Zhu et al (2019).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

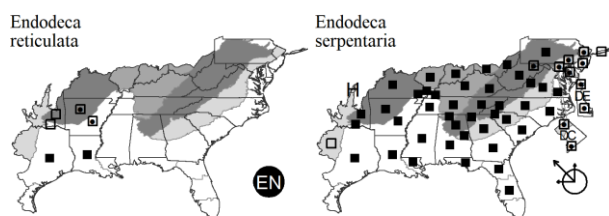
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

12. ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

- 1 Petioles < 1 mm long (the basal lobes clasping the stem); leaf blades subcoriaceous, the venation prominently reticulate below; stems moderately to densely spreading-hairy *Endodeca reticulata*
- 1 Petioles 5-35 mm long; leaf blades thin in texture, the venation not prominently reticulate below; stems glabrous or inconspicuously hairy *Endodeca serpentaria*

Endodeca reticulata (Nuttall) Floden & Weakley. TEXAS TURPENTINE-ROOT, TEXAS DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE. **Hab:** Sandy forests, woodlands, and bluffs. **Dist:** AR and se. OK south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Weakley et al (2018a); = *Aristolochia reticulata* – Ar, FNA3, K3, NcTx, Tx; = *Isotrema reticulatum* (Nuttall) X.X. Zhu, S. Liao, & J.S. Ma – K4, Zhu et al (2019). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Endodeca serpentaria (Linnaeus) Rafinesque. TURPENTINE-ROOT, VIRGINIA SNAKEROOT, SERPENT BIRTHWORT. **Hab:** Dry to mesic forests, perhaps more restricted to mesic situations over acidic substrate, ranging into drier situations over calcareous or mafic substrates. **Dist:** CT and NY west to IL, MI, and MO, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Tax:** If treated in the genus *Isotrema*, the correct spelling is *I. serpentaria*, as Linnaeus capitalized '*Serpentaria*' as a noun (pre-Linnaean genus name) and used it as a noun in apposition. **Comm:** The tremendous variation in this species needs further study. Plants with sparingly pubescent, thin-textured, linear to lanceolate leaves have been called *Aristolochia hastata*. Plants with broadly ovate, densely pubescent leaves have been called *Aristolochia convolvulacea*. *Aristolochia nashii* was based on plants from peninsular FL with very narrow leaves. These may represent merely morphologic extremes of a polymorphic complex; alternatively, some taxonomic recognition of such plants as distinct from *E. serpentaria* (in a narrow sense) may be warranted. **Syn:** = Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va; = *Aristolochia serpentaria* Linnaeus – Ar, C, Fl2, FNA3, G, GrPl, K3, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, W, WH3; = *Isotrema serpentarium* (Linnaeus) X.X. Zhu, S. Liao, & J.S. Ma – K4, Zhu et al (2019), orthographic error; > *Aristolochia convolvulacea* Small – S; > *Aristolochia hastata* Nuttall – S; > *Aristolochia serpentaria* Linnaeus – S; > *Aristolochia serpentaria* var. *hastata* (Nuttall) Duchartre – F, Tx; > *Aristolochia serpentaria* var. *serpentaria* – F, Tx; > *Endodeca hastata* (Nuttall) Rafinesque – Il; > *Endodeca serpentaria* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – Il.

***Hexastylis* Rafinesque 1825 (HEARTLEAF)**

A genus of perhaps 15-20 species, herbs, of se. North America, very possibly best expanded to include Asian taxa treated in *Heterotropa* and *Asiasarum*. Barringer (1993) and Kelly (1997, 1998) have recently employed a broad definition of *Asarum*, including *Hexastylis*. Over the last half-century various students of the group (emphasizing a range of fields of evidence) have arrayed themselves for and against the recognition of *Hexastylis* as a genus distinct from *Asarum*. A cladistic analysis (Kelly 1997, 1998) showed distinctive clades which could be interpreted as evidence for the recognition of *Hexastylis* (including the Asian *Heterotropa*), though the author preferred to recognize 2 subgenera. I choose here to follow the more traditional (at least in our area) separation of *Hexastylis* from *Asarum*, until and unless stronger evidence is presented for their combination. Electrophoretic and morphologic studies currently in progress validate the species / varietal level taxonomy presented, insofar as results are available (Z. Murrell, pers. comm., 2013; R. Wyatt, pers. comm.). A difficult genus, *Hexastylis* is made more frustrating by the fact that nearly all diagnostic features relate to the shape and size of the fleshy and brittle calyx – characters which are difficult to describe and are largely lost when specimens are pressed. The difficulty of identifying herbarium specimens has sometimes been (apparently) used as a justification for reducing (often drastically, as in Gleason & Cronquist 1991) the number of taxa recognized. To those familiar with this genus in the field, however, the taxa here recognized form geographically distinctive populations. Size and (to a lesser degree) shape of individual flowers show considerable variation and can be altered by environmental factors; individual flowers or plants can be difficult to identify if taken out of context. Populations, however, are usually readily identifiable. References: Barringer (1993); Blomquist (1957); Gaddy in W (1989); Gaddy (1986); Gaddy (1987a); Gaddy (1987b); Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Keener & Davenport (2015); Keener & Todia (2021); Keener (2020); Schaner (2021); Sinn (2015); Sinn (2017a); Sinn (2017b); Sinn, Kelly, & Freudenstein (2015a); Sinn, Kelly, & Freudenstein (2015b); Sugawara (1987); Weakley & Poindexter (2020a) in Weakley et al (2020); Whittemore & Gaddy (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

Identification Notes: The photograph (Figure 1) in Gaddy (1987a) of the flowers of all species then known (other than *H. arifolia* and *H. speciosa*) is highly recommended as an aid to identification. The calyx tube orifice is measured on the inside – the diameter of the opening. The width of calyx lobes is measured from sinus (notch) to sinus (notch).

- 7 Calyx tube 13-18 mm long, 6-10 mm wide; calyx lobes 2.5-8 mm long, 3-9 mm wide across the base; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains of s. VA, NC, SC, GA, and westward through AL and MS to se. LA] *Hexastylis arifolia*
- 7 Calyx tube 20-25 mm long, 10-12 mm wide; calyx lobes 12-20 mm long, 8-15 mm wide across the base; [of the lower Gulf Coastal Plain, of sw. GA, FL Panhandle, s. AL, s. MS, and se. LA] *Hexastylis callifolia*

Hexastylis arifolia (Michaux) Small. LITTLE BROWN JUG, ARROWLEAF HEARTLEAF, PIGS. **Hab:** In a wide variety of dry to mesic forests. **Dist:** Se. VA, sw. VA, se. KY, se. TN, and n. AL south to se. GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), Panhandle FL, s. MS, and se. LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain and Piedmont; recently reported for far sw. TN, in the Mississippi Embayment of the Coastal Plain (Trently 2017). **Phen:** (Late Feb) Mar-May. **Syn:** = G, S; = *Asarum arifolium* Michaux – F; = *Asarum arifolium* Michaux var. *arifolium* – Barringer (1993); = *Hexastylis arifolia* (Michaux) Small var. *arifolia* – C, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, W, Blomquist (1957), Gaddy (1987a); < *Asarum arifolium* Michaux – Fl2, WH3; < *Hexastylis arifolia* (Michaux) Small – RAB. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

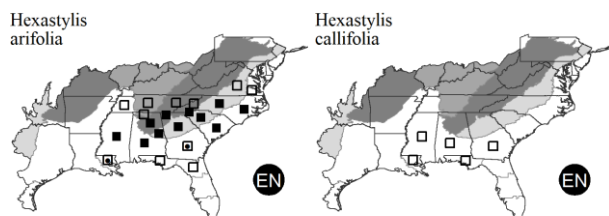


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

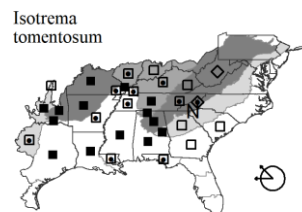
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

12. ARISTOLOCHIACEAE

Hexastylis callifolia (Small) Small. GULF LITTLE BROWN JUG. **Hab:** Mesic forests. **Dist:** Sw. GA and Panhandle FL west to se. LA, in the lower East Gulf Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = S; = *Asarum arifolium* Michaux var. *callifolium* (Small) Barringer – Barringer (1993); = *Hexastylis arifolia* (Michaux) Small var. *callifolia* (Small) Blomquist – FNA3, K1, K3, K4, Blomquist (1957), Gaddy (1987a); < *Asarum arifolium* Michaux – F12, WH3. NatureServe G5T4? (Apparently Secure).

**Isotrema** Rafinesque 1819 (DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE)

A genus of about 90-100 species, of temperate and tropical Asia, se. North America, and Central America. Zhu et al. (2019) argue for the recognition of *Isotrema* at generic rank, but include *Endodeca* in it; we prefer to separate *Endodeca* (basal to *Isotrema* s.s.). References: Barringer (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Huber in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Kelly & González (2003); Ohi-Toma et al (2006); Zhu et al (2019).



Isotrema tomentosum (Sims) H. Huber. WOOLLY DUTCHMAN'S-PIPE, PIPEVINE. **Hab:** Bottomland and riparian forests, stream and river banks, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. IN, s. MO, and se. OK, south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, and c. TX. Also cultivated horticulturally and persistent or spreading more widely around eastern North America. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** FNA also reports that it is escaped in VA. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Zhu et al (2019); = *Aristolochia tomentosa* Sims – Ar, C, F, F12, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3; = *Isotrema tomentosa* – Tn, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

14. MAGNOLIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MAGNOLIA FAMILY) [in MAGNOLIALES]

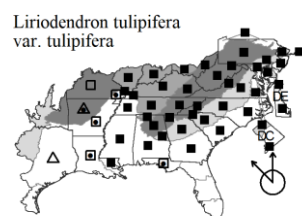
A family of about 7 genera and 223 species, trees and shrubs, tropical and warm temperate, of e. and se. Asia, and from e. North America south through West Indies and Central America to Brazil. References: Figlar & Nootboom (2004); Frodin & Govaerts (1996); Hardin & Jones (1989); Hardin (1972); Kim et al (2001); Meyer (1997a) in FNA3 (1997); Nie et al (2008); Nootboom in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

- 1 Leaves about as broad as long, (0-) 4 (-8)-lobed; fruit a lanceoloid aggregate of samaras (a “samaracetum”), each samara 2-seeded, tan, and indehiscent; [subfamily *Liriodendroideae*]..... **Liriodendron**
- 1 Leaves longer than broad, not lobed (in some species the leaves auriculate-cordate basally); fruit an ovoid, cone-like aggregate of follicles (a “follicetum”), each follicle dehiscent to reveal a scarlet seed, at first connected to the follicle by a thread-like strand; [subfamily *Magnolioideae*]..... **Magnolia**

Liriodendron Linnaeus 1753 (TULIP-TREE)

A genus of 2-4 species (or taxa), trees, relictually distributed, with *L. tulipifera* in e. North America and *L. chinense* (Hemsley) Sargent in c. China and n. Vietnam. References: Fetter & Weakley (2019); Fetter (2014); Fetter, Weakley, & Poindexter () (in prep); Nootboom in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Identification Notes: Leaf characters of shade leaves and vigorous young shoots are highly variable and also show a variety of shapes not encountered in mature, sun leaves. The leaf characters in the key are based on mature, sun leaves subtending flowers/fruits. The length measurements of the leaf blades are made from the point of attachment of the petiole to the tip of the midvein.



Liriodendron tulipifera Linnaeus var. *tulipifera*. TULIP-TREE, YELLOW POPLAR, WHITEWOOD. **Hab:** Mesic forests, cove forests in the Mountains to at least 1500m in elevation, bottomland forests and swamps. **Dist:** MA, VT, NY, ON, MI, and n. IL south to Panhandle FL and w. LA; also spread elsewhere from cultivation. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** An important timber tree in the Southern Appalachians. **Syn:** = Fetter, Weakley, & Poindexter () (in prep); < *Liriodendron tulipifera* – Ar, C, F, F12, FNA3, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Hardin & Jones (1989); > *Liriodendron tulipifera* var. *obtusiloba* Michaux – K4; > *Liriodendron tulipifera* Linnaeus var. *tulipifera* – K4.

Magnolia Linnaeus 1753 (MAGNOLIA, CUCUMBER-TREE)

As treated here, a genus of about 130 species, trees and shrubs, of e. Asia (Himalayas and Sri Lanka to Japan and w. Malaysia) and America (e. North America to West Indies, Central America, and South America); alternate treatments in current use divide *Magnolia* into as many as 16 genera (of which *Magnolia* Linnaeus, *Houpoa* N.H. Xia & C.Y. Wu, *Metamagnolia* Sima & S.G. Lu, *Paramagnolia* Sima & S.G. Lu, and *Yulania* Spach are represented in our flora). Molecular phylogenetics show *Magnolia virginiana* and *Magnolia grandiflora* as closely related in a New World primarily subtropical clade, *Magnolia macrophylla* and *Magnolia ashei* in one branch in a clade with *M. fraseri* and *M. pyramidata* in another branch, *Magnolia acuminata* as basal in a clade that is otherwise Asian (equivalent to subgenus *Yulania*), and *Magnolia tripetala* grouped in another

Key to Map
Symbology:

14. MAGNOLIACEAE

clade that is otherwise Asian (Azuma et al. 2001). The sections used follow Wang et al. (2020). References: Azuma et al (2001); Azuma, Thien, & Kawano (1999); Figlar & Nooteboom (2004); Frodin & Govaerts (1996); García-Morales, Iamónico, & García Jiménez (2019); Hunt (1998); Kim et al (2001); Nooteboom in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Palmarola-Bejerano, Romanov, & Bobrov (2008); Sima & Lu (2012); Spongberg (1998); Tobe (1998); Vázquez-García et al (2016); Wang et al (2020); Williams (1999).

- 1 Leaves cordate-auriculate at base; [subgenus *Magnolia*].
 - 2 Leaves glaucous and finely appressed-pubescent beneath; buds and twigs pubescent; [section *Macrophylla*; or genus *Metamagnolia*]. *Magnolia macrophylla*
 - 2 Leaves green and glabrous beneath; buds and twigs glabrous; [section *Tuliparia*; or genus *Paramagnolia*]. *Magnolia pyramidata*
- 1 Leaves cuneate to rounded (subcordate) at base.
 - 5 Leaves evergreen, coriaceous in texture, glossy dark green above as if varnished, rusty tomentose or green beneath; [section *Magnolia*; or genus *Magnolia*]. *Magnolia grandiflora*
 - 5 Leaves variably evergreen to deciduous, herbaceous or subcoriaceous in texture, medium green above with a slightly glossy or dull finish; glaucous or green beneath.
 - 6 Leaves evergreen to deciduous, aromatic when fresh, 8-20 cm long, elliptic, strongly glaucous beneath; [section *Magnolia*; or genus *Magnolia*]. *Magnolia virginiana* var. *australis*
 - 6 Leaves deciduous, non-aromatic, 3-80 cm long, either ovate, obovate, or oblanceolate, green beneath. *Magnolia acuminata* var. *acuminata*

Magnolia acuminata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus var. *acuminata*. CUCUMBER-TREE, CUCUMBER MAGNOLIA. **Hab:** Mesic to subxeric forests, especially (but by no means strictly) over mafic or calcareous rocks, up to at least 1550m (where growing with *Betula alleghaniensis*, *Abies fraseri*, *Picea rubens*, and *Sorbus americana*), ultramafic outcrop barrens (where codominant with *Pinus rigida* and *Quercus alba*). **Dist:** S. ME, MY, c. IN, s. MO, and e. OK, south to c. GA, w. Panhandle FL (Holmes and Walton counties), s. AL, s. MS, and w. LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** The recognition of two varieties is uncertain (see discussion below). **Syn:** = C, F, G, W, Frodin & Govaerts (1996), Spongberg (1998), Tobe (1998); = *Tulipastrum acuminatum* (Linnaeus) Small – S; < *Magnolia acuminata* – Ar, Fl2, FNA3, IL, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3, WV, Hardin & Jones (1989); < *Yulania acuminata* (Linnaeus) D.L. Fu – Sima & Lu (2012).

Magnolia grandiflora Linnaeus. SOUTHERN MAGNOLIA, BULL BAY. **Hab:** Maritime forests, mesic Coastal Plain bluffs and flats, bottomlands, now also widely naturalized, spreading from cultivation into wet to mesic (and even dry) forests. **Dist:** The pre-Columbian range was apparently from se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, largely on the Coastal Plain, now somewhat expanded northward and inland by naturalization from centuries of horticultural planting and spread by birds to nearby forests. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** Curtis (1860) states that "the northern limit of this tree is in Brunswick County [NC], south of the Cape Fear; but it flourishes in cultivation through all the lower part of the State". This is, of course, the classic "southern magnolia", along with live oak (*Quercus virginiana*) and bald-cypress (*Taxodium distichum*), a totem tree of the Deep South. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl2, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, Frodin & Govaerts (1996), Sima & Lu (2012), Tobe (1998). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Magnolia macrophylla Michaux. BIGLEAF MAGNOLIA. **Hab:** Mesic forests, primarily over limestone, other calcareous sedimentary rocks (calcareous shales, sandstones, etc.), or mafic rocks (east of the Blue Ridge), mesic hammocks in the Coastal Plain. **Dist:** S. OH and sw. VA south through e. TN to w. GA, west to AL, MS, n. LA, and se. AR (Sundell et al. 1999); disjunct on Crowleys Ridge in ne. AR (population now extirpated), c. and nc. SC, and e. SC (where probably not native). The range of this species is sometimes stated in such a way as to imply that it is a tree of the southern Blue Ridge, which it barely and marginally enters. Actually, it avoids the Southern Blue Ridge, reaching its greatest abundance in the sedimentary rock Appalachians west of the Blue Ridge, particularly the Cumberland Plateau, and occurs east of the Blue Ridge only as a rare disjunct. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** The Gulf Coast endemic *Magnolia ashei* Weatherby is related and is sometimes treated as a variety or subspecies of *M. macrophylla*. **Comm:** See Williams (1999) for additional information about the discovery and nomenclature of this species. **ID Notes:** The leaves are up to 1.1 meter long and 3.5 dm wide. The large size of the leaves, the small lobes (auricles) at the base of the leaf, and the strongly whitened lower leaf surface separate it from all other species in our flora, except its sister species, *Magnolia macrophylla*, which is allopatric (not geographically overlapping) in the FL Panhandle. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, K1, K3, K4, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Hardin & Jones (1989), Vázquez-García et al (2016); = *Magnolia macrophylla* ssp. *macrophylla* – Frodin & Govaerts (1996), Spongberg (1998), Tobe (1998); = *Metamagnolia macrophylla* (Michaux) Sima & S.G. Lu ssp. *macrophylla* – Sima & Lu (2012). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Magnolia pyramidata Bartram. PYRAMID MAGNOLIA. **Hab:** Mesic hammocks, mesic forests, especially of bluffs and ravines. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: c. SC south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug. **Tax:** Sometimes treated as a variety or subspecies of *M. fraseri*, to which it is clearly closely related, but the distributional and morphological differences are discrete and specific status seems warranted. **Syn:** = Fl2, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Hardin & Jones (1989); = *Magnolia fraseri* Walter ssp. *pyramidata* (Bartram) E. Murray – Tobe (1998); = *Magnolia fraseri* Walter var. *pyramidata* (Bartram) Pampinini – Frodin & Govaerts (1996), Spongberg (1998); = *Paramagnolia fraseri* (Walter) Sima & S.G. Liu var. *pyramidata* (Bartram) Sima & S.G. Liu – Sima & Lu (2012); > *Magnolia fraseri* Walter – Tx, misapplied; > *Magnolia pyramidata* Bartram – Tx.

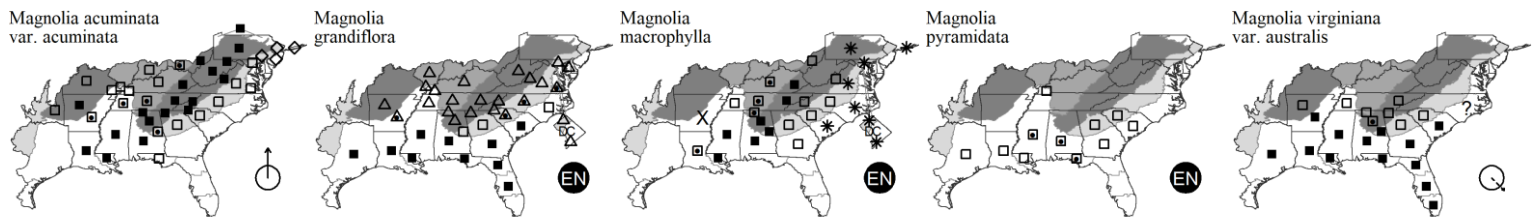
Magnolia virginiana Linnaeus var. *australis* Sargent. SOUTHERN SWEET BAY. **Hab:** Pocosins, bay forests, and swamps in the Coastal Plain, streamhead pocosins, swamps, and sandhill seeps in the Sandhills, bogs and peaty swamps in the Piedmont and Mountains. **Dist:** S. SC (se. NC?) south to s. FL, and west to e. TX, rarely extending into adjacent, more interior provinces; disjunct in nw. Cuba. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** *Magnolia virginiana* has been discovered in Cuba, the single population named as ssp. *oviedoae* A. Palmarola, M.S. Romanov, & A.V. Bobrov (Palmarola-Bejerano, Romanov, & Bobrov 2008), but based on molecular results of Azuma et al. (2011), it seems better to consider this population as part of *M. virginiana* var. *australis*. Morphological, molecular, and chemical studies have shown strong variation in *M. virginiana* in North America, but the patterns are not clear based on the limited current studies (Azuma, Thien, & Kawano 1999). Based on the studies of Azuma et al. (2011), Azuma, Thien, & Kawano (1999), Tobe (1998), and McDaniel (1966), the recognition of two varieties seems clearly warranted, with a strong genetic break occurring in SC (a secondary and less strong genetic break separates West Gulf Coastal Plain populations from more eastern populations) (Azuma et al. 2011). Additional study is needed to understand the exact distributions of the two taxa in the area of contact (SC and adjacent GA and NC), whether species status is warranted, as suggested by Azuma et al. (2011), and the correlation between morphological traits and genetic variation. **Syn:** = F, K3, K4, Tx, Tobe (1998); = *Magnolia virginiana* ssp. *australis* (Sargent) A.E. Murray – Palmarola-Bejerano, Romanov, & Bobrov (2008); < *Magnolia virginiana* – Ar, C, Fl2, FNA3, G, GW2, K1, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, Frodin & Govaerts (1996), Hardin & Jones (1989), Sima & Lu (2012), Spongberg (1998).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated



18. ANNONACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (CUSTARD-APPLE FAMILY) [in MAGNOLIALES]

A family of about 128-130 genera and about 2200-2300 species, trees, shrubs, and lianas, mostly tropical. Intrafamilial classification follows Chatrou et al. (2012); *Asimina* and *Annona* are in subfamily Annonoideae, tribe Annonineae. References: Chatrou et al (2012); Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Kral (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Mercer et al (2015).

Asimina Adanson 1763 (PAWPAW)

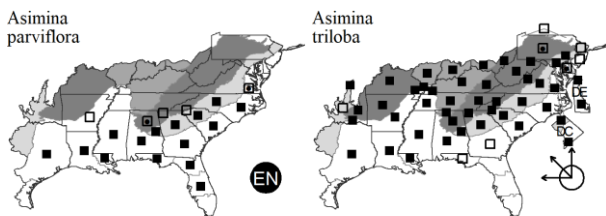
A genus of about 12 species of shrubs and small trees, endemic to e. North America. A preliminary molecular analysis by Mercer et al. (2015) is flawed and should not serve as a basis for the inclusion of *Deeringothamnus* in *Asimina*. It is possible that a better division of *Asimina* would be as done by J.K. Small (1933), with *Asimina* confined to *A. triloba* and *A. parviflora*, and all other species (and including *Deeringothamnus*), placed in a second genus (*Pityothamnus*). It is likely that additional taxa will be named. References: DeLaney (2010); Godfrey (1988); Horn (2015); Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Kral (1960); Kral (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Mercer et al (2015); Ward (2001); Wilbur (1970a).

Identification Notes: Hybrids are known between some of the species, notably *A. angustifolia* × *incana* [= *A. ×nashii* Kral], and should be expected where two species are present. The known hybrids between the pineland species are named as binomials and further discussed in DeLaney (2010). The hybrid *A. parviflora* × *triloba* has also been given a binomial, *A. ×piedmontana* C.N. Horn, and is discussed at length by Horn (2015).

- 2 Flowering pedicels 2-7 mm long, the hairs tan to rusty; well-developed leaves (largest leaves on a plant) 6-15 (-22) cm long; sepals 4-7 mm long; outer petals 3-8 (-10) mm long; fruit 1-3 (-6) cm long; plant a non-clonal, clumped shrub 1-2 m (rarely to 5 m) tall; [of the Coastal Plain, but also extending inland into the Piedmont and low Mountains of NC, SC, GA, and AL] *Asimina parviflora*
- 2 Flowering pedicels (10-) 15-20 (-25) mm long, the hairs dark reddish-brown; well-developed leaves (largest leaves on a plant) 24-45 cm long; sepals 8-12 mm long; outer petals 15-25 mm long; fruit (3-) 7-15 cm long; plant a clonal tree (with solitary stems) to 15 m tall; [widespread in our area] *Asimina triloba*

Asimina parviflora (Michaux) Dunal. SMALL-FLOWERED PAWPAW, SMALL-FRUITED PAWPAW. **Hab:** Sandy or rocky, dry to fairly moist forests. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but inland to w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, n. AL, n. MS, and s. AR. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI2, FNA3, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, DeLaney (2010), Godfrey (1988), Kral (1960), Wilbur (1970a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Asimina triloba (Linnaeus) Dunal. COMMON PAWPAW, INDIAN-BANANA. **Hab:** Alluvial forests, other moist, nutrient-rich forests. **Dist:** NJ, w. NY, and s. ON west to s. MI and e. NE, south to Panhandle FL, s. LA, and ne. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** Often forming clonal stands of an acre or more. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI2, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, DeLaney (2010), Godfrey (1988), Kral (1960), Wilbur (1970a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



19. CALYCANTHACEAE Lindley 1819 (SWEET-SHRUB FAMILY) [in LAURALES]

A family of 4 genera and about 8 species, shrubs and trees, of temperate e. China, temperate e. North America, temperate w. North America, and tropical ne. Australia. References: Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Li et al (2004); Nicely (1965); Wood (1958).

Calycanthus Linnaeus 1759 (SWEET-SHRUB)

A genus of 2-4 species, 1 (or possibly 2) of e. North America, 1 of w. North America, and 1 of China (the latter sometimes segregated as a separate genus, *Sinocalycanthus*). References: Ferry & Ferry (1987); Johnson (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Nicely (1965); Weakley (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017).

Key to Map
Symbology:

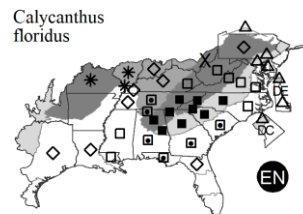


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

19. CALYCANTHACEAE

Calycanthus floridus Linnaeus. SWEET-SHRUB, STRAWBERRY-SHRUB, CAROLINA ALLSPICE, SWEET BUBBY-BUSH. **Hab:** Mesic to dry-mesic forests and streambanks; in the East Gulf Coastal plain in dry-mesic beech-magnolia bluff forests and lower slopes of sandhills. **Dist:** PA, WV, and KY, south to GA, nw. FL, AL, s. MS, and e. LA (but note that the outer edges of the natural original distribution are obscured by centuries of cultivation and naturalization). **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Sep. **Tax:** Two varieties have traditionally been recognized, var. *floridus* with pubescent twigs, petioles, and leaf undersurfaces, and var. *glaucus* with glabrous (or sparsely pubescent) twigs, petioles, and leaf undersurfaces. They have broadly overlapping distributions and variable characters and seem best considered as taxonomically uninformative variation (Weakley 2017a). *C. brockianus* Ferry & Ferry (of n. GA) has been controversial, alleged to differ in pale yellowish-green tepals (vs. reddish-brown tepals) and seeds with short, curved hairs (vs. long, straighter hairs). **Syn:** = IL, NY, Va, Weakley (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); > *Calycanthus brockianus* – K1, Ferry & Ferry (1987), orthographic variant; > *Calycanthus brockianus* – K3, K4; > *Calycanthus fertilis* Walter – F, G, S; > *Calycanthus floridus* Linnaeus – F, K4, S; > *Calycanthus floridus* var. *floridus* – F12, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, WH3, Ferry & Ferry (1987), Nicely (1965); > *Calycanthus floridus* Linnaeus var. *glaucus* (Willdenow) Torrey & A. Gray – C, F12, FNA3, K1, K3, NE, Tn, WH3, Ferry & Ferry (1987); > *Calycanthus floridus* var. *laevigatus* (Willdenow) Torrey & A. Gray – GW2, Pa, RAB, Nicely (1965); > *Calycanthus mohrii* Small – S; > *Calycanthus nanus* Loiseleur – S.



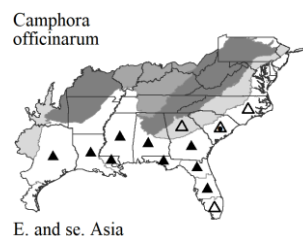
25. LAURACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (LAUREL FAMILY) [in LAURALES]

A family of about 50 genera and 2500-3500 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical, subtropical, and (rarely) warm temperate regions. *Laurus nobilis* Linnaeus, Laurel, Bay, native to the Mediterranean region of Europe and the bay leaf of commerce; planted as an ornamental and spice, especially in warmer parts of our area, but is not known to escape in our area. References: Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Song et al (2020); van der Werff & Richter (1996); van der Werff (1997a) in FNA3 (1997).

- 2 Leaves deciduous; flowers unisexual; [tribe *Laureae*].
 - 3 Some of the leaves with 1-2 (-5) rounded lobes; small to medium trees..... *Sassafras albidum*
 - 3 None of the leaves lobed; medium to large shrubs.
 - 4 Leaves 4-16 cm long, 2-6 cm wide, obovate, ovate, or broadly elliptic..... *Lindera*
 - 4 Leaves 1.2-4 cm long, 0.5-1.5 (-1.9) cm wide, narrowly elliptic..... *Litsea aestivalis*
- 2 Leaves evergreen; flowers bisexual; [tribe *Perseeae*].
 - 5 Leaf surfaces glabrous, bright green; leaf venation 3-nerved from at or near the base of the blade; crushed leaves with the odor of camphor..... *Camphora officinarum*
 - 5 Leaf surfaces pubescent to glabrate or glabrous, dark to medium green; leaf venation strongly pinnate; principal vein axils lacking yellow domatia; crushed fresh leaves with the odor of bay..... *Tamala*

Camphora Fabricius 1759 (CAMPHOR)

A genus of about XX species, trees and shrubs, of e. and se. Asia. Huang et al. (2016) showed our introduced species "*Cinnamomum camphora*" in a basal clade to the rest of *Cinnamomum*, morphologically and biogeographically distinctive, warranting its re-separation as genus *Camphora* Fabricius. References: Franck (2012); Huang et al (2016); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); van der Werff (1997a) in FNA3 (1997).



* ***Camphora officinarum*** Nees. CAMPHORTREE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, suburban woodlands, increasingly in natural forests. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. A serious invasive, especially southwards. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Comm:** Reported as escaped and apparently naturalized in South Carolina by Hill & Horn (1997). In NC, reported for Moore County. **Syn:** = *Camphora camphora* (Linnaeus) Karsten – S, invalid name (tautonym); = *Cinnamomum camphora* (Linnaeus) J. Presl – F12, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Franck (2012). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Lindera Thunberg 1783 (SPICEBUSH, BENZOIN)

A genus of about 100 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and temperate Asia, Australia, and e. North America. References: McCartney, Wurdack, & Moore (1989); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Steyermark (1949); Wofford (1983); Wofford (1997a) in FNA3 (1997).

Identification Notes: The odor of *Lindera* leaves decreases in the fall and may not be detectable.

- 1 Leaves typically with a thick, subcoriaceous texture (though sometimes thinner in texture if growing in shade), 4-8 (-10.5 in male plants) cm long, 2-3.5 (-4.8 in male plants) cm wide, narrowly obovate to oblanceolate (and characteristically also with smaller broadly obovate leaves basal on the branches), pubescent and strongly whitened below; leaves and bark aromatic, the odor lemony..... *Lindera subcoriacea*
- 1 Leaves with a thin, membranous texture, 6-16 cm long, 2-6 cm wide, obovate, elliptic, or ovate, glabrous to pubescent below, but not strongly whitened; leaves and bark strongly aromatic, the odor spicy or like sassafras.
 - 2 Leaf base cuneate; leaves widely obovate, plane (not rugose), with a short-acuminate apex, glabrous above, borne horizontally, spicy-fragrant when crushed; shrubs not colonial, often multi-stemmed from base, short to tall (to 5 m tall); fruiting pedicels 3-5 mm long..... *Lindera benzoin*
 - 2 Leaf base widely cuneate to rounded; leaves narrowly ovate, reticulate-rugose, with an acute apex, pubescent above, drooping, fragrant when crushed with an odor like sassafras; shrubs colonial, short (to 2 m tall); fruiting pedicels 7-12 mm long..... *Lindera melissifolia*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

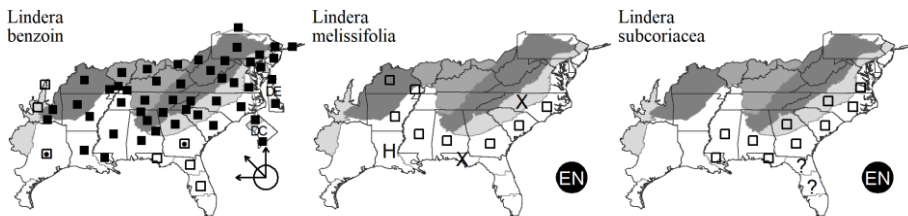
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

Lindera benzoin (Linnaeus) Blume. NORTHERN SPICEBUSH. **Hab:** Rich alluvial forests, mesic forests on slopes with circumneutral soils, bottomlands, swamps. **Dist:** ME, s. ON, and MI, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX; disjunct in Edwards Plateau of c. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Aug-Sep. **Tax:** Some floristic treatments recognize two varieties based on whether the leaves and young twigs are pubescent (var. *pubescens*) or not (var. *benzoin*) but the varieties so recognized overlap broadly in distribution; it seems best to regard this as mere variation within the species. **Comm:** Where occurring on upland slopes, *L. benzoin* is an excellent indicator of base-rich soils, generally derived from calcareous sedimentary rocks or mafic metamorphic or igneous rocks. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl2, FNA3, GrPl, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Wofford (1983); = *Benzoin aestivale* (Linnaeus) Nees – S; > *Lindera benzoin* var. *benzoin* – C, F, G, Il, K1; > *Lindera benzoin* (Linnaeus) Blume var. *pubescens* (Palmer & Steyermark) Rehder – C, F, G, Il, K1, NcTx, Tx.

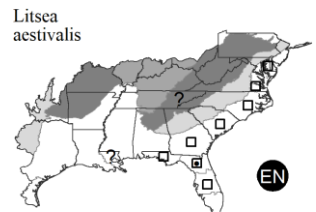
Lindera melissifolia (Walter) Blume. SOUTHERN SPICEBUSH, PONDBERRY. **Hab:** Wet flats and depressions, generally with pocosin shrubs. **Dist:** This species is southern in range, with a very scattered distribution in se. and c. NC, e. SC, e. & sw. GA, nw. FL, sw. AL (?), nw. MS, se. MO-AR, and se. AR-LA (recent collections unknown from FL and LA). It is nearly extirpated in NC, currently known only from three populations, in Sampson, Bladen, and Cumberland counties. A historic record from Orange County, NC (in the lower Piedmont), collected by Elisha Mitchell in 1820 and 1822, appears to be bonafide (McVaugh, McVaugh, & Ayers 1996). **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl2, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Wofford (1983); = *Benzoin melissaefolia* (Walter) Nees – S; = *Lindera melissaefolia* – F, GW2, RAB, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable); **USESA E**.

Lindera subcoriacea Wofford. BOG SPICEBUSH. **Hab:** Peaty seepage bogs in headwaters of blackwater streams, in the sandhills and immediately adjacent Piedmont, with other pocosin shrubs. **Dist:** The overall range of this newly described species is still poorly known; it appears to be a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic, ranging from se. VA (perhaps s. NJ) south to FL and west to LA. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Jul-Aug. **Comm:** Occurring in the Carolinas primarily in a scattering of small populations in the fall line Sandhills of NC and SC, with an outlier or two in "Piedmont pocosins" just west of the Sandhills. Anderson (1999) reports on the sexual dimorphism of the species, with male plants having larger leaves. Reports in some areas (as VA) have been doubted as being authentic *L. subcoriacea*. **ID Notes:** Distinctive characteristics of sun-grown plants include the rounded apex of the leaf, the leaf strongly whitened beneath and borne in an ascending to even appressed position in relation to the twigs, and a typically fastigiate or virgate branching pattern, with multiple stems or branches ascending vertically and nearly parallel to one another. Shade plants have a different form. **Syn:** = Fl2, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Wofford (1983); = n/a – RAB. **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).



Litsea Lamarck 1792 (PONDSPICE)

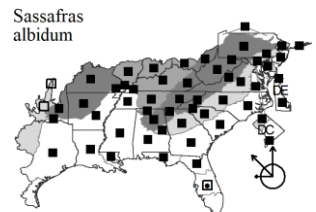
A genus of about 400 species, trees and shrubs, of warm temperate and tropical areas, especially se. Asia and Australia, with a small number of species in Mexico and n. Central America (7 species, as interpreted by Jiménez-Pérez & Lorea-Hernández [2009]), and our 1 North American species. The genus is very heterogeneous and probably needs division into more natural groups; a recent molecular study did not include North American representatives of *Litsea* or *Lindera*, but showed that both *Litsea* and *Lindera* as currently circumscribed are polyphyletic (Fijridiyanto & Murakami 2009). References: Fijridiyanto & Murakami (2009); Jiménez-Pérez & Lorea-Hernández (2009); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); van der Werff (1997a) in FNA3 (1997).



Litsea aestivale (Linnaeus) Fernald. PONDSPICE. **Hab:** Margins of limesink ponds and Carolina bays, less commonly in wet depressions and wet stringers dominated by shrubs. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. MD (Wicomico County) and se. VA (York and Isle of Wight counties) south to n. FL (and allegedly also in LA, based on an old and poorly labeled specimen). **Phen:** Mar-Apr; May-Jun. **ID Notes:** The fine, zigzag twigs are distinctive. It grows to 6 m tall, characteristically forming a rounded multi-stemmed bush. **Syn:** = F, Fl2, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3, Jiménez-Pérez & Lorea-Hernández (2009). **NatureServe G3?** (Vulnerable).

Sassafras J. Presl 1825 (SASSAFRAS)

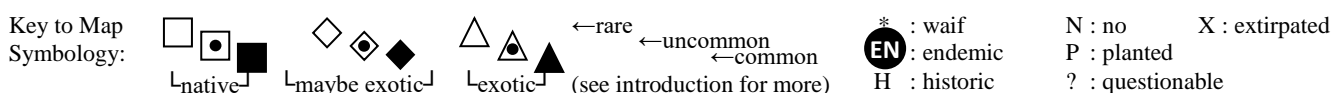
A genus of 3 species, trees, of temperate e. Asia (2 species) and e. North America (1 species). References: Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); van der Werff (1997a) in FNA3 (1997).



Sassafras albidum (Nuttall) Nees. SASSAFRAS. **Hab:** A wide variety of forests, old fields, disturbed areas, fencerows. **Dist:** S. ME, s. ON, MI, and s. WI, south to c. peninsular FL, s. AL, s. MS, and se. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Jun-Jul. **Comm:** The original source of 'root beer'. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl2, FNA3, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Sassafras albidum* var. *albidum* – F, Il, Tx, WV; > *Sassafras albidum* var. *molle* (Rafinesque) Fernald – F, Il, Tx, WV.

Tamala Rafinesque 1838 (BAY, RED-BAY)

A genus of 3 species, trees and large shrubs, of se. North America and the Bahamas. Song et al. (2020) and other recent phylogenetic studies showed that the current circumscription of *Persea* is untenable, and our three native species should be placed in another genus, *Tamala* (as done by



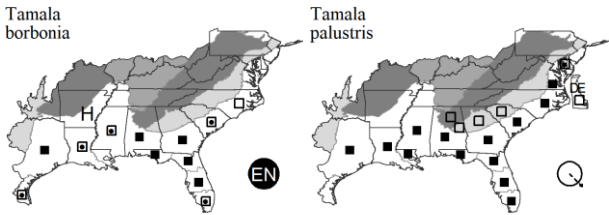
25. LAURACEAE

Small 1933). The affinities of *Tamala* appear to be with Asian genera, not with *Persea* s.s. References: Clewell (1985); Godfrey (1988); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Shearman, Wang, & Mayfield (2022); Song et al (2020); Wofford (1997b) in FNA3 (1997).

- 1 Lower surfaces of leaves with ascending to spreading, rusty hairs, especially evident along the midrib and principal veins; peduncles 4-7 cm long; leaf blades tending to be larger and more acute; drupe 7-9 mm in diameter.....*Tamala palustris*
- 1 Lower surfaces of leaves with appressed hairs, silvery, golden, or blackish (the color depending on age), uniform across the surface and veins; peduncles 1-3 cm long; leaves tending to be smaller and blunter; drupe 8-12 mm in diameter.*Tamala borbonia*

Tamala borbonia (Linnaeus) Rafinesque. RED BAY, TISSWOOD. **Hab:** Hammocks, dunes, maritime forests, in dry sandy soils on barrier islands. **Dist:** E. NC (Carteret County) south to s. FL and west to s. TX; reports of the species north of NC are based on the inclusion of *T. palustris* in a broadly defined *T. borbonia*, or are simply in error, based on less hairy plants of *T. palustris*. **Phen:** May-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** This species is rare north of Florida and becoming rarer with the destruction of most maritime and near coastal upland forests for the construction of vacation homes and tourist accommodations. **Syn:** = *Persea borbonia* (Linnaeus) Sprengel – Ar, FNA3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Godfrey (1988), Shearman, Wang, & Mayfield (2022); = *Persea borbonia* var. *borbonia* – Fl2, WH3; < *Persea borbonia* (Linnaeus) Sprengel – F, RAB, Tx; > *Tamala borbonia* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – S; > *Tamala littoralis* (Small) Small – S.

Tamala palustris Rafinesque. SWAMP BAY. **Hab:** Swamps, pocosins, bay forests, maritime forests, generally in wet peaty soils, but also in fairly dry, sandy soils in maritime forests. **Dist:** DE, e. MD, and se. VA south to s. FL and west to se. TX; Bahamas. **Phen:** May-Jun; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** Though variable in amount of hairs on the leaves, the hairs of *T. palustris* are always of a distinctly different character than those of *T. borbonia* (see key). **Syn:** = *Persea palustris* (Rafinesque) Sargent – C, Fl2, FNA3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Va, WH3, Godfrey (1988), Shearman, Wang, & Mayfield (2022); = *Tamala pubescens* (Pursh) Small – S; < *Persea borbonia* (Linnaeus) Sprengel – Bah, F, RAB, Tx.



Key to Map
Symbology:

□

◻

◼

native

◊

◈

◼

maybe exotic

△

▲

▲

exotic

←rare

←uncommon

←common

EN

*

?

X

(see introduction for more)

waif

endemic

historic

no

extirpated

planted

questionable

SECTION 5: MONOCOTYLEDONAE (MONOCOTS)

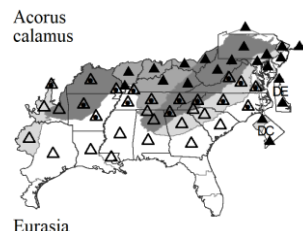
27. ACORACEAE Martinov 1820 (CALAMUS FAMILY) [in ACORALES]

The family consists only of *Acorus*, a genus of 2-4 species, perennial herbs. Although traditionally treated as part of the Araceae, a wide variety of morphological, anatomical, and embryological evidence supports the segregation of the Acoraceae (Grayum 1987), a segregation additionally supported by molecular studies (Duvall et al. 1993; Chase et al. 1993). The spathe in *Acorus* is not morphologically equivalent to the spathe of the Araceae. References: Bogner & Mayo in Kubitzki (1998b); Thompson (2000a) in FNA22 (2000).

Acorus Linnaeus 1753 (CALAMUS, SWEETFLAG)

A genus of 3-4 species, perennial herbs, widespread in north temperate and subtropical regions. References: Grayum (1987); Haines (2000); Simmons et al (2020); Spaulding et al (2019); Thompson (2000a) in FNA22 (2000).

* *Acorus calamus* Linnaeus. EUROPEAN CALAMUS, SWEETFLAG. **Hab:** Marshes, wet meadows, other wet areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia, now widespread in e. North America. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** Populations of *A. calamus* in our area are apparently sterile triploids introduced from Europe, though diploid and tetraploid populations of *A. calamus* are known from Asia. **Comm:** The aromatic rhizome and leaves have been used medicinally and candied as a confection. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tx, Va, Spaulding et al (2019); < *Acorus americanus* (Rafinesque) Rafinesque – W; < *Acorus calamus* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, GW1, RAB, S.



28. ARACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (ARUM FAMILY) [in ALISMATALES]

A family of about 100-110 genera and about 3000-4000 species, herbs and reduced aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan, but mostly tropical and subtropical. Circumscription of the Araceae is uncertain. Recent phylogenetic studies (Lee et al. 2019) show four distinctive and major clades in what is now (APG IV 2016) generally considered to comprise Araceae s.l., with the four clades generally now treated as subfamilies: Gymnostachydoideae, Orontioideae, Lemnoideae, and Aroideae. A strong case exists for treating these morphologically and molecularly disparate clades at family rank, as has variably been done traditionally. References: Bown (2000); Cabrera et al (2008); Cusimano et al (2011); Keating (2004); Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Landolt (1980); Landolt (1986); Landolt (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Lee et al (2019); Les & Crawford (1999); Mayo, Bogner, & Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b); Nauheimer, Metzler, & Renner (2012); Serviss, McDaniel, & Bryson (2000); Thompson (2000b) in FNA22 (2000).

- 1 Plant a floating aquatic (or stranded), the individual thalloid leaves < 2 cm long; [subfamily Lemnoideae].
 - 2 Fronds rootless; fronds without nerves; reproductive pouch 1, terminal.
 - 3 Fronds thick, globose, < 2 mm long *Wolffia*
 - 3 Fronds flat, elongate and curved, 4-14 mm long *Wolffiella*
 - 2 Fronds with roots; fronds with 1 or more nerves; reproductive pouches 2, lateral.
 - 4 Roots 1 per frond; fronds with 1-5 (-7) nerves *Lemna*
 - 4 Roots (1-) 2-21 per frond; fronds with (3-) 5-21 nerves.
 - 5 Roots (1-) 2-7 (-12) per frond; fronds with (3-) 5-7 nerves; fronds 1.5-3× as long as wide; all of the roots perforating the scalelike leaflet *Landoltia punctata*
 - 5 Roots 7-21 per frond; fronds with 7-16 (-21) nerves; fronds 1-1.5× as long as wide; only some of the roots perforating the scalelike leaflet (borne on the underside) *Spirodela*
- 1 Plant terrestrial, rooted in wetlands, or a floating aquatic (if a floating aquatic – *Pistia* – the individual leaves > 2 cm long).
 - 6 Plant a floating aquatic, with gray-green, velvety, cabbage-like leaves; [subfamily Aroideae, tribe Pistieae] *Pistia stratiotes*
 - 6 Plant rooted (even when growing in water), the leaves various, but not as above.
 - 7 Leaves compound (or sometimes very deeply 3-lobed, with only <3 mm leaf tissue connecting the lobes).
 - *Arisaema*
 - 7 Leaves simple.
 - 10 Leaves both peltate and cordate-hastate; [subfamily Aroideae, tribe Colocasieae]
 - *Colocasia esculenta*
 - 10 Leaves not peltate, either cuneate, rounded, cordate, or hastate.
 - 12 Spathe absent or obscure; leaf blade 2.5-5× as long as wide, cuneate at the base, lanceolate or narrowly elliptic; leaf venation parallel; [subfamily Orontioideae, tribe Orontieae] *Orontium aquaticum*
 - 12 Spathe present, surrounding the spadix, at least at its base; leaf blade 1-2.5× as long as wide, either hastate at the base (*Arum*, *Peltandra*, *Syngonium*, and *Xanthosoma*), or rounded (*Symplocarpus*), or cordate (*Calla*), broadly ovate in outline.
 - *Peltandra*

Arisaema Martius 1831 (JACK-IN-THE-PULPIT, INDIAN-TURNIP)

A genus of about 150-170 species, of Asia, e. North America, e. Africa, and Arabia. The taxa of the *Arisaema triphyllum* complex have been variously treated as species, subspecies, varieties, and forms. They are here treated as species with relatively subtle morphological distinctions; they are broadly sympatric, and sometimes occur together in mixed populations with little sign of introgression or hybridization and seem to behave as biological species. *A. quinatum* has often been treated as a full species and seems to warrant that status. *A. stewardsonii* seems amply distinct in


Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Identification Notes: Can be confused in vegetative condition with *Pinellia*.

- Caladium
bicolor
- 
- South America

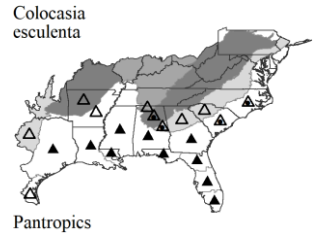
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

* *Caladium bicolor* (Aiton) Ventenat. CALADIUM. **Syn:** = FNA22, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Colocasia Schott 1832 (ELEPHANT'S-EAR, TARO, DASHEEN)

A genus of about 8 species, of tropical Asia. References: Mayo, Bogner, & Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b); Serviss, McDaniel, & Bryson (2000); Spaulding et al (2019); Thompson (2000b) in FNA22 (2000).

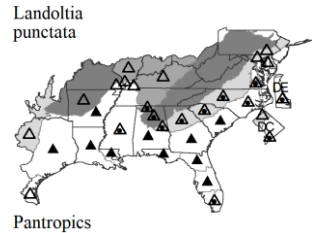
* *Colocasia esculenta* (Linnaeus) Schott. ELEPHANT'S-EAR, TARO, DASHEEN, COCO-YAM, EDDO. **Hab:** Ditches, shores, bottomland hardwood forests. **Dist:** Native of the Tropics. Frequently planted for its "tropical" appearance, becoming naturalized, for instance at Lake Waccamaw, Columbus County, NC, where it grows scattered along much of the shoreline, spread by fragments of rhizome. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** See Serviss, McDaniel, & Bryson (2000) for a discussion of various varieties cultivated in the southeastern United States, their identification, and their weediness. **Comm:** In our area, it is generally infertile. In the Tropics, *Colocasia* is a food crop cultivated for its rhizomes and shoots. The rhizomes are the source of "poi", a starchy staple of the Hawaiian Islands. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, NcTx, WH3, Spaulding et al (2019); > *Colocasia antiquorum* Schott – S; > *Colocasia esculenta* var. *antiquorum* (Schott) Hubb. & Rehder – K3, K4, Serviss, McDaniel, & Bryson (2000); > *Colocasia esculenta* (Linnaeus) Schott var. *aquatilis* Hasskarl – K3, K4; > *Colocasia esculenta* var. *esculenta* – K3, K4, Serviss, McDaniel, & Bryson (2000); > *Colocasia esculenta* (Linnaeus) Schott var. *nymphiifolia* (Ventenat) A.F. Hill – K3, K4. NatureServe GU (Unrankable).



Landoltia D.H. Les & D.J. Crawford 1999 (DUCKMEAT)

A monotypic genus, now cosmopolitan. References: Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Landolt (1980); Landolt (1986); Landolt (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Les & Crawford (1999); Spaulding et al (2019).

* *Landoltia punctata* (G.F.W. Meyer) Les & D.J. Crawford. DOTTED DUCKMEAT. **Hab:** Still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps. **Dist:** Native of the Southern Hemisphere. Widespread worldwide. **Tax:** Les & Crawford (1999) make a good case for recognition of this species in the monotypic genus *Landoltia*, very possibly more closely related to *Lemna* than to *Spirodela*. **Comm:** An introduced aquarium plant. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, K3, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Les & Crawford (1999), Spaulding et al (2019); = *Spirodela oligorhiza* – Tx, orthographic variant; = *Spirodela oligorrhiza* (Kurz) Hegelmann – F, G, K4, RAB; = *Spirodela punctata* (G.F.W. Meyer) C.H. Thompson – C, GW1, Il, K1, NcTx, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Lemna Linnaeus 1753 (DUCKWEED)

A genus of 13 species, cosmopolitan. References: Bog et al (2020); Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Landolt (1980); Landolt (1986); Landolt (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Spaulding et al (2019).

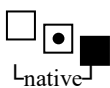
- 2 Fronds with (0-) 1 nerve; anthocyanin absent in fronds (fronds green); [section *Uninerves*].
 - 3 Fronds 1-2× as long as wide; nerve indistinct to fairly prominent, reaching at most 2/3 of the distance from node to apex (nerve about as long as or shorter than the aerenchymatous portion of the frond); fruit 0.6-1.0 mm long..... *Lemna minuta*
 - 3 Fronds 1.3-3× as long as wide; nerve mostly prominent, reaching at least 3/4 of the distance from node to apex (nerve longer than the aerenchymatous portion of the frond); fruit 1.0-1.35 mm long..... *Lemna valdiviana*
- 2 Fronds with 3-5 (-7) nerves; anthocyanin absent or present in fronds (fronds green or red).
 - 4 Root sheath winged at the base; root tip sharply pointed; roots not longer than 3 cm long; anthocyanin absent in fronds; [section *Alatae*].
 - 5 Seeds with 8-26 prominent ribs, brownish, falling from the fruit when ripe; fronds with only 1 papilla above the node, which is smaller than the papule at the apex; wing of the root sheath 1-2.5× as long as wide..... *Lemna aequinoctialis*
 - 5 Seeds with 35-70 obscure ribs, whitish, remaining in the fruit when ripe; fronds very often with 2-3 papilla above the node, which are larger than the papule at the apex; wing of the root sheath 2-3× as long as wide..... *Lemna perpusilla*
 - 4 Root sheath not winged at the base; root tip mostly rounded; roots often longer than 3 cm long; anthocyanin present or absent in fronds; [section *Lemna*].
 - 7 Fronds not reddish on the lower surface (or if so only slightly so and much less so than on the upper surface); greatest spacing of veins near the middle of the frond or toward its base..... *Lemna minor*
 - 7 Fronds often reddish on the lower surface (and more intensely so than on the upper surface); greatest spacing between the veins near the middle of the frond or toward its tip..... *Lemna obscura*

Lemna aequinoctialis Welwitsch. LESSER DUCKWEED. **Hab:** Still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps. **Dist:** Widespread worldwide, except in n. North America and n. Eurasia. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Va, WH3, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986), Spaulding et al (2019); > *Lemna aequinoctialis* Welwitsch – Il; > *Lemna trinervis* (Austin) Small – Il, Tx.

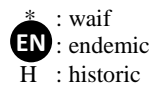
Lemna minor Linnaeus. COMMON DUCKWEED. **Hab:** Still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps. **Dist:** Widespread in the Northern Hemisphere; scattered in the Southern Hemisphere, where perhaps in part introduced. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA22, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986); < *Lemna minor* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, W, WV, (also see *L. obscura*).

Lemna minuta Kunth. LEAST DUCKWEED. **Hab:** Quiet waters, seepages. **Dist:** Widespread in North America, Central America, and South America; more local in Europe and Japan. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, Il, K1, K3, NcTx, NE, WH3, Bog et al (2020); = *Lemna minima* – Tx; = *Lemna minuscula* Herter – Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986); = *Lemna valdiviana* Philippi var. *abbreviata* Hegelmann – F, K4; < *Lemna valdiviana* Philippi – GrPl.

Key to Map
Symbology:



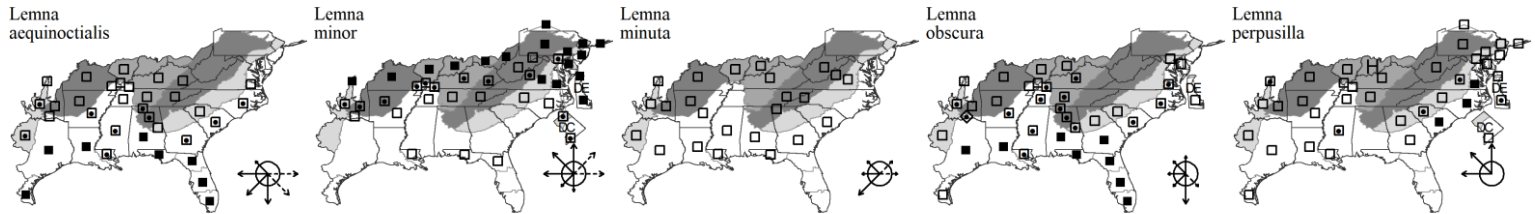
←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



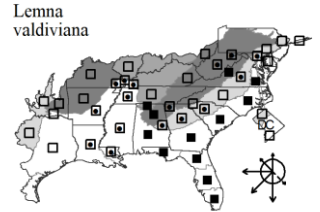
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Lemna obscura (Austin) Daubs. LITTLE DUCKWEED. **Hab:** Still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps. **Dist:** NY west to MN and NE, south to s. FL, TX, Mexico, and the Bahamas. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, FNA22, Il, K1, K3, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986), Spaulding et al (2019); < *Lemna minor* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB.

Lemna perpusilla Torrey. TINY DUCKWEED. **Hab:** Still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps. **Dist:** QC west to MN, south to NC, TN, and TX. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986); < *Lemna perpusilla* Torrey – GrPl. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



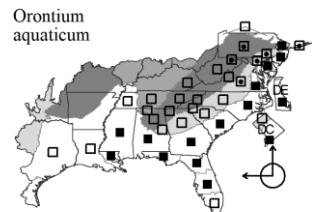
Lemna valdiviana Philippi. PALE DUCKWEED. **Hab:** Still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps. **Dist:** Widespread in North America, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Bog et al (2020), Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986), Spaulding et al (2019); = *Lemna valdiviana* var. *valdiviana* – F; < *Lemna valdiviana* Philippi – GrPl.



Orontium Linnaeus 1753 (GOLDEN CLUB)

A monotypic genus, an aquatic herb, of e. North America. References: Lee et al (2019); Mayo, Bogner, & Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b); Nie et al (2006); Spaulding et al (2019); Thompson (2000b) in FNA22 (2000).

Orontium aquaticum Linnaeus. GOLDEN CLUB, BOG TORCHES, NEVER-WET. **Hab:** Generally in peaty and stagnant water (acidic to calcareous), such as beaver ponds, blackwater streams, swamps, pools in low pocosins, streambeds in the Piedmont, bogs and swamps in the mountains, tidal freshwater marshes. **Dist:** MA and c. NY south to s. FL and west to LA and e. TX, north in the inland to w. NC, KY, and WV, primarily but by no means strictly Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Feb-May; May-Jul. **ID Notes:** The fresh leaves are unwettable, silvery-glistening when forced under water. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Spaulding et al (2019). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Peltandra Rafinesque 1819 (ARROW-ARUM)

A genus of 2 species, endemic to e. North America. References: Blackwell & Blackwell (1974); Fernald (1948); Mayo, Bogner, & Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b); Spaulding et al (2019); Thompson (2000b) in FNA22 (2000).

Identification Notes: *Peltandra* is often confused in vegetative condition with *Pontederia* and *Sagittaria*, superficially similar emergent aquatics with hastate or sagittate leaves. *Peltandra* leaves have pinnate venation, a prominent midvein, a prominent vein running parallel to the leaf margin, and the hastate lobes with rounded to acute apices. *Pontederia* leaves have parallel venation, lack a prominent midvein and a prominent vein parallel to the leaf margin, and have hastate lobes with broadly rounded apices. The leaves of sagittate species of *Sagittaria* have parallel venation, a prominent midrib, a vein at 90 degrees to the midrib at the junction of the main blade and each of the hastate lobes that forks, with at least one fork directed apically and at least one fork directed into the basal lobe, lack a prominent vein parallel to the margin, and have hastate-sagittate lobes with acuminate apices.

- 1 Spathe green at base, bright white above (the white portion not merely a margin), flared open and therefore only loosely surrounding the spadix, succulent below, the white portion thin and herbaceous, the margins generally nearly entire and plane; fruits red; distal portion of leaf blade lacking broad, coarse veins similar to the midvein (all the veins alike and fine); leaf underside distinctly paler than upper surface, and glaucescent.....*Peltandra sagittifolia*
- 1 Spathe green (rarely with a narrow cream-colored or whitish margin up to 1.7 cm wide), tightly surrounding the spadix, thick and succulent throughout, the margins crisped; fruits green to dark purplish-green; distal portion of leaf blade often with several broad, coarse veins similar to the midvein, the remainder of the veins fine (sometimes the distal portion of the leaf with fine veins only); leaf underside somewhat paler green than upper surface, but not at all glaucescent.....*Peltandra virginica*

Peltandra sagittifolia (Michaux) Morong. SPOONFLOWER, WHITE ARROW-ARUM. **Hab:** Pocosins of the outer Coastal Plain, sphagnum swamps. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. NC south to c. peninsular FL and west to se. LA. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3; = *Peltandra glauca* (Elliott) Feay – S; = *Peltandra sagittifolia* (Michaux) Morong – RAB, orthographic variant; = *Peltandra virginica* ssp. *luteospadix* (Fernald) Blackwell & Blackwell – Blackwell & Blackwell (1974), misapplied; > *Peltandra luteospadix* Fernald – F, Fernald (1948), misapplied. [NatureServe G3G4](#) (Vulnerable).

Peltandra virginica (Linnaeus) Schott. GREEN ARROW-ARUM, TUCKAHOE. **Hab:** Marshes, bogs, beaver ponds, pocosins, other stagnant, aquatic situations, freshwater to oligohaline tidal marshes. **Dist:** ME, s. QC, and n. MI south to s. FL and e. TX; Cuba. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Spaulding et al (2019); = *Peltandra virginica* ssp. *virginica* – Blackwell & Blackwell (1974); > *Peltandra luteospadix* Fernald – F, Fernald (1948); > *Peltandra virginica* (Linnaeus) Schott – F, Fernald (1948).

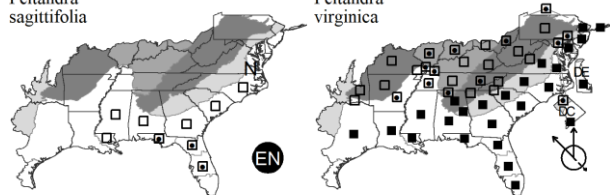
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

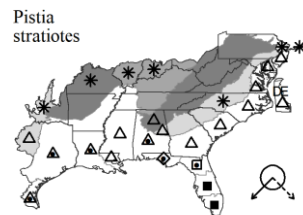
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

28. ARACEAE

Peltandra
sagittifoliaPeltandra
virginica*Pistia* Linnaeus 1753 (WATER LETTUCE)

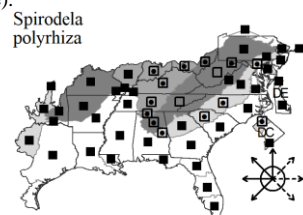
A genus of probably a single species, widespread in the tropics of both hemispheres. References: Evans (2013); Mayo, Bogner, & Boyce in Kubitzki (1998b); Spaulding et al (2019); Thompson (2000b) in FNA22 (2000).

Pistia stratiotes Linnaeus. WATER LETTUCE. **Hab:** Stagnant or slow-moving waters of rivers, sometimes cultivated in ponds, where it persists for a while (presumably eventually eliminated by cold winters in the more northern parts of our area). **Dist:** Native in a wide area across the Paleotropics and Neotropics, including in North America at least peninsular FL; it has been sometimes considered an alien and noxious waterweed in FL but evidence strongly supports its nativity there (Evans 2013). **Comm:** This floating aquatic appeared in the Waccamaw River of SC (downstream from NC) in 1990 and 1991, apparently successfully overwintering (Nelson 1993). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Spaulding et al (2019). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Spirodela* Schleiden 1839

A genus of 2 species (with *Landoltia* removed), cosmopolitan. References: Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Landolt (1980); Landolt (1986); Landolt (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Les & Crawford (1999); Spaulding et al (2019).

Spirodela polyrhiza (Linnaeus) Schleiden. GREATER DUCKWEED, MINNOW-FOLE. **Hab:** Still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps. **Dist:** Widespread worldwide. **Tax:** The spelling of the epithet is correctly '*polyrhiza*', matching Linnaeus's basionym; there is no basis in the Code to change the spelling to '*polyrrhiza*'. **ID Notes:** The largest of the "duckweeds" (*Landoltia*, *Lemna*, *Spirodela*, *Wolffia*, *Wolffiella*). **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, G, GW1, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; = *Spirodela polyrrhiza* (Linnaeus) Schleiden – Ar, FNA22, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, NE, RAB, Va, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986), Les & Crawford (1999), Spaulding et al (2019), orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

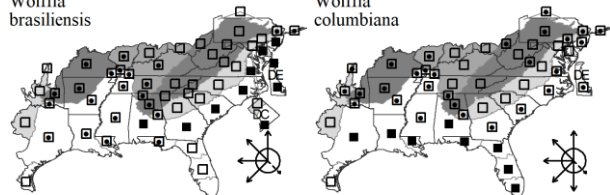
*Wolffia* Horkel ex Schleiden 1844 (WATERMEAL, MUD-MARY, ROOTLESS-DUCKWEED)

A genus of 11 species, cosmopolitan. References: Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Landolt (1980); Landolt (1986); Landolt (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Spaulding et al (2019).

- 1 Fronds globose to ovoid, 1-1.5× as deep as wide; thallus not brownish punctate above *Wolffia columbiana*
- 1 Fronds nutshell-like, 0.5-1.0× as deep as wide; thallus punctate above with brownish pigment cells (most visible on dead fronds) *Wolffia brasiliensis*

Wolffia brasiliensis Weddell. BRAZILIAN WATERMEAL. **Hab:** Still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps. **Dist:** Widespread in e. North America, Central America, and South America. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986), Spaulding et al (2019); = *Wolffia papulifera* C. Thompson – C, F, G, GW1, RAB, Tx; = *Wolffia punctata* Grisebach – WV; < *Bruneria punctata* (Grisebach) Nieuwland – S.

Wolffia columbiana H. Karsten. COLOMBIAN WATERMEAL. **Hab:** Still to slowly moving waters of ponds, lakes, beaver ponds, and swamps. **Dist:** Widespread in North America, Central America, and South America. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986), Spaulding et al (2019); = *Bruneria columbiana* (Karsten) Nieuwland – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Wolffia
brasiliensisWolffia
columbianaKey to Map
Symbology:

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Wolffiella Hegelmaier 1895

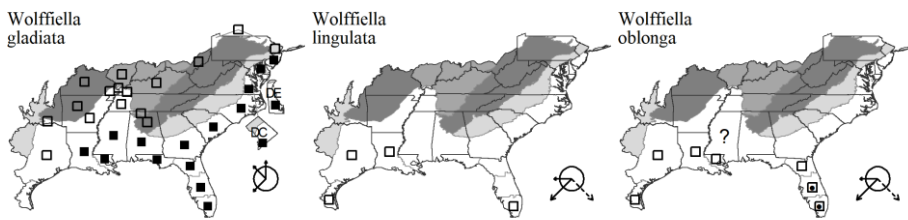
A genus of 10 species, cosmopolitan. References: Landolt in Kubitzki (1998b); Landolt (1980); Landolt (1986); Landolt (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Spaulding et al (2019).

- 1 Fronds (4-) 6-15 (-20)× as long as wide; angle of pouch 25-50°..... *Wolffiella gladiata*
 1 Fronds 1.5-8× as long as wide; angle of pouch 45-120°.
 2 Angle of pouch 70-120°; tract of elongated cells running between median line and the edge of lower wall of the pouch; area of air spaces within frond rarely longer than wide..... *Wolffiella lingulata*
 2 Angle of pouch 45-90°; tract of elongated cells running along or close to the edge of the lower wall of the pouch; area of air spaces within frond mostly longer than wide..... *Wolffiella oblonga*

Wolffiella gladiata (Hegelmaier) Hegelmaier. MUD-MIDGETS. **Hab:** Ponds, ditches, beaver-ponds millponds, tidal waters. **Dist:** MA and n. IL (s. WI?) south to s. FL and TX; Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986), Spaulding et al (2019); > *Wolffiella floridana* (Donnell-Smith) C. Thompson – C, F, G, GW1, RAB, S, Tx; > *Wolffiella gladiata* (Hegelmaier) Hegelmaier – GW1, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Wolffiella lingulata (Hegelmaier) Hegelmaier. **Hab:** Ponds and sloughs. **Dist:** Peninsular FL; w. LA to s. TX; CA; Mexico; West Indies; Central America, South America. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Landolt (1980), Landolt (1986). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Wolffiella oblonga (Philippi) Hegelmaier. **Hab:** Quiet waters. **Dist:** N. peninsular FL, MS (?), LA, TX, south to Mexico, Central America, South America; West Indies. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



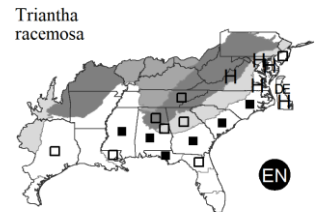
29. TOFIELDIACEAE Takhtajan 1995 (FALSE-ASPHODEL FAMILY) [in ALISMATALES]

A family of 4 genera and about 30 species, of disjunct distribution in north temperate and subarctic areas, and in the Guayana Shield and northern Andes areas of n. South America. There is controversy about the circumscription of the genera; Azuma & Tobe (2011) have clarified the phylogeny and generic subscriptions in the family. Some have believed that *Tofieldia*, *Triantha*, and *Pleea* should be treated together in a broadly circumscribed *Tofieldia* (Utech 1978, Zomlefer 1997c); others that all three should be treated separately (Ambrose 1980; Packer 1993; Cruden 1991). Packer in FNA (2002a) has recently recognized *Triantha*, *Pleea*, and *Tofieldia* as separate genera, a conclusion followed here in part because of the ancient, relic nature of these units, and additionally supported by the molecular analysis of Azuma & Tobe (2011). Reveal & Zomlefer (1998) place the Tofieldiaceae in the monotypic order Tofieldiales, only distantly related to the Liliaceae. Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a) treats this group as subfamily Tofieldioideae of the Nartheciaceae; this treatment is not tenable following more recent research. References: Azuma & Tobe (2011); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Zomlefer (1997c); Zomlefer (1999).

Triantha (Nuttall) Baker 1879 (BOG ASPHODEL)

A genus of ca. 4 species, herbs, of North America and Japan. References: Azuma & Tobe (2011); Cruden (1991); Hitchcock (1944); Packer (2002c) in FNA26 (2002a); Spaulding et al (2019); Zomlefer (1997c).

Triantha racemosa (Walter) Small. SOUTHERN BOG ASPHODEL, COASTAL PLAIN BOG ASPHODEL. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine savanna-pocosin ecotones, seepage bogs, sinkhole ponds (dolines) in the mountains of VA, acidic wet barrens. **Dist:** NJ south to nw. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in c. TN. **Phen:** Jun-early Aug; late Sep-Oct. **Tax:** The NJ populations are anomalous (as discussed by Packer in FNA 2002a) and are under taxonomic investigation by Sasha Eisenman. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, Va, Spaulding et al (2019); = *Tofieldia racemosa* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – C, F, G, GW1, Tx, W, WH3, Zomlefer (1997c); = *Tofieldia racemosa* var. *racemosa* – RAB. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



30. ALISMATACEAE Ventenat 1799 (WATER-PLANTAIN FAMILY) [in ALISMATALES]

A family of about 13 genera and 80 species, herbs, subcosmopolitan in distribution. Here including the Limncharitaceae. References: Haynes & Hellquist (2000a) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Les, & Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b); Lehtonen & Myllys (2008); Lehtonen (2008); Rogers (1983).

- 2 Scape septate; fruits follicles *Hydrocleys*
 2 Scape not septate; fruits achenes.
 3 Achenes flattened, with winged margins and often also with irregular corky ornamentations on the faces; flower whorls subtended by 3 bracts, with no additional bracteoles *Sagittaria*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 3 Achenes turgid, with ribs or ridges; flower whorls subtended by 3 bracts and additional bracteoles.
 4 Leaf blades 5-20 cm long, 3-15 cm wide; achenes (pistils) 45-250 per head; stamens ca. 21; petals 6-12 mm long, scapes 20-120 cm tall, erect or arching/reclining *Echinodorus*
 4 Leaf blades 1-3 cm long, 0.2-2 cm wide; achenes (pistils) 10-20 per head; stamens 6 or 9; petals 1-3 mm long; scapes 5-10 cm tall, erect *Helanthium*

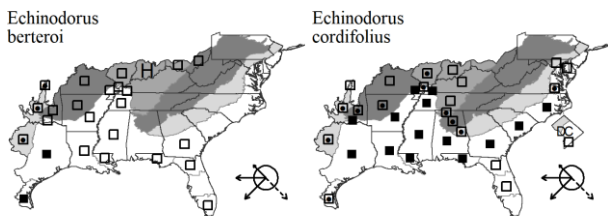
Echinodorus L.C. Richard ex Engelmann 1848 (BURHEAD)

A genus of about 27 species, herbs, primarily of the American tropics and subtropics. Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018) propose splitting *Echinodorus* into two genera, *Echinodorus* (of *E. berteroi* only), and *Aquarius* Christenhusz & Byng (of all other species of *Echinodorus*), allegedly based on the results of Lehtonen & Myllys (2008). Lehtonen & Myllys's (2008) results are ambiguous, however, and it is unclear that this split is well-founded. References: Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Haynes & Hellquist (2000a) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Les, & Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b); Lehtonen & Myllys (2008); Lehtonen (2008); Lehtonen (2009).

- 1 Leaves monomorphic, all leaf blades 1-3 cm long, 0.2-2 cm wide; achenes (pistils) 10-20 per head; stamens 6 or 9; petals 1-3 mm long; scapes 5-10 cm tall, erect *Helanthium*
 1 Leaves multimorphic, plants with one or more leaf type (differently shaped emerged, submersed, and floating leaves), usually at least some leaves 5-20 cm long, 3-15 cm wide; achenes (pistils) 40-250 per head; stamens ca. 21; petals 6-12 mm long, scapes 20-120 cm tall, erect or arching/reclining.
 2 Scapes arching and rooting down at maturity; veins of the sepals papillose-roughened *Echinodorus cordifolius*
 2 Scapes rigidly erect at maturity; veins of the sepals smooth *Echinodorus berteroi*

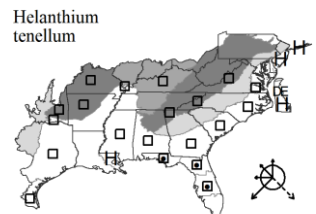
Echinodorus berteroi (Sprengel) Fassett. TALL BURHEAD, UPRIGHT BURHEAD. **Hab:** Ponds, marshes, ditches, typically in seasonally flooded situations. **Dist:** OH, IL, and ND south to e. Panhandle FL, s. FL, sw. GA, and TX, south through Mexico; West Indies; South America. Reported for s. FL (Lange, Bradley, & Sadle [in prep.]). **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, FNA22, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3, Lehtonen (2008); = *Echinodorus cordifolius* (Linnaeus) Grisebach – S, misapplied; > *Echinodorus berteroi* var. *berteroi* – Mo1; > *Echinodorus berteroi* var. *lanceolatus* (Engelmann ex S. Watson & Coulter) Fassett – C; ? *Echinodorus rostratus* (Nuttall) Engelmann ex A. Gray – GrPl, GW1; > *Echinodorus rostratus* (Nuttall) Engelmann ex A. Gray var. *lanceolatus* Engelmann – Tx; > *Echinodorus rostratus* var. *rostratus* – Tx.

Echinodorus cordifolius (Linnaeus) Grisebach. CREEPING BURHEAD. **Hab:** Swamps, ditches, wet thickets, especially on base-rich substrates, such as over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** MD south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX, south into tropical America (Mexico, South America, West Indies), and north in the interior (primarily in the Mississippi Embayment) to s. IL. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = F, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Lehtonen (2008); = *Aquarius cordifolius* (Linnaeus) Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); = *Echinodorus radicans* (Nuttall) Engelmann – S; > *Echinodorus cordifolius* ssp. *cordifolius* – Ar, FNA22; > *Echinodorus cordifolius* ssp. *fluitans* (Fassett) R.R. Haynes & Holm-Nielsen – NcTx; > *Echinodorus cordifolius* var. *cordifolius* – C, ETx1.

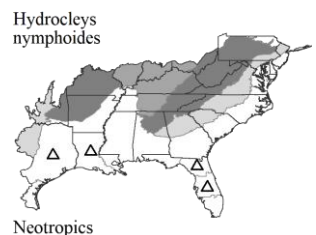


Helanthium (Bentham & Hooker f.) Engelmann ex J.G. Smith 1905 (DWARF-BURHEAD)

A genus of 2-9 species, annual and perennial herbs. Lehtonen & Myllys (2008) conducted a cladistic analysis of morphological and molecular data of *Echinodorus* and related genera and determined that *Helanthium* should be separated at the generic level. References: Haynes & Hellquist (2000a) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Les, & Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b); Lehtonen & Myllys (2008).



Helanthium tenellum (Martius ex Schultes f.) Buchenau. MUD-BABIES, DWARF-BURHEAD. **Hab:** On drawdown zones of Coastal Plain ponds, pineland ponds, blackwater riverbanks, or ponds in the Mountains with Coastal Plain affinities (Augusta County, VA); also apparently adventive on drawdown zones of artificial impoundments (Lake Chatuge, sw. NC and n. GA). **Dist:** MA west to MI and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and s. TX, but widely scattered and disjunct in that range. See Belden et al. (2004) for a discussion of the species in Virginia. **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NE, NY, Lehtonen & Myllys (2008); = *Echinodorus tenellus* (Martius) Buchenau – ETx1, FNA22, Il, K1, Meso6, Mi, Va, WH3; > *Echinodorus parvulus* Engelmann – G, GrPl, GW1, Tx; > *Echinodorus tenellus* (Martius) Buchenau var. *parvulus* (Engelmann) Fassett – C, Mo1; > *Helanthium parvulum* (Engelmann) Britton – S.



Hydrocleys Richard 1815 (WATER-POPPY)

A genus of 5 species, perennial aquatic herbs, of the Neotropics. Sometimes placed in the Limncharitaceae. References: Haynes (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Les, & Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b).

* *Hydrocleys nymphoides* (Willdenow) Buchenau. WATER-POPPY. **Hab:** Ponds and canals. **Dist:** Native of

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Central and South America. **Comm:** Cultivated in aquaria and spread by throw-outs. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, K3, K4, Tx, WH3; > *Hydrocleys nymphoides* (Willdenow) Buchenau – Meso6; > *Hydrocleys parviflora* Seubert – Meso6. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Sagittaria Linnaeus 1753 (ARROWHEAD, KATNISS, FLECHA DE AGUA)

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, primarily of the Americas. References: Adams (1961); Beal, Wooten, & Kaul (1982); Bogin (1955); Haynes & Hellquist (2000a) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Les, & Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b); Sorrie & LeBlond (2008); Sorrie, Keener, & Edwards (2007); Wooten (1973).

Identification Notes: Portions of this key (and treatment) are provisional. The taxonomy and best characters to use in the linear-leaved species is particularly problematic.

- 1 Leaf blades sagittate or cordate (at least some of the leaves on a plant with sagittate or cordate basal lobes); some species are keyed both here and below).
 - 2 Leaf blades pubescent; [subgenus *Sagittaria*] *Sagittaria latifolia* var. *pubescens*
 - 2 Leaf blades glabrous.
 - 3 Sepals appressed in fruit; lower flowers bisexual, the stamens either functional or not; stamen filaments roughened with minute scales (except glabrous in *S. spatulata*); [subgenus *Lophotocarpus*].
 - 5 Plants with floating, sagittate blades; inflorescences floating; achene faces tuberculate *Sagittaria guayanensis* ssp. *guayanensis*
 - 5 Plants with emerged, sagittate blades; inflorescences emerged; achene faces smooth.
 - *Sagittaria calycina*
 - 3 Sepals reflexed or at least widely spreading in fruit; lower flowers pistillate; stamens glabrous (except roughened with minute scales in *S. rigida*); [subgenus *Sagittaria*].
 - 8 Beak of the achene lateral (at a right angle to the long axis of the achene); bracts of the inflorescence 2-15 mm long, boat-shaped, obtuse or broadly acute.
 - *Sagittaria latifolia* var. *latifolia*
 - 8 Beak of the achene terminal (extending along the long axis of the achene); bracts of the inflorescence 5-40 mm long, either blunt or acuminate, not boat-shaped.
 - 13 Petiole sharply 5-wing-angled in cross-section; inflorescence unbranched; fruiting heads 1.0-1.5 cm in diameter, globular *Sagittaria australis*
 - 13 Petiole corrugated but not wing-angled in cross-section; inflorescence often branched at the base; fruiting heads (1.2-) 1.7-2.2 cm in diameter, often globular-depressed *Sagittaria brevirostra*
 - 1 Leaf blades linear, lanceolate, or ovate, or modified as linear, bladeless phyllodia, these often of spongy texture.
 - 14 Stalks of the pistillate flowers reflexed in fruit, often stout; stamen filaments glabrous (except roughened with minute scales in *S. platyphylla* and *S. calycina*).
 - 15 Sepals appressed in fruit; lower flowers bisexual, the stamens either functional or not; [subgenus *Lophotocarpus*].
 - *Sagittaria calycina*
 - 15 Sepals reflexed or at least widely spreading in fruit; lower flowers pistillate; [subgenus *Sagittaria*].
 - 17 Plant generally with erect, emerged leaves with well-developed blades with firm texture, the blades 2-8 cm wide.
 - *Sagittaria platyphylla*
 - 17 Plant with all leaves phyllodial, if expanded at the summit, the expanded blade of weak texture, floating.
 - *Sagittaria subulata*
 - 14 Stalks of the pistillate flowers ascending or spreading in fruit, not notably stout; stamen filaments roughened with minute scales (except glabrous in *S. engelmanniana*, *S. papillosa*, and *S. ambigua*).
 - 21 Stamen filaments linear, less thick than the anther, changing little in diameter from near base to near summit.
 - 22 Leaves all phyllodial, without flattened blades; bracts of the inflorescence strongly papillose; [s. MS westward] *Sagittaria papillosa*
 - 22 Leaves with flattened blades; bracts of the inflorescence smooth, papillose, or longitudinally striate; [collectively widespread]
 - 25 Bracts and sepals striate-ribbed; stamen filaments 2-5 mm long; [rare, from e. SC southward] *Sagittaria lancifolia* var. *lancifolia*
 - 25 Bracts and sepals papillose; stamen filaments 1.5-3.5 mm long; [common, throughout our coastal area] *Sagittaria lancifolia* var. *media*
 - 21 Stamen filaments either distinctly dilated toward the base (often broadly conic) or thickened throughout, the filament (at least basally) as thick or thicker than the anther.
 - 34 Inflorescence branched at the base (in at least some plants of a population); bracts of the inflorescence only slightly connate, the free tips narrowly triangular, 6-15 mm long *Sagittaria chapmanii*
 - 34 Inflorescence unbranched at the base; bracts of the inflorescence slightly to almost fully connate *Sagittaria graminea*

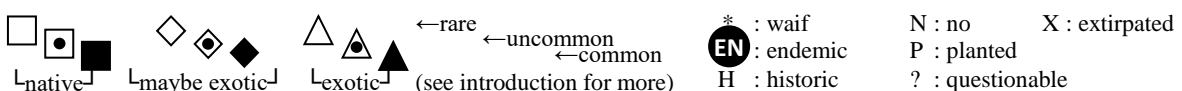
Sagittaria australis (J.G. Smith) Small. APPALACHIAN ARROWHEAD. **Hab:** Marshes, swamps, rivershores, backwaters, margins of ponds and lakes. **Dist:** NY west to s. IN and se. MO, south to SC, Panhandle FL, and MS. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA22, II, K1, K3, K4, Pa, S, Va, W, WV, Beal, Wooten, & Kaul (1982); = *Sagittaria engelmanniana* J.G. Smith ssp. *longirostra* – G, GW1, Bogin (1955), misapplied; = *Sagittaria longirostra* – RAB, misapplied; < *Sagittaria australis* (J.G. Smith) Small – WH3.

Sagittaria brevirostra Mackenzie & Bush. MIDWESTERN ARROWHEAD. **Hab:** Shores, shallow water. **Dist:** OH west to ND, south to n. VA, e. TN, AL, and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, GrPl, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Tx, W, Beal, Wooten, & Kaul (1982); = *Sagittaria engelmanniana* J.G. Smith ssp. *brevirostra* (Mackenzie & Bush) Bogin – G, Bogin (1955). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Sagittaria calycina Engelm. **Hab:** Seasonally exposed shores and flats of ponds, pools, and impoundments. **Dist:** N. OH and MI west to SD and CO, south to sw. VA, c. TN, LA, TX, and Mexico; disjunct in CA. Presumably only adventive east of the Appalachians, as in NC and SC. First reported for SC by Hill & Horn (1997). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = C, GrPl, II, K3, K4, RAB, Va, W; = *Lophotocarpus calycinus* (Engelmann) J.G. Smith – F, WV; = *Sagittaria montevidensis* Chamisso & Schlechtendal ssp. *calycina* (Engelmann) Bogin – Ar, ETx1, FNA22, G, GW1, Meso6, NcTx, Tx, Bogin (1955); > *Sagittaria calycina* var. *calycina* – K1, Mo1.

Sagittaria chapmanii (J.G. Smith) C. Mohr. CHAPMAN'S ARROWHEAD. **Hab:** Limesink (doline) ponds with drawdown hydrology, mucky ditches. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to s. AR and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** Analyses of allozyme variation in the *S. graminea* complex revealed great differentiation between *S. graminea*, *S. chapmanii*, and *S. platyphylla*; *S. graminea* and *S. platyphylla* appeared to be more closely related to one another than either was to *S. chapmanii* (Hauber & Legé 1999). Therefore, it seems best to treat these three taxa at equal rank and at the species level. **Comm:** First reported for SC by Nelson & Kely (1997). Records of *S. chapmanii* from west of the Mississippi River are in error (Sorrie & LeBlond 2008). **Syn:** = K3, K4, S, Sorrie & LeBlond (2008); = *Sagittaria graminea* Michaux ssp. *chapmanii* (J.G. Smith) R.R. Haynes & C.B. Hellquist

Key to Map
Symbology:

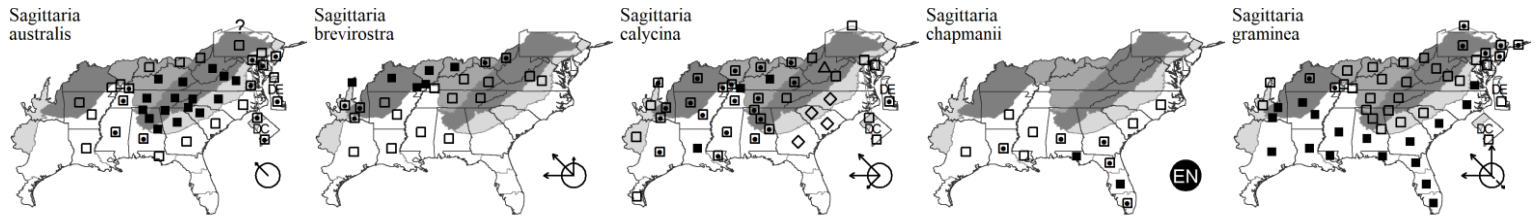


30. ALISMATACEAE

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– FNA22, Sorrie, Keener, & Edwards (2007); = *Sagittaria graminea* Michaux var. *chapmani* J.G. Smith – Bogin (1955), orthographic variant; = *Sagittaria graminea* Michaux var. *chapmanii* J.G. Smith – GW1, K1, WH3, Wooten (1973). NatureServe G5T3? (Vulnerable).

***Sagittaria graminea* Michaux.** **Hab:** Marshes, ponds, freshwater and oligohaline tidal marshes. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and NL (Labrador) west to MN and SD, south to s. FL and c. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** May–Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, IL, K3, K4, Mi, Tx, Va, WV; = *Sagittaria graminea* ssp. *graminea* – FNA22, NY, Sorrie, Keener, & Edwards (2007); = *Sagittaria graminea* Michaux var. *graminea* – C, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, Mo1, NE, Pa, RAB, WH3, Wooten (1973); > *Sagittaria cycloptera* (J.G. Smith) C. Mohr – S; > *Sagittaria eatonii* J.G. Smith – F; < *Sagittaria graminea* Michaux – W; > *Sagittaria graminea* Michaux – F, S; < *Sagittaria graminea* Michaux var. *graminea* – Bogin (1955), (also see *S. isoetiformis*).



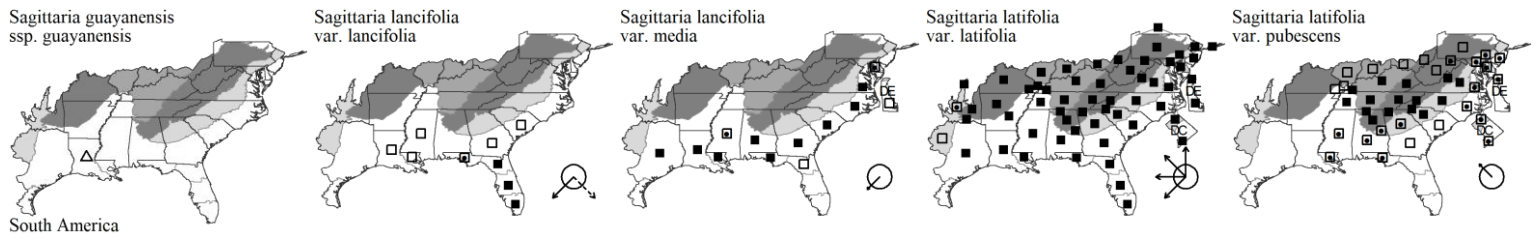
* ***Sagittaria guayanensis* Kunth ssp. *guayanensis*.** GUAYANA ARROWHEAD. **Hab:** Disturbed wetlands, rice fields. **Dist:** Native of Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. **Tax:** The other subspecies, sometimes and perhaps with reason treated at specific rank, is ssp. *lappula* (D. Don) Bogin, of the Old World tropics. **Syn:** = FNA22; = *Sagittaria guyanensis* ssp. *guyanensis* – Meso6, orthographic variant; < *Sagittaria guayanensis* – K3, K4. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

***Sagittaria lancifolia* Linnaeus var. *lancifolia*.** **Hab:** Marshes, swamps. **Dist:** E. SC south to s. FL, west to FL Panhandle; West Indies; n. South America. **Phen:** May–Jun. **Syn:** = C; = *Sagittaria lancifolia* – Bah, RAB; = *Sagittaria lancifolia* ssp. *lancifolia* – FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, Bogin (1955); > *Sagittaria angustifolia* Lindley – S; > *Sagittaria lancifolia* – S. NatureServe G5?TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Sagittaria lancifolia* Linnaeus var. *media* Micheli.** **Hab:** Freshwater to brackish (mesohaline) tidal marshes. **Dist:** S. DE south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, west to TX; scattered in Central America. **Phen:** Jun–Oct. **Comm:** If recognized as a species, this taxon is *S. falcata*. **Syn:** = C, Va; = *Sagittaria falcata* Pursh – F, G, RAB, S; = *Sagittaria lancifolia* ssp. *media* (Micheli) Bogin – ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, Bogin (1955); < *Sagittaria lancifolia* – Tx. NatureServe G5?TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Sagittaria latifolia* Willdenow var. *latifolia*.** **Hab:** Marshes, swamps, farm ponds, ditches, bogs. **Dist:** NS west to BC, south to tropical America (rare in the Appalachian region). **Phen:** Jul–Oct. **ID Notes:** In addition to the pubescence difference, var. *latifolia* and var. *pubescens* can be separated by the presence (var. *latifolia*) or absence (var. *pubescens*) of resin-ducts on the achene-faces. **Syn:** = C, G, GW1, Meso6, Mo1, Pa, Tx, W, Bogin (1955); = *Sagittaria latifolia* – WV; < *Sagittaria latifolia* – Ar, ETx1, FNA22, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Va, WH3; > *Sagittaria latifolia* – S; > *Sagittaria latifolia* Willdenow var. *latifolia* – F, RAB; > *Sagittaria latifolia* var. *obtusata* (Engelmann) Wiegand – F, RAB; > *Sagittaria ornithorhyncha* Small – S; > *Sagittaria planipes* Fernald – F; > *Sagittaria viscosa* C. Mohr – S.

***Sagittaria latifolia* Willdenow var. *pubescens* (Muhlenberg ex Nuttall) J.G. Smith.** **Hab:** Bogs, marshes. **Dist:** C. PA, OH, and TN, south to n. FL and e. LA, primarily in the Appalachians. **Phen:** Jul–Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GW1, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, Bogin (1955); = *Sagittaria pubescens* Muhlenberg ex Nuttall – S, WV; < *Sagittaria latifolia* – FNA22, K1, K3, K4, NE, Va, WH3.



***Sagittaria papillosa* Buchenau.** NIPPLE-BRACT ARROWHEAD. **Hab:** Bogs, swamps, ditches, depressions. **Dist:** C. AR and se. OK south to s. LA and c. TX; rarely disjunct east of the Mississippi in se. LA and s. MS. **Phen:** Mar–Nov. **Comm:** {add synonymy}. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

***Sagittaria platyphylla* (Engelmann) J.G. Smith.** DELTA ARROWHEAD. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, farm ponds, pondcypress wetlands, canals. **Dist:** VA, OH, IL, MO, and OK, south to FL and TX. The distribution of this species is primarily in the Mississippi drainage; occurrences east of the Appalachians may be introduced, either by humans or by waterfowl. First reported for VA by Wieboldt et al. (1998). Reported for c. FL (Orange County) by Dalager (2022, who considers it as introduced there and likely via the aquatic plant industry. **Phen:** Jun–Sep (–Oct). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA22, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, Tx, Va, WH3, Sorrie, Keener, & Edwards (2007), Wooten (1973); = *Sagittaria graminea* Michaux var. *platyphylla* Engelmann – G, GrPl, RAB, Bogin (1955); > *Sagittaria mohrii* J.G. Smith – S; > *Sagittaria platyphylla* (Engelmann) J.G. Smith – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Sagittaria subulata* (Linnaeus) Buchenau.** DWARF ARROWHEAD. **Hab:** Tidal marshes and mud flats. **Dist:** MA and NY south to n. peninsular FL and MS. **Phen:** May–Sep. **Syn:** = FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, S, Va, WH3; = *Sagittaria subulata* var. *subulata* – G, RAB, Bogin (1955); < *Sagittaria subulata* (Linnaeus) Buchenau – C, (also see *S. stagnorum*); > *Sagittaria subulata* var. *natans* (Michaux) J.G. Smith – F; > *Sagittaria subulata* var. *subulata* – F.

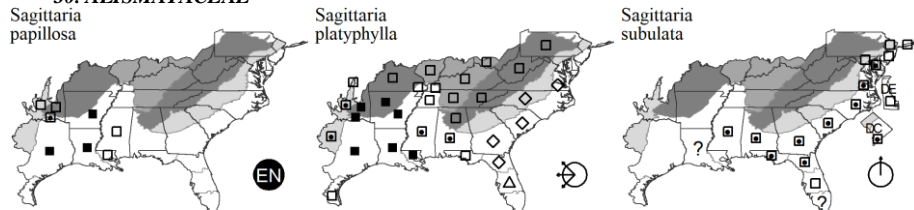
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

30. ALISMATACEAE



32. HYDROCHARITACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (FROG'S-BIT FAMILY) [in ALISMATALES]

A family of about 18 genera and 120 species, aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan. Here circumscribed to include *Najas*, often traditionally placed in its own family, following the suggestion of Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, & Les in Kubitzki (1998b), APG (2016), and Bernardini & Lucchese (2018).

Subfamilies shown in the key follow Les, Moody, & Soros (2006) and are congruent with the phylogeny of Bernardini & Lucchese (2018).

References: Bernardini & Lucchese (2018); Catling & Dore (1982); Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Haynes & Hellquist (1996); Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes (2000e) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, & Les in Kubitzki (1998b); Les, Moody, & Soros (2006).

- 1 Leaves along the stem or at its summit.
 - 2 Leaves at only 2-3 closely spaced nodes at the summit of the stem, appearing verticillate or whorled; leaves to 10 cm long; [saltwater]; [subfamily Hydrilloideae] *Halophila*
 - 2 Leaves at many nodes along the stem, opposite or in whorls of 2-8, < 4 cm long; [freshwater].
 - 3 Leaves opposite or in whorls of 3 (-4) (no whorls with > 4 leaves). *Najas*
 - 3 Leaves in whorls of (3-) 4-8 (some or most whorls with 4 or more leaves).
 - 5 Leaves mostly 2-3 cm long, finely toothed with slender, weak teeth on the margins and rarely also the midrib beneath; fresh leaves not noticeably rough to the touch; leaf whorls generally crowded on all stems; petals white, 9-11 mm long; [subfamily Anacharoideae] *Egeria densa*
 - 5 Leaves mostly 1-2 cm long, toothed with stout, sharp teeth on the margins and also on conical bases along the midrib beneath; fresh leaves noticeably rough to the touch; leaf whorls crowded on terminal portions of stems, remote on older stems; petals translucent, 2-5 mm long; [subfamily Hydrilloideae].. *Hydrilla verticillata*
- 1 Leaves basal, either elongate with parallel sides, or petiolate with a leaf blade.
 - 6 Leaves differentiated into petiole and blade, the blade ovate to orbicular.
 - 7 Plant submersed; [subfamily Anacharoideae] *Ottelia alismoides*
 - 7 Plant emergent or floating; [subfamily Hydrocharitoideae] *Limnium spongia*
 - 6 Leaves straplike, elongate, linear, the sides parallel and not differentiated into petiole and blade.
 - 9 Leaves to 35 cm long; [saltwater]; [subfamily Hydrilloideae] *Thalassia testudinum*
 - 9 Leaves usually > 40 cm long; [freshwater].
 - 10 Leaves lacking lacunae on each side of the midvein; leaves acuminate; seeds echinate; flowers bisexual; [subfamily Anacharoideae] *Blyxa aubertii*
 - 10 Leaves with longitudinal rows of lacunae on each side of the midvein; leaves rounded at apex; seeds smooth; flowers unisexual; [subfamily Hydrilloideae] *Vallisneria*

Blyxa Noroña ex Thouars 1806 (BLYXA)

A genus of 9 species, aquatic herbs, of Asia, Africa, and Australia. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000); McNair & Alford (2014).

* *Blyxa aubertii* L.C. Richard. **Hab:** Submersed in artificial impoundments. **Dist:** Native of Asia, Africa, and Australia. **Phen:** Aug-Dec. **Comm:** See McNair & Alford (2014) for additional information. **Syn:** = FNA22, GW1, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Egeria Planchon 1849 (SOUTH AMERICAN WATERWEED)

A genus of 2 species, aquatic herbs, native of tropical America (now subcosmopolitan in tropical and warm temperate regions by naturalization). *Egeria* should possibly be included in a more broadly circumscribed *Elodea* (including *Elodea*, *Egeria*, and *Apalanthe*) (Bernardini & Lucchese 2018). References: Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000).

* *Egeria densa* Planchon. BRAZILIAN WATERWEED, "ELODEA", "ANACHARIS". **Hab:** Ponds and stagnant water of streams or rivers. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Comm:** This is the "Elodea" or "Anacharis" of the aquarium trade. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, II, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Anacharis densa* (Planchon) Marie-Victorin - G; = *Elodea densa* (Planchon) Caspary - F, GrPl; = *Philotria densa* (Planchon) Small & St. John - S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

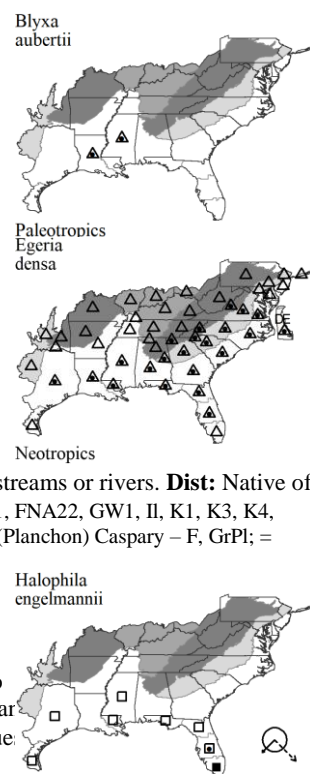
Halophila Thouars 1806 (SEAGRASS)

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : plar
? : que



32. HYDROCHARITACEAE

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A genus of about 10 species, seagrasses, of tropical and warm temperate waters of the Caribbean Sea and the Indian/Pacific oceans. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000); Waycott et al (2021).

Halophila engelmannii Ascherson. ENGELMANN'S SEAGRASS. **Hab:** Estuarine waters. **Dist:** S. FL, west along Gulf Coast (MS, LA) to TX; West Indies; Mexico to Central America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, S, Tx, WH3; = *Halophila engelmannii* – Bah, orthographic variant. NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

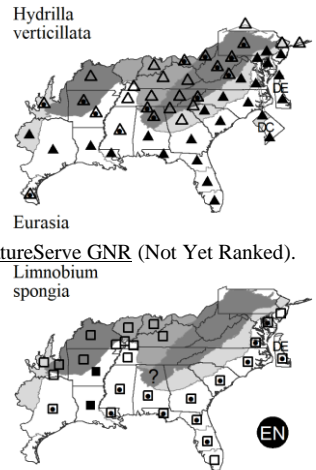
Hydrilla L.C. Richard 1814 (HYDRILLA)

A monotypic genus, an aquatic herb, native to the Old World. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000).

* ***Hydrilla verticillata*** (Linnaeus f.) Royle. HYDRILLA. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, rivers, often locally abundant. **Dist:** Native of the Old World. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Comm:** This species has become a serious aquatic weed. Reported for SC by Nelson & Kelly (1997). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Limnobium L.C. Richard 1814 (FROG'S-BIT)

A genus of 1-2 species, of se. North America and tropical America. Bernardini & Lucchese (2018) follow others in suggesting the possibility of including *Limnobium* in *Hydrocharis*, based on phylogenetic sister status and similar morphology. References: Bernardini & Lucchese (2018); Catling & Dore (1982); Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000).



Identification Notes: This species is often free-floating, the leaves with prominently large cells below.

Limnobium spongia (Bosc) L.C. Richard ex Steudel. AMERICAN FROG'S-BIT, SPONGEPLANT. **Hab:** Swamps, marshes, ponds, pools. **Dist:** DE and MD south to s. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior in the Mississippi Embayment to s. MO and s. IL; disjunct around the Great Lakes (as in n. IN and w. NY). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Reports of *L. spongia* as also in tropical America are based on misapplication to *L. laevigatum* (Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow) Heine. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Limnobium spongia* ssp. *spongia* – Mo1. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Najas Linnaeus 1753 (NAIAD, BUSHY-PONDWEED, WATER-NYMPH)

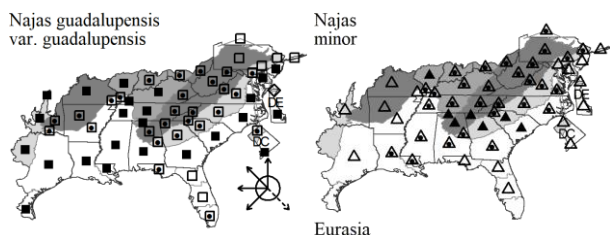
A genus of about 40 species, nearly cosmopolitan. Classification of subgenera and sections follows Ito et al. (2017). References: Bräuchler (2015); Crow & Hellquist (2000a); Fernald (1902); Freeman & Pfingsten (2021); Haynes & Hellquist (1996); Haynes (1979); Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, & Les in Kubitzki (1998b); Ito et al (2017); Les et al (2015); Rüegg et al (2017).

Identification Notes: Counts of leaf-teeth do not include the broadened, sheathing base of the leaf. Seeds are necessary for the identification of most species.

- 2 Leaf-teeth multicellular, evident at 10× magnification, 5-22 per side; leaves either ascending to spreading, or becoming recurved late in the season; seed-coat pitted. ***Najas minor***
- 2 Leaf-teeth unicellular, not or barely evident at 10× magnification, 18-100 per side; leaves spreading to ascending; seed-coat smooth or pitted, the areoles (if present) longer than wide or about as long as wide; [section *Americanae*]. ***Najas guadalupensis* var. *guadalupensis***

Najas guadalupensis (Sprengel) Magnus var. ***guadalupensis***. COMMON NAIAD, SOUTHERN NAIAD. **Hab:** Lakes, rivers, impoundments. **Dist:** ME to AB and WA, south to s. FL, TX, and CA, and south through Mexico, Central America, South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Haynes & Hellquist (1996) and Haynes in FNA (2000) treat all infraspecific taxa of *N. guadalupensis* as subspecies rather than varieties. **Syn:** = Meso6; = *Najas guadalupensis* (Sprengel) Magnus – NY; < *Naias guadalupensis* – S, orthographic variant; < *Najas guadalupensis* (Sprengel) Magnus – Bah, ETx1, F, G, GrPl, GW1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3; < *Najas guadalupensis* ssp. *guadalupensis* – FNA22, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, Crow & Hellquist (2000a); < *Najas guadalupensis* (Sprengel) Magnus var. *guadalupensis* – Ar, C, IL, Va, Haynes (1979). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

* ***Najas minor*** Allioni. SPINYLEAF NAIAD. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, and reservoirs, particularly where eutrophic. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. This species is apparently a rather recent introduction to North America, now widespread in e. North America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** Haynes (1979) reports that it is becoming more abundant in e. North America because of its tolerance for polluted, eutrophic waters. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA22, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Crow & Hellquist (2000a), Haynes (1979). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◻ maybe exotic
◼ exotic
◻ rare
◻ uncommon
◻ common
(see introduction for more)

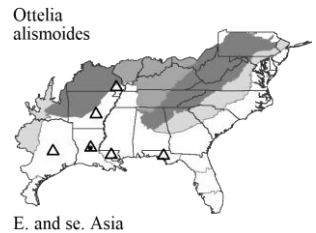
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Ottelia Persoon 1805 (DUCK-LETTUCE)

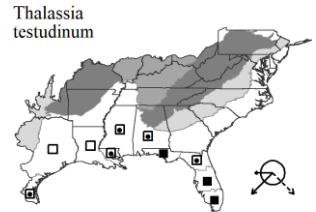
A genus of about 21 species, aquatic freshwater annual and perennial herbs, of tropical and subtropical Africa, Asia, Australasia, and s. South America. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000).

* *Ottelia alismoides* (Linnaeus) Persoon. DUCK-LETTUCE. **Hab:** Quiet waters of streams and bayous, and a weed in rice fields. **Dist:** Native of Asia and Australia. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Thalassia* Banks & Solander ex K.D. Koenig 1805 [1806] (TURTLEGRASS)

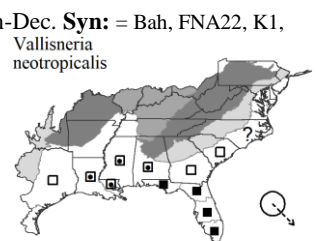
A genus of 2 species, seagrasses, of tropical and warm temperate waters of the Caribbean Sea and the Indian/Pacific oceans. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000).

Thalassia testudinum Banks & Solander ex K.D. Koenig. TURTLEGRASS. **Hab:** Seagrass beds in estuarine waters. **Dist:** E. coast of c. peninsular FL (Indian River County) to s. FL, north along the west coast of FL to the Panhandle, west to TX, thence south through Mexico and Central America to South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA22, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

*Vallisneria* Linnaeus 1753 (WATER-CELERY, EELGRASS)

A genus of ca. 15 species, aquatic herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old and New World. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Frère Marie-Victorin (1943); Gorham et al (2021); Haynes (2000c) in FNA22 (2000); Les et al (2008); Lowden (1982).

Vallisneria neotropialis Victorin. LARGE WATER-CELERY, LARGE EELGRASS. **Hab:** Spring runs; other aquatic habitats. **Dist:** FL Panhandle, s. FL; Cuba. **Comm:** The distinctiveness of this taxon has been defended by Les et al (2008) on morphological and molecular grounds. **Syn:** = Frère Marie-Victorin (1943), Les et al (2008); < *Vallisneria americana* Michaux – FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, WH3; < *Vallisneria americana* var. *americana* – Meso6, Lowden (1982).



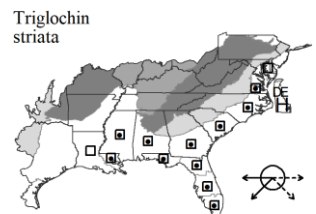
35. JUNCAGINACEAE Richard 1808 (ARROWGRASS FAMILY) [in ALISMATALES]

A family of 3-4 genera and 20 species, of temperate and boreal regions of the Old and New World. References: Haynes & Hellquist (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Les, & Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b); Thieret (1988).

Triglochin Linnaeus 1753 (ARROWGRASS)

A genus of about 12 species, cosmopolitan. References: Haynes & Hellquist (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Les, & Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b); Thieret (1988).

Triglochin striata Ruiz & Pavón. SOUTHERN ARROWGRASS. **Hab:** Brackish to nearly freshwater marshes. **Dist:** The species has an extensive range, occurring in tropical Central and South America, West Indies, Africa, and Australia; in North America, it ranges from MD and DE south to s. FL and west to LA, and also on the west coast in CA and OR. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, F, FNA22, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3; = *Triglochin striatum* – C, GW1, S, Thieret (1988), orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



38. POTAMOGETONACEAE Berchtold & J. Presl 1823 (PONDWEED FAMILY) [in ALISMATALES]

A family of 6-7 genera and about 100 species (if circumscribed, as here, to include Zannichelliaceae), aquatic herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. Here circumscribed following recent molecular studies to include *Zannichellia* (Lindqvist et al. 2006; Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2003, 2009). References: Haynes & Hellquist (2000c) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes & Hellquist (2000d) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes (1978); Haynes, Les, & Holm-Nielsen in Kubitzki (1998b); Les & Haynes (1996); Lindqvist et al (2006); Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998).

- 1 Leaves opposite lobes..... *Zannichellia*
 1 Leaves alternate.
 2 Stipules not adnate, or adnate to the blade < 1/2 the length of the stipule; peduncle stiff, the flowering spike elevated above the water's surface; submersed leaves translucent, flat, flexible; floating leaves present or absent..... *Potamogeton*
 2 Stipules adnate to the blade for at least 2/3 the length of the stipule; peduncle flexible, the flowering spike submersed; submersed leaves opaque, channeled, stiff; floating leaves absent..... *Stuckenia*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Potamogeton Linnaeus 1753 (PONDWEED)

A genus of about 80 species, aquatic herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Haynes & Hellquist (1996); Haynes & Hellquist (2000c) in FNA22 (2000); Kaplan & Štěpánek (2003); Kaplan et al (2018); Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998).

- 1 Stipular sheaths of submersed leaves adnate with leaf blade base, the tip usually projecting as a ligule *Potamogeton diversifolius*
 1 Stipular sheaths of submersed leaves free from the leaf blade base, or with only a few adnate, the ligule not obvious.
 2 Submersed leaves broadly linear-oblong to lanceolate to elliptic or nearly orbicular, 10-58 mm wide (occasional stranded forms lack submersed leaves)..... **Key B**
 2 Submersed leaves linear, thread-like or ribbon-like, 0.1-10 mm wide..... **Key C**

Key B

- 1 Leaf margins conspicuously serrate; stem flattened; fruit beak 2-3 mm long; turions commonly formed, hard *Potamogeton crispus*
 1 Leaf margins entire; stem terete; fruit beak < 1 mm long; turions rarely formed.
 2 Submersed leaves clasping the stem; floating leaves absent.
 *Potamogeton perfoliatus*
 2 Submersed leaves petioled or sessile, not clasping the stem; floating leaves absent or present.
 5 Stems conspicuously black-spotted; submersed leaves crisped along the margin; floating leaves 15-21 veined..... *Potamogeton pulcher*
 5 Stems inconspicuously spotted or lacking spots; submersed leaves flat along the margin; floating leaves 7-29 veined.
 *Potamogeton nodosus*

Key C

- 1 Fruit with a prominent keel 0.2-1.2 mm broad; floating leaves often present; lacunae prominent in submersed leaves.
 *Potamogeton epihydrus*
 1 Fruit with a keel < 0.2 mm broad; floating leaves absent or present; lacunae present in some species, but generally not prominent.
 7 Nodal glands absent.
 *Potamogeton foliosus* var. *foliosus*
 7 Nodal glands present.
 12 Mature fruit obovate, sides concave, beak mostly forward; peduncle filiform to cylindrical, usually 1-3 per plant; inflorescence usually interrupted; leaves with up to 2 rows of lacunae along midrib, apex acute, rarely apiculate; stipules mostly connate *Potamogeton pusillus*
 12 Mature fruit mostly widest at middle, or ovate, sides rounded, beak mostly central; peduncle cylindrical, usually > 3 per plant; inflorescence continuous; leaves with 1-5 rows of lacunae along midrib, apex acute to obtuse; stipules mostly convolute..... *Potamogeton berchtoldii* ssp. *berchtoldii*

Potamogeton berchtoldii Fieber ssp. *berchtoldii*. SLENDER PONDWEED. **Hab:** Millponds, other quiet waters. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to Panhandle FL, TX, NM, and CA. Reported from SC by Gaddy & Rayner (1980). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = K3, K4; = *Potamogeton berchtoldii* – Mi, NE, NY, WV; = *Potamogeton pusillus* ssp. *tenuissimus* (Mertens & Koch) R.R. Haynes & C.B. Hellquist – Ar, ETx1, FNA22, K1, Tn; = *Potamogeton pusillus* Linnaeus var. *tenuissimus* F.K. Mertens & W.D.J. Koch – GrPl, Va, W; < *Potamogeton berchtoldii* Fieber – RAB; > *Potamogeton berchtoldii* var. *acuminatus* Fieber – F; > *Potamogeton berchtoldii* var. *berchtoldii* – F; > *Potamogeton berchtoldii* var. *lacunatus* (Hagström) Fernald – F; > *Potamogeton berchtoldii* var. *polyphyllus* (Morong) Fernald – F; > *Potamogeton berchtoldii* var. *tenuissimus* (Mertens & Koch) Fernald – F, Tx; < *Potamogeton pusillus* Linnaeus – G, GW1, Pa, S, WH3, Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998); < *Potamogeton pusillus* Linnaeus var. *pusillus* – C.

* *Potamogeton crispus* Linnaeus. CURLED PONDWEED, CURLY PONDWEED. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, and streams, often in calcareous waters. **Dist:** Native of Europe. ME, MN, s. SK and s. BC, south to NC, Panhandle FL, TX, AZ, and CA. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Potamogeton diversifolius Rafinesque. SOUTHERN SNAILSEED PONDWEED, WATERTHREAD PONDWEED. **Hab:** Pools, ponds, lakes, streams, rivers. **Dist:** MA and NY west to MN, MT, and OR, south to c. peninsular FL, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998); = *Potamogeton diversifolius* var. *diversifolius* – C, GW1, Tx; > *Potamogeton capillaceus* Poir. var. *atripes* Fernald – F; > *Potamogeton capillaceus* Poir. var. *capillaceus* – F; > *Potamogeton diversifolius* Rafinesque – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Potamogeton epihydrus Rafinesque. RIBBONLEAF PONDWEED. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to GA, w. Panhandle FL, s. MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999), LA, CO, and CA. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = C, FNA22, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; < *Potamogeton epihydrus* Rafinesque – Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998); > *Potamogeton epihydrus* var. *epihydus* – F, G, Il; > *Potamogeton epihydrus* var. *macellus* Fernald – Il; > *Potamogeton epihydrus* var. *nuttallii* (Chamisso & Schlechtendal) Fernald – F, G.

Potamogeton foliosus Rafinesque var. *foliosus*. LEAFY PONDWEED. **Hab:** Shallow ponds, streams, lakes, and rivers. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to SC, Panhandle FL, TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, Meso6, Mo1, Va; = *Potamogeton foliosus* ssp. *foliosus* – Ar, FNA22, K1, NE, NY; > *Potamogeton curtissii* Morong – S; < *Potamogeton foliosus* – G, GrPl, GW1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998); > *Potamogeton foliosus* – S; > *Potamogeton foliosus* Rafinesque var. *foliosus* – F, Tx, WV; > *Potamogeton foliosus* var. *macellus* Fernald – F, Tx, WV. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

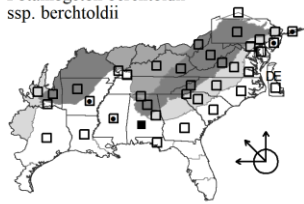


* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

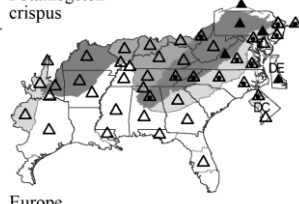
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

38. POTAMOGETONACEAE

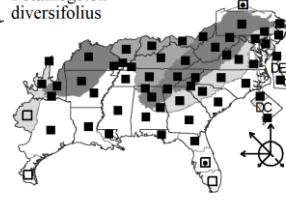
Potamogeton berchtoldii
ssp. *berchtoldii*



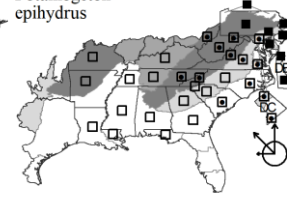
Potamogeton crispus



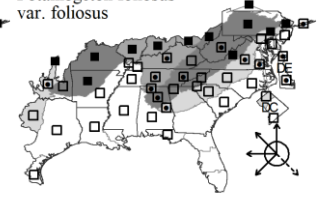
Potamogeton diversifolius



Potamogeton epihydrus



Potamogeton foliosus
var. *foliosus*



Europe

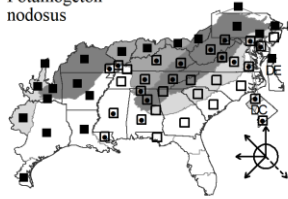
Potamogeton nodosus Poiret. LONGLEAF PONDWEED, AMERICAN PONDWEED. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, streams, and rivers. **Dist:** ME and QC west to BC, south to Panhandle FL, TX, CA, Mexico, and Central America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998); ? *Potamogeton fluitans* Roth – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Potamogeton perfoliatus Linnaeus. PERFOLIATE PONDWEED, CLASPING-LEAF PONDWEED, REDHEAD GRASS. **Hab:** Fresh to oligohaline tidal aquatic beds, also ponds and other nontidal waters. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland), NL (Labrador) west to MI, south to ne. NC, and n. OH; apparently disjunct in w. FL, c. peninsular FL, s. AL, and se. LA, and in SD; Guatemala. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA22, G, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, NE, NY, S, Va, WH3, Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998); < *Potamogeton perfoliatus* Linnaeus – Pa; > *Potamogeton perfoliatus* var. *bupleuroides* (Fernald) Farwell – F, GW1, RAB; > *Potamogeton perfoliatus* var. *perfoliatus* – F.

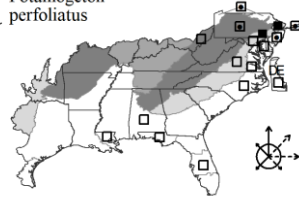
Potamogeton pulcher Tuckerman. SPOTTED PONDWEED, HEARTLEAF PONDWEED. **Hab:** Ponds, pools, ditches, streams. **Dist:** NS west to WI, south to n. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** *Potamogeton rotundifolium* Forster is an older name that has been rejected. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Potamogeton pusillus Linnaeus. SMALL PONDWEED. **Hab:** Acid and alkaline waters of ponds, lakes, and streams. **Dist:** NS west to AK, south to FL, Mexico, and Central America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = K3, Meso6, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tx, WV, Kaplan & Štěpánek (2003); = *Potamogeton pusillus* ssp. *pusillus* – Ar, ETx1, FNA22, K1, Tn; < *Potamogeton berchtoldii* Fieber – RAB; < *Potamogeton pusillus* Linnaeus – G, GW1, K3, K4, Pa, S, WH3, Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998); > *Potamogeton pusillus* var. *minor* (Bivona-Bernardi) Fernald & Schubert – F, Il; < *Potamogeton pusillus* Linnaeus var. *pusillus* – C, GrPl, Mo1; > *Potamogeton pusillus* Linnaeus var. *pusillus* – F, Il.

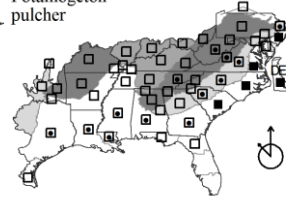
Potamogeton nodosus



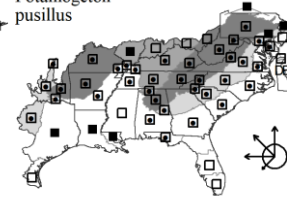
Potamogeton perfoliatus



Potamogeton pulcher



Potamogeton pusillus



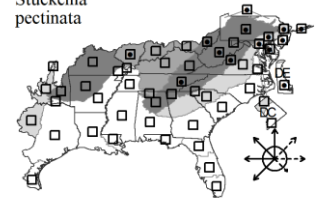
Stuckenia C. Börner 1912 (SAGO-PONDWEED)

A genus of about 10 species, nearly cosmopolitan. This genus should be called *Stuckenia*, which has priority over *Coleogeton*. Lindqvist et al. (2006) provide molecular support for recognition of *Stuckenia* as a genus. References: Haynes & Hellquist (2000c) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Les, & Král (1998); Les & Haynes (1996); Lindqvist et al (2006); Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998).

[Key adapted from FNA]

Stuckenia pectinata (Linnaeus) C. Börner. SAGO-PONDWEED. **Hab:** Calcareous or brackish waters of ponds, lakes, estuaries, sounds. **Dist:** The species is irregularly cosmopolitan. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3, Haynes, Les, & Král (1998); = *Coleogeton pectinatus* (Linnaeus) D.H. Les & R.R. Haynes – Les & Haynes (1996); = *Potamogeton pectinatus* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, GW1, Meso6, Mo1, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV, Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Stuckenia pectinata



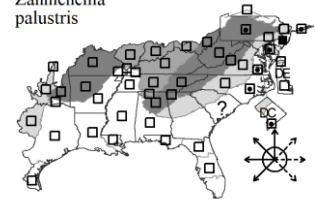
Zannichellia Linnaeus 1753 (HORNED PONDWEED)

A genus of about 5 species, aquatic herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Haynes & Hellquist (2000d) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes & Holm-Nielsen (1987).

Identification Notes: *Zannichellia* is sometimes confused with other aquatics, such as *Ruppia* and narrow-leaved *Potamogeton*. *Potamogeton* has at least some leaves alternate; *Zannichellia* and *Ruppia* are opposite-leaved. *Zannichellia* lacks the abruptly broadened sheath of *Najas*. Also, the seeds are flattened in *Zannichellia*, and toothed down one side; *Najas* has a cylindric or elliptic fruit. *Zannichellia* has longer leaves (3-10 cm long) than *Najas* (< 4 cm long).

Zannichellia palustris Linnaeus. HORNED PONDWEED. **Hab:** Fresh or brackish water of ponds, lakes, and estuaries. **Dist:** The species occurs throughout much of the world. **Phen:** Feb-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Haynes & Holm-Nielsen (1987), Wiegleb & Kaplan (1998); > *Zannichellia palustris* var. *major* (Hartman) W.D.J. Koch – F, Il; > *Zannichellia palustris* var. *palustris* – F.

Zannichellia palustris



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

40+41. CYMODOCEACEAE Vines 1895 (MANATEE-GRASS FAMILY) [in ALISMATALES]

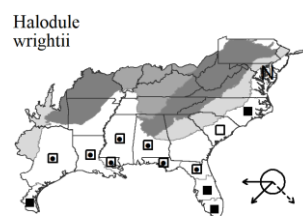
A family of about 6 genera and 20-25 species, estuarine aquatics, of tropical and subtropical (rarely temperate) waters. Les & Tippery (2013) have made a strong case for inclusion of *Ruppia* (often placed in the monogeneric family Ruppiaceae) in Cymodoceaceae, a course followed here. References: Green & Short (2003); Haynes (1978); Haynes (2000d) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes (2000f) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, & Les in Kubitzki (1998b); Kuo & McComb in Kubitzki (1998b).

- 1 Leaves terete, to 35 cm long; plants of marine habitats, growing submersed in salt water; [of FL and the Gulf Coast of AL, MS, and LA].....*Syringodium*
- 1 Leaves flat or terete, to 200 cm long; plants of fresh or brackish waters; [collectively widespread].
 - 2 Leaves flat, with a notched or tricuspidate apex; stipules absent, or if present, either free or adnate to the leaf base and forming a sheath for < 10 mm; flowers solitary; pistils 2.....*Halodule*
 - 2 Leaves filiform, terete or nearly so, with an obtuse to acute apex; stipules present, adnate to the leaf base and forming an apparently inflated sheath around the stem > 10 mm long; flowers usually 2, on a flexuous, elongate peduncle; pistils 4-16.....*Ruppia*

Halodule Endlicher 1841 (SHOAL-GRASS)

A genus of about 6 species, of tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. References: Green & Short (2003); Haynes (2000f) in FNA22 (2000); Kuo & McComb in Kubitzki (1998b); McRoy & Helfferich (1977).

Halodule wrightii Ascherson. SHOAL-GRASS. **Hab:** Submerged in estuarine waters up to about 2 m deep, especially in Core and Pamlico sounds (North Carolina). **Dist:** E. NC, se. SC (reported in 2021; not known from GA); FL west to TX, and south along shores of the Gulf of México and Caribbean; also on the Pacific coast of Panama and Nicaragua. **Tax:** Haynes in FNA (2000) concludes that *H. beaudettei* is not taxonomically distinct from *H. wrightii* (the older name). Seagrasses (an informal group including species such as *Halodule wrightii*, *Zostera marina*, and *Ruppia maritima* in our area) are very important components of estuarine ecosystems, providing a large proportion of the primary productivity in such systems and providing shelter and nursery grounds for fish, shrimp, and other marine life. An estimated 80,000 hectares of seagrass beds are found in Pamlico and Core sounds, NC, most of that area having *Halodule* as the co-dominant or dominant species (Ferguson, Rivera, & Wood 1989). There is concern about the destruction of seagrass beds by pollution, dredging of waterways, and mechanical disturbance by fishing boats (Koch & Orth 2003; Green & Short 2003). **Syn:** = FNA22, K3, S, WH3, Green & Short (2003); > *Halodule beaudettei* (den Hartog) den Hartog – GW1, K1, Meso6, RAB, Tx; > *Halodule wrightii* Ascherson – Meso6. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Ruppia Linnaeus 1753 (WIGEON-GRASS)

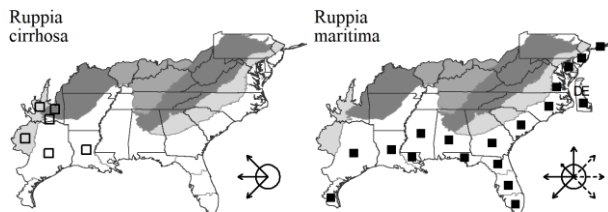
A genus of 4-10 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Haynes (1978); Haynes (2000d) in FNA22 (2000); Haynes, Holm-Nielsen, & Les in Kubitzki (1998b).

Identification Notes: Separable from superficially similar species of *Potamogeton* by the stipules adnate their entire length (vs. separate at least at the tip in *Potamogeton*).

- 1 Peduncle 3-30 cm long, with 5-30 coils in fruit; [inland calcareous waters, IL, MO, and LA westwards].....*Ruppia cirrhosa*
- 1 Peduncle 0.05-1.7 cm long, with 0-3 (-4) coils in fruit; [brackish coastal and estuarine waters, throughout coastal portions of our area, NJ to FL to TX]*Ruppia maritima*

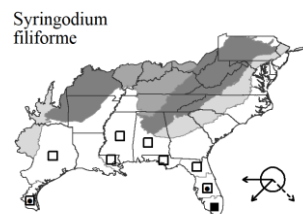
Ruppia cirrhosa (Petagna) Grande. SPIRAL DITCH-GRASS. **Hab:** Lakes. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, IL, K3, Mi; = *Ruppia spiralis* Linnaeus ex Dumortier – K4. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Ruppia maritima Linnaeus. WIGEON-GRASS, DITCH-GRASS. **Hab:** Brackish estuaries, rivers, marsh pools. **Dist:** Nearly cosmopolitan. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Haynes (1978); > *Ruppia maritima* var. *longipes* Hagström – F; > *Ruppia maritima* var. *maritima* – F, G; > *Ruppia maritima* Linnaeus var. *occidentalis* (S. Watson) Graebner – GrPl; > *Ruppia maritima* var. *rostrata* Agardh – F, G, GrPl.



Syringodium F.T. Kützing in R.F. Hohenacker 1860 (MANATEE-GRASS)

A genus of 2 species, seagrasses, of the Caribbean and Indo-West Pacific. References: Green & Short (2003); Haynes (2000f) in FNA22 (2000); Kuo & McComb in Kubitzki (1998b).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : plar...
? : questionable

Syringodium filiforme F.T. Kützing in R.F. Hohenacker. MANATEE-GRASS. **Hab:** Estuarine waters. **Dist:** Panhandle FL, peninsular FL, westward along the Gulf Coast, and in the West Indies. **Comm:** *Syringodium* is occasionally cast ashore in Georgia and the Carolinas following hurricanes, but there is no evidence that it grows along the Atlantic coast north of Florida. **Syn:** = FNA22, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, Green & Short (2003); = *Cymodocea filiformis* (F.T. Kützing in R.F. Hohenacker) Correll – GW1, K1, Tx; = *Cymodocea manatorum* Ascherson – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

43. NARTHECIACEAE Fries ex Bjurzon 1846 (BOG-ASPHODEL FAMILY) [in DIOSCOREALES]

As circumscribed here (excluding Tofieldiaceae), a family of about 5 genera and 40 species, of e. Asia, e. North America, n. Europe, and the Guyana Shield of n. South America. Reveal & Zomlefer (1998) place the Nartheciaceae in the monotypic order Nartheciales. The molecular phylogenetics of the family were corroborated by Fuse, Lee, & Tamura (2012). References: Fuse, Lee, & Tamura (2012); Reveal & Zomlefer (1998); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Zomlefer (1997b); Zomlefer (1997b); Zomlefer (1999).

- 1 Leaves in a basal rosette, spirally arranged and radiating out from the stem base; tepals fused nearly to apex, white to yellow, farinose and glutinous on abaxial surface; sepal nectaries present..... **Aletris**
- 1 Leaves equitant, unifacial (laterally flattened, iris-like), ascending; tepals distinct (sometimes barely united basally), yellow, glabrous or tomentose on abaxial surface; sepal nectaries not present..... **Lophiola aurea**

Aletris Linnaeus 1753 (COLIC-ROOT, STARGRASS, MILLER'S-MAID)

As circumscribed here (excluding *Metanarthecium*, following Fuse, Lee, & Tamura 2012), a genus of about 30 species, of e. North America and e. Asia. References: Fuse, Lee, & Tamura (2012); Spaulding et al (2021); Sullivan (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Ward (1978); Weigant (2002); Zomlefer (1997b).

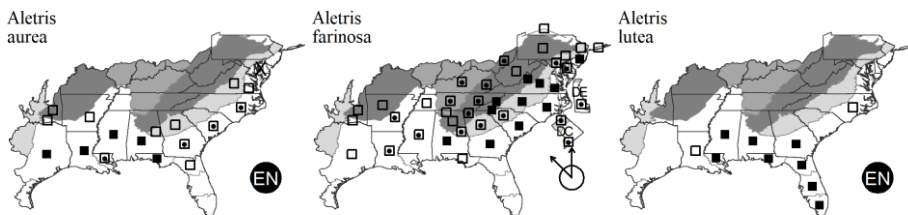
Identification Notes: A distinctive genus, with a basal rosette of yellowish-green, lanceolate leaves with sharply pointed tips, and a nearly leafless flowering stalk with numerous, small, white or yellow flowers

- 1 Perianth golden yellow (often faded in dried specimens).
- 2 Perianth 1-2× as long as broad, the perianth lobes erect or incurved; [flowering late Apr-Jul] **Aletris aurea**
- 2 Perianth 2.5-4× as long as broad, the perianth lobes spreading somewhat; [flowering Mar-May]..... **Aletris lutea**
- 1 Perianth white to creamy-white (rarely pinkish)..... **Aletris farinosa**

Aletris aurea Walter. GOLDEN COLIC-ROOT. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepage bogs, pine flatwoods. **Dist:** S. MD south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, west to e. TX and se. OK. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jul; late Jun-Aug. **ID Notes:** Flowering several weeks later than *A. farinosa* when growing together. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Ward (1978), Weigant (2002), Zomlefer (1997b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

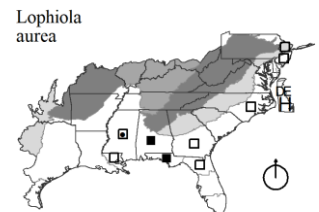
Aletris farinosa Linnaeus. NORTHERN WHITE COLIC-ROOT, MEALY COLIC-ROOT, STARGRASS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, seepage bogs, mafic fens and barrens, upland hardpan woodlands and savannas, roadbanks. **Dist:** S. ME, s. ON, and se. MN south to s. GA, FL (Wunderlin & Hansen 2011), LA (and e. TX), the only species of the genus not restricted (or very nearly so) to the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jun; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Spaulding et al (2021), Weigant (2002), Zomlefer (1997b).

Aletris lutea Small. YELLOW COLIC-ROOT. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** E. GA (in immediate proximity to the SC border) south to s. FL, and west to e. LA (Weigant 2002); disjunct in w. LA (Sorrie & LeBlond 2008) and recently verified in se. NC (R. Thornhill, pers. comm. 2012) (another specimen collected in se. NC has recently been annotated as *A. lutea*, but it appears to be *A. farinosa*). The report by Fernald (1950) of *A. lutea* Small as far north as se. VA is probably in error. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Tax:** The hybrid of *A. lutea* with *A. obovata* is relatively frequent in the area of parental geographic overlap; it is intermediate, including in flower color, which is a creamy pale yellow. **Syn:** = FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Ward (1978), Weigant (2002), Zomlefer (1997b). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Lophiola Ker Gawler 1814 (GOLDEN CREST)

A monotypic genus (as here interpreted to include *L. americana* and *L. septentrionalis*), of temperate e. North America. Often previously placed in the Haemodoraceae (as in RAB, C, G, GW), *Lophiola* clearly belongs in the Nartheciaceae, as shown by studies of anatomy, pollen ultrastructure, chemistry, and DNA (Edwards, Churchill, & Weiss 1970; Simpson & Dickison 1981; Simpson 1983; Zavada 1983; Zavada, Xu, & Edwards 1983; Ambrose 1985; Fuse, Lee, & Tamura 2012). References: Edwards, Churchill, & Weiss (1970); Fuse, Lee, & Tamura (2012); Robertson (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Simpson (1983); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Zomlefer (1997b).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

43. **NARTHECEACEAE**

Lophiola aurea Ker Gawler. GOLDEN CREST. **Hab:** Wet savannas, bogs, marshes, ditches adjacent to these natural habitats. **Dist:** FL Panhandle and sw. GA west to e. LA; se. NC (where only a few populations remain); n. DE (at least formerly) and s. NJ; disjunct in NS. **Phen:** Late May-Jun; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = C, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Zomlefer (1997b); > *Lophiola americana* (Pursh) Wood – F, G, GW1, RAB; > *Lophiola septentrionalis* Fernald – F. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

44. **BURMANNIACEAE** Blume 1827 (BURMANNIA FAMILY) [in DIOSCOREALES]

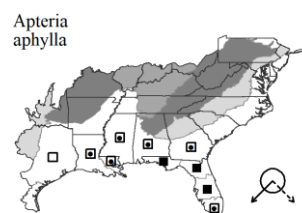
A family of about 13-15 genera and 130 species, pantropical and warm-temperate. References: Lewis (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Maas-van de Kamer in Kubitzki (1998a); Wood (1983a).

- 1 Floral tube (hypanthium) terete; flowers purple or whitish with purple marks; ovary 1-locular.....*Apteria*
 1 Floral tube (hypanthium) 3-angled or 3-winged; flowers white, greenish, cream, or blue to violet; ovary 3-locular.....*Burmannia*

Apteria Nuttall 1834 (NODDING NIXIE)

A monotypic genus, the single species distributed from s. North America south to c. South America. References: Lewis (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Maas-van de Kamer in Kubitzki (1998a).

Apteria aphylla (Nuttall) Barnhart ex Small. NODDING NIXIE. **Hab:** Wet hammocks, mesic hammocks, bay swamps, other acid swamps, mesic forests. **Dist:** E. GA west to e. TX, south to c. South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

*Burmannia* Linnaeus 1753 (BURMANNIA)

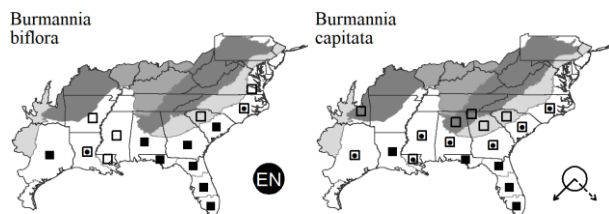
A genus of about 63 species, autotrophic or mycotrophic herbs, pantropical (to warm temperate). References: Lewis (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Maas-van de Kamer in Kubitzki (1998a).

Identification Notes: Both species of *Burmannia* are very small and easy to overlook; they occasionally occur together.

- 1 Floral tube obtusely 3-angled, greenish to creamy white; flowers in a capitate cluster (solitary in depauperate individuals).....*Burmannia capitata*
 1 Floral tube 3-winged, violet or yellow to greenish; flowers in a spicate cyme (solitary in depauperate individuals)
*Burmannia biflora*

Burmannia biflora Linnaeus. VIOLET BURMANNIA. **Hab:** Pine savannas, bogs, shores of Coastal Plain depression ponds. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX and sw. AR. **Phen:** Aug-Mar. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Burmannia capitata (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) Martius. WHITE BURMANNIA. **Hab:** Pine savannas, bogs, shores of Coastal Plain depression ponds. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX and se. OK; West Indies, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

45. **DIOSCOREACEAE** R. Brown 1810 (YAM FAMILY) [in DIOSCOREALES]

A family of about 3-20 genera and 600-880 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Huber in Kubitzki (1998a); Raz (2002) in FNA26 (2002a).

Dioscorea Linnaeus 1753 (YAM)

A genus of about 575-850 species, vines, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old World and New World. Huber in Kubitzki (1998a) advocates the division of the large and unwieldy *Dioscorea* into separate genera. *Dioscorea* (broadly defined) has a wide variety of economic uses, especially in the tropics, where it is most diverse. Various species are cultivated for their edible tubers (yams, not to be mistaken for sweet potatoes, *Ipomoea batatas*, which are often referred to colloquially as 'yams' in the southern United States), especially in Africa. Oral contraceptives were developed from extracts of *Dioscorea*. Many other uses are described in Al-Shehbaz & Schubert (1989). References: Al-Shehbaz & Schubert (1989); Huber in Kubitzki (1998a); Raz (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Ward (1977c).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



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 ? : questionable

45. DIOSCOREACEAE

Identification Notes: *Smilax* section *Nemexia* are sometimes confused with our native *Dioscorea* (key lead 1a) because of a superficial similarity. They can be readily distinguished even in vegetative condition by *Smilax* section *Nemexia* having 3 (-5) main veins, the 3 central rejoining at the leaf apex (vs. *Dioscorea* with 7-13 main veins), and secondary veins in a complex reticulate pattern (vs. *Dioscorea* with secondary veins forming simpler and largely perpendicular cross-connections between the primary veins).

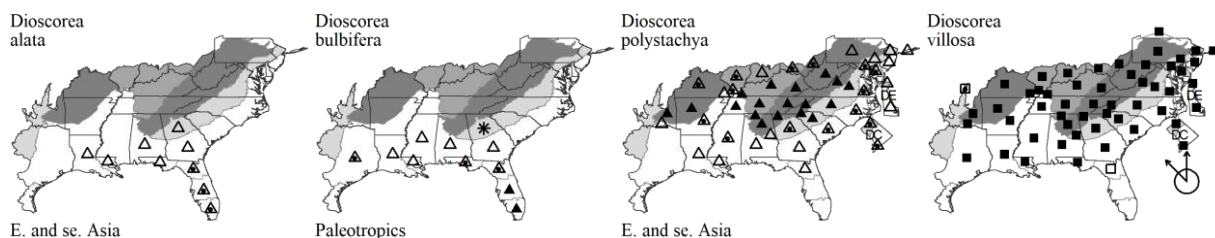
- 1 Leaves with a slightly to strongly concave section at the transition from the basal lobes to the terminal portion of the leaf; leaves alternate, opposite, or a mixture of alternate and opposite. *Dioscorea polystachya*
- 1 Leaves with continuously convex lateral margins (except just below the acute to acuminate leaf apex) or with slight undulations of straight to very slightly concave sections.
 - 3 Aerial tubers never present; perennial from rhizomes < 1.5 cm in diameter; leaves whorled, alternate, or a mixture of whorled and alternate; [native species, usually of forests and woodlands]; [section *Macropoda*]. *Dioscorea villosa*
 - 3 Aerial tubers present; perennial from large, vertically-oriented tubers; leaves alternate, or a mixture of alternate and opposite; [non-native species, usually in disturbed areas, especially in bottomlands]; [section *Enantiophyllum*].
 - 5 Stems with 2-4 wings or angles (these often purplish); leaves alternate below, opposite and decussate above; aerial tubers dark-brown and elongate; stem twining from left to right (dextrorse; looking from below, the stem turns clockwise)..... *Dioscorea alata*
 - 5 Stems terete; leaves alternate; aerial tubers tan to light brown, usually globose; stem twining from right to left (sinistrorse; looking from below, the stem turns counterclockwise)..... *Dioscorea bulbifera*

* ***Dioscorea alata*** Linnaeus. WHITE YAM, GREAT YAM. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, in moist soils. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. Reported for Lowndes County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009) and for Baldwin County, AL (Barger et al. 2019). **Syn:** = Bah, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, Al-Shehbaz & Schubert (1989), Ward (1977c). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Dioscorea bulbifera*** Linnaeus. AIR YAM. **Hab:** Disturbed forests, thickets, and banks. **Dist:** Native of Africa and Asia. Reported for Camden County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** {add synonymy}. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Dioscorea polystachya*** Turczaninow. CINNAMON VINE, CHINESE YAM. **Hab:** Thickets, disturbed areas, bottomland forests. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Comm:** A serious invasive species in our region. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA26, Il, K3, K4, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Dioscorea batatas* Decaisne – C, F, G, Pa, RAB, W, Ward (1977c); = *Dioscorea oppositifolia* Linnaeus – K1, Mo1, Al-Shehbaz & Schubert (1989), misapplied.

Dioscorea villosa Linnaeus. WILD YAM. **Hab:** Moist forests and woodlands. **Dist:** NJ, NY, s. ON, WI, MN, and IA south to n. FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Nov. **Tax:** Various specific and infraspecific taxa are here combined. Ward (1977c) states that "a recent study at Duke University by Shu-fun Au, unfinished due to the death of its author, tentatively recognized *D. hirticaulis* and *D. floridana* but combined all other entities without distinction under *D. villosa*". Further study is needed. Al-Shehbaz & Schubert (1989) indicate that the lectotype of *D. villosa* has pubescent stems; nomenclatural changes would apparently be needed if varietal status of the two named varieties of *D. villosa* proves warranted. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3; > *Dioscorea glauca* Muhlenberg ex Bartlett – S; > *Dioscorea hirticaulis* Bartlett – F, G, S, Ward (1977c); > *Dioscorea quaternata* – C, F, G, K1, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, S, Tx, Al-Shehbaz & Schubert (1989), Ward (1977c); > *Dioscorea quaternata* var. *glauca* (Muhlenberg) Fernald – Il; > *Dioscorea quaternata* var. *quaternata* – Il; > *Dioscorea villosa* Linnaeus – F, G, Il, K1, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, S, Tx, W, Ward (1977c); > *Dioscorea villosa* Linnaeus var. *hirticaulis* (Bartlett) H.E. Ahles – C, RAB, Al-Shehbaz & Schubert (1989); > *Dioscorea villosa* var. *villosa* – C, RAB.



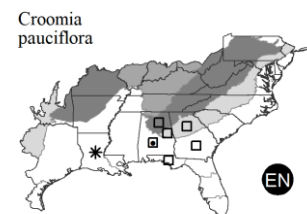
48. STEMONACEAE Caruel 1878 (STEMONA FAMILY) [in PANDANALES]

A family of 3-4 genera and 30-35 species, herbs and shrubs, of Asia, Australia, and se. North America. References: Kubitzki (1998a); Rogers (1982); Whetstone (2002) in FNA26 (2002a).

Croomia Torrey 1840 (CROOMIA)

A genus of 3 species, 2 in China and Japan and 1 in se. North America. Sometimes segregated into the Croomiaceae. References: Kubitzki (1998a); Rogers (1982); Whetstone (2002) in FNA26 (2002a).

Croomia pauciflora (Nuttall) Torrey. CROOMIA, ELFIN SHOES. **Hab:** Moist bluff forests, often with beech and basswood. **Dist:** Wc. GA and n. AL south to Panhandle FL (Gadsden & Liberty counties; Wunderlin & Hansen 2008), and allegedly se. GA (Whetstone in FNA 2002, Jones & Coile 1988) and s. LA. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = FNA26, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Rogers (1982). **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).



Key to Map
Symbology:



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X : extirpated

53a. *TRILLIACEAE* Chevallier 1827 (TRILLIUM FAMILY) [in LILIALES]

A family of ca. 6 genera and about 80 species, perennial herbs, of temperate Northern Hemisphere. The Trilliaceae is clearly monophyletic and strongly characterized morphologically, scarcely resembling its sibling groups (sister to Xerophyllaceae, divergence time ca. 60 million years ago); its recognition as a family seems well-warranted. References: Farmer & Schilling (2002); Floden & Schilling (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018b); Kim, Kim, & Kim (2019).

Trillium Linnaeus 1753 (TRILLIUM, TOADSHADE, WAKE-ROBIN)

A genus of about 50 species, of e. North America, w. North America, and e. Asia (especially se. North America). The genus *Trillium* in our area is difficult and complex. *Trillium* is now usually separated from the Liliaceae (along with Eurasian genera such as *Paris* into the Trilliaceae (Zomlefer 1996, Kato et al. 1995, Kawano & Kato 1995, and others) or less drastically as part of the Melanthiaceae (Chase et al. 2000; Tamura et al. 2004). The traditional division of the genus into two well-marked subgenera, subgenus *Trillium*, the pedicellate trilliums, and subgenus *Sessilium* (formerly often called *Phyllantherum*; see Reveal & Gandhi [2014]), the sessile-flowered trilliums, has been partly supported by molecular and morphological phylogenetic studies (Kawano & Kato 1995, Kato et al. 1995). These studies support the monophyly of subgenus *Sessilium*, but suggest that subgenus *Trillium* consists of several groups which are only rather distantly related (Kawano & Kato 1995, Kazempour Osaloo et al. 1999; Farmer & Schilling 2002; Lampley 2021). References: Bodkin & Reveal (1982); Bodkin & Reveal (1983); Case & Case (1997); Case (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Farmer & Schilling (2002); Freeman (1975); Gaddy (2008); Kato et al (1995); Kawano & Kato (1995); Lampley (2021); Mitchell (1990); Patrick (1986); Patrick (1989) in W (1989); Patrick (2007); Schilling et al (2017); Schilling et al (2019a); Schilling, Floden, & Farmer (2013); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Timmerman-Erskine, Dute, & Boyd (2002); Zomlefer (1996).

Identification Notes: Teratological forms are frequent in some species, as, for instance, leaves, sepals, and stamens in 2's or 4's, petals sepaloid, or sepals petaloid, and so forth. What are called "leaves" in *Trillium* are actually interpreted as bracts by some. Most species are slow-growing perennials; seedlings, juveniles, and depauperate or "tired" plants are one-leaved ("monilliums"), recognizable by the similar color, texture and venation of the single leaf to the three leaves of mature plants. In some species, such as *Trillidium undulatum* and taxa of the *Trillium pusillum* complex, individual plants remain in the single-leaf stage for long periods of time, and populations may consist largely of juvenile plants.

- 1 Leaves mottled with 2-3 different shades of green and silver (very rarely the mottling not apparent); flower sessile; [subgenus *Sessilium*]..... **Key A**
 1 Leaves solid green; flower on a pedicel (the pedicel sometimes very short or essentially absent in some varieties of *T. pusillum*); [subgenus *Trillium*].
 *Trillium texanum*

Key A - trilliums with sessile flowers and mottled leaves (subgenus *Sessilium*)

- 4 Sepals abruptly deflexed between and below the leaves, distinctly descending below the approximately horizontal plane of the leaves; filaments about as long as incurved anthers; [*T. recurvatum* group].
 *Trillium recurvatum*
 4 Sepals erect, ascending, or spreading, usually borne at or above the approximately horizontal plane of the leaves; filaments much shorter than the upright anthers.
 18 Stamens ca. 2× as tall as the ovary; [of w. LA and e. TX]..... *Trillium gracile*
 18 Stamens <1.5× as tall as the ovary; [of c. and e. LA and w. MS].
 19 Petals 3-5 mm wide; anther dehiscence introrse; anther connective extending 1-1.5 mm beyond the anther sacs..... *Trillium foetidissimum*
 19 Petals 4-8 mm wide; anther dehiscence latrorse; anther connective scarcely extending beyond the anther sacs *Trillium ludovicianum*

Trillium foetidissimum J.D. Freeman. STINKING WAKE-ROBIN. **Hab:** Bluffs, ravines, bottomlands. **Dist:** MS west to LA. **Phen:** Late Feb-early Apr. **Syn:** = FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Case & Case (1997), Freeman (1975), Patrick (1986); < *Trillium ludovicianum* Harbison – S.

Trillium gracile J.D. Freeman. SLENDER TRILLIUM, GRACEFUL TRILLIUM. **Hab:** Rich bottomland and slope forests. **Dist:** W. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-May. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K3, K4, Tx, Case & Case (1997). *NatureServe* G2G3 (Imperiled).

Trillium ludovicianum Harbison. LOUISIANA WAKE-ROBIN. **Hab:** Floodplains, streambanks, ravine forests. **Dist:** MS west to e. TX. **Phen:** Early Mar-Apr. **ID Notes:** Often confused with narrow-petaled plants of *Trillium cuneatum*. Reports of this species for AL are based on specimens of *Trillium species 3*. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Case & Case (1997), Freeman (1975), Patrick (1986); < *Trillium ludovicianum* Harbison – S.

Trillium recurvatum Beck. PRAIRIE TRILLIUM, RECURVED TRILLIUM, PRAIRIE WAKE-ROBIN. **Hab:** Rich soils over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** W. OH west to s. MI, s. WI, and e. IA, south to c. TN, c. AL, c. MS, n. LA, and e. TX; disjunct in the Cumberland Plateau of e. TN, e. KY, and the Blue Ridge and w. Piedmont of NC. The two known NC occurrences (Catawba and Madison counties) appear to be native. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Comm:** Petals maroon or yellow. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Case & Case (1997), Freeman (1975), Patrick (1986). *NatureServe* G5 (Secure).

Trillium texanum Buckley. TEXAS TRILLIUM. **Hab:** Baygalls, acid seeps and bogs, hardwood slopes. **Dist:** Nw. LA, se. AR, and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Tx; = *Trillium pusillum* Michaux var. *texanum* (Buckley) Reveal & C.R. Broome – ETx1, Case & Case (1997); < *Trillium pusillum* Michaux var. *pusillum* – FNA26.

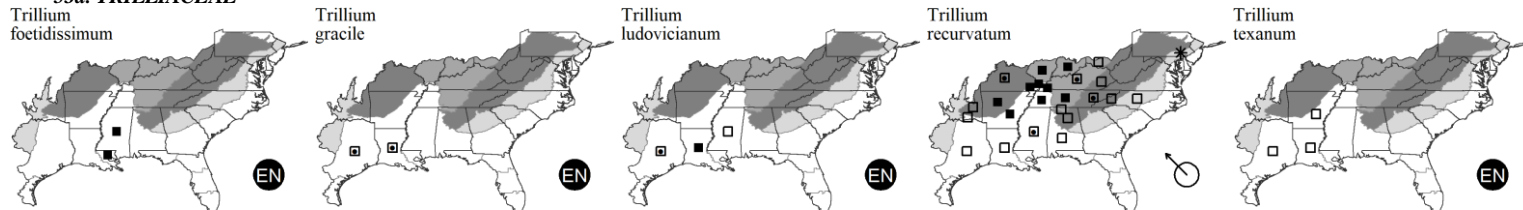
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53a. TRILLIACEAE



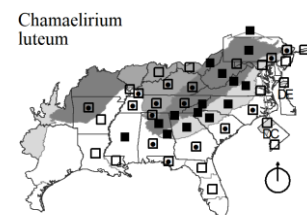
53d. CHIONOGRAPHIDACEAE Takhtajan 1996 (FAIRY-WAND FAMILY) [in LILIALES]

A family of 2 genera, and 5 species, perennial herbs, of e. Asia and e. North America. We here accept a narrower circumscription of Melanthiaceae (excluding Trilliaceae, Xerophyllaceae, Chionographidaceae, and Heloniaceae) than currently traditional, based on the age, phylogeny, and morphological distinctiveness of these clades (Kim, Kim, & Kim 2019). References: Kim, Kim, & Kim (2019); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Utech (2002a) in FNA26 (2002a); Zomlefer (1997a).

Chamaelirium Willdenow 1808 (DEVIL'S-BIT, FAIRY-WAND)

A monotypic genus, an herb of temperate e. North America. References: Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Utech (2002c) in FNA26 (2002a); Zomlefer (1997a).

Chamaelirium luteum (Linnaeus) A. Gray. DEVIL'S-BIT, FAIRY-WAND. **Hab:** Moist slopes, bottomlands, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** MA west to ON, OH, s. IN, and AR, south to FL and LA. **Phen:** Mar-May; Sep-Nov. **Tax:** The ecological amplitude and morphologic variability of this species is surprising; it needs additional, more careful, study. *C. obovale* Small (or other previously unnamed entities) may warrant recognition at some level and need additional study. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA26, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, Zomlefer (1997a); > *Chamaelirium luteum* (Linnaeus) A. Gray – S; > *Chamaelirium obovale* Small – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



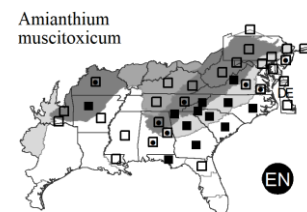
53e. MELANTHIACEAE Batsch 1793 (BUNCHFLOWER FAMILY) [in LILIALES]

A family of about 8 genera and 80 species, mostly temperate and northern hemisphere, but extending into South America (Peru). We here accept a narrower circumscription of Melanthiaceae (excluding Trilliaceae, Xerophyllaceae, Chionographidaceae, and Heloniaceae) than currently traditional, based on the age, phylogeny, and morphological distinctiveness of the units (Kim, Kim, & Kim 2019). References: Dahlgren, Clifford, & Yeo (1985); Kim et al (2016); Kim, Kim, & Kim (2019); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Tamura et al (2004); Zomlefer (1996); Zomlefer (1997a); Zomlefer (2003); Zomlefer et al (2001).

- 1 Leaves 3, whorled at the summit of the stem; flowers 1 per plant, solitary and terminal..... *Trilliaceae*
- 1 Leaves many, not whorled at the summit of the stem; flowers many per plant, in spikes, racemes, or panicles.
 - 3 Main (basal) leaves obovate or oblanceolate, the main secondary veins diverging individually (at angles of < 10°) from the midvein in the lower half of the expanded blade and rejoining at the apex; flowers pink, white or cream..... *Chionographidaceae*
 - 3 Main (basal) leaves linear, elliptic, or obovate, the main veins parallel, all diverging at the base of the leaf and rejoining at the apex; flowers white, cream, yellowish, greenish, or brownish.
 - 5 Inflorescence a spike or raceme..... *Amianthium muscitoxicum*
 - 5 Inflorescence a panicle.
 - 8 Inflorescence axes scurfy-pubescent; seeds winged; leaves either linear or broader, < 14 cm wide..... *Melanthium*
 - 8 Inflorescence axes glabrous; seeds not winged (though sometimes angled); leaves linear, < 2 cm wide.
 - 11 Inner tepals 3-10 mm long, not clawed, with a single, unlobed gland borne near the base (this often difficult or impossible to see, consisting only of a greenish line at the very base of the tepal); [of acid habitats of the Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain]..... *Stenanthium*
 - 11 Inner tepals (petals) 6-12 mm long, clawed, with a single unlobed or bilobed gland borne well above the base; [of calcareous habitats]..... *Toxicoscordion nuttallii*

Amianthium A. Gray 1837 (FLY-POISON)

A monotypic genus, an herb of temperate e. North America. Zomlefer et al. (2001) confirm that *Amianthium* should be treated as a monotypic genus. *Amianthium* has a chromosome number of $2n=32$ (Zomlefer & Smith 2002). Like other members of the family, it produces very toxic alkaloids. References: Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Utech (2002g) in FNA26 (2002a); Zomlefer & Judd (2002); Zomlefer (1997a).



Amianthium muscitoxicum (Walter) A. Gray. FLY-POISON. **Hab:** In a wide variety of mesic to dry forests, pine savannas, longleaf pine sandhills, meadows, from 5m to at least 1600m in elevation. **Dist:** S. NY, PA, MO, and OK, south to Panhandle FL, MS, and AR. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA26, K1, K3, Mo1, NY, Tn, Va, Zomlefer & Judd (2002); =

Key to Map Symbology:

55. ALSTROEMERIACEAE

A genus of about 60 species, perennials, of South America. References: Holmes (2002a) in FNA26 (2002a).

* *Alstroemeria pulchella* Linnaeus f. PERUVIAN-LILY, PARROT-LILY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides and forest understories near plantings. **Dist:** Native of Brazil. Naturalized in GA, FL, AL, MS, LA, and TX (Holmes in FNA 2002; Singhurst, Keith, & Holmes 2005). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K4, WH3.

56. COLCHICACEAE A.P. de Candolle 1804 (MEADOW-SAFFRON FAMILY) [in LILIALES]

As here circumscribed, a family of about 15 genera and about 250 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Chacón, Cusimano, & Renner (2014); Dahlgren, Clifford, & Yeo (1985); Nordenstam in Kubitzki (1998a); Vinnersten & Manning (2007).

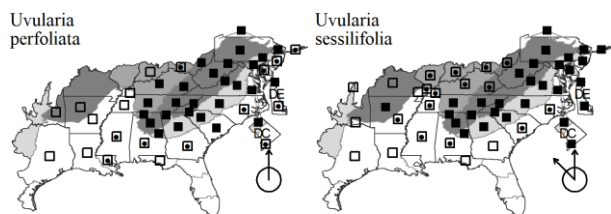
Uvularia Linnaeus 1753 (BELLWORT, MERRYBELLS)

A genus of about 5 species, of temperate eastern North America. References: Nordenstam in Kubitzki (1998a); Utech & Kawano (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Uttal (1991); Wilbur (1963b).

- 1 Leaves perfoliate, the margins scarios but smooth; upper stems terete in cross-section, hollow; [section *Uvularia*].
 *Uvularia perfoliata*
 1 Leaves sessile, the margins scarios and minutely papillose-denticulate; upper stems angled in cross-section, solid; [section *Oakesiella*].
 *Uvularia sessilifolia*

Uvularia perfoliata Linnaeus. PERFOLIATE BELLWORT. **Hab:** Moist to fairly dry hardwood forests. **Dist:** S. NH, s. ON, c. OH, and s. IL, south to Panhandle FL and LA. **Phen:** Apr-early May; Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Wilbur (1963b). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Uvularia sessilifolia Linnaeus. STRAW-LILY, WILD-OATS, MERRYBELLS. **Hab:** Moist hardwood forests, on slopes and mainly in bottomlands. **Dist:** NS west to ND, south to Panhandle FL and n. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-early May; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Wilbur (1963b); = *Oakesiella sessilifolia* (Linnaeus) S. Watson – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



59. SMILACACEAE Ventenat 1799 (GREENBRIAR FAMILY) [in LILIALES]

A family of a single genus and about 220 species, widespread in tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions. References: Conran in Kubitzki (1998a); Holmes (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a); Judd (1998); Qi et al (2013).

Smilax Linnaeus 1753 (GREENBRIAR, CARRIONFLOWER, SMILAX)

Contributed by Alan S. Weakley and Hannah Medford

A genus of about 220 species, woody vines and herbs, subcosmopolitan in temperate and tropical regions. Our deciduous species are a monophyletic group within *Smilax*, with a classic eastern North American/eastern Asian disjunction, and have been treated as section *Nemexia* or subgenus *Luiste* (Wilbur 2004, Fu et al. 2005); Li et al. (2011) found a complex phylogeny not easily reflected in a sectional taxonomy. *Smilax* berries and shoots provide important food sources for many wildlife species, including black bears (*Ursus americanus*). The clades shown in the key follow Qi et al. (2013). References: Bullard & Allen (2013); Coker (1944); Duncan (1967); Fu et al (2005); Godfrey (1988); Holmes (2002a) in FNA26 (2002a); Judd (1998); Li et al (2011); Li et al (2013); Mangaly (1968); Pennell (1916); Qi et al (2013); Sorrie (2014a); Wilbur (2003); Wilbur (2004); Wilder (2020).

Identification Notes: The carrionflowers or deciduous smilaxes (lead 1a) are sometimes mistaken for *Dioscorea* because of a superficial similarity. They can be readily distinguished even in vegetative condition by *Smilax* section *Nemexia* having 3 (-5) main veins, the 3 central rejoining at the leaf apex (vs. *Dioscorea* with 7-13 main veins), and secondary veins in a complex reticulate pattern (vs. *Dioscorea* with secondary veins forming simpler and largely perpendicular cross-connections between the primary veins). In the woody smilaxes (key lead 1b), the underground parts (while not easy or convenient to observe or collect) provide useful characters, used in the key and helpful (but not generally necessary for identification). "Tubers" are rounded, lumpy, and starch-filled thickenings (often borne in compound, rounded or elongate masses). "Rhizomes" are unthickened, straight underground stems, usually with swollen (but not tuberous) nodes. "Runners" are thinner, elongated rhizomes. "Rootstocks" are short, knotty underground stems, neither running nor tuberous. Coker (1944) remains a basic resource. Wilder (2020) provided a very valuable analysis of the morphology of *S. auriculata*, which is broadly applicable to the woody species of the genus.

- 1 Stem herbaceous, lacking prickles; ovules 2 per carpel; peduncles usually > 4 cm long; petioles 1-10 cm long; [section *Nemexia*]; [Clade C1].
 *Smilax lasioneura*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

- 1 Stem woody, usually with prickles; ovules 1 per carpel; peduncles usually < 3 cm long; petioles 0.1-2 cm long; [section *China*].
- 10 Stems and petioles tomentose, lacking prickles; leaves densely tomentose beneath; berries orangish-red, obpyriform, with an acutish beak; plant trailing or ascending, the stem rarely > 0.5 m long (with determinate growth); [Clade B4]..... *Smilax pumila*
- 10 Stems and petioles stellate-scurfy or glabrous, generally with prickles; leaves glabrous or papillate beneath; berries black, dark blue, dark red, or bright red, globose, subglobose, or ovoid, lacking a beak; plant climbing, ascending, or trailing, mature plants with stems generally well over 0.5 m long (with indeterminate growth).
- 11 Lower surfaces of leaves strongly white-glaucous; [Clade B5]..... *Smilax glauca*
- 11 Lower surfaces of leaves green (rarely very slightly glaucous).
- 12 Prickles of the larger stems abundant, thin and needle-like, shiny brown or black, colored fully (not “dipped” just at the tips) (smaller and upper stems often with few or no prickles); leaf margins often with minute, flattish, tooth-like projections (visible under 10× magnification); petioles 7-34 mm long; leaves with 5-7 primary veins that are noticeably impressed into the upper leaf surface; [Clade B2].
- 13 Leaves with basal lobes, pandurate to occasionally hastate; petioles 0.7-2.9 mm long; [Coastal Plain] *Smilax hispida* var. *australis*
- 13 Leaves with no lobes, oblong to ovate; petioles 0.7-3.4 mm long; [widespread]..... *Smilax hispida* var. *hispida*
- 12 Prickles of the larger stems fewer, broad-based and awl-like or catclaw-like, green, brown, or black on the tips (“dipped”); leaf margins either fully entire, or spinose as in *S. bona-nox* and *S. havenensis* (occasional marginal enations present on *S. rotundifolia*) petioles 5-22 mm long; leaves with 3-7 primary veins.
- 14 Margin of the leaf blade with a prominent marginal cartilaginous band (this appearing as a thickening, a visible vein, or an apparent revolute margin); berries with 1-3 seeds.
- 15 Inflorescence peduncle (stalk of the umbel) 11-65 mm long, > (1.5-) 2× as long as the subtending leaf petiole; stems (especially the lower) and prickles either brownish stellate-scurfy or glabrous; leaves semi-evergreen to evergreen and thin; berries usually with 1 seed; [Clade B5].
- *Smilax bona-nox* var. *bona-nox*
- 15 Inflorescence peduncle (stalk of the umbel) 1-17 mm long, about as long as or shorter than the subtending leaf petiole; stems and prickles glabrous; leaves evergreen and thick; berries usually with 2-3 seeds.
- 18 Leaf blades 4.5-6 (-8.5) cm long, 1.4-5.8 cm wide; prickles 1-4 mm long; secondary leaf veins prominently raised on lower surface; leaf blades various in shape, frequently broadened or auricled below the midpoint; [dry to moist habitats, e. NC south to s. FL, west to e. LA, Coastal Plain]; [Clade B5]..... *Smilax auriculata*
- 18 Leaf blades (5.2)7-13 cm long, 1.3-4 (-6) cm wide; prickles 6-12 mm long; secondary leaf veins not prominently raised on lower surface; leaf blades evenly oblong throughout (“laurel-like”); [pocosins, bogs, swamps, and other habitats, usually with saturated hydrology, NJ to s. FL, west to e. TX and se. OK, mainly Coastal Plain but also inland]; [Clade B4]..... *Smilax laurifolia*
- 14 Margin of the leaf blade thin, sometimes slightly revolute; berries with (1-) 2-4 seeds.
- 19 Margins of the leaves and the petioles often with minute, flattish, tooth-like projections; leaf blades 4.2-16 cm wide; leaf blades broadly ovate (< 1.5× as long as wide); berries blue-black to black; pedicel bases lacking prominent bracts; [a wide variety of upland and wetland habitats]; [clade B5] *Smilax rotundifolia*
- 19 Margins of the leaves and the petioles lacking minute, flattish, toothlike projections; leaf blades 1.5-4.8 cm wide; leaves lanceolate to ovate (> 1.5× as long as wide); berries black, or dull to bright red; pedicel bases with prominent ruffled bracts.
- 20 Leaves evergreen, mid-vein and petiole green; berries black to dull red; perianth green; [a wide variety of upland and wetland habitats]; [Clade B4]..... *Smilax smallii*
- 20 Leaves deciduous, often with a red mid-vein and petiole; berries bright red; perianth brownish-yellow [swamp forests, bogs, often where submersed for at least part of the year]; [clade B5]..... *Smilax walteri*

Smilax auriculata Walter. DUNE GREENBRIAR. **Hab:** Dunes on barrier islands, maritime scrub and thickets, dry sandy openings in maritime forests or sandhills (northward, as in the Carolinas, limited to sites near the coast). **Dist:** E. NC (Dare County) south to s. FL and west to e. LA; Bahama Islands. **Phen:** May-Jul; Oct-Nov (and persisting). **Syn:** = Bah, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Bullard & Allen (2013), Coker (1944), Judd (1998). **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

Smilax bona-nox Linnaeus var. *bona-nox*. STRETCHBERRY, FRINGED GREENBRIAR, CATBRIAR, TRAMP'S-TROUBLE. **Hab:** Dry to mesic forests and woodlands, bottomland and riparian forests, bluffs, hardwood flatwoods, pine flatwoods, prairies, old fields, fencerows, pastures, roadsides. **Dist:** MD and MO south to s. FL and TX; also in e. and s. Mexico. **Phen:** Late Apr-May; Sep-Nov. **Tax:** The Mexican material is provisionally assigned here; study is needed. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Coker (1944), Sorrie (2014a); < *Smilax bona-nox* – C, ETx1, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Bullard & Allen (2013), Judd (1998); > *Smilax bona-nox* Linnaeus var. *bona-nox* – F, II; > *Smilax bona-nox* var. *exauriculata* Fernald – F; > *Smilax bona-nox* var. *hastata* (Willdenow) A.L.P.P. de Candolle – F; > *Smilax bona-nox* var. *hederaefolia* (Beyrich) Fernald – F, II. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Smilax glauca Walter. WHITELEAF GREENBRIAR, WILD SARSAPARILLA. **Hab:** Dry to mesic forests and woodlands, bottomland and riparian forests, bluffs, hardwood flatwoods, pine flatwoods, prairies, old fields, fencerows, pastures, roadsides; uncommon in wetlands. **Dist:** NJ, c. PA, OH, IN, MO, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and TX, and also in e. and s. Mexico. **Phen:** Late Apr-early Jun; Sep-Nov (and persisting). **Comm:** A distinctive *Smilax* with pale (glaucous) lower leaf surface. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Bullard & Allen (2013), Coker (1944), Judd (1998); > *Smilax glauca* var. *glauca* – F, G, II, K1, Tx, WV; > *Smilax glauca* var. *leuophylla* Blake – F, G, II, K1, Tx, WV.

Smilax hispida Rafinesque var. *australis* J.B. Norton. SOUTHERN BRISTLY GREENBRIAR. **Hab:** Swamps, rich moist or dry forests and woodlands. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Comm:** Under study by H. Medford. **Syn:** = S, Coker (1944); = *Smilax hispida* Rafinesque – Tx; = *Smilax tamnoides* Linnaeus var. *tamnoides* – F; < *Smilax hispida* Rafinesque – K3, K4, RAB, Wilbur (2003); < *Smilax tamnoides* Linnaeus – ETx1, FNA26.

Smilax hispida Rafinesque var. *hispida*. BRISTLY GREENBRIAR, HELLFETTER, CHINAROOT, CHANEYROOT. **Hab:** Bottomland, riparian, and mesic upland forests, especially along brownwater rivers, and in other situations with relatively high pH and nutrients. **Dist:** CT, NY, MN, and NE south to GA and ne. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Tax:** Wilbur (2003) discusses the complicated nomenclatural problems involving this plant and concludes that *S. hispida* Rafinesque is the correct name. Infrataxa sometimes recognized in the past (see synonymy) need critical examination. Var. *australis* J.B. Norton, with auriculate or more usually pandurate leaves, does seem to be largely or completely limited to the Coastal Plain from e. NC southwards. **Comm:** When the whole plant is available (often not true in herbarium specimens), the species (both varieties) is easily distinguished from our other taxa by the usually abundant presence of dark bristles on the stems. **Syn:** = S, Coker (1944); = *Smilax tamnoides* var. *hispida* (Muhlenberg) Fernald – F, II; < *Smilax hispida* Rafinesque – Ar, C, G, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, WV, Wilbur (2003); < *Smilax tamnoides* Linnaeus – ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, NcTx, Tn, W, WH3, Bullard & Allen (2013), Judd (1998), misapplied.

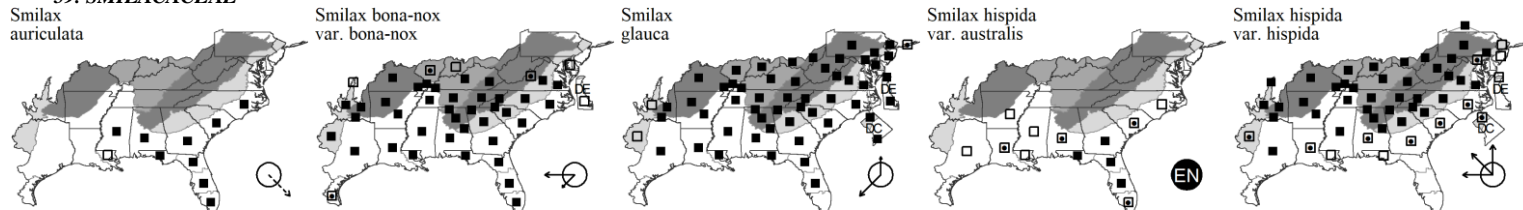
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
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 X : extirpated

59. SMILACACEAE



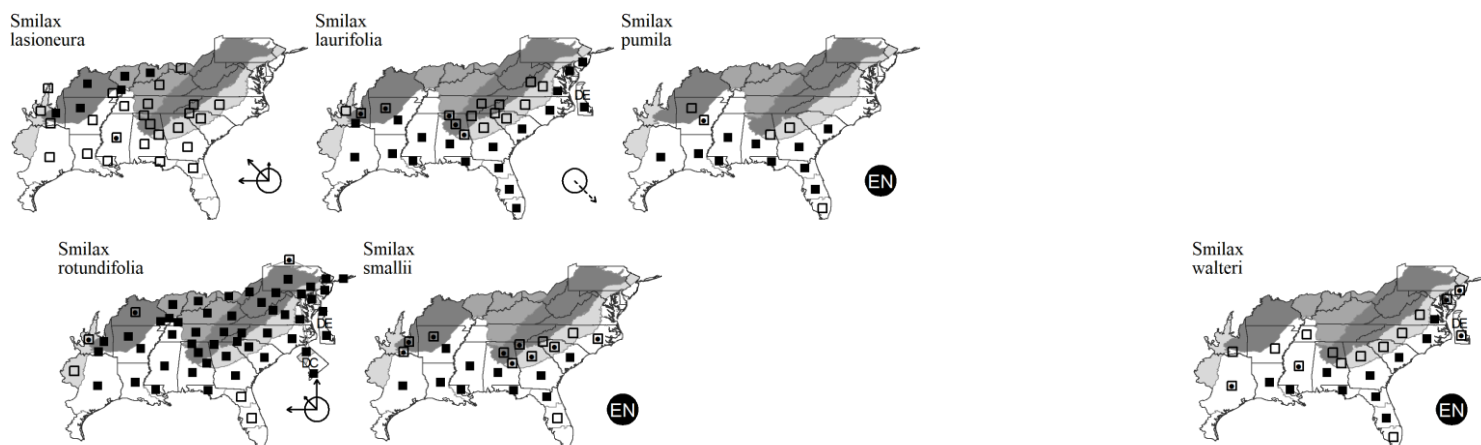
Smilax lasioneura Hooker. MIDWESTERN CARRIONFLOWER. **Hab:** Moist deciduous forests, hammocks, bluff forests, pine-oak hickory submesic forests and woodlands, rich beech-magnolia forests on lower slopes, perhaps only over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** ON and MT south to w. VA (?), w. NC, Panhandle FL, MS, OK, and CO. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Sep. **Tax:** Material from VA and NY is ambiguous. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA26, K1, Mi, NY, Tn; = *Smilax herbacea* var. *lasioneura* (Hooker) A.L.P.P. de Candolle – C, G; = *Smilax herbacea* var. *lasioneuron* – Tx; = *Smilax lasioneuron* Hooker – Il, K3, K4, Mo1, WH3, Judd (1998), orthographic variant; > *Nemexia lasioneuron* (Hooker) Rydberg – S; < *Smilax herbacea* Linnaeus – Li et al (2013); > *Smilax lasioneuron* Hooker – Pennell (1916), orthographic variant; > *Smilax tenuis* Small – Pennell (1916).

Smilax laurifolia Linnaeus. BLASPHEME-VINE, BAMBOO-VINE, LAUREL-LEAF GREENBRIAR. **Hab:** Pocosins, swamp forests, wooded seeps and bogs, swamps, and other wetlands, often with groundwater influence. **Dist:** Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain species, from NJ south to s. FL, west to w. TN, AR, and e. TX, but with substantial distribution inland in the "hard-rock" provinces; Bahamas and Cuba. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Sep-Oct of the second year (and persisting). **ID Notes:** This *Smilax* is especially vigorous and viciously armed, larger stems black and to over 1 cm in diameter, beset with stout prickles approaching 1 cm in length. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Bullard & Allen (2013), Coker (1944), Judd (1998). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Smilax pumila Walter. SARSAPARILLA-VINE, DWARF SMILAX. **Hab:** Mesic to dryish hammocks and bluffs, sandy forests along streams, northward primarily in maritime-influenced mainland forests. **Dist:** Ne. SC (within a few hundred meters of Brunswick County, NC) to c. peninsular FL and west to TX. It occurs on Colkins Neck, along the NC-SC border, in maritime-influenced forests with southern affinities, now largely destroyed by golf-course development. **Phen:** Oct-Nov; Jan-Apr (and persisting). **Comm:** This unusual *Smilax* is sometimes cultivated as an ornamental ground-cover. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Bullard & Allen (2013), Coker (1944), Judd (1998). [NatureServe G5](#)? (Secure).

Smilax rotundifolia Linnaeus. COMMON GREENBRIAR, BULLBRIAR, HORSEBRIAR. **Hab:** Dry-mesic to mesic forests and woodlands, bottomland and riparian forests, swamps, pond margins, bluffs, flatwoods, prairies, old fields, fencerows, pastures, roadsides. **Dist:** NS, s. ON, nc. IL, and c. MO south to n. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Nov (and persisting). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Bullard & Allen (2013), Coker (1944), Judd (1998). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Smilax smallii Morong. JACKSON-BRIAR. **Hab:** Bottomland and riparian forests, upland forests, hardwood flatwoods, pine flatwoods, wooded seeps, stream banks, roadsides. **Dist:** Ne. NC (se. VA?) to c. peninsular FL, west to s. AR and e. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Apr-Jun of the next year. **Tax:** It has been suggested that *S. maritima* Feay ex Alph. Wood is the correct name for this species, predating *S. smallii* (1861 vs. 1894). The description of *S. maritima*, its geography, and its context relative to other species in Wood (1861) makes clear, however, that it is referring to *S. auriculata*, and no type or lectotype is available to fix its meaning contrary to a description inappropriate for *S. smallii* ("lvs. lanceolate, auriculate-hastate"). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, Bullard & Allen (2013), Judd (1998); = *Smilax lanceolata* Linnaeus – S, Coker (1944), misapplied. [NatureServe G5](#)? (Secure).



Smilax walteri Pursh. CORAL GREENBRIAR, RED-BERRIED SWAMP SMILAX. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bogs, wooded seeps, often where submersed for at least part of the year. **Dist:** NJ south to c. peninsular FL and west to TN, AR, and TX. **Phen:** Late Apr-May; Sep-Nov (and persisting). **ID Notes:** In its relatively narrow leaves, *S. walteri* can resemble *S. smallii*; *S. walteri* has a thicker-textured leaf, and is almost always rounded at the base rather than cuneate. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Bullard & Allen (2013), Coker (1944), Judd (1998). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

60. LILIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (LILY FAMILY) [in LILIALES]

As here interpreted narrowly, the Liliaceae constitutes about 11 genera and 550 species, of the Northern Hemisphere. Subfamilial classification follows Kim & Kim (2018). There has been much investigation and re-interpretation of evidence regarding the upper-level taxonomy of the Liliales,

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

60. LILIACEAE

with strong suggestions that the broad Liliaceae recognized by Cronquist (1981) is artificial and polyphyletic. Cronquist (1981) himself concurs, at least to a degree: "we still await a comprehensive reorganization of the lilies into several families more comparable to other recognized families of angiosperms." Dahlgren & Clifford (1982) and Dahlgren, Clifford, & Yeo (1985) synthesized an early phase in the modern revolution of monocot taxonomy. Since then, additional research, especially molecular (Duvall et al. 1993, Chase et al. 1993, Bogler & Simpson 1995, and many others more recently), has strongly validated the general lines (and many details) of Dahlgren's arrangement. References: Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (1998, 2003, 2009); Chen et al (2013); Kim & Kim (2018); Peruzzi (2016); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Utech (2002a) in FNA26 (2002a).

Our "liliaceous" genera (members of orders placed in the Lilianae) are therefore divided as shown below, largely following recent molecular analyses. [Bracketed families] are those not recently treated within the very broad interpretation of Cronquist and others supporting a very broad Liliaceae; all others have been at times in recent decades included in the "Liliaceae".

ALISMATALES

31. TOFIELDIACEAE: *Harperocallis*, *Pleea*, *Tofieldia*, *Triantha*.

DIOSCOREALES

44. NARTHECIACEAE: *Aletis*, *Lophiola*, *Narthecium*.

[45. BURMANNIACEAE: *Apteria*, *Burmannia*.]

[46. DIOSCOREACEAE: *Dioscorea*.]

PANDANALES

[49. STEMONACEAE: *Croomia*.]

LILIALES

53a. TRILLIACEAE: *Trillium*. (or included in MELANTHIACEAE)

53b. XEROPHYLLACEAE: *Xerophyllum*. (or included in MELANTHIACEAE)

53c. HELONIADACEAE: *Helonias*. (or included in MELANTHIACEAE)

53d. CHIONOGRAPHIDACEAE: *Chamaelirium*. (or included in HELONIADACEAE or further in MELANTHIACEAE)

53e. MELANTHIACEAE: *Amianthium*, *Anticlea*, *Schoenocaulon*, *Stenanthium*, *Melanthium*, *Veratrum*, *Toxicoscordion*, *Zigadenus*.

55. ALSTROEMERIACEAE: *Alstroemeria*.

56. COLCHICACEAE: *Colchicum*, *Uvularia*.

59. SMILACACEAE: *Smilax*.

61. LILIACEAE: *Clintonia*, *Erythronium*, *Lilium*, *Medeola*, *Prosartes*, *Streptopus*, *Tulipa*.

ASPARAGALES

[62. ORCHIDACEAE: *Aplectrum*, *Arethusa*, *Aspidogyne*, *Bletilla*, *Calopogon*, *Cleistesiosis*, *Corallorhiza*, *Cyclopogon*, *Cypripedium*, *Dactylorhiza*, *Encyclia*, *Epidendrum*, *Epipactis*, *Eulophia*, *Galearis*, *Goodyera*, *Habenaria*, *Hexalectris*, *Isotria*, *Liparis*, *Listera*, *Malaxis*, *Mesadenus*, *Oeceoclades*, *Orthochilus*, *Platanthera*, *Pogonia*, *Ponthieva*, *Sacoila*, *Spiranthes*, *Tipularia*, *Triphora*, *Zeuxine*.]

67. HYPOXIDACEAE: *Hypoxis*.

[71. IRIDACEAE: *Alophia*, *Calydorea*, *Crocus*, *Crocasmia*, *Gladiolus*, *Herbertia*, *Iris*, *Nemastylis*, *Sisyrinchium*.]

73c. HEMEROCALLIDACEAE: *Hemerocallis*. (or included in ASPHODELACEAE [see Applequist 2014])

74a. ALLIACEAE: *Allium*, *Nothoscordum*, *Ipheion*. (or included in AMARYLLIDACEAE)

74b. AMARYLLIDACEAE: *Crinum*, *Galanthus*, *Habranthus*, *Hippeastrum*, *Hymenocallis*, *Leucojum*, *Lycoris*, *Narcissus*, *Sternbergia*, *Zephyranthes*.

75a. ASPARAGACEAE: *Asparagus*.

75b. RUSCACEAE: *Aspidistra*, *Convallaria*, *Liriope*, *Maianthemum*, *Nolina*, *Ophiopogon*, *Polygonatum*, *Sansevieria*. (or included in a very broad ASPARAGACEAE)

75c. AGAVACEAE: *Agave* (including *Manfreda*), *Camassia*, *Chlorophytum*, *Hosta*, *Schoenolirion*, *Yucca*. (or included in a very broad ASPARAGACEAE)

75d. THEMIDACEAE: *Dichelostemma*. (or included in a very broad ASPARAGACEAE)

75e. HYACINTHACEAE: *Hyacinthoides*, *Hyacinthus*, *Muscari*, *Ornithogalum*. (or included in a very broad ASPARAGACEAE)

1 Leaves basal; flowers on a leafless scape; tepals yellow or white.

.....*Erythronium*

1 Leaves on a stem; flowers not scapose; tepals orange, red, rose, yellow, or white.

3 Leaves whorled at 1 node or more.

4 Leaves occurring at several nodes, these variously whorled and/or alternate; flowers orange, red, or yellow; fruit a green to tan capsule; [subfamily *Lilioideae*; tribe *Lilieae*].....*Lilium*

4 Leaves occurring in a single whorl, with fertile plants with a second whorl of leaflike bracts subtending the flowers; flowers yellow; fruit a blue berry; [subfamily *Medeoloideae*].....*Medeola*

3 Leaves alternate at all nodes.

.....*Lilium*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Erythronium Linnaeus 1753 (TROUT LILY)

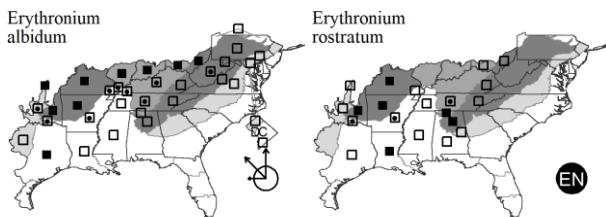
A genus of about 25 species, north temperate and subarctic, of North America and Eurasia (especially diverse in w. North America). References: Allen & Robertson (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Mathew (1992); Parks & Hardin (1963); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a).

Identification Notes: Stolons are white shoots produced from the bulb. Most run horizontally, either underground or along the ground surface but beneath leaf litter. Flowering individuals often produce no stolons. The stolon characters in the key below are those of non-flowering individuals and refer to horizontal stolons only.

- 1 Perianth white (sometimes pinkish or bluish). *Erythronium albidum*
 1 Perianth yellow. *Erythronium rostratum*

Erythronium albidum Nuttall. WHITE TROUT LILY, BLONDE LILIAN. **Hab:** Rich, mesic forests, over calcareous substrates or in very nutrient-rich alluvial soils. **Dist:** S. ON west to MN, south to n. VA, n. AL, MS, MO, OK, and ne. TX. Reports from nw. GA are erroneous (M. Medley, 2019, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Mathew (1992); = *Erythronium albidum* var. *albidum* – F, G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Erythronium rostratum W. Wolf. BEAKED TROUT LILY. **Hab:** Moist bottomland or slope forests. **Dist:** C. TN, MO, and se. KS, south to c. AL, wc. LA, se. OK, and ne. TX. **Phen:** Feb-Apr. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, Tn, Tx, Mathew (1992), Parks & Hardin (1963); < *Erythronium americanum* – S.

*Lilium* Linnaeus 1753 (LILY)

A genus of about 110 species, of temperate northern hemisphere (especially e. Asia). Many taxonomic problems remain in this genus of showy ornamentals. References: Adams & Dress (1982); Henry (1946); Roane & Henry (1980); Skinner & Sorrie (2002); Skinner (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Wherry (1946).

Unkeyed waifs: *Lilium formosanum*

- 1 Dark bulblets produced in many leaf axils; [exotic]..... *Lilium lancifolium*
 1 Dark bulblets never produced; [native (except *L. longiflorum* and *L. philippinense*), though some species also cultivated].
 4 Flowers erect, facing upward; tepals clawed. *Lilium catesbyi*
 4 Flowers nodding or declined, facing downward or to the side; tepals narrowed to the base, but not clawed.
 7 Leaves oblanceolate to obovate, alternate and whorled, in many plants 50% or more of nodes bearing a single leaf; flowers 1-4 (rarely more), nodding to pendant, fragrant..... *Lilium michauxii*
 7 Leaves lanceolate or narrowly elliptic, not broader distally, alternate and whorled, in most plants 10-30% of nodes bearing a single leaf; flowers 1-30+, oriented variously, not fragrant. *Lilium superbum*

Lilium catesbyi Walter. PINE LILY, CATESBY'S LILY, LEOPARD LILY. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill seeps. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. LA, on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Mid Jun-Sep (-Nov); Sep-Nov. **Tax:** Traditionally spelled '*catesbaei*', this is necessarily corrected to '*catesbyi*' under provisions of the Code. **Syn:** = *Lilium catesbaei* Walter – GW1, S, Va, WH3; > *Lilium catesbaei* ssp. *asperellum* Wherry – K1, K4, misspelling; > *Lilium catesbaei* ssp. *asperellum* – Wherry (1946); > *Lilium catesbaei* ssp. *catesbaei* – K1, K4; > *Lilium catesbaei* ssp. *longii* (Fernald) Wherry – Wherry (1946); > *Lilium catesbaei* ssp. *typicum* – Wherry (1946); > *Lilium catesbaei* var. *catesbaei* – RAB; > *Lilium catesbaei* var. *longii* Fernald – C, F, G, RAB.

* ***Lilium formosanum*** A. Wallace. FORMOSA LILY. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. There is no evidence of the naturalization of *Lilium formosanum* in our region. **Syn:** = K4. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Lilium lancifolium*** Thunberg. TIGER LILY. **Hab:** Roadsides, old homesites, disturbed areas, trash heaps. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Tax:** The more familiar name, *L. tigrinum*, must be rejected in favor of the older *L. lancifolium* (Ingram 1968). **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA26, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Va; = *Lilium tigrinum* Ker-Gawler – F, G, WV.

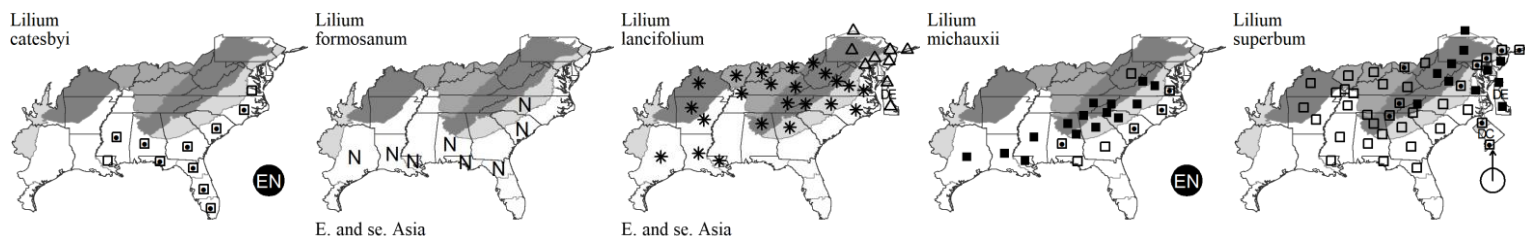
Lilium michauxii Poir. CAROLINA LILY, MICHAUX'S LILY. **Hab:** Dry upland forests, ridges, slopes, and ridges. **Dist:** S. VA, e. TN, n. AL, c. MS, and e. LA south to s. SC, Panhandle FL, s. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Adams & Dress (1982), Skinner & Sorrie (2002), Wherry (1946); = *Lilium carolinianum* Michaux – S; < *Lilium michauxii* Poir. – RAB, (also see *L. pyrophilum*).

Lilium superbum Linnaeus. TURK'S-CAP LILY, LILY-ROYAL, SUPERB LILY. **Hab:** Cove forests and moist forests, moist ravines, blackwater stream swamps, Coastal Plain bogs. **Dist:** MA and s. NY south to ne. NC, Panhandle FL, and c. MS, southward primarily in the Appalachians, but extending across the Piedmont to the Coastal Plain of VA and ne. NC, and with a similarly odd extension south of the southern terminus of the Appalachians into the Coastal Plain of GA, w. FL, AL, and MS. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Isolated populations in the southeastern Coastal Plain

Key to Map
 Symbology:

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are not straightforward matches with typical *L. superbum* of the Appalachians and need additional investigation. For instance, the plants of blackwater swamps of se. VA and ne. NC are very narrow-leaved and yellow-tepaled; this form, atypical in habitat, range, and morphology has been referred to speculatively as "*Lilium* species 1". Further study is needed to determine whether it is a distinct taxon (species, or variety of *L. superbum*) or only a form. Other taxa from Panhandle FL and s. GA were named by Roane & Henry (1980) and warrant consideration as having taxonomic merit. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA26, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Adams & Dress (1982), Skinner & Sorrie (2002), Wherry (1946); > *Lilium fortunofulgidum* Roane & J.N. Henry – Roane & Henry (1980), invalid name (no type designation); > *Lilium gazarubrum* Roane & J.N. Henry – Roane & Henry (1980); > *Lilium mary-henryae* Roane & J.N. Henry – Roane & Henry (1980), orthographic variant; < *Lilium superbum* Linnaeus – G; > *Lilium superbum* Linnaeus – Roane & Henry (1980).

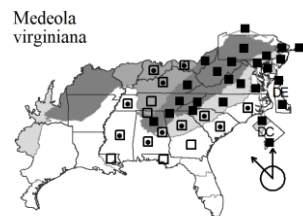


Medeola Linnaeus 1753 (INDIAN CUCUMBER-ROOT)

A monotypic genus, an herb of eastern North America. References: Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Utech (2002a) in FNA26 (2002a).

Identification Notes: *Medeola* is sometimes mistaken (when sterile) for *Isotria*; *Medeola* has a wiry stem, floccose-pubescent, *Isotria* a fleshy, glabrous stem.

Medeola virginiana Linnaeus. INDIAN CUCUMBER-ROOT. **Hab:** Moist forests, usually with acidic soils. **Dist:** QC and ON west to MN, south to GA, Panhandle FL and LA. **Phen:** Mid Apr-mid Jun; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** The tuber is white, crisp, tasting cucumber-like, usually about 5 cm long and 5 mm in diameter. Bell (1974) describes patterns of vegetative growth. Flowering plants have a second, smaller whorl of leaves; the flowers are borne on recurved pedicels beneath the top whorl of leaves. In fruit, however, the pedicels are ascending or erect, bringing the fruits above the top whorl. When the berries are ripe, the leaves of the upper whorl become scarlet at the base, presumably acting as an attractant to frugivorous animals. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA26, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



61. ORCHIDACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (ORCHID FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

Scott G. Ward & Alan S. Weakley

A family of about 800 genera and 19,000 species, perennial (rarely annual), mycotrophic herbs (many epiphytic) and succulent-stemmed vines. References: Brown (2003); Brown (2020); Correll (1937); Correll (1950); Homoya (1993); Luer (1972); Luer (1975); Pridgeon et al (1999a); Pridgeon et al (1999b); Pridgeon et al (1999c); Romero-González et al (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Schuiteman & Chase (2015).

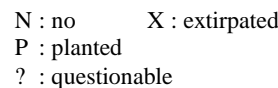
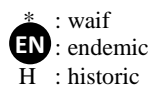
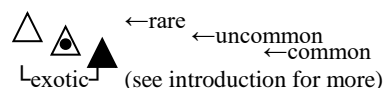
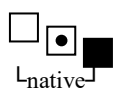
Identification Notes: Flowering plants are necessary for use of the key to genera. We attempt to be as specific as possible in our application of orchid morphology terms. Use of the term "flowers" refers to the entire flowering parts; however, we refer to specific portions of the flowers when necessary. Perianth segments refer collectively to the sepals and petals, which sometimes differ from one another. When crucial for identification, we also specifically refer to the dorsal sepals or lateral sepals. The lip refers to the labellum, which is a highly specialized median petal often modified for insect pollination, and is often a distinct feature used in orchid identification. Given the distinct nature (and function!) of the labellum, we also refer specifically to portions of this structure (e.g. middle lobe, lateral lobe) when applicable. Resupination in epiphytic orchids refers to the orientation of the flower in accordance with its main stem axis, thus while some flowers of epiphytic species may appear upright to the viewer (e.g. *Epidendrum nocturnum*), these flowers are technically resupinate given their opposing orientation to the main stems. Conversely, in some species (e.g. *Prosthechea cochleata*), the labellum is oriented upmost on the non-resupinate flower. For epiphytic orchids bearing pseudobulbs, inflorescences originate either basally (from the base of pseudobulb) or terminally (peduncles originate from the apex of pseudobulb). Pseudobulbs are non-root, vegetative structures often appearing as thickened basal structures on stems. Pseudobulbs are common on many species of orchid and their shape, level of compression, and size are often diagnostic, especially when plants are not flowering.

- 1 Plant epiphytic, growing on the branches or trunks of trees in swamps or hammocks (rarely epilithic). *Epidendrum*
1 Plant terrestrial, growing on soil. **Key to terrestrial orchids**

Key to terrestrial orchids - Key to Orchidaceae

- 1 Leaves absent at flowering, or with a solitary leaf with a purplish undersurface withering at about the time of flowering.
2 Flowers with a spur. *Tipularia discolor*
2 Flowers without a spur.
4 Flowers white, the lip, sepals, and petals all predominantly white. *Spiranthes*
4 Flowers pink, greenish, yellowish, or purplish, the lip sometimes white or marked with white, the sepals and petals colored.

Key to Map
Symbology:



(see introduction for more)

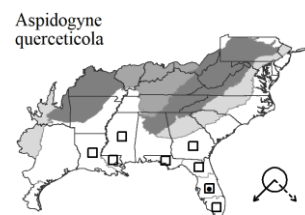
61. ORCHIDACEAE

- 8 Lip with 2 fleshy keels near the base; pollinia 4; plants holomycotrophic (without chlorophyll) and never with leaves *Corallorhiza*
- 8 Lip with 3-7 keels near the base or extending most of the length of the lip; pollinia 4 or 8; plants either holomycotrophic (without chlorophyll) and never with leaves, or with a plicate winter leaf withering shortly before flowering. *Hexalectris*
- 1 Leaves present at flowering (*Cleistesiopsis* with a foliaceous bract at the summit of the stem). *Malaxis*
- 10 Plants with evident, above-ground pseudobulbs, sometimes enclosed by sheaths. *Platanthera*
- 10 Plants without above-ground pseudobulbs (either absent or subterranean).
- 20 Leaf solitary.
- 21 Leaf basal.
- 22 Flower with a spur. *Platanthera*
- 22 Flower without a spur.
- 25 Flowers relatively large, primarily pink, purple, or white; flowers arranged in loosely arranged racemes *Calopogon*
- 25 Flowers relatively small, whitish; flowers arranged in densely (and sometimes also spirally) arranged spikes. *Spiranthes*
- 21 Leaf cauline.
- 28 Flowers in spikes or racemes, 5-many, reddish, yellowish, or greenish. *Platanthera*
- 28 Flower solitary (-4), pink (rarely nearly white); [subfamily *Vanilloideae*; tribe *Pogonieae*].
- 29 Sepals brown to purple, linear or narrowly oblanceolate, 3-6.5 cm long, about 5 mm wide; leaf coriaceous *Cleistesiopsis*
- 29 Sepals pink (rarely white), elliptic or oblanceolate, 1.3-2.7 cm long, 3-11 mm wide; leaf herbaceous *Pogonia ophioglossoides*
- 20 Leaves 2-many.
- 30 Lip inflated, pouch-like or slipper-like, 2-6 cm long. *Cypripedium*
- 30 Lip not inflated, or if so, then 0.3-1.1 cm long.
- 31 Leaves cauline.
- 35 Leaves whorled, terminating the stem; [subfamily *Vanilloideae*; tribe *Pogonieae*]. *Isotria*
- 35 Leaves alternate or opposite, not terminating the stem.
- 36 Leaves 2, opposite, near the middle of the stem. *Neottia*
- 36 Leaves (2-) 3-many, alternate, variously distributed on the stem.
- 38 Lip without a spur; leaves 0.8-8.0 cm long.
- 39 Distal portion of lip not uniformly yellow; leaves ovate, 0.4-2.0 cm long. *Triphora*
- 39 Distal portion of lip uniformly yellow; leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate, 1-8 cm long. *Zeuxine strateumatia*
- 38 Lip with a spur; leaves linear, lanceolate, or narrowly elliptic, 5-40 cm long (at least the larger > 5 cm long, except in *Aspidogyne*, with lanceolate to ovate leaves 1.5-6.5 cm long).
- 40 Leaves 1.5-6.5 cm long, with inflated tubular sheaths; plants from creeping rhizomes. *Aspidogyne querceticola*
- 40 Leaves 5-40 cm long, sessile; plants from fleshy or fusiform roots.
- 41 Lip divided into 3 linear divisions, the divisions not further divided, fringed, or eroded *Habenaria*
- 41 Lip not divided into 3 divisions, or divided into 3 divisions but the divisions not linear. *Platanthera*
- 31 Leaves basal (sometimes with bladeless sheaths upward on the stem).
- 43 Leaves plicate.
- 44 Lip oriented upward (not resupinate); flowers pink to white. *Calopogon*
- 44 Lip oriented downward (resupinate); flowers greenish, purplish-brown, maroon or yellowish. *Orthochilus ecristatus*
- 43 Leaves smooth, often creased at the midrib, but not plicate.
- 46 Lip with a spur.
- 49 Lip deeply divided into 3 linear segments; leaves 3-5 *Habenaria*
- 49 Lip entire; leaves 2 *Platanthera*
- 46 Lip without a spur.
- 50 Leaf blade or leaves ascending. *Spiranthes*
- 50 Leaf blades more-or-less horizontally oriented, flat against the ground or 1-2 cm above it.
- 53 Lip oriented upward (flowers not resupinate). *Ponthieva*
- 53 Lip oriented downward (flowers resupinate). *Spiranthes*

Aspidogyne Garay 1977 (JUG ORCHID)

A genus of about 71 species, of the New World tropics and subtropics, here circumscribed to include *Platythelys* following Chase et al. (2015) and Ormerod (2013). References: Ackerman (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a); Brown (2002); Chase et al (2015); Correll (1950); Ormerod (2013).

Aspidogyne querceticola (Lindley) Meneguzzo. JUG ORCHID, LOW GROUND ORCHID. **Hab:** Wet hammocks and swamps. **Dist:** Se. GA and n. FL south to s. FL, west to AL(?), MS, and LA; Mexico; West Indies; Central America; South America. **Phen:** Late Jul-Dec. **Syn:** = Chase et al (2015), Ormerod (2013); = *Erythrodus querceticola*



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

61. ORCHIDACEAE

(Lindley) Ames – Tx, Correll (1950), Luer (1972); = *Physurus querceticola* Lindley – S; = *Platythelys latifolia* (Linnaeus) Garay & Ormerod – K3, WH3; = *Platythelys querceticola* (Lindley) Garay – Bah, FNA26, K1, K4, WI; > *Platythelys querceticola* (Lindley) Garay – Brown (2002); > *Platythelys sagreana* (A. Richard) Garay – Brown (2002). NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

Calopogon R. Brown 1813 (GRASS-PINK)

A genus of 5 species (one with two varieties), endemic to e. North America. References: Correll (1950); Goldman et al (2004); Goldman, Magrath, & Catling (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Goldman, van den Berg, & Griffith (2004); Trapnell, Hamrick, & Giannasi (2004).

Identification Notes: Unlike nearly all our orchid genera, the lip is oriented upward.

- 1 Petals wider toward the tip than toward the base; lip usually as wide as or wider than long; flowers strongly fragrant..... *Calopogon multiflorus*
- 1 Petals equal or narrower toward the tip than toward the base; lip usually narrower than long; flowers scentless or mildly fragrant.
 - 2 Leaf appressed to the inflorescence during flowering; flowers < 1 cm apart; flowers not fragrant; flowers on same plant opening simultaneously *Calopogon barbatus*
 - 2 Leaf not appressed to the inflorescence during flowering; flowers > 1 cm apart; flowers faintly to distinctly fragrant; flowers on same plant opening nearly simultaneously to sequentially.
 - 3 Lateral sepals 10-15 mm long, falcate, widely spreading..... *Calopogon pallidus*
 - 3 Lateral sepals 15-28 mm long, weakly falcate to straight.
 - 4 Flowers of each plant opening nearly simultaneously; dilated distal portion of middle lip lobe usually much narrower than long, triangular to broadly rounded; stigma typically flat against column surface; corms elongate, forked..... *Calopogon oklahomensis*
 - 4 Flowers of each plant opening sequentially; dilated distal portion of middle lip lobe usually much wider than long, typically anvil-shaped; stigma at angle to column surface; corms globose to elongate, not forked.

..... *Calopogon tuberosus* var. *tuberosus*

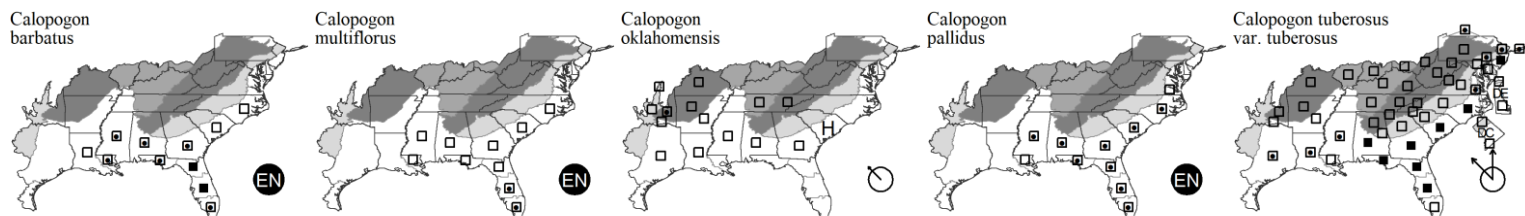
Calopogon barbatus (Walter) Ames. BEARDED GRASS-PINK. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill seeps, pitcher plant bogs. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. LA. **Phen:** (Late Nov-) Jan-early May. **Syn:** = FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Correll (1950), Goldman, van den Berg, & Griffith (2004), Luer (1975), Trapnell, Hamrick, & Giannasi (2004); = *Limodorum parviflorum* (Lindley) Nash – S. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Calopogon multiflorus Lindley. MANY-FLOWERED GRASS-PINK. **Hab:** Moderately well-drained soils of pine savannas and pine flatwoods (often with *Serenoa repens*, within its distribution). **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Mar-early May. **Syn:** = FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Correll (1950), Goldman, van den Berg, & Griffith (2004), Luer (1975), Trapnell, Hamrick, & Giannasi (2004); > *Limodorum multiflorum* (Lindley) C. Mohr – S; > *Limodorum pinetorum* Small – S. NatureServe G2G3 (Imperiled).

Calopogon oklahomensis D.H. Goldman. OKLAHOMA GRASS-PINK. **Hab:** Pine savannas, prairies. **Dist:** E. SC south to s. GA, west to e. TX, north in the eastern Great Plains to MN; disjunct eastward in the Eastern Highland Rim and Cumberland Plateau of TN (Tennessee Flora Committee 2015). **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, Il, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Goldman, van den Berg, & Griffith (2004), Trapnell, Hamrick, & Giannasi (2004); < *Calopogon pulchellus* R. Brown – Tx. NatureServe G2 (Imperiled).

Calopogon pallidus Chapman. PALE GRASS-PINK. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill seeps. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to LA. **Phen:** May-Jun (-Jul); Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3, Correll (1950), Goldman, van den Berg, & Griffith (2004), Luer (1975), Trapnell, Hamrick, & Giannasi (2004); = *Limodorum pallidum* (Chapman) C. Mohr – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Calopogon tuberosus (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg var. *tuberosus*. COMMON GRASS-PINK. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, sandhill seeps, floating peat mats, in the Piedmont and Mountains in bogs, westward in wet prairies. **Dist:** NL west to MT, south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, WH3, Goldman, van den Berg, & Griffith (2004), Luer (1975), Trapnell, Hamrick, & Giannasi (2004); = *Calopogon pulchellus* R. Brown – F, G, RAB, Correll (1950); = *Limodorum tuberosum* Linnaeus – S; < *Calopogon tuberosus* – C, ETx1, GW1, Il, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Va, W. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Cleistesiospsis Pansarin & F. Barros 2008 (SPREADING POGONIA, ROSEBUD ORCHID)

A genus of 3 species, endemic to e. North America. As traditionally circumscribed, *Cleistes* was a genus of about 55 species, primarily of tropical America. The circumscription of this genus has been uncertain (Cameron & Chase 1999; Cameron et al. 1999; Pridgeon et al. 1999c). North American "*Cleistes*" is not closely related to South American *Cleistes* (which includes the type of the genus), and two alternative treatments are possible: the North American species can be housed in a separate genus, or alternatively, *Pogonia*, *Isotria*, and N. American "*Cleistes*" could be combined into *Pogonia* (a generic disposition popular many decades ago). Pansarin & de Barros (2008) favor the former idea, and have named the new genus *Cleistesiospsis*; we follow that approach here. References: Catling & Gregg (1992); Correll (1950); Gregg & Catling (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Gregg (1991); Pansarin & Brown (2009); Pansarin & de Barros (2008).

Key to Map
Symbology:



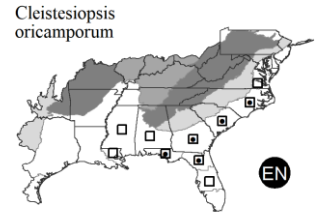
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61. ORCHIDACEAE

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Cleistesiospis oricamporum P.M. Brown. SMALL DRAGONHEAD POGONIA. **Hab:** Pine savannas, longleaf pine sandhill seepage bogs. **Dist:** Coastal Plain from se. VA to c. peninsular FL and west to e. LA (and e. TX?); possibly disjunct inland in the Eastern Highland Rim (Coffee County, TN). **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** Catling & Gregg (1992) make a convincing case for the recognition of *Cleistesiospis bifaria* (including *C. oricamporum*) and *C. divaricata* as specifically distinct (as *Cleistes*), based on differences in morphology, range, phenology (in the sympatric portions of their ranges), and floral fragrance. The co-occurrence of *C. divaricata* and *C. oricamporum* at such sites as the Green Swamp, Brunswick County, NC, where phenologically separated, supports their taxonomic status. Where co-occurring, *C. oricamporum* flowers on average about 10 days before *C. divaricata*. Studies by Smith et al. (2004) suggested the probability that montane and Coastal Plain populations of "*C. bifaria*" represent 2 different species, a taxonomic proposition formalized by Brown & Pansarin (2009); this conclusion needs additional study, but the taxa are provisionally accepted here to draw attention to them. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Pansarin & Brown (2009); < *Cleistes bifaria* (Fernald) Catling & Gregg – ETx1, FNA26, K1, Catling & Gregg (1992), Gregg (1991); < *Cleistes divaricata* (Linnaeus) Ames – C, G, GW1, RAB, S, Tx, W, Correll (1950), Luer (1975); < *Cleistes divaricata* var. *bifaria* Fernald – F, WV; < *Cleistesiospis bifaria* (Fernald) Pansarin & F. Barros – Va, Pansarin & de Barros (2008); < *Pogonia bifaria* (Fernald) P.M. Brown & Wunderlin – WH3.



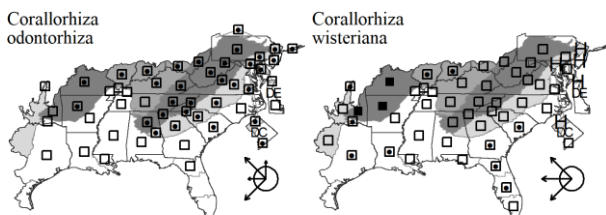
Corallorhiza Gagnebin 1755 (CORALROOT)

A genus of about 11-15 species, distributed in north temperate regions of the Old and New World. The closest relative of *Corallorhiza* in our flora is *Aplectrum* (Freudenstein 1992). The mycotrophic nature of *Corallorhiza* is well established, but the exact means of the transfer of nutrients from the fungal hyphae to the orchid is not yet understood. References: Correll (1950); Freudenstein (1992); Freudenstein (1997); Freudenstein (1999b); Magrath & Freudenstein (2002) in FNA26 (2002a).

- 4 Sepals and petals 3-4.5 mm long; dorsal sepal < 4.5 mm long, 1-nerved; flowering Aug-Oct..... *Corallorhiza odontorhiza*
 4 Sepals and petals 5-7.5 mm long; dorsal sepal > 4.5 mm long, 3-nerved; flowering either Apr-May or mid Jul-Aug..... *Corallorhiza wisteriana*

Corallorhiza odontorhiza (Willdenow) Poir. AUTUMN CORALROOT. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests, especially under oaks. **Dist:** The cleistogamous form (or recognized as var. *odontorhiza*) is the more common, and is widespread in e. North America, from ME, NY, s. ON, MI, and MN south to SC, c. GA, ne. FL, c. AL, n. MS, c. AR, and e. OK. **Phen:** Aug-Sep; Oct. **Tax:** Freudenstein (1997) states that *Corallorhiza odontorhiza* var. *pringlei* can be distinguished from var. *odontorhiza* by the presence of a closed perianth, a narrowly obovate-spatulate lip, and a column with two prominent auricles on the ventral surface (vs. perianth open, lip similar to perianth, and a column poorly developed or lacking). The cleistogamy seems to be a popular proxy for varietal designation; however, both flower types apparently exist within the same populations with seemingly no ecological or phenological separation. Adding to the complications is the confusing gap in lip width between *C. odontorhiza* var. *pringlei* f. *pringlei* (2.1-3.7 mm) and *C. odontorhiza* var. *pringlei* f. *radia* (1.2-1.7 mm) conveniently coinciding with the lip width in *C. odontorhiza* var. *odontorhiza* (1.7-2.2 mm). Lastly, it seems unlikely that co-occurring plants in n. North America are less related than to the plants of sc. Mexico. Freudenstein (1997) states it is desirable to recognize different morphologies, but also states that it is not clear how each variety was related, an issue still not resolved as major gaps remain regarding the geography, ecology, and phenology of *Corallorhiza odontorhiza* across its far-reaching and disjunct range. The chasmogamous form is less common, and is scattered in ne. United States and adjacent Canada, in ON, CT, PA, MI, IA, IN, DC, NC, and TN, and in Mexico (Chiapas, Distrito Federal, Guerrero, Hidalgo, Jalisco, México, Michoacán, Morelos, Oaxaca, Puebla, Sonora), Guatemala, and Nicaragua. It is sometimes recognized as var. *pringlei* (see synonymy), but does not seem to breed true and so seems better regarded as a form. The rarer chasmogamous form "var. *pringlei*" has the perianth open (chasmogamous); lip 2.1-3.7 mm wide, bent downward at a nearly right angle; column with 2 prominent auricles at the base on the ventral surface; stigma 0.7-1.0 mm wide. The more common cleistogamous form ("var. *odontorhiza*") has the perianth closed or nearly so (cleistogamous); lip 1.7-2.2 mm wide, straight; column lacking or with only poorly developed basal ventral auricles; stigma 0.2-0.5 mm wide. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, G, IL, K3, K4, Mo1, Pa, RAB, Va, W, WH3, WV, Correll (1950), Luer (1975); > *Corallorhiza odontorhiza* var. *odontorhiza* – Ar, FNA26, K1, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Freudenstein (1997); > *Corallorhiza odontorhiza* var. *pringlei* (Greenman) Freudenstein – FNA26, K1, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Freudenstein (1997); > *Corallorhiza micrantha* Chapman – S; > *Corallorhiza odontorhiza* – S, orthographic variant.

Corallorhiza wisteriana Conrad. SPRING CORALROOT. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests, usually in base-rich soils. **Dist:** NJ, PA, OH, IN, IL, MO, and OK south to c. peninsular FL, and TX, and also in the Rockies from MT and w. SD south to s. Mexico. **Phen:** (Late Jan-) Feb-May; Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Correll (1950), Freudenstein (1997), Luer (1975); = *Corallorhiza wisteriana* – S, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Key to Map
 Symbology:



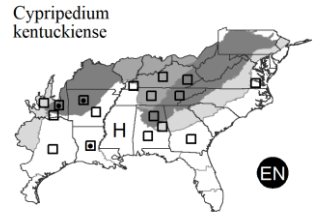
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Cypripedium Linnaeus 1753 (LADY'S-SLIPPER)

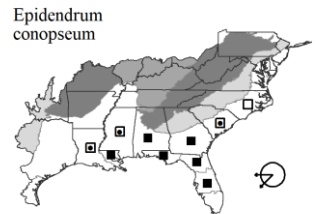
A genus of about 51 species, north temperate in distribution. References: Case et al (1998); Correll (1950); Pridgeon et al (1999c); Sheviak (1994); Sheviak (2002a) in FNA26 (2002a); Wallace & Case (2000).

Cypripedium kentuckiense C.F. Reed. KENTUCKY YELLOW LADY'S-SLIPPER. **Hab:** Sandy ravine bottoms and springhead seeps along small streams. **Dist:** KY, AR, and OK south to GA, AL, MS (ambiguous specimen), LA, and e. TX; disjunct in e. VA (Weldy et al. 1996). **Phen:** May; Jun-Aug. **Tax:** Case et al. (1998) studied isozymes of *C. kentuckiense* and related *Cypripedium* spp.; the recognition of *C. kentuckiense* as a species was supported. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Sheviak (1994), Wallace & Case (2000); < *Cypripedium calceolus* var. *pubescens* (Willdenow) Knight – F, G, Correll (1950); < *Cypripedium pubescens* Willdenow – S. **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).

*Epidendrum* Linnaeus 1759 (GREEN-FLY ORCHID)

A genus of about 1800-2400 species, epiphytic perennial herbs, of tropical (and rarely subtropical) America. References: Brown (2002); Correll (1950); Franck (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018a); Hágsater (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a); Pridgeon et al (2005).

Epidendrum conopseum W.T. Aiton. GREEN-FLY ORCHID. **Hab:** Epiphytic on limbs of trees, especially *Magnolia grandiflora*, *Quercus virginiana*, and *Taxodium* spp., in blackwater river swamps and mesic hardwood hammocks, usually on relatively horizontal limbs mixed with *Pleopeltis michauxiana*, also rarely in crevices of Altamaha Grit outcrops. **Dist:** The northernmost epiphytic orchid: se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to w. LA; disjunct in ne. Mexico (Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas). All other species of *Epidendrum* in the flora are limited to c. and s. FL. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** Hágsater (2000) argued that *E. magnoliae* Muhlenberg has nomenclatural priority over *E. conopseum* R. Brown; Franck in Weakley et al. (2018a) rebuts that argument. Two varieties are sometimes recognized (Brown 2002): var. *conopseum*, with green or yellow flowers fragrant during the day, and var. *mexicanum*, with yellow flowers with bronze and green tints fragrant at night. They need additional study. **Comm:** It is locally rather common, but rarely seen as it occurs primarily in blackwater swamps, on upper limbs of *Taxodium*, *Nyssa*, *Planera*, and other trees, typically mixed with *Pleopeltis*. See Correll (1936) for additional discussion of this species at its northern limit. **Syn:** = K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Correll (1950), Franck (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018a), Luer (1975); = *Amphiglottis conopsea* (W.T. Aiton) Small – S; = *Epidendrum magnoliae* Muhlenberg – FNA26; > *Epidendrum conopseum* var. *conopseum* – K1; > *Epidendrum conopseum* var. *mexicanum* L.O. Williams – K1; > *Epidendrum magnoliae* var. *magnoliae* – Brown (2002); > *Epidendrum magnoliae* var. *mexicanum* (L.O. Williams) P.M. Brown – Brown (2002). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

*Habenaria* Willdenow 1805 (LONGSPUR ORCHID, HABENARIA)

A genus of about 600 species, tropical and subtropical in the Old World and New World. References: Batista et al (2011); Brown (2002); Correll (1950); Pridgeon et al (1999b); Sheviak (2002c) in FNA26 (2002a).

2 Spur 0.4-1.7 cm long.

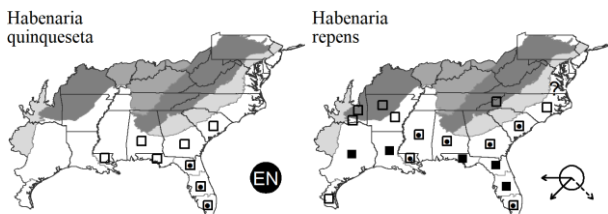
2 Spur 5-25 cm long.

.....*Habenaria repens*

.....*Habenaria quinqueseta*

Habenaria quinqueseta (Michaux) A. Eaton. MICHAUX'S ORCHID. **Hab:** Wet to mesic pine flatwoods, moist hardwood hammocks, Altamaha Grit outcrops, pine rocklands, ditches. **Dist:** E. SC south to s. FL, west to se. LA (not known from MS). **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, S, Batista et al (2011), Brown (2002); = *Habenaria quinqueseta* var. *quinqueseta* – Luer (1975); < *Habenaria quinqueseta* (Michaux) A. Eaton – GW1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, WI, Correll (1950). **NatureServe G4G5T4?** (Apparently Secure).

Habenaria repens Nuttall. WATER-SPIDER ORCHID, FLOATING ORCHID. **Hab:** Blackwater swamps, pools, banks of creeks and rivers, marshes. **Dist:** NC south to s. FL and west to e. and s. TX; West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and n. South America. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Comm:** Reported from se. VA. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, WI, Batista et al (2011), Brown (2002), Correll (1950), Luer (1975). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:

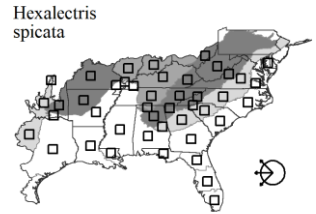


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Hexaletris Rafinesque 1825 (CRESTED CORALROOT)

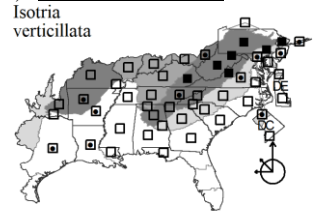
A genus of about 9 species, mycotrophic herbs, of s. North America, especially sw. United States and Mexico. We decline to follow the suggested combining of *Hexaletris* into *Bletia* (Sosa 2007; Sosa et al. 2016); Sosa & Chase 2020); the published evidence does not provide clear and convincing support that *Hexaletris* and *Bletia* are not each monophyletic and morphologically well-supported genera. References: Catling & Engel (1993); Catling (2004); Correll (1950); Goldman et al (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Kennedy & Watson (2010); Sosa & Chase (2020); Sosa (2007); Sosa et al (2016).



Hexaletris spicata (Walter) Barnhart. CRESTED CORALROOT, BRUNETTA. **Hab:** Dry forests and woodlands, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks, such as diabase, gabbro, calcareous siltstone, and dolomite (though sometimes in distinctly acid situations), shell middens. **Dist:** MD, OH, and MO south to s. FL and w. and s. TX. McAvoy (2021) documents the species' modern occurrence in e. MD. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **ID Notes:** The yellow-orange and purple flowers borne on a brown stem present a very peculiar and distinctive color combination. **Syn:** = K4, Va, Kennedy & Watson (2010); = *Bletia spicata* (Walter) Sosa & M.W. Chase – Sosa & Chase (2020); = *Hexaletris spicata* var. *spicata* – Ar, ETx1, FNA26, Mo1, NcTx, Catling & Engel (1993), Catling (2004); < *Hexaletris spicata* (Walter) Barnhart – C, F, G, IL, K1, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Correll (1950), Luer (1975). NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Isotria Rafinesque 1808 (WHORLED POGONIA, FIVE-LEAVES, FIVELEAF ORCHID)

A genus of 2 species, of e. North America. Cameron & Chase (1999) indicate that *Isotria* should perhaps be included in a more broadly circumscribed *Pogonia* (as was often done prior to 1922); Chase et al. (2015) retain it as a separate genus. References: Correll (1950); Mehrhoff & Homoya (2002) in FNA26 (2002a).

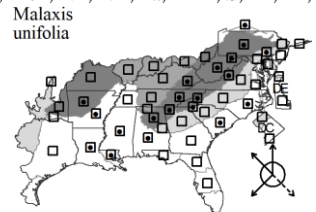


Identification Notes: Sterile *Isotria* is sometimes confused with *Medeola*. *Medeola* has a wiry stem, with floccose hairiness, at least toward the base. *Isotria* has a fleshier stem, lacking hairs.

Isotria verticillata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Rafinesque. LARGE WHORLED POGONIA, LARGE FIVE-LEAVES. **Hab:** Acidic, mesic to dry forests. **Dist:** ME and MI south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Correll (1950), Luer (1975); = *Pogonia verticillata* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Nuttall – WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Malaxis Solander ex Swartz 1788 (ADDER'S-MOUTH)

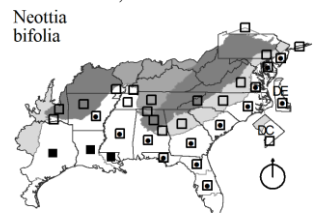
As circumscribed more narrowly (Radins et al. 2014; Cameron 2005), a genus of about 120 species, terrestrial herbs, mainly of the New World and temperate Eurasia. References: Brown (2002); Cameron (2005); Catling & Magrath (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Catling (1991); Correll (1950); Radins et al (2014).



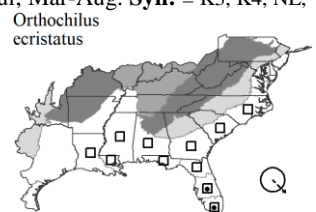
Malaxis unifolia Michaux. GREEN ADDER'S-MOUTH. **Hab:** Bogs, moist forested slopes, in the Sandhills in longleaf-oak-hickory forests, often rooted in moss. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and FL west to MN, IA, MO, e. OK, and e. TX; also in Mexico, Cuba, the West Indies, and Central America. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Catling (1991); < *Malaxis unifolia* Michaux – C, G, GW1, Pa, RAB, S, W, WV, Correll (1950), Luer (1975).

Neottia Guettard 1754 (TWAYBLADE)

A genus of about 60 species, mycotrophic or autotrophic herbs, of northern Eurasia and North America. Our species, all autotrophs with a pair of green leaves on the stem, have been traditionally treated in the genus *Listera*, but it appears to be phylogenetically embedded in the fully mycotrophic *Neottia*. References: Brown (2002); Chase et al (2015); Correll (1950); Magrath & Coleman (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Pridgeon et al (2005).



Neottia bifolia (Rafinesque) Baumbach. SOUTHERN TWAYBLADE. **Hab:** Swamps, second terraces in floodplain forests, wet woods under *Rhododendron maximum*, Coastal Plain bogs. **Dist:** Mainly a Southeastern Coastal Plain species, from NJ south to wc. peninsular FL (Kunzer et al. 2009) and west to e. TX, but also scattered inland of the Coastal Plain and north into VT and s. Canada. **Phen:** Feb-Jul; Mar-Aug. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NE, NY; = *Listera australis* Lindley – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Brown (2002), Correll (1950), Luer (1975); = *Ophrys australis* (Lindley) House – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

*Orthochilus* Hochstetter ex A. Richard 1850 (WILD COCO)

A genus of 30 (or more) species, of s. North America, Cuba, Colombia, and (mainly) tropical Africa (Martos et al. 2014). References: Brown (2002); Correll (1950); Martos et al (2014); Romero-González (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a).

Identification Notes: The long (to 7 dm), plicate leaves are distinctive among our orchids. Small individuals can be mistaken for *Calopogon* when not in bloom. *Orthochilus ecristatus* differs, however, in having the stem covered from node to node by a succession of sheaths (vs. the sheaths much shorter) and in having the leaves 2-3 on a separate shoot emerging from the corm before the bloom-stalk (vs. leaf 1, on the bloom-stalk).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Orthochilus ecristatus (Fernald) Bytebier. SPIKED MEDUSA, SMOOTH-LIPPED EULOPHIA. **Hab:** Mesic pinelands with blackjack oak, other sandhills and dry-mesic to mesic longleaf pinelands, also (southwards) in spodosol wet-mesic pine flatwoods, dry-prairies, and disturbed wet pastures. **Dist:** Se. NC south to FL, west to LA; West Indies (Cuba). **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = K4; = *Eulophia ecristata* (Fernald) Ames – RAB, Correll (1950), Luer (1975); = *Pteroglossaspis ecristata* (Fernald) Rolfe – FNA26, K1, WH3, W1, Brown (2002); = *Triorchos ecristatus* (Fernald) Small – S; > *Eulophia ecristata* (Fernald) Ames – K3; > *Orthochilus ecristatus* (Fernald) Bytebier – Martos et al (2014); > *Pteroglossaspis pottsii* P.M. Brown & DeAngelis – K3. NatureServe G2G3 (Imperiled).

Platanthera L.C. Richard 1817 (FRINGED ORCHID, FRINGELESS ORCHID)

A genus of about 200 species, largely of the temperate northern hemisphere, extending south into tropical Central America and tropical se. Asia. The genus is very diverse, and has sometimes been split into separate genera in the past and may warrant that. We here follow Efimov (2016) in (for now) retaining a broad *Platanthera*, and also agree with his uncertainty that that is the best course. "These clades are accepted as subgenera: *Platanthera*, *Tulotis*, *Limnorchis*, *Blephariglottis* and *Fimbriella*. This is a first classification of genus *Platanthera* into subgenera; the former authors either divided genus *Platanthera* into sections or split it into several genera (as discussed in more detail in the previous chapter). I think that subgeneric rank is more appropriate here than sections, because the discriminating differences between the groups (in gynostemium, lip and tuberosities) are clear. Comparable differences in tribe Orchideae are often used to discriminate between widely accepted genera. Also, it should be noted that the general habit of some subgenera is so clearly different that I feel myself not finally comfortable to accommodate them in one genus. Phylogenetic data also do not present arguments against this: existing data reveal that all subgenera are monophyletic groups with high support...". Our species fall into all five subgenera recognized by Efimov (2016), and an additional section: Subgenus *Platanthera* section *Lysias*: *hookeri*, *macrophylla*, *orbiculata* Subgenus *Limnorchis*: *aquilonis*, *dilatata*, *huronensis* Subgenus *Tulotis*: *flava*, *herbiola* Subgenus *Fimbriella*: *grandiflora*, *lacera*, *leucophaea*, *peramoena*, *praeclara*, *psycodes*, *shrivieri* Subgenus *Blephariglottis* section *Blephariglottis*: *blephariglottis*, *chapmanii*, *ciliaris*, *cristata*, *conspicua*, *integrilabia* Subgenus *Blephariglottis* section *Gymnadeniopsis*: *clavellata*, *integra*, *nivea*. References: Ackerman & Morgan (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Bateman et al (2009); Brown (2002); Butzin (1981); Correll (1950); Efimov (2016); Pridgeon et al (1999b); Reddoch & Reddoch (1993); Sheviak (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a); Wettewa, Bailey, & Wallace (2020).

Identification Notes: First generation hybrids are frequent and are not keyed; they are generally intermediate in characters and are found in mixed populations of the two parents.

- 4 Lip deeply divided into 3 similarly-sized lobes (these often further deeply fringed or sometimes merely toothed or jaggedly incised); [subgenus *Fimbriella*].
- 4 Lip unlobed or very shallowly 3-lobed at the apex only (the sinuses < 1 mm deep), the lip's margin entire, minutely toothed, or deeply fringed.
 - 11 Lip margin deeply fringed; flowers white, yellow, or orange; [subgenus *Blephariglottis*, section *Blephariglottis*].
 - 12 Flowers white; spur 15-50 mm long. *Platanthera lacera*
 - 12 Flowers yellow to orange; spur 5-33 mm long. *Platanthera conspicua*
 - 14 Spur 20-33 mm long, exceeding the 12-27 mm long ovary; undivided portion of lip 8-12 mm long. *Platanthera ciliaris*
 - 14 Spur 4-17 mm long, equal to or shorter than the ovary; undivided portion of lip 4-6 mm long. *Platanthera cristata*
 - 11 Lip margin minutely denticulate or entire; flowers white, yellow-orange, green, or greenish-white.
 - 17 Lip uppermost (flowers not resupinate); spur 10-18 mm long, borne horizontally, parallel to the pedicel and in side view of the inflorescence crossing the rachis; [subgenus *Blephariglottis*, section *Gymnadeniopsis*]. *Platanthera nivea*
 - 17 Lip lowermost (flowers resupinate); spur 2-13 mm long, borne horizontally or descending, in side view crossing the rachis only in *P. clavellata*.
 - 19 Flowers orange- to golden-yellow; lip minutely crenulate; [subgenus *Blephariglottis*, section *Gymnadeniopsis*]. *Platanthera integra*
 - 19 Flowers green, greenish-white, yellowish-green, or yellowish-white; lip entire, shallowly trilobed, proximally dilated, or eroded at the tip.
 - 22 Larger stem leaves usually 1, rarely 2, near the middle of the stem; raceme 2-9 cm long, 2-3.5 cm in diameter; lip without a tubercle on the upper surface near the base, also lacking lateral auricles near the base; [subgenus *Blephariglottis*, section *Gymnadeniopsis*]. *Platanthera clavellata*
 - 22 Larger stem leaves usually 2 (-5), near the middle of the stem or toward its base; raceme 5-20 cm long, 1.2-2 cm in diameter; lip with a tubercle on the upper surface near the base, also usually with 2 lateral auricles; [subgenus *Tulotis*]. *Platanthera flava*

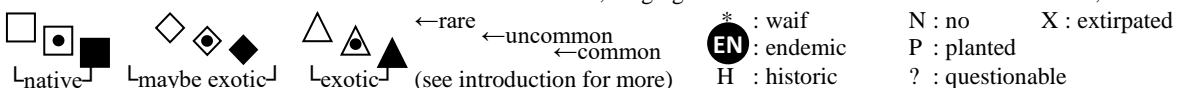
Platanthera ciliaris (Linnaeus) Lindley. YELLOW FRINGED ORCHID. **Hab:** Pine savannas, moist roadbanks, meadows, pastures, bogs. **Dist:** NH, MI, IL, MO, and OK south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. Jun-Sep. **Comm:** *P. ciliaris* is probably our most common and least habitat-specific *Platanthera*. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Brown (2002), Efimov (2016), Luer (1975); = *Blephariglottis ciliaris* (Linnaeus) Rydberg – S; = *Habenaria ciliaris* (Linnaeus) R. Brown – C, F, G, GW1, RAB, Tx, WV, Correll (1950). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Platanthera clavellata (Michaux) Luer. SMALL GREEN WOOD ORCHID. **Hab:** Seepages, bogs, swamps, other wet places. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and ND south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Brown (2002), Efimov (2016), Luer (1975); = *Gymnadeniopsis clavellata* (Michaux) Rydberg – S; = *Habenaria clavellata* (Michaux) Sprengel – C, G, GW1, Tx, WV, Correll (1950); > *Habenaria clavellata* (Michaux) Sprengel var. *clavellata* – F, RAB; > *Habenaria clavellata* var. *wrightii* Olive – RAB. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Platanthera conspicua (Nash) P.M. Brown. LARGE WHITE FRINGED ORCHID. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepages, longleaf pine sandhill-pocosin ecotones. **Dist:** NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Brown (2006b) and Sheviak in FNA (2002a) clarify the taxonomy of this complex; previous studies (such as Hardin 1961) used different characters, and interpreted the white-fringed orchid taxa differently. **Syn:** = K3, K4; = *Blephariglottis conspicua* (Nash) Small – S; = *Habenaria blephariglottis* var. *conspicua* (Nash) Ames – C, F; = *Platanthera blephariglottis* (Willdenow) Lindley var. *conspicua* (Nash) Luer – ETx1, FNA26, K1, WH3, Brown (2002), Luer (1975); < *Habenaria blephariglottis* – GW1, Tx; < *Habenaria blephariglottis* (Willdenow) Hooker var. *blephariglottis* – RAB, Correll (1950); < *Platanthera blephariglottis* (Willdenow) Lindley – Efimov (2016). NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

Platanthera cristata (Michaux) Lindley. CRESTED FRINGED ORCHID, GOLDEN FRINGED ORCHID. **Hab:** Pine savannas, bogs, moist roadsides. **Dist:** *P. cristata* is more limited to the Coastal Plain than the related *P. ciliaris*, ranging from s. MA south to FL and west to e. TX, and also inland in

Key to Map
Symbology:

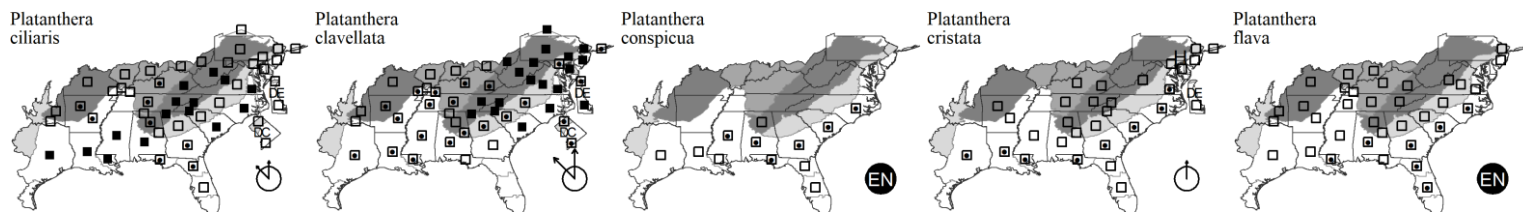


(see introduction for more)

61. ORCHIDACEAE

KY, TN, AR, SC, and NC. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, W, WH3, Brown (2002), Efimov (2016), Luer (1975); = *Blephariglossis cristata* (Michaux) Rafinesque – S; = *Habenaria cristata* (Michaux) R. Brown – C, F, G, GW1, RAB, Tx, Correll (1950). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

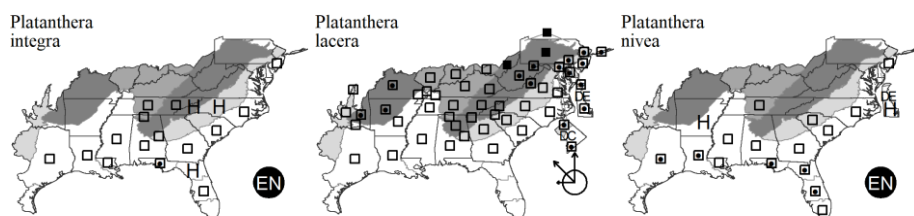
Platanthera flava (Linnaeus) Lindley. SOUTHERN REIN ORCHID, SOUTHERN GYPSY-SPIKE. **Hab:** Shaded wet places, such as swampy forests. **Dist:** NJ, IN, IL, MO, and OK, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX; remarkably disjunct in s. NS, where it occurs associated with other disjuncts from the Southeastern Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Mar-Sep. **Comm:** See Homoya (1993) for additional discussion of the two taxa usually treated as varieties of *P. flava*. Reported for MD (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Syn:** = *Habenaria flava* – Tx; = *Habenaria flava* (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. *flava* – Ar, C, F, G, RAB, Correll (1950); = *Platanthera flava* (Linnaeus) Lindley var. *flava* – ETx1, FNA26, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, Tn, Va, Brown (2002), Efimov (2016), Luer (1975); < *Habenaria flava* – GW1; > *Perularia bidentata* (Elliott) Small – S; > *Perularia scutellata* (Nuttall) Small – S; < *Platanthera flava* (Linnaeus) Lindley – WH3. **NatureServe G4?T4?Q** (Apparently Secure).



Platanthera integra (Nuttall) A. Gray ex Beck. GOLDEN FRINGELESS ORCHID, YELLOW FRINGELESS ORCHID. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas in the Coastal Plain, bogs in the Mountains and Piedmont. **Dist:** Essentially endemic to the Southeastern Coastal Plain, ranging from s. NJ south to FL and west to se. TX, with disjunct occurrences in TN (Eastern Highland Rim) and in bogs at low elevations of the Blue Ridge of NC. It is apparently now extirpated in the Mountains and Piedmont of NC. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Tn, WH3, Brown (2002), Efimov (2016), Luer (1975); = *Gymnadeniopsis integra* (Nuttall) Rydberg – S; = *Habenaria integra* (Nuttall) Sprengel – C, F, G, GW1, RAB, Tx, Correll (1950). **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).

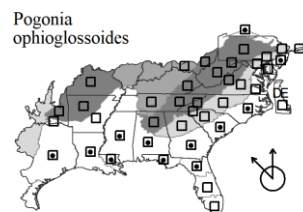
Platanthera lacera (Michaux) G. Don. GREEN FRINGED ORCHID, RAGGED FRINGED ORCHID. **Hab:** Swamps, bogs, seepages. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MB, south to SC, GA, s. AL, w. LA, and ne. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Tax:** Var. *terrae-novae* (Fernald) Luer is not distinct, and is based on hybrid swarms involving *P. lacera* and *P. psycodes* (Catling 1997). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Va, W; = *Blephariglossis lacera* (Michaux) Farwell – S; = *Fimbricella lacera* (Michaux) Butzin var. *lacera* – Butzin (1981); = *Habenaria lacera* (Michaux) R. Brown – C, G, GW1, RAB, Tx, WV, Correll (1950); > *Habenaria lacera* var. *lacera* – F; > *Platanthera lacera* var. *lacera* – Mo1, Luer (1975).

Platanthera nivea (Nuttall) Luer. SNOWY ORCHID, BOG-SPIKE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, acid seepages. **Dist:** Essentially a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic, *P. nivea* ranges from s. NJ and DE (at least formerly) south to FL and west to e. TX and e. AR; disjunct inland in Coffee County, TN (Eastern Highland Rim) and w. SC (in the uppermost Piedmont in the Blue Ridge Escarpment edge). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** This species is even more irregular than most *Platanthera* in its flowering, whole populations sometimes not flowering for a number of years. This species was once locally abundant in the outer Coastal Plain of the Carolinas and farther south; Correll (1950) describes "large colonies of this species which form a blanket of white over the landscape." Also see the picture in B.W. Wells's *Natural Gardens of North Carolina*. **ID Notes:** The flowers are so white as to seem illuminated from within. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Brown (2002), Luer (1975); = *Gymnadeniopsis nivea* (Nuttall) Rydberg – S; = *Habenaria nivea* (Nuttall) Sprengel – C, F, G, GW1, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, Correll (1950). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Pogonia A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (ROSE POGONIA, POGONIA)

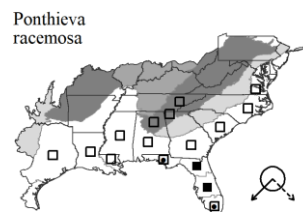
A genus of 3 species, of temperate e. North America and e. Asia. Cameron & Chase (1999) indicate that molecular analyses indicate that there may be merit in the traditional broad circumscription of *Pogonia* to include *Isotria* and N. American taxa of *Cleistes*; alternatively, North American "*Cleistes*" can be segregated as *Cleistesopsis*, as done here. References: Correll (1950); Sheviak & Catling (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a).



Pogonia ophioglossoides (Linnaeus) Ker Gawler. ROSE POGONIA, SNAKEMOUTH, BEARFLOWER, ETTERCAP, ADDERMOUTH. **Hab:** Savannas, bogs, especially in open peaty or gravelly situations. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and MB south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Correll (1950), Luer (1975); > *Pogonia ophioglossoides* var. *ophioglossoides* – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Ponthieva R. Brown 1813 (SHADOW WITCH)

A genus of about 30-53 species, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Ackerman (2002k) in FNA26 (2002a); Brown (2002); Correll (1950); Pridgeon et al (1999b).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Ponthieva racemosa (Walter) C. Mohr. SHADOW WITCH. **Hab:** Bottomlands, floodplains, moist ravines, nearly always over calcareous rock ('marl' or coquina limestone). **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to se. TX; disjunct in the Eastern Highland Rim, TN; West Indies; Mexico and Central America to South America. **Phen:** Sep-Mar. **ID Notes:** The basal rosette of leaves, white (suffused with green) flowers in fall to winter, and habitat are distinctive. **Syn:** = C. ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, WI, Brown (2002), Correll (1950); = *Ponthieva racemosa* var. *racemosa* – Luer (1975). [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Spiranthes L.C. Richard 1817 (LADIES'-TRESSES, PEARL-TWIST, SPIRAL ORCHID)

A genus of about 30-40 species, mainly north temperate, but with species scattered in other areas. The *Spiranthes* flora of our region is still rather poorly understood, and the treatment here will undoubtedly change further. References: Brown (2002); Dueck & Cameron (2007); Dueck & Cameron (2008); Hough & Young (2021); Luer (1975); Pace & Cameron (2016); Pace & Cameron (2017); Pace (2021); Pace et al (2017); Pridgeon et al (1999c); Sheviak & Brown (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Sheviak (1991); Ward (2012a).

Identification Notes: With few exceptions, the species cannot be identified when not in flower. Particular attention must be paid to the curvature and orientation of the lateral sepals, and various characteristics of the lip (color, papillae presence, gland shape).




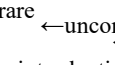
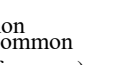
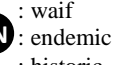
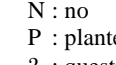
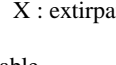

- 1 Rachis of inflorescence with all hairs not glandular, tapering to a pointed tip; flowering Mar-Sep.....*Spiranthes vernalis*
- 1 Rachis of inflorescence either glabrous or with some or all hairs gland-tipped (capitate or clavate).
 - 4 Lip centrally green or white with green veins.
 - 5 Lip not papillate on the upper surface near the middle.*Spiranthes praecox*
 - 5 Lip papillate on the upper surface near the middle.
 - 9 Leaves oblanceolate, withering at anthesis; lateral sepals spatulate, green at base; flowering Feb-May..... *Spiranthes eatonii*
 - 9 Leaves ovate to obovate or elliptic, spreading, present or absent at anthesis; lateral sepals acuminate, white throughout; flowering Jul-Sep. *Spiranthes lacera* var. *gracilis*
 - 4 Lip centrally yellow, cream, or entirely white.
 - 11 Flowers < 4.5 mm long; rachis glabrous; flowers gaping from near middle, the tubular portion < 3 mm long; lip pure white; flowering Jun-Sep.....*Spiranthes tuberosa*
 - 11 Flowers > 5.0 mm long; rachis glabrous or pubescent; flowers gaping only from beyond the middle, the tubular portion > 3 mm long; lip white, creamy, or yellow.
 - 12 Lip papillate on the upper surface near the middle.
 - 13 Leaves basal, ovate.*Spiranthes brevilabris*
 - 14 Inflorescence densely pubescent *Spiranthes floridana*
 - 14 Inflorescence glabrous..... *Spiranthes floridana*
 - 13 Leaves upright, linear-lanceolate (or fugacious).*Spiranthes magnicamporum*
 - 12 Lip lacking papillae on the upper surface near the middle.
 - 17 Lateral sepals cupped (concave).
 - 18 Lip centrally white.
 - 19 Rostellum and viscidium absent; sepals 3.5-5 mm long..... *Spiranthes ovalis* var. *erostellata*
 - 19 Rostellum and viscidium present; sepals 4-6.1 mm long*Spiranthes ovalis* var. *ovalis*
 - 18 Lip centrally yellowish.*Spiranthes laciniata*
 - 17 Lateral sepals flat (not concave).
 - 21 Lip margin undulate.
 - 22 Flowers fragrant.
 - 23 Callosities reduced and mounded, 0.2-0.6 mm long; leaves usually absent at flowering.....*Spiranthes magnicamporum*
 - 23 Callosities pronounced, incurved or conical, 1-2.5 mm long; leaves present at flowering..... *Spiranthes odorata*
 - 22 Flowers lacking fragrance.*Spiranthes longilabris*
 - 21 Lip margin crisped and lacerate.*Spiranthes cernua*

Spiranthes brevilabris Lindley. SHORT-LIPPED LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Pine savannas and flatwoods. **Dist:** Se. SC south to s. FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** Dec-Feb. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Brown (2002); = *Spiranthes brevilabris* Lindley var. *brevilabris* – Luer (1975); = *Spiranthes gracilis* (Bigelow) Beck var. *brevilabris* (Lindley) Correll – GW1, Tx. [NatureServe G1G2](#) (Critically Imperiled).

Spiranthes cernua (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard. NODDING LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Bogs, swamps, ditches, usually in acidic, sphagnum situations. **Dist:** NS west to s. OH, MO, and OK, south to Panhandle FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** *Spiranthes parksii* was shown to be an apomictic regional floral morph with little to no clear molecular, ecological, or phenological distinction from *Spiranthes cernua*. Recognition of *S. parksii* would render *S. cernua* paraphyletic. See Dueck and Cameron (2008) and Pace and Cameron (2017) for more details. **Syn:** = K4, Hough & Young (2021), Pace & Cameron (2017); < *Ibidium cernuum* (Linnaeus) House – S; < *Spiranthes cernua* (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard – G, IL, K1, K3, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; >> *Spiranthes cernua* (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard – FNA26; < *Spiranthes cernua* var. *cernua* – C, F, GW1, RAB, Luer (1975); >> *Spiranthes cernua* var. *cernua* – ETx1, Tx, Correll (1950); > *Spiranthes parksii* Correll – ETx1, FNA26, Tx, Correll (1950), Hough & Young (2021), Luer (1972).

Spiranthes eatonii Ames ex P.M. Brown. EATON'S LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Pine savannas, dry to moist pine flatwoods. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** Feb-May. **Comm:** Apparently previously confused with *S. lacera*, *S. floridana*, *S. brevilabris*, and *S. tuberosa*, but distinctive in the combination of spring blooming season, white flowers, and basal, narrowly oblanceolate leaves (Brown 1999). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, Va, WH3, Brown (2002); = *Spiranthes lacera* var. *eatonii* (P.M. Brown) D.B. Ward – K4, Ward (2012a). [NatureServe G3Q](#) (Vulnerable).

Spiranthes floridana (Wherry) Cory. FLORIDA LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, other moist sites. **Dist:** Se. NC south to sc. peninsular FL and west to TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Brown (2002); = *Ibidium floridanum* Wherry – S; = *Spiranthes brevilabris*

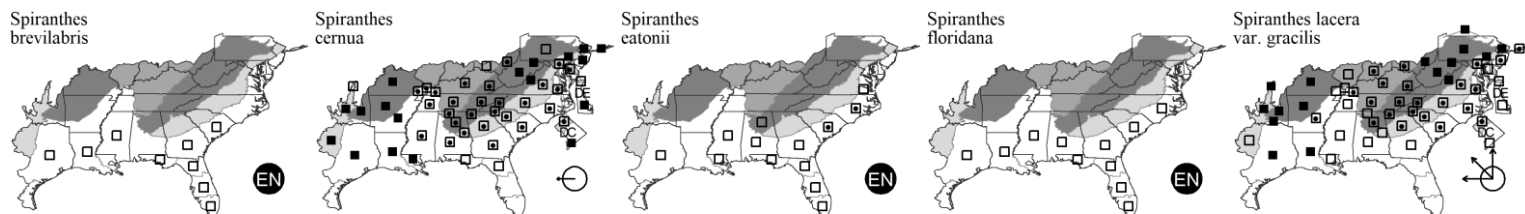
Key to Map         

61. ORCHIDACEAE

Lindley var. *floridana* (Wherry) Luer – Luer (1975); = *Spiranthes gracilis* (Bigelow) Beck var. *floridana* (Wherry) Correll – GW1, RAB, Tx, Correll (1950).

NatureServe G1 (Critically Imperiled).

Spiranthes lacera (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. ***gracilis*** (Bigelow) Luer. SOUTHERN SLENDER LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Fields, meadows, pastures, woodlands. **Dist:** ME, MI, WI, and KS south to GA and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, Luer (1975); = *Ibidium gracile* (Bigelow) House – S; = *Spiranthes gracilis* – F, Il, WV; = *Spiranthes gracilis* (Bigelow) Beck var. *gracilis* – GW1, RAB, Tx, Correll (1950); < *Spiranthes gracilis* – G; < *Spiranthes lacera* – Mo1. NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).



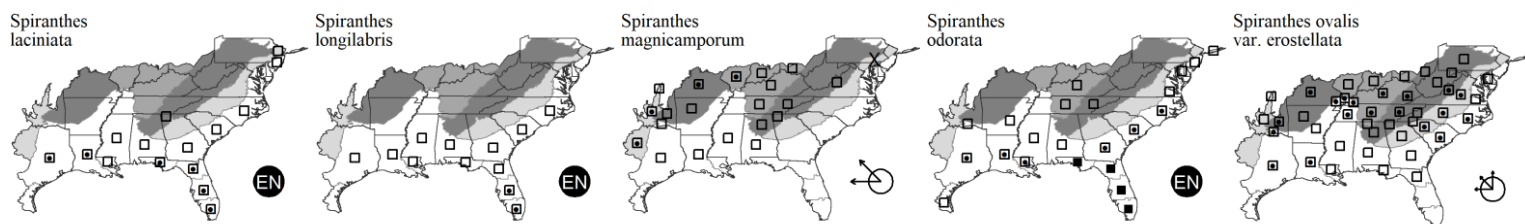
Spiranthes laciniata (Small) Ames. LACE-LIP LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Pond cypress depressions and savannas, swamps. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal plain endemic: NJ south to s. FL and west to se. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Brown (2002), Correll (1950), Luer (1975); = *Ibidium laciniatum* (Small) House – S; = *Spiranthes ×laciniata* – F, GW1, Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Spiranthes longilabris Lindley. GIANT SPIRAL ORCHID, LONGHORN LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Late Oct-Dec. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Brown (2002), Correll (1950), Luer (1975); = *Ibidium longilabre* (Lindley) House – S. NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).

Spiranthes magnicamporum Sheviak. GREAT PLAINS LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Grassy barrens and glades over limestone or serpentine. **Dist:** Primarily in the Great Plains, from ND south to TX, east (often as widely disjunct populations) to sw. ON, NY, se. PA, sw. VA (Ludwig 1999), KY, w. TN (Jones 2006), and nw. GA. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, Tn, Hough & Young (2021), Luer (1975); < *Spiranthes cernua* (Linnaeus) L.C. Richard – G; < *Spiranthes cernua* var. *cernua* – F, Correll (1950).

Spiranthes odorata (Nuttall) Lindley. FRAGRANT LADIES'-TRESSES, MARSH LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Swamps and marshes, often emergent at the time of flowering in *Taxodium* and *Nyssa* swamps. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL and west to se. TX; disjunct in c. NY (Onondaga County; McMullen et al. 2021). **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3, Brown (2002), Hough & Young (2021), Luer (1975); = *Ibidium odoratum* (Nuttall) House – S; = *Spiranthes cernua* var. *odorata* (Nuttall) Correll – C, GW1, RAB, Tx, Correll (1950), Luer (1975).

Spiranthes ovalis Lindley var. ***erostellata*** Catling. OVAL LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bottomland forests, hammocks, ravine forests. **Dist:** Var. *erostellata* is fairly widespread in se. North America, ranging from sc. PA, NY, MI, and IL south to Panhandle FL, s. MS, s. LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Brown (2002); < *Ibidium ovale* (Lindley) House – S; < *Spiranthes ovalis* – F, G, GW1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WV, Correll (1950), Hough & Young (2021), Luer (1975). NatureServe G5?T4? (Apparently Secure).



Spiranthes ovalis Lindley var. ***ovalis***. OVAL LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Swamp forests, mesic ravines. **Dist:** GA, TN, AR, and TX, south to n. peninsular FL, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Brown (2002); < *Ibidium ovale* (Lindley) House – S; < *Spiranthes ovalis* – GW1, NcTx, Tx, Correll (1950), Hough & Young (2021), Luer (1975). NatureServe G5?T3T4 (Vulnerable).

Spiranthes praecox (Walter) S. Watson. GRASS-LEAVED LADIES'-TRESSES, GIANT LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Pine savannas, swamps, bogs. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: NY (Long Island, ?), NJ (?), DE (?), MD (?), south to s. FL and west to TX. The more northern occurrences have been questioned as to identification. **Phen:** Mar-May (-Jun). **ID Notes:** Plants in c. and s. FL often lack green veins on the lip. **Syn:** = Ar, K4, Tx, Va, WH3, Brown (2002); < *Ibidium praecox* (Walter) House – S, (also see *S. sylvatica*); < *Spiranthes praecox* (Walter) S. Watson – C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, K1, NcTx, RAB, W, Correll (1950), Luer (1975), (also see *S. sylvatica*).

Spiranthes tuberosa Rafinesque. LITTLE LADIES'-TRESSES, LITTLE PEARL-TWIST. **Hab:** In a wide variety of habitats, especially relatively well-drained woodlands and fields, longleaf pine sandhills, dry hammocks, dry pine flatwoods. **Dist:** MA, OH, and MO south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Brown (2002), Luer (1975); = *Ibidium beckii* (Lindley) House – S, misapplied; > *Spiranthes grayi* Ames – RAB, Tx, Correll (1950), Luer (1972); > *Spiranthes tuberosa* var. *grayi* (Ames) Fernald – F; > *Spiranthes tuberosa* var. *tuberosa* – F.

Spiranthes vernalis Engelmann & A. Gray. SPRING LADIES'-TRESSES. **Hab:** Pine savannas, bogs, marshes, fairly dry fields. **Dist:** MA to s. FL and west to TX and SD; West Indies; Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Mar-Jul (-early Sep in the mountains). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Brown (2002), Correll (1950), Luer (1975); = *Ibidium vernale* (Engelmann & A. Gray) House – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

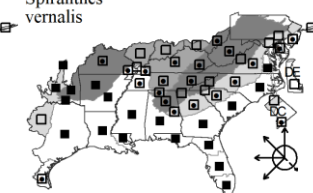
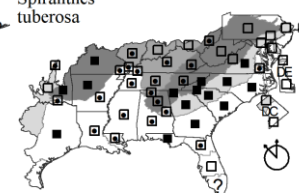
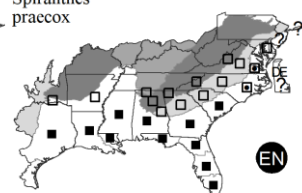
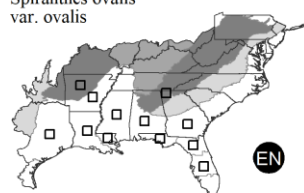
61. ORCHIDACEAE

Spiranthes ovalis
var. *ovalis*

Spiranthes
praecox

Spiranthes
tuberosa

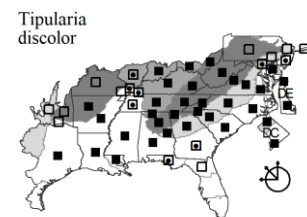
Spiranthes
vernalis



Tipularia Nuttall 1818 (CRANEFLY ORCHID)

A genus of 3 species; the other species of the genus are e. Asian (1 in Japan and 1 in the Himalayas) (Catling & Sheviak in FNA 2002). References: Brown (2002); Correll (1950); Sheviak & Catling (2002e) in FNA26 (2002a).

Identification Notes: The leaves are present during the winter, withering before the flowering stalk appears, the plant thus occasionally mistaken for one of the saprophytic orchids. The leaves are usually purple underneath, a characteristic shared with *Aplectrum*, but *Tipularia* leaf blades are ovate, < 10 cm long, < 2× as long as wide, truncate to cordate at the base, acute-apiculate at the apex, and are not notably plicate along the veins (vs. *Aplectrum*, with leaf blades narrowly elliptic, 10-20 cm long, the blade > 2× as long as wide, tapering to both ends, and notably plicate along the very prominent, white, cartilaginous veins).



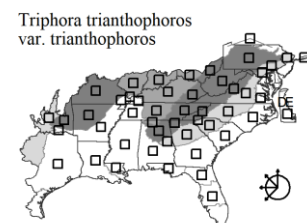
Tipularia discolor (Pursh) Nuttall. CRANEFLY ORCHID. **Hab:** In a wide variety of mesic to rather dry forests. **Dist:** Se. MA, s. NY, OH, IN, and s. MI south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Hughes et al. (2019, 2021) studied the anthocyanins and their distributions in the leaves, describing 4 types: solid green above and solid purple beneath, green with raised purple spots above and solid purple beneath, dark purple above and bright purple below, and brownish purple above and below. **ID Notes:** *Tipularia discolor* is one of the commonest orchids in e. North America, a familiar and easy to identify species through the fall, winter, and spring by its ovate leaves with acute-acuminate apex, and solid purple (rarely brownish-purple or greenish-purple) leaf undersurface. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Brown (2002), Correll (1950), Luer (1975); = *Tipularia unifolia* (Muhlenberg) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Triphora Nuttall 1818 (THREE BIRDS ORCHID, NODDING-CAPS)

A genus of about 25 species, of e. North America, the West Indies, and Central and South America (Medley in FNA 2002). References: Brown & Pike (2006); Correll (1950); Medley (2002) in FNA26 (2002a).

Triphora trianthophoros (Swartz) Rydberg var. *trianthophoros*. THREE BIRDS ORCHID, NODDING POGONIA, NODDING ETTERCAP. **Hab:** Humid forests and swamps, rhododendron thickets, especially on rotten logs or on humus, in the mountains often under hemlock. **Dist:** The species is widespread (but scattered) in e. North America, and south into Central America. Var. *trianthophoros* occurs from ME and ON west to WI, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX; disjunct in nc. Mexico; var. *mexicana* (S. Watson) P.M. Brown occurs from Mexico south to Central America. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Var. *texasensis* P.M. Brown & R.B. Pike was named in 2006 (Brown & Pike (2006) and needs additional evaluation before being accepted. The correct spelling of the epithet of this species is "*trianthophoros*." **ID Notes:** The flowers are extremely ephemeral, making the species very difficult to locate.

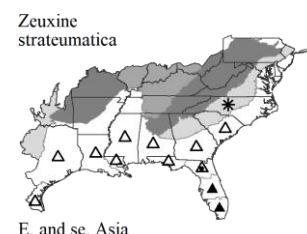
Syn: = NY; = *Triphora trianthophora* ssp. *trianthophora* – Ar, FNA26, orthographic variant; < *Triphora trianthophora* – C, ETx1, F, G, GW1, Il, K1, Mi, Mo1, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, WV, Correll (1950), Luer (1975); < *Triphora trianthophora* ssp. *trianthophora* – NE, Va, orthographic variant; > *Triphora trianthophora* var. *schaffneri* Camp – Tx; > *Triphora trianthophora* var. *texasensis* – Brown & Pike (2006); < *Triphora trianthophora* (Swartz) Rydberg var. *trianthophora* – Pa, orthographic variant; > *Triphora trianthophora* (Swartz) Rydberg var. *trianthophora* – Tx, Brown & Pike (2006), orthographic variant; < *Triphora trianthophoros* – K3, K4, WH3.



Zeuxine Lindley 1826 (SOLDIER ORCHID)

A genus of about 26 species, of tropical and subtropical Old World (introduced elsewhere). References: Ackerman (2002c) in FNA26 (2002a); Correll (1950).

* ***Zeuxine strateumatica*** (Linnaeus) Schlechter. LAWN ORCHID, SOLDIER ORCHID. **Hab:** Lawns, landscaped areas, roadsides, potted plants, moving into natural communities, such as hydric hammocks. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Correll (1950) reports that *Zeuxine* was first documented in the United States on 27 January 1936 in Indian River County, FL. **Phen:** (Sep-) Dec-Feb. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3, WI, Correll (1950), Luer (1972). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



66. HYPOXIDACEAE R. Brown 1814 (STARGRASS FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

A family of about 9 genera and ca. 155 species, tuberous or rhizomatous perennial herbs, subcosmopolitan (though not well distributed in the northern hemisphere of the Old World, and especially diverse in South Africa). The recognition of Hypoxidaceae at the family level is supported by a variety of authors, on morphologic and molecular grounds (Kocyan et al. 2011; Judd 2000). References: Herndon (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Judd (2000); Kocyan et al. (2011); Liu et al. (2012); Nardal in Kubitzki (1998a).

Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native □ maybe exotic □ rare □ uncommon □ common (see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Hypoxis Linnaeus 1759 (STARGRASS)

A genus of about 50-150 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old and New World, with a center of diversity in South Africa. See Zona et al. (2009) for detailed images of the seedcoat character states of the species. References: Herndon (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Judd (2000); Nordal in Kubitzki (1998a); Zona et al (2009).

- 1 Leaves glabrous, or with a few trichomes near the base; seeds black.
 - 3 Ovaries longer than broad, cylindric, with scattered trichomes; floral bracts (3-) 5-20 (-80) mm long; pedicels usually shorter than the floral bracts; tepals equaling or shorter than ovaries; [of Coastal Plain bottomlands]..... *Hypoxis curtissii*
 - 3 Ovaries as broad as long or nearly so, deltate, densely pubescent; floral bracts (1-) 2-10 (-17) mm long; pedicels usually $>2\times$ as long as the floral bracts; tepals much longer than ovaries; [widespread]..... *Hypoxis hirsuta*
- 1 Leaves evenly pubescent, at least near the base; seeds black or brown.
 - 4 Pedicels usually $>2\times$ as long as the bracts; seeds black; [collectively widespread]..... *Hypoxis hirsuta*
 - 4 Pedicels usually $<2\times$ as long as subtending bracts; seeds black or brown; [of Coastal Plain pinelands].
 - 6 Anthers >2 mm long; tepals longer than the pedicels; floral bracts longer than the pedicels; seeds black, pebbled with round pebbling (the exposed portion of each cell rounded)..... *Hypoxis rigida*
 - 6 Anthers <2 mm long; tepals shorter than to longer than the pedicels; floral bracts shorter than to longer than the pedicels; seeds brown, with detached, wrinkled cuticle.
 - 7 Tepals 1.5-2 \times as long as ovaries; seed coats iridescent..... *Hypoxis sessilis*
 - 7 Tepals ca. 1 (-1.5) \times the length of the ovaries; seed coats not iridescent..... *Hypoxis wrightii*

Hypoxis curtissii Rose. SWAMP STARGRASS, CURTISS'S STARGRASS. **Hab:** Swamp forests, alluvial forests, water courses, hydric hammocks.

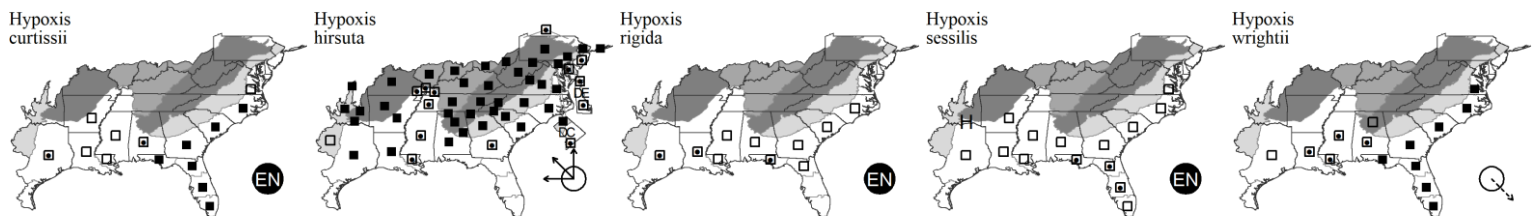
Dist: E. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** (Late Jan-) Mar-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Va, WH3, Judd (2000); = *Hypoxis hirsuta* (Linnaeus) Coville var. *leptocarpa* (Engelmann & A. Gray) Fernald – RAB, S; = *Hypoxis leptocarpa* (Engelmann & A. Gray) Small – GW1, Tx; < *Hypoxis hirsuta* (Linnaeus) Coville – C, G.

Hypoxis hirsuta (Linnaeus) Coville. COMMON STARGRASS, EASTERN STARGRASS. **Hab:** In a wide variety of dry to moist forests. **Dist:** S. ME west to SK and ND, south to GA and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, GW1, IL, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WV, Judd (2000); = *Hypoxis hirsuta* var. *hirsuta* – RAB; < *Hypoxis hirsuta* (Linnaeus) Coville – C, G, K1.

Hypoxis rigida Chapman. SAVANNA STARGRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Apr (-later, especially in response to fire); May (-later, especially in response to fire). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Judd (2000); < *Hypoxis hirsuta* (Linnaeus) Coville – K1.

Hypoxis sessilis Linnaeus. GLOSSY-SEED STARGRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX, s. AR, and se. OK. **Phen:** Apr (-later, especially in response to fire); May (-later, especially in response to fire). **Tax:** The potential recognition of *H. longii* needs additional assessment as its lumping is presumptive; see Weakley, Ludwig, and Townsend (2013) for discussion. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Judd (2000); > *Hypoxis longii* Fernald – C, F, G; > *Hypoxis sessilis* Linnaeus – C, F, G.

Hypoxis wrightii (Baker) Brackett. BRISTLESEED STARGRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to TX; disjunct in the West Indies (Cuba, Bahamas, Jamaica, Hispaniola, Puerto Rico). **Phen:** Mar-Apr (-later, especially in response to fire); Apr-May (-later, especially in response to fire). **Syn:** = Bah, FNA26, K1, K4, Va, WH3, Judd (2000); = *Hypoxis micrantha* Pollard – C, F, G, GW1, RAB, S, Tx, misapplied. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



70. IRIDACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (IRIS FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

A family of about 65-82 genera and 1700-1810 species, herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution (most diverse in s. Africa). References: Goldblatt (2002a) in FNA26 (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, & Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 1 Inflorescence a spike or panicle of spikes; plants from corms; flowers slightly zygomorphic..... *Gladiolus*
- 1 Inflorescence an umbellate 1-sided cyme; plants from rhizomes or bulbs; flowers actinomorphic.
 - 4 Leaves planar; plants from rhizomes (or indistinct) or a bulb (in *Iris xiphium*).
 - 5 Style branches broad, petaloid, terminating in paired crests..... *Iris*
 - 5 Style branches not broad or petaloid.
 - 6 Tepals 16-35 mm long, orange or red; seeds 4-6 mm in diameter..... *Iris domestica*
 - 6 Tepals 6-15 mm long, blue, purple, lavender, pink, magenta, white, or yellowish-white; seeds 0.6-1.3 mm in diameter..... *Sisyrinchium*
 - 4 Leaves plicate; plants from bulbs.
 - 7 Tepals unequal, the inner whorl $< \frac{1}{2}$ as long as the outer whorl..... *Herbertia lahue*
 - 7 Tepals nearly equal in length.
 - 9 Style branches divided for ca. $\frac{1}{2}$ their length; style arms arching over or between the anthers; tepals dark purple..... *Alophia drummondii*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

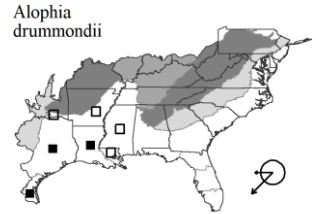
- 9 Style branches divided nearly to base; style arms extending horizontally between the anthers; tepals blue, white in the center..... *Nemastylis*

Alophia Herbert 1840 (PROPELLOR-FLOWER)

A genus of ca. 5 species, of sc. North America, Mexico, Central America, and South America. References: Goldblatt (2002d) in FNA26 (2002a).

Alophia drummondii (Graham) R.C. Foster. PROPELLOR-FLOWER, PINEWOODS-LILY, PURPLE PLEATLEAF.

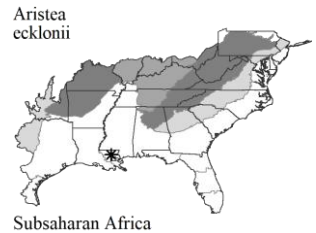
Hab: Longleaf pine savannas, other sandy woodlands. **Dist:** E. LA (and MS?) west to TX and OK; Mexico; Guyana. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx; = *Eustylis purpurea* (Herbert) Engelmann & A. Gray – Tx.



Aristea Aiton 1789 (BLUE STARS, BLUE FLIES)

A genus of about 58 species, perennial herbs, of s. Africa and Madagascar.

* *Aristea ecklonii* Baker. BLUE STARS, BLUE FLIES. **Hab:** Roadside ditch. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. **Phen:** Mar-Apr.

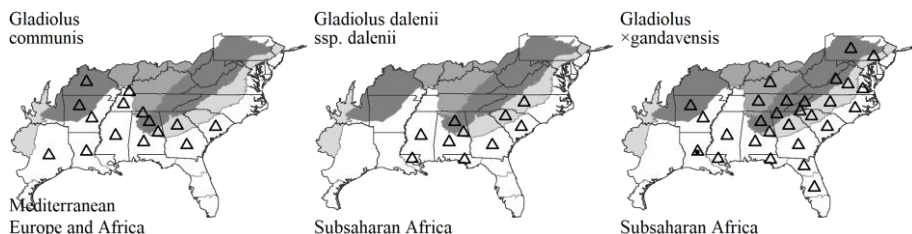


Gladiolus Linnaeus 1754 (GLADIOLUS)

A genus of about 255 species, largely of Africa. References: Goldblatt (2002i) in FNA26 (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, & Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 1 Inner tepals 60-70 mm long..... *Gladiolus ×gandavensis*
 1 Inner tepals < 60 mm long.
 2 Tepals white, cream, orange, or red; perianth tube plus dorsal sepal 60-95 mm long..... *Gladiolus dalenii* ssp. *dalenii*
 2 Tepals pink, reddish, or light purple, with white markings on the outer 3 tepals; perianth tube plus dorsal sepal 30-65 mm long.
 *Gladiolus communis*

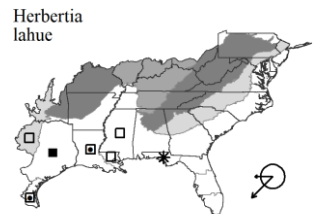
- * *Gladiolus communis* Linnaeus. FALSE CORN-FLAG. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated as ornamentals, rarely persisting or weakly spreading. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe and n. Africa. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26; > *Gladiolus communis* Linnaeus – K4; > *Gladiolus communis* Linnaeus ssp. *byzantinus* (P. Miller) A. Hamilton – K1, K3; > *Gladiolus papilio* Hooker – K1, K3, K4, RAB, misapplied.
 * *Gladiolus dalenii* Van Geel ssp. *dalenii*. **Hab:** Sometimes cultivated, rarely persisting or spreading. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. Persisting and/or naturalizing at scattered locations in the se. United States (Zomlefer et al. 2018). **Syn:** = FNA26; < *Gladiolus dalenii* Van Geel – K4. NatureServe GNRTRN (Not Yet Ranked).
 * *Gladiolus ×gandavensis* Van Houtte. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated as ornamentals, rarely persisting or weakly spreading. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. **Tax:** Goldblatt suggests that as many as 5 species are involved in the origin of the large-flowered garden gladiolus. **Syn:** = FNA26, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3; = *Gladiolus ×ganvavensis* – Il, orthographic error; ? *Gladiolus hortulanus* L.H. Bailey – S.



Herbertia Sweet 1827 (PLEAT-LEAF IRIS)

A genus of about 5 species, herbs, in se. North America and temperate South America. References: Goldblatt (2002c) in FNA26 (2002a).

Herbertia lahue (Molina) Goldblatt. PRAIRIE-NYMPH, HERBERTIA. **Hab:** Prairies, marshes, meadows. **Dist:** AL and FL west to TX; central South America. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, WH3; > *Alophia drummondii* (Graham) R.C. Foster – Tx, misapplied; > *Herbertia caerulea* Herbert – S; > *Herbertia lahue* ssp. *caerulea* (Herbert) Goldblatt – K1, K3, K4, NcTx.



Iris Linnaeus 1753 (IRIS, FLAG, FLEUR-DE-LIS, BLACKBERRY-LILY)

A genus of about 225 species, herbs, of Eurasia, n. Africa, and North America. Wilson (2004) suggests that *Belamcanda* is phylogenetically nested within *Iris* and should be included there; Goldblatt & Mabberley (2005) make the appropriate nomenclatural combination. Alternatively, *Iris* may be broken up into multiple genera (Mavrodiev et al. 2014; Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev 2015; Mavrodiev et al. 2021). References: Boltenkov et

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

70. IRIDACEAE

al (2020); Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev (2015); Fernald (1947); Goldblatt & Mabberley (2005); Goldblatt (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, & Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a); Henderson (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Mavrodiev et al (2014); Mavrodiev et al (2021); Wilson (2004).

Identification Notes: the petals are usually erect, smaller than the petaloid sepals (which are brightly colored, generally reflexed, and marked with a "signal"). The styles are also petaloid, arched over the sepals, and 2-cleft at the tip (except in *I. domestica*).

Belamcanda: *Belamcanda chinensis*

Iris: *Iris germanica*, *Iris pallida*, *Iris pumila*

Gattenhofia: *Gattenhofia verna* var. *smalliana*, *Gattenhofia verna* var. *verna*

Lophiris: *Lophiris cristata*

Xiphion: *Xiphion xiphium*

Limniris: *Limniris prismatica*, *L. tridentata*, *L. sanguinea*, *L. sibirica*, *L. pseudacorus*, *L. ensata*, *L. versicolor*, *L. virginica*, *L. shrevei*

Phaeiris: *Phaeiris albispirtus*, *Phaeiris brevicaulis*, *Phaeiris fulva*, *Phaeiris hexagona*, *Phaeiris giganticaerulea*, *Phaeiris kimballiae*, *Phaeiris savannarum*

Unkeyed taxa: *Iris flexicaulis*, *Iris nelsonii*

- 1 Plant from an ovoid bulb; [subgenus *Xiphium*; or genus *Xiphion*].....*Iris xiphium*
- 1 Plant from short to elongate rhizomes.
 - 2 Style branches not broad, petaloid, or crested; seeds black, shiny, in a blackberry-like cluster (the seeds exposed at maturity by dehiscence of the papery to chartaceous capsule walls); [genus *Belamcanda*].....*Iris domestica*
 - 2 Style branches broad, petaloid, terminating in paired crests; seeds tan to brown, in a capsule.
 - 3 Sepal "signal" (see above) of multicellular hairs (the "beard"), along the midrib of the claw and the base of the blade; [subgenus *Iris*; or genus *Iris*].
 - 5 Spathes green (or purplish) and herbaceous, with scarious margins*Iris germanica*
 - 5 Spathes scarious, silvery-white.....*Iris pallida*
 - 3 Sepal "signal" consisting of contrasting color, ridges, small unicellular hairs, and/or a cockscomb-like crest.
 - 13 Capsules 3-angled or nearly round in cross-section; [section *Limniris*; series *Laevigatae*; or genus *Limniris*].
 - 14 Perianth yellow.....*Iris pseudacorus*
 - 14 Perianth blue-violet (rarely white).....*Iris shrevei*
 - 13 Capsules 6-angled or ridged in cross-section; [section *Limniris*, series *Hexagonae*; or genus *Phaeiris*].
 - 18 Perianth dull copper or orange-brown (or dark yellow) (fading in nature or drying in the herbarium to a bluish or purplish color); petals spreading or declining.....*Iris fulva*
 - 18 Perianth blue-violet (rarely white); petals erect to spreading.
 - 19 Stems declining or semi-erect, sharply zigzag.....*Iris brevicaulis*
 - 19 Stems erect, slightly if at all zigzag.....*Iris giganticaerulea*

Iris brevicaulis Rafinesque. SHORT-STEMMED IRIS, LAMANCE IRIS, ZIGZAG IRIS. **Hab:** Swamps, bottomlands, bogs, seeps, marshes. **Dist:** OH west to KS, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, Tn, Tx, WH3; = *Phaeiris brevicaulis* (Rafinesque) M.B. Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev – Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev (2015); > *Iris foliosa* Mackenzie & Bush – S; > *Iris mississippiensis* Small – S. **NatureServe** G4 (Apparently Secure).

* ***Iris domestica*** (Linnaeus) Goldblatt & Mabberley. BLACKBERRY-LILY, LEOPARD-LILY. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, forests, edges of granitic flatrocks, suburban areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3, Goldblatt & Mabberley (2005); = *Belamcanda chinensis* (Linnaeus) Medikus – C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, Mo1, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV. **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Iris flexicaulis Small. ZIGZAG BLUE FLAG. **Hab:** Marshes, bottomlands. **Dist:** S. LA west to e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Tax:** See discussion in Diggs et al. (2006). "This taxon has long been treated in TX as *I. hexagona* Walter var. *flexicaulis* (Small) R.C. Foster (e.g., Correll & Johnston 1970; Kartesz 1999) or simply *I. hexagona* (Turner et al. 2003). However, Henderson (2002), in his recent treatment of the genus for Flora of North America, indicated that this entity should actually be treated as *I. flexicaulis*, which he considers to be a hybrid between *I. brevicaulis* and *I. giganticaerulea* Small (GIANT BLUE IRIS). Based on this recent work, we are following Henderson (2002) for nomenclature of this taxon and tentatively treating it as a hybrid. However, no *I. giganticaerulea* is known from TX (only known from AL, LA, and MS—Henderson 2002), and if *I. flexicaulis* is indeed a hybrid, it is widespread and apparently reproducing on its own. Numerous populations of what we consider to be *I. flexicaulis* have been observed along wet roadsides in Hardin Co. (e.g., Diggs & George s.n. BRIT), as well as other areas of East TX. This taxon is thus possibly worthy of recognition as a distinct species or as a variety of *I. hexagona* or some other species—field work on this complex in TX is needed to determine the status of *I. flexicaulis* and its relationship with other taxa. According to Henderson (2002), the true *I. hexagona* is found only in FL and SC, and is considered one of the rarest North American irises." **Syn:** = S; = *Iris flexicaulis* Small (pro sp.) – ETx1, FNA26, K3, K4; = *Iris hexagona* Walter var. *flexicaulis* (Small) R.C. Foster – Tx. **NatureServe** G4G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Iris fulva Ker Gawler. RED FLAG, COPPER IRIS. **Hab:** Swamp forests, wet hammocks, usually in shallow water. Become somewhat popular as a native wildflower in cultivation. **Dist:** S. IL, MO, and w. TN south to w. Panhandle FL, AL, and LA (introduced elsewhere). **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, S, Tn, Tx, WH3; = *Phaeiris fulva* (Ker-Gawler) M.B. Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev – Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev (2015); Mavrodiev et al (2021). **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

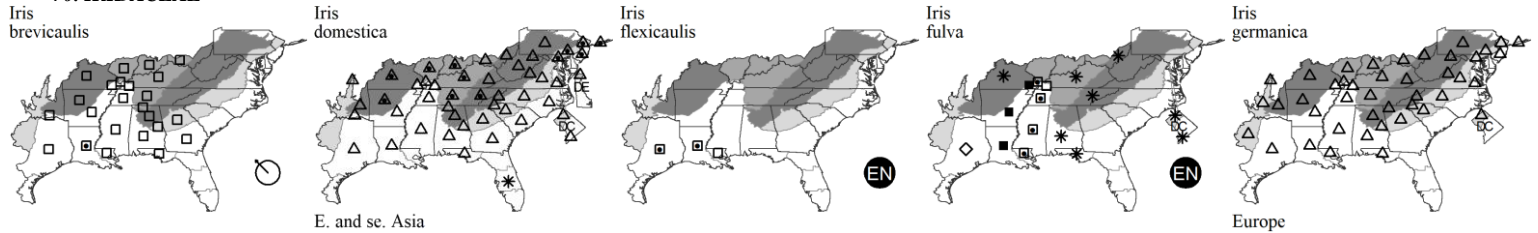
* ***Iris germanica*** Linnaeus. GERMAN IRIS, FLEUR-DE-LYS. **Hab:** Roadsides, old homesites, ditches; cultivated and rarely persistent or escaped. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev (2015); > *Iris x germanica* – Il, K1, WH3; > *Iris flavescens* Delile – K1, K3; > *Iris germanica* Linnaeus – K1.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated



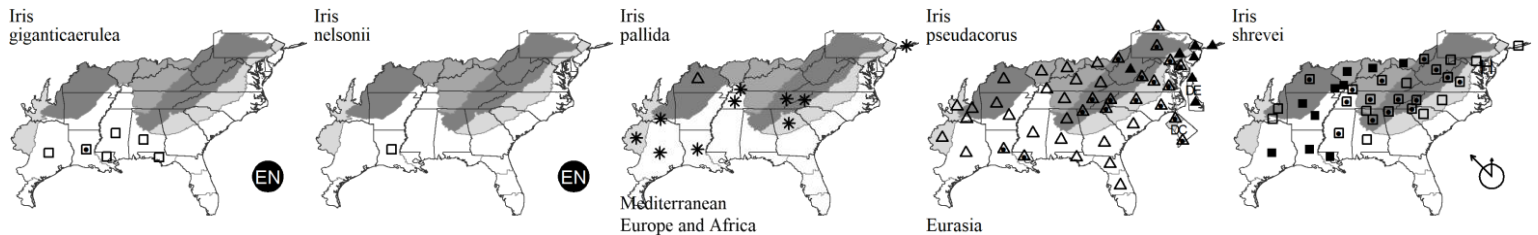
Iris giganticaerulea Small. GIANT BLUE IRIS. **Hab:** Marshes and swamps. **Dist:** Panhandle FL (L. Anderson, pers.comm., 2021) west to e. TX. **Syn:** = FNA26, K1, K3, K4; = *Phaeiris giganticaerulea* (Small) M.B. Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev – Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev (2015); > *Iris alticristata* Small – S; > *Iris aurilinea* Alexander – S; > *Iris citricristata* Small – S; > *Iris elephantina* Small – S; > *Iris fluviatilis* Small – S; > *Iris miraculosa* Small – S; > *Iris paludicola* Alexander – S; > *Iris parvicaerulea* Alexander – S; > *Iris rivularis* – S; > *Iris venulosa* Alexander – S; > *Iris wherryana* Small – S.

Iris nelsonii L.F. Randolph. NELSON'S IRIS. **Hab:** Swamp forests. **Dist:** Endemic (so far is known) to Vermilion Parish, LA. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Tax:** This species is often regarded as merely a hybrid, but it has been shown to be a stable species of homoploid hybrid origin, isolated from its parents, *I. brevicaulis*, *I. fulva*, and *I. hexagona*. **Syn:** = *Iris* \times *nelsonii* L.F. Randolph (pro species) – K3, K4.

* ***Iris pallida*** Lamarck. SWEET IRIS. **Hab:** Cultivated and persistent around buildings in GA and elsewhere (FNA). **Syn:** = ETx1, F, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev (2015). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Iris pseudacorus*** Linnaeus. WATER FLAG, YELLOW FLAG. **Hab:** Swamps, marshes, streams, ponds, streambanks, tidal wetlands, cultivated as a water plant. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia and Africa. **Phen:** May-Jul; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Limniris pseudacorus* (Linnaeus) Fuss – Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev (2015). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Iris shrevei Small. **Hab:** Marshes, swamps, streams. **Dist:** Sw. QC to MN, south to w. NC, n. AL, e. TN, AR, e. TX, and e. KS. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = G, II, S; = *Iris virginica* Linnaeus var. *shrevei* (Small) E. Anderson – C, F, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, Tx, WV; = *Limmiris shrevei* (Small) M.B. Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev – Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev (2015); < *Iris virginica* Linnaeus – ETx1, FNA26, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W.

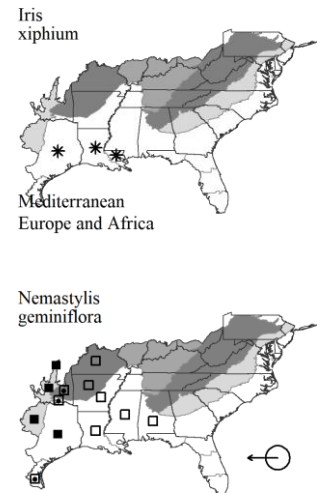


* ***Iris xiphium*** Linnaeus. SPANISH IRIS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Spain and Portugal. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = ETx1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx; = *Xiphion xiphium* (Linnaeus) M.B. Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev – Crespo, Martínez-Azorín, & Mavrodiev (2015). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Nemastylis Nuttall 1835 (CELESTIAL-LILY)

A genus of about 5 species, herbs, of s. North America and Central America. The circumscription of *Nemastylis* relative to *Calydorea* remains uncertain. References: Goldblatt (2002e) in FNA26 (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, & Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a).

Nemastylis geminiflora Nuttall. PRAIRIE CELESTIAL, PRAIRIE PLEATLEAF. **Hab:** Prairies. **Dist:** MO and e. KS south to w. LA and TX; disjunct eastward in AL and MS. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tx; ? *Nemastylis acuta* Herbert – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Sisyrinchium Linnaeus 1753 (BLUE-EYED-GRASS, IRISSETTE)

Contributed by B.A. Sorrie and A.S. Weakley

A genus of about 80 or more species, herbs, of the Americas. *Sisyrinchium* is a very difficult genus, with a number of taxonomic questions remaining in our area. References: Bicknell (1896); Bicknell (1899a); Bicknell (1899b); Cholewa & Henderson (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Goldblatt, Manning, & Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a); Hornberger (1991); Keith (2022).

Identification Notes: For confident identification, it is necessary to collect underground parts; fibrous remains of leaves, and rhizomes (if any), are critical characters. Stem width includes wings.

- 1 Perianth with tepals campanulate basally, flaring distally; annual; plants usually < 2 dm tall; tepals lavender, pink, white, magenta, or yellow, with a maroon blaze near the base (*S. rosulatum*) or the base wholly yellow (*S. minus*).
- 2 Stems with 3-6 nodes; tepals yellow basally; mature capsules broadly fusiform, elliptical, or barrel-shaped, uniformly light brown; [of MS to TX] *Sisyrinchium minus*
- 2 Stems with 1-2 (-3) nodes; tepals with maroon blaze near base; mature capsules globose, tan with purple sutures; [widespread]..... *Sisyrinchium rosulatum*
- 1 Perianth with tepals abruptly spreading in a plane; perennial, plants usually > 2 dm tall; tepals blue, violet, or white.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
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N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 3 Inflorescences paired (each inflorescence composed of 1-several flowers, their pedicels emanating from within 2 chartaceous scales; thus, there are 2 pairs of scales within the 2 outer, leaflike, green spathe bracts); outer spathe bract connate 0-1 mm.
 6 Stems (20) 30-48 cm tall, stems (2.5) 3.7-6.0 mm wide, leaves (2) 3.1-5.5 mm wide, outer spathe of outer rhipidium (15) 22-40 (48) mm long (\bar{x} = 24.7 mm), ovaries drying tan to brown; [deep sandy soils, endemic to e. TX and nw. LA]..... *Sisyrinchium elizabethiae*
- 6 Stems (16) 20-40 (42) cm tall, stems 2.0-3.5 (4.1) mm wide, leaves 1.8-3.5 mm wide, outer spathe of outer rhipidium (12) 15-22 (35) mm long, ovaries drying either brown to black or tan or light brown; [collectively various habitats and widespread]..... *Sisyrinchium albidum*
- 3 Inflorescence solitary, not paired (within the 2 green spathe bracts there is only one pair of chartaceous scales); outer spathe bract connate 2-6 mm (except 0-1 mm in *S. campestre*).
 8 Stems simple, unbranched (rarely branched).
 9 Spathe bracts connate 0-1 mm..... *Sisyrinchium campestre*
 9 Spathe bracts connate > 1 mm.
 10 Base of plant with fibrous remains of leaves..... *Sisyrinchium sagittiferum*
 10 Base of plant without fibrous remains of leaves..... *Sisyrinchium biforme*
- 8 Stems branched, with 1-5 nodes.
 14 Plant bases with fibrous remains of leaves (usually abundant).
 15 Main stems 0.5-2.1 mm wide (usually < 2 mm wide)..... *Sisyrinchium fuscum*
- 15 Main stems 1.5-6 mm wide (usually > 2 mm wide).
 18 Stems and branches smooth on margins; stems mostly 2.3-4.5 mm wide; plants dry dull green or brownish green; [widespread]..... *Sisyrinchium nashii*
 18 Stems and branches scabrous on margins at least distally; stems 1.5-3.0 (-3.5) mm wide; plants dry dark brown or blackish; [of the Coastal Plain]..... *Sisyrinchium fuscum*
- 14 Plant bases without fibrous remains of leaves
 20 Main stems usually < 2 mm wide.
 22 Ovaries and capsules black, strongly contrasting with foliage (which dries pale yellowish or tan); hyaline margins of inner spathe bract obtuse or truncate apically, sometimes projecting as lobes..... *Sisyrinchium atlanticum*
 22 Ovaries and capsules pale to medium brown; foliage drying dull green or brownish; hyaline margins of inner spathe bract acute, never projecting as lobes.
 23 Spathe bracts and stems without spicules or papillae; outer spathe bract usually > inner by 1-2.7 mm; spathe bracts purple tinged basally and sometimes also on margins; plants usually densely cespitose..... *Sisyrinchium langloisii*
 23 Spathe bracts and stems with abundant white spicules or papillae, sometimes these +/- flattened like lenticels; outer spathe bract usually > inner by 2.5-5.5 mm; spathe bracts green; plants usually with few-several stems, not densely cespitose..... *Sisyrinchium pruinum*
- 20 Main stems usually > 3 mm wide.
 24 Plants light green when fresh and drying yellowish, light green, green or olive; relatively fewer stems from base, rarely to 32 stems, but averaging 5.5 stems or less; blooming from early April through October
 25 Stem body mostly broader than the margins, thus whole stem appears somewhat rounded with sides tapering to scarcely discernable wings; plants drying yellowish or light olive-green; stem and wings drying about the same color; ovaries and capsules dark brown or black and contrasting with the much lighter dried foliage; stems averaging 3.3 from base; blooming early April through May; occurring in moist to wet sandy or silty soils in open areas, bogs, and marshes..... *Sisyrinchium atlanticum*
 25 Stem body as wide or narrower than the margins (body looks more like a midvein), stems appear flattened with easily discernible wings, plants drying olive or green; stem body often drying slightly lighter than wings, forming a pale "stripe" down the center; ovaries and capsules not strongly contrasting with dried foliage..... *Sisyrinchium angustifolium*
- 24 Plants dark green when fresh, drying olive to dark brown; mature plants with numerous stems from base (to 55), averaging 7.3 or more; blooming from late February through April, rarely into May..... *Sisyrinchium pruinum*

Sisyrinchium albidum Rafinesque. WHITE BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Woodlands, mesic longleaf pine sandhills, open limestone barrens, prairies. **Dist:** S. NY west to s. WI, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, Hornberger (1991); < *Sisyrinchium albidum* Rafinesque – RAB, W, WH3, (also see *S. capillare*); > *Sisyrinchium albidum* Rafinesque – S; > *Sisyrinchium scabrellum* E.P. Bicknell – S.

Sisyrinchium angustifolium P. Miller. NARROW-LEAVED BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Woodlands, forests, meadows, sandhill swales. **Dist:** VT, NH, and s. ON west to WI, e. KS, and OH, south to GA, AL, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Hornberger (1991); = *Sisyrinchium graminoides* E.P. Bicknell – G, S.

Sisyrinchium atlanticum E.P. Bicknell. ATLANTIC BLUE-EYED-GRASS, EASTERN BLUE-EYED GRASS. **Hab:** Dry, sandy or rocky places. **Dist:** NS and ME west to OH, IN, and MO, south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun; Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Hornberger (1991); = *Sisyrinchium mucronatum* var. *atlanticum* (E.P. Bicknell) H.E. Ahles – RAB; < *Sisyrinchium angustifolium* P. Miller – WH3.

Sisyrinchium biforme E.P. Bicknell. WIRY BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Dunes, prairies, other sandy soils. **Dist:** E. LA west to s. and c. TX and south into TAM. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** Here recognized in a narrower sense than many recent authors, excluding *Sisyrinchium dimorphum*. **ID Notes:** The thin, wiry stems and noticeably large, globose capsules are distinctive features of *Sisyrinchium biforme* in comparison to other *Sisyrinchium* in its distribution area. **Syn:** = Tx, Keith (2022); < *Sisyrinchium biforme* E.P. Bicknell – ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4. **NatureServe G3G5** (Apparently Secure).

Sisyrinchium campestre E.P. Bicknell. PRAIRIE BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Prairies, especially in sandy soils. **Dist:** MI and SD south to MS and NM. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Comm:** {add to synonymy}. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

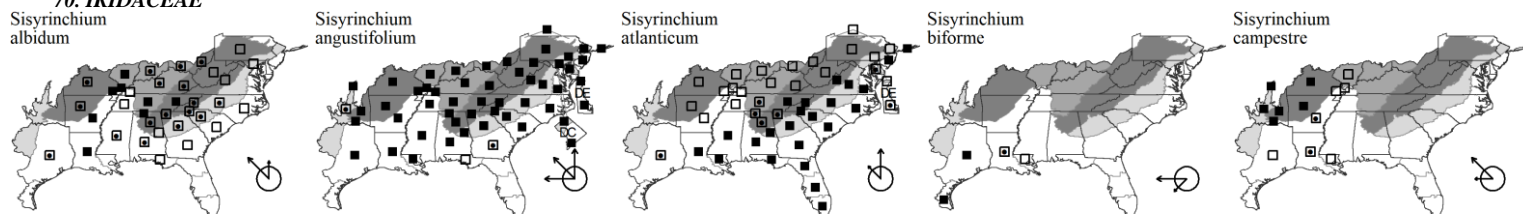
Key to Map
Symbology:



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 X : extirpated

70. IRIDACEAE



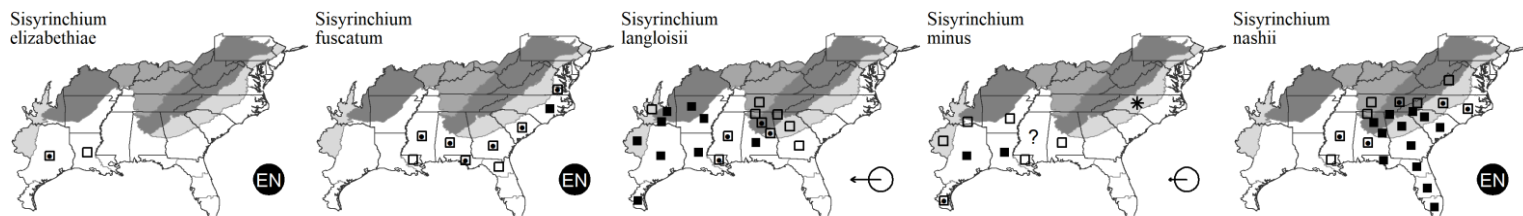
Sisyrinchium elizabethiae E.L. Keith. ELIZABETH'S BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and forests over deep sandy soils. **Dist:** E. TX & w. LA. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Keith (2022).

Sisyrinchium fuscum E.P. Bicknell. COASTAL PLAIN BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Xeric to dry soils of pine barrens, Carolina bay rims, longleaf pine sandhills, fluvial sand ridges. **Dist:** E. VA south to n. FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jun; Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = F, G, GW1, Mi, RAB, Va; < *Sisyrinchium fuscum* E.P. Bicknell – C, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY; > *Sisyrinchium fuscum* E.P. Bicknell – S; > *Sisyrinchium incrustatum* E.P. Bicknell – S; < *Sisyrinchium nashii* E.P. Bicknell – WH3.

Sisyrinchium langloisii Greene. PALE BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands. **Dist:** AR and OK south to w. LA and s. TX; allegedly disjunct eastward in AL, GA, MS, TN, and nw. GA, but some of these records at least are suspect. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx; < *Sisyrinchium langloisii* Greene – K1, (also see *S. pruinosum*).

Sisyrinchium minus Engelm. LEAST BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Floodplains, mudflats, ditches, oak flatwoods, oak savannas, prairies. **Dist:** E. LA, n. LA, se. AR, west to c. TX and n. Mexico; disjunct in sw. AL (Black Belt) and reportedly MS. The AL occurrences are reported and discussed by England & Keener (2017). Reported for NC (Sida 1962) and MS {check}. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

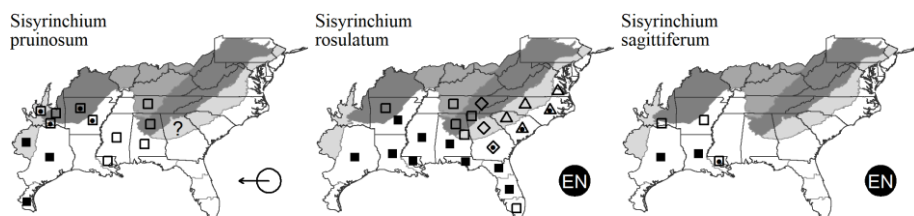
Sisyrinchium nashii E.P. Bicknell. NASH'S BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Dryish woodlands and forests, longleaf pine sandhills, pine rocklands, scrubby flatwoods. **Dist:** NC and TN (sw. VA?) south to s. FL and MS. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Tn, W; > *Sisyrinchium fibrosum* E.P. Bicknell – S; < *Sisyrinchium nashii* E.P. Bicknell – WH3.



Sisyrinchium pruinosum E.P. Bicknell. **Hab:** Prairies and calcareous glades and barrens. **Dist:** AR south to w. LA and AR; disjunct at scattered localities eastward in e. LA, MS, AL, and sc. TN. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr (-May). **Comm:** {add to synonymy}. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx; < *Sisyrinchium langloisii* Greene – K1.

Sisyrinchium rosulatum E.P. Bicknell. LAWN BLUE-EYED-GRASS, FAIRY STARS, ANNUAL BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, prairies, pinelands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3, Hornberger (1991); > *Sisyrinchium brownei* Small – S; > *Sisyrinchium exile* E.P. Bicknell – Bah; > *Sisyrinchium rosulatum* E.P. Bicknell – S, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Sisyrinchium sagittiferum E.P. Bicknell. SPEAR-BRACT BLUE-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Low wet areas. **Dist:** S. AR and s. OK south to e. LA, w. LA, and e. TX. Supposedly ranges east to AL (FNA), these reports regarded as unsubstantiated (D. Spaulding, 2013, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Comm:** {add to synonymy}. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).



72c. HEMEROCALLIDACEAE R. Brown 1810 (DAY-LILY FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

A family of about 19 genera and 85 species, herbs, largely of the Old World and especially Australia and s. Africa. APG IV (2016) recommended that Hemerocallidaceae and Xanthorrhoeaceae be included within a very broadly circumscribed Asphodelaceae, but I here follow Seberg et al. (2012) in recognizing somewhat smaller monophyletic families that are more easily circumscribed, characterized, and described. References: APG (2016); Chase, Reveal, & Fay (2009); Clifford, Henderson, & Conran in Kubitzki (1998a); Seberg et al (2012); Zomlefer (1998); Zomlefer (1999).

Key to Map
Symbology:



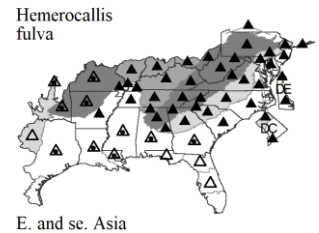
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Hemerocallis Linnaeus 1753 (DAY-LILY)

A genus of about 15-30 species, temperate, of e. Asia. References: Straley & Utech (2002c) in FNA26 (2002a); Zomlefer (1998).

* ***Hemerocallis fulva*** (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. ORANGE DAY-LILY, TAWNY DAY-LILY. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, frequently escaping to forests, streambanks, suburban woodlands, lawns, waste places. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Zomlefer (1998); > *Hemerocallis fulva* var. *fulva* – F; > *Hemerocallis fulva* var. *kwanso* Regel – F.

73a. *ALLIACEAE* Borkhausen 1797 (ONION FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

A family of about 13 genera and 800 species, herbs, especially diverse in South America, n. North America, and n. Eurasia. Although included in Amaryllidaceae by APG III (2009), Seberg et al. (2012) and others make a strong case for the benefits of recognizing smaller families in the Asparagales, a course followed here. References: Dahlgren, Clifford, & Yeo (1985); Fay & Chase (1996); Meerow & Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a); Müller-Doblies & Müller-Doblies (1996); Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 1 Inflorescence a solitary flower; flowers blue, lavender, or white; fresh plant with an onion odor; [tribe *Gillesieae*]..... *Ipheion*
- 1 Inflorescence an umbel; flowers white, greenish white, cream, pink, or magenta-purple; fresh plant with or without an onion odor.
 - 2 Tepals 2-9 mm long; ovary 3-celled, each with 1-2 ovules; fresh plant with an onion odor; anthers < 1.5 mm long; [tribe *Allieae*]..... *Allium*
 - 2 Tepals 10-15 mm long; ovary 3-celled, each with 6-10 ovules; fresh plant usually without an onion odor; anthers ca. 2 mm long; [tribe *Gillesieae*]..... *Nothoscordum*

Allium Linnaeus 1753 (ONION, GARLIC, LEEK, RAMPS, CHIVES)

A genus of 500-700 species, herbs, of Eurasia, n. Africa, and North America (especially diverse in c. Asia). References: Mathew (1996); McNeal & Jacobsen (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Poindexter, Weakley, & Williams (2017) in Weakley et al (2017); Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 3 Leaves cylindric (round or channeled-indent in cross section), hollow.
 - 4 Stem stout, usually > 10 mm in diameter; peduncles with a distinct swollen portion..... *Allium cepa*
 - 4 Stem slender, < 5 mm in diameter; peduncles without a distinct swollen portion; [subgenus *Allium*]..... *Allium vineale*
- 3 Leaves variously flattened or keeled (flat or V-shaped in cross section), not hollow.
 - 7 Stem leafy for 1/5-2/3 its length; [subgenus *Allium*].
 - 8 Inflorescence of flowers only; leaves 0.5-4.5 cm wide.
 - 9 Tepals 4-5.5 mm long, white, pink, or purplish-red..... *Allium ampeloprasum*
 - 9 Tepals 7-12 mm long, white..... *Allium neapolitanum*
 - 8 Inflorescence of bulblets (and often flowers as well); leaves 0.2-4.5 cm wide..... *Allium sativum*
 - 7 Stem scapose, leafy only at its base (lowermost 1/4 or less of stem); leaves < 1.4 cm wide; [subgenus *Amerallium*].
 - 23 Inflorescence partly or entirely of bulblets..... *Allium canadense*
 - 23 Inflorescence entirely of normal flowers..... *Allium mobile*

* ***Allium ampeloprasum*** Linnaeus. WILD LEEK, YORKTOWN ONION, ELEPHANT GARLIC. **Hab:** Roadsides and other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Late May-early Jul; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, K4, NcTx, RAB, Va, W, Mathew (1996); > *Allium ampeloprasum* var. *ampeloprasum* – K1; > *Allium ampeloprasum* var. *atroviolaceum* (Boissier) Regel – Il, K1.

Allium canadense Linnaeus. WILD ONION. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, pastures, roadsides. **Dist:** NB west to ND, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Mid Apr-Jun; late May-Jul. **Comm:** Though native, often appearing weedy. **Syn:** = F, G, Mi, Pa, S, W; = *Allium canadense* Linnaeus var. *canadense* – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

* ***Allium cepa*** Linnaeus. GARDEN ONION. **Hab:** Persisting from gardens, or appearing around compost or trash piles. **Dist:** Native to c. Asia. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, G, Il, K4, Meso6, Mi, NcTx, NE, RAB; > *Allium cepa* var. *cepa* – K1, K3, Mo1.

Allium mobile Regel. MOBILE ONION. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, prairies. **Dist:** C. NC south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to TX. **Phen:** Mid Apr-May; Late May-Jun. **Tax:** This taxon is better treated as a species distinct from *Allium canadense*. The nomenclature and taxonomy within *Allium mobile* needs additional research. It appears that the name *Allium mutabile* Michaux applies to a form of *Allium canadense* s.s. **Syn:** = *Allium canadense* Linnaeus var. *mobile* (Regel) Ownbey – Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3; = *Allium mutabile* Michaux – F, Il; > *Allium arenicola* Small – S; > *Allium microscordion* Small – S. NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

* ***Allium neapolitanum*** Cirillo. WHITE GARLIC, DAFFODIL GARLIC, NAPLES GARLIC. **Hab:** Suburban woodlands, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Reported from Franklin County, FL (Wunderlin & Hansen 2011), Marengo County, AL (Keener 2012), and other Gulf Coast states (Kartesz 2010). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K3, K4, NY, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

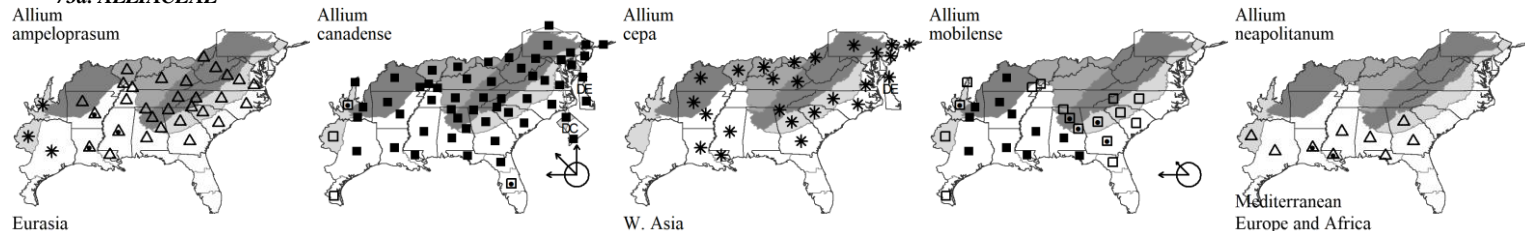
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

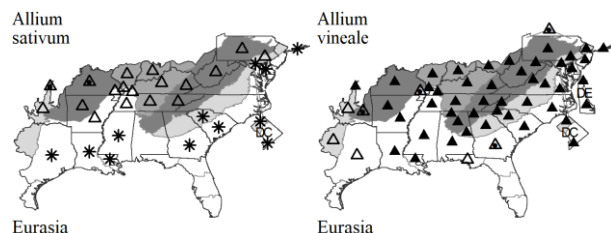
N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

73a. ALLIACEAE

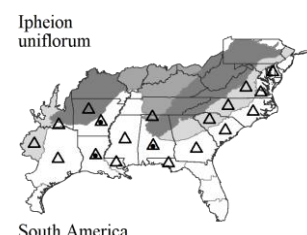


* **Allium sativum** Linnaeus. GARLIC. **Hab:** Gardens, trash heaps, fields; commonly cultivated, rarely occurring as a waif or persistent in gardens. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Döll. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Mathew (1996); > *Allium sativum* var. *ophioscorodon* (Link) Döll – NY; > *Allium sativum* var. *sativum* – NE. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Allium vineale** Linnaeus. FIELD GARLIC, ONION-GRASS, WILD ONION. **Hab:** Lawns, pastures, other disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Late May-Jun; Jun-Aug. **Comm:** This is the common weed, often known as "onion-grass". **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Va, W; > *Allium vineale* ssp. *compactum* – K1, K3, K4; > *Allium vineale* ssp. *vineale* – K1, K3, K4; > *Allium vineale* var. *capsuliferum* Syme – Mathew (1996); > *Allium vineale* var. *compactum* (Thuillier) Lejeune & Courtois – Mathew (1996); > *Allium vineale* var. *vineale* – Mathew (1996).

**Ipheion** Rafinesque 1836 [1837] (STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM)

A genus of 3 species, perennial herbs, native of South America. Souza, Crosa, & Guerra (2010), Sassone, Arroyo-Leuenberger, & Giussani (2014), and Arroyo-Leuenberger & Sassone (2016) separated *Ipheion* from *Tristagma*, *Nothoscordum*, and other related genera. References: Arroyo-Leuenberger & Sassone (2016); Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a); Sassone, Arroyo-Leuenberger, & Giussani (2014); Sassone, Giussani, & Arroyo-Leuenberger (2017); Souza, Crosa, & Guerra (2010).



* **Ipheion uniflorum** (Graham) Rafinesque. STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM, SPRING STAR. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, escaping to lawns, suburban woodlands, bottomlands, disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of South America. Reported for SC by Hill & Horn (1997). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Tax:** The complicated nomenclature was explained by Sassone, Giussani, & Arroyo-Leuenberger (2017). **Syn:** = ETx1, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Sassone, Arroyo-Leuenberger, & Giussani (2014), Sassone, Giussani, & Arroyo-Leuenberger (2017), Souza, Crosa, & Guerra (2010); = *Tristagma uniflorum* (Lindley) Traub – Ar, K1, K3, Va. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Nothoscordum Kunth 1843 (GRACE GARLIC, FALSE GARLIC)

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, of the Americas (primarily South America). References: Jacobsen & McNeal (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 1 Leaves 1-4 (-5) mm wide; tepals distinct or only slightly connate at the base; flowers 3-6 (-10) per umbel; flowers not fragrant (or sweetly fragrant) **Nothoscordum bivalve**
 1 Leaves 4-12 mm wide; tepals connate up to 1/3 of their length; flowers 10-20 per umbel; flowers fragrant (similar to cocoa)..... **Nothoscordum gracile**

Nothoscordum bivalve (Linnaeus) Britton. GRACE GARLIC, FALSE GARLIC, CROW POISON. **Hab:** Around granite flatrocks, in glades and barrens of various kinds, in open woodlands, prairies, and also weedy in fields and along roadsides. **Dist:** Se. VA west to s. OH and KS, south to c. peninsular FL, TX, and South America. **Phen:** Mid Mar-mid May, and again in Sep-Dec; May-Jun, and again in Oct-Jan. **ID Notes:** An onion-like plant in general appearance (with a membrane-coated, onion-like bulb), but lacking the odor of onion. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tx, W, WH3, Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a); = *Allium bivalve* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – RAB; > *Nothoscordum bivalve* var. *bivalve* – Mo1. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

* **Nothoscordum gracile** (Dryander ex Aiton) Stearn. FRAGRANT FALSE GARLIC. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, lawns. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Comm:** Reported as (barely) naturalized in Arkadelphia, AR (Serviss et al. 2020). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Meso6; = *Allium inodorum* Aiton – RAB; = *Nothoscordum borbonicum* Kunth – WH3, Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a), misapplied?; = *Nothoscordum fragrans* (Ventenat) Kunth – S.

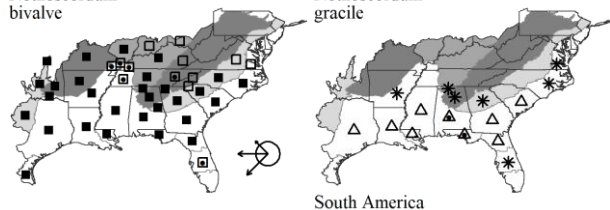
Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

73a. ALLIACEAE

Nothoscordum
bivalveNothoscordum
gracile

South America

73b. AMARYLLIDACEAE J. Saint-Hilaire 1805 (AMARYLLIS FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

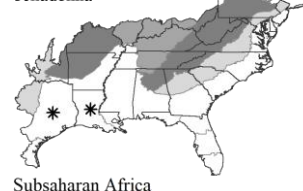
A family of about 59 genera and 850 species, nearly cosmopolitan (especially diverse in the tropics). References: Dahlgren, Clifford, & Yeo (1985); Fay & Chase (1996); García et al (2019); Meerow & Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a); Müller-Doblies & Müller-Doblies (1996); Rahn in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 1 Corona present (a fused tubular or flattened petaloid structure in the center of the flower, above the tepals).
 - 2 Filaments fused with the corona; corona very membranous in texture, distinctly thinner than the tepals; flowers white; [native, of riverine or tidal shores and marshes]; [tribe *Hymenocallideae*, subtribe *Hymenocallidinae*].....*Hymenocallis*
 - 2 Filaments not fused with the corona; corona membranous in texture, but similar to the tepals (in texture, though sometimes of a different color); flowers usually at least partly yellow or orange (sometimes purely white); [alien, naturalized in primarily upland and disturbed habitats]; [tribe *Narcisseae*, subtribe *Narcissinae*].....*Narcissus*
- 1 Corona absent.
 - 3 Flowers red; stamens about 2-2.5× as long as the tepals; [tribe *Lycoridae*].....*Lycoris*
 - 3 Flowers white, yellow, copper, or white-pink; stamens shorter than or about as long as the tepals.
 - 4 Flowers yellow to copper.....*Zephyranthes*
 - 4 Flowers white or white-pink.
 - 6 Tepals 0.4-2.5 cm long, white, with small green or yellow spots; [tribe *Galantheae*].....*Leucojum*
 - 6 Tepals 3-16 cm long, white, white-pink, or pink.
 - 8 Tepals spreading, separate, the perianth rotate; inflorescence a several-flowered umbel terminating the stem; leaves arranged spirally; leaf margins finely toothed; [tribe *Amaryllideae*, subtribe *Crininae*].....*Crinum*
 - 8 Tepals ascending, overlapping, the perianth tubular; inflorescence either of a single flower or a several-flowered umbel terminating the stem; leaves either arranged distichously or spirally; leaf margins smooth.....*Zephyranthes*

Amaryllis Linnaeus 1753

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb from a bulb, of s. Africa.

* *Amaryllis belladonna* Linnaeus. BELLADONNA-LILY. **Hab:** Persistent from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. **Syn:** = K3, K4.

Amaryllis
belladonna

Subsaharan Africa

Crinum Linnaeus 1753 (SWAMP LILY, STRING LILY)

A genus of about 65 species, pantropical, extending locally into warm temperate regions. References: Holmes (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a); Meerow & Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).

Identification Notes: *Crinum* can be distinguished vegetatively from *Hymenocallis* by its spiral (vs. distichous) leaf arrangement and leaf margins finely toothed (vs. entire).

- 1 Leaves 7.5-12 cm wide; umbels 20-100-flowered.....*Crinum asiaticum*
- 1 Leaves 1-5 (-7) cm wide; umbels 2-13-flowered.
 - 2 Umbels 2-7-flowered; perianth white; [native].....*Crinum americanum* var. *americanum*
 - 2 Umbels 8-13-flowered; perianth usually at least in part reddish; [exotic].
 - 4 Flowers pedicellate; bulb 6-8 cm in diameter.....*Crinum bulbispermum*
 - 4 Flowers sessile; bulb 12-15 cm in diameter.....*Crinum zeylanicum*

Crinum americanum Linnaeus var. *americanum*. SWAMP-LILY, STRING-LILY, SEVEN-SISTERS. **Hab:** Swamp forests, freshwater marshes. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. TX; Mexico, Central America to South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Oct (-Jan). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K3; < *Crinum americanum* – GW1, K1, S, WH3; > *Crinum americanum* – Tx; > *Crinum strictum* Herbert var. *strictum* – Tx.

* *Crinum asiaticum* Linnaeus. POISON-BULB. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Reported for e. LA (East Baton Rouge Parish) and s. FL. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

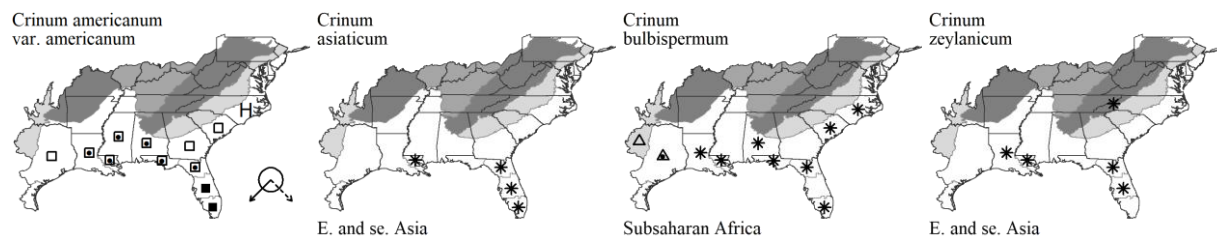
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

73b. AMARYLLIDACEAE

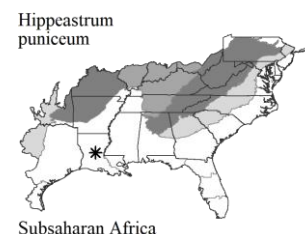
* ***Crinum bulbispermum*** (Burman f.) Milne-Redhead & Schweickerdt. MILK-AND-WINE LILY, GRASS-LILY, AFRICAN SWAMP-LILY. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, occasional in waste areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3; ? *Crinum longifolium* (Linnaeus) Thunberg – S. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Crinum zeylanicum*** (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. MILK-AND-WINE LILY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, escaped or persistent from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of Sri Lanka and w. India. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

***Hippeastrum*** Herbert 1821 (AMARYLLIS)

A genus of about 60 species, perennial herbs, of tropical America. Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018) proposed to treat *Hippeastrum* very broadly, a course not followed here. References: García et al (2017); García et al (2019); Holmes (2002c) in FNA26 (2002a).

* ***Hippeastrum puniceum*** (Lamarck) Voss. AMARYLLIS, BARBADOS-LILY. **Hab:** Persistent from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, K3, K4. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

***Hymenocallis*** Salisbury 1812 (SPIDER-LILY)

A genus of about 50 species, from s. North America and the West Indies south to ne. South America. The appropriate systematics and nomenclature of *Hymenocallis* in se. United States are still unstable and uncertain. Recent publications by Smith and co-workers (e.g. Smith & Garland 1996, 2003; Smith & Flory 1990; Smith & Flory in FNA (2002a) have revolutionized our understanding of southeastern United States *Hymenocallis*. References: Garland, Smith, & Anderson (2013); Meerow & Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a); Smith & Flory (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Smith & Garland (2003); Smith & Garland (2009); Ward (2012a).

Identification Notes: *Hymenocallis* can be distinguished vegetatively from *Crinum* by its distichous (vs. spiral) leaf arrangement and leaf margins entire (vs. finely toothed).

9 Leaves oblanceolate, slightly to distinctly wider toward the tip.

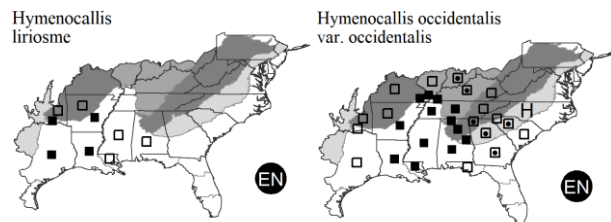
..... ***Hymenocallis occidentalis* var. *occidentalis***

9 Leaves liguliform, not wider toward the tip, the margins parallel throughout.

..... ***Hymenocallis liriosme***

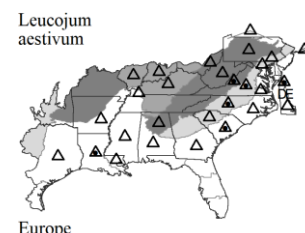
Hymenocallis liriosme (Rafinesque) Shinnars. WESTERN MARSH SPIDERLILY; LOUISIANA MARSH SPIDERLILY. **Hab:** Swamps, bottomlands, ditches. **Dist:** AR and OK south to s. AL and TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Smith & Garland (2003); > *Hymenocallis liriosme* (Rafinesque) Shinnars – K1. **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

Hymenocallis occidentalis (LeConte) Kunth var. *occidentalis*. HAMMOCK SPIDERLILY, WOODLAND SPIDERLILY, NORTHERN SPIDERLILY. **Hab:** Mesic soils of slopes and floodplain forests, gabbro glades and other calcareous upland flats. **Dist:** W. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to AR, LA, and extreme e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K3, K4, Smith & Garland (2003); = *Hymenocallis caroliniana* Herbert – Il, K1, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Tx, misapplied; < *Hymenocallis occidentalis* (Le Conte) Kunth – S, WH3, Smith & Garland (2009); < *Hymenocallis* sp. ? – GW1.

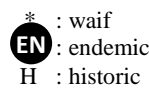
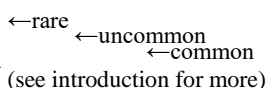
***Leucojum*** Linnaeus 1753 (SNOWFLAKE)

A genus of about 10 species, of Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. References: Meerow & Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a); Straley & Utech (2002e) in FNA26 (2002a).

* ***Leucojum aestivum*** Linnaeus. SUMMER SNOWFLAKE. **Hab:** Naturalizing aggressively in alluvial areas, also



Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

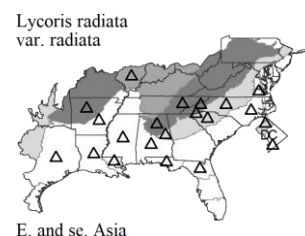
73b. AMARYLLIDACEAE

long persistent after cultivation in upland situations. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Reported naturalized in NC by Leonard (1971b). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, Va; > *Leucojum aestivum* ssp. *aestivum* – K1, K3, K4.

Lycoris Herbert 1819 (MAGIC LILY)

A genus of about 20 species, primarily e. Asian. References: Hsu et al (1994); Meerow & Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).

* *Lycoris radiata* (L'Héritier) Herbert var. *radiata*. HURRICANE LILY, RED SPIDER LILY, SURPRISE LILY, NAKED LADIES. **Hab:** Cultivated and persistent (or slowly spreading locally). **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Tax:** This taxon is a sterile triploid, reproducing vigorously by asexual means. **Syn:** = Hsu et al (1994); < *Lycoris radiata* (L'Héritier) Herbert – Ar, ETx1, K1, K3, NcTx, RAB, WH3.



E. and se. Asia

Narcissus Linnaeus 1753 (DAFFODIL, JONQUIL, NARCISSUS, BUTTERCUP)

A genus of about 40-60 species, of Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. References: Hanks (2002); Jefferson-Brown (1969); Jefferson-Brown (1991); Meerow & Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a); Spaulding & Barger (2014); Stace (2010); Straley & Utech (2002f) in FNA26 (2002a).

Identification Notes: The familiar flower consists of 6 tepals spreading in more or less a plane, and a fused, tubular, corona. The hypanthial tube is below the perianth lobes. Other taxa are under cultivation and may be expected as persistent or escaped in our area. Manuals of cultivated plants and the extensive horticultural literature on *Narcissus* (such as the references listed above) should be consulted by those interested in more information on members of this genus.

- 1 Perianth lobes 10-15 mm long; corona 3-5 mm long; leaves dark green, either cylindrical and hollow or somewhat flattened and grooved; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 3-10 flowers.
 - 2 Leaves somewhat flattened, grooved, 3-10 mm wide; tepals light lemon-yellow; corona yellow-orange, distinctly darker than the tepals *Narcissus xintermedius*
 - 2 Leaves cylindrical (terete), 2-4 mm wide; tepals golden-yellow; corona golden-yellow, the same as the tepals or only slightly darker *Narcissus jonquilla*
- 1 Perianth lobes 20-50 mm long; corona 5-50 mm long; leaves usually glaucous, flattened, solid; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 1-4 flowers.
 - 3 Hypanthial tube (below the tepals) parallel-sided (though sometimes suddenly expanded at its apex); corona < 10 mm long, usually wider than high; corona < 0.5× as long as the perianth lobes; corona rarely undulate; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 1-10 flowers; stamens of 2 distinct lengths.
 - 4 Corona rim red, contrasting with the white or yellow corona (though sometimes fading when dried); umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 1 flower *Narcissus poeticus*
 - 4 Corona of a single color, all white or yellow; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with (1-) 2-8 (-20) flowers.
 - 5 Umbel (or spathe, or stem) with (1-) 2 (-3) flowers; pollen sterile *Narcissus xmedioluteus*
 - 5 Umbel (or spathe, or stem) with (2-) 3-8 (-20) flowers; pollen fertile.
 - 6 Corona white; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with <20 flowers *Narcissus papyraceus*
 - 6 Corona yellow; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with (2-) 3-8 (-15) flowers *Narcissus tazetta*
 - 3 Hypanthial tube (below the tepals) distinctly widening toward its apex; corona usually > 10 mm long, usually as long as wide or longer than wide; corona > 0.5× as long as the perianth lobes; corona margin undulate; umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 1 flower; stamens of the same length or nearly so.
 - 7 Tepals linear to lanceolate, < 5 mm wide *Narcissus bulbocodium*
 - 7 Tepals ovate, triangular-ovate, or suborbicular, > 10 mm wide.
 - 8 Corona 30-50 mm long, about as long as the perianth lobes *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*
 - 8 Corona 10-25 mm long, distinctly shorter than the perianth lobes.
 - 9 Umbel (or spathe, or stem) with 1 flower; corona usually conspicuously darker in color than the tepals; leaves somewhat glaucous, > 8 mm wide; stem distinctly 2-edged *Narcissus x incomparabilis*
 - 9 Umbel (or spathe, or stem) with (1-) 2-4 flowers; corona and tepals the same color; leaves green, < 8 mm wide; stem nearly terete *Narcissus x odoratus*

* *Narcissus bulbocodium* Linnaeus. HOOP-PETTICOAT DAFFODIL. **Hab:** Grassy roadsides, established. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe.

Phen: Mar. **Syn:** = K4, Jefferson-Brown (1991), Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010).

* *Narcissus x incomparabilis* P. Miller. NONESUCH DAFFODIL. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010); = *Narcissus incomparabilis* – F, G, RAB; = *Narcissus poeticus* × *pseudonarcissus* – NY.

* *Narcissus x intermedius* Loiseleur-Deslongchamps. STAR DAFFODIL, STAR JONQUIL. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA26, K3, K4, Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010).

* *Narcissus jonquilla* Linnaeus. JONQUIL, APODANTHUS DAFFODIL. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Narcissus x medioluteus* P. Miller. PRIMROSE-PEERLESS, TWIN-SISTERS; TWO-FLOWER NARCISSUS. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = FNA26, Il, K1, K4, Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010); = *Narcissus tazetta* × *poeticus* – RAB.

Key to Map
Symbology:

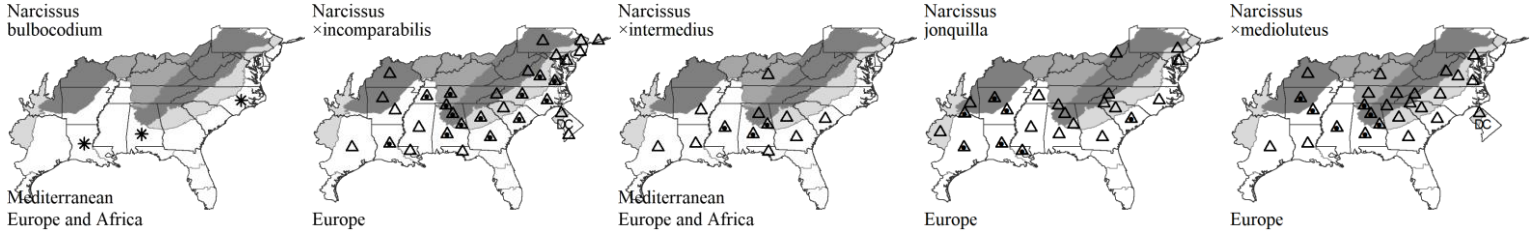


* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

73b. AMARYLLIDACEAE

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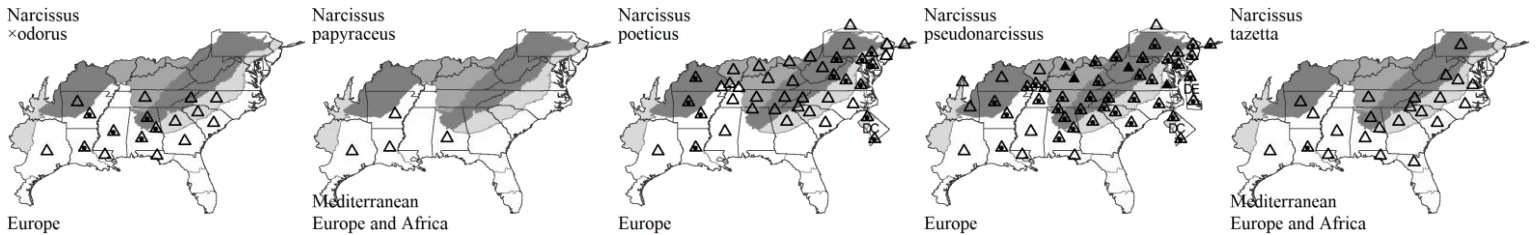
* *Narcissus x odoratus* Linnaeus (pro sp.). CAMPERNELLE JONQUIL, SWEET-SCENTED JONQUIL. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Syn:** = FNA26, K1, K4, WH3, Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010); \ *Narcissus x odoratus* Linnaeus (pro sp.) – ETx1.

* *Narcissus papyraceus* Ker Gawler. PAPER-WHITE DAFFODIL. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, K1, K4, Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Narcissus poeticus* Linnaeus. POET'S NARCISSUS, PHEASANT'S-EYE DAFFODIL. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Narcissus pseudonarcissus* Linnaeus. DAFFODIL, BUTTERCUP. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, woodland borders, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010); = *Narcissus pseudo-narcissus* – F, G, Il, Mi, Tx, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Narcissus tazetta* Linnaeus. BUNCH-FLOWERED DAFFODIL. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, roadsides, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Spaulding & Barger (2014), Stace (2010). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Zephyranthes Herbert 1821 (ATAMASCO-LILY, ZEPHYR-LILY, RAIN-LILY)

A genus of about 180 species, from s. North America and the West Indies south to s. South America. Circumscription follows García et al. (2019). References: Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Flagg, Smith, & Flory (2002a) in FNA26 (2002a); Flagg, Smith, & Flory (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a); García et al (2019); Hume (1938); Meerow & Snijman in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 2 Stigma 1, capitate.
 - 3 Perianth white (to pinkish).
 - 4 Perianth 3-4.5 cm long; perianth tube 1-4 mm long, shorter than the spathe; perianth tube shorter than the filaments *Zephyranthes candida*
 - 4 Perianth (7.3-) 9-14 (-16) cm long; perianth tube 70-130 mm long, longer than the spathe; perianth tube longer than the filaments. *Zephyranthes chlorosolen*
 - 3 Perianth yellow. *Zephyranthes pulchella*
- 2 Stigmas 3 (trifid).
 - 10 Stamen filaments of 4 different lengths; flowers slightly bilaterally symmetrical. *Zephyranthes tubispatha*
 - 10 Stamen filaments of 2 lengths, or equal; flowers radially symmetrical
 - 14 Stamen filaments 0.1-0.2 mm long; perianth tube 3-4 (-4.7) cm in length, the stigmas included..... *Zephyranthes drummondii*
 - 14 Stamen filaments (1.5-) 1.6-4.4 (-4.7) cm long; perianth tube 0.2-3.3 (-4) cm in length, the stigmas exerted. *Zephyranthes minuta*
 - 15 Anthers 13-22 mm long..... *Zephyranthes atamasco*
 - 15 Anthers 3-6 (-8) mm long. *Zephyranthes atamasco*

Zephyranthes atamasco (Linnaeus) Herbert. COMMON ATAMASCO-LILY. **Hab:** Bottomland forests and adjacent road shoulders, wet meadows, sometimes in upland forests over mafic rocks. **Dist:** Se. and sc. VA south to n. FL, west to s. MS. **Phen:** Feb-Apr; Apr-Jun. **Comm:** The correct spelling of the epithet is apparently 'atamasco'; a conservation proposal (to resolve the uncertainty) has been made and will likely be accepted. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GW1, RAB; = *Atamosco atamasco* (Linnaeus) Greene – S; = *Hippeastrum atamasco* (Linnaeus) Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); = *Zephyranthes atamasca* – FNA26, K3, K4, Va, orthographic variant; = *Zephyranthes atamasca* var. *atamasca* – K1, WH3, orthographic variant. NatureServe G4G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

* *Zephyranthes candida* (Lindley) Herbert. FALL RAIN-LILY. **Hab:** Cultivated, persistent or spreading from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Late Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K4, RAB, WH3; = *Atamosco candida* (Lindley) Small – S; = *Hippeastrum zephyranthum* Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



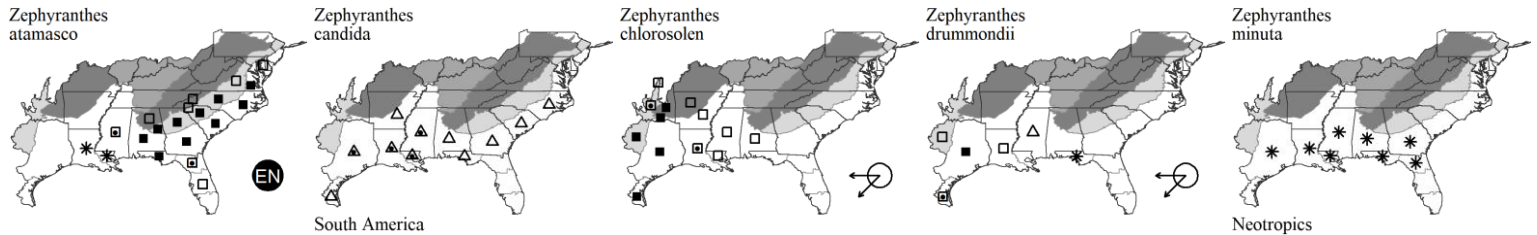
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Zephyranthes chlorosolen (Herbert) D. Dietrich. BRAZOS RAIN-LILY, EVENING RAIN-LILY, CEBOLLETA. **Hab:** Prairies and other moist to dry habitats. **Dist:** AL, MS, AR, s. KS, n. TX, and s. NM south into n. Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA26, K4; = *Cooperia chlorosolen* Herbert – K1, K3; = *Cooperia drummondii* Herbert – ETx1, GW1, NcTx, S, Tx, Hume (1938); = *Hippeastrum chlorosolen* (Herbert) Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

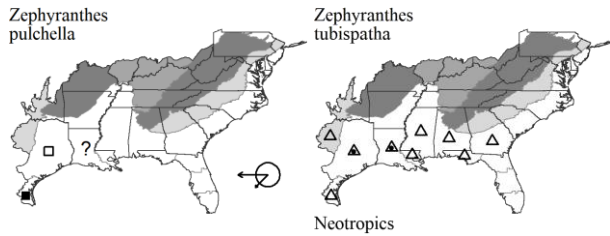
Zephyranthes drummondii (Herbert) D. Don. CEBOLLETA. **Hab:** Prairies, rocky areas, eastwards in disturbed areas such as lawns. **Dist:** LA and TX south into Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA26, K4, WH3; = *Cooperia pedunculata* Herbert – ETx1, K1, K3, NcTx, Tx; = *Hippeastrum drummondii* (D. Don) Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

* **Zephyranthes minuta** (Kunth) D. Dietrich. PINK RAIN-LILY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = *Hippeastrum minutum* (Kunth) Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); = *Zephyranthes grandiflora* Lindley – ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, WH3; ? *Zephyranthes carinata* Herbert – K4. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Zephyranthes pulchella J.G. Smith. SHOWY ZEPHYR-LILY, GOLDEN ZEPHYR-LILY, YELLOW RAIN-LILY. **Hab:** Low areas, especially in seasonally or intermittently flooded areas. **Dist:** TX south to ne. Mexico (NLE, TAM). **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, K3, K4, Tx; = *Hippeastrum pulchellum* (J.G. Smith) Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

* **Zephyranthes tubispatha** (L'Héritier) Herbert. RIO GRANDE COPPERLILY. **Hab:** Road shoulders, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Brazil. Reported for Coastal Plain of AL (Woods & Diamond 2006), GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), MS (Barbour 2017), and FL. **Phen:** Jun-Jul (-Oct). **Syn:** = K4; = *Habranthus tubispathus* (L'Héritier) Traub – ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, NcTx, WH3; > *Habranthus texanus* (Herbert) Steudel – Tx.



74a. ASPARAGACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (ASPARAGUS FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

A family of a single genus and 170-300 species, widespread in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia (introduced elsewhere). APG IV (2016) recommends a much larger Asparagaceae, including other families recognized here (Asparagaceae, Ruscaceae, Agavaceae, Themidaceae, Hyacinthaceae). Stevens (2012) comments about the broader circumscription of Asparagaceae: "this is a highly unsatisfactory family – nothing characterises it, some of the subfamilies are difficult to recognise while others are highly apomorphic". We choose to follow Seberg et al. (2012), Nordal & Sletten Bjørå (2016), Eggli & Nyffeler (2020), and others in recognizing smaller monophyletic families that are more homogeneous and easier to characterize. References: APG (2016); Dahlgren, Clifford, & Yeo (1985); Eggli & Nyffeler (2020); Kubitzki & Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a); Nordal & Sletten Bjørå (2016).

Asparagus Linnaeus 1753 (ASPARAGUS)

A genus of 170-300 species, widespread in Europe, Africa, Asia, and Australia (introduced elsewhere). References: Kubitzki & Rudall in Kubitzki (1998a); Straley & Utech (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a).

- 1 Cladophylls ("leaves") flattened, 1-2 mm wide..... *Asparagus aethiopicus*
 1 Cladophylls ("leaves") filiform, < 0.7 mm wide..... *Asparagus officinalis*

* **Asparagus aethiopicus** Linnaeus. SPRENGER'S ASPARAGUS-FERN, EMERALD-FERN. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, seeding down especially around plantings, especially commonly planted in coastal areas; sometimes epiphytic in palm boots. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. Found in SC by R. Stalter (pers. comm. 2009). Kunzer et al. (2009) report several locations for Panhandle FL. Naturalization along the southeastern US coast from se. NC south to s. FL, and west to TAM is also documented on iNaturalist and in Bradley et al. [in prep]. **Comm:** This species has small axillary spines. **Syn:** = FNA26, K3, K4, WH3; ? *Asparagus densiflorus* (Kunth) Jessop – Bah, misapplied.

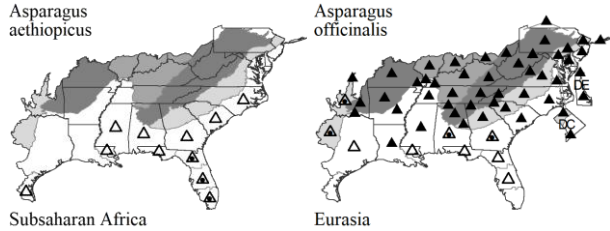
* **Asparagus officinalis** Linnaeus. ASPARAGUS, SPARROWGRASS, GARDEN ASPARAGUS. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, commonly escaped to fencerows, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Asparagus officinalis* ssp. *officinalis* – Mo1. **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

74a. ASPARAGACEAE**74b. RUSCACEAE** M. Roemer 1840 (RUSCUS FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

As here circumscribed, a family of about 28 genera and 500 species, of North America, Central America, Europe, Africa, and Asia. Following the "breakup of the Liliaceae", Ruscaceae was often defined very narrowly to include a few genera with cladodes. In APG I (1998), it was recognized more broadly as Convallariaceae. In APG II (2003), Ruscaceae was listed as an "acceptable, monophyletic alternative to the broader circumscription favoured here". In APG III (2009) and APG IV (2016), Ruscaceae was simply merged into a very broad Asparagaceae. We favor and here use a 'middle ground' that recognizes at family rank major clades (in our region: Asparagaceae s.s., Ruscaceae, Agavaceae, Themidaceae, and Hyacinthaceae) in Asparagaceae sensu APG III and APG IV. References: Bogler in Kubitzki (1998a); Bogler & Simpson (1995); Conran & Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Yamashita & Tamura (2000); Yeo in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 1 Plant with an upright or arching stem with alternate cauline leaves.
 - 3 Inflorescence terminal, a raceme or panicle; tepals separate; leaves with 3 main parallel veins, acute to acuminate at the apex; leaves acute to acuminate at the apex; foliage green, not glaucous *Maianthemum*
 - 3 Inflorescence of 1-several axillary flowers; tepals fused; leaves with > 7 main parallel veins, obtuse to acute at the apex; foliage blue-green, glaucous *Polygonatum*
- 1 Plant tufted, the leaves essentially basal (although the sheathing bases form a 'false' stem in *Convallaria*).
 - 8 Flowers erect, the pedicel strict; ovary superior *Liriope*
 - 8 Flowers nodding, the pedicel recurved; ovary inferior or half-inferior *Ophiopogon japonicus*

Liriope Loureiro 1790 (LIRIOPE, LILYTURF)

A genus of 9 species, herbs, of e. and se. Asia. References: Conran & Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Floden & Avent (2019); Judd (2003); Nesom (2010); Roling, Howlett, & Brown (2011); Serviss et al (2016); Spaulding, Barger, & Nesom (2010).

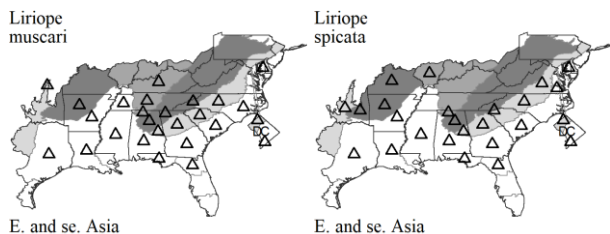
Identification Notes: additional species are likely naturalized in our area. See references.

- 1 Plants caespitose, without stolons or weakly stoloniferous or rhizomatous; leaves 6-12 (-23) mm wide; flowers purple, lilac-purple, or lavender *Liriope muscari*
- 1 Plants colonial, from slender stolons; leaves 3-6 (-8) mm wide; tepals white to very pale violet. *Liriope spicata*

* ***Liriope muscari*** (Decaisne) L.H. Bailey. LIRIOPE, BIG BLUE LILYTURF. **Hab:** Commonly planted, persistent and escaping, locally abundant.

Dist: Native of China, Japan, and Taiwan. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Judd (2003), Nesom (2010), Serviss et al (2016). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Liriope spicata*** Loureiro. CREEPING LILYTURF. **Hab:** Commonly planted, persistent and escaping, locally abundant. **Dist:** Native of China, Taiwan, Japan, Korea, and Vietnam. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, WH3, Judd (2003), Nesom (2010), Serviss et al (2016); = *Liriope spicatum* – Il, K1, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Maianthemum*** F.H. Wiggers 1780 (MAYFLOWER, SOLOMON'S-PLUME)

A genus of about 28 species, herbs, of n. Europe, e. Asia, North America, and Central America. The inclusion of the traditional *Smilacina* in *Maianthemum* remains uncertain. References: Conran & Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Floden (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017); Judd (2003); LaFrankie (1986); LaFrankie (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Meng, Wang, & Nie (2016).

Maianthemum racemosum (Linnaeus) Link. EASTERN SOLOMON'S-PLUME, MAY-PLUME, TREACLEBERRY, "FALSE SOLOMON'S-SEAL". **Hab:** Moist to dry forests. **Dist:** The species (as here circumscribed narrowly to exclude the western *M. amplexicaule*) ranges from NS west to MB, south to GA, FL Panhandle, OK, and ne. TX. **Phen:** Mid Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** The circumscription of this taxon has varied, from separate taxa at

Key to Map
Symbology:



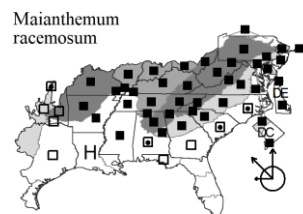
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

74b. RUSCACEAE

species, subspecies, or varietal rank in eastern vs. western North America, to recognizing a single polymorphic species. Recent evidence supports recognition of two taxa at species rank (Floden 2017b). A variety of chromosome races are known ($2n = 36, 72, 144$). The eastern *M. racemosum* is tetraploid; *M. amplexicaule* (Nuttall) W.A. Weber is diploid and more western. Under the generic name *Smilacina*, two varieties had been described for our area, *Smilacina racemosa* var. *racemosa* and *S. racemosa* var. *cylindrata* Fernald, the former larger in nearly all respects and more northern than the latter, smaller, and more southern form (see F for details).

Syn: = K4, Floden (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Maianthemum racemosum* (Linnaeus) Link ssp. *racemosum* – Ar, FNA26, K1, K3, Mo1, NE, NY, Va, Judd (2003), LaFrankie (1986); = *Smilacina racemosa* var. *racemosa* – Tx; < *Maianthemum racemosum* (Linnaeus) Link – ETx1, Mi, Pa, Tn, WH3; < *Smilacina racemosa* (Linnaeus) Desfontaines – C, G, Il, RAB, W; > *Smilacina racemosa* var. *cylindrata* Fernald – F, WV; > *Smilacina racemosa* var. *racemosa* – F, WV; > *Vagnera australis* Rydberg – S; > *Vagnera racemosa* (Linnaeus) Morong – S. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).



Ophiopogon Ker Gawler 1807 (MONDO GRASS)

A genus of 54 species, perennial herbs, of e. Asia. References: Conran & Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Nesom (2010); Roling, Howlett, & Brown (2011); Serviss et al (2016); Spaulding, Barger, & Nesom (2010).

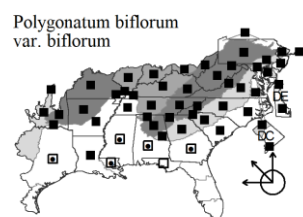
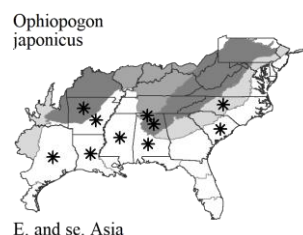
* ***Ophiopogon japonicus*** (Thunberg) Ker Gawler. MONDO GRASS, BLACK MONDO. **Hab:** Suburban forests.

Dist: Native of China, Taiwan, Japan, and Korea. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Nesom (2010), Serviss et al (2016).

Polygonatum P. Miller 1754 (SOLOMON'S-SEAL)

A genus of about 57 species, of temperate Eurasia and North America (most diverse in e. Asia). The *P. biflorum* complex is in need of further study. References: Conran & Tamura in Kubitzki (1998a); Eigsti (1942); Floden & Schilling (2018c); Judd (2003); Kawano & Iltis (1963); Ownbey (1944); Therman (1950); Therman (1953); Utech (2002m) in FNA26 (2002a).

Polygonatum biflorum (Walter) Elliott var. *biflorum*. SMALL SOLOMON'S-SEAL. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests. **Dist:** CT, NY, and s. ON west to MI, NE, and IN, south to n. FL, s. AL, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** In addition to the varieties recognized for our area, *P. biflorum* includes two additional varieties: var. *melleum* (Farwell) R. Ownbey of MI and ON, and var. *necopinum* R. Ownbey from the Black Hills of SD. The complex needs additional study. See var. *commutatum* for discussion of its distinction from var. *biflorum*. **Syn:** = NY, Pa, Va, Ownbey (1944); = *Polygonatum biflorum* – F, G, Il, K4, WV; < *Polygonatum biflorum* – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Judd (2003); >> *Polygonatum biflorum* (Walter) Elliott var. *biflorum* – K3; >> *Polygonatum biflorum* (Walter) Elliott var. *commutatum* (Schultes f.) Morong – K1, Mo1; < *Polygonatum commutatum* (J.A. & J.H. Schultes) A. Dietrich – S.



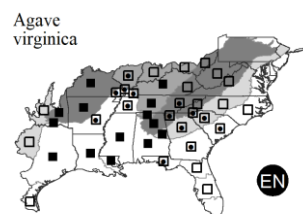
74c. AGAVACEAE Dumortier 1829 (AGAVE FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

A family of about 25 genera and 640 species, herbs and rosette shrubs, of temperate and tropical America. The placement of *Camassia*, *Schoenolirion*, and *Hastingsia*, sometimes grouped as Hyacinthaceae subfamily Chlorogaloideae, has been uncertain; they are better placed in the Agavaceae, a position supported by molecular, serological, and biogeographic evidence. Hostaceae is included here based on recent molecular analyses (Steele et al. 2012). References: Bogler & Simpson (1995); Bogler & Simpson (1996); Kubitzki (1998a); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a); Steele et al (2012); Verhoek in Kubitzki (1998a); Verhoek & Hess (2002) in FNA26 (2002a).

- 1 Plants with erect stems; leaves cauline.
 - 3 Ovary inferior; leaves to 25 cm wide, the margin with stout spinose teeth or entire.....*Agave*
 - 3 Ovary superior; leaves to 6 cm wide, the margin fibrous, entire (cartilaginous), or serrulate*Yucca*
- 1 Plants acaulescent; leaves in basal rosettes or crowded very low on a short stem.
 - 4 Margins of leaves fraying into coarse, whitish, curly fibers; tepals about 4 cm long; leaves stiff and > 15 mm wide*Yucca*
 - 4 Margins of leaves entire, not fraying; tepals < 2 cm long; leaves stiff and wiry (and < 5 mm wide), herbaceous, or fleshy.
 - 5 Leaves oblong-acute, 2-25 cm wide, 2-20× as long as wide, fleshy or leathery.*Agave*
 - 5 Leaves linear, 0.3-1.8 cm wide, 20-100× as long as wide, herbaceous or wiry.
 - 8 Perianth segments 13-18 mm long, blue or nearly white*Camassia*
 - 8 Perianth segments 5-7 mm long, white, cream, or yellow.....*Schoenolirion*

Agave Linnaeus 1753 (CENTURY PLANT, MAGUEY)

A genus of ca. 225 species, rosette shrubs, of tropical and neotropical New World. The separation of *Manfreda* and *Polianthes* is likely not warranted, based on phylogenetic data. References: Flores-Abreu et al (2019); Franck (2012); Reveal & Hodgson (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a); Verhoek (2002b) in FNA26 (2002a).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Agave virginica Linnaeus. EASTERN AGAVE, RATTLESNAKE-MASTER, EASTERN FALSE-ALOE. **Hab:** Granite flatrocks, diabase glades, limestone and dolomite barrens and glades, xeric woodlands over mafic or calcareous rocks, sandhill woodlands, dry roadbanks. **Dist:** E. SC, c. NC, sw. VA, w. WV, s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, and c. MO south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Late May-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, RAB, WV; = *Manfreda virginica* (Linnaeus) Salisbury ex Rose – Ar, ETx1, IL, K1, Mo1, Mo1, Va, W, WH3; = *Manfreda virginica* ssp. *virginica* – K3, K4, NcTx; = *Polianthes virginica* (Linnaeus) Shinnery – Tx; > *Manfreda tigrina* (Engelmann) Small – S; < *Manfreda virginica* (Linnaeus) Salisbury ex Rose – FNA26; > *Manfreda virginica* (Linnaeus) Salisbury ex Rose – S.

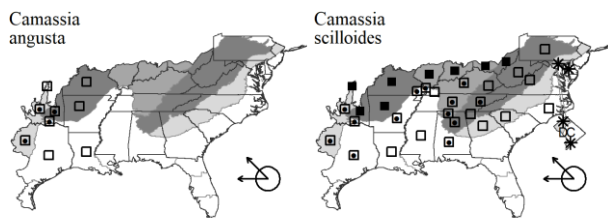
Camassia Lindley 1832 (WILD HYACINTH, QUAMASH LILY, CAMAS LILY)

A genus of 6 species, of North America. The affinities of *Camassia* are with the Agavaceae, rather than the Hyacinthaceae (Fay & Chase 1996, Bogler & Simpson 1996, Speta in Kubitzki 1998a). References: Ranker & Hogan (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 1 Stem of inflorescence with (1-) 3-24 bractlike leaves below the lowest flowers; inflorescences 27-87 cm long, with (30-) 50-100 flowers; fruiting pedicels mostly incurved-erect; capsules ovoid-ellipsoid; blooming ca. 1 month later than sympatric *C. angusta* **Camassia angusta**
- 1 Stem of inflorescence with 0-2 (-5) bractlike leaves below the lowest flowers; inflorescences 19-47 cm long, with 7-50 (-85) flowers; fruiting pedicels spreading-erect; capsules subglobose; blooming ca. 1 month earlier than sympatric *C. angusta* **Camassia scilloides**

Camassia angusta (Engelmann & A. Gray) Blankinship. PRAIRIE CAMAS. **Hab:** Mesic upland prairies, oak savannas, rocky woodlands. **Dist:** Wc. IN, IL, e. IA south through MO, e. KS, c. and w. AR, OK to se. and c. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA26, K3, K4, Mo1; < *Camassia scilloides* (Rafinesque) Cory – ETx1, Tx.

Camassia scilloides (Rafinesque) Cory. WILD HYACINTH, QUAMASH LILY, EASTERN CAMAS LILY. **Hab:** Moist forests, over circumneutral soils, in GA, VA, and WV on limestone, in NC on slopes and natural levees along the Roanoke River, in SC over gabbro, and westward in circumneutral prairies, oak savannas, calcareous glades and woodlands. **Dist:** W. PA and s. ON west to s. WI and e. KS, south to nw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and TX, nearly entirely west of the Blue Ridge, with only a few disjunct occurrences in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA26, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Va, W; = *Quamasia hyacintha* (Rafinesque) Britton – S; < *Camassia scilloides* (Rafinesque) Cory – ETx1, Tx.



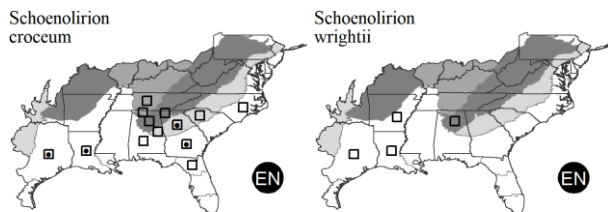
Schoenolirion Torrey ex Durand 1855 (SUNNYBELL)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of s. North America. References: Sherman (2002) in FNA26 (2002a).

- 2 Perianth golden-yellow **Schoenolirion croceum**
- 2 Perianth white **Schoenolirion wrightii**

Schoenolirion croceum (Michaux) Alph. Wood. YELLOW SUNNYBELL. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, bogs, seepage slopes, seepages on granite flatrocks. **Dist:** SC (and apparently NC) south to ne. FL, west to se. TX; and in c. TN on limestone glades (Chester et al. 1993). The occurrence in NC in "wet pinelands" in Richmond County referred to in RAB has not been relocated or further documented. **Phen:** Late Mar-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3; = *Oxytrria crocea* (Michaux) Rafinesque – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Schoenolirion wrightii Sherman. TEXAS SUNNYBELL. **Hab:** Saline prairies, seepage over sandstone, Catahoula barrens. **Dist:** Se. AR and w. LA west to e. TX; disjunct eastward in ne. AL. **Phen:** Apr-early May. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4; = *Oxytrria texana* (Scheele) Pollard – S; = *Schoenolirion texanum* (Scheele) A. Gray – Tx. NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Yucca Linnaeus 1753 (YUCCA, ADAM'S-NEEDLE, ROCK-LILY)

A genus of about 40 species, of sw. North America, n. Mexico, se. United States, and the West Indies. Many issues remain in our understanding of Southeastern United States *Yucca*. References: Clary & Adams (2021); Hess & Robbins (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Keith (2003); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a); Ward (2004c); Ward (2006a).

Identification Notes: The taxonomy and key presented is particularly conjectural.

Unkeyed taxa: *Yucca freemanii*

- 1 Plants caulescent when fully developed (an erect shrub or small tree), the lower parts of the stem readily visible because no longer clothed with leaves.
- 4 Leaf margins minutely notched-serrulate, particularly toward the base; seeds 2.5 mm thick, marginless *Yucca aloifolia*
- 4 Leaf margins entire, smooth, hyaline-brown or hyaline-yellow; seeds ca. 1 mm thick, margined. *Yucca recurvifolia*
- 1 Plants acaulescent (with a cluster of basal leaves) or with a short stem < 3 dm tall above ground level and clothed with numerous leaves (no part of the aerial stem nonleafy and obviously visible).
- 7 Inflorescence branches glabrous; tepals 5-7 cm long; leaves 2-6 cm wide, stiff, the apex acute-acuminate to obtuse, often concave upward at the apex, the marginal fibrils usually elongate (to 20 cm long) *Yucca filamentosa*
- 7 Inflorescence branches scurfy-pubescent; tepals 3-5 cm long; leaves 1.5-4 cm wide, pliable, the apex attenuate-acuminate, not notably concave, the marginal fibrils usually short (to 4 cm long).
- 8 Leaves 1.5-4 cm wide, abundantly thread-margined; [widespread] *Yucca flaccida*
- 8 Leaves 1-3 cm wide, sparingly thread-margined; [mainly west of the Mississippi River, rarely in the Florida parishes of e. LA] *Yucca louisianensis*

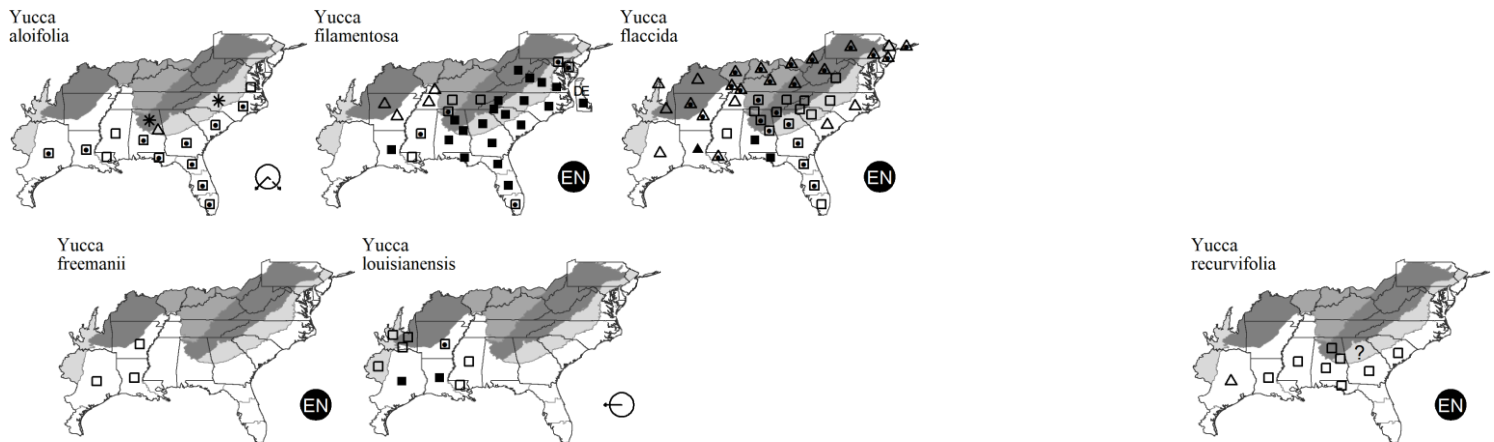
Yucca aloifolia Linnaeus. SPANISH DAGGER. **Hab:** Dunes; also cultivated and persistent. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to LA; Bahamas; also in Mexico (Villaseñor 2016). **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Oct-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Clary & Adams (2021). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Yucca filamentosa Linnaeus. CURLYLEAF YUCCA, SPOONLEAF YUCCA. **Hab:** Woodlands, forests, dunes, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. NJ south to GA, west to MS; escaped from cultivation over a broader area of e. United States. **Phen:** Late Apr-early Jun; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA26, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, S, Va, W, WV, Ward (2004c); = *Yucca filamentosa* var. *filamentosa* – RAB; = *Yucca smalliana* Fernald – Il; > *Yucca concava* Haworth – S; < *Yucca filamentosa* Linnaeus – C, G, K1; > *Yucca filamentosa* Linnaeus – S.

Yucca flaccida Haworth. WEAKLEAF YUCCA. **Hab:** Thin soils around rock outcrops, woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sw. VA, c. NC and TN south to s. FL and AL. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jul; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Whether or not this taxon is valid (and if so, as a variety or as a species) has been unclear; further research is needed. **Syn:** = Ar, Il, K3, K4, Mi, S, Tx, Va, W; = *Yucca filamentosa* var. *smalliana* (Fernald) H.E. Ahles – RAB; = *Yucca smalliana* Fernald – F, Mo1, WV; < *Yucca filamentosa* Linnaeus – C, G, K1, WH3; < *Yucca flaccida* Haworth – FNA26, Pa; > *Yucca flaccida* var. *flaccida* – Ward (2004c); > *Yucca flaccida* var. *smalliana* (Fernald) D.B. Ward – Ward (2004c).

Yucca freemanii Shinnars. FREEMAN'S YUCCA. **Dist:** Ne. TX and nw. LA and se. AR. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = K4, Tx; < *Yucca flaccida* Haworth – FNA26; < *Yucca louisianensis* Trelease – ETx1, K3.

Yucca louisianensis Trelease. LOUISIANA YUCCA. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and barrens with sandy soil, such as longleaf pine and shortleaf pine woodlands. **Dist:** S. AR and s. OK south to w. LA and e. TX; reported in e. LA and s. MS. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Clary & Adams (2021); < *Yucca flaccida* Haworth – FNA26; < *Yucca louisianensis* Trelease – ETx1.



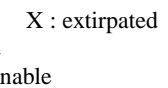
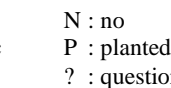
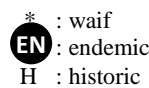
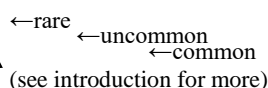
Yucca recurvifolia Salisbury. CURVE-LEAF YUCCA. **Hab:** Dunes, dry sandy soils. **Dist:** GA and Panhandle FL west to w. LA (introduced in e. TX). **Syn:** = S; = *Yucca gloriosa* Linnaeus var. *recurvifolia* (Salisbury) Engelman – ETx1, FNA26, K3; < *Yucca gloriosa* Linnaeus – K4, WH3, Clary & Adams (2021).

74e. HYACINTHACEAE Batsch ex Borkhausen 1797 (HYACINTH FAMILY) [in ASPARAGALES]

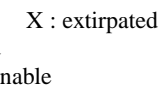
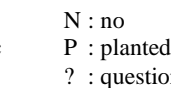
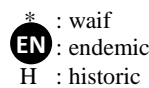
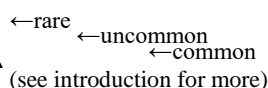
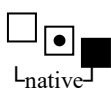
A family of about 67 genera and 900 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Pfosser et al (2003); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a).

- 1 Tepals united into a perianth tube longer than the free portion; [subfamily Hyacinthoideae, tribe Hyacintheae].

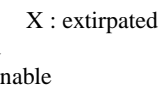
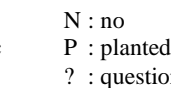
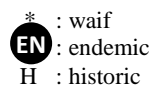
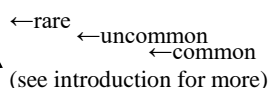
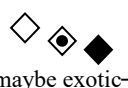
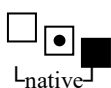
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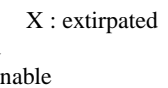
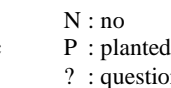
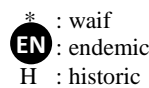
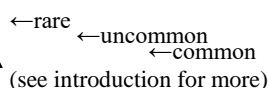
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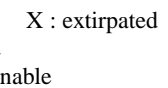
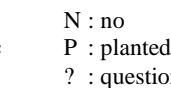
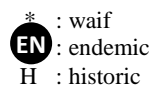
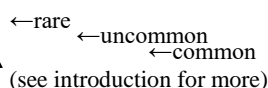
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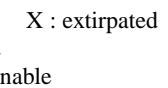
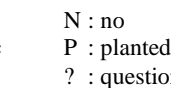
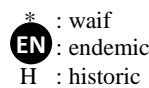
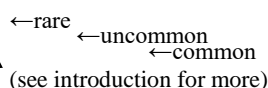
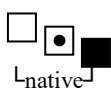
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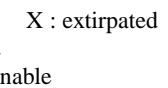
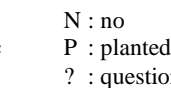
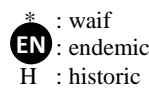
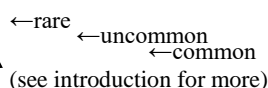
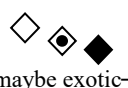
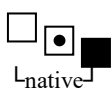
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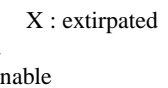
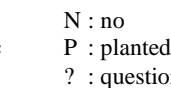
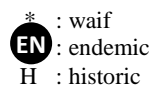
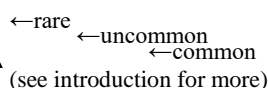
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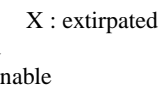
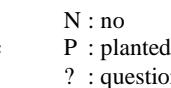
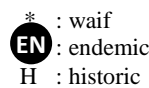
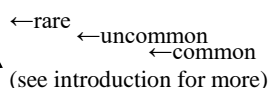
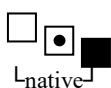
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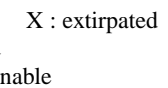
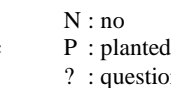
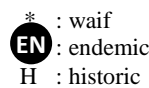
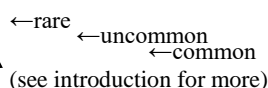
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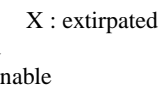
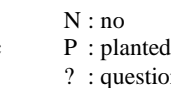
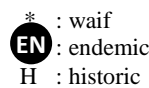
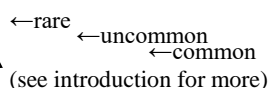
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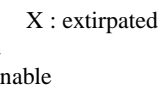
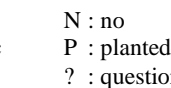
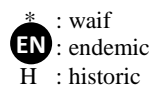
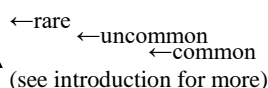
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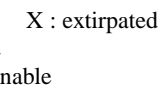
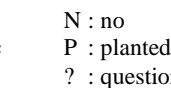
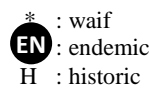
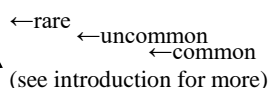
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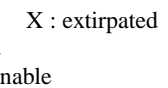
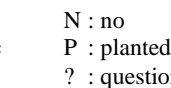
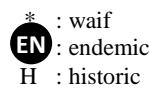
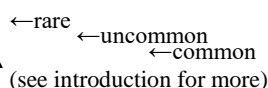
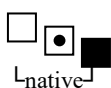
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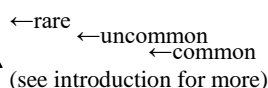
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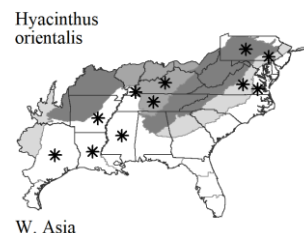
74e. *HYACINTHACEAE*

- 2 Perianth tube <2 × as long as the lobes; corolla spreading and open at the mouth..... *Hyacinthus*
 2 Perianth tube >2 × as long as the lobes; corolla contracted at the mouth..... *Muscari*
 1 Tepals separate or fused only at the extreme base..... *Ornithogalum*

Hyacinthus Linnaeus 1753 (HYACINTH)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of w. Asia. References: Speta in Kubitzki (1998a); Stace (2010).

- * *Hyacinthus orientalis* Linnaeus. HYACINTH. **Hab:** Persistent after cultivation. **Dist:** Native of w. Asia. **Phen:** Late Feb-Mar. **Syn:** = ETx1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Stace (2010). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

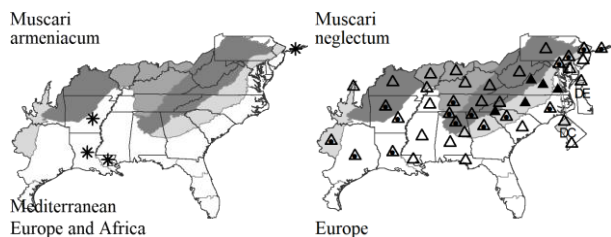
*Muscari* P. Miller 1754 (GRAPE-HYACINTH)

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of Europe, Mediterranean areas, and w. Asia. References: Speta in Kubitzki (1998a); Stace (2010); Straley & Utech (2002g) in FNA26 (2002a).

- 3 Perianth of lower (fertile) flowers bright blue..... *Muscari armeniacum*
 3 Perianth of lower (fertile) flowers deep blackish-blue or -purple..... *Muscari neglectum*

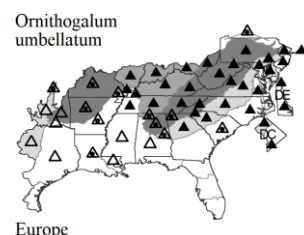
- * *Muscari armeniacum* Leichtlin ex Baker. GARDEN GRAPE-HYACINTH, ARMENIAN GRAPE-HYACINTH. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, old fields, suburban woodlands, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean e. Europe and w. Asia. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; May-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA26, Il, K1, K3, K4, Stace (2010). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

- * *Muscari neglectum* Gussone ex Tenore. GRAPE-HYACINTH. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent and naturalized in lawns, old fields, suburban woodlands, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Stace (2010); = *Muscari racemosum* (Linnaeus) Lamarck & A.P. de Candolle – C, F, G, Mo1, RAB, S, Tx, WV; ? *Muscari atlanticum* Boissier & Reuter – W. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Ornithogalum* Linnaeus 1753 (STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM)

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of Mediterranean s. Europe, n. Africa, east to w. Asia. References: Martínez-Azorín et al (2011); Speta in Kubitzki (1998a); Stace (2010); Straley & Utech (2002h) in FNA26 (2002a).

- * *Ornithogalum umbellatum* Linnaeus. STAR-OF-BETHLEHEM, SNOWFLAKE, NAP-AT-NOON. **Hab:** Lawns, old fields, bottomlands, forests, commonly cultivated. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-May (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Martínez-Azorín et al (2011); > *Ornithogalum umbellatum* ssp. *campestre* Rouy – Stace (2010); > *Ornithogalum umbellatum* ssp. *umbellatum* – Stace (2010). NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

76. *ARECACEAE* Berchtold & J. Presl 1820 (PALM FAMILY) [in ARECALES]

Scott Zona and Alan S. Weakley

A family of about 181 genera and 2600 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres. References: Baker & Dransfield (2016); Dransfield & Uhl in Kubitzki (1998b); Dransfield et al (2008); Zona (2000) in FNA22 (2000).

Identification Notes: In palmate and costapalmate palms, the hastula is the triangle of tissue where the petiole joins the leaf blade, as seen on the upper (adaxial) surface.

- 2 Petioles armed with sharp recurved teeth; [tribe *Trachycarpeae*]..... *Serenoa repens*
 2 Petioles unarmed (though the leaf sheaths are strongly armed with long needle-like spines in *Rhapidophyllum*)..... *Sabal*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Sabal Adanson 1763 (PALMETTO)

A genus of about 16 species, trees and shrubs, primarily distributed around the Caribbean Basin. References: Dransfield & Uhl in Kubitzki (1998b); Dransfield et al (2008); Goldman et al (2011); Zona (1990); Zona (1997); Zona (2000) in FNA22 (2000).

Identification Notes: The hastula is the triangle of tissue where the petiole joins the leaf blade, as seen on the upper (adaxial) surface.

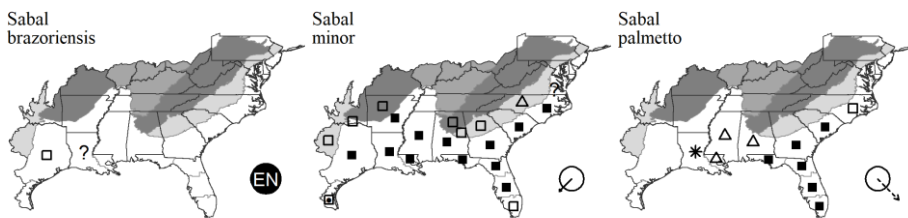
- 1 Tree, with erect trunk (though young plants appear as trunkless shrubs, similar in habit to *S. minor*); leaves 15-30 per plant; hastula 5.3-18 cm long, acute to acuminate; margins of leaf segments with filamentose fibrils; leaf segment apices 2-cleft.
 - 3 Flowers 5-8 mm across; inflorescences with 3-4 orders of branching (the main inflorescence axis counting as the first); [Brazoria County, TX] *Sabal brazoriensis*
 - 3 Flowers 4-7 mm across; inflorescences with 4 orders of branching (the main inflorescence axis counting as the first); [native from e. NC south to s. FL, west to w. Panhandle FL, but extensively planted inland and westwards along the Gulf Coast] *Sabal palmetto*
- 1 Shrub, with subterranean, rhizomatous "trunk" (very rarely emerging as much as 1 meter from the ground); leaves 3-10 per plant; hastula 0.8-7.7 cm long, obtuse to acute; margins of leaf segments with or without filamentose fibrils; leaf segment apices either 2-cleft (*S. etonia* and *S. miamiensis*) or entire (*S. minor*).

..... *Sabal minor*

Sabal brazoriensis D.H. Goldman, L. Lockett, & R.W. Read. BRAZORIA PALMETTO. **Hab:** Floodplain forests. **Dist:** Endemic to a small area of Brazoria County, Texas, in and around the Palm Unit of San Bernard National Wildlife Refuge. **Phen:** Jun; Sep-Nov. **Tax:** This taxon was named by Goldman et al. (2011) as a hybrid. Their evidence suggests that it is of hybrid origin involving *Sabal minor* × *palmetto*, but the genetic differentiation and its distant geography from existing populations of *S. palmetto* suggest it is better accorded status as a species of hybrid origin. **Syn:** = *Sabal* × *brazoriensis* D.H. Goldman, L. Lockett, & R.W. Read – K4, Goldman et al (2011); < *Sabal minor* (Jacquin) Persoon – ETx1, Tx, Zona (1990), Zona (1997).

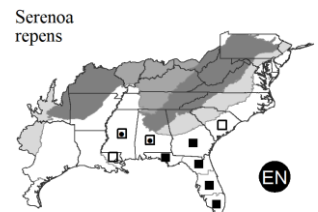
Sabal minor (Jacquin) Persoon. DWARF PALMETTO. **Hab:** Swamps, maritime forests, low moist woods, especially in calcareous soils developed from shell limestone (marl), hardwood flatwoods, marshes, saline barrens, also rarely planted as an ornamental farther inland, where persisting (and appearing native) or possibly naturalizing. **Dist:** Ne. NC (Currituck County)(or possibly se. VA?) south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, c. TX, se. OK, and s. AR; disjunct in Nuevo León (Goldman 1999). This palm reaches its northern limit at Monkey Island, Currituck County, NC, and other more inland sites just a few miles south of the VA border (L. Musselman, J. Boggan, pers. comm., 2006); no other New World palm has a native range extending so far north. **Phen:** May-Jul; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, WH3; > *Sabal deeringiana* Small – S; < *Sabal minor* (Jacquin) Persoon – ETx1, Tx, Zona (1990), Zona (1997); > *Sabal minor* (Jacquin) Persoon – S.

Sabal palmetto (Walter) Loddiges ex Schultes & Schultes f. CABBAGE PALMETTO. **Hab:** Maritime forests, marsh edges, and other near-coastal communities. **Dist:** Native from se. NC south to s. FL, west to w. Panhandle FL, and in the West Indies in Cuba and the Bahamas; planted beyond that range, especially on the Gulf Coast. **Phen:** Jul; Oct-Nov. **Comm:** This palm is the state tree of South Carolina and is common and conspicuous (both as a native tree and in plantings) along the South Carolina coast; it currently reaches its northern limit as a native species in Brunswick County, NC, where it is a conspicuous part of the forest on Smith Island complex (Bald Head Island, Middle Island, Bluff Island). It is planted elsewhere (and farther north) on the coast. Periodic disturbance by hurricanes helps maintain populations of *Sabal palmetto*, which survives winds and flooding that topple or kill *Quercus virginiana*. Curtis (1883) reports that "Cape Hatteras is, or was, the northern limit of this Palm... It is to be deeply regretted, however, that a reckless indifference to the future, which has been charged as a characteristic of Americans, is likely to efface, at no very distant time, every vestige of this interesting ornament of our coast. The inner portion of the young plant is very tender and palatable, somewhat resembling the Artichoke and Cabbage in taste (hence its name of *Cabbage Tree*), and is often taken for pickling, and the stock is ruined by the process. Thus for a pound or two of pickles, no better either than many other kinds, the growth of half a century is destroyed in a moment, and posterity left to the wretched inheritance of vain mourning for the loss of the greatest beauty of our maritime forest." **Syn:** = Bah, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Zona (1990), Zona (1997); > *Sabal jamesiana* Small – S; > *Sabal palmetto* (Walter) Loddiges ex Schultes & Schultes f. – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Serenoa* Hooker f. 1883 (SAW PALMETTO)

A monotypic genus, a shrub, endemic to the se. United States. *Serenoa* is closely related to *Acoelorrhaphe*, of the West Indies, including s. FL (Zona in FNA 2000). References: Dransfield & Uhl in Kubitzki (1998b); Dransfield et al (2008); Zona (1997); Zona (2000) in FNA22 (2000).

Serenoa repens (Bartram) Small. SAW PALMETTO. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, maritime forests, pine rocklands (in FL). **Dist:** Se. SC (in maritime forests in Charleston and Colleton counties, and in spodosolic flatwoods in Beaufort and Jasper counties) south to s. FL and west to e. LA. **Phen:** May-Jul; Oct-Nov. **Tax:** The species has variation in leaf color caused by differences in epicuticular waxiness, with green and gray forms. **Comm:** *Serenoa* forms extensive clonal patches, connected by underground rhizomes, and is a dominant plant in many parts of FL, in pine flatwoods or scrub. **Syn:** = FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, RAB, S, WH3, Zona (1997). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbolology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

78. COMMELINACEAE Mirbel 1804 (SPIDERWORT FAMILY) [in COMMELINALES]

A family of about 41 genera and 650 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of both hemispheres. References: Bergamo (2003); Burns, Faden, & Steppan (2011); Faden in Kubitzki (1998b); Faden (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Tucker (1989).

Identification Notes: Monocot herbs with alternate leaves with closed sheaths, the leaf blade relatively broad in most species, parallel-veined, and often slightly to strongly thickened and succulent. The flowers have 3 petals (one sometimes dwarf) in colors of white, pink, blue, or purple.

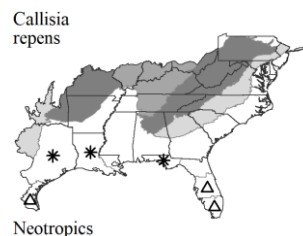
- 2 Spathes paired, terminating the stem, resembling foliage leaves in size, shape, texture, and coloration; [tribe *Tradescantieae*]..... *Tradescantia*
- 2 Spathes single (or paired in *Callisia*), either terminal or axillary, differing from the foliage leaves (in *Commelina* folded, heart-shaped when spread, and usually pale-green, in *Cuthbertia* and *Murdannia* scale-like, scarious, and inconspicuous, sometimes hidden by foliage leaves in *Murdannia*).
 - 3 Spathe folded, heart-shaped when unfolded, usually pale-green, closely subtending and surrounding the flower pedicels; petals unequal, the 2 upper petals larger and usually more deeply colored than the lower petal (which is sometimes absent); [tribe *Commelineae*]..... *Commelina*
 - 3 Spathe scale-like, scarious, and inconspicuous, not closely subtending and surrounding the flower pedicels; petals equal, in both size and coloration.
 - 6 Fertile stamens 3, alternating with 3 staminodia; petals pink to purplish or bluish; [tribe *Commelineae*]..... *Murdannia*
 - 6 Fertile stamens 0-6, all fertile (no staminodes); petals white to pink; [tribe *Tradescantieae*]..... *Callisia*

Callisia Loeffling 1758

A genus of ca. 15-18 species, herbs, of tropical America. References: Bergamo (2003); Burns, Faden, & Steppan (2011); Faden (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Tucker (1989).

Identification Notes: *Callisia* includes perennial herbs, small and creeping (except the robust and erect *Callisia fragrans*) with radial flowers with white petals (pink in *Callisia micrantha*). Its distribution in our region is southern and Coastal Plain, in FL, TX, and LA.

* *Callisia repens* (Jacquin) Linnaeus. "BOLIVIAN JEW", TURTLE VINE, CHAIN PLANT, INCH PLANT. **Hab:** Lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Commelina Linnaeus 1753 (DAYFLOWER)

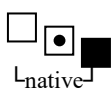
A genus of about 170 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. The key is adapted in part from Brashier (1966), Faden (1993), and Tucker (1989). References: Brashier (1966); Faden in Kubitzki (1998b); Faden (1993); Faden (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Tucker (1989).

Identification Notes: *Commelina* has bilateral flowers, with 2 large petals (usually blue or white, but peach-colored in one species) and 1 smaller petal (often paler, and sometimes translucent). The flowers emerge from a folded spathe (very different than the leaves) which is heart-shaped if opened and spread. Only *Tinantia* (restricted to TX) is similar in these features; it differs in having 6 rather than 3) fertile stamens, and the filaments being bearded with hairs (rather than glabrous).

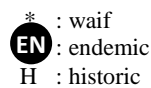
- 1 Spathes with margins free to the base; [introduced species, usually in weedy habitats].
 - 2 Spathes generally whitish or pale green toward the peduncle, with contrasting dark green veins; middle petal white or paler than the others; capsules with 2 locules (the third aborting); seeds rugose foveate-reticulate..... *Commelina communis*
 - 2 Spathes lacking contrasting veins; middle petal about the same color as the others; capsules with 3 locules; seeds reticulate or smooth to faintly alveolate.
 - 3 Spathes not at all to slightly falcate (the lower margin straight or very nearly so); upper cyme usually vestigial (rarely well-developed and 1-flowered); seeds smooth to faintly alveolate; peduncles of the spathes with hairs to 0.5 mm long..... *Commelina caroliniana*
 - 3 Spathes usually distinctly falcate (the lower margin curved); upper cyme in larger spathes usually well-developed and 1-several-flowered; seeds deeply reticulate; peduncles of the spathes with hairs to 0.1 mm long..... *Commelina diffusa*
- 1 Spathes with margins fused basally; [native species, usually in natural habitats, or introduced and weedy].
 - 6 Leaf sheaths not auriculate at the summit, ciliate with coarse reddish-brown, white, or colorless hairs; middle petal blue, lilac, or lavender; [mostly of moist or wet soils].
 - 7 Perennial from horizontal rhizomes, often forming clonal patches of erect stems; leaf blades lance-oblong, 6-20 cm long, the apex acuminate; leaf margin and upper surface scabrous; plants lacking subterranean, cleistogamous flowers; [native, mostly of moist floodplain forests]..... *Commelina virginica*
 - 7 Annual from fibrous roots, the stem decumbent; leaf blades broadly elliptic-ovate, 1-9 cm long, the apex acute to obtuse; leaf margin and upper surface pubescent or glabrous; plants often bearing subterranean, cleistogamous flowers; [alien, weedy]..... *Commelina benghalensis*
 - 6 Leaf sheaths prolonged upwards into auricles, ciliate with white hairs; middle petal white; plant perennial from thickened, fibrous roots, not forming clonal patches; [mostly of dry, sandy or rocky soil].
 - 9 Larger leaves (6-) 10-15 cm long, (1.1-) 1.5-4.0 cm wide (typically 3-6× as long as wide); spathes (2.0-) 2.5-3.6 cm long..... *Commelina erecta* var. *erecta*
 - 9 Larger leaves 4-15 cm long, 0.4-1.4 cm wide (typically 5-12× as long as wide); spathes 1-3 cm long..... *Commelina erecta* var. *angustifolia*

* *Commelina benghalensis* Linnaeus. TROPICAL SPIDERWORT, BENGAL DAYFLOWER. **Hab:** Fields. **Dist:** Native of tropical s. Asia and becoming a serious weed. This annual, pantropical weed is well established in FL and s. GA (Faden 1993). **Comm:** Spot infestations have been reported in NC

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

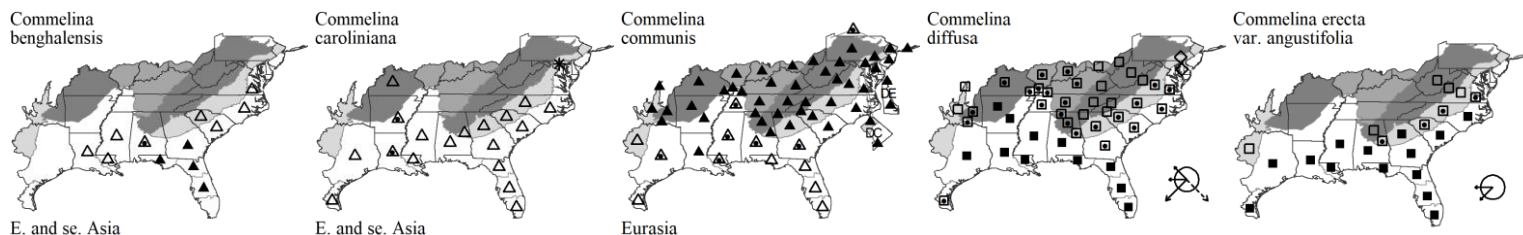
(Wayne County), SC (Beaufort, Dorchester, Edgefield, Orangeburg, Pickens counties), AL (Barger et al. 2012), and MS as well. "This annual species can be recognized by: its funnellform spathes that are often clustered; relatively broad leaves that frequently have red hairs at the summit of the sheath; and cleistogamous flowers that are borne at the base of the plant and are usually subterranean (in addition to normal, aerial, chasmogamous flowers)" (Faden 1993). **Syn:** = FNA22, K1, K4, WH3, Faden (1993). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Commelina caroliniana*** Walter. INDIAN DAYFLOWER. **Hab:** Moist disturbed areas, fields. **Dist:** Native of India and Bangladesh. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Faden (1989, 1993) discusses in detail the taxonomy and history of this species. It was apparently introduced to our area early (perhaps as early as the late 17th century), probably as a weed in rice. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, G, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, S, WH3, Faden (1993); < *Commelina diffusa* Burman f. – GW1, Brashier (1966), Tucker (1989).

* ***Commelina communis*** Linnaeus. COMMON DAYFLOWER. **Hab:** Gardens, bottomlands, disturbed ground, and a common invader of rocky glades. **Dist:** Native of the Old World. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** Var. *communis* and var. *ludens* are sometimes distinguished (see synonymy): var. *communis* has flowers with larger petals pale blue and sterile anthers completely yellow, var. *ludens* has larger petals intense violet blue and sterile anthers with a brownish-purple spot. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, GrPl, GW1, Il, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Brashier (1966), Faden (1993); > *Commelina communis* var. *communis* – F, G, K1, Pa, WV, Tucker (1989); > *Commelina communis* var. *ludens* – F, G, K1, Pa, WV, Tucker (1989).

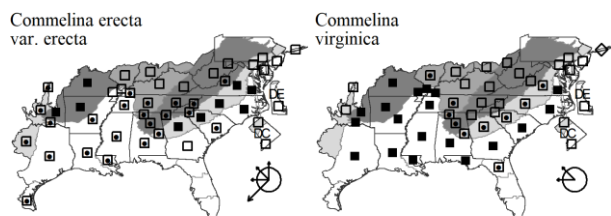
Commelina diffusa Burman f. CREEPING DAYFLOWER. **Hab:** Mudflats, alluvial margins, bottomlands, also fields and disturbed ground. **Dist:** VA west to MO, south to s. FL and s. TX, Mexico, Central America, South America, and the West Indies. Probably native in our area, but sometimes regarded as an Old World species. Encountered very early inland, so plausible as native or as an early introduction. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, C, ETx1, F, G, GrPl, Il, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WI; = *Commelina diffusa* var. *diffusa* – Ar, FNA22, K1, K3, K4, NE, WH3, Faden (1993); = *Commelina longicaulis* Jacquin – S; < *Commelina diffusa* Burman f. – GW1, Brashier (1966), Tucker (1989). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Commelina erecta Linnaeus var. *angustifolia* (Michaux) Fernald. SAND DAYFLOWER. **Hab:** Dunes and dry sand flats on barrier islands, longleaf pine sandhills, other dry sandy sites, shale barrens, other dry rocky sites. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to TX, and north and west in the interior to IA, nw. NE, CO, and NM; also apparently in Central and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** The taxonomy and distribution of the varieties here recognized need further study. **ID Notes:** Contrary to the specific epithet, *C. erecta* var. *angustifolia* is a trailing plant, the stems sometimes as long as 1.3 m. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, G, Il, K1, NcTx, Tx, WV, Brashier (1966); > *Commelina angustifolia* Michaux – S; > *Commelina crispa* Wootton – S; > *Commelina elegans* Kunth – Bah; < *Commelina erecta* Linnaeus var. *angustifolia* (Michaux) Fernald – FNA22, K3, K4, Meso6, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, Faden (1993), Tucker (1989); < *Commelina erecta* Linnaeus var. *angustifolia* (Michaux) Fernald – GrPl. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Commelina erecta Linnaeus var. *erecta*. ERECT DAYFLOWER. **Hab:** Dry openings and woodlands, especially in thin soil around rock outcrops, streambanks, riverbanks, mesic forests. **Dist:** PA west to MO and e. KS, south to FL and TX; also apparently in Central and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, Brashier (1966); = *Commelina erecta* Linnaeus var. *angustifolia* (Michaux) Fernald – S; > *Commelina elegans* Kunth – Tx; < *Commelina erecta* Linnaeus var. *angustifolia* (Michaux) Fernald – FNA22, K4, Mi, Mo1, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Faden (1993), Tucker (1989); > *Commelina erecta* Linnaeus var. *erecta* – Tx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Commelina virginica Linnaeus. VIRGINIA DAYFLOWER. **Hab:** Bottomlands, swamp forests, tidal swamp forests, other moist to wet forests and forest edges. **Dist:** NJ west to KS and OK, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **ID Notes:** Our most robust species of *Commelina*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Brashier (1966), Faden (1993), Tucker (1989). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Murdannia Royle 1839 (MURDANNIA, DEWFLOWER)

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Faden in Kubitzki (1998b); Faden (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Pellegrini, Faden, & Almeida (2016); Tucker (1989).

Identification Notes: *Murdannia* has radial, blue or lavender (to white) flowers, not borne from spathes. The flowers have 2 or 3 fertile stamens with bearded filaments, and 4 or 3 staminodes. Our species are annuals, often forming dense patches in wetlands.

- 1 Flowers solitary or in 2-4-flowered racemes borne in the upper leaf axils; capsules 8-10 mm long; seeds ca. 3 mm long; pedicels much longer than the capsule *Murdannia keisak*
- 1 Flowers in stalked cymose racemes borne terminally or in the uppermost leaf axil; capsules 4-5 mm long; seeds 1.0-1.5 mm long; pedicels about as long as the capsule. *Murdannia nudiflora*

Key to Map
Symbology:



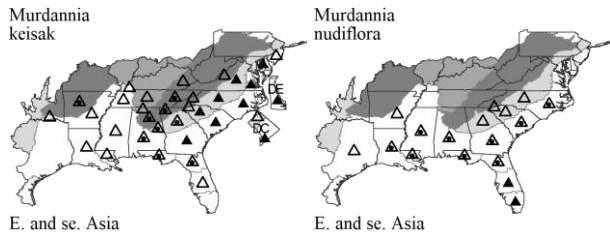
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

* ***Murdannia keisak*** (Hasskarl) Handel-Mazzetti. MUD-ANNIE, MARSH DEWFLOWER. **Hab:** Stream banks, canals, ditches, freshwater marshes (tidal and non-tidal), swamp forests, wet disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of Asia, now widespread in the se. United States. *M. keisak* was introduced to SC and LA in the 1920s and 1930s, probably as a contaminant in rice seed, but the seeds now distributed by water and waterfowl; it is now a very serious invasive in a wide range of wetland habitats (Dunn & Sharitz 1990). **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = *Ar*, *C*, FNA22, *G*, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Pellegrini, Faden, & Almeida (2016), Tucker (1989); = *Aneilema keisak* Hasskarl – F, RAB. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Murdannia nudiflora*** (Linnaeus) Brenan. NAKED-STEM DEWFLOWER. **Hab:** Moist sands, ditches, wet disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of Asia, now widespread in the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres. This species apparently arrived in our region earlier than *M. keisak* (Small 1933, for instance, treats this species and not *M. keisak*), but has naturalized less aggressively and is distinctly less common. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** Flowers open from about 11 a.m. to 3 p.m. **Syn:** = *Ar*, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NY, WH3, Pellegrini, Faden, & Almeida (2016), Tucker (1989); = *Aneilema nudiflorum* (Linnaeus) Sweet – RAB, S, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Tradescantia Linnaeus 1753 (SPIDERWORT)

A genus of about 70 species, herbs, of the New World. References: Anderson & Woodson (1935); Faden in Kubitzki (1998b); Faden (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Pellegrini (2017); Pellegrini (2018); Tucker (1989).

- 1 Bracts subtending flowers boat-like, strongly differentiated from (unlike) the leaves; leaves usually longitudinally green-and-pink striped; [subgenus *Campelia*]. *Tradescantia spathacea*
- 1 Bracts subtending flowers similar in shape and size to foliage leaves; leaves usually solid green, purplish-green, or purple, or if longitudinally striped, dark-green-and-silver.
 - 2 Flowers nearly sessile; petals clawed, the claws fused basally; stamens epipetalous.
 - 3 Leaf blade longitudinally striped with dark green and silver; leaves tending to be 2-ranked; [subgenus *Campelia*]. *Tradescantia zebrina*
 - 3 Leaf blade not variegated, purple, purplish-green, or green on upper surface; leaves spirally arrayed; [subgenus *Setcreasea*] *Tradescantia pallida*
 - 2 Flowers distinctly pedicelled; petals neither clawed nor connate; stamens not adnate to the petals.
 - 5 Plant sprawling, rooting at the nodes; leaves 2.5-5 cm long, < 4× as long as wide; [exotic]; [subgenus *Austrotradescantia*].
 - 6 Stems glabrous; leaf-sheaths glabrous (except the densely setose margin); leaf blades membranous to slightly fleshy, abaxially light to medium green; pedicels glabrous to distally sparsely glandular-pubescent; sepals with hairs restricted to the keels; petals plicate *Tradescantia fluminensis*
 - 6 Stems finely strigose; leaf-sheaths strigose (and the margin setose); leaf blades chartaceous, abaxially completely to partially wine-red; pedicels velutinous, sometimes with some odd glandular hairs; sepals evenly velutinous (hairs sometimes deciduous in dried specimens); petals flat *Tradescantia mundula*
 - 5 Plant erect or ascending, not rooting at the nodes; leaves > 4 cm long, > 5× as long as wide; [native]; [subgenus *Tradescantia*].
 - 7 Leaf blades of the upper stem constricted at their bases to a narrower subpetiolar sheath, the opened sheath narrower than the leaf blade; leaf blades 6-27 cm long, 1.0-5.0 cm wide, mostly < 10× as long as wide; stomates much more abundant on the lower leaf surface than on the upper, giving the lower surface a much paler color. *Tradescantia subaspera*
 - 7 Leaf blades of the upper stem not constricted to a subpetiolar sheath, the opened sheath about as wide or wider than the leaf blade; leaf blades 4-45 cm long, 0.2-2.8 (-4.5) cm wide, mostly > 10× as long as wide; stomates slightly more abundant on the lower leaf surface than on the upper, or about equally distributed on the two surfaces, the lower surface slightly to not at all paler than the upper.
 - 11 Sepals glabrous or the tip with a tuft of eglandular hairs (use 10× magnification).
 - 12 Plants distinctly glaucous; leaves 5-45 cm long, arcing, at an acute angle to the stem *Tradescantia ohioensis*
 - 12 Plants green or slightly glaucous; leaves 4-11 cm long, straight, at nearly right angles to the stem *Tradescantia paludosa*
 - 11 Sepals pubescent (use 10× magnification).
 - 13 Sepals covered with eglandular hairs.
 - 14 Bracts saccate at base; leaves densely velvety *Tradescantia gigantea*
 - 14 Bracts not saccate at base; leaves sparsely to densely pilose.
 - 16 Stems usually hirsute or pilose throughout; roots 1.0-1.5 (-2.0) mm thick; sepals not inflated-turgid *Tradescantia hirsutiflora*
 - 16 Stems glabrous, or sparsely puberulent on the upper stem only; roots (1.5-) 2.0-4.0 mm thick; sepals usually inflated-turgid *Tradescantia virginiana*
 - 13 Sepals pubescent with glandular hairs.
 - 17 Sepals with mostly glandular pubescence. *Tradescantia occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*
 - 17 Sepals with glandular and eglandular pubescence.
 - 20 Stems densely arachnoid-pubescent; roots brownish-tomentose. *Tradescantia reverchonii*
 - 20 Stems variously pubescent but not arachnoid-pubescent; roots not brownish-tomentose.
 - 23 Sepal hairs mainly eglandular, glandular hairs few, inconspicuous *Tradescantia hirsutiflora*
 - 23 Sepal hairs mainly glandular or eglandular, glandular hairs numerous, conspicuous. *Tradescantia hirsuticaulis*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

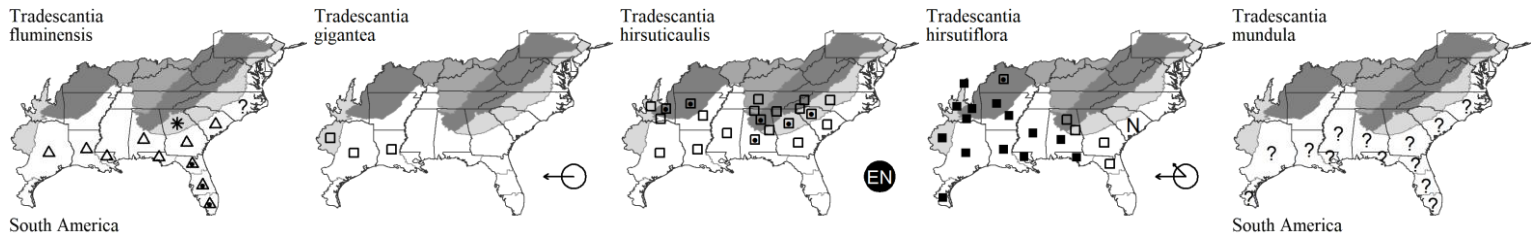
* *Tradescantia fluminensis* Vellozo. WANDERING JEW, SMALL-LEAF SPIDERWORT, SMALL-LEAF WANDERING JEW. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, lawns, vacant lots, moist suburban woods, along streams. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. Reported for Beaufort Co. SC (Daniel C. Payne 2009, pers. comm.). **Tax:** A member of subgenus *Austrotradescantia* (Pellegrini 2017). **Syn:** = Pellegrini (2018); < *Tradescantia fluminensis* Vellozo – ETx1, FNA22, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Tucker (1989).

Tradescantia gigantea Rose. GIANT SPIDERWORT. **Hab:** Limestone soils. **Dist:** N. LA and n. TX south to c. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Pellegrini (2017). *NatureServe* G4 (Apparently Secure).

Tradescantia hirsuticaulis Small. HAIRY SPIDERWORT. **Hab:** Dry rocky woodlands, and rock outcrops (especially granitic flatrocks and domes). **Dist:** W. NC and wc. TN south to sc. SC, s. GA, s. AL, and sc. MS; west of the Mississippi River in AR, e. OK, and nw. LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA22, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, W, Anderson & Woodson (1935), Pellegrini (2017), Tucker (1989).

Tradescantia hirsutiflora Bush. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry hammocks. **Dist:** S. and e. GA and FL Panhandle, west to TX. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Anderson & Woodson (1935), Pellegrini (2017), Tucker (1989); > *Tradescantia hirsuticaulis* Small – S, misapplied; < *Tradescantia hirsutiflora* Bush – K3, K4.

* *Tradescantia mundula* Kunth. WANDERING JEW, SMALL-LEAF SPIDERWORT, SMALL-LEAF WANDERING JEW. **Hab:** Disturbed areas; probably at least casually escaping in the Southeast. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Tax:** Often included in *T. fluminensis*; southeastern US records of *T. fluminensis* need to be evaluated to see which are actually of *T. mundula* (Pellegrini 2018). A member of subgenus *Austrotradescantia* (Pellegrini 2017). **Syn:** = Pellegrini (2018); < *Tradescantia fluminensis* Vellozo – FNA22, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Tucker (1989).



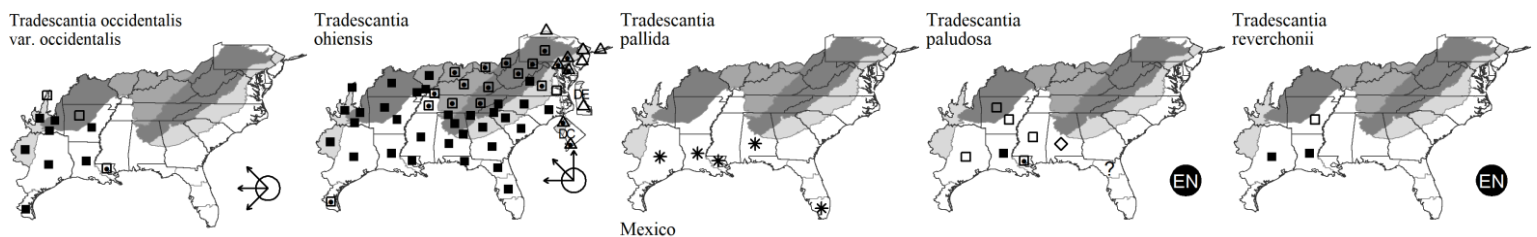
Tradescantia occidentalis (Britton) Smyth var. *occidentalis*. PRAIRIE SPIDERWORT. **Hab:** Prairies, forests. **Dist:** WI west to MT, south to e. LA, TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA22, NY; < *Tradescantia occidentalis* – ETx1, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Pellegrini (2017). *NatureServe* G5T5 (Secure).

Tradescantia ohimensis Rafinesque. SMOOTH SPIDERWORT, OHIO SPIDERWORT. **Hab:** Woodlands and forests, alluvial bottoms, disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** MA west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and TX, some of that range likely the result of naturalization from cultivation. **Phen:** Feb-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Pellegrini (2017), Tucker (1989); ? *Tradescantia canaliculata* Rafinesque – Anderson & Woodson (1935); > *Tradescantia foliosa* Small – S; > *Tradescantia incarnata* Small – S; > *Tradescantia reflexa* Rafinesque – S. *NatureServe* G5 (Secure).

* *Tradescantia pallida* (Rose) D.R. Hunt. PURPLEQUEEN, PURPLEHEART, "WANDERING JEW". **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mexico. The AL report is detailed in Barger et al. (2012). **Tax:** A member of subgenus *Setcreasea* (Pellegrini 2017). **Syn:** = FNA22, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, Pellegrini (2017); = *Setcreasea pallida* Rose – Bah. *NatureServe* GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Tradescantia paludosa E.S. Anderson & Woodson. SWAMP SPIDERWORT, CONFEDERATE SPIDERWORT. **Hab:** Swamps and bottomlands. **Dist:** Coastal Plain of MS and LA west to TX and c. and sw. AR. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, K1, K3, K4, Anderson & Woodson (1935), Tucker (1989). *NatureServe* G4?Q (Apparently Secure).

Tradescantia reverchonii Bush. REVERCHON'S SPIDERWORT, WOOLLY SPIDERWORT. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands, sandy openings. **Dist:** Sw. AR south to sw. LA and e. and c. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Pellegrini (2017). *NatureServe* G4 (Apparently Secure).



* *Tradescantia spathacea* Swartz. MOSES-IN-THE-CRADLE, OYSTER-PLANT, BOAT-LILY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, suburban woodlands. **Dist:** Native of s. Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies. **Phen:** Nov-Jan. **Tax:** A member of subgenus *Campelia* (Pellegrini 2017). **Comm:** {not yet keyed}. **Syn:** = FNA22, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, Pellegrini (2017); = *Rhoeo spathacea* (Swartz) Stearn – Bah; ? *Rhoeo discolor* (L'Héritier) Hance – S. *NatureServe* G5 (Secure).

Tradescantia subaspera Ker Gawler. WIDE-LEAVED SPIDERWORT, ZIGZAG SPIDERWORT. **Hab:** Dry to mesic woodlands and forests, hammocks. **Dist:** Nc. NC, w. VA, WV, OH, IN, IL, and MO, south to NC, SC, sw. GA, Panhandle FL, and AL. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Tax:** Two questionable varieties are sometimes recognized. Var. *subaspera* may be distinguished by the stem conspicuously zigzag above, except on depauperate or juvenile plants (vs. the stems straight or only slightly zigzag), uppermost lateral cymes sessile or short-pedunculate (vs. pedunculate throughout), uppermost internodes very reduced, crowding the upper leaves (vs. internodes less reduced), leaves much broader than the sheath (vs. only slightly broader), and its generally greater size than var. *montana*. *T. subaspera* var. *montana* ranges from sw. VA and c. WV south to nw. SC, n. GA, and se. TN, with disjunct occurrences in c. AL and Panhandle FL. Var. *subaspera* ranges from WV west to n. IL, south to se. TN, ne. AR, and s. MO, with disjunct occurrences in NC. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA22, NY, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Pellegrini (2017); < *Tradescantia pilosa* J.G.C. Lemaire – S; > *Tradescantia subaspera* Ker

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

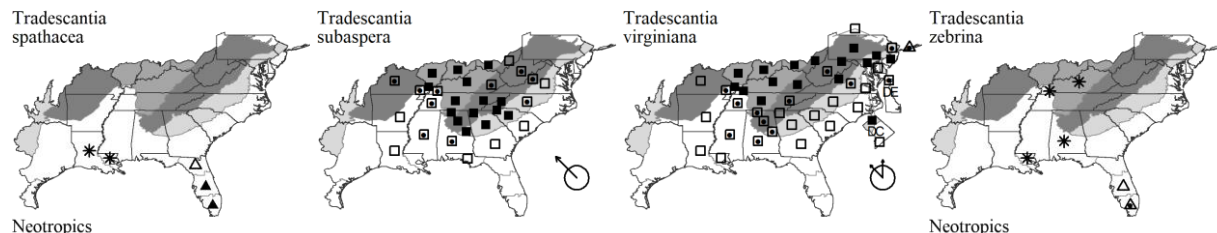
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

78. COMMELINACEAE

Gawler var. *montana* (Shuttleworth ex Britton) E.S. Anderson & Woodson – C, F, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, WV, Anderson & Woodson (1935), Tucker (1989); > *Tradescantia subaspera* var. *subaspera* – C, F, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, WV, Anderson & Woodson (1935), Tucker (1989).

Tradescantia virginiana Linnaeus. VIRGINIA SPIDERWORT. **Hab:** Nutrient-rich forests and woodlands. **Dist:** ME west to MI and WI, south to n. GA, MO, and e. AR. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Comm:** Very variable in flower color, including deep blue, purple, pink, light pink, and pure white. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA22, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Anderson & Woodson (1935), Pellegrini (2017), Tucker (1989); ? *Tradescantia brevicaulis* Rafinesque – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

* ***Tradescantia zebrina*** Bosse. ZEBRA PLANT, "WANDERING JEW", CREEPING CHARLIE. **Hab:** Hammocks, disturbed areas; suburban woodlands. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Sep-Feb. **Tax:** A member of subgenus *Campelia* (Pellegrini (2017)). **Syn:** = FNA22, K3, K4, Pellegrini (2017); = *Zebrina pendula* W. Schnizlein – Bah, S; < *Tradescantia zebrina* var. *zebrina* – Meso6. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



80. PONTEDERIACEAE Kunth 1815 [1816] (PICKERELWEED FAMILY) [in COMMELINALES]

A family of about 13 genera and 33 species, primarily of the tropics, but with some temperate representatives. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Haines (2021); Horn (2002a) in FNA26 (2002a); Pellegrini, Horn, & Almeida (2018); Rosatti (1987a).

- 1 Inflorescence with > 30 flowers; fruit 1-seeded, indehiscent, a utricle; seeds smooth; leaves lanceolate to ovate, 1.5-10× as long as wide, the base cordate, truncate, or cuneate ***Pontederia***
- 1 Inflorescence with < 30 flowers; fruit 10-200-seeded, a capsule; seeds longitudinally winged; leaves either reniform or ovate, 0.5-1.5× as long as wide, the base cordate or rounded, or narrowly linear, 20-50× as long as wide, the base attenuate.
 - 2 Leaves membranous; petioles never expanded into air-filled floats; perianth lobes linear to oblanceolate, 0.4-2.0 cm long; stamens 3 ***Heteranthera***
 - 2 Leaves coriaceous; petioles either expanded into air-filled floats or not; perianth lobes ovate, 1.3-3.7 cm long; stamens 6. ***Oshuna crassipes***

Heteranthera Ruiz & Pavón 1794 (MUD-PLANTAIN)

A genus of 11-14 species, of tropical and temperate America and tropical Africa. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Horn (1998); Horn (2002c) in FNA26 (2002a); Horn (2020); Pellegrini, Horn, & Almeida (2018).

- 1 Plant producing only sessile leaves, these linear, 1-6 mm wide, > 10× as long as wide. ***Heteranthera dubia***
- 1 Plant producing linear to oblanceolate sessile leaves, and also petiolate leaves, reniform, orbicular or oblong, 0.7-2× as long as wide.
 - 3 Inflorescences 1-flowered; perianth either radially or bilaterally symmetrical; leaf blades mostly 1-2× as long as wide. ***Heteranthera limosa***
 - 3 Inflorescences 2-16-flowered (opening each day); perianth bilaterally symmetrical; leaf blades mostly 0.7-1× as long as wide.
 - 5 Inflorescences 5-16-flowered, the axis elongating well beyond the spathe tip, thus many of the flowers borne well beyond the spathe; perianth lobes lavender to purple; [s. IL, s. IA, se. NE south to MS, LA, and s. TX; rarely adventive eastwards, as in n. AL and c. NC] ***Heteranthera missouriensis***
 - 5 Inflorescences 2-8-flowered, the axis mostly enclosed in the spathe, only 0-2 flowers of the flowers borne outside the spathe; perianth lobes white to pale lavender; [collectively widespread in our region]. ***Heteranthera reniformis***

Heteranthera dubia (Jacquin) MacMillan. WATER STAGRASS. **Hab:** Streams, rivers, lakes, reservoirs, especially in areas with calcareous substrates. **Dist:** QC west to WA, south to Cuba and Central America, but rare or absent in much of the se. United States. The attribution of this species to SC is in error (as by Kartesz 1999), based on a misidentified specimen (C. Horn, pers. comm.). **Phen:** (Apr-) Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA26, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WI, WV, Horn (2020); = *Zosterella dubia* (Jacquin) Small – C, G, IL, S; > *Heteranthera dubia* (Jacquin) MacMillan – Tx; > *Heteranthera liebmanni* (Buchenau ex Magnus) Shinnars – Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Heteranthera limosa (Swartz) Willdenow. BLUE MUD-PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Shallow water and muddy shores of rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs, wet ditches, agricultural fields, other wet areas. **Dist:** KY, MN, SD, and CO, south to AL (Diamond & Woods 2009), MS, LA, TX, and AZ; Mexico, Central and South America, West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** Attributed to VA in Small (1933), but the documentation is not known. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, WI, Horn (1998), Horn (2020). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Heteranthera missouriensis C.N. Horn. MISSISSIPPI MUD-PLANTAIN, MISSOURI MUD-PLANTAIN. **Hab:** In shallow, stagnant water in floodplains, or emerged on mud. **Dist:** IL west to NE, south to MS, centered in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Formerly included in a broad concept of *H. multiflora*, which was considered to have three disjunct areas of distribution: *H. multiflora* s.s. (Argentina and Paraguay), *H. missouriensis* (centered in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain), and *H. pauciflora* (Atlantic Coastal Plain from s. NJ to ne. NC). **Syn:** = K4, Horn (2020); < *Heteranthera multiflora* (Grisebach) Horn – Ar, C, FNA26, IL, K1, K3, Mo1, Tn, Horn (1998).

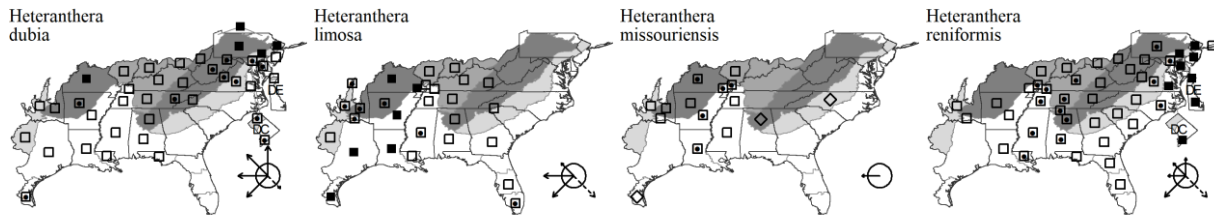
Heteranthera reniformis Ruiz & Pavón. KIDNEYLEAF MUD-PLANTAIN. **Hab:** In shallow, stagnant water in floodplains, or emerged on mud. **Dist:** CT west to NE, south to FL and TX and into South America; West Indies. First reported for SC by Hill & Horn (1997). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA26, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Horn (1998), Horn (2020). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

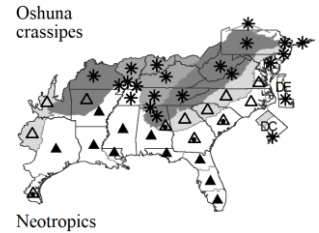


* : waif
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H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

*Oshuna* Haines 2021 (WATER-HYACINTH)

A monotypic genus, a floating aquatic herb, native of South America. Often included in *Eichhornia* and recently proposed to alternatively be merged into a broad *Pontederia* (Pellegrini, Horn, & Almeida 2018). Haines (2021) resolved that *Piaropus* is invalid, and a treatment (as here) which recognizes the "water-hyacinth" as generically distinct from *Pontederia* and *Eichhornia* needed a new name, which he provided. References: Haines (2021); Rosatti (1987a).



* ***Oshuna crassipes*** (Martius) A. Haines. WATER HYACINTH. **Hab:** Ponds, ditches, sluggish water. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** *O. crassipes* is "generally considered the world's most serious aquatic weed" (Rosatti 1987). Originally native to tropical South America, *O. crassipes* is now a widespread naturalized weed throughout the tropics and subtropics. In the northern part our area, water hyacinth is rare, probably not long persisting. Farther south, it can be an aggressive aquatic weed. **Syn:** = Haines (2021); = *Eichhornia crassipes* (Martius) Solms-Laubach – Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA26, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, Tx, WH3, WI, Rosatti (1987a); = *Piaropus crassipes* (Martius) Rafinesque – S, Haines (2020b); = *Pontederia crassipes* Martius – Pellegrini, Horn, & Almeida (2018). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

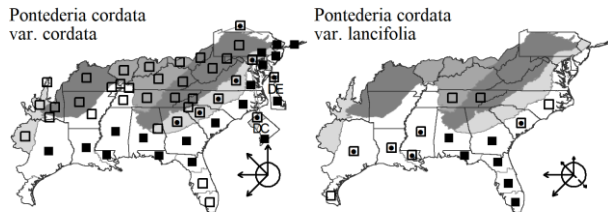
Pontederia Linnaeus 1753 (PICKERELWEED)

A genus of 6-8 species, perennial and annual herbs, from North America to South America. References: Cook in Kubitzki (1998b); Horn (2002d) in FNA26 (2002a); Lowden (1973); Pellegrini, Horn, & Almeida (2018).

- 2 Floral tube villous when young, essentially glabrous to sparsely glandular in maturity; leaves primarily ovate to triangular-lanceolate, 2.2-21 cm wide, the base generally cordate or truncate (rarely cuneate).....*Pontederia cordata* var. *cordata*
- 2 Floral tube persistently pubescent with short glandular hairs; leaves lanceolate, 0.4-8.3 cm wide, the base generally cuneate to truncate.....*Pontederia cordata* var. *lanceifolia*

***Pontederia cordata* Linnaeus var. *cordata*.** HEARTLEAF PICKERELWEED. **Hab:** Swamps, seepage areas, marshes, pond-shores, lake-shores. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to s. FL and TX; Belize; s. Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** The recognition of infraspecific taxa in *Pontederia cordata* is controversial and requires additional study. **Comm:** *P. cordata* exhibits tristly, an interesting breeding system. Each plant has one of 3 types of flowers: (a) a short style, 3 medium and 3 long stamens, (b) a medium style, 3 short and 3 long stamens, or (c) a long style, 3 short and 3 medium stamens. **Syn:** = GW1, Meso6, Mo1, Tx, Va, Lowden (1973); = *Pontederia cordata* – F, G, S, WV; < *Pontederia cordata* – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA26, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WH3.

Pontederia cordata* Linnaeus var. *lanceifolia (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Torrey. LANCELEAF PICKERELWEED. **Hab:** Marshes, pond-shores, lake-shores. **Dist:** S. MA (alleged to occur as far north as ME, but these reports may be entirely based on misidentifications of var. *cordata*) to s. FL, west to e. TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, with a few records around the Great Lakes; Cuba; s. Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay, and Uruguay. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** A third variety of *P. cordata*, var. *ovalis* (Martens in Roemer & J.A. Schultes) Solms, is restricted to South America. **Syn:** = GW1, Lowden (1973); = *Pontederia cordata* var. *lanceolata* (Nuttall) Grisebach – Tx; = *Pontederia lanceolata* Nuttall – F, G, S; < *Pontederia cordata* – C, ETx1, FNA26, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WH3.



81. HAEMODORACEAE R. Brown 1810 (BLOODWORT FAMILY) [in COMMELINALES]

A family of about 14 genera and 100 species, herbs, of semicosmopolitan distribution, but centered in Australia. The Haemodoraceae is primarily a family of the Southern Hemisphere; *Lachnanthes* is the only member native to e. North America. *Lophiola* has often been treated in the Haemodoraceae; it is better placed in the Nartheciaceae (or Liliaceae *sensu lato*), see *Lophiola* (Nartheciaceae) for additional details. References: Pellegrini et al (2020); Robertson (1976); Robertson (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Simpson in Kubitzki (1998b).

Key to Map
Symbology:



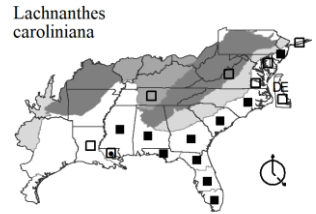
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N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Lachnanthes Elliott 1816 (REDROOT)

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, of se. North America and the West Indies. References: Gandhi (1999); Pellegrini et al (2020); Reid (2021); Robertson (1976); Robertson (2002) in FNA26 (2002a); Simpson in Kubitzki (1998b).

Identification Notes: A very distinctive plant when in flower, with its densely woolly inflorescence and flowers. When not in flower, recognizable by its equitant (iris-like) base and bright red roots.



Lachnanthes caroliniana (Lamarck) Dandy. REDROOT. **Hab:** Wet savannas, pocosin edges, shores of Coastal Plain depression ponds (and similar ponds in the mountains of Virginia), ditches, wet disturbed ground. **Dist:** The range is almost strictly on the Coastal Plain, and rather disjunct: s. NS, from MA to DE, from se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. LA (the Florida parishes), with inland disjunctions in w. VA, sc. TN (Coffee County), and w. LA (Vermilion Parish; Reid 2021); e. Cuba. **Phen:** Jun-early Sep; Sep-Nov. **Tax:** The correct spelling of the specific epithet has been disputed; the original spelling was "*caroliniana*," but Gandhi (1999) argues convincingly that this is a correctable typographic error. **Syn:** = C, FNA26, GW1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, Va, W, Gandhi (1999); = *Gyrotheca tinctoria* (J.F. Gmelin) Salisbury – S; = *Lachnanthes caroliniana* – K1, Meso6, WH3, Robertson (1976), orthographic variant (correctable typographic error); = *Lachnanthes tinctoria* (J.F. Gmelin) Elliott – F, G. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

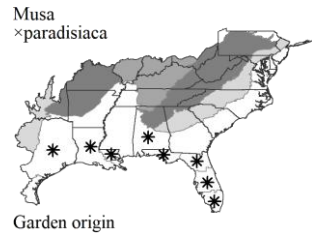
85. MUSACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (BANANA FAMILY) [in ZINGIBERALES]

A family of 2 genera and 40-50 species, robust herbs, of the Paleotropics. References: Andersson in Kubitzki (1998b); Whitmore (2000a) in FNA22 (2000).

Musa Linnaeus 1753 (BANANA)

A genus of 30-40 species, robust herbs, of the Paleotropics. References: Andersson in Kubitzki (1998b); Whitmore (2000a) in FNA22 (2000).

* ***Musa ×paradisica*** Linnaeus (pro sp.). EDIBLE BANANA. **Hab:** Disturbed suburban woodlands, persisting (weakly spreading vegetatively) where dumped from cultivation. **Comm:** See Barger et al. (2012) for additional information. **Syn:** = FNA22, K3, K4, WH3; < *Musa sapientum* Linnaeus – S.



86. CANNACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (CANNA FAMILY) [in ZINGIBERALES]

A family of a single genus, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Kress & Prince (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Kubitzki (1998b).

Canna Linnaeus 1753 (CANNA)

A genus of about 10-25 species, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: Kress & Prince (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Kubitzki (1998b).

Identification Notes: The petals are generally sepaloid (but sometimes brightly colored); the showy, colored portions of the flower are the staminodes.

- 1 Flowers not tubular at the base (or with a short tube to 2 cm long); petals erect..... *Canna ×generalis*
- 1 Flowers tubular at the base (the tube 1-4.5 cm long); petals reflexed (or ascending to erect in *C. glauca*).
 - 2 Flowers red, orange, or mixed red-and-yellow; capsule 1.5-2 cm wide; leaves green..... *Canna indica*
 - 2 Flowers yellow; capsule 2-4.5 cm wide; leaves glaucous.
 - 3 Inflorescence with < 5 flowers; seeds 6-6.5 mm long..... *Canna flaccida*
 - 3 Inflorescences with > 10 flowers; seeds 7-10 mm long..... *Canna glauca*

Canna flaccida Salisbury. GOLDEN CANNA, YELLOW CANNA. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, marshes, ditches. **Dist:** E. SC south to FL, west to LA; Central America. **Phen:** May-early Jul; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA22, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

* ***Canna ×generalis*** L.H. Bailey & E.Z. Bailey. COMMON GARDEN CANNA. **Hab:** Cultivated and persisting. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. Reported as naturalizing (weakly) in AR (Seerviss, Hardage, & Serviss 2021). **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA22, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3; = *Canna glauca* × *indica* – NY.

* ***Canna glauca*** Linnaeus. MARACA AMARILLA, BRAZILIAN ARROW-WOOD. **Hab:** Moist disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA22, K2, K4, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

* ***Canna indica*** Linnaeus. INDIAN-SHOT, PLATANILLO. **Hab:** Cultivated and spreading or persisting. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

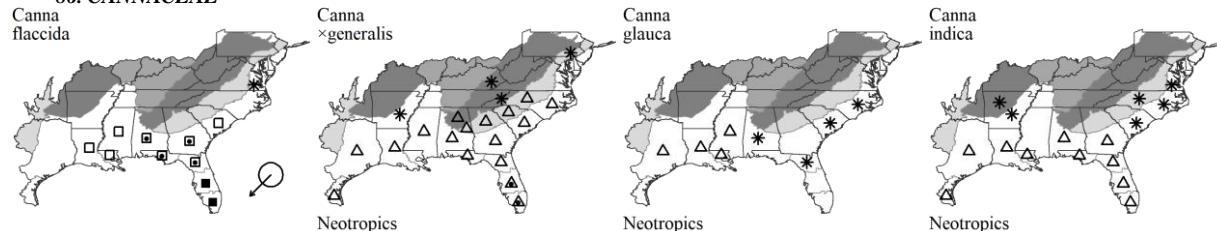
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

86. CANNACEAE



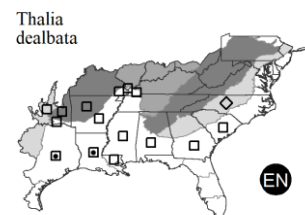
87. MARANTACEAE R. Brown 1814 (ARROWROOT FAMILY) [in ZINGIBERALES]

A family of about 31 genera and 550 species, herbs and vines, nearly pantropical (absent from Australia), and rarely extending into subtropical and warm temperate regions. References: Andersson in Kubitzki (1998b); Kennedy (2000) in FNA22 (2000).

Thalia Linnaeus 1753 (THALIA)

A genus of 6-7 species, in subtropical and tropical America. References: Andersson in Kubitzki (1998b); Kennedy in FNA22 (2000).

Thalia dealbata Fraser ex Roscoe. POWDERY THALIA, POWDERY ALLIGATOR-FLAG. **Hab:** Swamp forests, wet ditches, brackish marshes. **Dist:** Ne. SC south to GA, west to c. TX and e. OK, north in the Mississippi Embayment to w. KY, s. IL, and se. MO. **Phen:** May-Sep; Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



89. ZINGIBERACEAE Martinov 1820 (GINGER FAMILY) [in ZINGIBERALES]

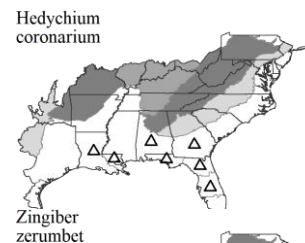
A family of about 50 genera and 1200 species, rhizomatous herbs, of tropical and subtropical areas, especially se. Asia. References: Larsen, Lock, Maas, & Maas in Kubitzki (1998b); Whittemore (2000b) in FNA22 (2000).

- 3 Inflorescence terminal on long pseudostems with normal, well-developed leaves; [tribe *Hedychieae*] *Hedychium*
 3 Inflorescence terminal on short stems with scale leaves, distinct from the main leafy stems *Zingiber*

Hedychium J. Koenig 1783 (GINGER-LILY)

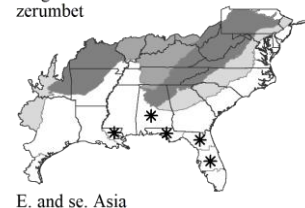
A genus of about 40 species, rhizomatous herbs, native of the Old World tropics. References: Larsen, Lock, Maas, & Maas in Kubitzki (1998b); Whittemore (2000b) in FNA22 (2000).

* *Hedychium coronarium* J. Koenig. WHITE GINGER-LILY. **Hab:** Suburban woodlands, commonly cultivated, rarely persisting and spreading. **Dist:** Native of India. **Syn:** = K2, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Zingiber* Boehmer 1760 (GINGER)

A genus of ca. 100 species, rhizomatous perennial herbs, of tropical Asia. References: Larsen, Lock, Maas, & Maas in Kubitzki (1998b); Whittemore (2000b) in FNA22 (2000).

* *Zingiber zerumbet* (Linnaeus) Roscoe ex Smith. BITTER GINGER. **Hab:** Suburban woodlands, escaped from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. **Syn:** = K2, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



90. TYPHACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (CATTAIL FAMILY) [in POALES]

A family of 2 genera with 16-30 species, wetland herbs, cosmopolitan. The combination of the traditional families Typhaceae and Sparganiaceae is controversial; while there is no doubt of their sister relationship, they are amply distinct and arguably best and conservatively retained as separate families. References: Kaul (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Kubitzki (1998b); Smith (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Thieret & Luken (1996).

- 1 Inflorescences headlike, globular..... *Sparganium*
 1 Inflorescences spikelike, cylindrical..... *Typha*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



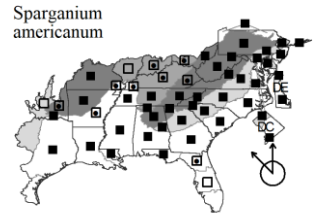
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Sparganium Linnaeus 1753 (BUR-REED)

A genus of about 14 species, wetland and aquatic herbs, primarily circumboreal in arctic and temperate regions, but also in the tropics of Asia, and temperate Australia. References: Beal (1960); Cook & Nicholls (1986); Cook & Nicholls (1987); Crow & Hellquist (2000b); Ito et al (2015); Kaul (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Kubitzki (1998b); Sulman et al (2013); Thieret (1982).

Sparganium americanum Nuttall. AMERICAN BUR-REED. **Hab:** Streams, marshes, ponds, pools, spring branches, often submerged. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and c. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** Beal (1960) discusses the interesting variation in *S. americanum*, perhaps worthy of taxonomic recognition. The 'Appalachian Race' has stigmas 0.6-0.9 mm long, inflorescence branches 0-3, and relatively narrow leaves; in our area it is montane in distribution, and in general is Appalachian, Ozarkian, and northern. The 'Coastal Race' has stigmas 1.5-2.8 mm long, 2-5 inflorescence branches, and relatively wide leaves; in our area it is primarily of the Coastal Plain, disjunct to the mountains of NC and SC south of the Asheville Basin (like many Coastal Plain taxa), and in general is nearly limited to the Coastal Plain, ranging from MA south to FL, west to e. TX, and north in the interior to sc. TN, s. IN, and s. MO. The 'Ubiquitous Race' is intermediate, with stigmas 1.0-1.4 mm long; it occurs throughout the range of the species. The pattern is suggestive of imperfect evolutionary separation of two taxa and needs additional study and likely taxonomic recognition of entities. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, IL, K1, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Beal (1960), Cook & Nicholls (1986), Crow & Hellquist (2000b), Thieret (1982). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Typha* Linnaeus 1753 (CATTAIL)

A genus of 8-13 species, wetland herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Kubitzki (1998b); Smith (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Ward (2007a).

- 1 Pistillate bracteoles absent, or if present then narrower than stigmas and generally not evident at spike surface; stigmas ovate to lanceolate, persistent on mature spikes; pistillate spikes green in flower when fresh, in fruit mostly 19-36 mm thick; carpodia concealed among pistil hairs; compound pedicels on denuded axis 0.6-3.5 mm; staminate scales colorless to brown.
- 2 Pistillate bracteoles absent; stigmas ovate to ovate-lanceolate, often blackish when dry; {add} *Typha latifolia*
- 2 Pistillate bracteoles present (but generally evident only at 20-30× after removal from spike, resembling perigonal hairs, with brown, enlarged tips narrower than stigmas); stigmas lanceolate, brown when dry; pistillate spikes usually separated from staminate spikes by gap, in fruit mostly 19-25 mm thick; compound pedicels on denuded axis 0.6-2 mm; seeds absent or few; staminate scales brownish; pollen a mixture of tetrads, triads, dyads, and single grains, sometimes mostly single grains.
- *Typha angustifolia* × *latifolia*
- 1 Pistillate bracteoles present, many as wide as or wider than stigmas, evident at spike surface; stigmas linear (to narrowly lanceolate), sometimes deciduous and thus absent from mature spikes; pistillate spikes brown at all stages (or whitish when flowering and fresh) (*T. angustifolia* sometimes greenish in fruit when fresh), in fruit mostly 13-25 mm thick; carpodia often evident at spike surface among pistil-hair tips; compound pedicels on denuded axis 0.5-0.9 mm; staminate scales brown or straw-colored.
- 4 Mucilage glands absent from adaxial surface of blade and generally from central part of sheath near sheath summit; pistillate bracteole tips darker than (or as dark as) stigmas, very dark to medium brown, rounded (to acute), in mature spikes about equaling pistil hairs; pistil-hair tips medium brown, distinctly enlarged at 10-20× magnification; pistillate spikes medium to dark brown; leaf sheath summits with membranous auricles (often disintegrating late in season) *Typha angustifolia*
- 4 Mucilage glands present on adaxial surface of all of sheath and usually about 1-10 cm of adjacent blade; pistillate bracteole tips much paler than to about same color as stigmas, straw-colored to light brown, mostly acute to acuminate, in mature spikes exceeding pistil hairs; pistil-hair tips colorless to usually orangish (or slightly brownish in hybrids), not evidently enlarged, or often with 1 subapical, orange, swollen cell evident at 20-30×; pistillate spikes bright cinnamon- to orange- or medium brown; leaf sheath summits tapered to blade or sometimes with membranous auricles.
- *Typha domingensis*

Typha angustifolia Linnaeus. HYBRID CATTAIL. **Hab:** Fresh to brackish waters of lakes, ponds, and rivers. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jun-Nov. **Comm:** C, K1, K3, and K4 apply this name to two different hybrids: *T. angustifolia* × *latifolia* and *T. domingensis* × *latifolia*. The name properly applies to *T. angustifolia* × *latifolia* (Smith in FNA 2000). **Syn:** = NY; = *Typha glauca* Godron (pro sp.) – GW1, IL, Mi, NE, Pa, Ward (2007a); = *Typha glauca* Godron – F, RAB; < *Typha glauca* Godron (pro sp.) – C, K1, K3, K4.

Typha angustifolia Linnaeus. NARROWLEAF CATTAIL. **Hab:** Brackish to fresh waters of marshes and swamps, usually tidal, and also inland in non-tidal wetlands (where probably only introduced). **Dist:** NS west to ND, south to SC, FL (?), LA, and TX (?); Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jun-Nov. **Comm:** Stuckey & Salomon (1987) considered *T. angustifolia* an invasive alien in North America, but later studies suggest that it was native at least in coastal areas of ne. and Mid-Atlantic North America, and has expanded its range westward in recent decades (Shih & Finkelstein 2008). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA22, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ward (2007a); < *Typha angustifolia* Linnaeus – S, (also see *T. domingensis*).

Typha domingensis Persoon. SOUTHERN CATTAIL. **Hab:** Brackish to nearly fresh waters of marshes and swamps, usually tidal. **Dist:** DE south to s. FL, west to TX; north inland to NE and UT; and south into tropical America; Eurasia; Africa; Oceania. **Phen:** (Apr-) Jun-Jul; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Ward (2007a); < *Typha angustifolia* Linnaeus – S.

Typha latifolia Linnaeus. COMMON CATTAIL. **Hab:** Fresh waters of ponds, lakes, ditches, marshes, including in tidal freshwater marshes. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to FL, TX, CA, and Mexico; Central America; South America; Eurasia. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Jul; Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ward (2007a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

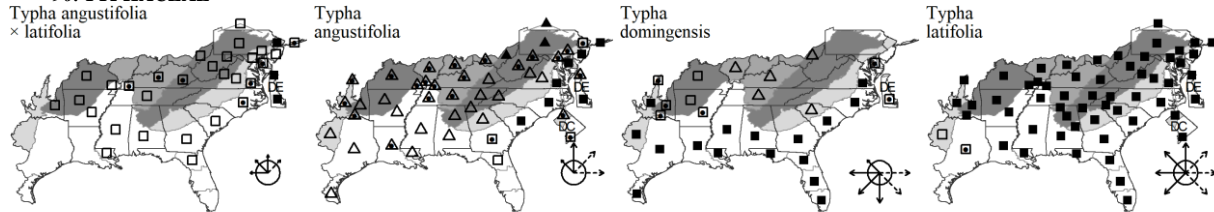
Key to Map
Symbology:

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

90. TYPHACEAE



91. BROMELIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (BROMELIAD OR PINEAPPLE FAMILY) [in POALES]

A family of about 56 genera and 2600 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, of the New World tropics and subtropics (very rarely warm temperate). References: Luther & Brown (2000a) in FNA22 (2000); Smith & Till in Kubitzki (1998b).

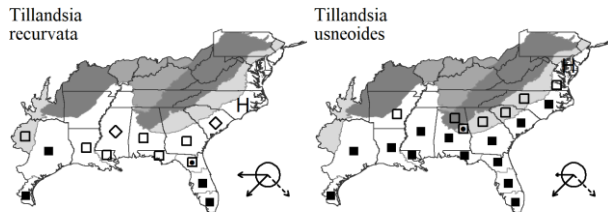
Tillandsia Linnaeus 1753 (AIRPLANT, WILD-PINE, SPANISH-MOSS, BALL-MOSS)

A genus of more than 650 species, herbs (mainly epiphytic or epilithic), of s. North America south to s. South America. References: Barfuss et al (2016); Donadio, Pozner, & Giussani (2015); Franck & Weakley (2018) in Weakley et al (2018a); Luther & Brown (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Pinzón et al (2019); Smith & Till in Kubitzki (1998b).

- 2 Plants in dense, more or less spherical clusters; inflorescence scapose, exserted from the cluster, of (1-) 2 (-3) flowers; corolla violet *Tillandsia recurvata*
- 2 Plants in elongate, pendulous festoons; inflorescence sessile, of a single flower; corolla yellowish green *Tillandsia usneoides*

Tillandsia recurvata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. BALL-MOSS, BUNCH-MOSS, GALLITOS. **Hab:** On tree branches in maritime forests (northwards) or southwards epiphytic in a wide range of situations and also on utility wires and rock faces. **Dist:** Se. GA (Duncan 1985) west to s. AL, south to s. FL; LA to AZ and south through Mexico, Central America, and South America; West Indies. Introduced in e. SC (Beaufort, Jasper, Charleston, Georgetown counties) via landscaping plants (Gramling 2010; P. McMillan, pers. comm. 2005). Plants on landscaping trees in s. MS may also be from introduction via this means. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA22, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, Tx, WH3; = *Diaphoranthema recurvata* (Linnaeus) Beer – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Tillandsia usneoides (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. SPANISH-MOSS, LONG-MOSS, PASTLE. **Hab:** Branches of trees, especially in swamps, but elsewhere where air humidity is high enough, often even in dry forests (for instance, *Tillandsia* is abundant on *Quercus laevis* in an extensive very dry longleaf pine sandhills near Wilmington, NC, which receives frequent fog from the Cape Fear, Brunswick, and Northeast Cape Fear rivers). **Dist:** S. MD (historically), se. VA south to s. FL, west to s. AR, TX, and Mexico; West Indies; Central and South America. **Phen:** Feb-Aug. **Comm:** *T. usneoides* is the only member of a very large genus to occur north of s. GA. The epithet '*usneoides*' refers to its (very general and superficial) resemblance to the common epiphytic lichen *Usnea*. The inconspicuous yellowish-green flowers are intensely fragrant at night. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Dendropogon usneoides* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



93. XYRIDACEAE C. Agardh 1823 (YELLOW-EYED GRASS FAMILY) [in POALES]

As recognized more narrowly (excluding *Abolboda*, *Aratitiopea*, and *Orectanthe* into the Abolbodaceae), a family of 2 genera and about 300-325 species, nearly cosmopolitan (most diverse in tropical and subtropical regions, and especially South America). References: Kral in Kubitzki (1998b); Kral (2000a) in FNA22 (2000).

Xyris Linnaeus 1753 (YELLOW-EYED-GRASS)

A genus of about 300-325 species, nearly cosmopolitan (most diverse in tropical and subtropical regions, and especially South America). This 'technical' genus is known well by only a few botanists, and additional undescribed taxa are possible. References: Anderson & Kral (2008); Bridges & Orzell (1987); Bridges & Orzell (1990); Bridges & Orzell (2003); Bridges & Orzell (2020b) in Weakley et al (2020); Campbell (2011); Kral in Kubitzki (1998b); Kral & Moffett (2009); Kral (1966a); Kral (1978b); Kral (1983b); Kral (1999); Kral (2000a) in FNA22 (2000); Malme (1937); Ward (2007b).

Key adapted from Bridges & Orzell (2003), Godfrey & Wooten (1979), Kral (1966a), and Kral & Moffett (2009).

Key to Map
Symbology:



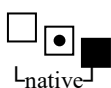
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

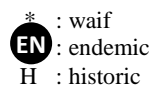
Identification Notes: In vegetative condition, *Xyris* is often confused with other monocots with equitant leaves, such as *Iris* (Iridaceae), *Lachnanthes* (Haemodoraceae), and *Tofieldia*, *Triantha*, and *Pleea* (Tofieldiaceae).

- 1 Keel of the lateral sepals shortly ciliate-scabrid (or sometimes entire in *X. brevifolia*, and then the bract tips purplish-tinged).
- 2 Plants small, usually < 30 cm tall; principal leaves usually < 10 cm long; mature spikes < 1 cm long when mature. *Xyris drummondii*
- 2 Plants large, usually > 30 cm tall; principal leaves > 10 cm long; mature spikes > 1 cm long when mature.
 - 6 Leaves ascending, twisted, strongly grooved; spikes ovoid, the bracts and lateral sepals with a small tuft of short, reddish-brown hairs; bases of leaves abruptly expanded, pinkish or purplish (dark brown in age), the outermost leaves often scale-like, the plant base therefore appearing bulbous; [of the Mountains, Piedmont, and Coastal Plain]..... *Xyris torta*
 - 6 Leaves spreading, not twisted or only slightly so; spikes narrowly ovoid, ellipsoidal, or oblong; bracts and sepals without a small apical tuft of hairs; bases of leaves whitish, tan, pink, purplish, maroon, or dark brown, the outermost leaves not scale-like, the plant base not appearing bulbous; [typically of the Coastal Plain, rarely disjunct inland].
 - 7 Seeds lustrous, translucent, broadly ovoid; spike pale brown or tan, the scales loosely imbricate; plant bases pinkish, purplish, or tan, with dark longitudinal striations on the inner leaf bases; leaves 3-20 mm wide; petal blades obovate, 6-7 mm long, opening in early morning, usually closing by mid-day *Xyris ambigua*
 - 7 Seeds farinose, dark brown (*X. stricta*) or pale (*X. louisianica*) at maturity, narrowly ellipsoid to ovoid; spike dark brown, the scales tightly imbricate; plant bases maroon, purplish, dark-brown, or reddish-brown; leaves 2-5 mm wide; petal blades triangular-cuneate, 3-5 mm long, opening at mid-day.
 - 8 Seeds pale when mature; plant bases maroon to maroon-brown, solitary or in small clumps; upper end of scape somewhat flattened, but not nearly as broad as the spike; spike narrowly ovoid to ellipsoid, slightly pointed..... *Xyris louisianica*
 - 8 Seeds dark brown when mature; plant bases dark maroon to dark brown, densely cespitose; upper end of the scape conspicuously flattened, almost as broad as the spike; spike oblong-cylindrical, obtuse..... *Xyris stricta*
- 1 Keel of the lateral sepals irregularly lacerate or fimbriate, or if entire then the bract tips not purplish.
 - 9 Leaves 0.5-2.0 (-2.5) mm wide, not twisted (or scarcely so); leaf bases expanded, lustrous, hard, tan to brown, neither bulbous nor deeply set in the substrate; spikes ovoid or ellipsoid, 4-15 mm long. *Xyris baldwiniana*
 - 9 Leaves (1.5-) 2.0-25 mm wide, strongly twisted to straight, the leaf bases either not expanded, lustrous, hard, and tan to brown, or, if so, then the base also either bulbous and/or deeply seated in the substrate; spikes narrowly lanceolate, ellipsoid, to broadly ovoid, 4-40 mm long.
 - 12 Keel of the lateral sepals long-fimbriate toward its apex, the fimbriate tip conspicuously exerted from the subtending bract (sometimes eroded and less conspicuous on older spikes).
 - 13 Leaves strongly twisted, 2-5 mm wide; leaf bases hardened, swollen, bulbous, dark lustrous brown; scape ridges smooth; petal blades white or yellow; [of moist to dry pinelands] *Xyris caroliniana*
 - 13 Leaves not twisted or slightly twisted, 3-25 mm wide; leaf bases either soft, not swollen, not bulbous, and pale green (*X. fimbriata*) or somewhat hardened and bulbous, deep red (*X. panacea*); scape ridges strongly scabrous or smooth; petal blades yellow; [of aquatic to very wet peaty, mucky, or sandy ponds, marshes, or other wetlands]. *Xyris fimbriata*
 - 12 Keel of the lateral sepals lacerate, or if very shortly fimbriate, then not conspicuously exerted from the subtending bract.
 - 15 Lateral sepals longer than and exerted from the subtending bracts (or if nearly hidden, the plants strongly rhizomatous). *Xyris smalliana*
 - 15 Lateral sepals shorter than the subtending bracts, and therefore hidden (except when the spikes open to shed seeds) AND plants never rhizomatous.
 - 19 Scape flexuous, usually spirally twisted; upper portion of leaf blades conspicuously twisted; plant bases pinkish, purplish, or dark brown, bulbous or deeply set in the substrate.
 - 23 Base of plant deeply set in the substrate, without distinct outer scale leaves; leaf bases not noticeably expanded, the plant base therefore not bulbous; leaves smooth, 2-4 mm wide; petal blades ca. 3 mm long *Xyris chapmanii*
 - 23 Base of plant shallowly set on the substrate, often with short, black outer scale leaves; leaf bases noticeably expanded, the plant base therefore appearing bulbous; leaves either smooth and 5-10 mm wide, or scabrous and 2-10 mm wide; petal blades ca. 5 mm long.
 - 24 Leaf and scape surfaces smooth (or scabrous only along margins and ridges); petal blades obovate, white or yellow; seeds ovoid or ellipsoid, 0.5-0.6 mm long..... *Xyris platylepis*
 - 24 Leaf and scape surfaces prominently papillose or tuberculate-scabrid; petal blades suborbicular, yellow; seeds narrowly ovoid or narrowly ellipsoidal, ca. 1.0 mm long *Xyris scabrifolia*
 - 19 Scape usually not flexuous, usually not spirally twisted; upper portion of leaf blades not conspicuously twisted; plant bases variously colored, flabellate or equitant and set at ground level.
 - 25 Summit of the scape distinctly flattened and broad relative to the spike; scape ridges 2-3, the 2 most prominent comprising the flattened edge of the scape.
 - 27 The 2 principal scape ridges noticeably and abruptly flattened and winglike below the spike, their combined width (on fresh material) broader than the scape proper; fruiting spikes mostly 8-15 mm long; seeds 0.4-0.6 mm long, translucent, ovoid or ellipsoidal, about 1.5× as long as wide, with lines of very fine papillae, not farinose; petals yellow *Xyris difformis*
 - 27 The 2 principal scape ridges not abruptly flattened and winglike below the spike, their combined width < the scape proper, which is itself flattened (narrowly elliptic in cross-section); fruiting spikes mostly (10-) 20-25 mm long; seeds 0.8-1.0 mm long, dark when ripe, fusiform to narrowly elliptic, 2-3× as long as wide, with lines of very fine papillae, these however obscured by a farinose covering; petals yellow or white *Xyris iridifolia*
 - 25 Summit of the scape nearly terete or somewhat flattened, much narrower than the spike; scape ridges several (usually > 3), at least on the mid to lower portion of the scape.
 - 28 Seeds farinose, very dark; surfaces of leaves tuberculate-scabrid, the leaves strongly ascending, linear, generally > 10 cm long; leaves generally dull-colored.
 - 29 Mature spikes ovoid, sharply acute; plants solitary or in small clumps; leaves 10-30 (-50) cm long, 1.5-6.0 mm wide, dark maroon or purplish at the base..... *Xyris floridana*
 - 29 Mature spikes ovoid to ellipsoid, acute to obtuse; plants typically in large dense tufts; leaves 20-50 cm long, 3-12 mm wide, the older ones with dark-brown to gray bases, the younger with tan bases..... *Xyris serotina*
 - 28 Seeds translucent, not farinose; surfaces of leaves smooth (or sparsely tuberculate-scabrid in *X. curtissii*, which also has leaves linear-curved and generally < 10 cm long); leaves generally a bright yellowish-green above the base.

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 30 Leaves spreading-recurved to erect, 3-13 cm long, 1-4.5 mm wide; scapes at mid-length 0.4-0.6 (-0.7) mm wide; mature spikes 3-7 (-12) mm long; fertile bracts 3-5 mm long; leaf bases various; old flowers fugacious, not persisting on spikes; seeds 0.3-0.5 mm long *Xyris curtissii*
- 30 Leaves ascending to erect, 5-60 cm long, 2-5 (-15) mm wide; scapes at mid-length (0.5-) 1.0-1.5 (-2.0) mm wide; mature spikes 7-15 (-25) mm long; fertile bracts 5-7 mm long; leaf bases tan to brown; old flowers often persisting on spikes, drying blackish; seeds 0.4-0.5 mm long *Xyris jupicai*

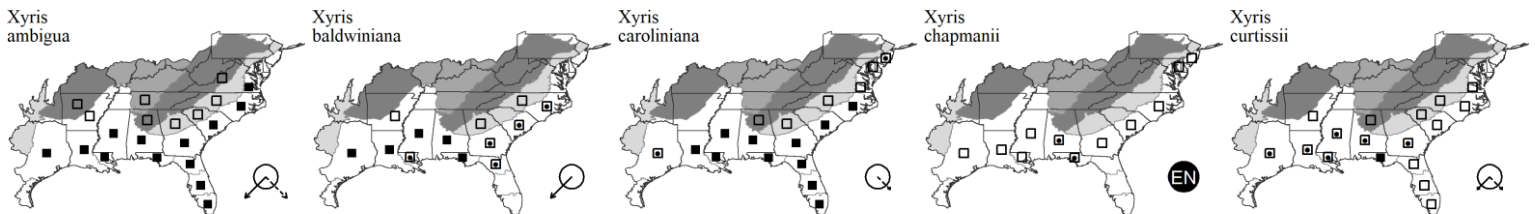
Xyris ambigua Beyrich ex Kunth. COASTAL PLAIN YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas and flatwoods, pinelands, edges of depression ponds. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to AL and ec. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain; also West Indies (Cuba), and Mexico south into Central America. **Phen:** May-Aug. **ID Notes:** The leaf bases of this species are typically mucilaginous (slimy). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, K1, K3, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (1987), Bridges & Orzell (2003); < *Xyris ambigua* Beyrich ex Kunth – GW1, S, Kral (1966a).

Xyris baldwiniana J.A. Schultes. GRASSLEAF YELLOW-EYED-GRASS, BALDWIN'S YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, seepage bogs, sandhill seeps, wet savanna ecotones. **Dist:** Se. NC south to n. peninsular FL, west to s. AR and ec. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain; also s. Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003), Kral (1966a); > *Xyris baldwiniana* var. *baldwiniana* – Tx, Malme (1937); > *Xyris baldwiniana* var. *tenuifolia* (Chapman) Baldwin – Tx, Malme (1937). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Xyris caroliniana Walter. PINELAND YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Dry to moist pine flatwoods, moist pine savannas, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to se. TX; disjunct in s. NJ; West Indies (Cuba). **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Tax:** White-petaled plants that have generally been included as a phase or color form of *X. caroliniana* occur in the East Gulf Coastal Plain. They are the basis of *X. pallescens* (C. Mohr) Small and may well warrant taxonomic recognition. **ID Notes:** The strongly twisted, narrow leaves, and usually dry(ish) habitat (compared to most other *Xyris* species) is distinguishing. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003), Kral (1966a); > *Xyris flexuosa* Muhlenberg ex Elliott – F, G, S; > *Xyris pallescens* (C. Mohr) Small – S.

Xyris chapmanii E.L. Bridges & Orzell. CHAPMAN'S YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Sandhill seepage bogs in areas of copious lateral seepage in deep muck soils. **Dist:** With a disjunct distribution in the Southeastern Coastal Plain: s. NJ (Moyer & Bridges 2015); sc. NC south to c. SC (in the fall-line Sandhills) (Sorrie, Van Eerden, & Russo 1997); wc. GA; Panhandle FL west through s. AL to s. MS; e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** See Bridges & Orzell (1990) for detailed information. **ID Notes:** This taxon is abundantly distinct from *X. scabrifolia* by its essentially glabrous leaves and lack of outer scale leaves and bulbous bases. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Bridges & Orzell (1990), Bridges & Orzell (2003); = n/a – RAB; < *Xyris scabrifolia* R.M. Harper – FNA22, K1, WH3, Kral (1966a).

Xyris curtissii Malme. CURTISS'S YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, inland in acid bogs and seeps. **Dist:** Se. VA south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and west to s. AR and ec. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain; disjunct in w. SC in the uppermost Piedmont (Blue Ridge Escarpment region); disjunct in s. NJ; Central America (Belize). **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = G, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3; = *Xyris difformis* Chapman var. *curtissii* (Malme) Kral – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, Meso6, Tx, Kral & Moffett (2009), Kral (1966a); = *Xyris neglecta* Small – S; > *Xyris bayardii* Fernald – F; > *Xyris curtissii* Malme – F, Bridges & Orzell (2003). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Xyris difformis Chapman. BOG YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, roadside ditches, pond margins, acid seeps, bogs, other wet habitats. **Dist:** New England and s. Canada south to n. peninsular FL and ec. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mi, Tn, Va, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003); = *Xyris difformis* Chapman var. *difformis* – C, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, NE, NY, Tx, Kral & Moffett (2009), Kral (1966a); < *Xyris difformis* Chapman – F, G, Pa, RAB, S, W. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Xyris drummondii Malme. DRUMMOND'S YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine flatwoods, ditches. **Dist:** Se. GA south to ne. FL, west to Panhandle FL and s. MS. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003), Kral (1966a). **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).

Xyris fimbriata Elliott. FRINGED YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** In mucky or sandy soils of upland depression ponds, also along sandhill streams, impoundments and in deep muck of sandhills seepage slopes often just below the zone occupied by *Xyris chapmanii*. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west (interruptedly) to se. TX; disjunct in s. NJ, DE, and c. TN. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** Where this species narrowly co-occurs with *X. panacea* in Wakulla County, FL, it can be distinguished by its shorter, wider spikes and more exerted fimbriate sepals. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003), Kral (1966a). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Xyris floridana (Kral) E.L. Bridges & Orzell. FLORIDA YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, ditches. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. LA; Central America. **Phen:** Aug. **ID Notes:** *Xyris floridana* can be distinguished from *X. jupicai* by its more sharply pointed, more ovate spikes with older, shriveled flowers mostly or entirely absent. The leaf bases are also strongly purple-colored. **Syn:** = K3, K4, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003); = *Xyris difformis* Chapman var. *floridana* Kral – FNA22, GW1, K1, Meso6, Kral & Moffett (2009), Kral (1966a). **NatureServe G5T4T5** (Apparently Secure).

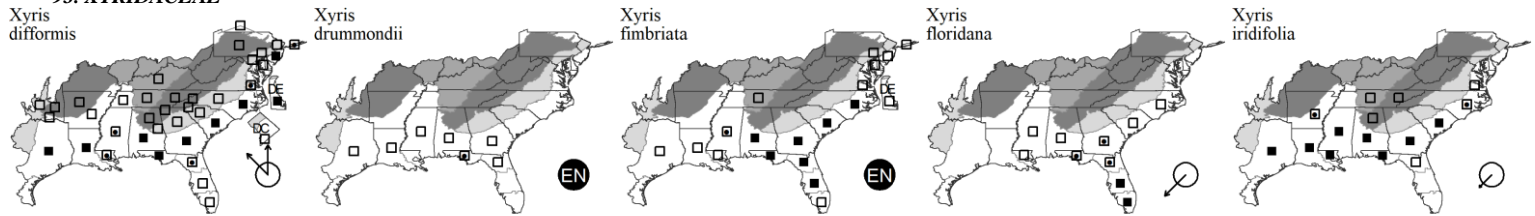
Xyris iridifolia Chapman. IRISLEAF YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, upland pond margins, blackwater river channels, floodplain pools, other wet habitats. **Dist:** Se. VA south to ne. FL and FL Panhandle, west to e. TX; disjunct in c. TN and Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, GW1, RAB, S, Tx, Va, Kral (1966a); = *Xyris laxifolia* Mart. var. *iridifolia* (Chapman) Kral – Ar, ETx1, FNA22, K1, K3, K4, Tn, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003). **NatureServe G4G5T4T5** (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated



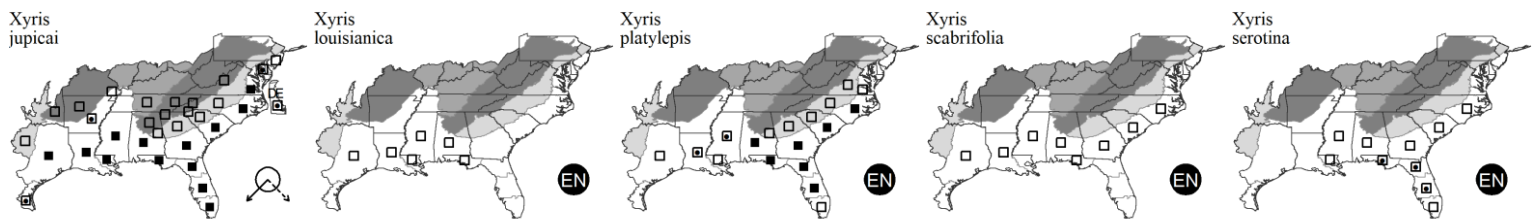
Xyris jupicai L.C. Richard. RICHARD'S YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Acid wetlands, ditches, various wet habitats. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to TN, AR, se. OK (Singhurst, Bridges, & Holmes 2007), and TX; Mexico, Central America, South America, West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Sometimes weedy and considered by some to be adventive from farther south. At least some populations in our area are native and may additionally be worthy of taxonomic recognition as distinct from "true" *X. jupicai* (P. McMillan, pers. comm., 2003). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003), Kral & Moffett (2009), Kral (1966a); = *Xyris caroliniana* Walter – F, misapplied; > *Xyris caroliniana* Walter – G, S, misapplied; > *Xyris communis* Kunth – S; > *Xyris elata* Chapman – G, S.

Xyris louisianica E.L. Bridges & Orzell. LOUISIANA YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, bogs, ditches and disturbed areas. **Dist:** FL Panhandle west to se. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Tax:** See Bridges & Orzell (1987) for detailed information. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (1987), Bridges & Orzell (2003); = *Xyris stricta* Chapman var. *obscura* Kral – ETx1, FNA22; < *Xyris ambigua* Beyrich ex Kunth – GW1, S, Kral (1966a).

Xyris platylepis Chapman. BULBOUS YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Sandhill seeps, pine savannas, ditches, rarely inland in acid seepage over rock. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to se. LA; disjunct in sw. LA and se. TX; disjunct in w. SC in the uppermost Piedmont in the Blue Ridge Escarpment region. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (1990), Bridges & Orzell (2003), Kral (1966a). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Xyris scabrifolia R.M. Harper. ROUGHLEAF YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Sandhill seepage bogs and wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Sc. and se. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to s. AL and s. MS; disjunct in sw. LA-se. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Tax:** See Bridges & Orzell (1990) for detailed information. **ID Notes:** This taxon is abundantly distinct from *X. chapmanii*, through its presence of outer scale leaves and bulbous bases and by having strongly papillose-scabrid leaves. **Syn:** = ETx1, GW1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (1990), Bridges & Orzell (2003); = n/a – RAB; < *Xyris scabrifolia* R.M. Harper – FNA22, K1, Kral (1966a). **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).

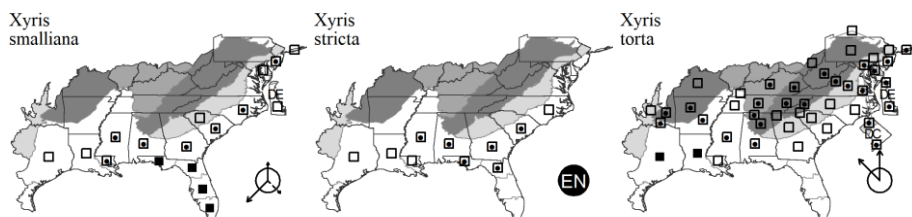
Xyris serotina Chapman. GRAY-LEAVED YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Depression meadows, ultisol savannas (Lynchburg/Rains complex or Eulonia/Oketee), ditches. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. MS, in the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Sep. **Syn:** = FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003), Kral (1966a). **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).



Xyris smalliana Nash. SMALL'S YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Pond margins, ditches; often growing in standing water in the intermediate zones of basin marshes adjacent to *Hypericum fasciculatum* and *Pontedaria cordata* [in peninsular FL]. **Dist:** S. ME south to s. FL, west to s. MS; disjunct to se. TX; s. Mexico south into Central America; West Indies (Cuba). **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **ID Notes:** This species typically has conspicuous pinkish-red leaf bases. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NE, NY, RAB, S, W, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2003), Kral (1966a); > *Xyris congonii* Small – F; > *Xyris smalliana* Nash – F; > *Xyris smalliana* var. *olneyi* (Wood) Gleason – G; > *Xyris smalliana* var. *smalliana* – G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Xyris stricta Chapman. STRICT YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Depression ponds, depression meadows, borrow pits, ultisol pine savannas, and ditches. **Dist:** SC south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to s. MS and se. LA. Reported for our area by Kral (1966b). P. McMillan (pers. comm.) reports this species from a number of locations in the outer Coastal Plain of NC and SC. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = GW1, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (1987), Bridges & Orzell (2003), Kral (1966a); = *Xyris stricta* var. *stricta* – ETx1, FNA22. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Xyris torta Smith. TWISTED YELLOW-EYED-GRASS, MOUNTAIN YELLOW-EYED-GRASS. **Hab:** Mountain bogs, seeps, marshes, streambanks, ditches. **Dist:** NH west to WI, south to e. VA, e. NC, w. SC, c. GA, LA, OK, and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Comm:** This is one of the few species of *Xyris* in our area that is not strongly associated with the Coastal Plain. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA22, GW1, Il, K1, K3, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Kral & Moffett (2009), Kral (1966a); > *Xyris torta* var. *macropoda* Fernald – F, G; > *Xyris torta* var. *occidentalis* Malme – Malme (1937); > *Xyris torta* var. *torta* – F, G, Malme (1937). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

94. ERIOCAULACEAE Martinov 1820 (PIPEWORT FAMILY) [in POALES]

A family of about 10 genera and 1100 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions (few in cold temperate regions), especially America, and most diverse in n. South America. References: Andriano et al (2021); Kral (1966c); Kral (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Stützel in Kubitzki (1998b).

- 1 Scape glabrous, 10-110 cm tall at maturity; roots thickened, septate (not requiring magnification), unbranched; leaves with obvious air spaces; petals 2, fused below; stamens (3-) usually 4 (-6), the anthers black at maturity *Eriocaulon*
- 1 Scape pubescent (or glabrous), 6-40 cm tall at maturity; leaves lacking obvious air spaces; roots fibrous or spongy, not septate; petals 3 or absent; stamens 2-3, the anthers yellow at maturity. *Lachnocaulon*

Eriocaulon Linnaeus 1753 (PIPEWORT)

A genus of about 400 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions (few in cold temperate areas). References: Gomes de Andrade et al (2010); Hare (1950); Kral (1966c); Kral (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Stützel in Kubitzki (1998b).

Identification Notes: The roots "are pure white and translucent, soft in texture, very flexible and have a curious and characteristic vermiform appearance, owing to the presence of regularly spaced internal diaphragms" (Hare 1950).

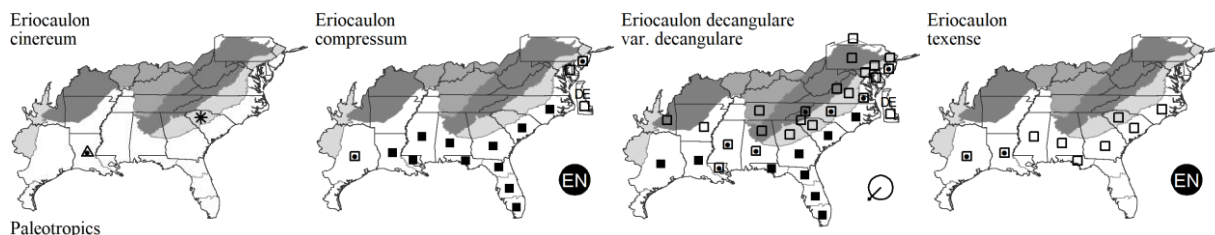
- 1 Receptacle and/or base of flowers copiously hairy; some or most of perianth parts with chalk white hairs; heads overall appearing white, 5-20 mm in diameter when in full flower or fruit.
- 2 Heads hard (little compressed by a plant press and feeling hard and knotty when squeezed between finger and thumb); leaves dark green, the tip acute to obtuse; scape sheaths shorter than most leaves; involucre bracts straw-colored, the apex acute; receptacular bracteoles pale, the apex narrowly acuminate; pistillate flower petals adaxially villous; terminal cells of club-shaped hairs of the perianth whitened, the basal cells often uncongested and transparent. *Eriocaulon decangulare* var. *decangulare*
- 2 Heads soft (much flattened by a plant press, and easily compressed when fresh between finger and thumb); leaves pale green, the tip attenuate-subulate; scape sheaths longer than most leaves; involucre bracts gray or dark, the apex rounded or obtuse; receptacular bracteoles gray to dark gray, the apex acute; pistillate flower petals adaxially villous; all cells of club-shaped hairs on perianth white. *Eriocaulon compressum*
- 4 Mature heads 10-20 mm in diameter; leaves 5-30 cm long; petals of staminate flowers conspicuously unequal; [plants primarily of seasonally flooded ponds].. *Eriocaulon compressum*
- 4 Mature heads 5-10 mm in diameter; leaves (1-) 2-5 (-7) cm long; petals of staminate flower nearly equal *Eriocaulon texense*
- 1 Receptacle and/or base of flowers glabrous or sparingly hairy; receptacular bracteoles and/or perianth parts glabrous or hairy, the hairs club-shaped, clear or white; heads dark gray or white, 3-4 mm (*E. koernickianum*, *E. parkeri*, and *E. ravenelii*), or 4-10 mm (*E. aquaticum* and *E. lineare*) in diameter when in full flower or fruit. *Eriocaulon cinereum*

* *Eriocaulon cinereum* R. Brown. ASHY PIPEWORT. **Hab:** Drawdown shores of manmade lake, other disturbed wetlands. **Dist:** Native of Australasia. **Comm:** See Kilpatrick & McMillan (2003). **Syn:** = FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Kral (1966c). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Eriocaulon compressum Lamarck. SOFT-HEADED PIPEWORT. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, other depressions, wetter places in pine flatwoods and pine savannas, acidic seeps, Atlantic white cedar (*Chamaecyparis thyoides*) swamps. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3, Kral (1966c). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Eriocaulon decangulare Linnaeus var. *decangulare*. COMMON TEN-ANGLED PIPEWORT. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas and pine flatwoods, bogs, mafic fens and seeps, seasonally flooded ponds, seepage bogs and swamps, wind-tidal marshes, sea-level fens. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to sw. AR and e. TX; Mexico (CAM, MIC, TAB, VER), Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA22, K1, K3, K4, Va; < *Eriocaulon decangulare* – Ar, C, ETx1, F, G, GW1, Meso6, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Kral (1966c). **NatureServe G5T5?** (Secure).

Eriocaulon texense Körnicke. TEXAS HATPINS. **Hab:** Sandhill seepage bogs, Altamaha Grit outcrops, seepage over the Catahoula in the West Gulf Coastal Plain, seepage over granite in the Blue Ridge Escarpment. **Dist:** Sc. NC south to w. Panhandle FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in w. SC in the uppermost Piedmont in the Blue Ridge Escarpment region. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Kral (1966c). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).



Lachnocaulon Kunth 1841 (BOGBUTTONS)

A genus of 7 species, herbs, of se. North America and Cuba. Based on work of Gomes de Andrade et al. (2010) and Andriano et al. (2010), *Lachnocaulon* is embedded within a broadly conceived *Paepalanthus* Martius. *Lachnocaulon* can be included in *Paepalanthus*, a course favored by Christenhusz, Faye, & Byng (2018) and Christenhusz et al. (2020), or, alternatively, *Paepalanthus* can be restructured into a number of smaller

Key to Map Symbology:
 □ native
 ■ maybe exotic
 ▲ exotic
 ▲ rare
 ▲ uncommon
 ● common
 * : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic
 N : no
 P : planted
 X : extirpated
 ? : questionable
 (see introduction for more)

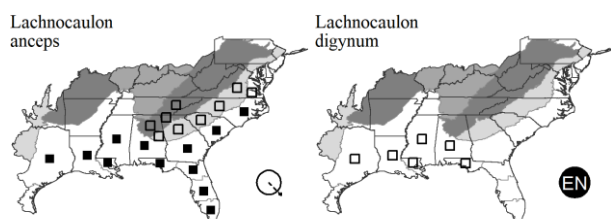
94. ERIOCAULACEAE

genera, including *Lachnocaulon*, a course being followed by specialists in the group (Andrino et al. 2021; Andrino, Sano, & Nepomuceno da Costa (2021). We follow the second course. References: Andrino et al (2021); Andrino, Sano, & Nepomuceno da Costa (2021); Christenhusz et al (2020); Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Gomes de Andrade et al (2010); Kral (1966c); Kral (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Stützel in Kubitzki (1998b).

- 1 Trichomes at the tips of the receptacular bracts milky white, opaque, the head therefore appearing gray to white, obscuring the brown color of the bractlets.
..... *Lachnocaulon anceps*
- 1 Trichomes at the tips of the receptacular bracts translucent, the head therefore showing the brown color of the bractlets.
..... *Lachnocaulon digynum*

Lachnocaulon anceps (Walter) Morong. COMMON BOGBUTTONS. **Hab:** Moist to dry sands, moist peats, in pinelands, sometimes locally abundant in open disturbed areas where competition has been removed. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL, west to se. TX; rarely disjunct inland off the Coastal Plain, as in ec. TN; West Indies (Cuba). **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Kral (1966c); = *Paepalanthus anceps* (Walter) Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); > *Lachnocaulon anceps* (Walter) Morong – S; > *Lachnocaulon floridanum* – S; > *Lachnocaulon glabrum* Körnicke – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Lachnocaulon digynum Körnicke. PINELAND BOGBUTTON. **Hab:** Hillside seepage bogs, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Panhandle FL (east to Liberty and Franklin counties) and s. AL west to s. MS; disjunct west of the Mississippi River in w. LA and extreme e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Kral (1966c); = *Paepalanthus digynus* (Körnicke) Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018). NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).



95. MAYACACEAE Kunth 1840 (BOGMOSS FAMILY) [in POALES]

A family of a single genus and 4-10 species, of tropical to warm temperate America and Africa. References: Faden (2000a) in FNA22 (2000); Stevenson in Kubitzki (1998b); Thieret (1975).

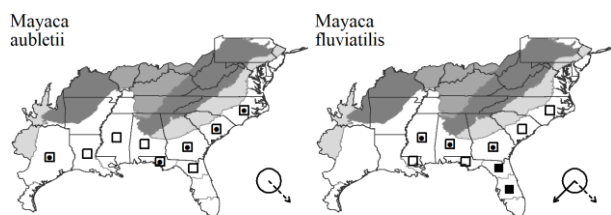
Mayaca Aublet 1775 (BOGMOSS)

A genus of 4-10 species, of tropical to warm temperate America and Africa. References: Faden (2000a) in FNA22 (2000); Stevenson in Kubitzki (1998b); Thieret (1975); Urquiola Cruz (2001).

- 1 Pedicels 5-30 mm long; plants decumbent, the leaves disposed either spirally to distichously on the stem; corolla pink (with a white 'eye'); capsule subglobose to ovoid..... *Mayaca aubletii*
- 1 Pedicels 1-5 (-10) mm long; plants erect to ascending, the leaves disposed spirally around the stem; corolla white or pink; capsules oblong-ellipsoid..... *Mayaca fluviatilis*

Mayaca aubletii Michaux. AUBLET'S BOGMOSS. **Hab:** Marshes, streams, swamp forests, shores of natural lakes (rarely in artificial impoundments), seepage areas, in saturated soil and usually associated with seepage. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX; West Indies (w. Cuba). **Phen:** (Dec-) May-Aug. **Comm:** The two species previously recognized have recently been usually interpreted as only different growth forms, induced by different hydrologic conditions; Urquiola (2001) disagrees and supports their recognition. The two taxa are provisionally adopted here; additional study is warranted. **Syn:** = RAB, S, Tx, Urquiola Cruz (2001); < *Mayaca fluviatilis* Aublet – ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3, WI, Thieret (1975).

Mayaca fluviatilis Aublet. BOGMOSS. **Hab:** Mucky marshes, streams, swamp forests, shores of natural lakes (rarely in artificial impoundments), in saturated soil or variously submersed. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. LA; West Indies; Central America to South America. **Phen:** (Dec-) May-Nov. **Syn:** = RAB, S, Urquiola Cruz (2001); < *Mayaca fluviatilis* Aublet – FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, WI, Thieret (1975).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

X : extirpated

97. JUNCACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (RUSH FAMILY) [in POALES]

A family of about 8 genera and 350-440 species, herbs (and a few shrubs), largely of temperate regions of the Old and New World. References: Balslev in Kubitzki (1998b); Brooks & Clemants (2000a) in FNA22 (2000); Do & Závěská Drábková (2018); Závěská Drábková et al (2003).

- 2 Leaf blades terete or flat, glabrous; mature fruit many-seeded; [often in wetlands]..... **Juncus**
 2 Leaf blades flat, ciliate; mature fruit with 3 seeds; [usually in uplands] **Luzula**

Juncus Linnaeus 1753 (RUSH)

Contributed by B.A. Sorrie and W.M. Knapp

A genus of about 250-300 species, herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Balslev in Kubitzki (1998b); Bridges & Orzell (2008); Brooks & Clemants (2000b) in FNA22 (2000); Clemants (1990); Hämet-Ahti (1980); Kirschner (2002b); Kirschner (2002c); Knapp & Naczi (2008); Knapp (2014); Knapp (2016) in Naczi & collaborators (2019); Závěská Drábková et al (2003); Zika (2003); Zika (2013).

subgenus *Juncus*, section *Juncus*: *acutus* ssp. *leopoldii*, *roemerianus*

subgenus *Juncus*, section *Graminifolii*: *biflorus*, *filipendulus*, *longii*, *marginatus*, *repens*

subgenus *Juncus*, section *Iridifolii*: *polycephalus*

subgenus *Juncus*, section *Ozophyllum*: *acuminatus*, *brachycephalus*, *brevicaudatus*, *caesariensis*, *canadensis*, *megacephalus*, *militaris*, *nodosus*, *paludosus*, *pelocarpus*, *subcaudatus*, *torreyi*, *trigonocarpus*, *validus*

subgenus *Agathryon*, section *Tenageia*: *bufonius*, *ranarius*

subgenus *Agathryon*, section *Steirochloa*: *anthelatus*, *brachyphyllus*, *coriaceus*, *dichotomus*, *dudleyi*, *georgianus*, *gerardi*, *interior*, *secundus*, *tenuis*,

subgenus *Agathryon*, section *Juncotypus*: *balticus*, *filiformis*, *effusus* ssp. *effusus*, *effusus* ssp. *solutus*, *gymnocarpus*, *inflexus*, *pylaei*

Identification Notes: For identification of most rushes, it is important to collect plants with mature capsules and seeds. Stamen number is often a diagnostic character and can be determined after anthesis by counting the number of persistent filaments located behind the tepals. Care must be taken to collect specimens with uninjured heads, especially for the group of rushes in Key D; the long beaks of the capsules are often fragile and easily broken off.

Unkeyed taxa: *Juncus capitatus*

- 1 Inflorescence appearing lateral; inflorescence bract erect, appearing to be a continuation of the culm..... **KEY A**
 1 Inflorescence appearing terminal; inflorescence bract not appearing to be a continuation of the culm.
 2 Leaf blades non-septate..... **KEY B**
 2 Leaf blades septate (sometimes obscure in dried specimens; if so, rest leaf on hard surface and run fingernail over it lengthwise).
 3 Mature seeds distinctly tailed with elongate appendages at each end (may be obscure in *J. subcaudatus*), seeds 0.7-2.5 mm long; [subgenus *Juncus*, section *Ozophyllum*]..... **KEY C**
 3 Mature seeds without appendages, < 0.7 mm long.
 5 Heads spherical or nearly so, usually 15-60 flowered..... **KEY D**
 5 Heads turbinate to hemispherical, 3-15 flowered; [subgenus *Juncus*, section *Ozophyllum*]..... **KEY E**

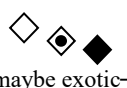
KEY A

- 1 Flowers borne in heads (glomerules) of 2-6 flowers per head; leaves spine-tipped; single bracteole subtending glomerule present at base of pedicel; [plants of brackish habitats]; [subgenus *Juncus*, section *Juncus*]..... **Juncus roemerianus**
 1 Flowers borne singly on branches of inflorescence; leaves not spine-tipped; each flower subtended by two bracteoles in addition to bracteole at base of pedicel; [plants of various habitats].
 3 At least a few sheaths at base of plant with well developed blades; inflorescence bract channeled on one side; [subgenus *Agathryon*, section *Steirochloa*]..... **Juncus coriaceus**
 3 Sheaths at base of plant bladeless; bract not channeled; [subgenus *Agathryon*, section *Juncotypus*]..... **Juncus effusus** ssp. **solutus**

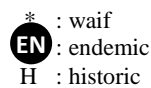
KEY B

- 1 Flowers borne in heads (glomerules) of 2 or more, individual flowers not subtended by two bracteoles (in addition to the bracteole at the base of the pedicel); [subgenus *Juncus*, section *Graminifolii*].
 2 Perianth 6-10 mm long; plant aquatic, submersed and sterile or emersed/stranded and fertile; stems weak, creeping, mat-forming..... **Juncus repens**
 2 Perianth < 6 mm long; plant of uplands or wetland margins, never submersed; stems erect, never creeping or mat-forming.
 3 Heads 1-5 (-10) per culm; [calcareous glades inland, east to GA and TN]..... **Juncus filipendulus**
 3 Heads >9 per culm; [collectively widespread].
 4 Infructescence usually congested, (1.8-) 2.4-4.7 (-6.4) cm long; greatest distance between adjacent rhizome cataphylls (5.3-) 6.3-10.5 (-13.0) mm; rhizome width (measured between adjacent cataphylls) (0.8-) 1.0-1.4 (-1.9) mm **Juncus longii**

Key to Map
 Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 4 Infructescence usually loose, (1.4-) 17.9-103.9 (-145) cm long; greatest distance between adjacent rhizome cataphylls (0.1-) 0.4-3.0 (-4.6) mm; rhizome width (measured between adjacent cataphylls) (0.4-) 1.0-3.5 (-4.5) mm.
- 5 Widest leaf blade (2.6-) 3.1-4.5 (-7.0) mm wide; sheath of lowest leaf (3.2-) 4.3-7.8 (-9.7) cm long; tallest culm (27.2-) 50.8-81.2 (-100.7) cm; anthers (0.5-) 0.6-1.0 (-1.3) mm long, exserted; stem base (3.4-) 5.8-9.6 (-12.0) mm wide..... *Juncus biflorus*
- 5 Widest leaf blade (1.3-) 1.6-2.6 (-3.5) mm wide; sheath of lowest leaf (1.7-) 2.2-3.8 (-4.7) cm long; tallest culm (19.2-) 26.0-44.0 (-56.8) cm; anthers (0.2-) 0.3-0.5 (-0.7) mm long, concealed by tepals; stem base (0.4-) 2.0-4.4 (-6.0) mm wide..... *Juncus marginatus*
- 1 Flowers borne singly on branches of inflorescence, individual flowers subtended by two bracteoles (in addition to the bracteole at the base of the pedicel).
- 6 Plants annual, without coarse roots or persistent leaf bases; [subgenus *Agathryon*, section *Tenageia*]..... *Juncus bufonius*
- 6 Plants perennial, with coarse roots or persistent leaf bases.
- 8 Auricles 3-6 mm long at summit of leaf sheath.
- 9 Capsules < 3/4 length of perianth; unbranched terminal sections of the inflorescence with 2-5 flowers, the longest distance between the adjacent flowers (excluding the peduncle) 6-11 mm..... *Juncus anthelatus*
- 9 Capsules > 3/4 length of perianth; unbranched terminal sections of the inflorescence with 1-3 (-4) flowers, the longest distance between the adjacent flowers (excluding the peduncle) 0.5-5.5 mm..... *Juncus tenuis*
- 8 Auricles < 2 mm long or absent.
- 11 Leaf blades terete or channeled..... *Juncus dichotomus*
- 11 Leaf blades flat.
- 14 Inflorescence bract shorter than inflorescence; capsules 3-locular..... *Juncus secundus*
- 14 Inflorescence bract longer than inflorescence; capsules 1-locular to falsely 3-locular.
- 17 Auricles yellowish, glossy; perianth spreading in fruit..... *Juncus dudleyi*
- 17 Auricles whitish or straw colored, dull; perianth not spreading.
- 18 Mature capsules pale brown or darker; [of the Coastal Plain]..... *Juncus dichotomus*
- 18 Mature capsules pale tan or darker; [of prairies and plains, east to KY, se TN]..... *Juncus interior*

KEY C

- 3 Mature capsules 3.0-4.0 mm long, < 1.5 mm longer than perianth, light reddish brown to light brown; heads 5-50 flowered..... *Juncus canadensis*
- 3 Mature capsules 4.0-5.0 mm long, 2 mm longer than perianth, dark reddish purple; heads 3-7 flowered..... *Juncus trigonocarpus*

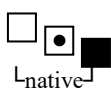
KEY D

- 1 Leaves flattened, narrowly elliptic in cross-section.
- 2 Leaves with incomplete septae; heads about 10 mm diameter; tips of dehiscent capsules united; [subgenus *Juncus*, section *Iridifolii*]..... *Juncus polycephalos*
- 2 Leaves with complete septae; heads about 12 mm diameter; tips of dehiscent capsules split; [subgenus *Juncus*, section *Ozophyllum*]..... *Juncus validus*
- 1 Leaves terete, not at all flattened; [subgenus *Juncus*, section *Ozophyllum*].
- 3 Plants strictly caespitose, without any short, hard, knotty rhizomes; tepals lanceolate..... *Juncus acuminatus*
- 3 Plants with at least some short, hard, knotty rhizomes; tepals lanceolate-subulate.
- 4 Capsules shorter than the tepals, clearly included within the tepals at maturity..... *Juncus brachycarpus*
- 4 Capsules equaling or exceeding the tepals, exserted from or only barely included within the tepals at maturity.
- 5 Capsule valves separating at the apex at maturity; stamens 6..... *Juncus torreyi*
- 5 Capsule valves remaining united at the apex after dehiscence; stamens 3.
- 7 Culms 4-8 mm in diameter near the base, usually > 80 cm tall; inflorescences usually > 15 cm tall, with > 25 heads; largest leaf blades > 25 cm long and > 3 mm in diameter..... *Juncus paludosus*
- 7 Culms 1-3 mm in diameter near the base, usually < 80 cm tall; inflorescences usually < 10 cm tall, with < 25 heads; largest leaf blades < 25 cm long and 1-2 mm in diameter.
- 8 Uppermost cauline leaf blade much shorter than its sheath; tepals reddish to reddish brown; outer tepals significantly longer than the inner tepals; basal leaf sheaths and cataphylls deep reddish purple..... *Juncus megacephalus*
- 8 Uppermost cauline leaf blade equaling or longer than its sheath; tepals green to straw-colored; outer tepals and inner tepals of similar length; basal leaf sheaths and cataphylls straw-colored to brown.
- 9 Heads lobulate; mature capsule 2.0-3.0 mm long..... *Juncus scirpoides* var. *compositus*
- 9 Heads spherical, not lobulate; mature capsule 3.0-4.5 mm long..... *Juncus scirpoides* var. *scirpoides*

KEY E

- 1 Mature capsules 2 mm or more longer than the perianth, 4.0-5.2 mm long..... *Juncus diffusissimus*
- 1 Mature capsules < 1.5 mm longer than the perianth, or subequal to it.
- 2 Stamens 6..... *Juncus acuminatus*
- 2 Stamens 3.
- 6 Mature capsules about 1/3 longer than perianth (roughly 1-1.5 mm longer)..... *Juncus debilis*
- 6 Mature capsules equaling or barely exceeding perianth.
- 7 Heads 1-50; capsules 2.4-3.6 mm long..... *Juncus acuminatus*
- 7 Heads 30-250; capsules 1.9-2.9 mm long.
- 9 Capsules deep chestnut brown; roots with terminal tubers; inner tepals usually > 2.4 mm long; [southeastern]..... *Juncus elliotii*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 9 Capsules straw colored; roots without terminal tubers; inner tepals usually 1.7-2.3 mm long; [midwestern, east to w. Panhandle FL and se. TN]
 *Juncus nodatus*

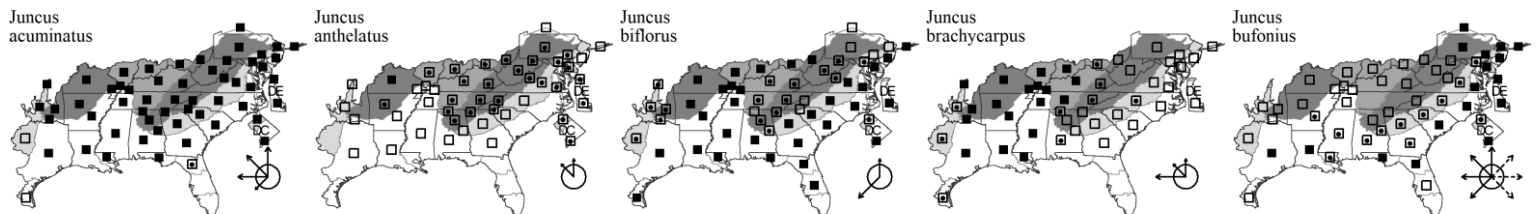
Juncus acuminatus Michaux. SHARP-FRUITED RUSH. **Hab:** In a range of natural and disturbed, saturated and seasonally flooded wetlands. **Dist:** ME and NS to ON and MN, south to n. peninsular FL, TX, and n. Mexico; S. Mexico and Honduras; BC to CA. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, IL, K1, K2, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Bridges & Orzell (2008), Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Juncus antheratus (Wiegand) R.E. Brooks. LARGE PATH RUSH, GREATER POVERTY RUSH. **Hab:** Moist or wet sites, including disturbed areas such as roadsides, paths, and fields. **Dist:** NB and ME west to MN, south to GA, AR, and se. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** The distribution as mapped here is somewhat speculative because of general historic lack of recognition. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c); = *Juncus tenuis* var. *antheratus* Wiegand – F, Mo1, WV; < *Juncus tenuis* Willdenow – G, GrPl, GW1, K1, RAB, S, Tx, W; < *Juncus tenuis* Willdenow var. *tenuis* – C, Pa.

Juncus biflorus Elliott. LARGE GRASS-LEAVED RUSH. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, mesic areas in sandhill-pocosin ecotones, roadsides, low fields in the Piedmont, wet meadows, interdune swales, freshwater and oligohaline tidal marshes, ditches. **Dist:** MA to MO, south to FL, TX, Mexico and Central America, and disjunct in South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** See Knapp & Naczi (2008) for clarification of the *Juncus marginatus* complex. **Syn:** = Ar, F, IL, K1, K2, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Knapp & Naczi (2008); = *Juncus aristulatus* Michaux var. *biflorus* (Elliott) Small – S; < *Juncus biflorus* Elliott – C, G, Pa; < *Juncus marginatus* Rostkovius – FNA22, GW1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c).

Juncus brachycarpus Engelman. SHORT-FRUITED RUSH. **Hab:** Ditches, depressions, ponds, especially in seasonally flooded sites that draw down early in the growing season. **Dist:** MA to IL, south to SC, wc. GA, and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WV, Bridges & Orzell (2008), Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Juncus bufonius Linnaeus. TOAD RUSH. **Hab:** Wet, open ground, roadsides, dried pools, drawdown shores. **Dist:** Cosmopolitan, and polymorphic; a number of varieties and segregate species have sometimes been recognized, but need additional study. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = GrPl, Mi, NE, NY; = *Juncus bufonius* var. *bufonius* – C, F, G, K1, K4, Mo1; < *Juncus bufonius* Linnaeus – Ar, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K2, K3, Meso6, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c); > *Juncus bufonius* var. *bufonius* – IL; > *Juncus bufonius* var. *congestus* Wahlenberg – IL.



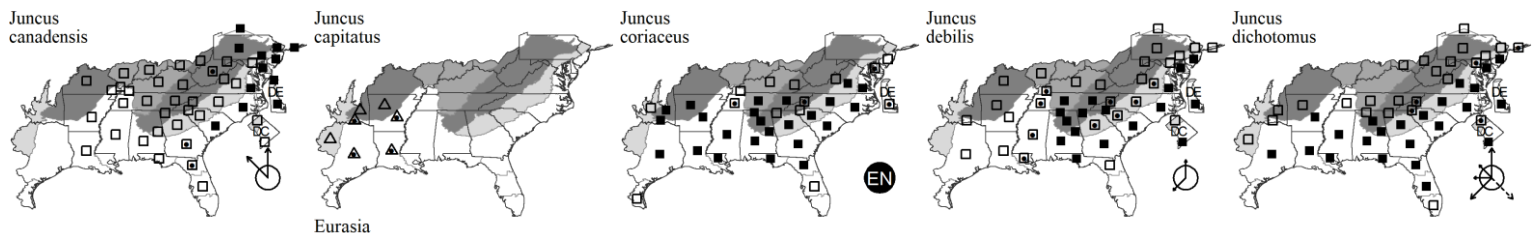
Juncus canadensis J. Gay ex Laharpe. CANADIAN RUSH. **Hab:** Lake, pond and stream margins, swamps, bogs, seepage slopes, wet meadows, ditches. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) to MN, south to c. peninsular FL, TN, and LA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** *J. canadensis* is here treated as a single, polymorphic species. Fernald and others have described up to 5 forms and varieties of *J. canadensis*, based on variation in flower and capsule size (from 2.5 mm to nearly 4.0 mm), shape of the glomerules (densely flowered and subglobose to few-flowered and turbinate), and structure and size of the inflorescence (congested to open). Further study is necessary to determine whether any of these taxa should be recognized. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Kirschner (2002b); > *Juncus canadensis* var. *canadensis* – F, Mo1; > *Juncus canadensis* var. *euroauster* Fernald – F.

* ***Juncus capitatus*** Weigel. CAPPED RUSH. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Reported for n. AL (Kartesz 1999); rejected by Kral et al. (2010). **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Juncus coriaceus Mackenzie. LEATHERY RUSH. **Hab:** Stream and pond margins, swamps, flatwoods depressions, roadside ditches. **Dist:** S. NJ to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to KY, AR, and OK. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c); = *Juncus setaceus* Rostkovius – S, misapplied. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Juncus debilis A. Gray. WEAK RUSH. **Hab:** Marshy shores, stream and pond margins, along puddles in wet, disturbed clearings, ditches. **Dist:** RI to MO, south to n. FL and e. TX; Honduras. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Juncus dichotomus Elliott. FORKED RUSH. **Hab:** Often in disturbed, open, wet areas, ditches, wet meadows. **Dist:** MA to c. peninsular FL, west to OK and TX; Central America. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** The character used to separate *J. platyphyllus* (Wiegand) Fernald from *J. dichotomus* (flat leaf blade vs. terete leaf blade) does not appear to be reliable; leaf blades from culms in the same clump may vary from flat to slightly involute to completely terete. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c); = *Juncus tenuis* var. *dichotomus* (Elliott) Alph. Wood – C, Meso6; > *Juncus dichotomus* Elliott – F, RAB; > *Juncus dichotomus* var. *dichotomus* – G, K1, S; > *Juncus dichotomus* var. *platyphyllus* Wiegand – G, K1, S; > *Juncus platyphyllus* (Wiegand) Fernald – F, RAB.



Juncus diffusissimus Buckley. DIFFUSE RUSH, SLIM-POD RUSH. **Hab:** Low, wet open areas, ditches, margins of ponds and streams. **Dist:** Originally distributed from KY, s. IN, s. IL, MO and KS south to s. AL, MS, LA, and TX, the more eastern part of the distribution apparently

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 (see introduction for more)

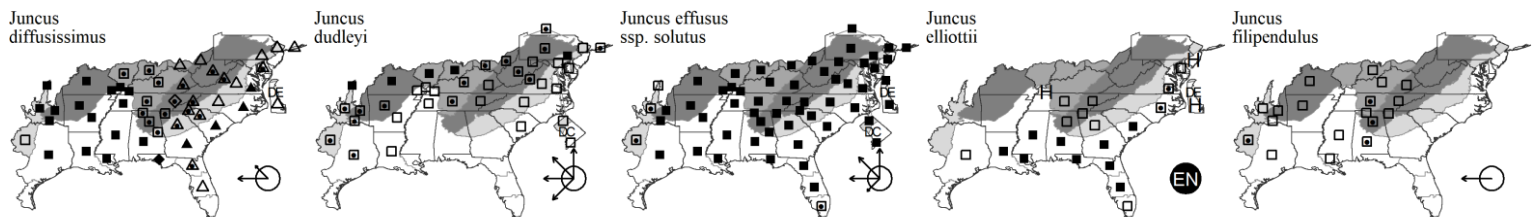
adventive (Lamont & Young 2005). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Juncus dudleyi Wiegand. DUDLEY'S RUSH. **Hab:** Calcareous seepages and fens, river-scours. **Dist:** NL (Labrador) to NU, YT and AK, south FL, TX, CA, and Mexico. First reported for South Carolina by Hill & Horn (1997) and for NC by Tom Govus (pers. comm., 2005). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, F, FNA22, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Kirschner (2002b); = *Juncus tenuis* Willdenow var. *dudleyi* (Wiegand) F.J. Hermann – C; < *Juncus tenuis* Willdenow – G, GW1.

Juncus effusus Linnaeus ssp. *solutus* (Fernald & Wiegand) Hämet-Ahti. COMMON RUSH, SOFT RUSH. **Hab:** Moist soil, marshes, margin of streams, ponds, lakes and swamps, low meadows. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) to MN, south to s. FL and Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** Ssp. *effusus* is European, and also occurs (apparently introduced) in the ne. United States. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Tn, WH3, Hämet-Ahti (1980), Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c), Zika (2003), Zika (2013); = *Juncus effusus* Linnaeus var. *solutus* Fernald & Wiegand – C, Il, NcTx, Pa, Tx; < *Juncus effusus* – Ar, ETx1, FNA22, GrPl, GW1, Meso6, Mi, RAB, S, Va, W; > *Juncus effusus* var. *compactus* – G, misapplied; > *Juncus effusus* Linnaeus var. *conglomeratus* (Linnaeus) Engelmann – K1, misapplied; > *Juncus effusus* Linnaeus var. *solutus* Fernald & Wiegand – F, K1; > *Juncus effusus* Linnaeus var. *solutus* Fernald & Wiegand – G; > *Juncus griseomii* Fernald – F, G.

Juncus elliotii Chapman. ELLIOTT'S RUSH. **Hab:** Margins of ponds and lakes, depressions in savannas and flatwoods, wet, disturbed clearings, roadside ditches. **Dist:** Coastal Plain, DE and e. MD (Knapp et al. 2011) to c. peninsular FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** Capsules of *J. elliotii* are similar in shape to *J. acuminatus*, but the presence of tubiferous roots, shorter perianth (2.0-2.5 mm long vs. 2.5-3.5 mm) and fewer-flowered glomerules (3-8 flowered vs. 5-many flowered) clearly distinguishes *J. elliotii* from *J. acuminatus*. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Kirschner (2002b); > *Juncus elliotii* var. *elliotii* – K1, K2; > *Juncus elliotii* var. *polyanthemus* C. Mohr – K1, K2.

Juncus filipendulus Buckley. RINGSEED RUSH, TEXAS PLAINS RUSH. **Hab:** Seasonally wet soils of prairies and limestone barrens. **Dist:** KY, TN, and AL west to OK and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, K4, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, Kirschner (2002b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



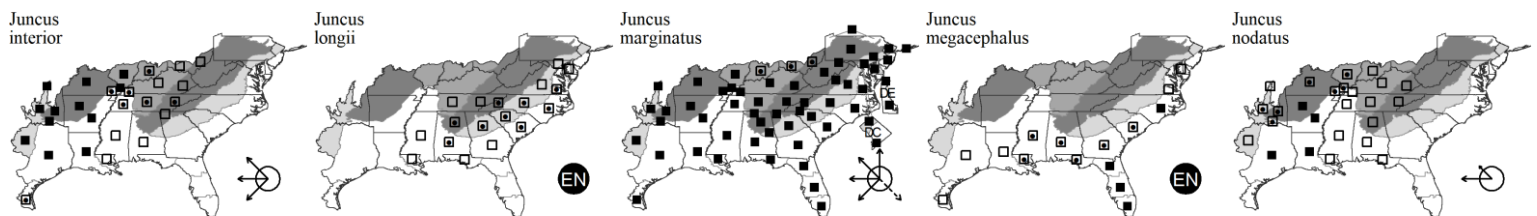
Juncus interior Wiegand. INLAND RUSH. **Hab:** Calcareous prairies, disturbed sites. **Dist:** OH west to SK, south to e. TN, AL (Sorrie & LeBlond 2008), MS (Sorrie & LeBlond 2008), LA, TX, and NM. **Phen:** Late Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, G, GrPl, Il, K4, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, W, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c); > *Juncus interior* var. *interior* – K1, K3; < *Juncus tenuis* Willdenow – GW1; < *Juncus tenuis* Willdenow var. *tenuis* – C.

Juncus longii Fernald. LONG'S RUSH. **Hab:** Usually in very wet, often inundated sites, bogs, ditches, rooting in clay or peat. **Dist:** MD south through VA, NC, SC to s. MS and se. LA (Urbatsch 2013), mainly in the Coastal Plain; disjunct inland in boggy sites, as in w. NC, nc. GA, TN, and n. AL (Knapp & Naczi 2008, more extensive distributions are based on misattribution). **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Comm:** See Knapp & Naczi (2008) for clarification of the *Juncus marginatus* complex. **Syn:** = F, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, Knapp & Naczi (2008); = *Juncus aristulatus* Michaux var. *aristulatus* – S; < *Juncus biflorus* Elliott – C, G; < *Juncus marginatus* Rostkovius – FNA22, GW1, WH3, Kirschner (2002b).

Juncus marginatus Rostkovius. GRASS-LEAVED RUSH. **Hab:** Wet meadows, bogs, generally throughout in wet, sandy or peaty soil. **Dist:** NS to ON, MI, and NE, south to s. peninsular FL and TX; disjunct in CA and in South America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** See Knapp & Naczi (2008) for clarification of the *Juncus marginatus* complex. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, G, GrPl, Il, K1, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV; < *Juncus marginatus* Rostkovius – FNA22, GW1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c), Knapp & Naczi (2008); > *Juncus marginatus* Rostkovius – G; > *Juncus marginatus* var. *marginatus* – F; > *Juncus marginatus* var. *setosus* Coville – F; > *Juncus setosus* (Coville) Small – G.

Juncus megacephalus M.A. Curtis. LARGE-HEADED RUSH. **Hab:** Brackish and freshwater marshes, bogs, wet prairies, interdune swales, ditches, wet, open places. **Dist:** Coastal Plain, e. MD (Knapp et al. 2011) and VA to s. FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2008), Kirschner (2002b), Knapp (2014). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Juncus nodatus Coville. STOUT RUSH. **Hab:** Shallow water, marshes, sloughs, savannas, bogs. **Dist:** KY west to KS, south to TN, AL, w. Panhandle FL, MS (Sorrie & LeBlond 2008), LA, and TX. **Phen:** (Jun-) Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Tx, WH3, Kirschner (2002b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

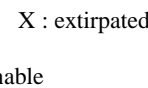
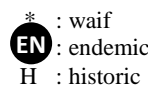
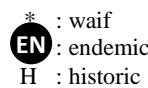
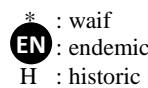
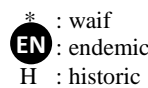
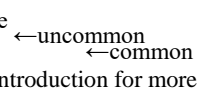


Juncus paludosus E.L. Bridges & Orzell. SWAMP RUSH. **Hab:** Hardwood swamps, cypress swamps and stringers with seasonally flowing water, adjacent ditches. **Dist:** Ne. FL and e. FL Panhandle south to s. FL. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jul. **Comm:** See Bridges & Orzell (2008) for more detailed information. **Syn:** = K3, K4, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2008), Knapp (2014). NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).

Juncus polycephalos Michaux. MANY-HEADED RUSH. **Hab:** Sandy pond margins, ditches, pine savannas. **Dist:** Coastal Plain, NC to s. FL, west to e. TX; KS. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Often confused with *J. validus*; see Knapp (in press) for discussion. **Syn:** = K4, WH3; = *Juncus polycephalus* – ETx1, F, FNA22, GW1, K1, K2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Kirschner (2002b), orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Juncus repens Michaux. CREEPING RUSH. **Hab:** Streams, ponds, lakes, ditches, wet depressions in flatwoods, cypress savannas. **Dist:** DE to s. FL, west to TX, north into OK and TN; Mexico (Tabasco); Cuba. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **ID Notes:** This species commonly forms dense mats – a useful

Key to Map
Symbology:



←native

←maybe exotic

←exotic

←rare

←uncommon

←common

(see introduction for more)

* : waif

EN : endemic

H : historic

N : no

P : planted

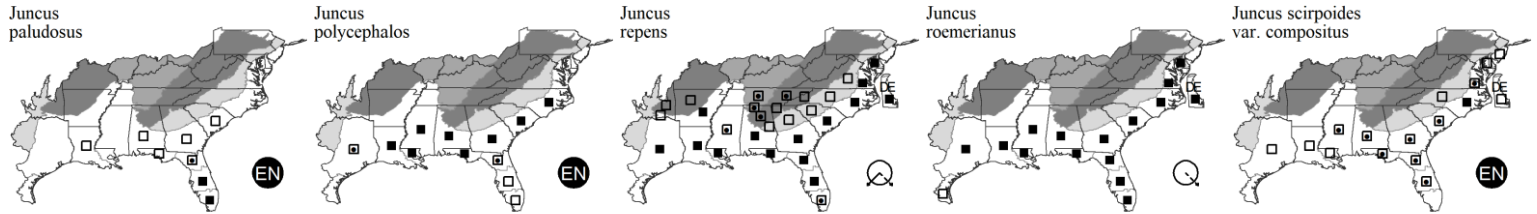
? : questionable

X : extirpated

field character. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Juncus roemerianus Scheele. BLACK NEEDLE RUSH. **Hab:** Coastal tidal marshes, forming dense stands at and above mean high tide, above the *Spartina alterniflora* (*Sporobolus alterniflorus*) zone. **Dist:** MD to s. FL, west to se. TX; Bahamas; Hispaniola. **Phen:** Jan-Jun; May-Oct. **Comm:** See Eleuterius (1977) for additional information on this species. **Syn:** = Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Kirschner (2002b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Juncus scirpoides Lamarck var. **compositus** R.M. Harper. LOBE-HEADED RUSH. **Hab:** Roadsides, wet, open, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Coastal Plain: NC, GA, FL, AL, MS, LA, SC, TX, VA. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = S, Va; > *Juncus glomeratus* Batson – K1, nomen nudum; < *Juncus scirpoides* – FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2008), Kirschner (2002b), Knapp (2014); <? *Juncus scirpoides* var. *meridionalis* Buchenau – F.



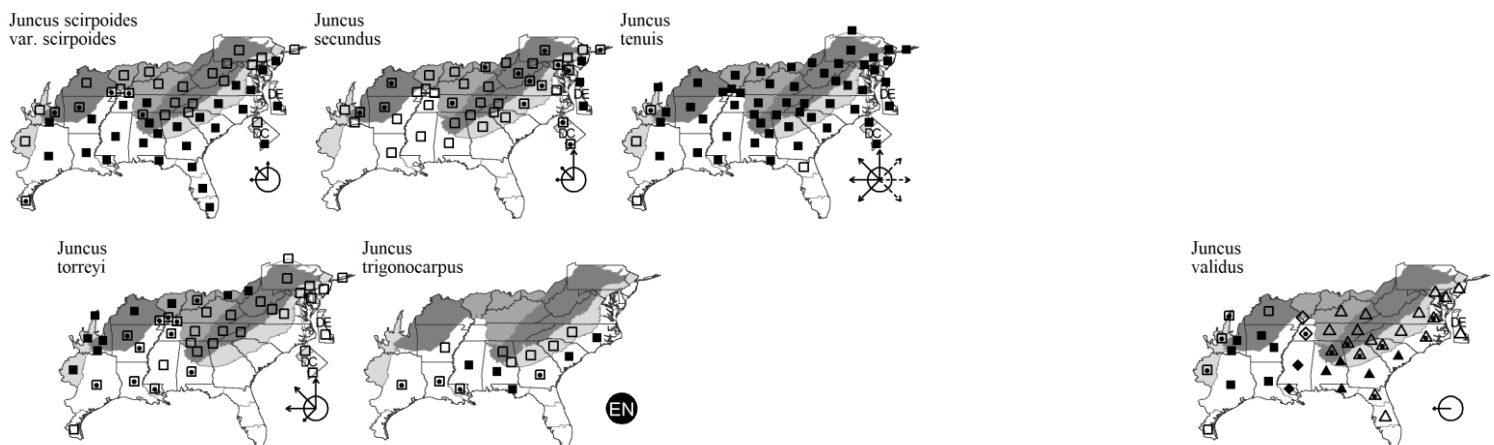
Juncus scirpoides Lamarck var. **scirpoides**. **Hab:** Wet, open, disturbed areas, ditches, sandhill pocosin ecotones and seepage bogs, savannas and wet pine flatwoods, wet meadows. **Dist:** S. NY to s. FL, mostly Coastal Plain and Piedmont; west to TX; IN to MI, MO, OK. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = F, Mo1, NY, S, Va; < *Juncus scirpoides* – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Bridges & Orzell (2008), Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c), Knapp (2014).

Juncus secundus Palisot de Beauvois ex Poir. SECUND RUSH, LOP-SIDED RUSH. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and fields, rock outcrops. **Dist:** ME to IN, south to n. GA, c. AL, n. LA, and s. OK. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c). NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Juncus tenuis Willdenow. PATH RUSH, SLENDER RUSH, POVERTY RUSH. **Hab:** Dry or moist soil along roadsides and paths, fields. **Dist:** NL (Labrador) west to AK, south to FL, TX, CA, and n. Mexico; Central and South America; introduced widely around the world. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** *J. tenuis* as it is here treated includes *J. tenuis* var. *williamsii* Fernald, which has a more congested inflorescence with arched to recurved inflorescence branches. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA22, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c); < *Juncus tenuis* Willdenow – G, GrPl, GW1, K1, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3; < *Juncus tenuis* Willdenow var. *tenuis* – C, Meso6, Mo1, Pa, WV; > *Juncus tenuis* Willdenow var. *tenuis* – F; > *Juncus tenuis* var. *williamsii* Fernald – F.

Juncus torreyi Coville. TORREY'S RUSH. **Hab:** Bogs, fens, seeps, other sites with wet soil, especially over limestone. **Dist:** NB west to BC, south to GA, TX, CA, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Kirschner (2002b), Kirschner (2002c). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Juncus trigonocarpus Steudel. REDPOD RUSH. **Hab:** Seepage slopes, bogs, along stream margins, ditches in acid, sandy landscapes. **Dist:** Coastal Plain, NC to FL Panhandle, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **ID Notes:** Young *J. trigonocarpus* and *J. canadensis* are often confused; once mature, however, the two can usually be separated by capsule color alone. Although *J. canadensis* capsules reddish, they never approach the dark reddish-purple tone of *J. trigonocarpus*. Seed and capsule size are also distinct for the two taxa. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA22, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Kirschner (2002b). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Juncus validus Coville. VIGOROUS RUSH, ROUND-HEADED RUSH, STOUT RUSH. **Hab:** Stream and pond margins, roadside ditches, wet, open, often disturbed ground. **Dist:** NC to n. FL, west to TX, OK and MO; apparently non-native east of the Mississippi River (Knapp et al. 2011; Knapp 2014). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** *J. fasciatus* (M.C. Johnston) W. Knapp, endemic to TX, is better accorded species status (Knapp 2014). **Syn:** = GrPl, K4, Tn, Knapp (2014); = *Juncus validus* var. *validus* – Ar, ETx1, FNA22, K1, K3, NcTx, Tx, Va, Bridges & Orzell (2008), Kirschner (2002b); < *Juncus validus* Coville – C, F, G, GW1, Il, Mo1, RAB, S, W, WH3. NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Luzula A.P. de Candolle 1805 (WOOD-RUSH)

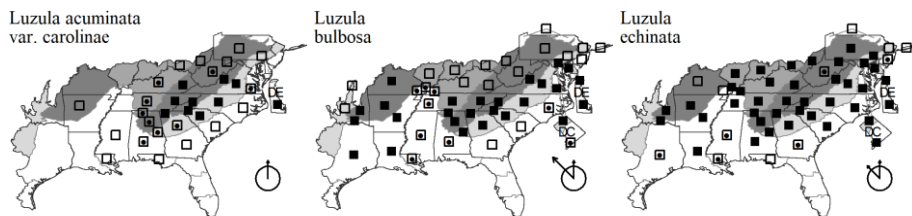
A genus of about 75-115 species, cosmopolitan. References: Balslev in Kubitzki (1998b); Ebinger (1962); Kirschner et al (2002a); Swab (2000) in FNA22 (2000); Závěská Drábková & Vlček (2010).

- 1 Flowers borne singly (rarely paired) at the tips of elongated inflorescence branches; [subgenus *Pterodes*]. *Luzula acuminata* var. *carolinae*
- 1 Flowers borne in dense glomerate clusters (glomerules) of 3 or more sessile or subsessile flowers; [subgenus *Luzula*, section *Luzula*].
- 4 Inflorescence branches divergent, at least some widely spreading (though less so before anthesis); glomerules capitate to broadly ovoid, not cylindric; leaves with a minute point at tip. *Luzula echinata*
- 4 Inflorescence branches erect, none widely spreading; glomerules often cylindric (less commonly merely capitate); leaves with a blunt tip in the form of an obvious callous. *Luzula bulbosa*

***Luzula acuminata* Rafinesque var. *carolinae* (S. Watson) Fernald. CAROLINA WOOD-RUSH. **Hab:** Moist forests. **Dist:** MA, NY, PA, and se. OH south to n. FL and AR. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Tax:** Perhaps better treated at species rank. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA22, G, GW1, K1, K3, NE, RAB, Tn, Ebinger (1962); = *Juncoideis carolinae* (S. Watson) Kuntze – S; = *Luzula acuminata* ssp. *carolinae* (S. Watson) Z. Kaplan – K4, Kirschner et al (2002a); < *Luzula acuminata* – Pa, Va, W, WH3, WV. **NatureServe** G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).**

***Luzula bulbosa* (Wood) Smyth & Smyth. BULBOUS WOOD-RUSH. **Hab:** Dry forests and fields. **Dist:** MA, PA, IN, and NE south to GA, LA, and c. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA22, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WV, Kirschner et al (2002a); = *Juncoideis bulbosum* – S; = *Luzula campestris* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *bulbosa* Wood – G, Mo1; < *Luzula multiflora* – W.**

***Luzula echinata* (Small) F.J. Hermann. SPREADING WOOD-RUSH. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests. **Dist:** Se. MA, se. NY, PA, WV, and IA south to n. FL, GA, AL, MS, and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA22, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3, WV, Kirschner et al (2002a); = *Juncoideis echinatum* Small – S; = *Luzula campestris* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *echinata* (Small) Fernald & Wiegand – G, Mo1; > *Luzula echinata* var. *echinata* – F; > *Luzula echinata* var. *mesochorea* F.J. Hermann – F, NcTx, Tx; < *Luzula multiflora* – W.**



98. CYPERACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (SEDGE FAMILY) [in POALES]

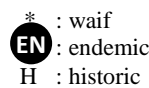
A family of about 100 genera and 5000 species, mostly herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Ball, Reznicek, & Murray (2002) in FNA23 (2002b); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Muasya et al (2009); Tucker (1987).

- 1 Achene enclosed in a perigynium (a sac-like structure); [subfamily *Caricoideae*, tribe *Cariceae*]. *Carex*
- 1 Achene not enclosed in a perigynium.
- 2 Scales obviously and strongly distichously imbricate; spikelets either aggregated into spikes or heads (*Cyperus*, *Dulichium*, *Schoenus*), or solitary (*Abildgaardia*); [subfamily *Cyperoideae*].
- 4 Inflorescence axillary; leaves predominantly cauline, conspicuously 3-ranked; perianth bristles subtending the achene 6-9; [tribe *Dulichieae*]. *Dulichium*
- 4 Inflorescence terminal, more-or-less scapose (though immediately subtended by leafy bracts); leaves predominantly basal, not 3-ranked; perianth bristles absent (*Cyperus*) or present (*Schoenus*); [tribe *Cypereae*]. *Cyperus*
- 2 Scales spirally imbricate; spikelets not usually aggregated.
- 6 Achene (when ripe) bony and white; style base persistent on the summit of the achene, forming a differently-textured or differently-colored tubercle; spikelets all unisexual, the pistillate spikelets 1-flowered, the staminate spikelets several-flowered; [subfamily *Sclerioideae*, tribe *Sclerieae*]. *Scleria*
- 6 Achene mostly brown, black, or tan; style base either persistent as a differentiated tubercle (*Bulbostylis*, *Eleocharis*, *Rhynchospora*) or not (*Cladium*, *Eriophorum*, *Fuirena*, *Isolepis*, *Cyperus*, *Schoenoplectus*, *Scirpus*, *Trichophorum*); spikelets mostly or all bisexual; [subfamily *Cyperoideae*].
- 7 Style base persistent as a differentiated tubercle (this small and inconspicuous in *Bulbostylis* and some spp. of *Rhynchospora*).
- 8 Leaves consisting of bladeless sheaths; spikelet 1 per stem, terminal (very rarely proliferating and with > 1 spikelet); [tribe *Eleocharideae*]. *Eleocharis*
- 8 Leaves with well-developed blades; spikelets few to many per stem, usually subtended by foliaceous bracts.
- 9 Perianth bristles absent; spikelets several-many-flowered; leaves capillary; [tribe *Abildgaardieae*]. *Bulbostylis*
- 9 Perianth bristles present (rarely absent in species without capillary leaves); spikelets 1-2-flowered (several-many-flowered in some species without capillary leaves); leaves capillary to broad; [tribe *Schoeneae*]. *Rhynchospora*
- 7 Style base not persistent as a differentiated tubercle.
- 10 Achene not subtended by a modified perianth of bristles or scales (in addition to the scales of the spikelets).
- 11 Involucral bracts 1-3, the lowest erect, appearing like a continuation of the culm, the inflorescence therefore appearing lateral.
- 12 Achenes 0.5-0.7 mm long, 1.8-3× as long as wide, minutely papillose in longitudinal lines; [tribe *Cypereae*]. *Cyperus*
- 12 Achenes 1.2-1.5 mm long, 1-1.4× as long as wide, minutely pitted or transversely rugose. *Isolepis*
- 11 Involucral bracts 2-several, spreading, the inflorescence therefore appearing terminal.

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 15 Plants diminutive, to 5 dm tall; leaves 3-15 cm long, to 1 mm wide; [tribe *Abildgaardieae*]..... *Bulbostylis*
 15 Plants moderate to very robust, 7-30 dm tall; leaves 30-150 cm long, 1.5-15 mm wide.
 16 Flowers 1-2 per spikelet; [tribe *Schoeneae*]..... *Cladium*
 16 Flowers several-many per spikelet.
 17 Style fimbriate; leaves 0.5-5 mm wide; [tribe *Abildgaardieae*]..... *Fimbristylis*
 17 Style smooth; leaves (2-) 5-18 mm wide; [tribe *Scirpeae*] *Scirpus georgianus*
 10 Achene subtended by a modified perianth of either bristles, 3 stalked paddle-like scales, or 1-2 broad-based scales (in addition to the scales of the spikelets).
 18 Achene subtended by stalked paddle-like scales or broad-based scales.
 19 Achene lacking a perianth, but subtended by 1-2 broad-based scales; plants 0.5-3 dm tall; [tribe *Cypereae*]..... *Cyperus*
 19 Achene subtended by a perianth of 3 stalked paddle-like scales; plants 2-7 dm tall; [tribe *Fuireneae*]..... *Fuirena*
 18 Achene subtended by bristles.
 22 Main involucre bract 1 (rarely 2), erect, appearing as a continuation of the culm (the inflorescence thus appearing lateral, though in some species the longer inflorescence branches may overtop the bract); [tribe *Fuireneae*]..... *Schoenoplectus*
 22 Main involucre bracts 2-8, spreading and foliaceous (the inflorescence thus appearing terminal).
 24 Spikelets 10-40 mm long, 6-12 mm in diameter, 3-50 per culm; [tribe *Fuireneae*]..... *Bolboschoenus*
 24 Spikelets 2.5-19 mm long, 2-4 mm in diameter, usually > 50 per culm; [tribe *Scirpeae*] *Scirpus*

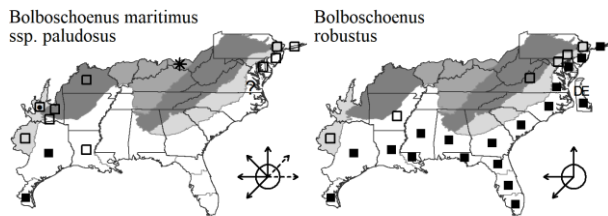
***Bolboschoenus* Palla 1905 (BULRUSH)**

A genus of about 10-16 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. Muasya et al. (2009) indicate that *Bolboschoenus* is in a clade with *Fimbristylis*, *Abildgaardia*, *Bulbostylis*, *Fuirena*, *Eleocharis*, and other genera not in our flora, and therefore not closely related to (or congeneric with) *Schoenoplectus* or *Scirpus*. References: Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Smith (2002a) in FNA23 (2002b); Strong (1994).

- 1 Ventral summit of leaf sheaths truncate or concave, the nerves destined for the leaf margins diverging gradually *Bolboschoenus maritimus* ssp. *paludosus*
 1 Ventral summit of leaf sheaths convex, the nerves destined for the leaf margins diverging abruptly, making a nearly right-angle bend.
 *Bolboschoenus robustus*

***Bolboschoenus maritimus* (Linnaeus) Palla ssp. *paludosus* (A. Nelson) T. Koyama.** ALKALI BULRUSH, SALT-MARSH BULRUSH. **Hab:** Marshes. **Dist:** Interruptedly circumboreal, south in North America to VA (?), NY, MN, MO, OK, TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, Mo1, NE, NY; = *Scirpus maritimus* Linnaeus var. *paludosus* (A. Nelson) Kükenthal – GrPl, Tx; < *Bolboschoenus maritimus* – NeTx; < *Schoenoplectus maritimus* – Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Strong (1994); < *Scirpus maritimus* var. *fernaldii* (E.P. Bicknell) Beetle – F; > *Scirpus maritimus* var. *fernaldii* (E.P. Bicknell) Beetle – G; < *Scirpus maritimus* var. *maritimus* – C. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

***Bolboschoenus robustus* (Pursh) Soják.** SALT-MARSH BULRUSH. **Hab:** Brackish marshes; inland in saline glades and marshes. **Dist:** Along the coasts, from NS to s. FL, west to TX, and into tropical America; also in CA. **Phen:** Late May-Jun (-Sep); late Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, NE, NY, Va; = *Schoenoplectus robustus* (Pursh) M.T. Strong – K1, K3, K4, Strong (1994); = *Scirpus maritimus* Linnaeus var. *macrostachyus* Michaux – Tx; = *Scirpus robustus* Pursh – Bah, C, F, GW1, RAB, S, W, WH3; = *Scirpus robustus* var. *robustus* – G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



***Bulbostylis* Kunth 1837 (HAIRSEGE)**

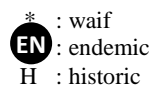
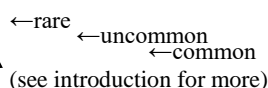
A genus of about 100 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas, concentrated especially in tropical Africa and tropical South America. References: Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Kral (1971); Kral (2002c) in FNA23 (2002b).

- 1 Spikelets sessile, the inflorescence therefore a capitate cluster (sometimes a few spikelets pedicellate, but the pedicels not generally longer than the spikelets, the inflorescence still appearing glomerate).
 *Bulbostylis barbata*
 1 Spikelets mostly on slender pedicels, the inflorescence therefore open and umbel-like.
 4 Achenes finely transversely rugose or rugulose, tan or brown (when ripe); spikelet scales 1.5-2.5 mm long, with truncate to apiculate apices.
 *Bulbostylis capillaris* ssp. *capillaris*
 4 Achenes very finely papillose and waxy, gray or dark greenish-brown (when ripe); spikelet scales 0.7-1.8 mm long, with obtuse to rounded apices.
 *Bulbostylis coarctata*

* ***Bulbostylis barbata* (Rottbøll) C.B. Clarke.** OLD WORLD HAIRSEGE. **Hab:** Sandy fields, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Old World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, W, WH3, Kral (1971); = *Stenophyllus barbatus* (Rottbøll) Britton – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Bulbostylis capillaris* (Linnaeus) Kunth ex C.B. Clarke ssp. *capillaris*.** COMMON HAIRSEGE. **Hab:** Thin soils on rock outcrops, especially granite domes and granite flatrocks (but also on mafic rocks, such as diabase), sandy soils, fields, bogs (in FL). **Dist:** ME to MN, south to Panhandle

Key to Map
 Symbology:

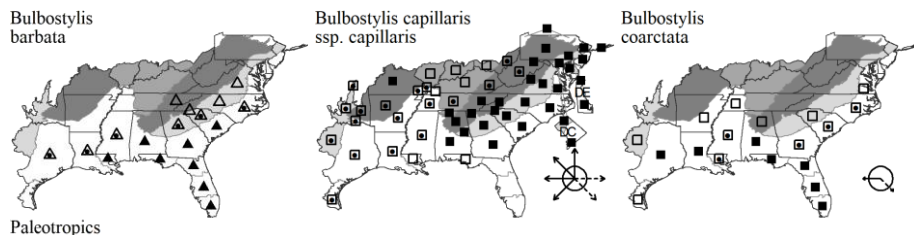


N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

98. CYPERACEAE

FL and TX, and west to AZ and CA, also in Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and s. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Ssp. *insulana* M.T. Strong is endemic to the Greater Antilles. **Comm:** This species frequently has a mixture of long and very short culms, the short culms only a few cm long and thus nearly hidden amongst the leaves. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4; < *Bulbostylis capillaris* – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Kral (1971); > *Bulbostylis capillaris* var. *capillaris* – F; > *Bulbostylis capillaris* var. *crebra* Fernald – F; > *Bulbostylis capillaris* var. *isopoda* Fernald – F; > *Stenophyllus capillaris* (Linnaeus) Britton – S. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Bulbostylis coarctata (Elliott) Fernald. ELLIOTT'S HAIRSEDGE. **Hab:** Sandhills, usually associated with longleaf pine and wiregrass. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. TX, north in the interior to sw. TN; Cuba. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** The broad sympatry of this taxon and *B. ciliatifolia* suggests that they are best recognized as species. **Syn:** = F, G, Va; = *Bulbostylis ciliatifolia* (Elliott) Fernald var. *coarctata* (Elliott) Kral – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, NcTx, Tn, W, Kral (1971); = *Stenophyllus coarctatus* (Elliott) Britton – S; < *Bulbostylis ciliatifolia* (Elliott) Fernald – RAB, WH3. **NatureServe G5T3T5** (Apparently Secure).



Carex Linnaeus 1753 (SEDGE)

Contributed by Derick B. Poindexter, Alan S. Weakley, and Bruce A. Sorrie

A genus of about 2000 (or more) species, herbs, cosmopolitan, especially temperate and boreal. References: Ball & Reznicek (2002) in FNA23 (2002b); Bryson, Kral, & Manhart (1987); Derieg et al (2013); Dorey (2019); Dragon & Barrington (2009); Fernald (1942b); Frye & Lea (2002); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Kirschbaum (2007); Kral, Manhart, & Bryson (1987); LeBlond et al (1994); Mackenzie (1931-1935); Maguilla et al (2015); Maguilla et al (2015); Medford, Poindexter, & Weakley (2021) in Weakley et al (2021); Naczi (1993); Naczi, Bryson, & Cochrane (2002); Poindexter & Naczi (2014); Poindexter & Weakley (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); Rettig (1989a); Sorrie et al (2011); Uttal (1971); Ward (2012a); Ward (2021).

- 1 Spike 1 per culm, all flowers attached to the main stem in a terminal spike **Key A**
- 1 Spikes 2 or more per culm (some flowers in lateral spikes) **Key C**
- 3 Stigmas 2; achenes flat or biconvex in cross-section (lenticular) **Key C**
- 3 Stigmas (2-) 3 (-4); achenes trigonous or terete in cross-section. **Key D**
- 4 Body of perigynium pubescent, scabrous, hispid, or papillose (if papillose, the papillae longer than wide) **Key D**
- 4 Body of perigynium glabrous or papillose (if papillose, the papillae shorter than wide). **Key E**
- 5 Bracts sheathless or with sheath < 4 mm long (rarely longer, and then the sheath shorter than the diameter of the stem) **Key E**
- 5 Bracts (at least the lower) with sheath > 4 mm long (and longer than the diameter of the stem) **Key F**

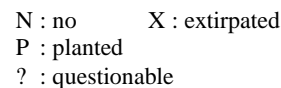
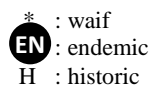
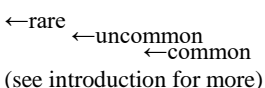
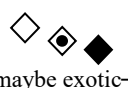
Key A

- 2 Spike entirely staminate. *Carex picta*
- 3 Culms distinctly red or purple at the base. *Carex picta*
- 3 Culms yellow to brown or black, without red or purple coloration. [26kkk] Section 44 *Phyllostachyae*
- 4 Culms shorter than the leaves; widest leaf blades > 2 mm wide. [26o] Section 11 *Stellulatae*
- 4 Culms longer than the leaves; widest leaf blades < 2 mm wide. [26o] Section 11 *Stellulatae*
- 2 Spike pistillate or with both pistillate and staminate flowers. [26o] Section 11 *Stellulatae*
- 5 Stigmas 2; achenes lenticular. [26o] Section 11 *Stellulatae*
- 5 Stigmas 3; achenes trigonous. *Carex picta*
- 7 Perigynia pubescent near the tip. *Carex picta*
- 7 Perigynia glabrous. [26uu] Section 34 *Squarrosae*
- 8 Spikes gynecandrous; beak of perigynium with apical teeth > 0.3 mm long. [26kkk] Section 44 *Phyllostachyae*
- 8 Spikes androgynous or entirely pistillate; beak of perigynium with apex entire, emarginate, or with teeth < 0.2 mm long. [26kkk] Section 44 *Phyllostachyae*
- 9 Lower pistillate scales > 10 mm long. [26kkk] Section 44 *Phyllostachyae*
- 9 Lower pistillate scales < 10 mm long. [26kkk] Section 44 *Phyllostachyae*
- 10 Perigynium beak > 2 mm long, as long as or longer than the perigynium body [26kkk] Section 44 *Phyllostachyae*
- 10 Perigynium beak < 2 mm long, or if more, then tapering to the perigynium body and shorter than the body. *Carex leptalea* var. *harperi*

Key C

- 1 Perigynia surfaces and beak often pubescent, finely papillate [26bbb] Section 39 *Acrocystis*
- 1 Perigynia glabrous, papillate or not. [26r] Section 13 *Phacocystis*
- 2 Lateral spikes usually pedunculate; lowermost inflorescence bracts sometimes with sheath; peduncles with prophyll at base. [26r] Section 13 *Phacocystis*
- 4 Pistillate scales (at least the lower) long-awned [26r] Section 13 *Phacocystis*
- 4 Pistillate scales obtuse to acuminate or cuspidate. [26r] Section 13 *Phacocystis*

Key to Map
Symbology:



? : questionable

- 5 Perigynia smooth; style persistent on the achene[26qq] Section 30 *Vesicariae*
 5 Perigynia often papillose over most of the surface; style deciduous[26r] Section 13 *Phacocystis*
- 2 Lateral spikes sessile; bracts sheathless; peduncles without (or rarely with) a prophyll
- 6 Perigynia papillose (visible at 20× magnification).[26r] Section 13 *Phacocystis*
- 6 Perigynia smooth.
- 8 Terminal spike gynecandrous; lateral spikes gynecandrous or pistillate.
- 12 Margins of perigynia flat, at least in the upper ½, flat portion (measured at the tip of the achene and base of beak) > (0.1-) 0.2 mm wider
- 13 Achenes rounded at apex (style dehiscing at the surface of the achene); style conspicuously enlarged at the base*Carex bromoides* ssp. *bromoides*
[26q] Section 12 *Ovale*
- 13 Achenes with short apiculus formed by the persistent base of the style; style not conspicuously enlarged at base[26q] Section 12 *Ovale*
- 12 Margins of perigynia rounded, or with flat portion < 0.1 mm wide.
- 15 Inflorescences in fruit 1-1.5× as long as wide[26q] Section 12 *Ovale*
- 15 Inflorescences in fruit 1.5-2 (or more)× as long as wide.
- 16 Lowermost perigynia in each spike spreading[26o] Section 11 *Stellulatae*
- 16 Lowermost perigynia in each spike ascending or erect.
- 17 Perigynium serrulate on the margins of the upper body and lower beak*Carex bromoides* ssp. *bromoides*
[26q] Section 12 *Ovale*
- 17 Perigynium entire on the margins of the upper body and the lower beak[26q] Section 12 *Ovale*
- 8 Terminal spike androgynous (rarely entirely staminate or entirely pistillate); lateral spikes androgynous, staminate, or pistillate.
- 9 Sheath fronts of lower cauline leaves transversely rugose.
- 10 Perigynia mostly > 2× as long as wide, widest near the base*Carex crus-corvi*
- 10 Perigynia mostly < 2× as long as wide, widest near middle.
- 11 Inflorescence usually branched, at least at the base, usually with > 15 spikes; pistillate scales usually yellow or brown, sometimes with hyaline margins, 3-veined[26c] Section 3 *Multiflorae*
- 11 Inflorescence unbranched or with 1 or 2 short branches at the base, with < 15 spikes; pistillate scales greenish hyaline, 1-veined[26d] Section 4.0 *Phaetoglochin*
- 9 Sheath fronts of lower cauline leaves smooth (or very weakly and indistinctly transversely rugose).
- 18 Fronts of leaf sheaths dotted red, brown, or yellow.
- 19 Perigynia widest near the base; culms usually > 1 mm wide*Carex crus-corvi*
- 19 Perigynia widest near the middle; culms usually < 1 mm wide.
- 20 Plants densely caespitose, with short rhizomes; pistillate scales acute to acuminate*Carex decomposita*
[26c] Section 3 *Multiflorae*
- 20 Plants loosely caespitose, sometimes with long rhizomes; pistillate scales (at least the upper) obtuse[26c] Section 3 *Multiflorae*
- 18 Fronts of leaf sheaths not dotted red, brown, or yellow.
- 26 Spikes not consistently androgynous, the terminal either entirely staminate or pistillate, the lateral spikes irregularly pistillate, or staminate, or mixed[26o] Section 11 *Stellulatae*
- 26 Spikes consistently androgynous, occasionally some of the lateral spikes entirely pistillate.
- 27 Perigynium widest near the base, tapering from base to beak*Carex crus-corvi*
- 27 Perigynium widest above the base, often abruptly beaked[26d] Section 4.0 *Phaetoglochin*

Key D

- 1 Pistillate spikes all from the base of the plant[26bbb] Section 39 *Acrocystis*
- 1 Pistillate spikes all or in part borne on the elongate, aboveground stem.
- 2 Bracts of the lowermost non-basal spike with well-developed sheath > 4 mm long.
- 4 Bracts of the lowermost non-basal spike bladeless, or with a blade < 2 mm long.*Carex picta*
- 4 Bracts of the lowermost non-basal spike with blade > 3 mm long (and often much longer).
- 7 Leaves pubescent or pilose[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
- 7 Leaves usually glabrous, to scabrous on the veins.
- 8 Bases of plants brown*Carex tenax*
- 8 Bases of plants distinctly red or purple.
- 9 Lowermost pistillate scales awned; leaves somewhat septate-nodulose; plants usually long-rhizomatous and forming large clonal colonies*Carex hyalinolepis*
[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
- 9 Lowermost pistillate scales obtuse to acuminate; leaves not septate-nodulose; plants caespitose, short-rhizomatous[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
- 2 Bracts of the lowermost non-basal spike sheathless or with sheath < 4 mm long.
- 10 Perigynia > 10 mm long.[26rr] Section 31 *Lupulinae*
- 10 Perigynia < 10 mm long.
- 13 Terminal spike gynecandrous or pistillate[26ii] Section 24 *Porocystis*
- 13 Terminal spike staminate (or rarely androgynous).
- 16 Leaf sheaths (and usually the blades as well) pubescent.
- 17 Pistillate scales sometimes pubescent; pistillate spikes with 40-200 perigynia*Carex hyalinolepis*
- 17 Pistillate scales glabrous; pistillate spikes with < 40 (-50) perigynia.
- 18 Perigynia usually < 3.2 mm long, the apex rounded and beakless, or abruptly beaked[26ii] Section 24 *Porocystis*
- 18 Perigynia > 3.5 mm long, the tip tapering or abruptly beaked.
- 19 Longer peduncles of pistillate spikes > 1 cm long; perigynia > 3× as long as wide, tapering gradually to the base[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
- 19 Longer peduncles of pistillate spikes 0-1 cm long; perigynia < 3× as long as wide, abruptly contracted to a short stipe at the base.*Carex tenax*
- 16 Leaf sheaths and blades glabrous to scabrous.

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 23 Fronts of sheaths of lower leaves ladder-fibrillose; leaves and sheaths septate-nodulose (sometimes obscurely so)..... *Carex hyalinolepis*
- 23 Fronts of leaf sheaths not ladder-fibrillose, sometimes breaking into longitudinal fibers; leaves and sheaths not septate-nodulose.
- 24 Perigynia strongly 12-30-veined.
- 25 Pistillate scales with 3-7 (-10) veins.....[26ii] Section 24 Porocystis
- 25 Pistillate scales with 1-3 veins.
- 26 Leaf blades, at least toward the tip, M-shaped in cross-section when young, the upper surface usually with 2 marginal veins more prominent than the midvein; staminate spikes 1-4..... *Carex hyalinolepis*
- 26 Leaf blades V-shaped in cross-section when young, the upper surface lacking 2 marginal veins more prominent than the midrib; staminate spike 1..... [26bbb] Section 39 Acrocystis
- 24 Perigynia 0-12-veined.
- 28 Plants with at least some pistillate spikes basal; culms much shorter than the leaves [26bbb] Section 39 Acrocystis
- 28 Plants with most pistillate spikes on obvious elongated stems; culms shorter than or longer than the leaves. [26bbb] Section 39 Acrocystis

Key E

- 1 Apex of perigynium beak with 2 teeth at least (0.4-) 0.5 mm long.
- 2 Perigynia with 2 distinct marginal veins, otherwise veinless or only very faintly veined; leaves not septate-nodulose..... *Carex cherokeensis*
- 2 Perigynia with 5+ distinct veins; at least proximal leaves septate-nodulose, rarely not.
- 4 Pistillate scales obtuse to acuminate, awnless or at most with a rough apiculus.
- 5 Staminate spike usually 1; perigynia 15-20-veined, each 10-20 mm long[26rr] Section 31 Lupulinae
- 5 Staminate spikes usually 1-3+; perigynia 6-15 (-22)-veined, each 4-10 (-12.5) mm.[26qq] Section 30 Vesicariae
- 6 Perigynia 6-14 (-15)-veined.....[26qq] Section 30 Vesicariae
- 6 Perigynia 14-25-veined
- 7 Perigynia narrowly ovate to subglobose, 2-2.5× as long as wide *Carex hyalinolepis*
- 7 Perigynia elliptic to ovate, 3-4.5× as long as wide[26qq] Section 30 Vesicariae
- 4 Pistillate scales, at least some, with a scabrous awn.
- 8 Perigynia (9-) 10+ mm long.[26rr] Section 31 Lupulinae
- 8 Perigynia < 9 mm long.
- 10 Upper pistillate scales with awn > ½ as long as the body[26qq] Section 30 Vesicariae
- 10 Upper pistillate scales acute to short-awned, awn < ½ as long as the body.
- 12 Staminate spikes 1 (-4); perigynium beak > 1.7 mm long *Carex hyalinolepis*
- 12 Staminate spikes 1-6; perigynium beak often < 1.7 mm long.
- 13 Perigynia veined only at base; widest leaves < 4 mm wide..... *Carex hyalinolepis*
- 13 Perigynium veined to tip of body and often into beak; widest leaves mostly > 4 mm wide.
- 14 Pistillate scales with margins serrulate distally; awn, when present, rough.
- 15 Perigynia 3.1-4.8 × 0.9-1.5 (-1.8) mm; staminate spikes 1-2.....[26qq] Section 30 Vesicariae
- 15 Perigynia 2.5-8 × 1.2-3.5 mm; staminate spikes usually 3-7 *Carex hyalinolepis*
- 14 Pistillate scales with margins entire; awn, when present, usually smooth.
- 16 Perigynia 9-15-veined[26qq] Section 30 Vesicariae
- 16 Perigynia 14-25-veined.
- 17 Perigynia narrowly ovate to subglobose, 2-2.5× as long as wide *Carex hyalinolepis*
- 17 Perigynia elliptic to ovate, 3-4.5× as long as wide.....[26qq] Section 30 Vesicariae
- 1 Apex of perigynium beak entire, emarginate, or with 2 teeth < 0.5 mm long.
- 18 Perigynia minutely papillose, at least distally (at 20× magnification).
- 20 Leaf blades and/or sheaths pubescent, at least at junction of blade and sheath.....[26ii] Section 24 Porocystis
- 20 Leaf blades and sheaths glabrous. [26x] Section 17a Glaucescens
- 18 Perigynia not papillose, essentially smooth.
- 23 Terminal spike gynecandrous.
- 24 Perigynia with distinct beak 0.5-4 mm long.[26uu] Section 34 Squarrosae
- 24 Perigynia beakless or with beak < 0.5 mm long.
- 26 Adaxial side of leaves with 2 marginal veins more prominent than midvein; young leaves M-shaped in cross section.[26ff] Section 23 Hymenochlaenae
- 26 Adaxial side of leaves without 2 marginal veins more prominent than midvein; young leaves V-shaped or rounded in cross section.[26ii] Section 24 Porocystis
- 23 Terminal spike staminate or androgynous.
- 30 Leaves and/or sheaths pubescent, at least at junction of blade and sheath.
- 32 Perigynium beak 0.5-3 mm long, often > 1 mm long, about 1/2 the length of the body; proximal pistillate scales awned[26ff] Section 23 Hymenochlaenae
- 32 Perigynium beak absent or not more than 0.5 (-0.7) mm long, not > 1/4 the length of the body; proximal pistillate scales acute, acuminate or cuspidate.[26ii] Section 24 Porocystis
- 30 Leaves and sheaths usually glabrous, rarely papillose.
- 33 Style persistent on achene in fruit; larger leaves and sheaths usually at least sparsely septate-nodulose, rarely not.
- 34 Perigynia (9-) 10+ mm long; staminate spike usually 1[26rr] Section 31 Lupulinae
- 34 Perigynia < 10 mm long; staminate spikes 1-5 (-7).
- 35 Pistillate scales with margins serrulate distally, apex usually rough-awned.
- 36 Distal pistillate scales with apex acute to short-awned, awn < 1/2 as long as the body..... *Carex hyalinolepis*
- 36 Distal pistillate scales with apex long-awned, awn > 1/2 as long as the body.....[26qq] Section 30 Vesicariae
- 35 Pistillate scales with margins entire, apex awnless or with short, smooth awn.

Key to Map
Symbology:

└native┐ └maybe exotic┐ └exotic┐

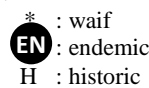


└rare┐ └uncommon┐ └common┐



└rare┐ └uncommon┐ └common┐

(see introduction for more)



└waif┐ └endemic┐ └historic┐

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 37 Perigynia not inflated, thick walled, brownish, dull..... *Carex hyalinolepis*
 37 Perigynia slightly to strongly inflated, thin walled, yellowish to purplish, shiny.....[26qq] Section 30 *Vesicariae*
 33 Style deciduous; larger leaves and sheaths sometimes septate-nodulose, more often not.
 38 Leaf blades, at least widest, M-shaped in cross section when young, adaxial surface with 2 marginal veins more prominent than midvein.
 40 Pistillate scales awned, longest awn > 0.5 mm long.....[26ee] Section 22 *Griseae*
 40 Pistillate scales obtuse to acuminate or short-awned, awn < 0.2 mm long.....[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
 38 Leaf blades V-shaped in cross section when young, adaxial surface without 2 marginal veins more prominent than midvein.
 42 Plant base brown or blackish, without trace of red or purple..... [26kkk] Section 44 *Phyllostachyae*
 42 Plant base red or purple tinged, sometimes only sparsely so.
 [26bbb] Section 39 *Acrocystis*

Key F

- 1 Apex of perigynium beak terminated by 2 teeth, mostly > 0.5 mm long.
 2 Perigynia > 4× as long as wide (8-15 × 1-3 mm).
 [26ss] Section 32 *Rostrales*
 2 Perigynia < 4× as long as wide.
 4 Perigynia > (9-) 10 mm long.
 6 Perigynia 7-11-, 5-12-, or 12-25-veined.....[26qq] Section 30 *Vesicariae*
 6 Perigynia 12-34-veined.
 7 Basal and proximal leaf sheaths reddish or purplish.....[26rr] Section 31 *Lupulinae*
 7 Basal and proximal leaf sheaths yellowish to brown, without trace of red or purple [26ss] Section 32 *Rostrales*
 4 Perigynia < 10 mm long.
 8 At least proximal pistillate scales with long, rough awn.
 9 Perigynia with 2 strong marginal veins, otherwise veinless or veined only proximally; leaves not septate-nodulose.....
[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
 9 Perigynia with 5+ strong veins extending length of bodies; leaves septate-nodulose.
 11 Perigynium body obovoid, widest distally; proximal bract > 3× as long as the inflorescence.....[26uu] Section 34 *Squarrosae*
 11 Perigynium body ovoid or lanceoid or ellipsoid, widest at middle or proximally; proximal bract usually < 2× as long as the inflorescence.
 12 Perigynium beak 0.9-1.7 mm long; mature perigynia dull *Carex hyalinolepis*
 12 Perigynium beak 0.2-6 mm long; mature perigynia somewhat glossy[26qq] Section 30 *Vesicariae*
 8 All pistillate scales obtuse to acuminate or cuspidate.
 13 Culms with some red or purple at base.
 14 All perigynia erect or ascending; leaves not septate-nodulose.....[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
 14 At least proximal perigynia in each spike spreading or reflexed; leaves sparsely septate-nodulose[26qq] Section 30 *Vesicariae*
 13 Culms brown or black at base, without trace of red or purple.
 15 Pistillate scales with 5-7-veined center..... [26ss] Section 32 *Rostrales*
 15 Pistillate scales with 1-3-veined center.
[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
 1 Apex of perigynium beak entire, emarginate, or with teeth mostly < 0.5 mm long.
 17 Leaf blades variously hairy.
 18 Plant brown or black at base[26ee] Section 22 *Griseae*
 18 Plant with at least some red or purple at base.....[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
 17 Leaf blades glabrous.
 19 Bracts without blades.
 [26dd] Section 21 *Careyanae*
 19 Bracts, at least the proximal, with distinct blade.
 21 Young leaves V-shaped or rounded in cross section, adaxial surface without 2 marginal veins more prominent than midvein or other veins.
 22 Perigynium beak with 2 distinct terminal teeth, usually > 0.2 mm long.
 23 At least proximal pistillate scales awned, awn at least 1/2 as long as body; leaves conspicuously septate-nodulose.
 24 Base of culm strongly red or purple; leaves 2-4 mm wide[26qq] Section 30 *Vesicariae*
 24 Base of culm brown, without or with only trace of red or purple; leaves 4-15 mm wide.
 25 Distal pistillate scales acute, acuminate, or short-awned, awn less than 1/2 length of body..... *Carex hyalinolepis*
 25 Distal pistillate scales with awn at least about as long as body.....[26qq] Section 30 *Vesicariae*
 23 Pistillate scales obtuse to acuminate, sometimes very shortly awned; leaves not or only weakly septate-nodulose.
 *Carex meadii*
 22 Perigynium beak entire, emarginate, or with 2 apical teeth < 0.2 mm long.
 28 Perigynia rounded at base, sides proximally distinctly convex.
 29 Perigynia with veins slightly prominent..... [26cc] Section 20 *Granulares*
 29 Perigynia with veins slightly impressed.....[26ee] Section 22 *Griseae*
 28 Perigynia tapering at base, sides straight or only slightly convex proximally.
 30 Perigynia rounded at apex, beakless or with beak < 0.3 mm long.
 31 Widest leaf blades < 5 mm wide; plants usually not caespitose..... *Carex meadii*
 31 Widest leaf blades usually > 5 mm wide; plants usually caespitose[26bb] Section 19 *Laxiflorae*
 30 Perigynia tapering to beak at least > (0.3-) 0.5 mm long.
 *Carex meadii*
 21 Leaf blades M-shaped in cross section when young, adaxial surface with 2 marginal veins more prominent than midvein and other marginal veins, sometimes apparent only on proximal leaves and on proximal part of blade.
 34 Perigynium beakless or with beak < 0.5 mm long, entire or with 2 apical teeth < 0.1 mm long.
 35 Widest leaf blades (usually basal) > 10 mm wide.
 37 Perigynia trigonous with rounded angles in cross section.....[26bb] Section 19 *Laxiflorae*
 37 Perigynia sharply trigonous in cross section [26dd] Section 21 *Careyanae*

Key to Map
Symbology:

└native┐
└maybe exotic┐
└exotic┐

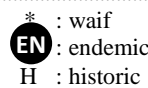


└rare┐
└uncommon┐
└common┐



└rare┐
└uncommon┐
└common┐

(see introduction for more)



* : waif
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- 35 Widest leaf blades < 10 mm wide, not more than 10 mm wide.
 38 Perigynia not prominently veined, veins somewhat impressed[26ee] Section 22 *Griseae*
 38 Perigynia at least slightly prominently veined or veinless except for 2 marginal veins.
 39 Perigynia rounded at base, sides proximally convex.....[26cc] Section 20 *Granulares*
 39 Perigynia tapering at base, sides proximally straight, concave or slightly convex.
 41 Perigynia sharply trigonous in cross section.....[26dd] Section 21 *Careyanae*
 41 Perigynia terete or with rounded angles in cross section.
 42 Perigynia with 2 marginal veins and not more than 10 veins on faces[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
 42 Perigynia with more than 12 veins.
 *Carex meadii*
 34 Perigynium with distinct beak > 0.5 mm, usually with apical teeth > 0.1 mm long.
 44 Perigynia with 2 distinct marginal veins, otherwise veinless or with very weak veins proximally.
 45 Perigynium beak entire, emarginate, or with apical teeth < 0.1 mm long.....[26bb] Section 19 *Laxiflorae*
 45 Perigynium beak with apical teeth 0.2-1 mm.
 46 Perigynium beak usually < 1 mm long. *Carex meadii*
 46 Perigynium beak sometimes > 2 mm long.....[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
 44 Perigynia with more than 2 veins extending most of length of bodies.
 47 Pistillate scales with narrow, indistinct bodies, scarcely enlarged at bases[26uu] Section 34 *Squarrosae*
 47 Pistillate scales with wide, flat bodies, sometimes terminating in awns.
 48 Perigynium beak entire or emarginate.
 49 Perigynium with not more than 5 veins extending length of body on abaxial face, veinless or weakly veined on adaxial face[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
 *Carex meadii*
 49 Perigynium with > 8 equally prominent veins on both faces.
 50 Perigynia bluntly angled in cross section[26bb] Section 19 *Laxiflorae*
 50 Perigynia sharply angled in cross section.....[26dd] Section 21 *Careyanae*
 48 Perigynium beak with 2 distinct teeth at apex, usually > 0.2 mm long.
 51 Pistillate spikes, at least the proximal, lax, proximal and middle perigynia separated by internodes at least 1/4 their length; leaves and sheaths not septate-nodulose[26ff] Section 23 *Hymenochlaenae*
 51 Pistillate spikes dense, proximal and middle perigynia separated by internodes less than 1/10 their length; proximal leaves and sheaths sparingly septate-nodulose.
 52 Pistillate scales, at least proximal, awned, awn at least 1/4 of scale body length.
 53 Distal pistillate scales acuminate or with awn less than 1/2 body length; staminate spikes usually 2+ *Carex hyalinolepis*
 53 Distal pistillate scales awned, awn usually more than 1/2 body length; staminate spikes 1, sometimes with 1 much smaller spike laterally.....[26qq] Section 30 *Vesicariae*
 52 Pistillate scales obtuse to acute or apiculate, apiculus not more than 1/10 of body length.
[26qq] Section 30 *Vesicariae*

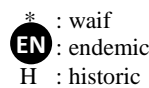
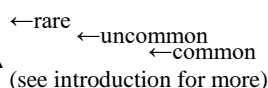
[26c] Section 3 *Multiflorae* - section *Multiflorae*

- 1 Perigynia red-dotted *Carex triangularis*
 1 Perigynia not red-dotted.
 2 Perigynia golden yellow or yellowish-brown at maturity..... *Carex annectens*
 2 Perigynia dull yellow-green or pale brown at maturity.
 3 Leaves longer than the flowering stem; perigynia 2.0-3.2 mm long, 1.3-1.8 mm wide, the beak 1/3-1/2 the length of the body *Carex vulpinoidea*
 3 Leaves shorter than the flowering stem; perigynia 3.2-4.0 mm long, 2.0-2.6 mm wide, the beak ca. 1/3 as long as the body.
 *Carex fissa* var. *aristata*

[26d] Section 4.0 *Phaestoglochin* - section *Phaestoglochin* (*Bracteosae*)

- 5 Perigynia not conspicuously corky-thickened at base.
 6 Inflorescence ovoid in outline, the spikes densely aggregated, nearly indistinguishable except by the projecting setaceous bracts which subtend each spike.
 7 Perigynia 1.3-1.7× as long as wide, widest near the broadly rounded, truncate, or even subcordate base..... *Carex leavenworthii*
 7 Perigynia 1.6-2.5× as long as wide, widest just below the middle, the base broadly cuneate to rounded.
 *Carex cephalophora*
 6 Inflorescence spicate-racemose, the individual spikes readily distinguishable (often separated by an exposed internode of the axis).
 11 Perigynia ascending, nerveless on the ventral surface; scales awned, the awns 1.5-4 mm long; lowest inflorescence bract elongate, the free portion 1-5 cm long *Carex austrina*
 11 Perigynia spreading, either nerved or nerveless on the upper (ventral) surface; scales acuminate or with an awn to 1.5 (-2.0) mm long; lowest inflorescence bract short, delicate, the free portion 0.5-2 cm long.
 12 Perigynia 3.0-3.5 mm long, nerveless on the upper (ventral) face *Carex muehlenbergii* var. *enervis*
 12 Perigynia 3.5-4.0 mm long, nerved on both faces *Carex muehlenbergii* var. *muehlenbergii*
 5 Perigynia corky-thickened in the lower 1/3 to 1/2 at maturity.
 15 Beak of perigynium serrulate; pistillate scales acuminate-awned; perigynia mostly > 20 per spike..... *Carex arkansana*
 15 Beak of perigynium smooth or serrulate; perigynia (2-) 3-12 (-20) per spike.
 16 Beak of perigynium smooth; pistillate scales acuminate, early deciduous.
 17 Average perigynium width ≥ 1.3 mm; average spongy portion of the perigynium ≥ 1.1 mm long; perigynium base distinctly nerved, bulging on the ventral surface, making the perigynium biconvex in cross-section; perigynium 2-2.5× as long as wide; perigynium gradually narrowed to a short beak; leaves 1-3 mm wide..... *Carex retroflexa*
 17 Average perigynium width < 1.3 mm; average spongy portion of the perigynium < 1.1 mm long; perigynium base nerveless, flattened on the ventral surface, making the perigynium planoconvex in cross-section; perigynium ca. 3× as long as wide; perigynium narrowed to a conspicuous beak; leaves 0.75-1.5 mm wide..... *Carex texensis*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



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- 16 Beak of perigynium serrulate; pistillate scales obtuse, persistent.
 18 Plants with creeping rhizomes, the culms arising scattered along the rhizome; perigynia 4-5× as long as wide..... *Carex socialis*
 18 Plants densely caespitose, the culms arising from the center of clump; perigynia 2-3× as long as wide.
 19 Widest leaves 0.9-1.7 mm wide; base of fertile culm 0.7-1.4 mm wide.....*Carex radiata*
 19 Widest leaves 1.7-3.0 mm wide; base of fertile culm 1.4-2.2 mm wide.....*Carex radiata*

[26o] Section 11 Stellulatae - section *Stellulatae*

- 3 Widest leaves 2.8-5.0 mm wide..... *Carex atlantica*
 3 Widest leaves 0.8-2.7 mm wide.
 8 Lower perigynia 2.0-3.0 mm wide *Carex atlantica*
 8 Lower perigynia 0.9-2.0 mm wide.
 11 Widest leaves 1.6-2.7 mm wide; infructescence mostly 18-45 mm long; [widespread in our area]..... *Carex atlantica*
 11 Widest leaves 0.6-1.6 mm wide; infructescence mostly 8-20 mm long; [primarily of the Coastal Plain in our area, widely scattered elsewhere].....
 *Carex howei*

[26q] Section 12 Ouales - section *Ouales*

- 6 Pistillate scales in middle or lower portions of spikes with apex acuminate with subulate or awned tip.
 11 Perigynium body obovate, often with conspicuous "shoulders"; leaves 2.5-6 mm at widest..... *Carex alata*
 11 Perigynium body elliptic, suborbiculate, or weakly obovate; leaves 1-3 (-4.2) mm at widest.....
 *Carex festucacea*
 6 Pistillate scales with apex obtuse, acute, or acuminate (but not subulate or awned).
 15 Perigynia < 2 mm wide.
 16 Perigynia thin, often not winged to the base; leaf sheaths somewhat expanded toward the apex, bearing narrow wings continuous with the midvein and the edges of the leaf blade; leaves 3-7.5 mm wide; vegetative shoots tall, conspicuous, with numerous leaves spaced along the upper half of the culm.
 *Carex sangamonensis*
 16 Perigynia thick, winged to the base; leaf sheaths with more-or-less rounded edges, not distinctly expanded toward the apex; leaves 1-4.5 mm wide (except in *C. normalis*); vegetative shoots usually inconspicuous, with relatively few leaves clustered at the tip.
 23 Perigynium body obovate, widest toward the tip (excluding the beak).
 24 Perigynium beak spreading, slender; pistillate scales acute; styles sinuous at base *Carex albolutescens*
 24 Perigynium beak appressed-ascending, triangular; pistillate scales obtuse; styles straight *Carex longii*
 23 Perigynium body ovate, elliptic, or orbiculate, widest toward the base or near the middle (excluding the beak).
 25 Inflorescences on tallest culms compact, 1.5-3 × as long as wide, erect, the spikes overlapping, the lowest internode of the inflorescence 1-6 (-7.5) mm, ½ to 1/5 (-¼) the length of the inflorescence
 *Carex molesta*
 25 Inflorescences on tallest culms elongate, more-or-less open toward the base, (2.5-) 3.0-5.1 × as long as wide, often arching or nodding at the tip; spikes more-or-less separate; lowermost internode (5-) 7-19 mm long, mostly 1/5-½ (-½) the length of the inflorescence.
 *Carex festucacea*
 15 Perigynia > 2 mm wide.
 31 Perigynium bodies obovate, widest toward the tip; leaf sheaths green-veined adaxially nearly to the summit, or with a narrow Y-shaped hyaline area.
 34 Inflorescences arching or nodding, 2.3-8.4 cm long; spikes widely separated.
 *Carex ozarkana*
 34 Inflorescences erect, 1-4.5 cm long; spikes slightly separated to congested.
 36 Perigynium beak spreading, slender; pistillate scales acute; styles sinuous at base *Carex albolutescens*
 36 Perigynium beak appressed-ascending, triangular; pistillate scales obtuse; styles straight.
 38 Pistillate scales white-hyaline to pale silvery-brown, obtuse; achenes 0.7-1 mm wide; achene apiculum < 0.4 mm long; [widespread]
 *Carex longii*
 38 Pistillate scales reddish brown, acute; achenes 0.9-1.2 mm wide; achene apiculum 0.4-0.8 mm long; [Interior Highlands and adjacent areas]
 *Carex ozarkana*
 31 Perigynium bodies lanceolate, ovate, elliptic, orbicular, or reniform, widest at the middle or toward the base; leaf sheaths various, some with prominent hyaline band near the apex adaxially.
 39 Plants colonial, from creeping rhizomes; vegetative culms numerous, conspicuous, strongly 3-ranked, with 15-35 leaves when fully-developed; achenes 1.6-2 × as long as wide; larger spikes with 5-25 (-30) perigynia..... *Carex hyalina*
 39 Plants clumping; vegetative culms few, inconspicuous, usually with fewer than 15 leaves, not strikingly 3-ranked; achenes 1-1.6 (-1.7) × as long as wide; larger spikes with 15-80 perigynia.
 40 Perigynia finely granular-papillose (as seen with 30× magnification), the body reniform to orbiculate, 0.6-0.9 × as long as wide, 3.5-4.5 (-4.9) mm wide; lowermost pistillate scale obtuse-rounded *Carex reniformis*
 40 Perigynia smooth, the body broadly ovate, elliptic, orbicular, or slightly obovate, (0.7-) 0.9-1.7 × as long as wide, 1.5-6.1 mm wide; lowermost pistillate scales obtuse to acuminate-awned.
 41 Perigynia 5.5-8.0 (-8.7) × (3.1-) 3.3-6.3 mm at largest (except sometimes in *C. bicknellii* and *C. shinnensis*), often prominently bulged on both faces; beak (1.4-) 1.6-2.5 (-3.4) mm long.
 *Carex tetrastachya*
 41 Perigynia 2.5-5.5 × 2.0-3.6 mm at largest (to 6.1 × 4.4 mm in the Florida endemic *C. vexans*), prominently bulged by achene only on abaxial face or flat; beak usually 0.7-1.6 (-1.8) mm long.
 48 Leaf sheaths finely papillose (at magnification of 30-40 ×), especially near the leaf base.
 *Carex festucacea*
 48 Leaf sheaths smooth.

Key to Map
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←rare ←uncommon ←common
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- 50 Spikes on larger culms (3-) 5-7 (-11), tapered at the base, the terminal spike with a conspicuous staminate base; inflorescences typically open, 2.5-4.5 (-6.5) cm long, the lowermost internode (3-) 4-13 (-23) mm long; perigynium body (0.7-) 0.9-1.3 × as long as wide. *Carex festucacea*
- 50 Spikes on larger culms 2-4 (-5), rounded at the base, the terminal spike usually lacking a conspicuous staminate base; inflorescences compact, 1.2-3.0 (-3.6) cm long, the lowermost internode 1.5-7 (-13) mm long; perigynium body (0.7-) 0.9-1.6 × as long as wide. *Carex molesta*

[26r] Section 13 Phacocystis - section *Phacocystis* (*Cryptocarpae* and *Acutae*)

- 1 Lowest spike erect or ascending. *Carex stricta*
- 1 Lowest spike pendent. *Carex crinita* var. *brevicrinis*

[26x] Section 17a Glaucescens - section *Glaucescens* (*Pendulinae*)

- 1 Awn of the pistillate scale tapering gradually into the scale; perigynium 2-ribbed, and also distinctly and evenly nerved between the ribs; [of swamps and marshes] ... *Carex joorii*
- 1 Awn of the pistillate scale emerging from a retuse notch in the apex of the scale; perigynium 2-ribbed, obscurely nerved between the ribs; [generally of acid seepages, pocosins, and blackwater situations, often associated with *Pinus serotina*].
- 2 Lowest pistillate spike drooping, on a peduncle 1-4 cm long; perigynia reddish-glaucous, lacking nerves; achenes slightly longer than wide *Carex glaucescens*
- 2 Lowest pistillate spike erect, sessile or with a peduncle up to 1 cm long; perigynia white-glaucous, rather distinctly 6-8 nerved; achenes as wide as long. *Carex verrucosa*

[26bb] Section 19 Laxiflorae - section *Laxiflorae*

- 2 Perigynium with a short, bent beak, usually abruptly bent to one side.
- 3 Spikes loosely flowered, most perigynia not overlapping. *Carex albursina*
- 3 Spikes densely flowered, the perigynia overlapping.
- 5 Basal sheaths purple when fresh, weathering to brown; uppermost bract rarely overtopping the staminate spike; staminate spike usually long-stalked *Carex gracilescens*
- 5 Basal sheaths brown; uppermost bract overtopping the staminate spike; staminate spike sessile or short-stalked
- 6 Widest bract of the uppermost lateral spike 0.5-3.4 mm wide *Carex blanda*
- 6 Widest bract of the uppermost lateral spike (2.9-) 3.2-8.3 mm wide. *Carex kraliana*
- 2 Perigynium tapering to a straight or slightly curved beak (or a long, curved beak in *C. radfordii*) (note: some beaks may curve in pressing).
- 8 Basal sheaths purple or wine-red (may weather to brown in *C. gracilescens*). *Carex gracilescens*
- 8 Basal sheaths brown, not purple or wine-red.
- 11 Mature perigynia obovoid.
- 12 Spikes overlapping, densely flowered; staminate spike more-or-less obscured; plant green. *Carex crebriflora*
- 12 Spikes scattered, loosely flowered; staminate spike prominently exserted; plant usually glaucescent *Carex laxiflora*
- 11 Mature perigynia fusiform.
- 13 Spikes overlapping, the staminate more-or-less obscured and overtopped by the uppermost bract. *Carex crebriflora*
- 13 Spikes scattered, the staminate prominent and exceeding the uppermost bract.
- 14 Spikes densely flowered; perigynium beaks curved; lowest spike exserted on a long, arching, peduncle *Carex styloflexa*
- 14 Spikes loosely flowered; perigynium beaks straight; lowest spike on a short, erect or ascending, peduncle *Carex ignota*

[26cc] Section 20 Granulares - section *Granulares*

- 1 Plants with long-creeping rhizomes, the culms therefore mostly solitary; terminal spike and uppermost lateral spike usually separated. *Carex microdonta*
- 1 Plants with short rhizomes, the culms therefore clumped; terminal and uppermost lateral spike usually overlapping. *Carex granularis*

[26dd] Section 21 Careyanae - section *Careyanae*

- 7 Terminal spikes (1.0-) 1.2-2.7 mm wide; staminate scales acute, those from the middle region of the staminate spike 3.6-5.5 mm long; vegetative shoots shorter than or slightly taller than the culms, the tallest vegetative shoot 0.5-1.3 (-1.8) × as tall as the tallest culm.
- 8 Terminal spike usually surpassing the bract blade of the distalmost lateral spike; longest (per plant) peduncle of terminal spike (6.3-) 8.1-15.9 cm long; widest leaf blade 2.0-2.9 (-3.5) mm wide; each perigynium face 7-10-nerved *Carex digitalis* var. *macropoda*
- 8 Terminal spike usually surpassed by the bract blade of the distalmost lateral spike; longest (per plant) peduncle of terminal spike 0.9-7.2 (-11.4) cm long; widest leaf blade 2.7-4.5 (-5.3) mm wide; each perigynium face (8-) 11-15-nerved. *Carex digitalis* var. *floridana*
- 7 Terminal spikes 0.6-1.4 (-1.6) mm wide; staminate scales obtuse, those from the middle region of the staminate spike 2.6-3.6 (-3.8) mm long; vegetative shoots much taller than the culms, the tallest vegetative shoot (1.4-) 1.7-3.7 (-4.9) × as tall as the tallest culm. *Carex abscondita*

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[26ee] Section 22 Griseae - section *Griseae* (*Oligocarpae*)

- 1 Culm bases brown.
 4 Leaf blades glaucous; pistillate scales awnless or awn < 1 (-1.9) mm long.
 5 Perigynia (4.0-) 4.2-5.5 (-6.0) mm long; achene bodies 0.37-0.5× as long as the perigynia; pistillate spikes (5-) 5.7-8 (-9.6) mm wide; achene beak straight to bent less than 30° from the vertical *Carex flaccosperma*
 5 Perigynia 3.2-4.5 (-4.7) mm; achene bodies 0.5-0.63 (-0.67)× as long as the perigynia; pistillate spikes (3.3-) 4.2-6.1 (-7.3) mm wide; achene beak usually bent 30-90° from vertical.
 *Carex glaucodea*
 4 Leaf blades deep or light green; pistillate scales usually with awns (0-) 1.2-3.7 (-6) mm long.
 *Carex amphibola*
 1 Culm bases purple-red
 11 Perigynia spirally imbricate; proximal bracts with sheaths loose; ligules (0.9-) 2-12.9 mm
 14 Perigynia 4.2-5.0 (-5.2) × 1.5-1.9 (-2.2) mm, (2.2-) 2.5-3.1× as long as wide; achene bodies broadly obovoid to oblong-obovoid, widest at a point 0.55-0.67 (-0.70) from base to tip of body *Carex amphibola*
 14 Perigynia (3.6-) 3.9-4.5 (-4.7) × (1.7-) 1.8-2.3 (-2.4) mm, 1.8-2.3 (-2.5)× as long as wide; achene bodies broadly obdeltoid-obovoid, widest at a point (0.6-) 0.65-0.80 from base to tip of body *Carex corrugata*
 11 Perigynia distichously imbricate; proximal bracts with sheaths tight; ligules 4-4.9 (-9.6) mm (to 2.2 mm in *C. bulbostylis*).
 *Carex planispicata*

[26ff] Section 23 Hymenochlaenae - section *Hymenochlaenae* -- Key to Groups

- 1 Terminal spike staminate; lateral spikes staminate, androgynous, or pistillate; base of culms tan, brown, or ivory.
 2 Plants without rhizomes or with very short ones, densely caespitose [26ff] Section 23c *Hymenochlaenae*
 2 Plants with short-creeping rhizomes, loosely caespitose or colonial *Carex cherokeensis*
 1 Terminal spike staminate or gynecandrous; lateral spikes pistillate, gynecandrous or rarely distal spike staminate; base of culms usually covered with dark maroon bladeless sheaths (often missing or very short in *C. prasina*).
 3 Perigynia 2-ribbed but otherwise veinless or nearly so, green to yellow at maturity [26ff] Section 23c *Hymenochlaenae*
 3 Perigynia 2-ribbed and veined between ribs, often conspicuously so, green to olive-green at maturity, usually red dotted.
 4 Perigynia fusiform to narrowly lance-ovoid, > 5 mm long, including the elongate beak; leaves generally < 5 mm wide; leaf sheaths usually glabrous, at least on back [26ff] Section 23c *Hymenochlaenae*
 4 Perigynia ovoid-oblong to lance-ovoid, 2-6 mm (mostly < 5 mm long) tapering to a beak shorter than the body or beakless; leaves 2.5-12 mm wide; leaf sheaths glabrous or pubescent.
 5 Terminal spike usually gynecandrous, rarely staminate *Carex oxylepis*
 5 Terminal spike usually staminate, rarely gynecandrous.
 6 Lateral pistillate spikes erect at maturity, narrowly oblong to cylindric, to 25 × 2.5-9 mm, on stiff peduncles *Carex oxylepis*
 6 Lateral pistillate spikes drooping at maturity, short cylindric to linear, 8-80 × 3-5 mm, on slender arching peduncles
 [26ff] Section 23c *Hymenochlaenae*

[26ff] Section 23c *Hymenochlaenae* - section *Hymenochlaenae* (the "*Sylvaticae*" group)

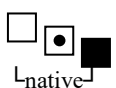
- 3 Internodes between the perigynia mostly 1.0-1.5 mm; sheaths of the pistillate bracts puberulent at the mouth.
 *Carex oblita*
 3 Internodes between the perigynia mostly 2.0-4.0 (-6.0) mm; sheaths of the pistillate bracts glabrous at the mouth.
 *Carex debilis*

[26ii] Section 24 Porocystis - section *Porocystis* (*Virescentes*)

- 4 Perigynia papillose, with a short but definite beak, 2.5-4.0 mm long; anthers 2.5-3.5 mm long; pistillate scales about equal to perigynia or slightly longer; pistillate spikes 6-10 mm wide *Carex bushii*
 4 Perigynia not papillose, beakless or with a short but definite beak [*C. caroliniana*], 2.0-3.5 mm long; anthers 1.3-2.5 mm long; pistillate scales usually much shorter than perigynia; pistillate spikes 4-7 mm wide.
 5 Perigynia with a short but distinct beak, when mature more-or-less rounded in ×-section and with no faces flattish; blades glabrous or glabrate
 *Carex caroliniana*
 5 Perigynia beakless, when mature more-or-less triangular in ×-section (or hemispheric) and with the inner face flattish, blades glabrous or glabrate [*C. complanata*] or densely hirtellous [*C. hirsutella*].
 6 Blades glabrous or glabrate, especially on lower surface, sheaths glabrate to pubescent (if so, pubescence dense only in summit region); [mostly Coastal Plain and Piedmont] *Carex complanata*
 6 Blades and sheaths densely hirtellous throughout; [mostly Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains] *Carex hirsutella*

[26qq] Section 30 Vesicariae - section *Vesicariae* [including 52 - *Pseudocypereae*]

- 3 Perigynia 6-12-nerved, the nerves separate nearly to the beak apex; perigynium bodies broadly ellipsoid to more or less globose, (1.8-) 2.0-4.2 mm wide; achenes rough-papillate.
 *Carex lurida*
 3 Perigynia 12-25-nerved, the nerves (except for 2 prominent laterals) confluent at or below the middle of the beak; perigynium bodies ellipsoid to lance-ovoid, 1.1-2.2 mm wide; achenes smooth.
 *Carex comosa*

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

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 ? : questionable

[26rr] Section 31 Lupulinae - section *Lupulinae*

- 1 Sheath of uppermost leaf absent or <1.5 (-2.5) cm long; beak of perigynia 1.5-4.2 mm long; achenes with elliptic or obovate sides. *Carex intumescens* var. *intumescens*
- 1 Sheath of uppermost leaf usually >1.7 cm long; beak of perigynia 4.5-10 mm long; achenes with rhombic or nearly triangular sides.
- 4 Achenes distinctly wider than long, widest above the middle; perigynia stiffly spreading at right angles to the rachis. *Carex gigantea*
- 4 Achenes as wide as long or longer, widest near the middle; perigynia ascending.
- 5 Angles of the achenes pointed, often even knobbed, with nipple-like points; achenes (2.2-) 2.4-3.4 mm wide, often nearly as wide as long *Carex lupuliformis*
- 5 Angles of the achenes smoothly curved, not pointed or knobbed; achenes 1.7-2.6 (-2.8) mm wide, distinctly longer than wide.
- 6 Staminate peduncle (3-) 6-18 cm long, usually exceeding the uppermost spike by 2-12 cm; plants loosely colonial by long slender rhizomes. *Carex louisianica*
- 6 Staminate peduncle 0.5-6 (-7) cm long, shorter than to exceeding the uppermost pistillate spike by < 2 cm; plants solitary or loosely caespitose in small clumps connected by stout, short rhizomes. *Carex lupulina*

[26ss] Section 32 Rostrales - section *Rostrales* (*Folliculatae*)

- 1 Perigynia 6.4-10.7 mm long, 2.6-3.9× as long as wide. *Carex turgescens*
- 1 Perigynia (8.3-) 10.5-15.6 mm long, 4-7× as long as wide. *Carex lonchocarpa*

[26uu] Section 34 Squarrosae - section *Squarrosae*

- 1 Terminal spike usually entirely staminate; pistillate scales with an awn equaling or surpassing the perigynium; achenes 1.2-2.1 mm long. *Carex aureolensis*
- 1 Terminal spike gynecandrous, mainly pistillate; pistillate scales awnless, or with a short awn not surpassing the perigynium; achenes 2.0-3.0 mm long.
- 3 Achene 1.9-2.5× as long as wide; style persistent, strongly kinked at the base; spikes 1-2 (-3) per stem *Carex squarrosa*
- 3 Achene 1.2-1.9× as long as wide; style deciduous, straight or slightly curved; spikes (1-) 2-4 (-6) per stem. *Carex typhina*

[26bbb] Section 39 Acrocystis - section *Acrocystis* (*Montanae*)

- 1 Primary culm accompanied by pistillate spikes borne on short or elongate peduncles from the same sheathed base (referred to as subradical or basal spikes). *Carex umbellata*
- 1 Primary culm solitary (i.e., lacking additional basal spikes originating from the same sheaths, excepting hybrids); however, some taxa may exhibit deceptively short individual culms (e.g., *C. emmonsii*, *C. nigromarginata*, *C. reznicekii*).
- 18 Plants with conspicuously long rhizomes, forming clonal patches; perigynia typically papillate; [collectively of the Coastal Plain and, less commonly, Piedmont].
- 19 Achene body (1.1-) 1.2-1.3 (-1.4) mm long, trigonous; fertile culms 20-43 cm tall, equaling or exceeding the leaves; basal sheaths usually not fibrillose; pistillate scales (2.3-) 2.6-3.0 (-3.4) mm long. *Carex albicans* var. *australis*
- 19 Achene body (1.4-) 1.5-1.7 (-2.0) mm long, biconvex, trigonous, or both; fertile culms 7-17 cm tall, usually much shorter than the leaves; basal sheaths usually very fibrillose; pistillate scales (2.7-) 3.0-3.7 (-4.2) mm long. *Carex floridana*
- 18 Plants caespitose (sometimes loosely so from slender rhizomes in *C. novae-angliae* and *C. peckii*); perigynia papillae not evident to rather conspicuous; [collectively widespread in our area].
- 22 Achene body (1.3-) 1.4-1.6 (-1.7) mm long; fertile culms mostly 2-20 cm tall; pistillate scales 2.6-4.3 mm long. *Carex nigromarginata*
- 22 Achene body (0.9-) 1.2-1.3 (-1.5) mm long; fertile culms mostly 17-35 cm tall; pistillate scales 2.0-3.4 mm long. *Carex albicans* var. *albicans*

[26kkk] Section 44 Phyllostachyae - section *Phyllostachyae*

- 7 Longest staminate portion of terminal spikes 12.7-25.6 mm long; perigynia 5.8-8.0 mm long; perigynium beaks 2.5-4.3 mm long; achenes (2.4-) 2.6-3.4 mm long. *Carex basiantha*
- 7 Longest staminate portion of terminal spikes 4.9-5.7 (-6.5) mm long; perigynia 4.5-5.7 (-6.5) mm long; perigynium beaks 1.7-2.6 (-2.8) mm long; achenes 1.8-2.6 mm long. *Carex willdenowii*

Carex abscondita Mackenzie. THICKET SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomlands, other mesic forests, seepage swamps. **Dist:** MA south to Panhandle FL, west to TX and OK, and scattered inland. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** *C. abscondita* is highly variable and needs additional study. Notably, a second species, *C. magnifolia* Mackenzie, has sometimes been recognized. *C. magnifolia* differs morphologically from *C. abscondita* in its larger perigynia, longer leaves, and much more strongly glaucous leaves; it has a more southern distribution and occurs in wetter, boggy habitats in a more restricted range (NC to FL, and disjunct inland in Henderson Co. NC). Manhart (1984) found that *C. magnifolia* differed chemically from *C. abscondita*. Further study is needed to verify its taxonomic status. **Comm:** Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of $n = 24$. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3; < *Carex abscondita* Mackenzie – C, G, RAB; > *Carex abscondita* Mackenzie – S, Mackenzie (1931-1935); > *Carex abscondita* var. *abscondita* – F; > *Carex abscondita* var. *rostellata* Fernald – F; > *Carex magnifolia* Mackenzie – S, Mackenzie (1931-1935).

Carex alata Torrey. BROAD-WINGED SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, beaver ponds, oligohaline tidal marshes, other freshwater marshes, depression ponds. **Dist:** NH, MI, and MO south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; < *Carex alata* Torrey – S.

Carex albicans Willdenow ex Sprengel var. *albicans*. WHITE-TINGED SEDGE, ARCHITECTURAL SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, forests, and clearings. **Dist:** ME west to IL, and OK, south to DE, NC, SC, n. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), TN, and MO. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA23, K1,

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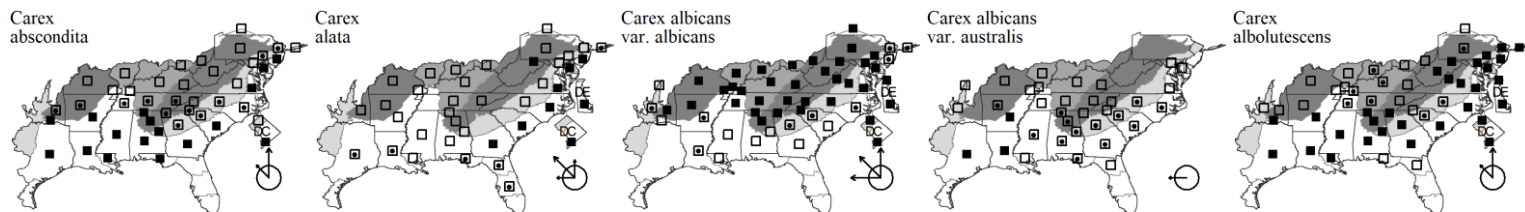
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98. CYPERACEAE

K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE; = *Carex albicans* – NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Carex artecta* Mackenzie – GrPl, RAB, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex nigro-marginata* Schweinitz var. *muhlenbergii* (A. Gray) Gleason – G; > *Carex artecta* var. *subtilirostris* F.J. Hermann – F; < *Carex varia* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – S.

Carex albicans Willdenow ex Sprengel var. ***australis*** (L.H. Bailey) J. Rettig. SOUTHERN WHITE-TINGED SEDGE, BELLOW'S-BEAK SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry woodlands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to ne. FL and FL Panhandle, west to AR, OK, TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, WH3; = *Carex emmonsii* Dewey ex Torrey var. *muhlenbergii* (A. Gray) J. Rettig – Rettig (1989a); = *Carex physorhyncha* Liebmann ex Steudel – F, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935), misapplied.

Carex albolutescens Schweinitz. GREENISH-WHITE SEDGE. **Hab:** Low fields, bottomlands. **Dist:** MA, NY, WI, and MO, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; < *Carex albolutescens* Schweinitz – G, GW1, RAB, W.



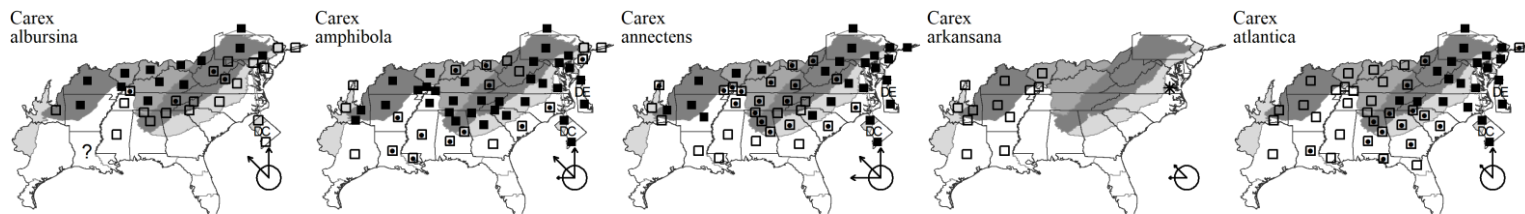
Carex alburnina E. Sheldon. WHITE BEAR SEDGE. **Hab:** Nutrient-rich cove forests (and less commonly in drier forests), over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** VT and s. QC west to MN, south to SC (P. McMillan pers. comm. 2003, specimen at CLEMS), nw. GA, MS (Dorey & Bryson 2016), and AR. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Comm:** Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of $n = 22$. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex laxiflora* var. *latifolia* F. Boott – G. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Carex amphibola Steudel. EASTERN NARROWLEAF SEDGE. **Hab:** Moist loamy forests, bottomlands, slopes, uplands. **Dist:** MA, s. ON, MI, IL, MO, and OK, south to GA, AL, MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, G, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex amphibola* var. *amphibola* – F, K1, Ward (2012a); < *Carex amphibola* Steudel – GW1, Tx.

Carex annectens (E.P. Bicknell) E.P. Bicknell. YELLOW-FRUITED SEDGE. **Hab:** Marshes, bottomland forests, drier forests and woodlands. **Dist:** S. ME west to MN, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Comm:** See Cusick (1996). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W; = *Carex vulpinoidea* var. *ambigua* – C; > *Carex annectens* (E.P. Bicknell) E.P. Bicknell – Mackenzie (1931-1935); > *Carex annectens* var. *annectens* – F, G, GrPl, Mo1; > *Carex annectens* (E.P. Bicknell) E.P. Bicknell var. *xanthocarpa* (Küenthall) Wiegand – F, G, GrPl, Mo1; > *Carex brachyglossa* Mackenzie – Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex vulpinoidea* Michaux – GW1, Tx, WH3.

Carex arkansana (L.H. Bailey) L.H. Bailey. ARKANSAS SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, other wet forests and damp prairies, (in VA) in seasonally wet meadow in former railroad yard. **Dist:** Native range from s. IL, n. MO, and e. KS south through AR and OK to e. TX. See Simmons, Strong, & Parrish (2008) for additional information on the Virginia occurrence. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Carex atlantica L.H. Bailey. PRICKLY BOG SEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs and seepages. **Dist:** NS west to MI and nw. IN, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** Reznicek & Ball (1980) found the distinction of *C. incompta* from *C. atlantica* to be untenable. Intermediates between *C. atlantica* and *C. howei* (often treated as *C. atlantica* ssp. *capillacea*) occur in portions of their ranges, especially in the southern Coastal Plain. In most other areas they are sharply distinct, and sometimes grow together (as in the mountains of our area and farther north) with no evidence of intergradation or hybridization. I prefer to treat them at the species level. **Syn:** = GW1, Va; = *Carex atlantica* ssp. *atlantica* – Ar, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, WH3; = *Carex atlantica* var. *atlantica* – C, ETx1; < *Carex atlantica* L.H. Bailey – Tx; > *Carex atlantica* L.H. Bailey – F, G, RAB, S, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935); > *Carex incompta* E.P. Bicknell – F, G, RAB, S, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935).



Carex aureolensis Steudel. SOUTHERN FRANK'S SEDGE, BROAD-SCALED SEDGE, GOLDEN CATTAIL SEDGE. **Hab:** Floodplain forests and marshes. **Dist:** VA, KY, IL, and NE south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, TX, NM, Coahuila, and Nuevo León; South America. **Phen:** May-Jul. **ID Notes:** Recognizably different in gestalt from *Carex frankii* by its more rhizomatous habit and obviously smaller and less "bristly" spikelets (the pistillate scales often shorter than the spikelets, so fewer things "sticking out"). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA23, K4, Tn; < *Carex frankii* Kunth – C, ETx1, F, G, GW1, K1, K3, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935).

Carex austrina Mackenzie. SOUTHERN SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry calcareous prairies, meadows, and forests, also roadsides, apparently introduced eastwards with hay and/or seed mixes used for erosion control. **Dist:** Native from IA and NE south to LA and TX; more eastern occurrences are at least in part introduced. **Phen:** May. **Comm:** First reported for areas east of the Mississippi by Bryson et al. (1996). Reported for DE (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex muhlenbergii* var. *australis* Olney – C, G, GrPl; < *Carex muhlenbergii* – S, Tx. [NatureServe G4?](#) (Apparently Secure).

Carex basiantha Steudel. SOUTHERN WILLDENOW'S SEDGE, WIDOW SEDGE. **Hab:** Mesic forests, bottomlands, and lower slopes, over calcareous rocks or sediments. **Dist:** Se. NC south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, west to e. TX, and north to nw. GA, c. TN, and c. AR. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, WH3; < *Carex willdenovii* – S, Tx, orthographic variant; < *Carex willdenovii* Schkuhr ex Willdenow – RAB.

Carex blanda Dewey. EASTERN WOODLAND SEDGE, CHARMING SEDGE. **Hab:** Cove forests, bottomlands, and other mesic, nutrient-rich forests. **Dist:** ME and s. QC west to ND, south to c. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** Naczi (1999b)

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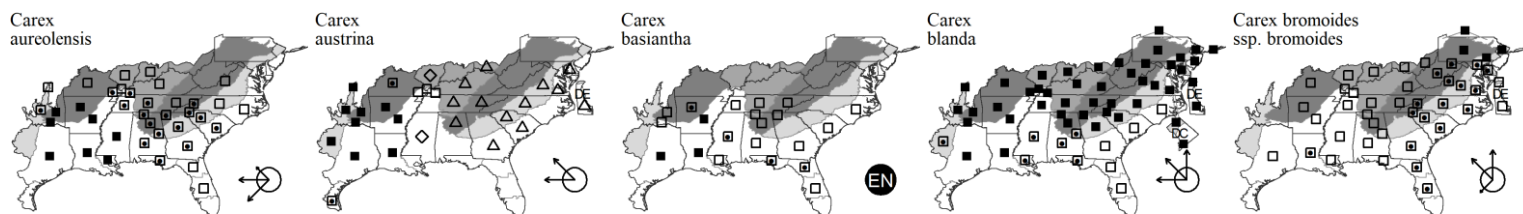
N : no
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98. CYPERACEAE

reports chromosome numbers of $n = 15-18$. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex laxiflora* var. *blanda* (Dewey) F. Boott – G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Carex bromoides Willdenow ssp. *bromoides*. COMMON BROME SEDGE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bogs, seeps, hydric hammocks, other wetlands, often associated with base-rich soils. **Dist:** Ssp. *bromoides* ranges from NB west to e. MN, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX; disjunct in s. Mexico.

Phen: Feb-Jul. **Comm:** Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of $n = 32-34$. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Tn, Va; = *Carex bromoides* var. *bromoides* – Pa; < *Carex bromoides* – C, ETx1, F, G, GW1, Mi, RAB, S, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



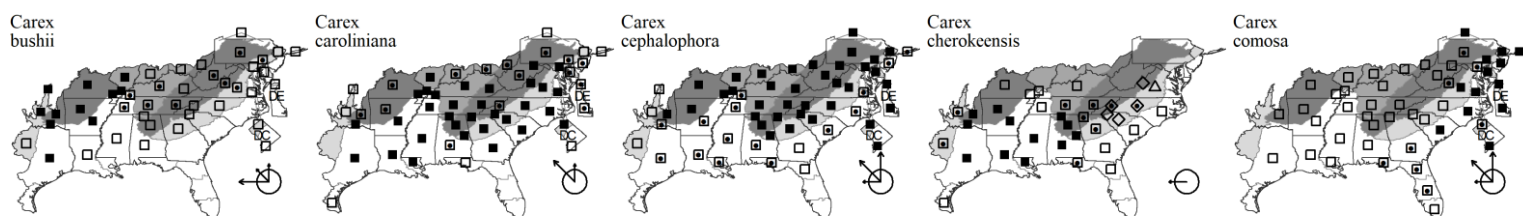
Carex bushii Mackenzie. BUSH'S SEDGE. **Hab:** Moist to wet (rarely dry) prairies, meadows, fields, and alluvial areas, usually in moderately to strongly base-rich soils. **Dist:** MA and s. NY west to MO and KS, south to NC, sw. NC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]), GA (Jones & Coile 1988), MS, and TX; disjunct in MI. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Carex caroliniana Schweinitz. CAROLINA SEDGE. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, depression swamps, less commonly in mesic to dry-mesic forests. **Dist:** NJ, PA, MO, and OK south to SC, e. GA, and TX; apparently disjunct in Panhandle FL and adjacent sw. GA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Carex cephalophora Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. OVAL-LEAVED SEDGE. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests, especially oak-hickory forests. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** (Late Mar-) May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex cephalophora* var. *cephalophora* – C, G, GrPl; < *Carex cephalophora* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – RAB, Tx, W, WH3.

Carex cherokeensis Schweinitz. CHEROKEE SEDGE, WOLFTAIL SEDGE. **Hab:** Predominantly in moist, rich, calcareous or subcalcareous forests, though introduced populations are not restricted to such settings. **Dist:** Se. NC, nw. SC, sw. NC, nc. TN, se. MO, and OK, south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and west to e. TX and se. OK; disjunct in the Mountains of VA, where perhaps introduced (Belden et al. 2004). **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Carex comosa F. Boott. BOTTLEBRUSH SEDGE, BRISTLY SEDGE. **Hab:** Tidal freshwater and oligohaline marshes, tidal and alluvial swamps, calcareous spring marshes, beaver wetlands, and ditches and other wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** QC west to MN, south to s. FL, LA, se. OK (Hoagland & Buthod 2012), and ne. TX; also in w. North America. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Carex complanata Torrey & Hooker. HIRSUTE SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests and swamps, depression swamps, drier barrens. **Dist:** NJ and s. PA south to n. peninsular FL and Panhandle FL, west to TX and MO; apparently disjunct in AZ. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = ETx1, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, Va, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex complanata* var. *complanata* – C, G; < *Carex complanata* Torrey & Hooker – GW1, RAB, W, WH3, (also see *C. hirsutella*).

Carex corrugata Fernald. PRUNE-FRUITED SEDGE. **Hab:** Large-stream and river bottomlands, wet calcareous forests. **Dist:** Se. VA, KY, and s. OH south to Panhandle FL and AL, west to TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** See Hill (1992). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Carex amphibola* Steudel – GW1, Tx; < *Carex grisea* Wahlenberg – G, RAB, S, Mackenzie (1931-1935).

Carex crebriflora Wiegand. COASTAL PLAIN SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomland and other nutrient-rich forests. **Dist:** VA, KY, and AR south to n. peninsular FL and Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Carex crinita Lamarck var. *brevicrinis* Fernald. SHORT-FRINGED SEDGE. **Hab:** Swamps, wet forests, and a wide range of other wetlands. **Dist:** MA south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to KY and MO. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; < *Carex crinita* – Mo1, S, Tx, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex crinita* Lamarck var. *crinita* – G, GW1, RAB.

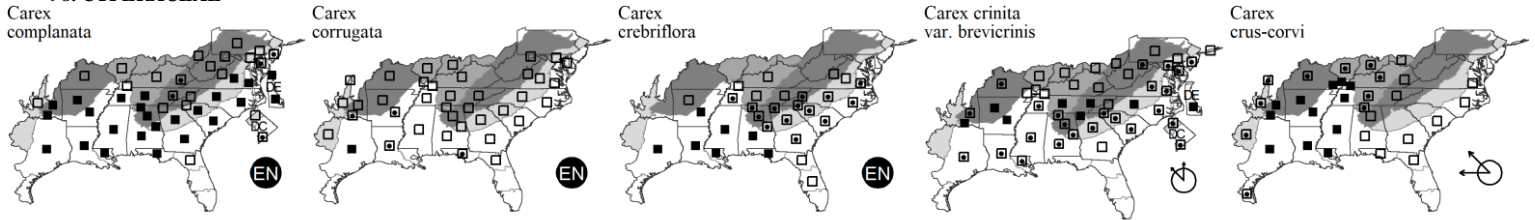
Carex crus-corvi Shuttleworth ex Kunze. CROWFOOT SEDGE, RAVENFOOT SEDGE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, especially over calcareous substrates. **Dist:** Se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to TX, north in the interior to IN, s. ON, MI, and MN. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); > *Carex bayardii* Fernald – F; > *Carex crus-corvi* var. *crus-corvi* – F.

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X : extirpated



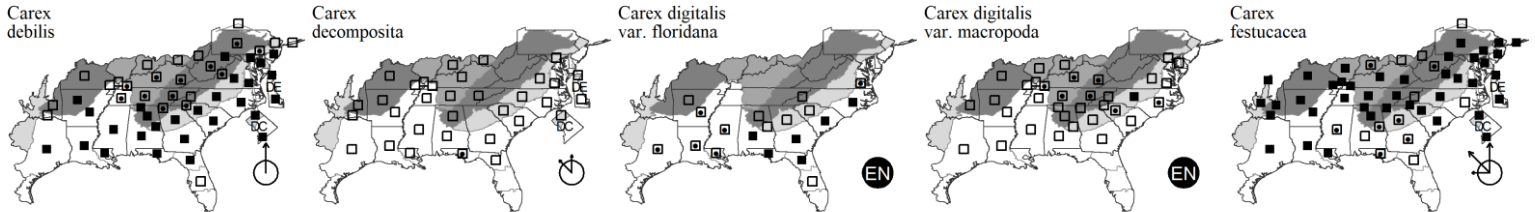
Carex debilis Michaux. WHITE-EDGED SEDGE, WEAK SEDGE. **Hab:** Swamps, bogs, other moist to wet habitats. **Dist:** MA west to s. IN, south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Comm:** For other taxa often treated as varieties of *C. debilis*, see *C. allegheniensis* and *C. flexuosa*. **Syn:** = NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, Va, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex debilis* var. *debilis* – Ar, C, F, FNA23, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB; < *Carex debilis* Michaux – ETx1, GW1, W, WH3.

Carex decomposita Muhlenberg. CYPRESS-KNEE SEDGE, EPIPHYTIC SEDGE. **Hab:** Blackwater swamp forests, often growing on cypress knees, cypress bases, or fallen logs (often at or near water level), river sloughs, beaver marshes, less typically inland in sloughs or in depressions in bedrock river scour. **Dist:** NY west to MI, south to sw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), Panhandle FL, and TX; rarely disjunct inland from the Coastal Plain, especially in river sloughs or beaver marshes (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Comm:** See Gaddy & Rayner (1980). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).

Carex digitalis Willdenow var. *floridana* (L.H. Bailey) Naczi & Bryson. SOUTHERN SLENDER WOODLAND SEDGE. **Hab:** Rich forests. **Dist:** MD south to FL, west to TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** Perhaps warranting species rank (C. Bryson, pers. comm., 2019). **Comm:** Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of $n = 24$. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, Va; = *Carex digitalis* var. *asymmetrica* Fernald – F, K1; < *Carex digitalis* – C, G, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Carex digitalis Willdenow var. *macropoda* Fernald. LONG-SPIKED SLENDER WOODLAND SEDGE. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests. **Dist:** PA and IL south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** Perhaps warranting species rank (C. Bryson, pers. comm., 2019). **Comm:** Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of $n = 24$. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va; = *Carex macropoda* (Fernald) Mohlenbrock – Il; < *Carex digitalis* – C, F, G, Mo1, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Carex festuacea Schkuhr ex Willdenow. FESCUE SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, depression ponds and swamps, wet meadows. **Dist:** VT west to MN, south to GA, Panhandle FL, AL, MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Carex festuacea* Schkuhr ex Willdenow – G, GW1, RAB, W, (also see *C. straminea*).



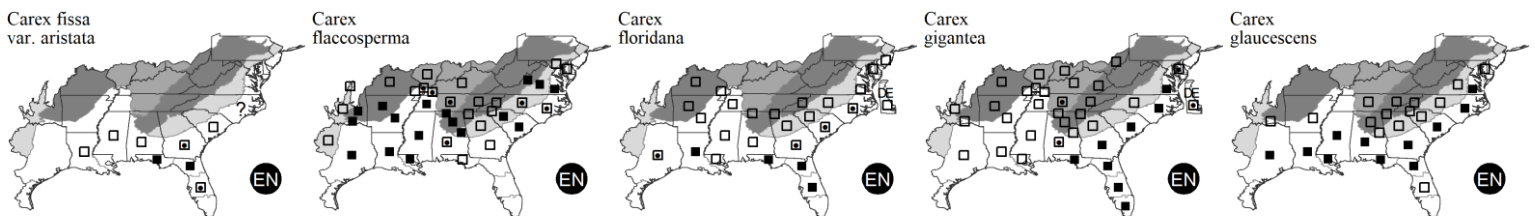
Carex fissa Mackenzie var. *aristata* F.J. Hermann. HAMMOCK SEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, roadside banks and ditches. **Dist:** Extreme se. SC (Jasper Co.), s. GA (Clinch County) (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009; Sorrie 1998b) south to c. peninsular FL, west to FL Panhandle and s. MS (Bryson et al. 1996). **Comm:** Probably a species distinct from *C. fissa*. **Syn:** = FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3; < *Carex fissa* – Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4?T4? (Apparently Secure).

Carex flaccosperma Dewey. MEADOW SEDGE. **Hab:** Mesic forests, well-drained bottomlands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to TX, north in the interior to s. MO and IL. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Comm:** {distribution and abundance needing additional herbarium investigation}. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Va; = *Carex flaccosperma* var. *flaccosperma* – F, Ward (2012a); < *Carex flaccosperma* Dewey – C, G, GW1, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Carex floridana Schweinitz. FLORIDA SEDGE. **Hab:** Mesic hammocks, dry hammocks, maritime forests. **Dist:** S. NJ south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX. See McAvoy (2021) for discussion of the occurrence of this species in NJ, MD, DE, and VA. **Phen:** (Feb-) Mar-May. **Syn:** = FNA23, K1, K3, K4, S, Va, Mackenzie (1931-1935), Sorrie et al (2011); = *Carex nigromarginata* Schweinitz var. *floridana* (Schweinitz) Kükenthal – Ar, ETx1, F, Mo1, RAB, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Carex gigantea Rudge. GIANT SEDGE. **Hab:** Swamps, bottomland forests, cypress depressions. **Dist:** DE south to s. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to nw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), IN and OK. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Carex glaucescens Elliott. BLUE SEDGE, SOUTHERN WAXY SEDGE. **Hab:** Blackwater swamps, pocosins, wet pine savannas, seepage bogs, depression ponds, pondcypress savannas, other acid and peaty situations. **Dist:** E. MD south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX and se. OK (Buthod & Hoagland 2013); disjunct in nw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and c. TN. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◻ maybe exotic
△ exotic
◼ rare
◼ uncommon
◼ common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

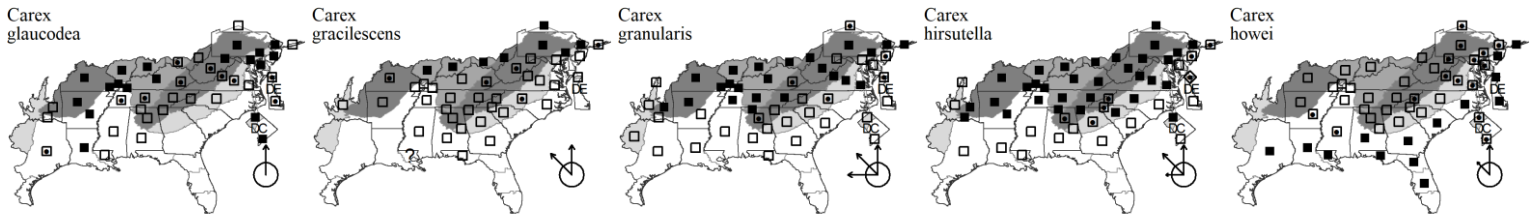
Carex glaucoidea Tuckerman ex Olney. BLUE SEDGE. **Hab:** Prairies, upland woodlands, especially in hardpan situations with alternating wet and dry conditions. **Dist:** MA and ON west to s. IN and MO, south to NC, sc. TN, and AR. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** {distribution and abundance needing additional herbarium investigation}. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; < *Carex flaccosperma* Dewey – C, GW1, RAB, Tx; < *Carex flaccosperma* Dewey var. *glaucoidea* (Tuckerman ex Olney) Kükenthal – F; < *Carex glaucoidea* Tuckerman ex Olney – G, S, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Carex gracilescens Steudel. SLENDER LOOSE-FLOWERED SEDGE. **Hab:** Moist, nutrient-rich forests, calcareous hammocks. **Dist:** VT and s. QC west to WI, south to SC, AL, LA, and e. TX; disjunct in sw. GA and Panhandle FL. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of $n = 17, 19, 20$. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex laxiflora* var. *gracillima* F. Boott – G; < *Carex gracilescens* Steudel – C, (also see C. *ormostachya*).

Carex granularis Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. LIMESTONE MEADOW SEDGE, CORNCOB SEDGE. **Hab:** Moist, nutrient-rich forests, especially bottomlands, mostly over calcareous rocks (limestone, dolostone, coquina limestone) or mafic rocks (diabase). **Dist:** ME and QC west to SK, south to GA, FL (Ward 2021), OK, and ne. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** *C. haleana* Olney [= *C. granularis* var. *haleana* (Olney) Porter] is alleged to differ primarily in its more slender perigynia (1.0-1.5 mm wide vs. 1.5-2.5 mm) (see F and M for additional information). Here interpreted to include *C. haleana* Olney. Naczi (1999b) found little correlation between the morphological and cytological variability of *C. granularis*, and also little correlation of that variability with geography; he concluded that there was little support for recognition of infraspecific taxa. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Tx, Va, W; = *Carex granularis* var. *granularis* – Ward (2012a); < *Carex granularis* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – GW1, RAB, S; > *Carex granularis* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – Mackenzie (1931-1935); > *Carex granularis* var. *granularis* – F, GrPl, Mo1, Pa; > *Carex granularis* var. *haleana* (Olney) Porter – F, GrPl, Mo1, Pa; > *Carex haleana* Olney – Mackenzie (1931-1935).

Carex hirsutella Mackenzie. HAIRY-LEAVED SEDGE, FUZZY SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry-mesic oak-hickory forests, other mesic to dry forests, woodlands, and barrens. **Dist:** ME, s. ON, and IA, south to GA and ne. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex complanata* Torrey & Hooker var. *hirsuta* (L.H. Bailey) Gleason – C, G; < *Carex complanata* Torrey & Hooker – GW1, RAB, W.

Carex howei Mackenzie. HOWE'S SEDGE, PRICKLY BOG SEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs and seepages, often growing in *Sphagnum*. **Dist:** NS west to MI and nw. IN, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX, predominantly (but by no means strictly) on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** See *C. atlantica* for discussion of the relationship between the two taxa. **Syn:** = F, G, GW1, RAB, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex atlantica* L.H. Bailey ssp. *capillacea* (L.H. Bailey) Reznicek – Ar, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, WH3; = *Carex atlantica* var. *capillacea* (L.H. Bailey) Cronquist – C, ETx1; < *Carex atlantica* L.H. Bailey – Tx; > *Carex howei* Mackenzie – S; > *Carex mohriana* Mackenzie – S. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).



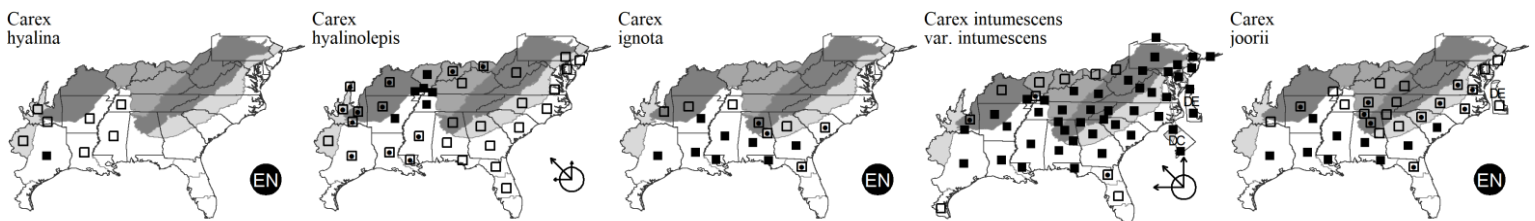
Carex hyalina F. Boott. **Hab:** Bottomland forests. **Dist:** TN, AR, and OK, south to MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Mar-May (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Carex hyalinolepis Steudel. SHORELINE SEDGE. **Hab:** Tidal marshes, tidal and nontidal swamp forests. **Dist:** NJ south to Panhandle FL, west to TX, north in the interior to KS and NE; disjunct around the Great Lakes in MI, IN, and s. ON. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex hyalinolepis* – GW1, misspelling; = *Carex lacustris* Willdenow var. *laxiflora* Dewey – G. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Carex ignota Dewey. INCOGNITO SEDGE, INCOGNITO LINED SEDGE. **Hab:** Mesic slope and ravine forests, upper terraces of floodplains in bottomland hardwood forests. **Dist:** E. SC south to n. FL, west to w. TN, e. TX, and AR. **Phen:** Apr. **Tax:** See Dorey (2019) for detailed information. **Syn:** = Dorey (2019); < *Carex laxiflora* Lamarck – S; < *Carex striatula* Michaux – Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935).

Carex intumescens Rudge var. *intumescens*. BLADDER SEDGE, PREGNANT SEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs, fens, seeps, wet forests. **Dist:** NS west to WI, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** (Mar-) May-Jul. **Comm:** See discussion of var. *intumescens* and var. *fernaldii* under *Carex intumescens* var. *intumescens*. **Syn:** = F, Tn, Medford, Poindexter, & Weakley (2021) in Weakley et al (2021), Uttal (1971); < *Carex intumescens* – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Carex jorii L.H. Bailey. JOOR'S SEDGE, HUMMOCK SEDGE, CYPRESS-SWAMP SEDGE. **Hab:** Swamps, upland depression swamps in the Piedmont, sphagnum wetlands. **Dist:** E. MD south to n. peninsular FL and Panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to TN, MO, and OK. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Carex kraliana Naczi & Bryson. KRAL'S SEDGE. **Hab:** Mesic forests, slightly acidic to circumneutral. **Dist:** MD, WV (Vanderhorst et al. 2019), OH, and IN south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Tax:** See Naczi, Bryson, & Cochrane (2002). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

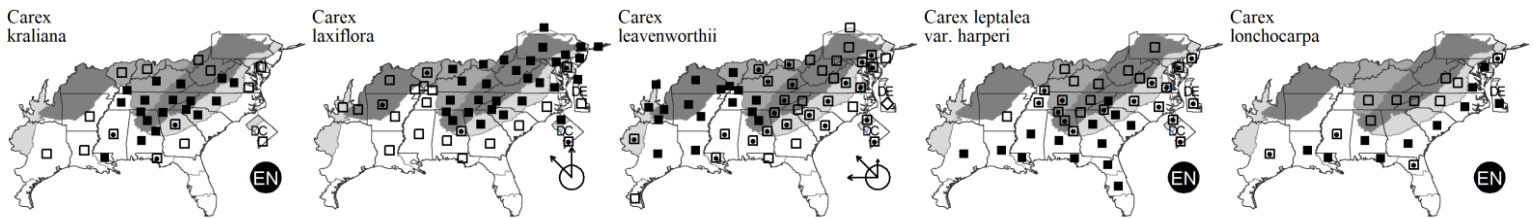
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Carex laxiflora Lamarck. BROAD LOOSE-FLOWERED SEDGE. **Hab:** In a wide range of moist to dry, acidic to nutrient-rich forests. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** Varieties have been recognized; their appropriate disposition is uncertain. Var. *laxiflora* ranges from ME and s. QC west to WI and IN, south to NC, TN, and AL; allegedly also in s. Mexico. Var. *serrulata* F.J. Hermann has been reported for our area by Hill & Horn (1997). Its range is stated by F to be NY and PA to MI, IN, and TN. It differs in being distinctly scabrous (vs. smooth to scaberrulous), and in having the bract sheaths with serrulate angles (vs. entire or erose angles). **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA23, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935); ? *Carex heterosperma* Wahlenberg – S; < *Carex laxiflora* var. *laxiflora* – G; > *Carex laxiflora* var. *laxiflora* – F, K1, Mo1; > *Carex laxiflora* var. *serrulata* F.J. Hermann – F, K1.

Carex leavenworthii Dewey. LEAVENWORTH'S SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry forests, especially in sandy soils. **Dist:** NY, ON, and NE south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** Reported for DE (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016), and considered "likely non-native" there. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex cephalophora* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – WH3.

Carex leptalea Wahlenberg var. *harperi* (Fernald) Weatherby & Griscom. HARPER'S SEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs, seeps, blackwater bottomlands, usually in saturated conditions with *Sphagnum* spp. **Dist:** NJ south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX, inland in the interior to IN and AR. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** Var. *harperi* is considered to differ from the typical variety in its larger perigynia, larger spikes, more aristate pistillate scales, and more southern range; it needs additional study. **Syn:** = F, G, Va; = *Carex leptalea* ssp. *harperi* (Fernald) W. Stone – ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4; < *Carex leptalea* – Ar, C, GrPl, GW1, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935).

Carex lonchocarpa Willdenow. SOUTHERN LONG SEDGE. **Hab:** Pocosin margins, small blackwater stream swamps, bogs. **Dist:** S. MD south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to e. TX; rarely inland, as in sc. TN. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Comm:** Recognition of *C. lonchocarpa* at the species level is supported by its distinctive achene micromorphology (Wujek & Menapace 1986). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex folliculata* Linnaeus var. *australis* L.H. Bailey – C, F, G, RAB, Tx; = *Carex smalliana* Mackenzie – S; < *Carex folliculata* Linnaeus – GW1.



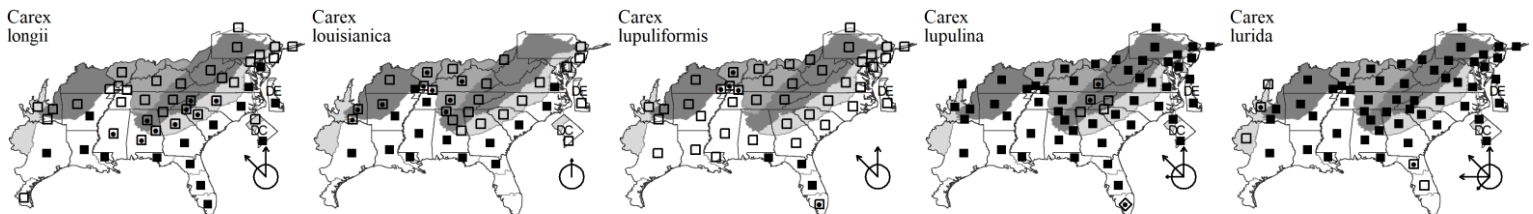
Carex longii Mackenzie. LONG'S SEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs, low fields, bottomlands. **Dist:** NS west to WI, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; < *Carex albolutescens* Schweinitz – G, GW1, RAB, W.

Carex louisianica L.H. Bailey. LOUISIANA SEDGE. **Hab:** Floodplain forests and other wet forests. **Dist:** S. NJ south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, west to TX, north in the interior to KY, IN, and MO; disjunct in ne. OH. McAvoy (2021) documents the occurrence of the species in DE. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex lupulina* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – Tx.

Carex lupuliformis Sartwell ex Dewey. UMBO SEDGE, FALSE HOP SEDGE. **Hab:** Wet forests, floodplain pools, swamps, riverbanks, especially in or around seasonal ponded areas. **Dist:** VT and QC west to se. WI, south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex lupulina* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – GW1, Tx.

Carex lupulina Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. HOP SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, wet meadows, marshes, swamps. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to ne. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex lupulina* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – GW1, Tx; > *Carex lupulina* var. *lupulina* – F; > *Carex lupulina* var. *pedunculata* A. Gray – F.

Carex lurida Wahlenberg. SALLOW SEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs, fens, swamps, marshes, ditches, and other wetlands. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Carex meadii Dewey. MEAD'S SEDGE. **Hab:** Mesic to wet prairies, limestone barrens and glades, on low, moist clayey soils over mafic or ultramafic rocks (such as diabase or serpentine) or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** S. NY, NJ, MI, and SK, south to nc. SC, nw. GA, sw. LA, and se. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** Naczi (1999b) reports a chromosome number of $n = 28$. **ID Notes:** The species forms large clonal patches with a distinctive bluish cast at the time of flowering and fruiting. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Carex microdonta Torrey & Hooker. LITTLE-TOOTH SEDGE. **Hab:** Limestone glades, calcareous prairies. **Dist:** AL and Panhandle FL west to MO, KS, OK, TX, NM, and AZ. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, S, Tx, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Carex molesta Mackenzie ex Bright. TROUBLESOME SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry to moist calcareous soils in calcareous glades and open woodlands. **Dist:** NH west to ND, south to VA, AL, MS, and OK. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; < *Carex brevior* (Dewey) Mackenzie ex Lunell – C.

Key to Map
Symbology:

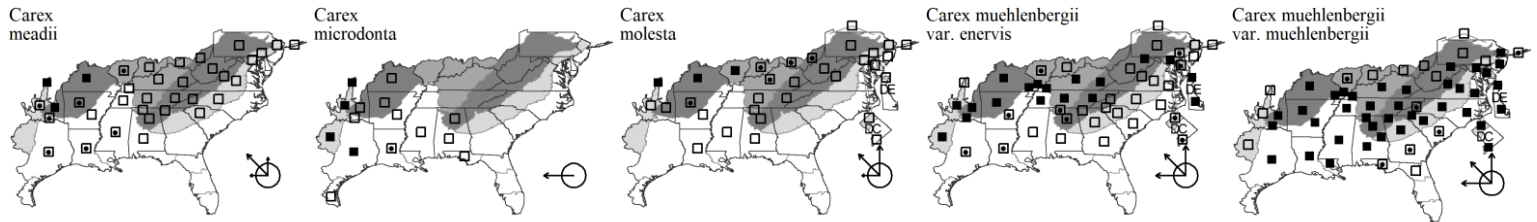


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Carex muhlenbergii Schkuhr ex Willdenow var. **enervis** W. Boott. MUHLENBERG'S SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry and often acidic woodlands and meadows. **Dist:** NH west to MN and NE, south to GA, AL, MS, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Va; = *Carex muhlenbergii* var. *enervis* – F, G, GrPl, orthographic variant; = *Carex plana* Mackenzie – S, Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex muhlenbergii* – Pa, RAB, Tx, W, orthographic variant; < *Carex muhlenbergii* var. *muhlenbergii* – C. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Carex muhlenbergii Schkuhr ex Willdenow var. **muhlenbergii**. MUEHLENBERG'S SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry to dry-mesic hammocks and woodlands. **Dist:** ME, ON, and MN south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Va; = *Carex muhlenbergii* – Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex muhlenbergii* var. *muhlenbergii* – F, G, orthographic variant; < *Carex muhlenbergii* – Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3, orthographic variant; < *Carex muhlenbergii* var. *muhlenbergii* – C. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



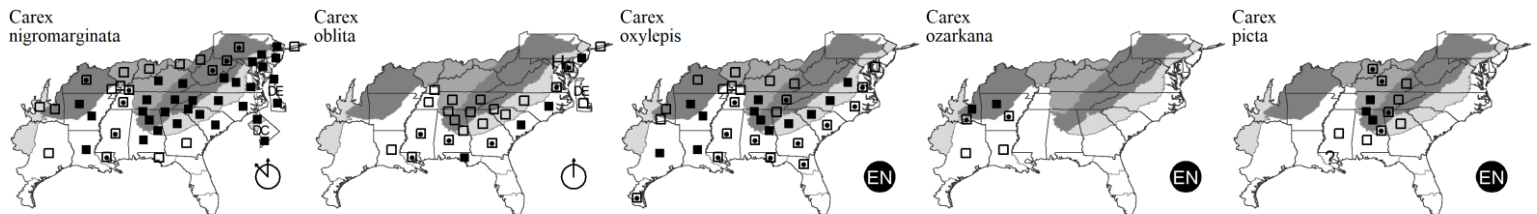
Carex nigromarginata Schweinitz. BLACK-EDGED SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and forests. **Dist:** DE and NJ west to WI, south to SC, GA, and TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = C, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex nigro-marginata* – S; = *Carex nigromarginata* var. *nigromarginata* – Ar, ETx1, F, Mo1, RAB; = *Carex nigro-marginata* var. *nigro-marginata* – G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Carex oblita Steudel. SOUTHERN DARK GREEN SEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs, seeps, sphagnum swamps, and other wet habitats. **Dist:** NY (Long Island) and NJ south to sc. GA, west to w. LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but extending much less commonly inland to the Piedmont and Mountains. **Syn:** = S, Tn, Va, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex venusta* Dewey var. *minor* Böckeler – C, F, G, K1; < *Carex venusta* Dewey – FNA23, GW1, K3, K4, NY, W, WH3. NatureServe G4T4 (Apparently Secure).

Carex oxylepis Torrey & Hooker. SHARP-SCALED SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomlands, calcareous forests. **Dist:** VA, KY, IL, MO, and OK south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Tax:** A distinction is sometimes made between var. *oxylepis* (with glabrous perigynia) and var. *pubescens* (with pubescent perigynia). Var. *oxylepis* is widespread in the Southeast; var. *pubescens* is more restricted, from KY and s. IL south to AL and MS. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); > *Carex oxylepis* var. *oxylepis* – K1, K3, Tn; > *Carex oxylepis* var. *pubescens* J.K. Underwood – K1, K3, Tn.

Carex ozarkana P.E. Rothrock & Reznicek. OZARK SEDGE. **Hab:** Seeps, streambanks, depressions in prairies. **Dist:** AR and e. OK south to n. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, NcTx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Carex picta Steudel. PAINTED SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry to dry-mesic oak-hickory forests. **Dist:** S. IN south through KY and c. TN to nc. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), c. AL, and LA. **Comm:** Reported (erroneously?) for VA (Kartesz 1999). Locally abundant and forming "doughnut clumps", sometimes aggregated to form a coarse turf. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA23, G, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Carex planispicata Naczi. FLAT-SPIKED SEDGE. **Hab:** Rich to fairly acid mesic forests, on slopes and floodplains. **Dist:** C. NJ west to s. IN, se. MO, and se. OK, south to c. GA, s. MS, and se. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** See Naczi (1999a) for additional information. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, Mo1, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Carex amphibola* var. *rigida* (L.H. Bailey) Fernald – F, K1; < *Carex amphibola* Steudel – Tx.

Carex radiata (Wahlenberg) Small. EASTERN STAR SEDGE. **Hab:** Mesic to wet-mesic forests. **Dist:** NS west to MB, south to SC, AL, LA, and OK. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Carex rosea* Schkuhr ex Willdenow – F, S, Mackenzie (1931-1935), misapplied; < *Carex rosea* Schkuhr ex Willdenow – G, GrPl, RAB, W.

Carex reniformis (L.H. Bailey) Small. KIDNEY SEDGE. **Hab:** Floodplain forests (including blackwater), marshes, ditches, other wet areas. **Dist:** VA, IL, and OK south to FL Panhandle and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Carex reniformis* (L.H. Bailey) Small – Tx.

Carex retroflexa Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. REFLEXED SEDGE. **Hab:** Dry to mesic forests, especially over base-rich substrates. **Dist:** ME, MI and IA, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** See Downer & Hyatt (2003). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex retroflexa* var. *retroflexa* – C, G; < *Carex retroflexa* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – RAB, Tx, W, WH3, (also see *C. texensis*).

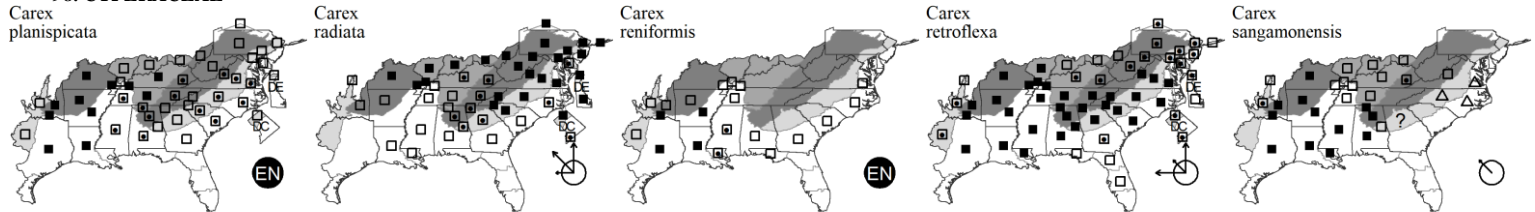
Carex sangamonensis (Clokey) Mohlenbrock. MIDWESTERN BLUNT BROOM SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, marshes. **Dist:** OH, IL, and KS, south to SC, AL, LA, and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** Judged to perhaps warrant specific rank (Tennessee Flora Committee 2015), as treated here. **Syn:** = IL, K4; = *Carex tribuloides* Wahlenberg var. *sangamonensis* Clokey – Ar, ETx1, FNA23, G, K1, K3, Tn, Va; < *Carex tribuloides* Wahlenberg – C, F, GW1, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, W. NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



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 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated



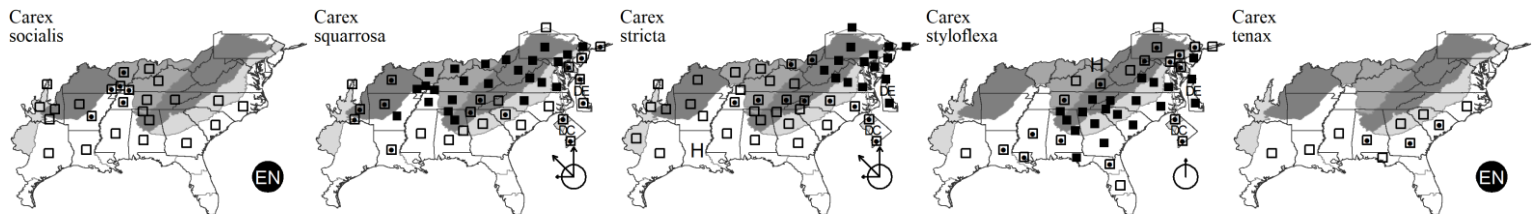
Carex socialis Mohlenbrock & Schwegman. LOW WOODLAND SEDGE. **Hab:** Blackwater and brownwater swamp forests and bottomlands, forested seepage areas. **Dist:** Se. and sc. NC south to e. GA, west to e. TX, and north in the interior to s. IN, s. IL, and se. MO. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Carex squarrosa Linnaeus. SQUARROSE SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, tidal swamps. **Dist:** CT west to se. ME and NE, south to NC, n. SC, and AR. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Carex stricta Lamarck. TUSsock SEDGE, UPRIGHT SEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs, sedge meadows, seeps, swamps, depression ponds, old beaver ponds. **Dist:** QC and NS west to MB, south to GA, AL, MS, and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W; = *Carex stricta* var. *stricta* – G; > *Carex stricta* Lamarck – S, Mackenzie (1931-1935); > *Carex stricta* var. *stricta* – F; > *Carex stricta* var. *strictior* (Dewey) Carey – F; > *Carex strictior* Dewey – S, Mackenzie (1931-1935).

Carex styloflexa Buckley. BENT SEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs, wet forests, acid stream swamps. **Dist:** CT west to s. OH, south to c. peninsular FL and se. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Carex tenax Chapman. WIRY SEDGE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** Sc. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to MS; also in sw. LA and se. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935); ? *Carex validior* Mackenzie – S. NatureServe G5? (Secure).



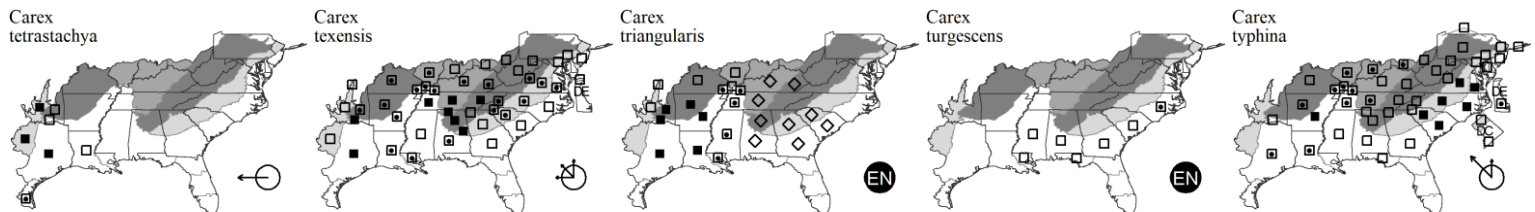
Carex tetastachya Scheele. FOUR-ANGLE SEDGE. **Hab:** Wet prairies and swamps over calcareous substrates. **Dist:** OK south to LA and TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = ETx1, K3, K4, NcTx; = *Carex brittoniana* Bailey – GrPl, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Carex texensis (Torrey ex L.H. Bailey) L.H. Bailey. TEXAS SEDGE. **Hab:** Lawns, pastures, roadsides, usually weedy, especially in rocky or sandy soils. **Dist:** NY, OH, and KS south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Tax:** See Downer & Hyatt (2003). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, Mackenzie (1931-1935); = *Carex retroflexa* var. *texensis* (Torrey ex L.H. Bailey) Fernald – C, G; < *Carex retroflexa* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – RAB, Tx.

Carex triangularis Boeckler. EASTERN FOX SEDGE. **Hab:** Moist forests, ditches, other wet sites. **Dist:** SC and GA west to KS and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex vulpinoidea* Michaux – GW1, Tx; < *Carex vulpinoidea* var. *vulpinoidea* – C.

Carex turgescens Torrey. PINEBARREN SEDGE. **Hab:** Sandhill seepage bogs, streamhead pocosins, pocosin-sandhill ecotones, canebrakes, cypress domes and stringers, in highly acidic, sandy-peaty soils. **Dist:** Sc. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to se. LA, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Carex typhina Michaux. CATTAIL SEDGE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, swamp forests. **Dist:** ME and QC west to WI and se. MN, south to GA, Panhandle FL, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Carex umbellata Schkuhr ex Willdenow. PARASOL SEDGE. **Hab:** Old fields, other habitats. **Dist:** Greenland west to AK, south through MN to TX and eastward. **Phen:** Dec-Mar. **Tax:** Molecular data (unpublished) indicate that *C. microrhyncha* is deeply embedded within *C. umbellata*. This group is receiving critical study by D.B. Poindexter. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA23, G, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, Sorrie et al (2011); = *Carex abdita* E.P. Bicknell – F; > *Carex microrhyncha* Mackenzie – ETx1, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex umbellata* Schkuhr ex Willdenow – C, RAB, W; > *Carex umbellata* Schkuhr ex Willdenow – GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mackenzie (1931-1935).

Carex verrucosa Muhlenberg. **Hab:** Pocosins, wet pinelands, pond cypress ponds, domes, and stringers. **Dist:** Se. NC south to south to s. FL, west to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Mackenzie (1931-1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



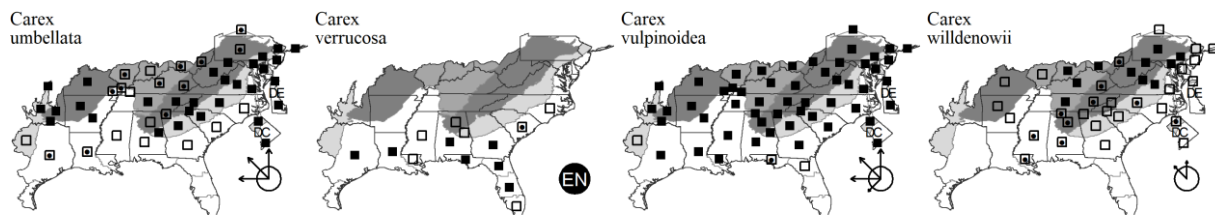
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98. CYPERACEAE

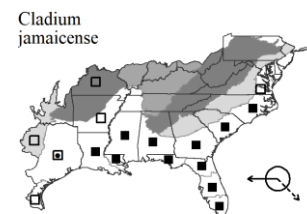
Carex vulpinoidea Michaux. FOX SEDGE. **Hab:** Low fields, ditches, fens, seeps, tidal freshwater marshes, other wet (and especially disturbed) sites. **Dist:** NL (Labrador) west to BC, south to FL, TX, SON, and CA. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Mackenzie (1931-1935); < *Carex vulpinoidea* Michaux – GW1, Tx, WH3; < *Carex vulpinoidea* var. *vulpinoidea* – C, K1.

Carex willdenowii Schkuhr ex Willdenow. WILLDENOW'S SEDGE. **Hab:** Calcareous mesic forests, but also in more acidic dry-mesic upland oak forests. **Dist:** MA, VT, NY, s. ON, and c. IN, south to nc. SC, n. AL, and s. IL; disjunct in c. AR. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** Naczi (1999b) reports chromosome numbers of $n = 31, 39$. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Tn, Va; < *Carex willdenovii* – C, G, Mo1, Pa, S, Mackenzie (1931-1935), orthographic variant; < *Carex willdenowii* Schkuhr ex Willdenow – F, RAB, W.

**Cladium** P. Browne 1756 (SAWGRASS, TWIG-RUSH, TWIG-SEDGE)

A genus of 3-4 species, herbs, subcosmopolitan. References: Bridges, Orzell, & Burkhalter (1993); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Tucker (2002a) in FNA23 (2002b).

Cladium jamaicense Crantz. SAWGRASS. **Hab:** In circumneutral to alkaline situations, including brackish marshes, and rarely inland in pine savannas underlain by coquina limestone (NC) or in salt glades (s. AR). **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to sc. AR and e. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** *C. jamaicense* is sometimes treated as one component (*C. mariscus* ssp. *jamaicense*) of a multi-continental *C. mariscus* complex. Unresolved taxonomic issues also relate to the circumscription of *C. jamaicense* and *C. californicum* (S. Watson) O'Neill, particularly as regards inland populations in the sw. United States and n. Mexico, extending east to the Edwards Plateau in TX. **Comm:** This is, of course, the famous sawgrass which dominates many square miles in the Everglades of s. FL (where underlain by oolite). The leaves can cut flesh or clothing. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Mariscus jamaicensis* (Crantz) Britton – S; < *Cladium mariscus* (Linnaeus) Pohl ssp. *jamaicense* (Crantz) Kükenthal – K1, K3, K4, NcTx.

**Cyperus** Linnaeus 1753 (UMBRELLA SEDGE)

Contributed by John C. Kees, Richard Carter, and Alan S. Weakley

A genus of about 600-700 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas. The circumscription of *Cyperus* has been expanded recently to include a number of genera found to be phylogenetically embedded within it, notably (for our area), *Kyllinga*, *Lipocarpa*, *Oxycaryum*, and *Remirea* (Larridon et al. 2011a, 2011b, 2011c, 2014; Bauters et al. 2014; Reynders 2011). References: Bauters et al (2014); Bruhl & Tucker (2002) in FNA23 (2002b); Bruhl (2002b) in FNA23 (2002b); Bryson & Carter (1992); Bryson & Carter (1994); Bryson et al (1996); Bryson et al (1997); Bryson, Maddox, & Carter (2008); Carter & Bryson (1991); Carter & Bryson (2000); Carter & Jarvis (1986); Carter & Jones (1997); Carter & Kral (1990); Carter & Mears (2000); Carter (1988); Carter (1990); Carter (1993); Carter et al (1996); Carter et al (1999); Carter et al (2016); Carter, Allen, & Lewis (2009); Carter, Baker, & Morris (2009); Carter, Bryson, & Lipscomb (1987); De Castro et al (2015); Delahoussaye & Thieret (1967); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Goetghebeur & Van den Borre (1989); Goetghebeur & Van den Borre (1989); Jones, Wipff, & Carter (1996); Larridon et al (2014); McKenzie et al (1998); Reid (2016); Reid et al (2017); Reid, Carter, & Urbatsch (2014); Rosen et al (2012); Rosen, Carter, & Bryson (2006); Schippers, Ter Borg, & Bos (1995); Tucker & Gandhi (2019); Tucker (1983); Tucker (1984); Tucker (1987); Tucker (1994); Tucker (2002a) in FNA23 (2002b); Tucker (2002b) in FNA23 (2002b); Tucker, Marcks, & Carter (2002) in FNA23 (2002b); Wipff & Jones (1994).

Identification Notes: This treatment draws heavily on Tucker, Marcks, & Carter in FNA (2002b) and other sources for detailed measurements. Several of the major subgenera (*Pycnostachys*, *Cyperus*, *Pycurus*) used in the keys are not monophyletic as currently circumscribed (Reid 2016, Larridon et al. 2014). To facilitate field identification, characters which can be readily observed with a hand lens or in macro photos are emphasized in the key; however, a dissecting scope with magnification of 40-50× is useful for detailed examination of individual scales and achenes, and microscopic characters are often used as secondary characters and for closely related species. Mature fruiting material is required for reliable identification of *Cyperus* species. Because of the indeterminate growth of spikelets, florets can usually be found near the spikelet apex. The culm (main stem) in *Cyperus* species ranges from trigonous (triangular in cross-section, with flat or convex faces) or triquetrous (sharply triangular in cross-section, with concave faces), to nearly terete (circular in cross-section), and is terminated by a whorl of leaflike bracts, subtending an inflorescence of 1-many spikelets. Spikelets consist of 1-many floral scales (referred to as glumes in some treatments) arranged along a rachilla that may be winged; each floral scale subtends a single bisexual (usually) floret with perianth 0, stamens 1-3, and a pistil with a 2-3-branched style. Characters related to scale posture are based on fruiting material; in some species, particularly sect. *Laxiglumi*, scales are initially appressed and spread, the spikelet becoming compressed, as the achenes mature. Scales may be deciduous (falling from the rachilla at senescence with the achenes) or persistent (remaining attached to the rachilla); rachillas may be persistent (remaining attached to the plant) or deciduous (articulating at or near the base or below each scale). Scales have a thickened midrib that may be bicarinate (2-keeled) basally or project apically as a mucro, cusp, or awn, and 0-many lateral nerves (veins). Achene surfaces (at 40-50×) may be smooth, reticulate, papillose, or punctulate (pitted); the achene may be sessile, short-stipitate, or have an enlarged spongy base; the style base may persist as a minute apiculus or longer beak. *Cyperus* often have highly branched inflorescences. Spikelets may be borne in spikes along an elongate rachis, or in digitate clusters or glomerulate or umbellate heads. These spikes, heads, or other clusters may be sessile or borne at the end of rays (pedunculate), in some species with 3 or 4 orders of branching. The plant base is often helpful for identification, as some species reproduce vegetatively from scaly, indurate rhizomes; slender, subterranean stolons, often terminated by tubers; proliferous spikelets; or enlarged, cormose culm bases.

Key to Map
Symbology:



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98. CYPERACEAE

Unkeyed taxa: *Cyperus fraternus*, *Cyperus squarrosus* var. *squarrosus*

- 1 Floral scales spirally imbricate.
- 3 Spikelets many, in densely globose to pyramidal heads, these borne on elongate rays or sessile; rhizomatous perennials, forming extensive floating mats; [section *Oxycaryum*]..... **Cyperus blepharoleptos**
- 3 Spikes [actually consisting of numerous highly reduced, spirally imbricate spikelets each with 1-2 (-3) scales] 1-5, terminal and capitate on the culm; terrestrial, often diminutive annuals; [subgenus *Lipocarpha*]..... **Key A**
- 1 Floral scales 2-ranked and distichously imbricate.
- 4 Spikelets reduced, 1(-2)-flowered with 2-3 scales, flattened, ovoid or lanceoloid, mostly < 5 mm long; rays absent, spikes 1-4, very dense, ovoid to oblong; stigmas 2; achenes biconvex; [subgenus *Kyllinga*]..... **Key B**
- 4 Spikelets 1-many-flowered (if all only 1-3-flowered then subterete to quadrangular in cross-section and ellipsoid to linear); rays present or absent, inflorescence mostly not as above.
- 5 Stigmas 2; achenes laterally flattened, lenticular (to compressed-subterete), borne with an edge to the rachilla, spikelets thus laterally flattened. **Key C**
- 5 Stigmas 3 (2 in subg. *Juncellus* species, sometimes 2 and 3 in *C. alopecuroides*); achenes either trigonous or dorsiventrally compressed and borne with a face to the rachilla; spikelets terete or quadrangular to strongly compressed-quadrangular or compressed-subterete.
- 7 Rachilla corky-thickened, transversely articulated at the base of each scale, the spikelets at maturity separating into 1-fruited dispersal units, each with 1 scale, the rachilla segment and wings, conspicuously clasping the achene (spikelets visibly "jointed", at maturity breaking apart); spikelets linear, terete or scale tips slightly spreading. **Cyperus odoratus** var. *odoratus*
- 7 Rachilla not transversely articulated; scales persistent or deciduous; rachilla wings present or absent, not corky, clasping the achene or not; spikelets ovoid to linear, compressed, quadrangular, or terete.
- 10 Spikelets in dense glomerulate heads or digitate clusters, the rachis essentially absent; spikelets strongly laterally compressed; [subgenus *Pycnostachys*]..... **Key D**
- 10 Spikelets in spikes (sometimes sessile and capitate), arranged along a well-developed rachis, this sometimes obscured but evident upon dissection; spikelets quadrangular or terete to moderately compressed. **Key E**

Key A - Key to subgenus *Lipocarpha*

- 4 Outer scale 0.5-1 mm long; inner scale bifid, to 0.2 mm long or absent; [widespread in our region] **Cyperus subsquarrosus**
- 4 Outer scale 0.9-1.6 mm long; inner scale oblong, 0.5-0.8 long; [IL and LA westwards]. **Cyperus hemidrummondii**

Key B - Key to subgenus *Kyllinga*

- 2 Plants with culms arising singly along a scaly, creeping rhizome; spikes green. **Cyperus brevifolius**
- 2 Plants caespitose or with very slender, easily broken stolons and cormose culm bases; spikes white (except *C. hortensis*).
- 4 Spikes green; plants caespitose, fibrous-rooted annuals; scale keels denticulate; achene light brown, oblong, 2× as long as wide..... **Cyperus hortensis**
- 4 Spikes whitish; plants caespitose or stoloniferous perennials; scale keels entire; achenes various. **Cyperus sesquiflorus**

Key C - Key to subgenus *Pycneus* – stigmas 2; achenes lenticular; achenes laterally flattened, borne with an edge toward the rachilla

- 1 Scales awned or cuspidate, cusp 0.3-0.5 mm long, excurved; achenes 0.6 mm long; [section *Pumili*]..... **Key ZA**
- 1 Scales obtuse to slightly mucronate, apex not notably excurved; achenes (0.7-)1-1.6 mm long.
- 2 Floral scales divaricate (thus the spikelet margin appearing coarsely dentate), with whitish or hyaline margins; coarse, erect plants 30-75cm tall, inflorescence diffuse; [section *Albomarginati*]..... **Cyperus flavicomus**
- 2 Floral scales with tips appressed (proximal sometimes spreading in *C. polystachyos*), lacking hyaline border; plants mostly smaller.
- 3 Achenes oblong, subterete, often only slightly compressed, apex truncate, apiculate; scales 3-5-nerved; spikelets mostly <2 mm wide (except *C. filicinus*); [section *Pycneus*].
- 4 Scales 2.5-3.6 mm long, 1.6-1.8 mm wide; achenes 1.2-1.6 mm long, 0.6-0.9 mm wide, narrowly obovoid; [beaches, maritime habitats] **Cyperus filicinus**
- 4 Scales 1.3-2.4 mm long, 1.0-1.4 mm wide; achenes 0.8-1.2 mm long, 0.4-0.6 mm wide; [habitats various]
- 5 Caespitose annual, < 12 cm tall; floral scales ovate, 1.3-1.6 mm long, loosely imbricate; styles 0.1-0.2 mm long; stigmas 0.3-0.4 mm long; filaments 1.2-1.4 mm long; anthers 0.1-0.2 mm long; achenes stipitate, strongly compressed laterally; [LA and westwards, rare]..... **Cyperus fugax**
- 5 Shortly rhizomatous perennial, mostly > 12 cm tall; floral scales oblong, 1.8-2.4 mm long, closely imbricate; styles 0.6-1 mm; stigmas 1.4-2 mm long; anthers 0.6-0.8 mm long; achenes substipitate to cuneate, slightly compressed laterally; [widespread] **Cyperus polystachyos**
- 3 Achenes ovoid, ellipsoid, or obovoid, biconvex, apex rounded to acute; scales bicarinate medially; spikelets mostly > 2mm wide.
- 6 Achenes black to dark reddish brown, with encrusted transverse whitish lines, epidermal cells longitudinally elongate, rectangular; scales pale brown or yellowish, the dark achenes strongly contrasting and visible through the spikelets in life (without backlighting); fibrous-rooted annuals; [section *Zonati*]..... **Cyperus flavescens**
- 6 Achenes black to brownish, without transverse lines, epidermal cells square or isodiametric; plants either perennials or scales darker. **Cyperus sanguinolentus**

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 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Key D - Key to subgenus *Pycnostachys* -- stigmas 3; achenes trigonous; rachis essentially absent, spikelets borne in digitate clusters or in umbellate or glomerulate heads

- 1 Scales cuspidate, with an excurved, awnlike tip (0.3-) 0.5-1 (-1.3) mm long..... **Key ZA**
- 1 Scales rounded to minutely mucronate (mucro <0.3mm), incurved to excurved.
- 2 Leaves mostly reduced to bladeless sheaths; inflorescence bracts 18-22 subequal, large and conspicuous; [the “umbrella sedge” common in the nursery trade]; [section *Alternifolii*]..... **Cyperus involucratus**
- 2 Leaf blades present (absent in *C. haspan* and *C. prolifer*); inflorescence bracts 2-10 (rarely more, then markedly unequal).
- 3 Scales with 1 central nerve on back, 2-keeled in lower 30-60%, nerves absent elsewhere or scales with 1 lateral rib on each side; spikelets with scales closely overlapping, aggregated into numerous dense glomerulate heads borne on elongate rays; [section *Luzuloidei*]..... **Key ZB**
- 3 Scales conduplicate their entire length, or broadly rounded on back, not 2-keeled as above, 5-11 nerved, medially 3-nerved, or occasionally with 2 indistinct lateral ribs and a single main keel nerve; spikelets in loose digitate clusters, or inflorescence congested into a single capitate cluster; [sections *Fusci*, *Haspani*, and *Diffusi*]..... **Key ZC**

Key E - Key to subgenus *Cyperus* – stigmas 3; achenes trigonous; spikelets borne in spikes on a well-developed rachis; rachilla continuous, or articulate only at the base

- 1 Leaf blades absent; culms 15-50 mm thick, nearly terete; inflorescence open and diffuse, primary rays 10-30 cm long, bearing numerous 2nd and 3rd order rays up to 20 cm long and bracts to 25 cm long, often drooping; anther connectives subulate, projected beyond the anther 0.2-0.5 mm; [exotics, commonly cultivated, rarely naturalizing]; [subgenus *Cyperus*, section *Papyrus*]
- 2 Rays stiff, ascending to erect; primary bracts (8-) 20-45 cm long **Cyperus giganteus**
- 2 Rays slender, drooping or arching; primary bracts 3-8 cm long **Cyperus papyrus**
- 1 Leaf blades well-developed (except *C. articulatus*); culms < 20mm thick, trigonous if broader than 5 mm; inflorescence smaller, more congested (except *C. proluxus*); anther connectives not prolonged.
- 3 Spikelets quadrangular to subterete, 1-1.5× as wide as thick; floral scales 1-8, persistent and tightly appressed (rarely slightly ascending); rachilla articulate at the base, the whole spikelet falling as a unit at maturity **Key ZD**
- 3 Spikelets compressed-quadrangular or compressed-subterete, mostly 2× or more as wide as thick (less compressed in *C. erythrorhizos* and some forms of *C. esculentus* and *C. rotundus*); scales 1-many, deciduous or persistent; rachilla persistent or deciduous after the scales.
- 4 Spikes long-cylindric, with (25-) 35-80+ spikelets, and well-developed branches or 2nd order rays; scales deciduous, minute, (1.1-) 1.3-1.8 mm long, (6-) 12-20 (-30) per spikelet; spikelets quadrangular, slightly compressed (subterete in *C. alopecuroides*); achenes (0.4) 0.7-1 (-1.2) mm long, often moderately dorsiventrally compressed or plano-convex; plants coarse perennials, culms 5-25 dm tall, 5-50 mm in diameter (*C. erythrorhizos* keyed under both leads).
- 6 Plants perennial, with indurate rhizomes (sometimes inconspicuous); roots not reddish; floral scales 1.6-1.8 mm long; anthers 0.4-0.5 mm long; culms robust, trigonous, 5-25 dm tall, 5-15 mm wide **Cyperus digitatus**
- 6 Plants annual; roots reddish, fibrous; floral scales 1.3-1.5 mm long; anthers 0.2-0.3 mm long; culms shorter, mostly rounded, (0.05-) 0.5-2.5 (-10.5) dm tall, 1-7.5 mm wide..... **Cyperus erythrorhizos**
- 4 Spikes not as above; scales persistent or deciduous, mostly > 1.8 mm long (except sections *Iriodei* and *Aristati*); achenes > 1 mm long, trigonous (dorsiventrally compressed in *C. nipponicus* and *C. serotinus*); culms mostly < 10 dm tall, < 7.5 mm in diameter (except *C. proluxus*).
- 8 Scales strongly 5-nerved, obovate-orbiculate, 1-1.5 mm long, divaricate, scarcely overlapping, apex emarginate and mucronulate; style < 0.1 mm long; inflorescence diffuse, secondary rays present, spikelets widely spaced on elongate rachises; [weedy exotics]; [section *Iriodei*]
- **Cyperus iria**
- 8 Scales variously nerved, but at least 1.8 mm long (if shorter, with an excurved cusp > 0.5 mm long), not emarginate; style at least 0.5 mm long; inflorescence generally more congested.
- 10 Scales cuspidate to awned, midrib excurrent at least 0.3 mm, conspicuously excurved (straight in *C. compressus* and *C. nipponicus*); plants either diminutive fibrous-rooted annuals, culms often decumbent, or caespitose perennials (section *Elegantes*) with involute leaves and vegetative parts viscid (sticky) **Key ZA**
- 10 Scales acute, midrib not notably projecting, apices not excurved; plants erect, rhizomatous, stoloniferous, cormose-based, or caespitose perennials, vegetative parts not viscid, leaves plane or V-shaped (cuspidate perennial species also keyed above).
- **Key ZE**

Key ZA - Key to *Cyperus* of various affinities -- Scales cuspidate to awned

- 1 Leaves, bracts, and culms viscid (sticky); leaves involute; achenes (1.4-) 1.8-2.4 mm long, either with an elongate beak or a whitish overlay and spongy stipitate base; relatively robust plants, culms 1-7 dm tall; [subgenus *Cyperus*, section *Elegantes*]
- 2 Scales 6-22, with stout, slightly excurved mucros 0.2-0.3 mm long at apex; achenes black to reddish-brown (1.4-) 1.8-2 mm long × 0.91 mm wide, broadly obovoid, surfaces with a whitish-gray overlay (sometimes sloughing off in age)..... **Cyperus elegans**
- 2 Scales 10-20 (-40), with cusps 0.2-0.8 mm; png, usually narrow, awn-like and recurved at least in the upper scales; achenes brown, 2-2.4 mm long × 0.5-0.8 mm wide, narrowly obovoid..... **Cyperus oxylepis**
- 1 Plants not viscid; leaves flat or V-shaped; achenes 0.6-1.5 mm long, without a spongy stipe or whitish overlay, obtuse to apiculate, not beaked; mostly diminutive annuals.
- 5 Longest inflorescence bract vertical, appearing as a continuation of the culm; scales with stout, excurved, mucronate apices at most 0.3 mm long; scales with 1 central keel, bicarinate in the basal 1/3, otherwise nerveless or with 2 obscure lateral ribs; [subgenus *Pycnostachys*, section *Luzuloidei*]..... **Cyperus acuminatus**
- 5 Longest inflorescence bract ascending; scales with narrow, awnlike cusp (0.3-) 0.5-1 (-1.3) mm long; scales not bicarinate in the basal 1/3, conduplicate to broadly rounded, variously nerved.
- 7 Floral scales weakly 3-9-nerved, laterally greenish to whitish; scale tips with straight to slightly excurved cusp at most 0.7 mm long; achenes broadly obovoid (*C. compressus*) or oblong-obovoid, dorsiventrally compressed (*C. nipponicus*).
- **Cyperus compressus**
- 7 Floral scales strongly (5-) 7-13-nerved nearly to the margins, or medially 3-ribbed, often orange to reddish brown laterally at maturity; scale tips with conspicuously excurved cusp 0.5-1 (-1.3) mm long; achenes narrowly ellipsoid to oblong, trigonous.
- **Cyperus cuspidatus**

Key to Map
Symbology:



native

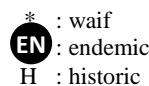


maybe exotic



exotic

←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



waif
endemic
historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Key ZB - Key to *Cyperus*, subgenus *Pycnostachys*, section *Luzuloidei* -- Spikelets in glomerulate heads; scales with midrib bicarinate in basal 1/3, laterally nerveless or 2-ribbed.

- 1 Culms triquetrous (sharply trigonous with concave faces), harshly retrorsely scabrid on the angles (very rarely smooth); leaf blades, sheaths and bracts nodulose, with cross-ribs between veins.
 - 2 Inflorescence congested, primary rays 3-5, secondary and tertiary rays absent; scales ovate, 1.4-1.6 mm long; spikelets 1.5-2.2 mm wide, in dense globose clusters; achenes 1.0-1.2 mm long, < 0.7× as long as the subtending floral scale..... *Cyperus drummondii*
 - 2 Inflorescence broad, diffuse, primary rays 6-12, secondary and often tertiary rays present; scales oblanolate, (1.3-) 1.5-2.0 (-2.4) mm long, spikelets 2-3.2 mm wide, in hemispheric to irregularly globose clusters; achenes 1.2-1.5 mm long, at least 0.7× as long as the subtending floral scale *Cyperus virens*
- 1 Culms not scabrid on the angles, smooth or slightly scabrous across the faces, obtusely trigonous to nearly terete, rarely with only slightly concave faces; leaf blades and bracts not nodulose.
 - 3 Bracts 1-3, < 3 mm wide, the largest erect, appearing as a continuation of the culm; culms slender, 1-2 mm in diameter; plants caespitose, fibrous-rooted annuals (perennial in *C. reflexus*).
 - 4 Scales yellowish green or straw-colored, sometimes with an orange tinge, apices incurved to straight; stems and rays scabridulous with retrorse prickles, rough to the touch (rarely with only a few prickles); spikelet clusters mostly loosely and irregularly fasciculate..... *Cyperus surinamensis*
 - 4 Scales either dark reddish-brown laterally, often with contrasting green keels or mucronate and conspicuously excurved apically; culms glabrous (rarely scabridulous in *C. acuminatus*); spikelet clusters densely globose to ovoid or pyramidal.
 - 5 Scales slightly to strongly excurved apically, mucronate, greenish or stramineous, or sometimes light orange-brown laterally, but this grading evenly into the greenish or yellowish medial portion; achenes papillose, broadly ellipsoid; plants annual, rhizomes absent; heads hemispheric to globose..... *Cyperus acuminatus*
 - 5 Scales slightly excurved to incurved apically, acute, deep reddish-brown laterally at maturity, abruptly greenish or yellowish on the keels; achenes rugulose or reticulate, ellipsoid to oblong; plants perennial, rhizomes present (inconspicuous); heads very densely ovoid to pyramidal..... *Cyperus reflexus*
 - 3 Bracts (3-) 6-12, the larger > 3 mm wide, spreading to ascending; culms coarser, 2-5 mm in diameter; plants rhizomatous or caespitose perennials.
 - 6 Achene with whitish spongy basal thickening..... *Cyperus distinctus*
 - 6 Achene without basal thickening.
 - 7 Spikelets elliptic to orbiculate-ovate, ≤ 5 mm long, very densely packed in subglobose, lobulate heads; achenes linear, 4-5× as long as wide, falcate; scales oblong-spatulate, (1.5-) 2-2.5 mm long, apices often excurved *Cyperus pseudovegetus*
 - 7 Spikelets lanceolate to linear, usually > 5 mm long, heads usually looser; achenes narrowly to broadly ovoid or ellipsoid, not falcate, < 4× as long as wide; scales ovate to lanceolate, to 2 (-2.3) mm long, apices straight to incurved (excurved in *C. eragrostis*).
 - 8 Scales declined 60-90 degrees from the rachilla, blunt, incurved; achenes ellipsoid, < 3× as long as wide, narrowed to a distinct stipe; achene surfaces distinctly honeycomb-reticulate, often iridescent *Cyperus ochraceus*
 - 8 Scales declined 30-45 (-60) degrees from the rachilla; achenes very narrowly ellipsoid, 3-4× as long as wide, stipe absent to poorly developed (ellipsoid with distinct stipe in *C. eragrostis*); achene surfaces dull, smooth to punctulate or obscurely reticulate.
 - 9 Spikelets > 3 mm wide; scales 2-2.3 mm long, excurved apically; heads 20-40 mm in diameter, densely globose, lacking secondary rays; achenes broadly ellipsoid, < 2.5× as long as wide, with a distinct stipe..... *Cyperus eragrostis*
 - 9 Spikelets < 3 mm wide; scales < 2 mm long, incurved to straight; heads mostly ≤ 20 mm in diameter, usually with secondary rays; achenes narrowly ovoid or ellipsoid, 3-4× as long as wide, stipe absent.
 - 10 Culms smooth (or rarely with sparse retrorse prickles); plants robust perennials, with thick deeply set rhizomes; culms mostly > 5 dm tall, bases purplish black; floral scales diverging about 30 degrees from the rachilla, pale green; heads usually tightly globose *Cyperus enterianus*
 - 10 Culms scabrid (at least apically) with abundant retrorse prickles; plants short-lived caespitose perennials, rhizomes absent; culms mostly < 5 dm tall, bases reddish or brownish; floral scales usually diverging at least 45 degrees from the rachilla, yellowish to yellowish-green; heads mostly loosely and irregularly fasciculate, with flattened spikelets fanned out like a deck of cards *Cyperus surinamensis*

Key ZC - Key to *Cyperus*, subgenus *Pycnostachys*, sections *Fusci*, *Diffusi*, and *Haspani* -- Spikelets in digitate clusters or glomerulate heads; scales broadly rounded or conduplicate

- 1 Scales orbiculate or broadly obovate, to 1.1 mm long and wide, about as broad as long, minutely mucronate at the tip ("bead-like"); achenes 0.6-0.9 mm long × 0.3-0.4 mm wide, not much exceeded by the scales; plants fibrous-rooted annuals; [sect. *Fusci*]
 - 2 Heads very dense, spikelets 30-120 per head; scales 0.6-0.8 mm long × 0.6-0.8 mm wide, greenish; styles 0.1 mm long..... *Cyperus difformis*
 - 2 Heads looser, spikelets 3-12 per head; scales 0.9-1.1 mm long × 1 mm wide, light brown, bronze, whitish, or purplish brown; styles 0.3-0.4 mm long..... *Cyperus fuscus*
- 1 Scales ovate to lanceolate, (1.1-) 1.6 mm long or longer, mucronate or not; achenes, if < 1.5 mm, much exceeded by (<1/2 the length of) the scales; plants perennial, often with cormose bases, stolons, or rhizomes.
 - 3 Leave involute; live plants viscid; scales with a mucronate to cuspidate apex at least 0.2 mm long, usually excurved; achenes with beaks 0.5-1.2 mm long or a whitish overlay and spongy stipitate base; [subgenus *Cyperus*, section *Elegantes*; keyed here as failsafes] **Key ZA**
 - 3 Leaves flat or V-shaped; live plants not viscid; scales obtuse to acute (minutely mucronate in *C. dentatus*); achenes at most 1 mm long (longer in the obscurely spicate subg. *Cyperus* species keyed here as failsafes), without a beak or spongy stipitate base.
 - 5 Spikelets in dense spikes, inflorescence often capitate; scales divaricate at maturity, rounded on the keel, weakly 5-13-nerved; achenes (1-) 1.4-2.5 mm long; plants mostly with hardened cormose culm bases, sometimes also rhizomatous; [dry, sandy habitats]; [subgenus *Cyperus*, section *Laxiglumi*; keyed here as failsafes]..... **Key ZE**
 - 5 Spikelets in loose digitate clusters, rays elongate (except some forms of *C. haspani*); scales closely appressed, conduplicate and weakly 1-3 (-5)-ribbed; achenes 0.3-1 mm long; plants stoloniferous or rhizomatous; [mostly in wetlands]; [section *Haspani*]
 - 6 Leaf blades usually absent; bracts 2 (-4), usually much reduced; achenes 0.3-0.6 mm long, globose to obovoid.
 - *Cyperus haspani*
 - 6 Leaf blades present; bracts 3-5, well-developed and often exceeding the inflorescence; achenes 0.7-1 mm long.
 - *Cyperus lecontei*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

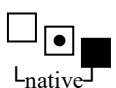
Key ZD - Key to *Cyperus*, subgenus *Cyperus* -- Spikelets quadrangular to subterete; scales 1-8, persistent rachillas deciduous, articulate as the base

- 2 All but the uppermost spikelets strongly (-weakly in some forms of *C. hystricinus*) reflexed; scales (3.8-) 4-4.9 (-5.4) mm long, terminal involute and prolonged distally, midrib often bent downward; achenes linear to linear-oblong, (2.2-) 2.5-3 (-2.3) mm long; [section *Umbellati*, subsection *Longistylis*, *C. retrofractus* complex]
- 3 Spikes mostly at least 2× as long as wide, slightly (or not) narrowed to base, spikelets reflexed to spreading; culms, leaves, and bracts glabrous except for marginal prickles on leaves and bracts; rachilla wing clasping achene for its entire length (concealing it in abaxial view); floral scales golden-brown when mature *Cyperus hystricinus*
- 3 Spikes mostly about as long as wide and strongly narrowed to the base, spikelets reflexed; culms scabrous, bracts scabridulous and also often hirtellous; rachilla wing clasping achene for <3/4 its length; floral scales greenish to brown or reddish-purple-striped.
- 4 Rays scabrid throughout their lengths; leaves and bracts puberulent; longest ray equal to or longer than the longest bract; culms roundly trigonous to subterete; terminal scale spinose distally; scales 1-2 (-3); spikes tight, burlike, turbinate *Cyperus plukenetii*
- 4 Rays glabrous or rarely with a few hairs just below the spike; leaves and bracts with hairs confined to abaxial midrib; longest ray shorter than longest bract; culm sharply trigonous; terminal scale involute but not spinose; scales (2-)3-6; spikes often loose, sometimes more elongate *Cyperus retrofractus*
- 2 Spikelets ascending to spreading, or reflexed in the lower half of spike; scales 1.8-5.3 mm long, terminal scale not modified as above; achenes ellipsoid to narrowly oblong, 1.2-2.4 (-2.6) mm long (linear-oblong in *C. refractus*).
- 5 Spikes densely cylindric, all sessile or 1-3 (-5) lateral spikes on short horizontal rays; spikelets ellipsoid (rarely oblong-ellipsoid), with 1-2 (-4) scales; [section *Umbellati*, subsection *Brevistylis*]. *Cyperus aggregatus*
- 5 Spikes oblong to ovoid (cylindric in *C. tetragonus*), primarily on well-developed rays; spikelets oblong-lanceoid to linear, with (1-) 2-8 scales.
- 7 Spikelets very closely spaced, obscuring the rachis in life and when pressed; [section *Umbellati*, subsection *Brevistylis*]
- 10 Spikes uniformly convex throughout, globose or globose-ellipsoid, so dense as to appear nearly smooth in silhouette; scales 3.5-4.6 (-4.8) mm long, acute. *Cyperus echinatus*
- 10 Spikes cylindric, oblong, ellipsoid, or ovoid, mostly less dense; scales 1.8-3.6 mm long (or, if longer, mucronate).
- 11 Terminal scale of spikelet reduced, sterile, involute, with a minute but distinct mucro to 0.3 mm long, usually uncinat (hooked); fertile scales (if more than one) not overlapping on the same side of the rachilla, usually red-brown or orangeish laterally at maturity; leaf blades 1-3 mm wide; [*Cyperus retroflexus* complex]
- 12 Fertile floral scales 1.9-3.0 (-3.3) mm long; rachilla wing usually membranaceous throughout; rachilla lacking lateral nerves; longest spikelets 2.8-5.8 (-8.0) mm long; terminal sterile floral scale of spikelet often much reduced, less than 2/3 the length of fertile floral scales; longest peduncle less than 2.7 (-3.9) cm long; plants diminutive, culms 3-35 (-45) cm tall *Cyperus retroflexus* var. *pumilus*
- 12 Fertile floral scales (2.8-) 3.0-3.9 mm long; rachilla wing usually chartaceous beyond clasped achene angle, border membranaceous; rachilla with two lateral nerves, one along each side of the median; longest spikelets 4.9-9.0 (-11.3) mm long; terminal sterile floral scale usually not greatly reduced, 2/3 or more the length of fertile floral scales; longest peduncle (0.5-) 2.4-6.8 cm long; plants more robust, culms usually >25 cm tall *Cyperus retroflexus* var. *retroflexus*
- 11 Terminal scale of spikelet not differentiated; scales acute, greenish-hyaline to brownish or straw-colored laterally; scales overlapping; leaf blades 1.5-5 mm wide.
- 13 Spikes relatively loosely ovoid, 8-20 mm wide, with (5-) 10-50 (-70) spikelets, lacking basal branches; spikelets (2.2-) 3.5-10 mm long, angular in x-section, greenish-hyaline to pale yellow-green; bracts horizontal *Cyperus croceus*
- 13 Spikes densely oblong-ellipsoid to ovoid, 6-8 (-10) mm wide, with (13-) 30-200 (-274) spikelets, occasionally with short basal branches; spikelets 2.2-4 (-4.5) mm, subterete, straw-colored to brown at maturity; bracts horizontal or ascending to erect; [*Cyperus retrorsus* complex]
- 14 Achenes oblong-fusiform, stipitate, narrowed to both ends; spikes densely oblong to oblong-cylindric, often 3× or more as long as wide; scales ascending (the tips free), usually straw-colored; bracts horizontal *Cyperus ovatus*
- 14 Achenes oblong, usually abruptly constricted at the ends; spikes ovoid to oblong, to 2× as long as wide (rarely longer in *C. retrorsus*); scales appressed, usually reddish-brown at maturity; bracts ascending to erect (sometimes horizontal in *C. nashii*). *Cyperus retrorsus*
- 7 Spikelet attachments spaced apart at least proximally, rachis not obscured when pressed and usually also visible in life.
- 17 Fertile floral scales 1-3 (-5), not overlapping on the same side of the spikelet (if more than one); terminal scale reduced, sterile and involute, mucro usually uncinat; achenes (1.7-) 1.9-2.6 mm long; [section *Umbellati*, *Cyperus retroflexus* complex] *Cyperus retroflexus* var. *retroflexus*
- 17 Fertile floral scales 3-8, reaching the next scale or overlapping on the same side of the spikelet; terminal scale not involute and sterile, mucro straight; achenes various.
- 19 Scales 3.2-5.3 mm long, acute; spikes broadly ovoid-cylindric to ellipsoid, spikelets 5-30 mm long; achenes narrowly oblong to linear, 3-6× as long as wide; culm bases cormose. *Cyperus strigosus*
- 19 Scales (2-) 2.5-3.2 (-4) mm long, acute to cuspidate; spikes narrowly cylindric to ovoid, spikelets mostly 4-8 mm long (if longer, scales mucronate); achenes ellipsoid, 2-3× as long as wide; culm bases not cormose. *Cyperus thysiflorus*

Key ZE - Key to *Cyperus*, subgenus *Cyperus* of various affinities -- Spikelets compressed; scales deciduous or persistent; rachilla persistent or deciduous after the scales

- 3 Rachilla wingless (except *C. prolixus* and *C. grayi*); spikelets at maturity 2-4 mm wide, scales divaricate (the spikelet appearing coarsely serrate in outline).
- 4 Rachis hispidulous; spikes loosely oblong-ovoid, with spikelets spreading, the elongate, well-developed rachis clearly visible; scales 1.8-2 mm long, light brown to yellowish; achenes 1-1.2 mm long; [sect. *Proceri*]. *Cyperus pilosus*
- 4 Rachis glabrous; spikes densely ovoid or globose, or umbellate to oblong, the rachis elongate to nearly absent; scales 1.8-3.2 mm long; achenes 1.5-2.4 mm long (1-1.2 mm long in *C. cephalanthus*).
- 5 Rays compressed; plants robust, up to 2 m tall; inflorescence diffuse, 2nd-order rays present, erect, 1-10 cm long, usually bearing well-developed 3d-order rays 0.5-5 cm long; [sect. *Distantes*]. *Cyperus prolixus*
- 5 Rays terete to trigonous; plants mostly less robust, to 1 m tall; inflorescence more compact, 2nd- and 3rd-order rays absent or poorly developed.

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 6 Plants robust, culms 40-100 cm tall, sharply trigonous, scabrid to hirtellate on the angles; spikes very densely ovoid, with 25-50+ spikelets, subtended by well-developed secondary bracts and often branched at the base; achenes 1.0-1.2 mm long, ellipsoid, $<1/2$ as long as the scales; [coastal prairies; LA, TX]; [sect. *Thunbergianii*]..... *Cyperus cephalanthus*
- 6 Plants smaller, culms to 50 cm tall, terete to trigonous, not scabrid (except *C. schweinitzii*); spikes relatively loose, with 3-24 spikelets, unbranched and lacking secondary bracts; achenes 1.5-2.2 mm long, mostly $\geq 1/2$ as long as the scales; [dry, sandy or rocky soils; collectively widespread]; [sect. *Laxiglumi*].
- 7 Inflorescence bracts deflexed (to horizontal); spikelets in a single sessile hemispheric to globose capitate cluster, or with an additional 1-4 smaller pedunculate spikes, these densely globose with an obscure rachis < 6 mm long; [*Cyperus lupulinus* complex]
- 8 Anthers 0.8-1 mm long; achenes 0.5-0.8 mm wide, narrowly oblong; scales usually yellowish to yellowish brown; leaves very narrow, 0.5-2 mm wide..... *Cyperus filiculmis*
- 8 Anthers 0.3-0.6 mm long; achenes 0.8-1.2 mm wide, \pm ellipsoid; scales usually off-white to pale tan to light reddish brown; leaves often broader, 1-4 mm wide..... *Cyperus lupulinus* var. *lupulinus*
- 7 Inflorescence bracts horizontal to erect; spikes primarily pedunculate, loosely globose, densely ovoid, or more elongate..... *Cyperus grayoides*
- 3 Rachilla winged, wings at least 0.4 mm wide; spikelets at most 2.2 mm wide, scales overlapping, tips closely imbricate, the margin appearing smooth or slightly serrate (some forms of *C. strigosus* have looser scales).
- 13 Scales 1-1.5 mm long, deciduous; spikes cylindric, with (20-) 40-80+ spikelets, often with secondary rays; fibrous-rooted annuals, but often robust, roots reddish; [sect. *Fastigiati*]..... *Cyperus erythrorhizus*
- 13 Scales 1.8-4.5 (-6) mm, deciduous or persistent; spikes ovoid, with (2-) 3-50 spikelets; stoloniferous, rhizomatous, cormose-based, or (*C. sphacelatus*) caespitose perennials.
- 14 Plants with cormose culm bases; scales 3.2-4.5 (-6) mm, 3-11 per spikelet, pale greenish-brown to straw-colored, dull; spikelets strongly compressed (at maturity), the scales loosely overlapping, tips spreading; achenes narrowly oblong, (1.5-) 1.8-2.4 mm long; [section *Strigosi*]..... *Cyperus strigosus*
- 14 Plants lacking cormose culm bases; scales 1.8-4 (-4.4) mm long, 6-36 (-42) per spikelet, various; spikelets often only slightly compressed, scales closely imbricate, tips appressed; achenes ellipsoid to oblong, 1.1-2 mm long.
- 16 Culms terete at least towards the base, nodose-septate, with internal partitions every 5-50 mm, more frequent upwards; leaves usually all reduced to bladeless sheaths; bracts 2 (-4), erect, reduced, mostly < 2 cm long..... *Cyperus articulatus*
- 16 Culms trigonous to rounded-trigonous, not nodose-septate; leaf blades present; bracts (2-) 3-8, spreading to ascending, well-developed.
- 18 Spikelets (2-) 3-14 per spike, bracts often not exceeding the inflorescence; scales glossy dark purplish, with green keels and hyaline border; culm bases indurate, stolons wiry, horizontal, 1-2 mm in diameter, producing irregular, often elongate tubers..... *Cyperus rotundus*
- 18 Spikelets (3-) 10-28 per spike, bracts exceeding the inflorescence; scales yellowish to dull reddish-brown; culm bases not indurate, stolons spongy, weak, 1 mm in diameter, producing globose tubers; [*Cyperus esculentus* complex].
- 20 Style and stigma combined < 4.2 mm long; floral scales 1.8-2.7 mm long; anthers (1-) ca. 1.3 (-1.6) mm long..... *Cyperus esculentus* var. *leptostachyus*
- 20 Style and stigma combined > 4.2 mm long; floral scales (2.7-) 2.9-3.4 mm long; anthers (1.2-) 1.3-2.1 mm long..... *Cyperus esculentus* var. *macrostachyus*

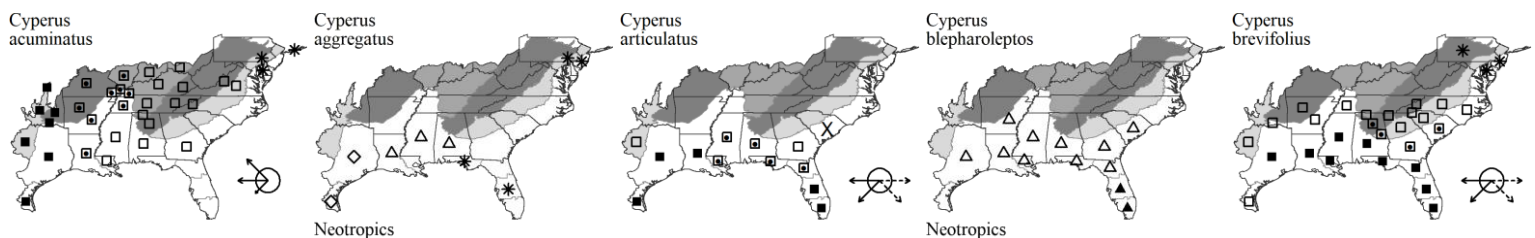
Cyperus acuminatus Torrey & Hooker ex Torrey. POINTED FLATSEGE. **Hab:** Wet meadows or depressions, especially in glades, barrens, or woodlands over limestone. **Dist:** IL west to ND, south to w. LA, TX, and n. Mexico; disjunct from WA to s. CA; disjunct eastward at scattered localities in VA, NC, GA (Echols 2007), TN, KY, and OH (where probably native), and NY and NH (where probably introduced). **Phen:** May-Oct. **ID Notes:** The combination of pseudolateral inflorescences, spikelets in glomerulate heads, and excurved-mucronate scale apices is diagnostic. Forms of *C. surinamensis* with erect bracts may superficially resemble *C. acuminatus*, but lack excurved scale apices and usually have taller, densely antorsely scabridulous culms. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, W, Carter (1990). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* *Cyperus aggregatus* (Willdenow) Endlicher. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, apparently introduced on ballast, perhaps only a waif and no longer present in some places in our region. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, WH3; = *Cyperus cayennensis* (Lamarck) Britton - S; = *Cyperus huarmensis* (Kunth) M.C. Johnston - Tx, misapplied.

Cyperus articulatus Linnaeus. CHINTUL. **Hab:** Marshes, tidal and non-tidal. **Dist:** Se. SC (formerly) south to s. FL west to e. TX, and south into tropical America. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

* *Cyperus blepharoleptos* Steudel. CUBAN-BULRUSH. **Hab:** Ponds and marshes, especially in floating vegetation mats, ditches. **Dist:** Very likely accidentally introduced in the Southeastern US via shipping (first known occurrences in Mobile, AL in 1882 and New Orleans, LA in 1889). **Syn:** = K4; = *Oxycaryum cubense* (Poeppig & Kunth) Lye - Ar, FNA23, K3, WH3; = *Scirpus cubensis* Poeppig & Kunth - GW1, S, Tx. **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Cyperus brevifolius (Rottbøll) Endlicher ex Hasskarl. PERENNIAL GREENHEAD SEDGE. **Hab:** Moist soils of fields, ditches, lawns. **Dist:** Pantropical, north in North America to n. NC, se. OK, and CA. Likely to occur in s. VA. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Bah, GW1, K4, RAB, Tx, Carter et al (2016), Delahoussaye & Thieret (1967); = *Kyllinga brevifolia* Rottbøll - Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, NcTx, S, WH3, Tucker (1984), Tucker (1987); < *Cyperus brevifolius* (Rottbøll) Endlicher ex Hasskarl - F, G.



Cyperus cephalanthus Torrey & Hooker. BUTTONBUSH FLATSEGE. **Hab:** Coastal prairies. **Dist:** LA west to se. TX; South America. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA23, K3, K4. **NatureServe G3?Q** (Vulnerable).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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H : historic

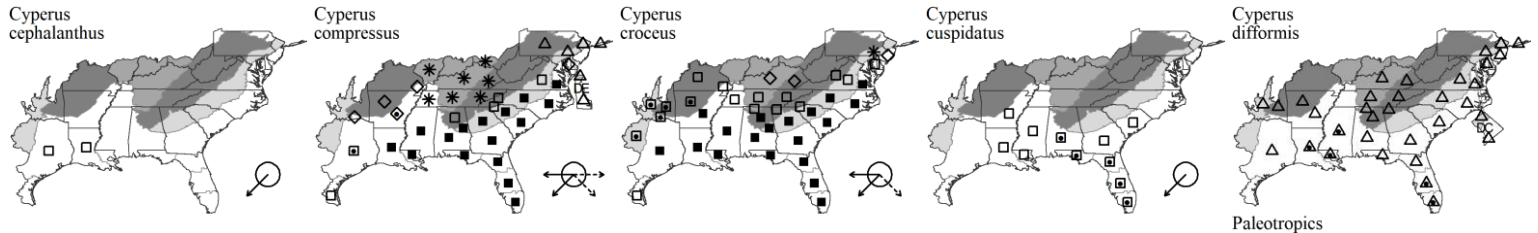
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Cyperus compressus Linnaeus. POORLAND FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Sandy fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Pantropical and warm temperate, north in North America to s. NY, s. OH, s. IL, and e. TX, the northern extent of the native range uncertain. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **ID Notes:** Occasionally mistaken for a member of subgenus *Pycneus*. The dark black, obviously trigonous achenes and mucronate scales distinguish it easily under a hand lens. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Cyperus croceus Vahl. BALDWIN'S FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NJ and MO south through the New World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** See Carter and Kral (1990) for clarification of nomenclature. Circumscription and identification are complicated by introgression, especially with *C. retrorsus* (Carter in prep.). **Comm:** {problems in circumscription; check specimens}. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Cyperus globulosus* Aublet – Bah, F, G, GW1, Tx, W, misapplied; > *Cyperus croceus* Vahl – K3; > *Cyperus globosus* – RAB, S; > *Cyperus multiflorus* (Britton) Small – S; > *Cyperus plankii* Britton – S; > *Cyperus retrorsus* Chapman var. *robustus* (Böckeler) Kükenthal – K1, RAB.

Cyperus cuspidatus Kunth. **Hab:** Sandy fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. SC south to FL, west to LA; New World tropics. **Phen:** Jul. **Tax:** A supposed record of *Cyperus breviculmis* from MS (Lauderdale County) (Kartesz 2021) is apparently a misidentification of *Cyperus cuspidatus*. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

* **Cyperus difformis** Linnaeus. VARIABLE FLATSEDEGE, SMALLFLOWER UMBRELLA SEDGE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Old World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** See Bryson et al. (1996), Carter, Baker, & Morris (2009). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



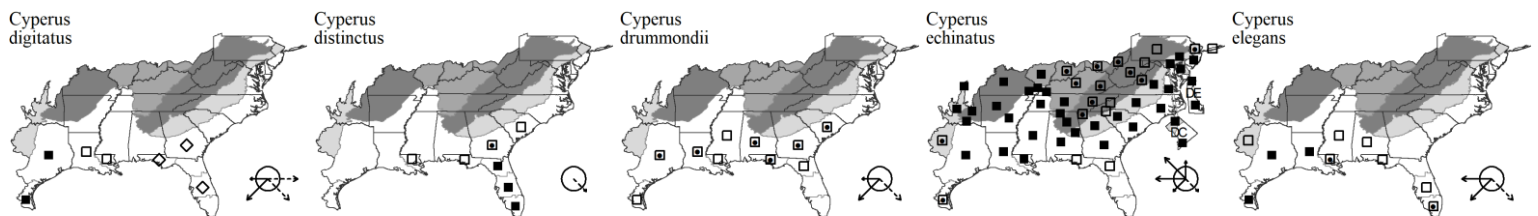
Cyperus digitatus Roxburgh. FINGER FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Pantropical, north in North America to FL Panhandle, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K4, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Cyperus distinctus Steudel. **Hab:** Marshes, wet pine flatwoods, wet hammocks, ditches. **Dist:** E. SC south to Panhandle FL and s. FL; se. LA; Bahamas (New Providence Cay). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **ID Notes:** The spongy-based achenes are unique among our sect. *Luzuloidei* species. At a glance *C. distinctus* inflorescences are intermediate between *C. virens* and *C. pseudovegetus*—heads at maturity are looser than *C. pseudovegetus*, but with shorter, more lanceoid spikelets than *C. virens*. *C. virens* also has triquetrous culms (vs. rounded-trigonous in *C. distinctus*). **Syn:** = Bah, FNA23, GW1, K1, K4, RAB, WH3, Carter (1990). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Cyperus drummondii Torrey & Hooker. DRUMMOND'S FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Flatwoods ponds, savannas, coastal prairies, ditches, disturbed depressions. **Dist:** SC south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX; West Indies; Central America; South America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** Reported for several counties in the GA Coastal Plain (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). Reported for SC, GA, FL, AL, MS, LA, and TX (USDA Plants 2009). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, WH3, Carter (1990); < *Cyperus virens* Michaux – GW1, K1, RAB, S. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Cyperus echinatus (Linnaeus) Alph. Wood. ROUND-HEADED FLATSEDEGE, GLOBE FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands, forests, fields, thin soils on outcrops, sand and gravel bars. **Dist:** CT and NY west to s. OH, IL, and se. KS, south to n. FL, TX, and ne. Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** See Carter and Jarvis (1986) for clarification of nomenclature. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Cyperus ovalaris* (Michaux) Torrey – G, GrPl, GW1, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV; > *Cyperus ovalaris* var. *ovalaris* – F; > *Cyperus ovalaris* var. *sphaericus* Böckler – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Cyperus elegans Linnaeus. ROYAL FLATSEDEGE, STICKY FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Ditches, wet open areas, coastal rock barrens. **Dist:** FL, AL, MS, TX, and NM, south to South America. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **ID Notes:** The combination of involute leaves, viscid surfaces, and excurrent-mucronate scale apices is sufficient to distinguish *C. elegans* from all other *Cyperus* except *C. oxylepis*. In the field, the dark, broadly obovoid achenes of *C. elegans* are conspicuous, visible through the pale olivaceous scales as circular blackish spots. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3; > *Cyperus elegans* var. *elegans* – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



* **Cyperus entrerianus** Boeckeler. WOODRUSH FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Bottomland hardwood forests, coastal grasslands, marshes, vacant lots, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of temperate South America. Established from E. GA south to s. FL and west to e. and s. TX. Carter (1990), Rosen, Carter, & Bryson (2006), and Carter, Baker, & Morris (2009) discuss the spread of this noxious weed in the Southeastern United States. Bradley et al. [in prep.] report for Coastal Plain of SC (Jasper County). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Culm usually smooth, but rarely with scattered retrorse teeth, a possible result of introgression with *C. surinamensis* (Carter 1990). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Carter (1990). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* **Cyperus eragrostis** Lamarck. LOVEGRASS FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Disturbed wetlands. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Comm:** See Bryson et al. (1996), Brown & Marcus (1998), Kunzer et al. (2009). **Syn:** = FNA23, K1, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Cyperus erythrorhizos Muhlenberg. REDROOTED FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, shores, mud flats. **Dist:** MA west to ND and WA, south to n. FL, LA, TX, AZ, and CA. **Phen:** Jul-Dec. **ID Notes:** This species is frequently confused with *C. odoratus*, with which it is often closely associated. The neatly quadrangular spikelets with tiny (≤ 1.5 mm), closely imbricate scales (vs. terete, jointed spikelets with > 2 mm, loosely spaced

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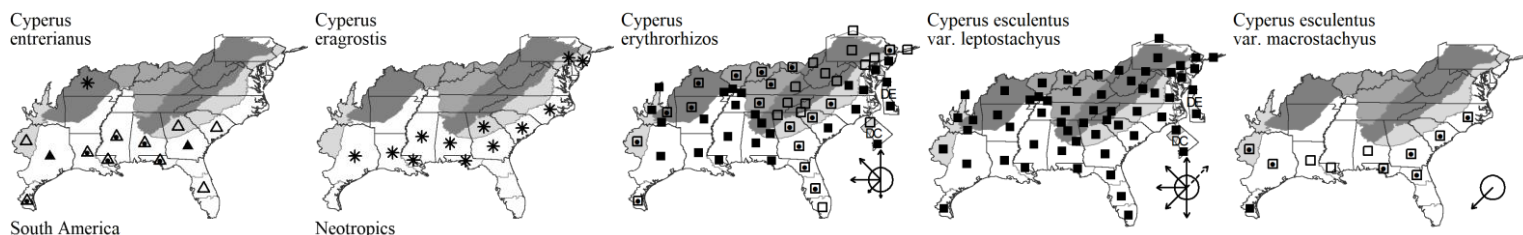
N : no
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scales) easily distinguish even depauperate plants of *C. erythrorhizos* at a glance. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Cyperus erythrorhizos* Muhlenberg – S; > *Cyperus halei* Torrey ex Britton – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

***Cyperus esculentus* Linnaeus var. *leptostachyus* Boeckeler.** YELLOW NUTSEDGE, YELLOW NUTGRASS, WILD CHUFA, EARTH-ALMOND. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, shores, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** The species is widespread in tropical and warm temperate North, Central, and South America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, Il, K3, NE, NY, Pa, Va, De Castro et al (2015), Schippers, Ter Borg, & Bos (1995); < *Cyperus esculentus* – Bah, C, F, G, GrPl, GW1, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Cyperus esculentus* – S; > *Cyperus esculentus* Linnaeus var. *leptostachyus* Boeckeler – K1; > *Cyperus esculentus* var. *sativus* Böckler – K1; > *Cyperus lutescens* Torrey & Hooker – S.

***Cyperus esculentus* Linnaeus var. *macrostachyus* Boeckeler.** YELLOW NUTSEDGE, YELLOW NUTGRASS, WILD CHUFA, EARTH-ALMOND. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Var. *macrostachyus* is the main variety in Central America north into s. United States. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K3, NY, De Castro et al (2015), Schippers, Ter Borg, & Bos (1995); < *Cyperus esculentus* – C, F, G, GrPl, GW1, K4, Mo1, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3, WV; < *Cyperus esculentus* var. *esculentus* – Il, K1; < *Cyperus lutescens* Torrey & Hooker – S.



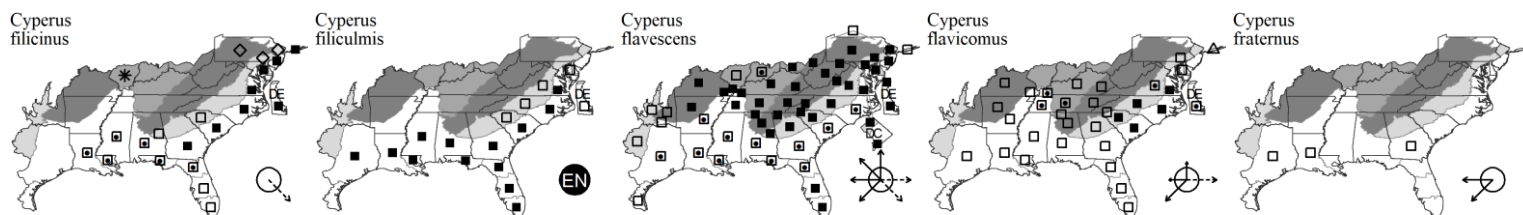
***Cyperus filicinus* Vahl.** FERN FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, other maritime habitats. **Dist:** ME to s. FL, west to LA; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **ID Notes:** Often difficult to separate from *C. polystachyos* and occurring in similar habitats. Detailed examination of the individual scales and achenes (see key to subgenus *Pycnus*) is required. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA23, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Va; < *Cyperus polystachyos* Rottbøll – GW1, WH3.

***Cyperus filiculmis* Vahl.** SOUTHEASTERN FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other sandy or rocky woodlands, forests, and fields. **Dist:** DE and MD south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. Reported as new for DE (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3; < *Cyperus lupulinus* Marcks ssp. *lupulinus* – K1, K3, K4.

***Cyperus flavescens* Linnaeus.** YELLOW FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Low fields, ditches, marshes, especially where seasonally flooded. **Dist:** Pantropical and warm temperate, north in North America to MA, MI, MO, and KS. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Cyperus flavescens* var. *poiformis* (Pursh) Fernald – F, Mo1.

***Cyperus flavicomus* Michaux.** WHITE-EDGED FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Ditches, marshes, natural or artificial ponds, especially where seasonally flooded. **Dist:** Se. VA and KY south through the New World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **ID Notes:** This species is unlikely to be confused with any other subgenus *Pycnus*, but may superficially resemble some species in subgenus *Cyperus*. The lenticular achenes and 2-branched styles are diagnostic. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NY, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Cyperus albomarginatus* (Martius & Schrader ex Nees) Steudel – F, G, GW1, RAB, Tx; ? *Cyperus sabulosus* (Martius & Schrader ex Nees) Steudel – S.

***Cyperus fraternus* Kunth.** **Hab:** Disturbed depressions, ditches. **Dist:** Reported for several counties in the GA Coastal Plain (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). **Comm:** {add synonymy; not yet keyed; not yet mapped}. **Syn:** < *Cyperus reflexus* Vahl – FNA23.



***Cyperus fugax* Liebm.** WITHERING FLATSEDEGE. **Syn:** = FNA23, K3, K4.

* ***Cyperus fuscus* Linnaeus.** BLACK GALINGALE, BROWN GALINGALE. **Hab:** Wet, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of temperate Eurasia. **Tax:** See McKenzie et al. (1998). **ID Notes:** *C. fuscus* is occasionally confused with *C. bipartitus*, and may occur in the same habitats. The two are in separate subgenera, *C. fuscus* is easily separated by its much denser, glomerulate heads of spikelets (vs. loose spikes); spikelets with bead-like, orbiculate, emarginate scales; and minute, trigonous achenes. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Cyperus giganteus* Vahl.** GIANT FLATSEDEGE, "MEXICAN PAPYRUS". **Hab:** Marshes. **Dist:** Native of tropical America (West Indies, Central America and South America). **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA23, K3, K4, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

***Cyperus grayoides* Mohlenbrock.** SAND PRAIRIE FLATSEDEGE, ILLINOIS FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry sandy communities. **Dist:** IL and MO south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, Il, K3, K4, Mo1. **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).

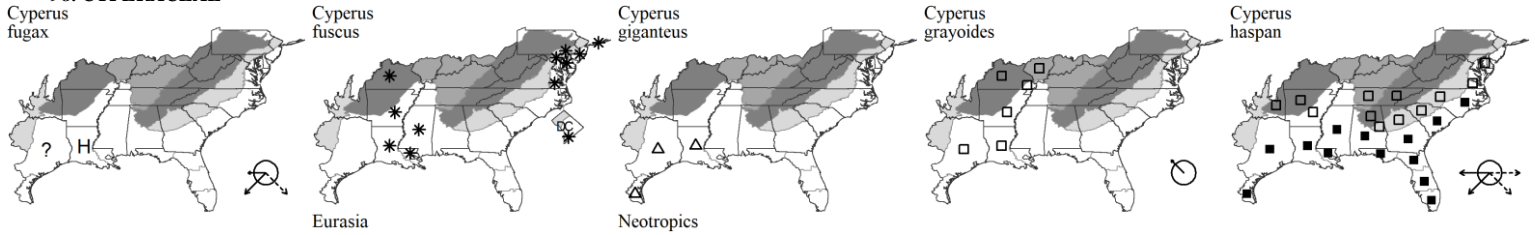
***Cyperus haspan* Linnaeus.** SHEATHED FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Tidal marshes, other marshes, ponded depressions, low fields, ditches, waterfowl impoundments, weed in rice fields. **Dist:** Pantropical in distribution, north in North America to se. VA (MD?), sc. TN, c. AR, and c. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; > *Cyperus haspan* var. *americanus* Böckler – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

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Symbology:



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 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated



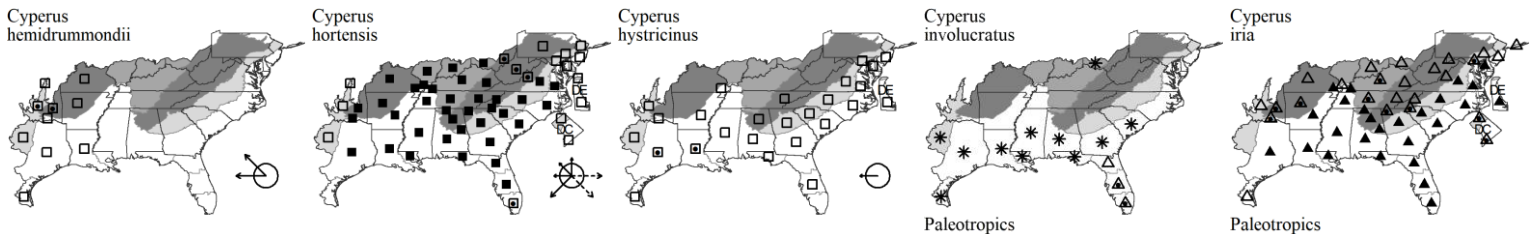
Cyperus hemidrummondii Goetghebeur. DRUMMOND'S HALF-CHAFF SEDGE. **Hab:** Exposed wet sandy soils. **Dist:** OH, WI, ND, and MT south to LA, TX, NM, and AZ. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = K4, Bauters et al (2014); = *Hemicarpha drummondii* Nees – GrPl, Il; = *Hemicarpha micrantha* (Vahl) Pax var. *drummondii* (Nees) Friedland – Tx; = *Lipocarpa drummondii* (Nees) G.C. Tucker – ETx1, FNA23, K3, Mo1, NcTx. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Cyperus hortensis (Salzmann ex Steudel) Dorr. ANNUAL GREENHEAD SEDGE. **Hab:** Moist soils of fields, ditches, lawns, shores of ponds and rivers. **Dist:** Pantropical, north in North America to e. PA, MO, and e. KS. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Dorr (2014) indicated that the correct name for this taxon in *Cyperus* appears to be *C. hortensis*; the basionym predates *C. tenuifolius* by a year. **ID Notes:** Frequently confused with *C. brevifolius*, which occurs in similar habitats. In addition to the rhizomes, which may be inconspicuous on immature or densely matted plants, *C. brevifolius* has scale keels that are entire and most culms with the longest bract held vertical. **Syn:** = K4, NY; = *Cyperus tenuifolius* (Steudel) Dandy – C, F, G, GrPl, GW1, Pa, RAB, Tx, W; = *Kyllinga pumila* Michaux – Ar, ETx1, Il, K1, K3, Mo1, NcTx, S, Tn, Va, WH3, WV, Tucker (1984), Tucker (1987); > *Cyperus densicaespitosus* Mattfeld & Kükenthal – Carter et al (2016).

Cyperus hystricinus Fernald. BRISTLY FLATSEDGE. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and forests. **Dist:** NJ south to n. FL, west to e. TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** See Carter and Jarvis (1986) for clarification of nomenclature. **Comm:** {check specimens of this and relatives – discrepancy between mapped and stated ranges}. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, S, Va, WH3; = *Cyperus retrofractus* (Linnaeus) Torrey var. *hystricinus* (Fernald) Kükenthal – F, G; < *Cyperus retrofractus* (Linnaeus) Torrey – RAB, W, misapplied.

* **Cyperus involucratus** Rottbøll. UMBRELLA-PLANT. **Hab:** Cultivated and persistent, also naturalizing in disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Africa. Naturalized north at least to Panhandle FL (Kunzer et al. 2009). **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, WH3; ? *Cyperus alternifolius* Linnaeus – Tx, misapplied. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Cyperus iria** Linnaeus. RICE-FIELD FLATSEDGE. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, disturbed wet areas, sandbars and gravelbars. **Dist:** Native of Old World. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Cyperus lecontei Torrey ex Steudel. **Hab:** Limesink ponds, low pinelands. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to w. LA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Sorrie (1998b) reports it for e. GA (Glynn County). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3. **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

Cyperus lupulinus (Sprengel) Marcks var. *lupulinus*. GREAT PLAINS FLATSEDGE. **Hab:** Dry sterile soils in fields and meadows. **Dist:** MA and VT west to MN, south to NC, n. SC, TX; disjunct in ID, WA, and OR. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = K4, NE; = *Cyperus filiculmis* Vahl var. *filiculmis* – F, G, Mo1, WV; = *Cyperus lupulinus* Marcks ssp. *lupulinus* – FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, NY, Va; < *Cyperus filiculmis* Vahl – RAB, W; >> *Cyperus filiculmis* Vahl – S; < *Cyperus lupulinus* (Sprengel) Marcks – Ar, C, ETx1, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tn; > *Cyperus martindalei* Britton – S.

Cyperus ochraceus Vahl. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), s. FL, s. AL, s. MS, LA, TX, south into Mexico, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3, Carter (1990). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Cyperus odoratus Linnaeus var. *odoratus*. FRAGRANT FLATSEDGE. **Hab:** Low fields, marshes, ditches, sandbars. **Dist:** Pantropical, north in North America to MA, se. ME, ON, MN, KS, NM, AZ, and CA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** *C. macrocephalus* Liebm. and *C. eggersii* Boeckeler are striking in the field and sometimes recognized, occurring in our area in s. TX. *C. macrocephalus* is distinguished by inflorescences congested into a single globose capitate cluster 2-3 cm in diam., ellipsoid (vs. oblong) achenes, and sharply trigonous culms; *C. eggersii* by penicillate spikes with very densely fascicled, erect-appressed spikelets (vs. looser spikes, the spikelets spaced out along the rachis and divaricate). **ID Notes:** This is a widespread, weedy and highly polymorphic species, frequently confused with the equally common, widespread, and variable *C. erythrorhizos* and *C. strigosus*. In addition to the rachilla characters given in the main key, *C. strigosus* has cormose culm bases (vs. annual with fibrous roots) and spikelets with longer [3.2-4.5 mm vs. (2.0-) 2.2-2.8 (-3.2) mm] scales that are initially quadrangular, becoming strongly compressed at maturity; differences from *C. erythrorhizos* are discussed under that species. **Syn:** = Va; = *Cyperus odoratus* – G, GW1, Mi, Pa; > *Cyperus ferax* L.C. Richard – S; > *Cyperus ferruginescens* Böckeler – F, RAB; > *Cyperus longispicatus* J.B.S. Norton – S; > *Cyperus macrocephalus* Liebm. – Tx; < *Cyperus odoratus* – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, W, WH3; > *Cyperus odoratus* – F, RAB, Tx; > *Cyperus odoratus* Linnaeus var. *odoratus* – Tucker & Gandhi (2019); > *Cyperus odoratus* Linnaeus var. *squarrosus* (Britton) S.D. Jones, Wipff, & R. Carter – Tucker & Gandhi (2019); > *Cyperus speciosus* Vahl – S; < *Torulinum confertum* Desvaux ex Hamilton – Bah.

Cyperus ovatus Baldwin. **Hab:** Sandy beaches, maritime forests, and pinelands. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to s. AL. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **ID Notes:** Because of similarities in habit and inflorescence form, *Cyperus ovatus* var. *ovatus* has been confused with *C. retrorsus*, from which it can be readily distinguished by its 3-5 fruited spikelets; apically conduplicate, ascending, whitish yellow to golden brown or stramineous floral scales; narrowly elliptic to fusiform achenes; yellow-green to light green foliage; and typically spreading to divaricate (rarely ascending) primary inflorescence bracts. *Cyperus ovatus* var. *ovatus* varies along a south-north cline. An extreme form with longer spikelets, broader nearly globose spikes, and generally fewer inflorescence rays is restricted to southern peninsular Florida and has been called *C. winkleri*. The incidence of this form decreases northward as the more common and more widespread form becomes predominant. Hybrids between *C. retrorsus* and *C. ovatus* do

Key to Map
Symbology:

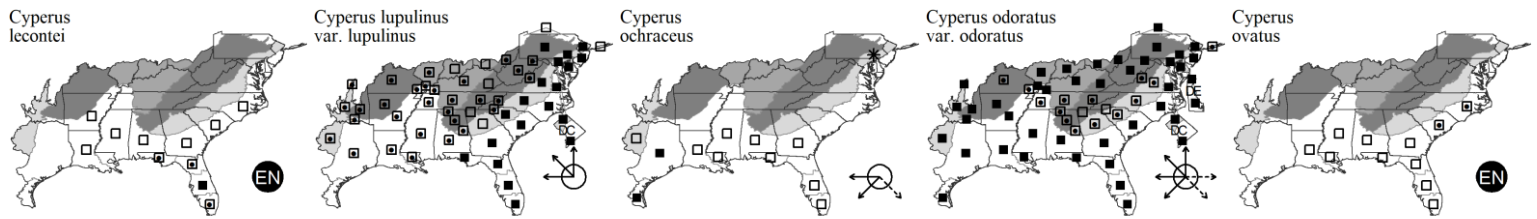


* : waif
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N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

occasionally occur, and it seems likely that some of the variation observed in *C. ovatus* is the result of introgression between southern Florida populations of *C. ovatus*, where the *winkleri*-form is more common, northward into populations of *C. retrorsus*. Hybrids between *C. ovatus* var. *ovatus* and *C. croceus*, *C. retrorsus*, and *C. strigosus* have been observed. **Syn:** = FNA23, K1, K4, WH3; > *Cyperus deeringianus* Britton ex Small – S; < *Cyperus retrorsus* Chapman – C, G, GW1, W; > *Cyperus retrorsus* var. *deeringianus* (Britton ex Small) Fernald ex Griscom – RAB.



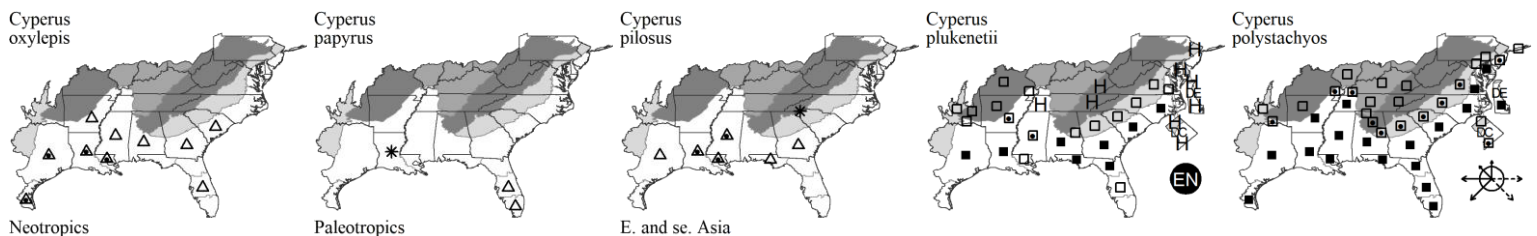
* *Cyperus oxylepis* Nees ex Steudel. SHARP-SCALE FLATSEDGE. **Hab:** Disturbed wet areas, marshes, saline areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Tax:** See Bryson et al. (1996). **ID Notes:** Forms with relatively short spikelets may be mistaken for *C. elegans*; see comments under that species. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

* *Cyperus papyrus* Linnaeus. PAPYRUS. **Syn:** = K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Cyperus pilosus* Vahl. **Hab:** Rice fields, ditches. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Comm:** See Carter, Baker, & Morris (2009). **Syn:** = FNA23, K1, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Cyperus plukenetii Fernald. STARBURST FLATSEDGE, PLUKENET'S FLATSEDGE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, sandy woodlands, thin soils of rock outcrops, and dry, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NJ, KY, se. MO, and se. OK, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** See Carter and Jarvis (1986) for clarification of nomenclature and Carter (1993) for notes on animal dispersal. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Cyperus retrofractus* (Linnaeus) Torrey – S, misapplied; = *Cyperus retrofractus* var. *retrofractus* – G, misapplied.

Cyperus polystachyos Rottbøll. COAST FLATSEDGE. **Hab:** Low fields, ditches, and marshes. **Dist:** Pantropical and warm temperate, north in North America to ME, MA, KY, MO, and OK. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** A highly polymorphic species for which the infraspecific nomenclature should be examined critically: There are at least three infraspecific entities that R. Carter (pers.comm., 2022) refers to under the working names of *C. polystachyos polystachyos*, *C. polystachyos hahnianus*, and *C. polystachyos texensis*. Var. *texensis* is well known. It is a shorter plant than the others and is more widely distributed, occurring well beyond the coastal plain. *C. polystachyos polystachyos* is a much taller plant that appears to be restricted to the outer coastal plain – common throughout peninsular FL, northward into the FL panhandle, s GA, s AL, s MS, s LA, se TX (and probably in SC). *C. polystachyos hahnianus* is similar to *C. polystachyos polystachyos* in habit and most other respects except for the orientation of its spikelets: They are conspicuously fastigate-penciliform. In Florida, *C. p. polystachyos* and *C. p. hahnianus* do sometimes occur in mixed populations, which suggests that – as strikingly different as these plants are – *C. p. hahnianus* might better be treated as a form. Kükenthal's description seems to match these plants going under the working name of *C. p. hahnianus*, and the type locality is Martinique ("insula Martinica"). However, I have not been able to access photographs of the type of *Cyperus hahnianus* Boeckeler, Flora 61: 138. 1878 [= *Cyperus polystachyos* var. *hahnianus* (Boeckeler) Kük.]. --Type: "Hahn. Herb. No. 700 – (Vidi in hb. reg. Berlin.) Insula Martinica." -- Presumably at B. **ID Notes:** Often difficult to separate from *C. filicinus* and occurring in similar habitats, although *C. filicinus* is generally more coastal. A highly polymorphic species; depauperate plants may resemble species in subgenus *Cyperus*, check carefully for 2-branched styles and biconvex achenes. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, Il, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va; > *Cyperus microdontus* Torrey – S; > *Cyperus odoratus* – S, misapplied; > *Cyperus paniculatus* Rottbøll – S; < *Cyperus polystachyos* Rottbøll – GW1, WH3; > *Cyperus polystachyos* Rottbøll var. *holosericeus* (Link) C.B. Clarke – K4; > *Cyperus polystachyos* Rottbøll var. *texensis* (Torrey) Fernald – Bah, C, F, G, K1, K3, Mo1, RAB, Tx, W.



* *Cyperus prolixus* Kunth. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. **ID Notes:** *C. prolixus* somewhat resembles *C. giganteus* in the field, but has compressed rays and erect-ascending spikelets with much longer, spreading scales. **Syn:** = K3, K4. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Cyperus pseudovegetus Steudel. GREEN FLATSEDGE, MARSH FLATSEDGE. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, depressions. **Dist:** NJ and MA, west to s. IL, s. MO, and OK, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. -Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Carter (1990); = *Cyperus virens* Michaux – F, misapplied; > *Cyperus pseudovegetus* var. *pseudovegetus* – Mo1.

Cyperus reflexus Vahl. **Hab:** Disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Native of sw. United States south to tropical America. OK south to LA, TX, and Mexico. Reported for AL (Crenshaw County) by Diamond (2013b). **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Carter (1990).

Cyperus retroflexus Buckley var. *pumilus* (Britton) R. Carter & S.D. Jones. **Hab:** Cropped fields, seasonally damp, disturbed areas. **Dist:** AL west to NM, south to Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **ID Notes:** Spikes are quite similar to *C. retrorsus* at a glance. The sterile, reduced terminal scales, usually with a minute, uncinat mucro are diagnostic. *C. retrorsus* is a more robust plant with erect or strongly ascending bracts, and broader leaves and bracts. **Syn:** = Carter & Jones (1997); < *Cyperus retroflexus* Buckley – Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx.

Cyperus retroflexus Buckley var. *retroflexus*. **Hab:** Cropped fields, seasonally damp, disturbed areas. **Dist:** AL west to NM, south to Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Carter & Jones (1997); < *Cyperus retroflexus* Buckley – Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx.

Key to Map
Symbology:

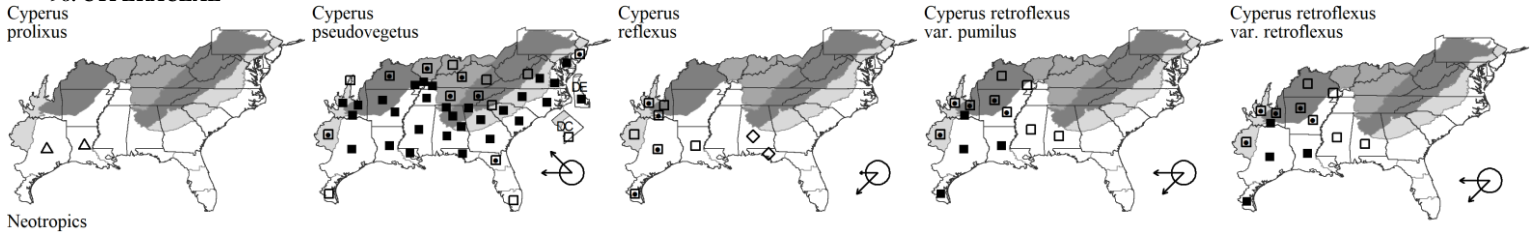


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98. CYPERACEAE

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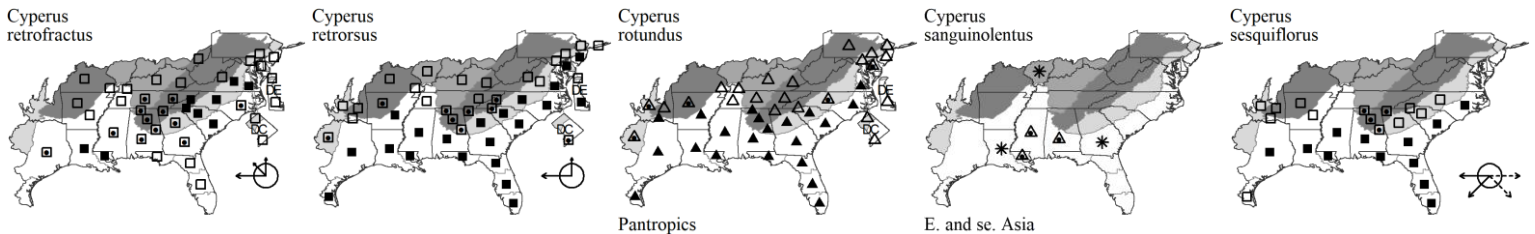
Cyperus retrofractus (Linnaeus) Torrey. ROUGH FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Dry sandy or rocky woodlands and fields. **Dist:** NJ west to s. OH, and se. MO, south to GA. AL, and AR. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** See Carter and Jarvis (1986) for clarification of nomenclature. **ID Notes:** *C. lancastriensis* is occasionally confused with this species, which, unlike other members of the *C. retrofractus* complex, often has multiple fertile scales; *C. lancastriensis* has spikelets reflexed only in the proximal half of the spike, lacking prolonged, involute terminal scales, and oblong-falcate (vs. narrowly oblong and straight) achenes. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Cyperus dipsaciformis* Fernald – F, RAB, S, W; = *Cyperus retrofractus* (Linnaeus) Torrey var. *dipsaciformis* (Fernald) Kükenthal – G.

Cyperus retrorsus Chapman. PINELAND FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, forests, and rock outcrops. **Dist:** S. NY south to FL, west to TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but north in the interior to KY and se. OK. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GW1, IL, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Cyperus retrorsus* Chapman var. *retrorsus* – F, K1, RAB; > *Cyperus retrorsus* Chapman – S; > *Cyperus torreyi* Britton – S. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

* **Cyperus rotundus** Linnaeus. PURPLE NUTSEDEGE, NUTGRASS, COCOGRASS, TULLILO. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Pantropical and warm temperate in distribution (though extending less far north than *C. esculentus*). **Phen:** Jul-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* **Cyperus sanguinolentus** Vahl. **Hab:** Ditches, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia, known in North America from e. GA west to LA. **Comm:** See Carter & Bryson (2000) for detailed information. **Syn:** = FNA23, K4; > *Cyperus louisianensis* Thieret – K1.

Cyperus sesquiflorus (Torrey) Mattfeld & Kükenthal. WHITEHEAD SEDEGE. **Hab:** Moist soils of fields, ditches, lawns, shores of ponds and rivers, sand and gravel bars. **Dist:** Pantropical, north in North America to ne. NC and se. AR. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Likely to occur in se. VA. **ID Notes:** In flower this species may superficially resemble *C. hortensis*. **Syn:** = C, GW1, K4, RAB, Tx, Carter et al (2016); = *Kyllinga odorata* Vahl – Ar, ETx1, K1, K3, S, WH3, Tucker (1984), Tucker (1987).



Cyperus squarrosus Linnaeus var. *squarrosus*. AWNEDE FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Moist depressions and seepages on granitic and other rocks, drawdown riverbanks, swales, shores, coastal rock barrens, other moist disturbed sites. **Dist:** Nearly cosmopolitan in distribution, in Old World and New World. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** Similar to the closely related *C. granitophilus*. **Syn:** = Wipff & Jones (1994); = *Cyperus aristatus* Rottbøll var. *aristatus* – Tx; < *Cyperus aristatus* Rottbøll – GW1; < *Cyperus inflexus* Muhlenberg – F, S, WV; < *Cyperus squarrosus* Linnaeus – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3.

Cyperus strigosus Linnaeus. STRAW FLATSEDEGE, FALSE NUTSEDEGE. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, wet flatwoods, wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** QC west to SD, south to FL and TX; also in w. North America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** *Cyperus strigosus* is a widespread and polymorphic taxon. Robust plants with larger spikelets and longer floral scales have been called *C. strigosus* var. *stenolepis*. Most have not chosen to give such plants formal taxonomic status, because this variation appears to be continuous. However, our (R. Carter, R. Mears) field observations and an examination of vouchers of markedly robust plants with larger spikelets and longer floral scales, growing on black mucky soils in southern peninsular Florida, would indicate that these plants have taxonomic status. Similar plants have been found in Louisiana (Chris Reid, pers. comm.). **ID Notes:** This species is often confused with *C. esculentus*; the two are not closely related (see Key ZE). Small, looser-spiked plants of *C. strigosus* are easily distinguished at a glance by their longer, more spreading and loosely imbricate scales, greenish in flower and maturing dull stramineous or light brown laterally (vs. yellowish, occasionally light reddish-brown); in flower *C. strigosus* has shorter anthers (0.3-0.5 mm vs. 1 mm or more). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Cyperus praelongatus* Steudel – S; > *Cyperus stenolepis* – S; > *Cyperus strigosus* Linnaeus – S; > *Cyperus strigosus* var. *robustior* Britton – F; > *Cyperus strigosus* var. *stenolepis* (Torrey) Kükenthal – G; > *Cyperus strigosus* var. *strigosus* – F, G.

Cyperus subsquarrosus (Muhlenberg) Bauters. SMALLFLOWER HALFCHAFF. **Hab:** Riverbank draw-down zones, other moist sandy areas. **Dist:** ME west to ON and MN, south to s. FL and TX; south into tropical America. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = K4, NY, Bauters et al (2014); = *Hemicarpha micrantha* (Vahl) Pax – F, GrPl, GW1, IL, RAB, S; = *Hemicarpha micrantha* var. *micrantha* – C, Tx; = *Hemicarpha micrantha* var. *minor* (Schradler) Friedland – G; = *Lipocarpha micrantha* (Vahl) G. Tucker – ETx1, FNA23, K3, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Goetghebeur & Van den Borre (1989), Tucker (1987); < *Hemicarpha micrantha* (Vahl) Pax – K1.

Cyperus surinamensis Rottbøll. **Hab:** Marshes, pond edges, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to KS, OK, TX, and south into Mexico and tropical America. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **ID Notes:** Occasionally *C. entrerianus* may have somewhat scabridulous culms (Carter (1990). It is generally a much more robust plant, with denser, globose heads and indurate rhizomes; see characters given in Key ZB. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, WH3, Carter (1990). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Cyperus thyrsiflorus Junghuhn. SOUTHERN FLATSEDEGE. **Hab:** Calcareous woodlands/hammocks, swamp edges, and shell middens. **Dist:** E. SC south to s. FL, west to se. TX; West Indies; South America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **ID Notes:** *C. pseudothyrsiflorus* is sometimes confused with this species. *C. pseudothyrsiflorus* is a more robust plant, with mucronate scales, maturing reddish-brown (vs. pale olivaceous); see Key ZD. *C. tenuis*, a

Key to Map
Symbology:

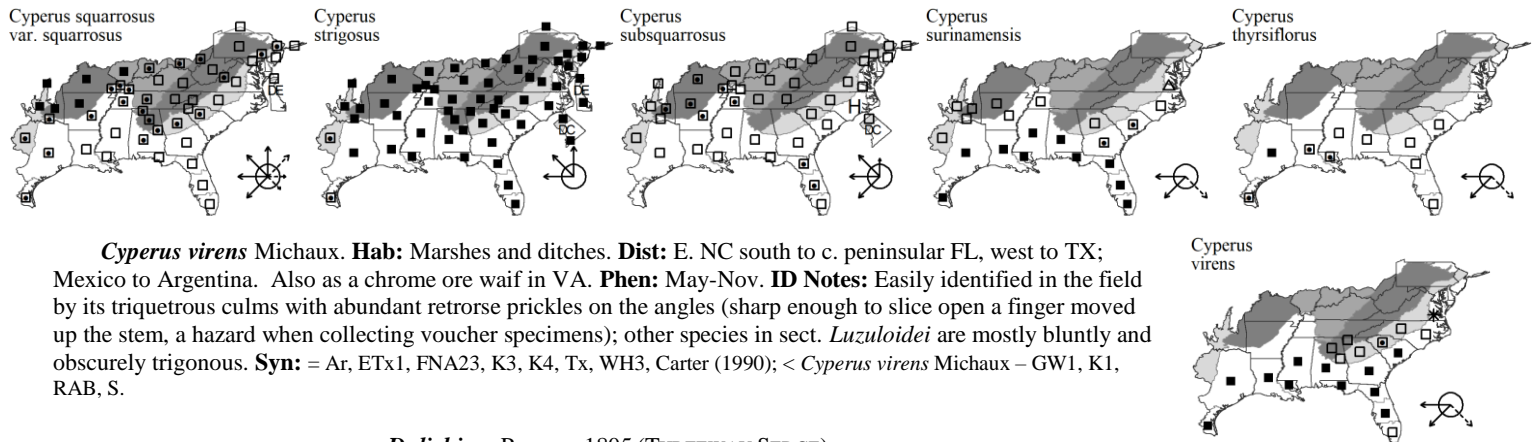


* : waif
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H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

98. CYPERACEAE

Central American species, has been reported from southern Texas, probably based on material of this species; it has much denser ovoid (vs. oblong-cylindric, parallel-sided) spikes, slightly flattened spikelets, and greenish scales overlapping at least 1/4-1/3 of the next distal scale. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Carter & Jones (1997); = *Cyperus hermaphroditus* (Jacquin) Standley – S, misapplied. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



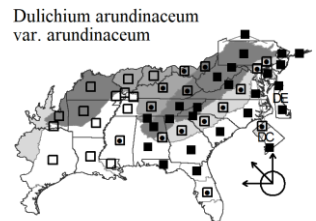
Cyperus virens Michaux. **Hab:** Marshes and ditches. **Dist:** E. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX; Mexico to Argentina. Also as a chrome ore waif in VA. **Phen:** May-Nov. **ID Notes:** Easily identified in the field by its triquetrous culms with abundant retrorse prickles on the angles (sharp enough to slice open a finger moved up the stem, a hazard when collecting voucher specimens); other species in sect. *Luzuloidei* are mostly bluntly and obscurely trigonous. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Carter (1990); < *Cyperus virens* Michaux – GW1, K1, RAB, S.

Dulichium Persoon 1805 (THREWAY SEDGE)

A genus of 1-2 species, perennial herbs, North American. References: Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Mastrogioseppe (2002) in FNA23 (2002b).

Identification Notes: The combination of the distichous *Cyperus*-like spikelets and numerous, distinctly 3-ranked, short, cauline leaves makes *Dulichium* distinctive.

Dulichium arundinaceum (Linnaeus) Britton var. *arundinaceum*. THREWAY SEDGE. **Hab:** Streambanks, marshes, bogs, ditches. **Dist:** Var. *arundinaceum* ranges from NL (Newfoundland) west to MN, south to FL and TX; also from MT and BC south to CA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** A second variety, var. *boreale* Lepage, is endemic in QC. **ID Notes:** Recognizable (even when sterile) by the strongly 3-ranked leaves and culms round in cross-section and hollow. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA23, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Va; < *Dulichium arundinaceum* – C, ETx1, F, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, Mi, Mo1, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).



Eleocharis R. Brown 1810 (SPIKERUSH, SPIKESEDGE)

Contributed by Bruce A. Sorrie and Alan S. Weakley

A genus of about 120-200 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. A molecular study supported the monophyly of subgenus *Limnochloa* (Roalson & Friar 2000). References: Angelo, Rosen, & Lange (2020); Bruhl (2002a) in FNA23 (2002b); Brunton, Campbell, & Reznicek (2018); Gibbons & McMullen (2019); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Hinchliff & Roalson (2009); Roalson & Friar (2000); Rosen (2006); Rosen, Hatch, & Carter (2007); Smith et al (2002) in FNA23 (2002b); Socorro González-Elizondo & Peterson (1997); Yashiro & Endo (2021).

subgenus *Eleocharis*

section *Eleocharis*

series *Eleocharis*

subseries *Eleocharis*: *erythropoda*, *fallax*, *halophila*, *palustris*, *smallii*

subseries *Truncatae*: *bifida*, *compressa*, *elliptica*, *intermedia*, *montevidensis*, *tenuis*, *tricostata*, *verrucosa*

series *Albidae*: *albida*

series *Melanocarpae*: *melanocarpa*

series *Rostellatae*: *rostellata*

series *Tenuissimae*

subseries *Chaetariae*: *baldwinii*, *brittonii*, *microcarpa* var. *filiculmis*, *microcarpa* var. *microcarpa*, *nigrescens*, *setifolia*, *tortilis*, *tuberculosa*, *vivipara*

section *Eleogenus*

series *Ovatae*: *engelmannii*, *obtusa*, *ovata*

series *Maculosae*

subseries *Ocreatae*: *flavescens*, *olivacea*

subseries *Rigidae*: *atropurpurea*, *geniculata*

section *Parvulae*: *parvula*

subgenus *Limnochloa*

section *Limnochloa*: *cellulosa*, *elongata*, *equisetoides*, *interstincta*, *quadrangulata*, *robbinsii*

subgenus *Scirpidium*

section *Scirpidium*: *acicularis*, *radicans*

Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Identification Notes: "Scale" refers to the flower scales. "Sheath" refers to leaf sheaths. "Bristle" refers to perianth bristles.

Unkeyed taxa: *Eleocharis lanceolata*, *Eleocharis macrostachya*, *Eleocharis minima*, *Eleocharis wolffii*

- 1 Culms proliferating from vegetative shoots produced from sterile spikelets at the apex of the culms, often forming large many-branched masses; normally formed fertile spikelets with achenes very rarely produced; typically submersed aquatics, but occasionally spreading on moist exposed soil **Key A**
- 1 Culms erect or reclining, not proliferating from vegetative shoots at the apex of the culms, mat-forming or not; forming normal spikelets at the culm apices; terrestrial or emergent wetland plants.
 - 2 Spike 1-2 (-2.5)× as thick as the culm immediately below the spike, gradually expanded from the culm, the base of the spike narrowly cuneate; spike (3-) 4-8× as long as wide; [subgenus *Limnochloa*] **Key B**
 - 2 Spike > 2× as thick as the culm immediately below the spike, abruptly expanded from the culm, the base of the spike broadly cuneate, rounded, or truncate; spike 1-3 (-4)× as long as wide.
 - 3 Achenes with several distinct longitudinal ribs or low ridges, the intervening spaces with abundant, very narrow, horizontally elongate cells; [subgenus *Scirpidium*] **Key C**
 - 3 Achenes without longitudinal ribs, the surface smooth, granular, or honeycomb-like (*E. tortilis* and *E. tuberculosa* have indistinct ribs, but intervening cells are honeycomb-like, not thin horizontally; *E. tricostrata* has 3 keel-like ribs, but achene surface appears granular).
 - 4 Achenes lenticular or biconvex; styles 2-branched **Key D**
 - 4 Achenes trigonous or nearly terete; styles 3-branched **Key E**

Key A - spikerushes proliferating vegetatively, with no fertile spikelets present {key provisional and needing additional testing}

- 1 Each culm producing secondary or tertiary whorls. *Eleocharis vivipara*
- 1 Each culm producing a single whorl of proliferations.
 - 3 Upper portion of sheath firm, the edge closely red-dotted; sheath tip < 1 mm long *Eleocharis vivipara*
 - 3 Upper portion of sheath thin and scarious, the edge not differently colored; sheath tip 1-2 mm long; plants usually more filiform and capillary than *E. vivipara*.
 - 4 Spikelet proliferations distichous; lowest scale much shorter than the others *Eleocharis baldwinii*
 - 4 Spikelet proliferations polystichous or spirally disposed; lowest scale longer than others.
 - 5 Perianth bristles 0.6-1.0 mm long (shorter than to equaling the achene); proximal scale of the spikelets 0.8-1.0 mm wide *Eleocharis microcarpa* var. *filiculmis*
 - 5 Perianth bristles 0.2-0.4 mm long (shorter than the achene); proximal scale of the spikelets 0.4-0.5 mm wide *Eleocharis microcarpa* var. *microcarpa*

Key B - spikerushes with the spike about as thick as the culm (subgenus *Limnochloa*)

- 1 Culm transversely nodose-septate (appearing jointed); culms 2-9.5 mm in diameter.
 - 2 Spike distinctly thicker than the culm; culms < 3 mm in diameter *Eleocharis montana*
 - 2 Spike not distinctly thicker than the culm; culms > 5 mm in diameter. *Eleocharis equisetoides*
- 1 Culm not transversely nodose-septate (septa incomplete, if present); culms 1-5.5 mm in diameter.
 - 5 Spike 3-5 mm in diameter, to 5 cm long, rounded to obtuse at the tip, densely flowered, the flowers (scales) 50-100 per spike, arranged in obvious spiral rows; culm 2-5 mm in diameter; [of estuarine and riverine marshes, or brackish interdune swale ponds on barrier islands].
 - 6 Culms 3-5 mm in diameter, live culms terete when fresh; tubercle base confluent with the summit of the achene *Eleocharis cellulosa*
 - 6 Culms 2-4 mm in diameter, sharply 3-4-angled when fresh; tubercle base distinctly constricted, forming a "waist" *Eleocharis quadrangulata*
 - 5 Spike 1-2 mm in diameter, to 2.5 cm long, sharply pointed at the tip, loosely flowered, the flowers (scales) 10-25, few enough that the spiral arrangement is not readily apparent; culm 0.5-1.5 (-2) mm in diameter; [of limesink (doline) ponds and Carolina bay lakes of the mainland]. *Eleocharis elongata*

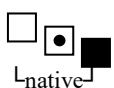
Key C - spikerushes with achenes with several distinct longitudinal ribs with very narrow horizontal cells between (subgenus *Scirpidium*)

- 1 Culms about 0.5 mm thick, firm, not wrinkling in drying; spikes 3-6 mm long; [widespread] *Eleocharis acicularis*
- 1 Culms 0.6-1.0 mm thick, becoming wrinkled in drying; spikes 2-4 mm long; [of the Coastal Plain, known from Virginia Beach in 1934] *Eleocharis radicans*

Key D - spikerushes with achenes lenticular or biconvex and styles 2-branched

- 1 Apex of sheath thin, membranous, hyaline, often with a torn edge.
 - 2 Culms 0.1-0.3 mm in diameter; achenes whitish to pale brown; leaf sheaths of the upper culm closely sheathing the stem, not wrinkled, the apex acute *Eleocharis bicolor*
 - 2 Culms 0.3-0.6 mm in diameter; achenes rufous- or olivaceous-brown to black; leaf sheaths of the upper culm usually prominently wrinkled, inflated, membranous, and disintegrating.
 - 3 Achenes rufous-brown to reddish-purple to black, (0.3-) 0.4-0.6 mm wide; longer bristles retrorsely barbed, shorter than to equaling achene body *Eleocharis flavescens* var. *flavescens*
 - 3 Achenes olivaceous-brown to black, 0.5-0.7 (-0.8) mm wide; longer bristles either retrorsely barbed and equaling to exceeding the tubercle, or smooth and shorter than the tubercle. *Eleocharis olivacea* var. *olivacea*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 1 Apex of sheath firm, somewhat thickened, opaque, with a definite edge.
- 5 Rhizomatous perennials growing from thick horizontal rhizomes.
- 6 Basal (sterile) scales 2-3, the lowest not encircling the base of the spike; [of the Mountains, rarely the Piedmont].....*Eleocharis palustris*
- 6 Basal (sterile) scale solitary and spatheform, encircling the base of the spike; [of either the Mountains, upper Piedmont, or outer Coastal Plain].
- 7 Achenes prominently reticulate-pitted; [of the outer Coastal Plain].....*Eleocharis ambigens*
- 7 Achenes smooth to faintly reticulate; [of the Mountains, rarely Piedmont, or outer Coastal Plain].
-*Eleocharis erythropoda*
- 5 Tufted or caespitose annuals without thick horizontal rhizomes.
- 9 Tubercle nearly or actually as broad as the achene, and appearing confluent with it, broader than high.
- 10 Tubercle flat-deltoid, 1/4 as high as the achene; bristles shorter than the achene body; [plants of clay soils only].....*Eleocharis engelmannii*
- 10 Tubercle short-conic, 1/3-1/2 as high as the achene; bristles much exceeding the tubercle; [plants of a variety of soils]*Eleocharis obtusa*
- 9 Tubercle < 2/3 as broad as the achene, conic, taller than broad.
- 12 Spikes lance-ovoid to subcylindric; achene body -5-0.6 mm long.....*Eleocharis atropurpurea*
- 12 Spikes ovoid to subglobose; achene body 0.7-1.0 mm long.....*Eleocharis geniculata*

Key E - spikerushes with achenes trigonous or nearly terete and styles 3-branched

- 1 Achenes roughly and coarsely honeycomb-reticulate; plants usually forming dense, broad tussocks.
- 2 Tubercle much narrower than the achene; culms 'lazy', often reclining, distinctly 3-angled, twisted.....*Eleocharis tortilis*
- 2 Tubercle as broad or broader than the achene; culms ascending to erect, subterete, not twisted.....*Eleocharis tuberculosa*
- 1 Achenes smooth to finely honeycomb-reticulate.
- 3 Tubercle confluent with the achene summit, not constricted at the base.
- 4 Achenes bicolored, body black, tubercle whitish, depressed; [plant of freshwater ponds and Carolina bays].....*Eleocharis melanocarpa*
- 4 Achenes unicolored, body and tubercle light brown or olive brown; [plants of brackish to saline marshes].
- 5 Plants diminutive, culms slender, rounded, 1-7 cm long, not arching and rooting.....*Eleocharis parvula*
- 5 Plants robust, culms broad, flattened, 20-80 (or more) long, at least some arching and rooting at tips.....*Eleocharis rostellata*
- 3 Tubercle not confluent with the achene summit, constricted at the base.
- 7 Scales 2-ranked; spikes usually 2-4-flowered.....*Eleocharis baldwinii*
- 7 Scales spirally imbricate; spikes many-flowered.
- 8 Achenes white or very pale gray.
- 9 Bristles none.
-*Eleocharis brittonii*
- 9 Bristles present.
- 11 Tubercle depressed-deltoid; scales rounded, appressed.....*Eleocharis brittonii*
- 11 Tubercle conic or deltoid; scales acute to attenuate, the tips free
- 12 Perianth bristles 0.6-1.0 mm long (shorter than to equaling the achene); proximal scale of the spikelets 0.8-1.0 mm wide.....*Eleocharis microcarpa* var. *filiculmis*
- 12 Perianth bristles 0.2-0.4 mm long (shorter than the achene); proximal scale of the spikelets 0.4-0.5 mm wide.....*Eleocharis microcarpa* var. *microcarpa*
- 8 Achenes yellowish, brown, or olive.
- 13 Horizontal rhizomes absent.
-*Eleocharis vivipara*
- 13 Horizontal rhizomes present.
- 15 Achenes not honeycomb-reticulate.
-*Eleocharis albida*
- 15 Achenes honeycomb-reticulate.
- 19 Mature achenes with bristles; achenes yellow or brown; culms 0.6-1.0 mm thick; [rare, on outer Coastal Plain of NC and SC].....*Eleocharis montevidensis*
- 19 Mature achenes without bristles (present when immature, but drop off); achenes olive (yellow in *E. elliptica*); culms slender-wiry, 0.2-0.4 mm wide (0.4-0.8 in *E. tenuis* var. *pseudoptera*); [collectively widespread].
-*Eleocharis verrucosa*

Eleocharis acicularis (Linnaeus) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. NEEDLE SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Drawdown shores of lakes, ponds, and rivers, marshes, ditches. **Dist:** Greenland, NL (Newfoundland), NU, and AK south to GA, TX, CA; Mexico, Central America, n. South America, Eurasia. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Eleocharis acicularis* (Linnaeus) Roemer & J.A. Schultes - Tx; > *Eleocharis acicularis* var. *acicularis* - F, Il; > *Eleocharis acicularis* var. *gracilescens* Svenson - Il; > *Eleocharis acicularis* var. *porcata* S.G. Smith - Il; > *Eleocharis bella* (Piper) Svenson - Il.

Eleocharis albida Torrey. WHITE SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Brackish tidal marshes, interdune swales and ponds. **Dist:** MD south to s. FL, west to TX and Mexico; Bermuda. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Eleocharis ambigens Weatherby. **Hab:** Brackish tidal marshes. **Dist:** MA south to n. FL, west to TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = F, FNA23, G, NE, NY; < *Eleocharis fallax* Weatherby - C, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3.

Eleocharis atropurpurea (Retzius) J. Presl & C. Presl. PURPLE SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Clay-based Carolina bays, other pineland ponds, disturbed wetlands. **Dist:** Widely scattered in North America; Mexico, West Indies, Central America, South America, Asia, Africa. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** Reported for South Carolina by Hill & Horn (1997). **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

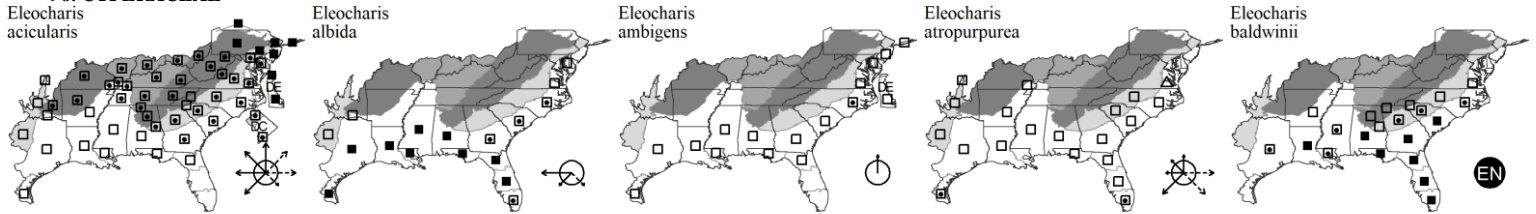
Eleocharis baldwinii (Torrey) Chapman. BALDWIN'S SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Bogs, pools, acid shores. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to AR and TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** Often proliferous. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3; > *Eleocharis baldwinii* (Torrey) Chapman - S; > *Eleocharis capillacea* Kunth - S, misapplied; > *Eleocharis prolifera* Torrey - S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



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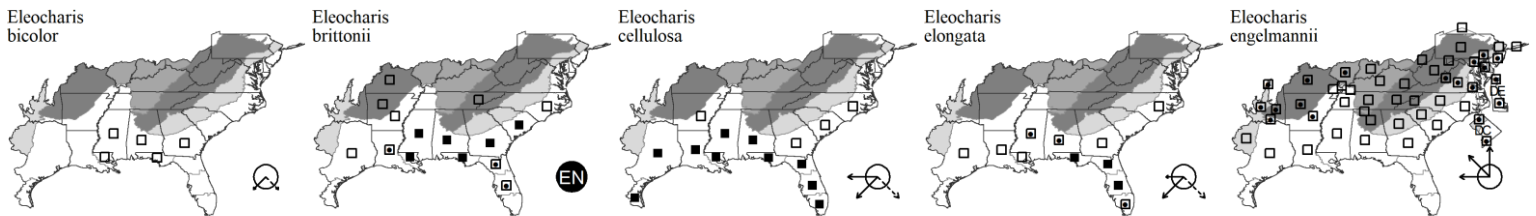
Eleocharis bicolor Chapman. **Hab:** Moist sites, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** AL and GA west to LA; West Indies; Nicaragua. **Syn:** = FNA23, K1, S; < *Eleocharis minima* Kunth – K3, K4, WH3.

Eleocharis brittonii Svenson ex Small. **Hab:** Bogs, pine savannas. **Dist:** NC south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to TN and MO; disjunct in DE. **Comm:** Smith et al. in FNA discuss variation within *E. brittonii* and the possibility that two taxa are involved. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, K1, S, Tn; < *Eleocharis microcarpa* Torrey – C, G, GW1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3.

Eleocharis cellulosa Torrey. GULF COAST SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Fresh to brackish interdune swale ponds on barrier islands. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to TX and Mexico; West Indies; Bermuda; Central America (Nicaragua). **Phen:** Jun-early Nov. **Comm:** See Gaddy & Rayner (1980) for the report of this species in SC and Carter, Baker, & Morris (2009) for discussion of its occurrence in GA. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Angelo, Rosen, & Lange (2020), Rosen, Hatch, & Carter (2007). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Eleocharis elongata Chapman. **Hab:** Quiet waters of limesink (doline) ponds, Everglades sawgrass sloughs. **Dist:** Se. NC south to FL, west to s. AL, s. MS, and TX (Sorrie & Leonard 1999); Jamaica; Mexico, Central America, South America. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Angelo, Rosen, & Lange (2020). **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Eleocharis engelmannii Steudel. ENGELMANN'S SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Freshwater shores, marshes, disturbed wet places. **Dist:** MA, ON, and BC south to GA, MS (Sorrie & LeBlond 2008), TX, and CA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WV; > *Eleocharis engelmannii* var. *detonsa* A. Gray – NE; > *Eleocharis engelmannii* var. *engelmannii* – NE.



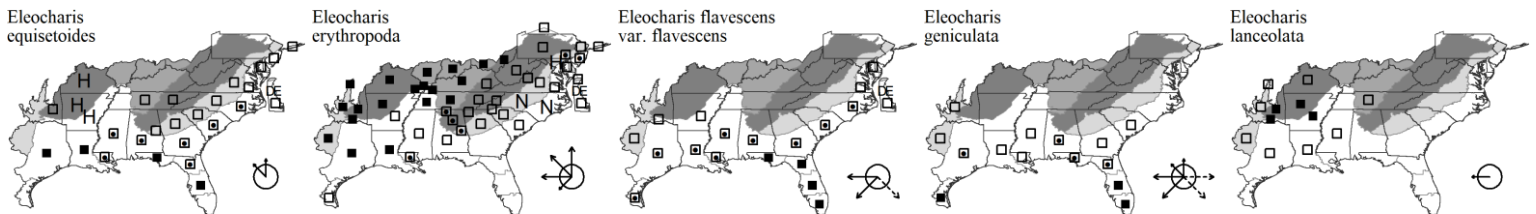
Eleocharis equisetoides (Elliott) Torrey. HORSETAIL SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Quiet waters of limesink (doline) ponds, natural lakes, borrow pits, ditches, artificial millponds. **Dist:** MA south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. TX, AR, s. MO, and se. OK; also near the Great Lakes from NY west to MI, MO. Reported for OK (Buthod & Hoagland 2017). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Angelo, Rosen, & Lange (2020), Brunton, Campbell, & Reznicek (2018); < *Eleocharis equisetoides* (Elliott) Torrey – S.

Eleocharis erythropoda Steudel. BALD SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Streambanks, marshes, ponds, swamps. **Dist:** NS and AK south to NC, MS, TX, AZ, and OR. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, GW1, IL, K1, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va; > *Eleocharis calva* Torrey – F, G, S, WV; < *Eleocharis palustris* (Linnaeus) Roemer & J.A. Schultes – C, K3, K4, NcTx.

Eleocharis flavescens (Poiret) Urban var. *flavescens*. PALE SPIKERUSH, YELLOW SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Coastal Plain ponds, pools. **Dist:** DE south to s. FL, west to TX; West Indies; South America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Var. *thermalis* (Rydberg) Cronquist occurs inland in w. United States. **Syn:** < *Eleocharis flavescens* – F, GW1, K1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3; < *Eleocharis flavescens* (Poiret) Urban var. *flavescens* – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, K3, K4.

Eleocharis geniculata (Linnaeus) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. **Hab:** Marshes, moist disturbed areas. **Dist:** Widespread but scattered across much of the United States; West Indies, Central America, South America, Asia, Africa. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, WH3; > *Eleocharis caribaea* (Rottbøll) S.F.Blake – Bah, C, GrPl, RAB, S, Tx.

Eleocharis lanceolata Fernald. OZARK SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Wet areas, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MO and KS south to MS (J.R. Rigby, pers.comm. 2020), LA, and TX; disjunct in c. TN (Montgomery Co., Western Highland Rim). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** {not yet keyed}. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Tx. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).



Eleocharis macrostachya Britton. LARGE SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Wet ditches, marshes, shorelines. **Dist:** QC to AK south to WV, AL, MS, TX, CA, and Mexico; South America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** Mapping is especially conjectural. {not yet keyed; add to synonymy}. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, IL, K1, Tx; < *Eleocharis palustris* (Linnaeus) Roemer & J.A. Schultes – C, K3, K4, Mo1.

Eleocharis melanocarpa Torrey. BLACK-FRUITED SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Coastal Plain ponds, cypress meadows, sinkhole ponds in the Shenandoah Valley. **Dist:** MA south to n. peninsular FL, west to s. MS; disjunct in e. TX, s. MI, and n. IN (Sorrie & Leonard 1999). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



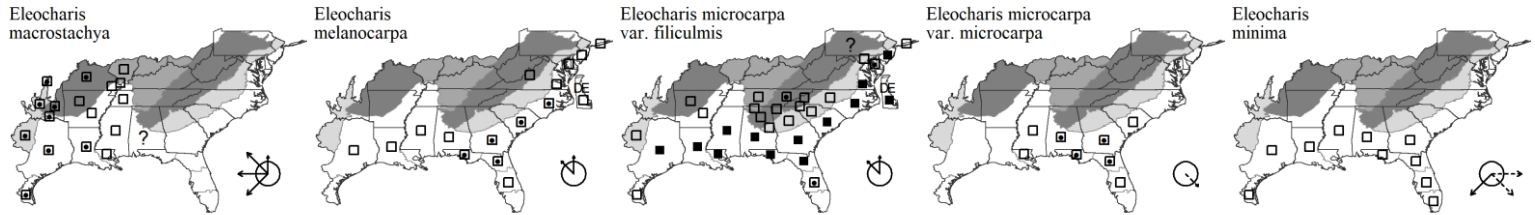
* : waif
EN : endemic
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N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Eleocharis microcarpa Torrey var. ***filiculmis*** Torrey. TORREY'S SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Bogs, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** MA and MI south to FL west to TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA23, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va; = *Eleocharis torreyana* Böckeler – S; < *Eleocharis microcarpa* Torrey – C, ETx1, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tx, WH3.

Eleocharis microcarpa Torrey var. ***microcarpa***. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, Coastal Plain bogs. **Dist:** SC south to FL, west to LA; West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = F, FNA23, Tn; = *Eleocharis microcarpa* Torrey – S; < *Eleocharis microcarpa* Torrey – C, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3.

Eleocharis minima Kunth. SMALL SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Pond margins. **Dist:** GA and FL west to TX; West Indies, Central America, South America, Asia, Australia (FNA). **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23; < *Eleocharis minima* Kunth – K1, K3, K4, Tx; ? *Eleocharis uncialis* Chapman – S.



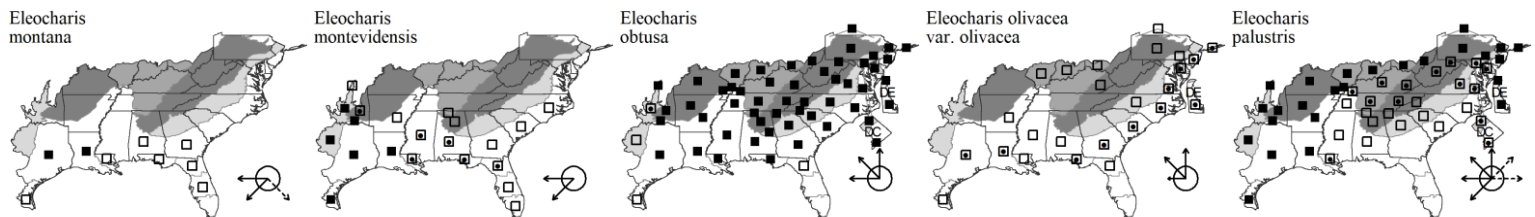
Eleocharis montana (Kunth) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. **Hab:** Ponds, swales. **Dist:** FL and se. and sw. GA west to TX, south to Mexico, Central America, and South America; West Indies. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Brunton, Campbell, & Reznicek (2018); > *Eleocharis nodulosa* (Roth) J.A. Schultes – S.

Eleocharis montevidensis Kunth. SAND SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Maritime wet grasslands, ponds, swales, ditches. **Dist:** E. NC south to FL, west to TX and CA; Mexico, South America. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Reported for SC by Nelson & Kelly (1997) and discussed for GA by Carter, Baker, & Morris (2009). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Eleocharis obtusa (Willdenow) J.A. Schultes. BLUNT SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Ditches, marshes, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** NS west to BC, south to FL, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Late Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV; > *Eleocharis obtusa* var. *ellipsoidalis* Fernald – F; > *Eleocharis obtusa* var. *jejuna* Fernald – F; > *Eleocharis obtusa* var. *obtusata* – F, GrPl, NE, NY, Pa; > *Eleocharis obtusa* var. *ovata* – GrPl; > *Eleocharis obtusa* var. *peasei* Svenson – NE, Pa; < *Eleocharis ovata* (Roth) Roemer & J.A. Schultes – C, Mo1, RAB.

Eleocharis olivacea Torrey var. ***olivacea***. OLIVE SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Coastal Plain ponds, pools. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = K1, K3; > *Eleocharis flaccida* (Reichenbach) Urban – S; < *Eleocharis flavescens* – RAB, Tx; < *Eleocharis flavescens* (Poiret) Urban var. *olivacea* (Torrey) Gleason – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, K4, Mi, NE, NY; < *Eleocharis olivacea* – F, GW1, Il, Pa, WH3; > *Eleocharis olivacea* – S.

Eleocharis palustris (Linnaeus) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. COMMON SPIKERUSH, SMALL'S SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Marshes. **Dist:** NL (Labrador) west to AK, south to FL, TX, CA, and Mexico; Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** As discussed by Smith et al. in FNA (2002b), variable in geographically correlated ways and probably warranting recognition of varieties or segregate species. *E. smallii* is sometimes separated as the eastern North American member of the north temperate *E. palustris* complex. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, G, Il, K1, Mi, Mo1, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; < *Eleocharis palustris* (Linnaeus) Roemer & J.A. Schultes – C, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB; > *Eleocharis palustris* ssp. *palustris* – NE; > *Eleocharis palustris* ssp. *vogens* (L.H. Bailey) A. Haines – NE; > *Eleocharis palustris* var. *major* Sonder – F; > *Eleocharis palustris* var. *palustris* – F; > *Eleocharis smallii* Britton – F, GrPl, WV; > *Eleocharis xyridiformis* – GrPl.



Eleocharis parvula (Roemer & J.A. Schultes) Link ex Bluff, Nees, & Schauer. DWARF SPIKERUSH, SMALL SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Tidal brackish and freshwater marshes, inland salt marshes, shallow waters of managed impoundments. **Dist:** NS, NL (Newfoundland), and MI south to c. peninsular FL and LA; BC south to CA; Mexico, Central America, South America, Eurasia, Africa. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Eleocharis parvula* var. *parvula* – C, F; > *Eleocharis parvula* var. *anachaeta* (Torrey) Svenson – GrPl; > *Eleocharis parvula* var. *parvula* – GrPl.

Eleocharis quadrangulata (Michaux) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. SQUARESTEM SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Pools, marshes. **Dist:** MA west to ON and MI, south to n. FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Angelo, Rosen, & Lange (2020); > *Eleocharis quadrangulata* var. *crassior* Fernald – F, G; > *Eleocharis quadrangulata* var. *quadrangulata* – F, G.

Eleocharis radicans (A. Dietrich) Kunth. ROOTING SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Interdune ponds, seeps, bogs. **Dist:** Widely scattered in North America; n. Mexico, West Indies, Central America, South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Tx, Va, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Eleocharis rostellata (Torrey) Torrey. BEAKED SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Brackish and freshwater tidal marshes, sea-level fens. **Dist:** ME, ON, and BC south to FL, TX, CA, and Mexico; West Indies. Reported for WV (Harmon, Ford-Werntz, & Grafton 2006). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Eleocharis tortilis (Link) J.A. Schultes. TWISTED SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, Coastal Plain seepage bogs, seeps, pocosin ecotones. **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to TX, inland to sw. NC, w. TN, and AR. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NY, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; < *Eleocharis simplex* (Elliott) A. Dietrich – S, misapplied. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

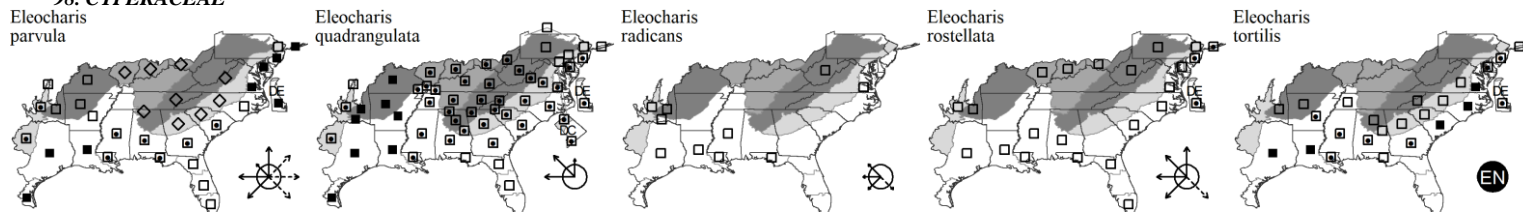
Key to Map
Symbology:



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98. CYPERACEAE

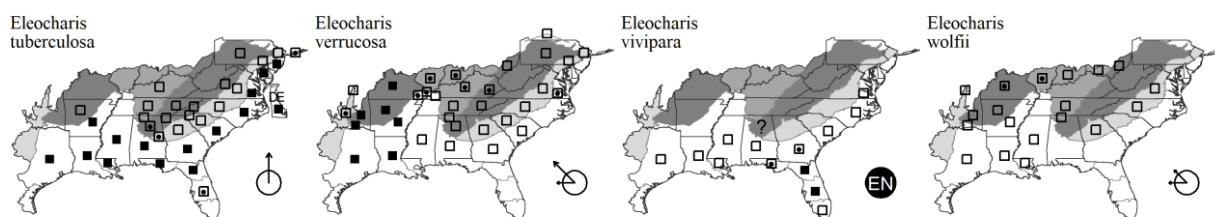


Eleocharis tuberculosa (Michaux) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. LARGE-TUBERCLED SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Bogs, savannas, acidic seeps, ditches. **Dist:** NS south to FL, west to TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Eleocharis verrucosa (Svenson) L.J. Harms. **Hab:** Bogs and seeps. **Dist:** NJ, PA, WI, and s. SD south to GA, a. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and se. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Sep. **Tax:** See Gibbons & McMullen (2019) for detailed discussion of the *E. tenuis* complex. **Syn:** = GrPl, GW1, Il, Mo1, Gibbons & McMullen (2019); = *Eleocharis tenuis* (Willdenow) J.A. Schultes var. *verrucosa* (Svenson) Svenson – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, K1, K3, K4, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va; < *Eleocharis capitata* (Linnaeus) R. Brown – S. NatureServe G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

Eleocharis vivipara Link. VIVIPAROUS SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Coastal Plain ponds. **Dist:** NC south to FL, west to TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va, WH3; > *Eleocharis vivipara* Link – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Eleocharis wolfii (A. Gray) A. Gray ex Britton. WOLF'S SPIKERUSH. **Hab:** Oak flatwoods, shallow ephemeral pools on granitic flatrocks, prairies. **Dist:** OH, WI, MN, and ND south to GA, AL, TN, LA, and TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Comm:** {not yet keyed}. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NY, Tn, Tx, Va. NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

***Fimbristylis* Vahl 1806 (FIMBRY)**

A genus of about 250-300 species, herbs, primarily warm temperate and tropical. References: Goetghebeur & Van den Borre (1989); Kral (1971); Kral (2002b) in FNA23 (2002b); Rosen et al (2012).

- 1 Style branches 3; achene trigonous or terete; plant an annual.
 - 2 Achene trigonous; spikelets linear-oblong to lanceolate, 3-7 mm long; ligule present, as a line of short, pale hairs *Fimbristylis autumnalis*
 - 2 Achene terete; spikelets subglobose to ovoid, 2-4 mm long; ligule absent *Fimbristylis littoralis*
- 1 Style branches 2; achene lenticular or terete; plant an annual or perennial.
 - 3 Plants diminutive annuals, the culms 1-6 (-30) cm tall; leaf blades < 1 mm wide.
 - *Fimbristylis vahlia*
 - 3 Plants small to large annuals or perennials, the culms (6-) 15-150 cm tall; leaf blades > 1 mm wide.
 - 7 Plant a medium-sized to robust perennial, the culms generally 5-15 dm tall, either caespitose, with a hardened base, and deeply set in the substrate, or rhizomatous, the rhizomes either slender or thick
 - 8 Plant caespitose, lacking rhizomes; bases of leaves hard, leathery, dark brown, deeply set in the substrate, the base of the plant generally 5-15 cm below the ground surface; achene (1.3-) 1.5-2 mm long *Fimbristylis castanea*
 - 8 Plant rhizomatous, the rhizomes either thick and knotty or slender and scaly (rarely with both); bases of leaves often somewhat thickened, hardened, and brownish, the base of the plant not especially deeply set; achene 0.8-1.2 (-1.3) mm long.
 - 9 Plant a robust perennial to 15 (-20) dm tall, with elongate, slender, scaly, pale-to-reddish rhizomes (excavate carefully); leaves usually flat or keeled, 2-5 mm wide; stem usually flattened and scabrous-edged above; ligule present, a line of short, pale hairs *Fimbristylis caroliniana*
 - 9 Plant a medium-sized perennial to 10 dm tall, rhizomatous, the rhizomes either short, thick, and knotty or also with slender rhizomes; leaves usually involute, ca. 1 mm wide; stem usually terete or oval in cross-section, smooth; ligule either absent or present.
 - *Fimbristylis puberula*
 - 7 Plant a small to medium-sized annual or perennial, the culms to 8 dm tall, neither rhizomatous (except *F. brevivaginata*) nor with a hardened base deeply set in the substrate.
 - 11 Spikelets pale, usually solitary (-3) on the scape (and thus appearing somewhat like an *Eleocharis*) *Fimbristylis schoenoides*
 - 11 Spikelets dark, usually in a complex inflorescence.
 - 12 Face (one side) of the achene with 15 or more longitudinal rows of rounded pits, the achene margin noticeably paler *Fimbristylis tomentosa*
 - 12 Face (one side) of the achene with 13 or fewer longitudinal rows of rectangular pits, the achene margin not noticeably paler.
 - 13 Plant a perennial; leaves spreading, 2-5 mm wide; achenes lacking warts.
 - *Fimbristylis dichotoma*
 - 13 Plant an annual; leaves spreading or ascending, 1-4 mm wide; achenes with or without warts.
 - 15 Achenes lacking warts or with warts scattered over the entire surface; primary rays of umbel spreading or ascending, the inflorescence generally longer than broad; leaves relatively soft *Fimbristylis annua*
 - 15 Achenes with a few low warts on the edges; primary rays of umbel stiffly spreading (even deflexed), the inflorescence therefore often as broad as long or broader; leaves relatively hard, broad (averaging 2 mm wide), and spreading subdistichously *Fimbristylis decipiens*

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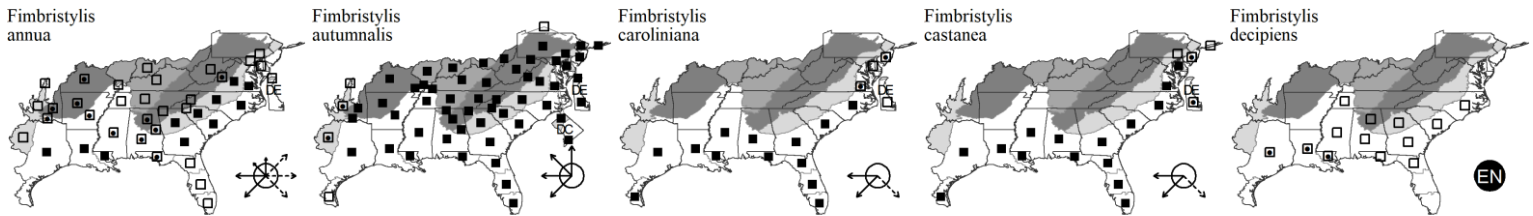
Fimbristylis annua (Allioni) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. ANNUAL FIMBRY. **Hab:** Wet, disturbed areas, thin soils of rock outcrops; variously interpreted as entirely alien or partly native. **Dist:** SE. PA, WV, s. IN, s. IL, MO, e. KS, south to n. peninsular FL, s. TX, s. AZ, and south through Mexico to Central and South America; West Indies; Eurasia, Africa, etc. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Kral (1971); ? *Fimbristylis baldwiniana* (J.A. Schultes) Torrey – F, S; < *Fimbristylis dichotoma* (Linnaeus) Vahl – RAB, WH3.

Fimbristylis autumnalis (Linnaeus) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. SLENDER FIMBRY. **Hab:** Moist to wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME west to MN and SD and south to s. FL and TX; New World tropics. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Kral (1971); > *Fimbristylis autumnalis* (Linnaeus) Roemer & J.A. Schultes – S; > *Fimbristylis autumnalis* var. *autumnalis* – F; > *Fimbristylis autumnalis* var. *mucronulata* (Michaux) Fernald – F, WV; > *Fimbristylis geminata* (Nees) Kunth – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Fimbristylis caroliniana (Lamarck) Fernald. CAROLINA FIMBRY. **Hab:** Brackish or alkaline sands of marsh edges and dune swales, less typically in pine savannas or pine flatwoods. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL and west and south to TX; Yucatan Peninsula; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** This species often grows in proximity to *F. castanea*, which, however, occupies the brackish marsh itself. **Syn:** = Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Tx, Va, WH3, Kral (1971); < *Fimbristylis caroliniana* (Lamarck) Fernald – G; > *Fimbristylis harperi* Britton ex Small – S; < *Fimbristylis spadicea* (Linnaeus) Vahl – RAB.

Fimbristylis castanea (Michaux) Vahl. MARSH FIMBRY. **Hab:** Brackish marshes and dune swales. **Dist:** NY (Long Island) south to s. TX and adjacent Mexico; Yucatan peninsula; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Replaced in most of the New World tropics by the related *F. spadicea*. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NY, S, Tx, Va, Kral (1971); < *Fimbristylis spadicea* (Linnaeus) Vahl – Bah, RAB, WH3.

Fimbristylis decipiens Kral. TRICKY FIMBRY. **Hab:** Wet, disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. NC south to n. FL and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Kral (1971). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).



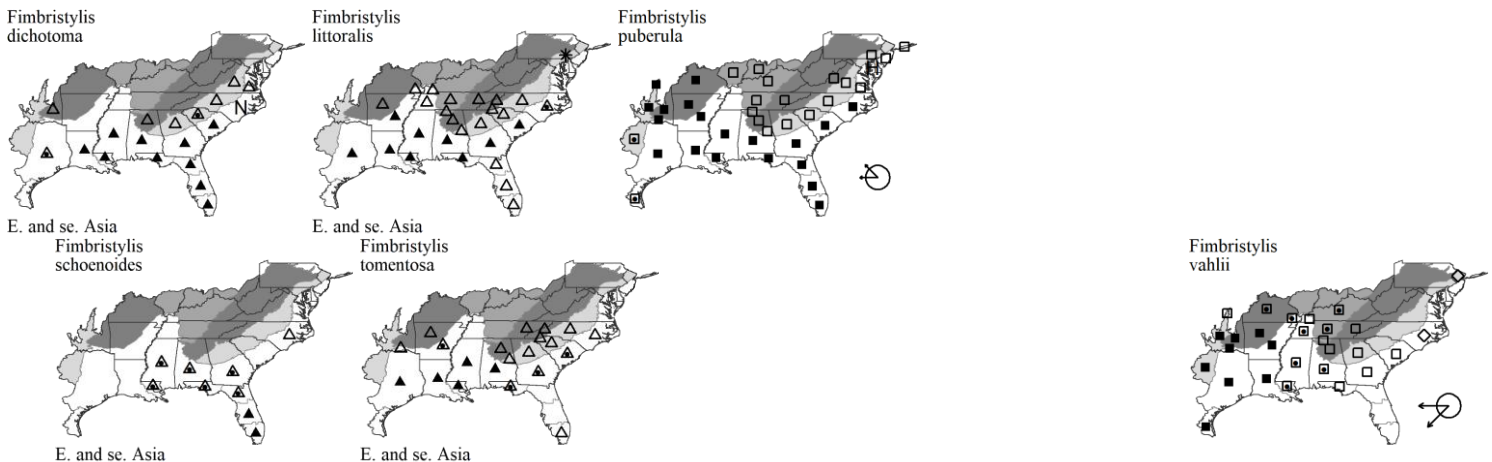
* ***Fimbristylis dichotoma*** (Linnaeus) Vahl. **Hab:** Wet, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Presumably introduced, probably native of Asia. The species is now pantropical and subtropical. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Kral (1971); < *Fimbristylis dichotoma* (Linnaeus) Vahl – RAB, WH3; ? *Fimbristylis diphylla* (Retzius) Vahl – S.

* ***Fimbristylis littoralis*** Gaudichaud-Beaupré. **Hab:** Disturbed wet ground. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Kral (1971) suggests that it may have been introduced into se. United States early, in association with rice. In North America, now ranging from Central America and the West Indies north to NC, KY, and AR. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** The name *F. miliacea* has been rejected as a nomen ambiguum (Brummitt 2005). **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, W1; = *Fimbristylis miliacea* (Linnaeus) Vahl – C, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, Kral (1971), nomen ambiguum; > *Fimbristylis littoralis* var. *littoralis* – Mo1.

Fimbristylis puberula (Michaux) Vahl. HAIRY FIMBRY. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, bogs, wet meadows or prairie-like areas, granite outcrops. **Dist:** Long Island, NY south to s. FL and west to TX, KS, and NE. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Mi; = *Fimbristylis puberula* (Michaux) Vahl var. *puberula* – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, Tx, Va, Kral (1971); > *Fimbristylis anomala* Böckler – S; > *Fimbristylis drummondii* (Torrey & Hooker) Böckler – F; < *Fimbristylis puberula* (Michaux) Vahl – GW1, Tn, WH3; > *Fimbristylis puberula* (Michaux) Vahl – S; > *Fimbristylis puberula* var. *drummondii* (Torrey & Hooker) D.B. Ward – Il; < *Fimbristylis spadicea* (Linnaeus) Vahl – RAB, W.

* ***Fimbristylis schoenoides*** (Retzius) Vahl. **Hab:** Disturbed wetlands. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Reported for sw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and also occurs in se. GA (B.A. Sorrie, pers. comm.). Also reported for Ocracoke Island, Hyde County, NC (Sorrie & LeBlond 2008). **Syn:** = Bah, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Fimbristylis tomentosa*** Vahl. **Hab:** Wet, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Presumably introduced, probably native of e. and se. Asia. Ranging north to NC and AR. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Kral (1971); < *Fimbristylis dichotoma* (Linnaeus) Vahl – RAB, WH3.



Fimbristylis vahlii (Lamarck) Link. **Hab:** Mudflats along rivers or reservoirs, also in sandy disturbed areas. **Dist:** Primarily from MO south to MS and e. TX, but with scattered outliers as far away as NJ, NC, SC, IL, and KS; also in western United States, Mexico, Central America. **Phen:** Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Kral (1971). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

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Fuirena Rottbøll 1773 (UMBRELLA-SEDGE)

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, primarily in Africa and America, in tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Kral (1978a); Kral (2002a) in FNA23 (2002b).

Unkeyed taxa: *Fuirena bushii*, *Fuirena simplex* var. *simplex*

- 1 Sheaths of leaves glabrous, the largest leaf blades 0-2 (-5) cm long; plant strongly rhizomatous, the culms usually about 10 cm apart. *Fuirena scirpoidea*
- 1 Sheaths of leaves sparsely to densely hirsute, the largest leaf blades 5-20 cm long; plant more-or-less caespitose, annual or perennial, if perennial the rhizomes short and cormlike, the culms usually arising together. *Fuirena breviseta*
- 3 Perianth bristles no longer than the achene stipe (not nearly reaching halfway up the achene body), without barbs (sometimes very finely toothed, the teeth ascending); blades of the perianth scales with a blunt or short-apiculate apex *Fuirena breviseta*
- 3 Perianth bristles longer than the achene stipe, reaching the middle of or exceeding the achene body, strongly and retrorsely barbed; blades of the perianth scales with an acuminate to awned apex. *Fuirena squarrosa*
- 4 Perianth bristles reaching 1/2 to 3/4 the length of the achene body; anthers about 1.0 mm long; blades of the perianth scales mostly acuminate; perennial *Fuirena squarrosa*
- 4 Perianth bristles as long as or exceeding the achene body; anthers about 0.5 mm long; blades of the perianth scales mostly awned or bearing a subapical bristle; annual *Fuirena pumila*
- 5 Blades of the perianth scales acuminate, narrowed into an awn..... *Fuirena pumila*
- 5 Blades of the perianth scales rounded, retuse, or rarely acute at the tip, bearing a subapical bristle which is retrorsely barbed *Fuirena simplex* var. *aristulata*

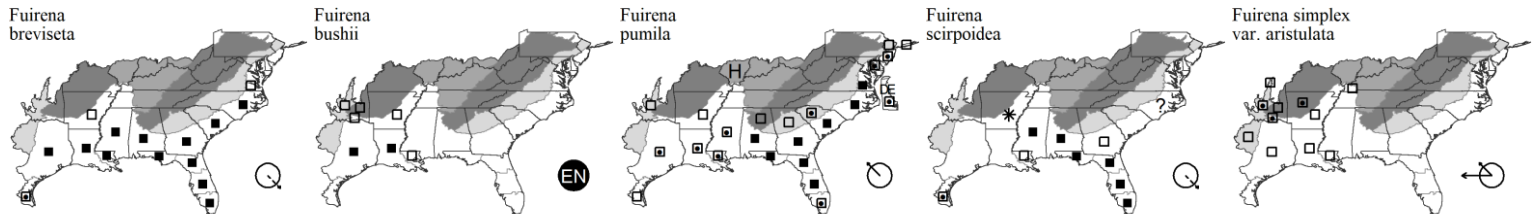
Fuirena breviseta (Coville) Coville. SHORT-BRISTLED UMBRELLA-SEDGE. **Hab:** Carolina bays, pine savannas, ditches, other wet habitats. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. TX, primarily in the outer Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, S, Va, WH3, Kral (1978a); < *Fuirena squarrosa* Michaux – RAB, Tx.

Fuirena bushii Kral. BUSH'S UMBRELLA-SEDGE. **Hab:** Wet acidic, sandy or peaty areas. **Dist:** Mainly West Gulf Coastal Plain of w. LA, s. AR, west to se. OK and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, NcTx; < *Fuirena squarrosa* Michaux – Tx.

Fuirena pumila (Torrey) Sprengel. DWARF UMBRELLA-SEDGE. **Hab:** Depression ponds, savannas, ditches, other wet habitats. **Dist:** Primarily a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain, ranging from se. MA south to s. FL and west to TX, and also disjunct in the lowlands around the Great Lakes (as in n. IN and s. MI). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, RAB, Va, WH3, Kral (1978a); = *Fuirena squarrosa* Michaux – S, misapplied.

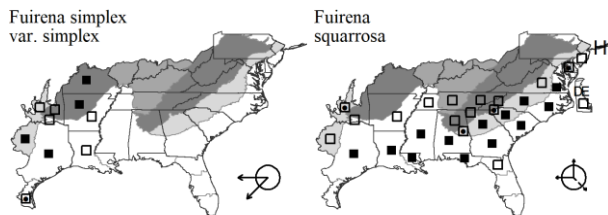
Fuirena scirpoidea Michaux. SOUTHERN UMBRELLA-SEDGE. **Hab:** Natural lakes, pineland depression ponds, wet pine savannas, marshes. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. GA (Jones & Coile 1988; Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009) and FL, west to se. TX, also in Cuba and reported as a disjunct (or introduced?) in ne. NC and s. IL. Kral's (1978a) report of this species from ne. NC, where disjunct from the main body of the range in the deep South, needs further investigation. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA23, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, S, Kral (1978a); < *Fuirena scirpoidea* Michaux – Tx, WH3.

Fuirena simplex Vahl var. *aristulata* (Torrey) Kral. WESTERN UMBRELLA-SEDGE. **Hab:** Moist open areas. **Dist:** MO and NE south to w. KY, e. LA, and c. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Kral (1978a); < *Fuirena simplex* Vahl – GW1, Tx. NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).



Fuirena simplex Vahl var. *simplex*. CREEPING WESTERN UMBRELLA-SEDGE. **Hab:** Calcareous seepage areas. **Dist:** MO, KS, NM., and AZ south to TX and Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Kral (1978a); < *Fuirena simplex* Vahl – Tx. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Fuirena squarrosa Michaux. HAIRY UMBRELLA-SEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepages, streamhead pocosins, ditches, bogs, rocky river bars, calcareous fens, other wet habitats. **Dist:** MA (Cape Cod) and NY (Long Island) south to n. FL, west to c. TX, inland to w. NC, w. TN, KY, s. AR, and se. OK, mainly on the Coastal Plain, but less strictly limited to it than our other species. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Kral (1978a); = *Fuirena hispida* Elliott – S; < *Fuirena squarrosa* Michaux – RAB, Tx.



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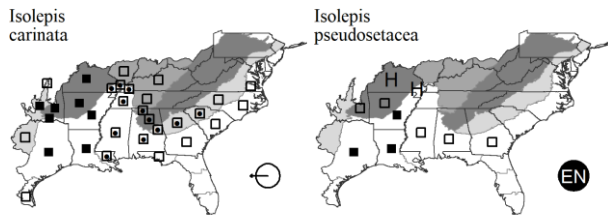
Isolepis R. Brown 1810 (CLUB-RUSH, CLUBSEDGE)

A genus of about 60 species, herbs, subcosmopolitan in distribution. Since *Isolepis* is more closely related to *Cyperus* than to *Scirpus*, in which it has often been included, its separation from *Scirpus* is clearly warranted. The generic delimitation of *Isolepis* in relation to *Ficinia* and *Scirpoides* is less certain. References: Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Muasya & Simpson (2002); Smith (2002c) in FNA23 (2002b).

- 4 Achenes (1.0-) 1.2-1.6 mm long; scales in middle of spikelet 1.8-2.0 mm long, with a short awn to 0.2 (-0.5) mm long *Isolepis carinata*
 4 Achenes 0.7-1.0 mm long; scales in middle of spikelet 1.0-1.2 mm long, mucronate < 0.1 mm *Isolepis pseudosetacea*

Isolepis carinata Hooker & Arnott ex Torrey. KEELED BULRUSH. **Hab:** Moist soils adjacent to granitic flatrocks, seepage areas, ephemeral pools, moist sandy sites, low fields, ditches. **Dist:** Se. VA, c. NC, KY, s. IL, MO, and se. KS south to Panhandle FL and c. TX; also in CA. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Va, WH3, Muasya & Simpson (2002); = *Isolepis carinatus* - Il, orthographic variant; = *Scirpus carinatus* (Hooker & Arnott ex Torrey) A. Gray - S, (not *S. carinatus* Sm.); = *Scirpus koilolepis* (Steudel) Gleason - C, F, G, GrPl, GW1, RAB, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Isolepis pseudosetacea (Daveau) Gandoger. **Hab:** Altamaha grit outcrops, moist soils. **Dist:** E. GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009) west to sw. MO, AR, and c. TX. Reported for MS (J.R. Rigby, pers. comm., 2018). **Comm:** This species often grows intermixed with *I. carinata* and may be more widespread in our area. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, Muasya & Simpson (2002); ? *Isolepis molesta* (M.C. Johnston) S.G. Smith - K1, Mo1, NcTx; ? *Scirpus molestus* M.C. Johnston - Tx.

*Rhynchospora* Vahl 1805 (BEAKSEDGE, BEAKRUSH)

Contributed by Richard J. LeBlond

A genus of about 250 species, subcosmopolitan, but concentrated in tropical and warm temperate America. See Thomas (1984) for the reasons for the inclusion of *Dichromena* in *Rhynchospora*. References: Bridges & Orzell (2000); Gale (1944); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Kral (1996); Kral (1999); Kral (2002e) in FNA23 (2002b); McMillan (2007); Naczi & Moyer (2017); Naczi, Knapp, & Moore (2010); Naczi, Knapp, & Thomas (2012); Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018b); Ward (2012a).

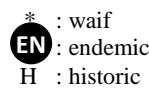
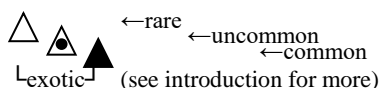
Identification Notes: Measurements and descriptions of the achene are of the achene body only, *not* including the tubercle, unless otherwise indicated.

- 1 Tubercles 3-23 mm long; style simple or bifid only at the tip; [subgenus *Haplostylae*] **Key A**
 1 Tubercles < 3 mm long; style divided into 2 slender stigmatic branches; [subgenus *Diplostylae*].
 2 Inflorescence bracts several, foliaceous, basally bright white, reflexed to horizontally spreading; [subgenus *Diplostylae*; section *Dichromena*] **Key B**
 2 Inflorescence bracts 0-several, capillary to foliaceous, green throughout (stramineous in age), variously oriented.
 3 Bristles present, plumose (at least towards their bases); [subgenus *Diplostylae*; section *Plumosae*] **Key C**
 3 Bristles absent, or present and smooth or minutely barbed.
 4 Bristles present, retrorsely barbed (at least towards their tips), or antrorsely barbed and straplike (flattened); [subgenus *Diplostylae*; section *Albae*] **Key D**
 4 Bristles absent, or present and smooth, or antrorsely barbed and filiform.
 5 Achene surface smooth, minutely pitted, or finely striate (not ridged, rugose, or reticulate); [subgenus *Diplostylae*; sections *Chapmaniae*, *Fasciculares*, and *Fuscae*] **Key E**
 5 Achene surface transversely ridged, rugose, or honeycombed-reticulate (sometimes faintly so); [subgenus *Diplostylae*; sections *Globulares*, *Harveyae*, *Mixtae*, *Psilocarya*, *Pusillae*, and *Rariflorae*] **Key F**

Key A - beaksedges with tubercles 3-23 mm long
[subgenus *Haplostylae*; sections *Longirostres* and *Polycephalae*]

- 1 Spikelets arranged in globose or subglobose clusters; tubercle 3-5 mm; leaf blades 2-8 mm wide. *Rhynchospora tracyi*
 1 Spikelets in > 4 paniculate or corymbose clusters; tubercle 10-23 mm long; leaf blades 6-20 mm wide; [section *Longirostres*].
 3 Longest bristles shorter than the achene *Rhynchospora corniculata*
 3 Longest bristles longer than or equaling the achene.
 4 Plants cespitose; primary clusters with 10-50 (rarely 7 or fewer) densely clustered spikelets; achene (4.5-) 5-6 mm long *Rhynchospora macrostachya*
 4 Plants rhizomatous; primary clusters with 1-6 loosely clustered spikelets; achene (3.5-) 4.0-4.8 mm long.
 5 Bristles 2-8 mm long, the central bristle longest on one face, shortest or absent on the other *Rhynchospora careyana*
 5 Bristles 7-12 mm long, essentially of equal length *Rhynchospora inundata*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Key B - beaksedges with basally-white bracts (White-bracted Sedges) [subgenus *Diplostylae*; section *Dichromena*]

- 3 Inflorescence bracts 3-6 (-7); basal bract (1.4-) 2-5 mm wide, the white portion (2.5-) 9-25 mm long, tapering gradually into the green portion; rhizomes slender, straight, (0.6-) 0.7-1.7 (-2.1) mm in diameter; achene 1.0-1.2 mm wide; tubercle broadly truncate on achene..... *Rhynchospora colorata*
- 3 Inflorescence bracts (5-) 6-10; basal bract 5-12 mm wide, the white portion 22-55 mm long, tapering abruptly into the green portion; rhizomes often bent and swollen at the nodes, 1.4-3.8 mm in diameter; achene 1.2-1.5 mm wide; tubercle decurrent on achene..... *Rhynchospora latifolia*

Key C - beaksedges with plumose bristles [subgenus *Diplostylae*; section *Plumosae*]

- 1 Spikelets borne singly or a few together in loose clusters, some or all spikelets on slender stalks; achene 1.7-2.6 mm long, 1.2-2.0 mm wide.
..... *Rhynchospora oligantha*
- 1 Spikelets borne several to many in clusters, none of the spikelets on slender stalks; achene 1.3-2.2 mm long, 0.9-1.7 mm wide
..... *Rhynchospora plumosa*

Key D - beaksedges with bristles retrorsely barbed (at least distally) or antrorsely barbed and straplike (flattened) [subgenus *Diplostylae*; section *Albae*]

- 1 Bristles 8-25, retrorsely barbed distally, antrorsely barbed proximally; spikelets white, turning tan with age.
..... *Rhynchospora macra*
- 1 Bristles 6 or fewer, either retrorsely or (rarely) antrorsely barbed their entire length; spikelets variously brown, rufous, or tan (or very rarely white).
- 3 Spikelets 1-fruited, the solitary achene terminating the axis; clusters 1-7, globose to turbinate.
- 4 Clusters globose to turbinate; achene (measured from base of bristles) 1.3-1.8 mm long, 0.65-0.95 mm wide; tubercle 0.7-1.6 mm long.
5 Clusters turbinate to hemispheric (rarely subglobose), the lowest spikelets usually spreading-ascending to spreading; larger leaves < 2 mm wide; achene 1.6-1.8 mm long; tubercle 1.0-1.6 mm long..... *Rhynchospora chalarocephala*
- 5 Clusters globose to subhemispheric, the lowest spikelets usually reflexed; larger leaves > 2 mm wide; achene 1.3-1.6 mm long; tubercle 0.7-1.2 mm long...
..... *Rhynchospora microcephala*
- 4 Clusters globose to hemispherical; achene (measured from base of bristles) 1.8-2.6 mm long, 1.1-1.8 mm wide; tubercle 1.4-2.4 mm long.
..... *Rhynchospora cephalantha* var. *cephalantha*
- 3 Spikelets 1-5 fruited (if 1-fruited, then the axis terminated by a sterile floret); clusters 2-many, ovoid to turbinate (rarely globose).
- 7 Clusters numerous, usually 20 or more; tubercle 1.3-1.8 mm long; achene 0.9-1.5 mm wide, 1.5-2.0 mm long, the summit narrowly truncate, the faces umbonate, the margin thickened and wire-like; leaves 2.5-7 mm wide
- 8 Achene face medium brown, body 0.9-1.1 mm wide, the expanded portion above the gynophore 1.0-1.1 mm long, the gynophore slender and long
..... *Rhynchospora angusta*
- 8 Achene face dark brown, body 1.2-1.5 mm wide, the expanded portion above the gynophore 1.3-1.4 mm long, the gynophore thick and short
..... *Rhynchospora glomerata*
- 7 Clusters 2-8; tubercle 0.4-1.2 mm long; achene 0.6-1.2 mm wide, 1.1-2.0 mm long, the summit more rounded than truncate, the faces lenticular, a wire-like margin narrow or not evident; leaves 0.2-3.5 mm wide.
- 11 Longer bristles 0.4 mm shorter than to 0.3 mm longer than the tubercle; tubercle 0.9-1.4 (-1.6) mm long, on average 0.69× as long as achene body; glomerules 3-5 (-6), 6-13 mm wide; [widespread in our area]..... *Rhynchospora capitellata*
- 11 Longer bristles 0.3-1.0 mm longer than the tubercle; tubercle 0.8-1.1 mm long, on average 0.57× as long as achene body; glomerules 4-8, 4-8 mm wide; [of the Coastal Plain] *Rhynchospora leptocarpa*

Key E - beaksedges with bristles smooth, or antrorsely barbed and filiform, or absent, the achene surface smooth, minutely pitted, or finely striate [subgenus *Diplostylae*; sections *Chapmaniae*, *Fasciculares*, and *Fuscae*]

- 1 Bristles 12; [section *Fasciculares*]..... *Rhynchospora baldwinii*
- 1 Bristles 6 or fewer.
- 2 Leaves with a short taper at the tip, blunt to acute, but not long-acuminate; achene surface minutely pitted near the margin; [section *Chapmaniae*].
..... *Rhynchospora ciliaris*
- 2 Leaves long-acuminate at the tip; achene surface smooth or finely striate.
- 4 Bristles absent or 1-3 rudimentary; scales white to pale tan (or pale reddish-brown in *R. brachychaeta*); [section *Chapmaniae*].
..... *Rhynchospora chapmanii*
- 4 Bristles present (if rudimentary, then 4-6); scales tan, rufous, or brown.
- 7 Achene 0.6-1.1 mm wide, pyriform, obovoid, or narrowly elliptic, pale to dark brown but not blackish; tubercle margin setose.
..... *Rhynchospora filifolia*
- 7 Achene > 1 mm wide (except 0.8 mm wide in *R. fernaldii* with a blackish surface), suborbicular or broadly ellipsoid; tubercle margin smooth or roughened but not setose; [section *Fasciculares*].
- 16 Achene 2.0-4.2 mm long, 2.0-3.6 mm wide.
..... *Rhynchospora grayi*
- 16 Achene 1.3-2.0 mm long, 1.1-1.7 mm wide.
- 18 Tubercle 1.0-2.6 mm long, long-attenuate to subulate..... *Rhynchospora gracilentia*
- 18 Tubercle 0.2-0.8 mm long, triangular to triangular-attenuate or with a strap-like beak.
- 19 Bristles rudimentary to ½ as long as the achene body.
- 20 Larger leaves to 1 mm wide; mature culms to 4.5 dm long; floral fascicles 1 (-2); tubercle 0.2-0.5 mm long..... *Rhynchospora debilis*
- 20 Larger leaves 2-4 mm wide; mature culms to 13 dm long; floral fascicles (1-) 2-4; tubercle 0.4-0.7 mm long
..... *Rhynchospora fascicularis*
- 19 Bristles > ½ as long to exceeding the achene body.
..... *Rhynchospora fascicularis*

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

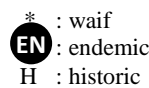
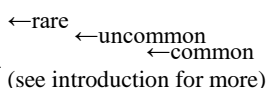
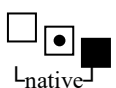
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
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? : questionable

**Key F - beaksedges with bristles smooth, or antrorsely barbed and filiform, or absent,
the achene surface transversely ridged, rugose, or honeycombed-reticulate
[subgenus *Diplostylae*; sections *Globulares*, *Harveyae*, *Mixtae*, *Psilocarya*, *Pusillae*, *Rariflorae*]**

- 1 Bristles absent (or apparently so at 10×); achene 0.5-0.7 mm wide; tubercle 0.1-0.2 mm long, skull-cap like; [section *Pusillae*].
 3 Achene surface smooth, faintly reticulate, not transversely ridged..... *Rhynchospora divergens*
 3 Achene surface rough, distinctly transversely ridge *Rhynchospora pusilla*
 1 Bristles present or absent; if absent, then the achene > 1 mm long or > 0.7 mm wide, and tubercle triangular to subulate.
 4 Culms and leaves filiform.
 6 Bristles subequaling to exceeding the tubercle; tubercle 0.75-1.4 mm long..... *Rhynchospora stenophylla*
 6 Bristles shorter than the achene body; tubercle 0.3-1.0 mm long..... *Rhynchospora rariflora*
 4 Culms stouter; leaves wider, not filiform.
 8 Achene faces flat or concave; when one face is concave, the opposite face is sometimes slightly convex (slightly biconvex *R. decurrens* and *R. microcarpa* are keyed here for convenience).
 9 Achene at least twice as long as wide, elliptic-oblong; tubercle subulate, 0.8-1.2 mm long; [section *Mixtae*]..... *Rhynchospora inexpansa*
 9 Achene < twice as long as wide, obovate; tubercle triangular, 0.2-0.9 mm long.
 10 Longer bristles exceeding the achene body.
 12 Larger leaves (3-) 4-6 mm wide; bristles exceeding tubercle; achene faces flattened..... *Rhynchospora elliotii*
 12 Larger leaves 1-3 (-4) mm wide, bristles half as long as achene to equaling tubercle; achene faces slightly convex *Rhynchospora microcarpa*
 10 Longer bristles shorter than to equaling achene body, or absent.
 13 Larger leaves 3-5 mm wide; achene 1.4-1.6 mm wide; tubercle 0.6-0.8 mm long, abruptly rising from a flaring basal collar; [section *Globulares*] *Rhynchospora compressa*
 13 Larger leaves 1-3 (-4) mm wide; achene 0.7-1.3 mm wide; tubercle 0.15-0.5 mm long, without a flaring basal collar; [section *Mixtae*].
 14 Bristles rudimentary or absent *Rhynchospora perplexa*
 14 Bristles one-half as long to equaling achene.
 16 Clusters elongate; achene 1.0-1.4 mm long, 0.8-1.0 mm wide, narrowly obovate to elliptic, averaging 8-12 transverse ridges; most tubercle bases convexly seated on the achene summit and somewhat decurrent along the achene margins, the tubercle surface often whitish-waxy *Rhynchospora decurrens*
 16 Clusters usually compact; achene 0.8-1.2 mm long, 0.7-1.2 mm wide, suborbicular to elliptic, averaging 6-7 transverse ridges; most tubercle bases flat across the achene summit, not decurrent, the tubercle surface usually dark, not waxy..... *Rhynchospora microcarpa*
 8 Achenes biconvex or tumid.
 17 Achene 1.4-4.2 mm long, 1.2-3.6 mm wide, the summit with a thickened bony to crustaceous rim surrounding the base of the tubercle; [section *Harveyae*].
 20 Achene 2.0-2.7 mm long, 2.0-2.5 mm wide..... *Rhynchospora grayi*
 20 Achene 1.5-1.9 mm long, 1.4-1.7 mm wide..... *Rhynchospora harveyi*
 17 Achene 0.7-1.8 mm long, 0.7-1.5 mm wide, the summit without a textured rim surrounding the base of the tubercle (if the base of the tubercle is rim-like, then it is distinguished from the summit of the achene by a constriction or articulation).
 21 Bristles absent; achene 0.7-1.0 mm long; [section *Psilocarya*].
 22 Tubercle triangular-lanceolate, as long as broad or longer; achene weakly transversely ridged..... *Rhynchospora scirpoides*
 22 Tubercle depressed, broader than long; style not persistent; achene strongly transversely ridged *Rhynchospora nitens*
 21 Bristles present (occasionally detached in *R. decurrens* and *R. miliacea* with achenes 1.0-1.4 mm long); achene 0.8-1.9 mm long.
 24 Bristles not exceeding the achene body.
 25 Cluster branches flexuous; bristles one-half as long to equaling the achene (or longer in *R. microcarpa*); achene slightly biconvex, 0.8-1.4 mm long, 0.7-1.0 (-1.2) mm wide; [section *Mixtae*].
 26 Clusters elongate; achene narrowly obovate to elliptic, averaging 8-12 transverse ridges; most tubercle bases convexly seated on the achene summit and somewhat decurrent along the achene margins, the tubercle surface often whitish-waxy *Rhynchospora decurrens*
 26 Clusters usually compact; achene suborbicular to elliptic, averaging 6-7 transverse ridges; most tubercle bases flat across the achene summit, not decurrent, the tubercle surface usually dark, not waxy *Rhynchospora microcarpa*
 25 Cluster branches stiff; bristles < 1/3 to 3/4 (-1) as long as the achene; achene tumid above, often somewhat compressed below, 1.0-1.9 mm long, 1.0-1.7 mm wide; [section *Globulares*].
 27 Achenes 1.5-1.9 mm long, 1.4-1.7 mm wide, the transverse ridging faint to absent; tubercle grayish-tan to bony white, and buttressed at the base by a thick bony-white rim; leaves to 3 mm wide *Rhynchospora harveyi*
 27 Achenes 1.0-1.9 mm long, 1.0-1.7 mm wide, the transverse ridging evident; tubercle grayish to dark brown, without a bony-white buttress; leaves to 3 or 5 mm wide.
 28 Larger culm leaves to 5 mm wide; achenes (1.2-) 1.4-1.6 (-1.9) mm long, (1.1-) avg. 1.4 (-1.75) mm wide; achene surface alveoli longitudinally narrow; tubercle 0.3-0.7 mm long, base 0.6-1.0 mm wide..... *Rhynchospora cymosa*
 28 Larger culm leaves to 3 mm wide; achenes (1.0-) avg. 1.3 (-1.5) mm long and wide; if achene surface alveoli longitudinally narrow, then tubercle 0.2-0.4 mm long and base 0.5-0.7 mm wide (*R. globularis*).
 29 Longer bristles 1/3-1/2 (-3/4)× the length of the achene; achene surface alveoli longitudinally narrow (typically 0.02-0.05 mm wide between the longitudinal walls), the latitudinal walls raised into horizontal ridges; tubercle 0.2-0.4 mm long, the base 0.5-0.7 mm wide *Rhynchospora globularis*
 29 Longer bristles 2/3-1× the length of the achene; achene surface alveoli nearly as wide as long (typically 0.05-0.1 mm wide between the longitudinal walls), the latitudinal walls obscurely or not at all raised into horizontal ridges; tubercle 0.35-0.7 mm long, the base 0.7-0.9 mm wide *Rhynchospora pinetorum*
 24 Bristles equaling or longer than the tubercle.
 30 Primary branches of the inflorescence spreading at right angles from the culm, each spikelet or small cluster on slender spreading or reflexed stalks; [section *Mixtae*] *Rhynchospora miliacea*
 30 Primary branches of the inflorescence ascending.
 32 Tubercle 0.4-0.8 mm long, the edges setose or uneven with waxy or crusty irregular protuberances; [section *Mixtae*].

Key to Map
Symbology:



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- 33 Achene obovate to suborbicular, 1.2-1.6 mm wide, latitudinal alveoli walls strongly raised into transverse ridges *Rhynchospora caduca*
- 33 Achene slenderly obovoid, 0.8-1.0 mm wide, latitudinal alveoli walls weakly or not at all raised into transverse ridges *Rhynchospora mixta*
- 32 Tubercle 0.2-0.5 mm long, the edges smooth. *Rhynchospora microcarpa*

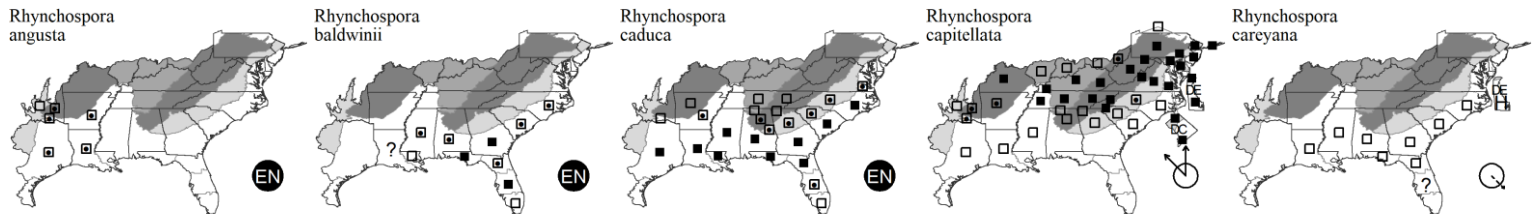
Rhynchospora angusta (Gale) Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley. NARROW-FRUITED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Wet prairies. **Dist:** AR, LA, se. OK, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** See Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley in Weakley et al. (2018b) for detailed discussion. **Syn:** = K4, Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018b); = *Rhynchospora glomerata* var. *angusta* – K1, Gale (1944); < *Rhynchospora glomerata* (Linnaeus) Vahl – Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K3, NcTx, S, Tx, Naczi & Moyer (2017). **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Rhynchospora baldwinii A. Gray. BALDWIN'S BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, seepages. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to LA. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = C, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora baldwinii* – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora caduca Elliott. ANGLE-STEM BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Tidal swamps, pine savannas and flatwoods, hardwood swamps, interdune ponds, acidic meadows and seeps, other wet areas. **Dist:** E. and c. VA south to s. FL and west to TX, OK, and AR, north in the interior to sc. TN. This species is found at a few sites in the mountains of GA. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Comm:** See notes under *R. miliacea*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); > *Rhynchospora caduca* – S; > *Rhynchospora patula* A. Gray – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Rhynchospora capitellata (Michaux) Vahl. BROWNISH BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Bogs and fens, seepages, and wet rock outcrops in the Mountains and upper Piedmont, also in wet habitats in the Coastal Plain of ne. NC and e. VA, also found in a variety of wet habitats. **Dist:** NB west to WI and n. NE, south to GA, AL, MS; disjunct in sw. OR and CA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Sorrie (2000) clarified the relationships and distinctions of this taxon with *R. leptocarpa*. **Comm:** The only common beaksedge in the higher Mountains of our region. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WV, McMillan (2007), Naczi & Moyer (2017); = *Rhynchospora capitellata* – S; < *Rhynchospora capitellata* (Michaux) Vahl – FNA23, GW1, K1, RAB, Tx, Gale (1944).

Rhynchospora careyana Fernald. CAREY'S HORNED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Limesink (doline) depression ponds and in intermittently flooded depression meadows, mucky pondshores. **Dist:** Apparently ranging from se. NC south to FL, but the range poorly known because of confusion with *R. inundata*, from which it is perhaps not specifically distinct. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA23, K1, K3, K4, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora careyana* – S; < *Rhynchospora corniculata* (Lamarck) A. Gray – GW1; < *Rhynchospora inundata* (Oakes) Fernald – RAB, WH3.



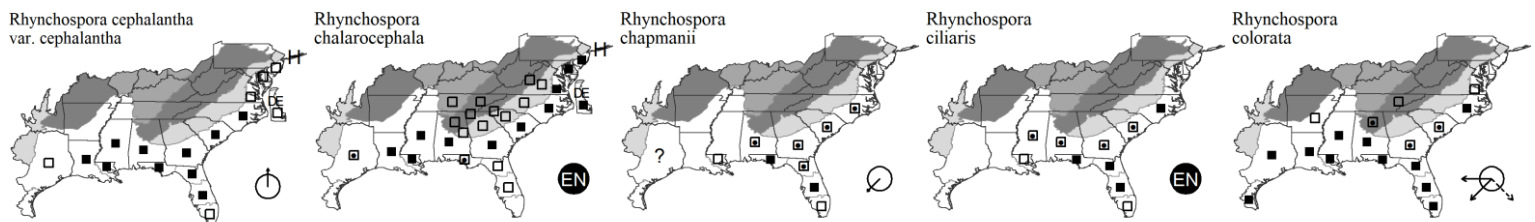
Rhynchospora cephalantha A. Gray var. *cephalantha*. COMMON BUNCHED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet roadsides, ditches, wet powerline rights-of-way. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** This taxon is often weedy. **Syn:** = Va, McMillan (2007); < *Rhynchospora cephalantha* – C, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NY, RAB, WH3; > *Rhynchospora cephalantha* A. Gray var. *cephalantha* – F, G; > *Rhynchospora cephalantha* var. *pleiocephala* Fernald & Gale – F, G, Gale (1944); > *Rhynchospora cephalantha* A. Gray var. *typica* Fernald & Gale – Gale (1944); < *Rhynchospora axillaris* (Lamarck) Britton – S.

Rhynchospora chalarocephala Fernald & Gale. LOOSE-HEADED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, limesink ponds, and swamps, often weedy and occurring in abundance on wet roadsides and in powerline corridors. **Dist:** S. NJ south to c. FL and west to LA; disjunct in nw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and sc. TN (Coffee and Warren counties). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NY, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

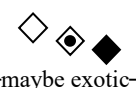
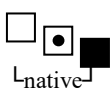
Rhynchospora chapmanii M.A. Curtis. CHAPMAN'S BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepage bogs, sandy margins of limesink (doline) ponds, and other wet, acid habitats. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. LA; Belize, Nicaragua. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora chapmanii* – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora ciliaris (Michaux) C. Mohr. FRINGED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, longleaf pine sandhill seeps. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. LA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora ciliaris* – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora colorata (Linnaeus) H. Pfeiffer. NARROWLEAF WHITETOP SEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, ditches, dune swales, calcareous glades, usually in places with some source of alkalinity (calcareous rocks, shell, brackish water). **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL and west to TX; Mexico (Tabasco, Chiapas, Yucatán), Belize, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Venezuela; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Va, WH3, McMillan (2007); = *Dichromena colorata* (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock – Bah, F, G, GW1, RAB, S, Tx.



Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

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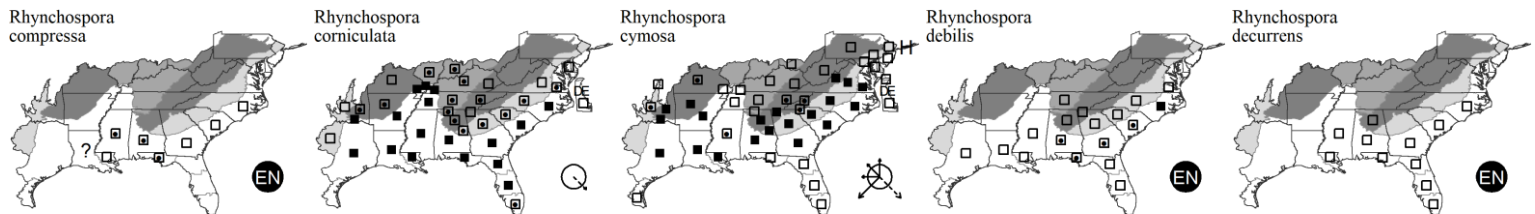
Rhynchospora compressa Carey ex Chapman. PAGODA BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to e. LA. This species was reported for SC (Kartesz 1999), based on the South Carolina Plant Atlas (<http://cricket.biol.sc.edu/herb/>); McMillan (pers. comm.) states that the record is in error, based on a misidentified specimen. The species occurs in sc. GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and has since been found in SC by McMillan (2003) and in NC by E. Ungberg (specimen at NCU). **Syn:** = FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora compressa* – S, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora corniculata (Lamarck) A. Gray. SHORT-BRISTLED HORNED BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Pondcypress savannas in Carolina bays, swamp forests, other wetlands. **Dist:** Sometimes divided into two varieties: var. *corniculata* ranges from DE south to FL and west to LA, extending north into KY and MO; also in the West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Var. *interior*, probably not worth recognition, is distinguished by a shorter and narrower achene, the summit barely broader than the base of the tubercle, and occurs in the Mississippi drainage. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, II, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora corniculata* – S, orthographic variant; > *Rhynchospora corniculata* var. *corniculata* – C, F, G; > *Rhynchospora corniculata* var. *interior* Fernald – C, F, G, NcTx, Tx.

Rhynchospora cymosa Elliott. CYMOSE BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Wet to dry low grounds, diabase glades, ditches, powerline corridors, pine savannas, moist seepage on rock outcrops, other saturated areas. **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to nc. TN and around the Great Lakes; CA; West Indies; Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** As explained by Kral (1999), this taxon warrants specific status. As explained by McMillan (2007), the name that should be applied to this taxon at species rank is *R. cymosa* Elliott. **Syn:** = *Rhynchospora globularis* (Chapman) Small var. *recognita* Gale – C, F, G, GrPl, Mo1, WV, Gale (1944); = *Rhynchospora recognita* (Gale) Kral – Ar, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, Va, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora cymosa* Elliott – S, misapplied; < *Rhynchospora globularis* (Chapman) Small – NcTx, RAB, W, WH3; < *Rhynchospora globularis* var. *globularis* – GW1.

Rhynchospora debilis Gale. SAVANNA BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, longleaf pine sandhill seeps, acid seeps and flatwoods inland. **Dist:** Se. VA south to n. peninsular FL and west to se. TX (Brown & Marcus 1998). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Like a small version of *R. fascicularis*, often with several ascending, cespitose culms, each terminated by a single glomerule. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007). **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora decurrens Chapman. SWAMP-FOREST BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Swamp forests and river marshes, especially along blackwater rivers. **Dist:** Se. NC and e. SC (McMillan & Porcher 2005) south to c. peninsular FL and west to s. MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999). **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora decurrens* – S, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).



Rhynchospora divergens Chapman ex M.A. Curtis. WHITE-SEED BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, especially in exposed sands. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to se. TX; Bahamas; Mexico (Chiapas), Belize. **Phen:** May-Sep. **ID Notes:** *Rhynchospora pusilla*, *Rhynchospora divergens*, and *Rhynchospora thornei* are all small, grass-like plants, very similar in appearance to one another. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora divergens* – S, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora elliottii A. Dietrich. ELLIOTT'S BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, ditches, other wet habitats, often weedy. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX; Bahamas. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **ID Notes:** The achenes are typically flat or concave on one face, and flat or slightly convex on the other. See note under *R. microcarpa*. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora schoenoides* (Elliott) Wood – RAB, Gale (1944); = *Rhynchospora schoenoides* – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Rhynchospora fascicularis (Michaux) Vahl. FASCICLED BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, limesink ponds, ditches. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to se. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Va, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora fascicularis* (Michaux) Vahl var. *fascicularis* – F, K1, Gale (1944); = *Rhynchospora fascicularis* – S; < *Rhynchospora fascicularis* (Michaux) Vahl – ETx1, FNA23, G, GW1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe G5T3T5** (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora filifolia A. Gray. THREADLEAVED BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Sandy shores of limesink (doline) depressions, especially at the lower margin, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** S. NJ south to c. FL and west to e. TX; Cuba, Mexico (Tabasco), Belize, Nicaragua. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora filifolia* – S; < *Rhynchospora filifolia* A. Gray – GW1.

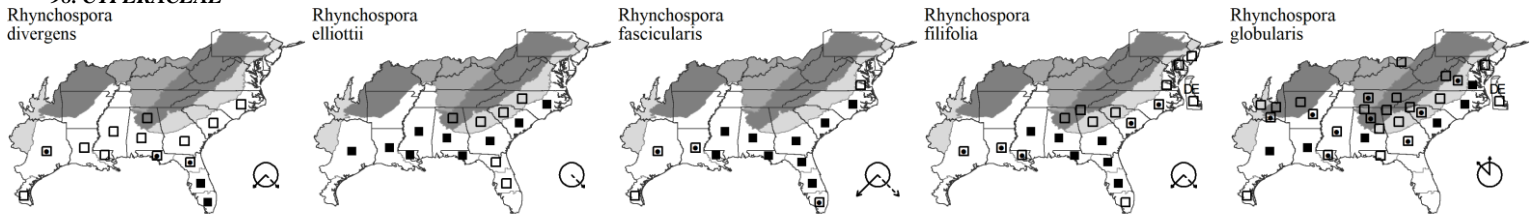
Rhynchospora globularis (Chapman) Small. GLOBE BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Sandy or peaty depressions, wet ditches, powerline corridors, pine savannas, inland in acidic seeps and flatwoods. **Dist:** DE south to s. FL and west to c. TX and OK; north in the interior to nc. TN; disjunct around the Great Lakes. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **ID Notes:** Both *R. globularis* and *R. pinetorum* tend to produce shorter plants with smaller glomerules than *R. recognita*. Occasional achenes of *R. globularis* exhibit the wide alveoli of *R. pinetorum* near the base or summit, with little or no horizontal ridging, but centrally have narrow alveoli with pronounced horizontal ridges. The opposite condition occasionally occurs in *R. pinetorum* achenes, with narrow alveoli and horizontal ridging basally or at the summit, but wide alveoli and little or no ridging centrally. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA23, G, II, K3, K4, Tn, Tx, Va, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora globularis* – S, orthographic variant; < *Rhynchospora globularis* (Chapman) Small – RAB, W, WH3; < *Rhynchospora globularis* var. *globularis* – Ar, ETx1, GW1, K1, NcTx.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable



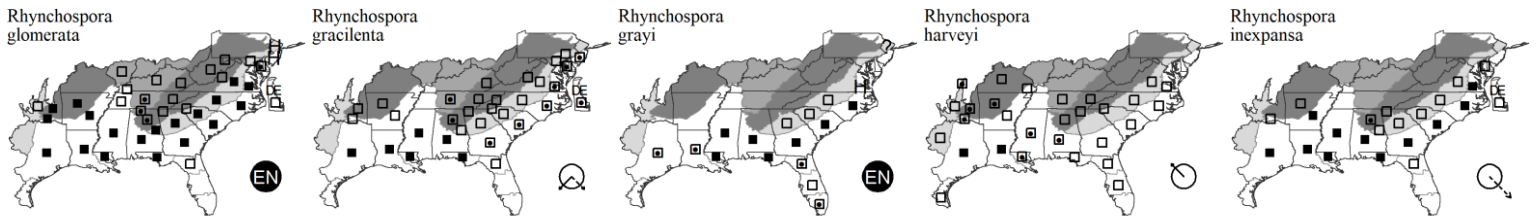
Rhynchospora glomerata (Linnaeus) Vahl. CLUSTERED BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, bogs, acidic seeps inland, other wet habitats. **Dist:** S. NJ south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and west to e. TX, and inland in KY, TN, AR, and KS. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = K4, Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018b); = *Rhynchospora glomerata* (Linnaeus) Vahl var. *glomerata* – K1, Va, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora glomerata* (Linnaeus) Vahl var. *typica* Gale – Gale (1944); < *Rhynchospora glomerata* (Linnaeus) Vahl – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, IL, K3, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Naczi & Moyer (2017); < *Rhynchospora glomerata* – S, orthographic variant. [NatureServe G5T5?](#) (Secure).

Rhynchospora gracilentia A. Gray. SLENDER BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, bogs, seeps. **Dist:** NJ south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and west to e. TX, north in the inland to nc. TN, se. KY (Brock 2020), and AR; Cuba; Mexico (Chiapas), Belize, Nicaragua. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora gracilentia* – S, orthographic variant. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Rhynchospora grayi Kunth. GRAY'S BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and other dry, sandy sites, pine rocklands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora grayi* – S. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora harveyi W. Boott. HARVEY'S BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas in the Coastal Plain, seepage bogs in the Sandhills, bogs in the Mountains and Piedmont. **Dist:** Se. VA south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and west to TX and OK, and north in the interior to nc. TN and MO. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora harveyi* var. *harveyi* – Ar, FNA23, K3, K4; = *Rhynchospora harveyi* – S; < *Rhynchospora harveyi* W. Boott – WH3. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora inexpansa (Michaux) Vahl. NODDING BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, streamhead pocosins where frequently burned, usually in peaty situations, often weedy, colonizing disturbances. **Dist:** Se. VA south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and west to e. TX, AR, and se. OK (Singhurst, Mink, & Holmes 2012); West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora inexpansa* – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Rhynchospora inundata (Oakes) Fernald. NARROW-FRUIT HORNED BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** In water of limesink dolines and clay-based Carolina bays, usually found in shallow water or at the lower margins of pond-shores, typically producing large colonies. **Dist:** Apparently ranging from e. MA south to s. FL and west to e. TX (the range, however, obscured by confusion with *R. careyana*) (Singhurst, Mink, & Holmes 2010). See Reid (2021) for information about its occurrence in Vermilion Parish, w. Louisiana. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** The relation of this species to *R. careyana* and to more northern entities of *R. inundata* remain unresolved. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora inundata* – S; < *Rhynchospora inundata* (Oakes) Fernald – RAB, WH3.

Rhynchospora latifolia (Baldwin ex Elliott) W.W. Thomas. BROADLEAF WHITETOP SEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to s. FL and west to se. TX; disjunct in sc. TN (Coffee County). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, WH3, McMillan (2007); = *Dichromena latifolia* Baldwin ex Elliott – GW1, RAB, S, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Rhynchospora leptocarpa (Chapman ex Britton) Small. **Hab:** Seepage bogs, pocosins, especially in openings. **Dist:** Coastal Plain: E. NC south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, west to se. LA; disjunct in s. NJ. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** It appears that *R. leptocarpa* is a valid species, a southeastern Coastal Plain relative of the more northern and montane *R. capitellata* (Sorrie 2000; Moyer & Naczi 2016; Naczi & Moyer 2016). Its occurrence in NC is reported by Sorrie et al. (1997). Its occurrence in NJ is reported by Moyer & Naczi (2016). **Syn:** = K3, K4, WH3, McMillan (2007), Naczi & Moyer (2017); = *Rhynchospora leptocarpa* – S; < *Rhynchospora capitellata* (Michaux) Vahl – ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, RAB, Tx, Gale (1944).

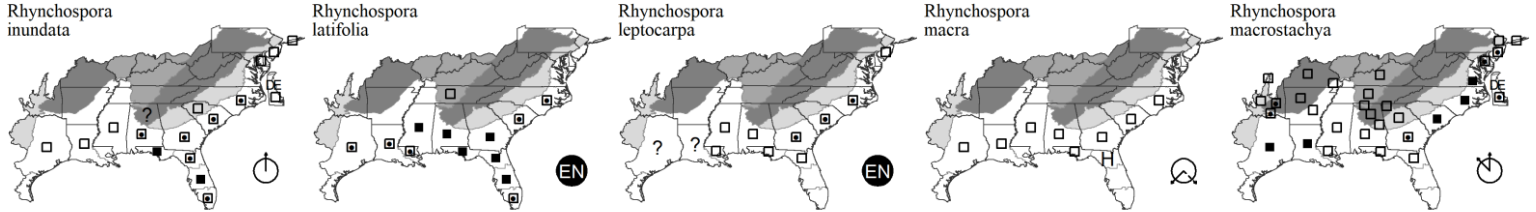
Rhynchospora macra (C.B. Clarke) Small. SOUTHERN WHITE BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** *Sphagnum* bogs in frequently-burned streamhead pocosins, and in sandhill seepage bogs. **Dist:** Sc. NC south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and west to se. TX; Nicaragua; Puerto Rico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** *R. macra* is a robust southern relative of *R. alba*. Like *R. alba* and *R. pallida*, it has scales which are at first bright white, "fading" in age to a medium tan or light brown. These three species are thus superficially most distinctive (from other *Rhynchospora*) in June, July, and August. The occurrence of this species in NC and SC is discussed by Sorrie et al. (1997). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora macra* – S. [NatureServe G3G4](#) (Vulnerable).

Rhynchospora macrostachya Torrey ex A. Gray. TALL HORNED BEAKSEEDGE. **Hab:** Marshes, tidal marshes, swamps, upland depression ponds, other wetlands. **Dist:** E. MA south to ne. FL and west to e. TX, north in the interior to sc. TN, s. MI, MO, and KS; disjunct (historically) in s. ME. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** The recognition of varieties does not seem to be warranted. **Comm:** This is most readily distinguished from *R. corniculata*, *R. inundata*, and *R. careyana* by the large glomerules composed of numerous spikelets. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora macrostachya* – S; > *Rhynchospora macrostachya* var. *colpophila* – F; > *Rhynchospora macrostachya* var. *macrostachya* – F, Mo1.

Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated



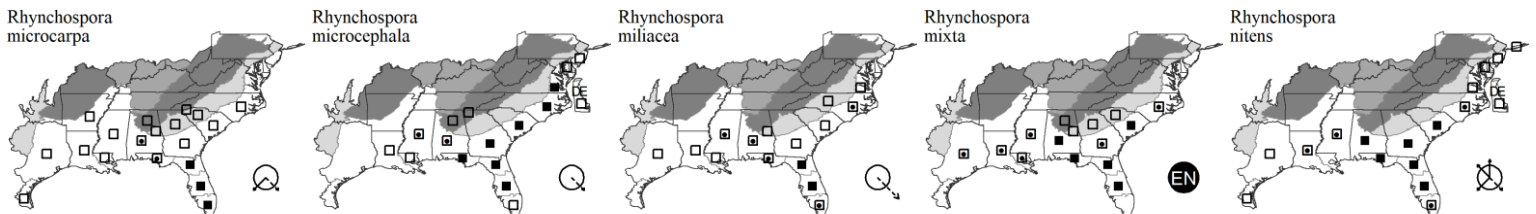
Rhynchospora microcarpa Baldwin ex A. Gray. SOUTHERN BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, clay-based Carolina bays, marl prairies, strand swamps, cypress woodlands. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL and west to TX; West Indies (Cuba, Puerto Rico), Bahamas, Belize. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Tax:** This species is easily confused with *R. elliotii* and *R. perplexa*. *R. elliotii* is distinguished by leaves 4-6 mm wide, bristles longer than the tubercle, flattish achene faces, and a tubercle that is longer than broad. *R. microcarpa* and *R. perplexa* have leaves 1-3 mm wide and tubercles as broad as long or broader. In *R. microcarpa*, the achene is biconvex and the bristles are half as long as the achene to equaling the tubercle. In *R. perplexa*, the achene faces are flattish and the bristles are absent or rudimentary (< 1/2 as long as the achene). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FNA23, GW1, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); < *Rhynchospora microcarpa* Baldwin ex A. Gray – Bah, K1, K3; > *Rhynchospora edisoniana* Britton in Small – S; > *Rhynchospora microcarpa* – S.

Rhynchospora microcephala (Britton) Britton ex Small. SMALL-HEADED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill-pocosin ecotones. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL and west to MS; Cuba. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora microcephala* – S. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Rhynchospora miliacea (Lamarck) A. Gray. MILLET BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, including maritime swamp forests. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Comm:** The inflorescence branches of *R. mixta* and (less commonly) *R. caduca* can spread at right angles from the culm, superficially resembling *R. miliacea*. The three can be separated by tubercle length: the tubercle of *R. miliacea* is 0.2-0.4 mm long, while those of *R. mixta* and *R. caduca* are 0.4-0.9 mm long. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora miliacea* – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Rhynchospora mixta Britton. MINGLED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, marshes. **Dist:** Ne. NC south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Comm:** See notes under *R. miliacea*. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); > *Rhynchospora mixta* – S; > *Rhynchospora prolifera* Small – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Rhynchospora nitens (Vahl) A. Gray. SHORT-BEAKED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, limesink (doline) ponds, ditches, disturbed wet areas, often weedy. **Dist:** Primarily a Coastal Plain endemic: MA south to s. FL and west to se. TX; lowlands around the Great Lakes; West Indies, Belize, Nicaragua. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Va, WH3, McMillan (2007); = *Psilocarya nitens* (Vahl) Wood – F, G, GW1, RAB, S, Tx. **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).



Rhynchospora oligantha A. Gray. FEATHER-BRISTLED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, sandhill seepage bogs, sea-level fens, usually in rather peaty, acid places. **Dist:** S. NJ south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and west to se. TX; Belize, Nicaragua. Considered to be absent between NC and NJ prior to its discovery in e. VA (Fleming & Ludwig 1996). **Phen:** May-Aug. **ID Notes:** The leaf tips of *R. oligantha* are blunt and smooth, while those of the closely related *R. galeana* are acute and minutely serrulate; these characters are often difficult to determine, however. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2000), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora oligantha* var. *oligantha* – Gale (1944); < *Rhynchospora oligantha* A. Gray – F, G; < *Rhynchospora oligantha* – S.

Rhynchospora perplexa Britton. PINELAND BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill seepage bogs, inland in seepage bogs and acidic flatwoods. **Dist:** E. NC south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and west to TX, and north in the interior to ec. TN; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Var. *virginiana* Fernald, alleged to be endemic to se. VA, is alleged to differ in several characters, including larger spikelets (2.5-3.0 mm long vs. 2.0-2.5), the achene tubercles broadly rounded at the tip (rather than deltoid and acute). Also see note under *R. microcarpa*. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora perplexa* – S; < *Rhynchospora microcarpa* Baldwin ex A. Gray – Bah; > *Rhynchospora perplexa* var. *perplexa* – F; > *Rhynchospora perplexa* var. *virginiana* Fernald – F.

Rhynchospora pinetorum Britton & Small. SMALL'S BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Wet careaceous pine savannas, maritime wet grasslands. **Dist:** FL west to MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999) and e. TX, apparently somewhat disjunct to se. NC and ne. SC, and also in the West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** See note under *R. globularis*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora globularis* (Chapman) Small var. *pinetorum* (Small) Gale – ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, Gale (1944); = *Rhynchospora pinetorum* – S; < *Rhynchospora globularis* (Chapman) Small – WH3.

Rhynchospora plumosa Elliott. PLUMED BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, especially where the sandy surface dries out in summer (on spodosols such as the Leon soil series). **Dist:** NC south to s. FL and west to se. TX; West Indies (Cuba); Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Naczi, Knapp, & Thomas (2012); < *Rhynchospora plumosa* Elliott – Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Bridges & Orzell (2000), McMillan (2007); > *Rhynchospora plumosa* – S; > *Rhynchospora semiplumosa* A. Gray – S, (as to type). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

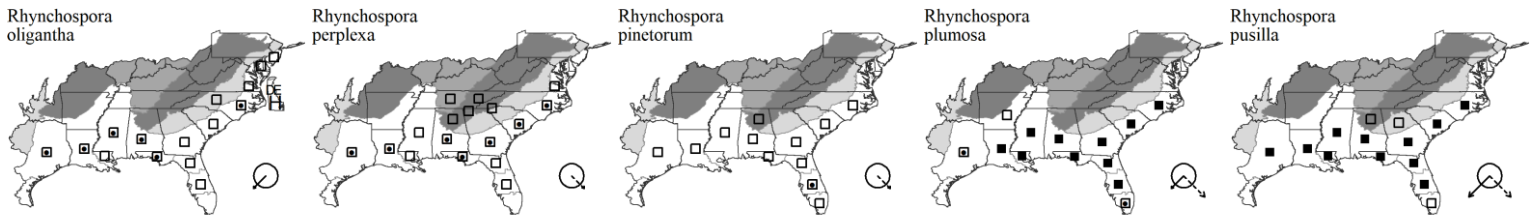
Rhynchospora pusilla Chapman ex M.A. Curtis. DWARF BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, especially in exposed wet sands of disturbed ground, such as roadsides. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL and west to e. TX; West Indies, Mexico (Tabasco, Chiapas), Belize, Guatemala, Nicaragua. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **ID Notes:** *Rhynchospora pusilla*, *Rhynchospora divergens*, and *Rhynchospora thornei* are all small, grass-like plants, very similar in appearance to one another. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora intermixta* C. Wright – RAB; = *Rhynchospora intermixta* – S. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
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? : questionable
X : extirpated

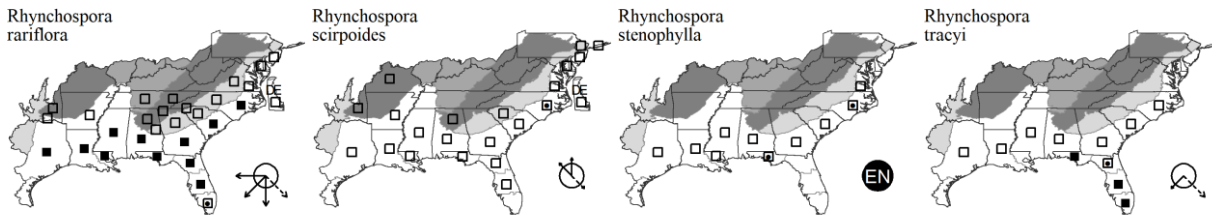


Rhynchospora rariflora (Michaux) Elliott. FEW-FLOWER BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, seepage bogs in the fall-line Sandhills, bogs in the Piedmont and Mountains. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL and west to e. TX; rarely inland, as in ec. TN, w. NC, nw. SC, n. GA, etc.; West Indies; Belize, Honduras, Nicaragua. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Resembling *R. galeana* and *R. oligantha*, but the spikelets conspicuously smaller. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora rariflora* – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Rhynchospora scirpoides (Torrey) Grisebach. LONG-BEAK BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Limesink ponds, usually at the lower margins of pond-shores, wet pine savannas, beaver ponds, and other wetlands with "drawdown" hydrology. **Dist:** Se. MA south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, s. MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999), se. OK, and TX (Singhurst, Bridges, & Holmes 2007); disjunct in the lowlands around the Great Lakes. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Va, WH3, McMillan (2007); = *Psilocarya scirpoides* Torrey – GW1, RAB, S; > *Psilocarya scirpoides* var. *grimesii* Fernald & Griscom – F, G; > *Psilocarya scirpoides* var. *scirpoides* – F, G. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora stenophylla Chapman. COASTAL BOG BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Peaty seepage bogs, streamhead pocosins, savanna-pocosin ecotones, usually growing in *Sphagnum*, especially where frequently burned. **Dist:** Se. NC south to nw. FL and west to s. MS; disjunct in se. VA (Southampton Co.) (Belden et al. 2004). Reported for GA by Sorrie (1998b). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3, Gale (1944), McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora stenophylla* – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Rhynchospora tracyi Britton. TRACY'S BEAKSEDGE. **Hab:** Cypress savannas and graminoid-dominated depressions, in small, clay-based Carolina bays or shallow limesink ponds (dolines), typically in shallow water or at the lower margins of pond-shores; in s. FL often a monospecific dominant in marl prairies and marshes. **Dist:** S. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999); disjunct in sw. LA and e. TX; West Indies (Bahamas, Cuba, Hispaniola); Central America (Belize). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, WI, McMillan (2007); = *Rhynchospora tracyi* – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Schoenoplectus (Reichenbach) Palla 1888 (BULRUSH, BULSEDGE)

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, cosmopolitan in distribution. Micromorphologic, anatomic, and molecular studies have confirmed earlier opinions based on morphology that *Schoenoplectus* is not closely related to *Scirpus* (Strong 1994, Smith 1995, Schuyler, pers. comm.). Most investigators now also favor the separation of *Bolboschoenus* from *Schoenoplectus* (Pignotti & Mariotti 2004). References: Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Pignotti & Mariotti (2004); Shiels et al (2014); Smith (1995); Smith (2002b) in FNA23 (2002b); Strong (1994).

- 1 Main involucre bracts 2-8, spreading and foliaceous (the inflorescence thus appearing terminal); rhizomes bearing ovoid tubers; bristles persistent on the achene; achenes 2.5-5 mm long (including body and apiculus)..... ***Bolboschoenus***
- 1 Main involucre bract 1 (rarely with an additional 1-2 lateral bracts), erect and terete or triangular, appearing as a continuation of the culm (the inflorescence thus appearing lateral, though in some species the longer inflorescence branches may overtop the bract); rhizomes not bearing tubers; bristles falling from the achene; achenes 1.0-4.5 mm long (including body and apiculus).
- 2 Spikelets on stalks of varying lengths, at least some clearly not sessile.
- 3 Culms distinctly triangular in cross-section, more sharply so above than below, nearly terete near the base; [section *Malacogeton*] ***Schoenoplectus etuberculatus***
- 3 Culms terete throughout, or obscurely triangular above; [section *Schoenoplectus*].
- 5 Perianth bristles plumose; spikelets acute; culms obscurely triangular near the inflorescence..... ***Schoenoplectus californicus***
- 5 Perianth bristles retrorsely barbed; spikelets obtuse; culms terete throughout their length ***Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani***
- 2 Spikelets all sessile, in a cluster at one point (rarely with 1 or 2 short branches to 5 mm long).
- 9 Sides of the culm strongly concave, wing-angled; culms 3-10 mm in diameter; main involucre bract 1-2.5 (-6) cm long; spikelet scale with apical notch 0.1-0.4 mm deep..... ***Schoenoplectus americanus***
- 9 Sides of the culm flat, slightly concave, or slightly convex; culms 1-6 mm in diameter; main involucre bract (1-) 3-20 cm long; spikelet scale with apical notch (0.3-) 0.5-1 mm deep.
- 10 Spikelets 3-35; achenes 1.9-2.6 mm long, biconvex; styles 2-fid..... ***Schoenoplectus deltarum***
- 10 Spikelets 1-5 (-10); achenes (2.0-) 2.5-3.5 mm long, biconvex or trigonous; styles 2-3-fid.
- 11 Styles 3-fid; achenes thickly lenticular to bluntly trigonous; spikelet scales brown to tan..... ***Schoenoplectus pungens* var. *longispicatus***
- 11 Styles 2-fid; achenes lenticular; spikelet scales brown ***Schoenoplectus pungens* var. *pungens***

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

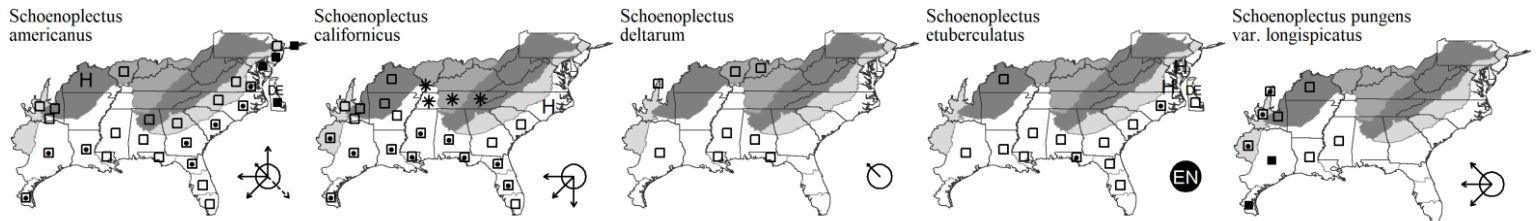
Schoenoplectus americanus (Persoon) Volk ex Schinz & R. Keller. OLNEY THREESQUARE. **Hab:** Tidal freshwater to brackish marshes. **Dist:** NS west to WA, south to South America. **Phen:** Late May-Jun; Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Schuyler (1974) discussed the need to replace the name *S. olneyi* (as traditionally applied) with *S. americanus*, traditionally applied to what must now be called *S. pungens*. Because of this nomenclatural change, the interpretation of much information and records is now uncertain. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Va, WH3, Strong (1994); = *Scirpus americanus* Persoon – C; = *Scirpus olneyi* – F, G, GW1, RAB, S, Tx.

Schoenoplectus californicus (C.A. Meyer) Soják. GIANT BULRUSH, SOUTHERN BULRUSH, TULE, CALIFORNIA BULRUSH. **Hab:** Marshes. **Dist:** SC south to s. FL, west to TX, and extending s. into the New World tropics; on the west coast, from CA southward. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3; = *Scirpus californicus* (C.A. Meyer) Steudel – GW1, S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Schoenoplectus deltatum (Schuyler) Soják. DELTA BULRUSH. **Hab:** Brackish marshes and other wetlands. **Dist:** AL and FL west to KS and se. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA23, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, WH3. **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).

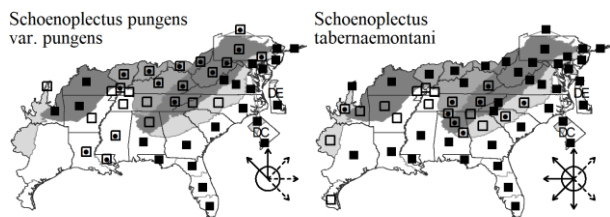
Schoenoplectus etuberculatus (Steudel) Soják. SWAMP BULRUSH, CANBY'S BULRUSH. **Hab:** Beaver ponds, on peat in small depression ponds, in flowing blackwater streams. **Dist:** DE south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX (the distribution rather discontinuous); substantially disjunct in s. MO and RI. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Sep. **Comm:** The hybrid *S. etuberculatus* × *subterminalis* has been collected in Hoke Co, NC and Lexington County, SC; it has sterile, malformed achenes. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, Va, WH3, Strong (1994); = *Scirpus etuberculatus* (Steudel) Kuntze – C, F, G, GW1, RAB, S. **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).

Schoenoplectus pungens (Vahl) Palla var. **longispicatus** (Britton) S.G. Smith. WESTERN THREE-SQUARE. **Hab:** Marshes, fens. **Dist:** ON, NT, and BC south to TX, NM, AZ, CA, and Mexico. **Syn:** = FNA23, K3, K4, Mo1; = *Scirpus americanus* Persoon var. *longispicatus* Britton – Tx; < *Schoenoplectus pungens* – ETx1, NcTx; < *Scirpus pungens* – GrPl. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Schoenoplectus pungens (Vahl) Palla var. **pungens**. COMMON THREESQUARE, CHAIRMAKER'S RUSH, SWORDGRASS. **Hab:** Tidal marshes, other marshes, inland salt marshes, rocky river beds, wet meadows, lake edges, moist fields. **Dist:** The species is circumboreal, ranging in North America from NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to South America; var. *pungens* is widespread. **Phen:** Mid May-Jun; Jun-Sep. **Tax:** This taxon has traditionally had the name *Scirpus americanus* applied to it; this name, however, is properly applied to the traditional *Scirpus olneyi*. *Schoenoplectus pungens* (or *Scirpus pungens*) becomes the correct name for this plant (Schuyler 1974). **Syn:** = FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Va, Smith (1995); = *Scirpus pungens* Vahl var. *pungens* – C; < *Schoenoplectus pungens* – Ar, IL, Mi, NcTx, Tn, WH3, Strong (1994); < *Scirpus americanus* Persoon – F, G, GW1, RAB, S, W, WV, misapplied; < *Scirpus pungens* – GrPl, Pa. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani (C.C. Gmelin) Palla. SOFTSTEM BULRUSH, GREAT BULRUSH. **Hab:** Tidal marshes, freshwater marshes, sedge meadows, streambeds, riverbeds, floodplain pools, calcareous fens. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to South America; also in Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA23, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3, Smith (1995); = *Scirpus tabernaemontani* C.C. Gmelin – Pa, W; ? *Schoenoplectus validus* (Vahl) A. & D. Löve – Strong (1994); ? *Scirpus validus* Vahl – Bah, C, F, G, GrPl, GW1, RAB, S, Tx; > *Scirpus validus* var. *creber* Fernald – F, WV; > *Scirpus validus* var. *validus* – F.

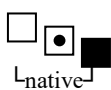


Scirpus Linnaeus 1753 (BULRUSH, BULSEDGE)

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of circumboreal distribution, also with species in Australia, Malaysia, and South America. The complex of species including *S. atrovirens*, *S. georgianus*, *S. hattorianus*, *S. flaccidifolius* are difficult to identify, and some have doubted their validity. Although further work on this group is needed, they do generally appear to behave as biological species despite their morphological similarity. Schuyler (1967) writes that "the remaining species in the key differ in minute characteristics and often the most satisfactory means of identification is by carefully comparing specimens of them. Despite the close morphological similarity of these species, their characteristics are reasonably constant even in areas where they coexist and occasionally hybridize." References: Schuyler (1967); Strong (1994); Whittemore & Schuyler (2002) in FNA23 (2002b).

- 1 Bristles smooth, without teeth along the margins, strongly contorted and greatly exceeding the achenes when extended.
- 2 Scales usually with prominent green midribs; mature bristles mostly contained within the scales; achenes 1.0-1.3 mm long, brown to purplish-brown when mature.
- 3 Perianth bristles (extended) shorter than, equal to, or slightly exceeding the achene; mature culms lax, the inflorescences lopping over to (or nearly to) the ground, with 2-3 lateral inflorescences in addition to the terminal one; rays of the inflorescence scabrous throughout their lengths, ascending to divergent, with axillary bulblets..... *Scirpus lineatus*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

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- 3 Perianth bristles (extended) exceeding the achene by 2-3×; mature culms rigid, nearly upright, with 0-2 lateral inflorescences in addition to the terminal one; rays of the inflorescence glabrous for most of their lengths (moderately scabrous toward outer end), ascending, lacking axillary bulblets *Scirpus pendulus*
- 2 Scales usually with inconspicuous midribs; mature bristles exceeding the scales and giving the inflorescence a woolly appearance; achenes 0.6-1.0 mm long, whitish, pale, brown, dark brown or black. *Scirpus cyperinus*
- 1 Bristles with retrorse or antrorse teeth along the margins, strongly contorted to nearly straight, shorter than to greatly exceeding the achenes when extended (or bristles absent or nearly so in *S. georgianus*). *Scirpus divaricatus*
- 7 Spikelets all solitary with distinct pedicels; mature scales with broad green midribs; achenes with protruding angles and concave sides *Scirpus georgianus*
- 7 Spikelets all or mostly in glomerules with the pedicels scarcely developed; mature scales with midribs not usually green; achenes less sharply trigonous, the sides convex, flat, or slightly concave. *Scirpus atrovirens*
- 12 Bristles 0-3, shorter than the achenes; teeth, if present, concentrated near the tips of the bristles *Scirpus georgianus*
- 12 Bristles usually 5-6, shorter than to slightly longer than the achenes; teeth extending basally from the tips of all or at least some of the bristles. *Scirpus atrovirens*

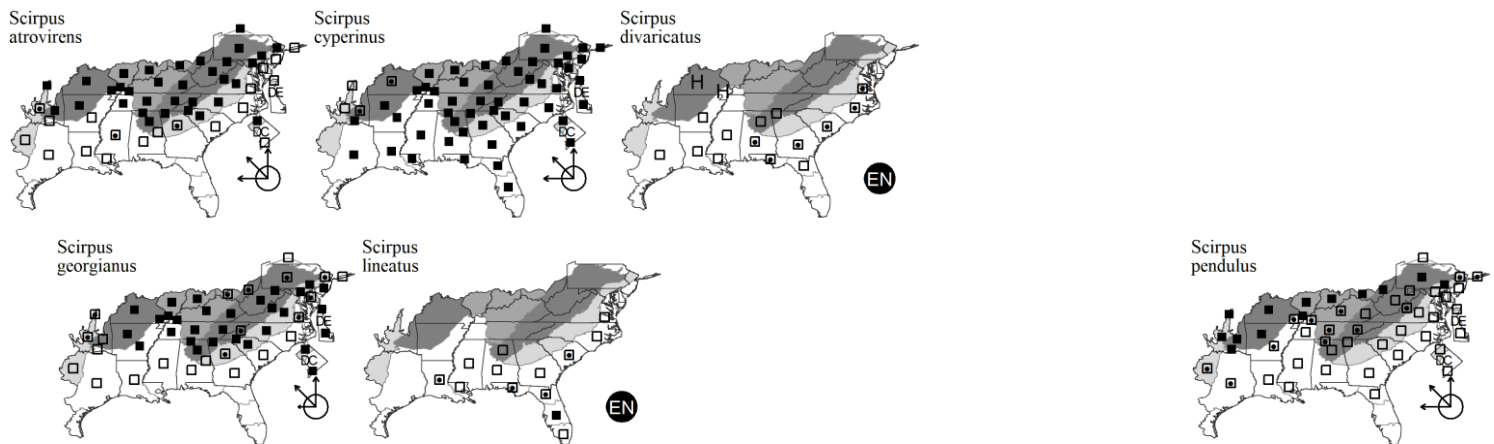
Scirpus atrovirens Willdenow. BLACK BULRUSH. **Hab:** Marshes, bogs, wet meadows. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MN, south to GA and TX; disjunct in AZ. **Phen:** Late Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, Schuyler (1967); = *Scirpus atrovirens* var. *atrovirens* – Tx; < *Scirpus atrovirens* Willdenow – GW1, RAB, S, W; < *Scirpus atrovirens* var. *atrovirens* – C, F, G, WV.

Scirpus cyperinus (Linnaeus) Kunth. WOOLLY BULRUSH, WOOLGRASS BULRUSH. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, beaver ponds, disturbed wet ground. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to BC, south to c. peninsular FL, e. TX, and OR. **Phen:** (Jul-) Aug-Sep. **Tax:** The varieties (see synonymy) may be worthy of recognition. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA23, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WH3; < *Scirpus cyperinus* (Linnaeus) Kunth – C; > *Scirpus cyperinus* (Linnaeus) Kunth – G, S; > *Scirpus cyperinus* var. *cyperinus* – F, Il, Va, WV; > *Scirpus cyperinus* var. *pelius* Fernald – F, Il, Va, WV; > *Scirpus cyperinus* var. *rubricosus* (Fernald) Gilly – Tx; > *Scirpus eriophorum* Michaux – G, S; > *Scirpus rubricosus* Fernald – F, Il, WV.

Scirpus divaricatus Elliott. **Hab:** Swamp forests. **Dist:** Se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX, s. TN, and s. MO. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Schuyler (1967). *NatureServe G5* (Secure).

Scirpus georgianus R.M. Harper. GEORGIA BULRUSH. **Hab:** Marshes, wet areas, ditches. **Dist:** PE west to NE, south to GA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, Schuyler (1967); = *Scirpus atrovirens* Willdenow var. *georgianus* (R.M. Harper) Fernald – F, G, WV; < *Scirpus atrovirens* Willdenow – GW1, RAB, W; < *Scirpus atrovirens* var. *atrovirens* – C.

Scirpus lineatus Michaux. DROOPING BULRUSH. **Hab:** Swamp forests over limestone. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to LA. Reported for a single county (Tucker County) in WV (Harmon, Ford-Werntz, & Grafton 2006); this record here discounted. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = C, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Va, WH3, Schuyler (1967); = *Scirpus fontinalis* R.M. Harper – F, RAB, S; > *Scirpus fontinalis* var. *virginiana* Fernald – G.



Scirpus pendulus Muhlenberg. RUFOUS BULRUSH, NODDING BULRUSH. **Hab:** Fens, wet meadows and seeps over limestone, diabase, or other circumneutral rocks. **Dist:** ME west to MN, SD, and CO, south to NC, ne. FL, NM, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Va, W, WH3, Schuyler (1967); = *Scirpus lineatus* Michaux – F, G, RAB, S, WV, misapplied.

Scleria P.J. Bergius 1765 (NUTRUSH, NUTSEGE)

Contributed by Richard J. LeBlond

A genus of about 250 species, herbs, pantropical, extending into temperate regions. Recent work has brought clarity to portions of this genus occurring in the eastern United States, including the *S. ciliata* complex, where work remains to be done with *S. pauciflora*. Investigation of the *S. triglomerata* complex has led to the recognition of two older species, *S. nitida* and *S. flaccida*. When present, the hypogynium at the base of the achene is a critical identifying feature for many *Scleria* taxa. In some taxa, such as *S. baldwinii* and *S. georgiana*, the hypogynium is absent from the achene but remains attached to the summit of the pedicel. This little-understood condition may have descriptive potential. Hardened achenes are necessary for reliable identification to species. In the key, achene length includes hypogynium when present. The scale character applies only to the ultimate bracteate structure clasping the achene.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

References: Bauters et al (2016); Bauters, Larridon, & Goetghebeur (2019); Core (1936); Fairey (1967); Goetghebeur in Kubitzki (1998b); Kessler (1987); LeBlond, Tessel, & Poindexter (2015); Reznicek, Fairey, & Whittemore (2002) in FNA23 (2002b).

Identification Notes: *Scleria* superficially resembles *Rhynchospora* in the field, but mature specimens are readily recognized by the terete white, gray, or black bony achenes. Hardened achenes are necessary for reliable identification to species. In the key, **achene length includes the achene body and hypogynium (when present)**. The scale character applies only to the ultimate bracteate structure clasping the achene.

- 1 Base of achene without hypogynium (a circular, angular, lobed, or tuberculate disk differing in texture and structure from the achene body), the achene base constricted, pitted, and/or ribbed, but appearing as a continuation of the achene body.
 - 3 Inflorescence of 2-9 sessile clusters along an axis up to 13 cm long, the individual spikelets 2-5 mm long; bracts (at least above proximal cluster) setaceous; [subgenus *Hypoporum*, section *Hypoporum*].
 - 4 Plants perennial with rhizomes; leaf blades usually pubescent, 1.5-5 mm wide; bract and scale margins long-ciliate; spikelets 4-5 mm long; achenes smooth.... *Scleria distans* var. *distans*
 - 4 Plants annual with fibrous roots; leaf blades glabrous, 0.5-2 mm wide; bract and scale margins eciliate; spikelets 2-3 (-4) mm long; achenes reticulate-papillose to reticulate-verrucose..... *Scleria verticillata*
 - 3 Inflorescence of a single cluster, the individual spikelets 4-10 mm long; bracts foliaceous; [subgenus *Trachylomia*, section *Trachylomia*].
 - 5 Triangular base of achene lacking pits in the three concave sides; achene 3-4 mm long..... *Scleria baldwinii*
 - 5 Hypogynium base of achene with a pair of pits on each of the three sides; achene 2-3 mm long..... *Scleria georgiana*
- 1 Base of achene with hypogynium.
 - 6 Achene body smooth (often longitudinally ribbed); hypogynium with 0, 8, or 9 tubercles.
 - 7 Hypogynium with 8 or 9 tubercles, the tubercle surface minutely papillate; [subgenus *Trachylomia*, section *Trachylomia*]..... *Scleria oligantha*
 - 7 Hypogynium not divided into tubercles, either smooth and angled/lobed, or minutely papillate and continuous (not lobed).
 - 13 Plants caespitose to short-rhizomatous; sheaths brown or stramineous to reddish, glabrous to glabrate on the ventral surface except for a pubescent and usually thickened summit; inflorescences terminal and lateral; achenes 2.0-3.3 mm long, (1.12-) avg. 1.25 (-1.38)× as long as wide; hypogynium surface with laterally and apically rounded papillae; [of wet to mesic pinelands]..... *Scleria triglomerata*
 - 13 Plants long-rhizomatous or caespitose; sheaths purple to reddish, the ventral surface uniformly pubescent; inflorescences terminal only or terminal and lateral; achenes 2.5-4.0 mm long, (1.35-) avg. 1.45 (-1.54)× as long as wide; hypogynium surface with rounded or flattened papillae; habitats various.
 - 14 Plants usually caespitose; inflorescence terminal and lateral (a few culms in a clump can be terminal only); hypogynium surface with laterally flattened and apically triangular-acute to acuminate papillae, often resembling shards of glass or porcelain; [of coastal hammocks, oak woods near saltwater, and blackwater swamps] *Scleria flaccida*
 - 14 Plants usually long-rhizomatous; inflorescence terminal only; hypogynium surface with laterally and apically rounded papillae; [mostly of dry to dry-mesic pinelands and barrens]..... *Scleria nitida*
 - 6 Achene reticulate or papillose, rarely smooth (most often from apparent abortion or abnormal development); hypogynium with 3 tongue-shaped lobes, or 3 or 6 tubercles.
 - 15 Hypogynium of 3 tongue-shaped lobes appressed to the underside of the achene (appearing nearly bract-like); achene reticulate, the pits generally squarish or rectangular and arranged regularly in rows, rarely smooth (apparently by abortion or abnormal development); [subgenus *Scleria*, section *Foveolidia*].
 - 16 Achene pubescent (occasionally becoming glabrate); lower lateral inflorescences on long, filiform, usually drooping peduncles; bract of the uppermost lateral inflorescence usually reaching from 1/3-3/4 the length of the terminal internode; terminal internode 6-30 cm long..... *Scleria muehlenbergii*
 - 16 Achene glabrous; lower lateral inflorescences sessile or on short-erect peduncles; bract of the uppermost lateral panicle usually reaching 3/4 the length of to exceeding the terminal internode; terminal internode 3-8 cm long..... *Scleria reticularis*
 - 15 Hypogynium with 3 or 6 tubercles; achene papillose, sometimes reticulate (if so, the pits generally variable in shape and not forming regular rows), or rarely smooth; [subgenus *Trachylomia*, section *Trachylomia*].
 - 17 Leaves 1-2.5 mm wide; hypogynium with 6 tubercles; achene 1.0-2.5 mm long, the body papillate or roughened-reticulate.
 - *Scleria pauciflora* var. *pauciflora*
 - 17 Leaves 1-7 mm wide; hypogynium with 3 (sometimes deeply lobed) tubercles, achene papillate or roughened-reticulate, 2.0-3.5 mm long; or hypogynium tubercles 6 and achene epapillate and smoothish, 2.5-3.4 mm long.
 - 19 Achene body smoothish with broad low rises, epapillate except for a few retrorse pappi at the very base, sometimes a faint transverse ridge near the base; achene including hypogynium 2.5- 3.2 (-3.4) mm long, 2.3-2.7 mm wide; hypogynium disk 1.4-1.8 (-2.1) mm wide, 0.1-0.2 (-0.3) mm thick; tubercles 6 (rarely 3 deeply lobed); longer cilia on terminal inflorescence primary bract 1.1-2.2 mm; longer pistillate scale keel cilia 0.5-1.0 mm; leaf blades (2.5-) 3-7 mm wide, ciliate with stiff hairs on margins and primary veins, rarely with a few stiff hairs between the veins, lacking fine puberulent hairs..... *Scleria bellii*
 - 19 Achene body papillose throughout, often transversely ridge or reticulate (rarely papillae absent in reticulate achenes); achene including hypogynium 2.0-3.3 (-3.5) mm long, 1.7-2.4 (-2.6) mm wide; hypogynium disk (0.6-) 0.8-1.4 (-1.6) mm wide, 0.1-0.4 (-0.5) mm thick; tubercles 3, entire to deeply lobed; longer cilia on terminal inflorescence primary bract 0-1.1 (-1.3) mm; longer pistillate scale keel cilia 0-0.5 mm; leaf blades 1-6 mm wide, glabrous to ciliate on margins and primary veins to puberulent with fine hairs over entire surface, especially adaxially.
 - 20 Leaf blades (2.5-) 3-6 mm wide, at least some adaxial surfaces puberulent throughout, often ciliate with stiff hairs on margins and primary veins; terminal inflorescence primary bract 1.2-4.1 mm wide at widest point, its longer cilia 0.7-1.1 (-1.3) mm long; hypogynium disk 1.1-1.4 (-1.6) mm wide, (0.1-) 0.2-0.4 (-0.5) mm thick..... *Scleria ciliata* var. *elliottii*
 - 20 Leaf blades 1-3 (-3.5) mm wide, adaxial surface glabrous and eciliate, or glabrous and ciliate on margins, or puberulent and ciliate; terminal inflorescence primary bract 0.4-2.2 mm wide at widest point, its longer cilia (0-) 0.1-0.7 (-0.9) mm long; hypogynium disk (0.6-) 0.8-1.3 (-1.5) mm wide, 0.1-0.2 (-0.3) mm thick.
 - 21 Plants ciliate (sometimes sparsely so) on leaf blade margins (also sometimes on primary nerves), culm angles, and margins of terminal inflorescence primary bract, the surfaces between margins or angles glabrous to puberulent..... *Scleria ciliata* var. *ciliata*
 - 21 Plants glabrous on leaf blade and culm surfaces, angles, and margins (terminal inflorescence primary bract often ciliate or scabrous on margins, rarely smooth); sheaths, especially lowest, usually puberulent..... *Scleria ciliata* var. *glabra*

Scleria baldwinii (Torrey) Steudel. BALDWIN'S NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Wet pine or pondcypress savannas, under *Pinus serotina*, *P. palustris*, and/or *Taxodium ascendens*. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to se. TX; also in Cuba and the Bahamas (Sorrie & LeBlond 1997). **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **ID Notes:** *Scleria baldwinii* is a more robust plant, with larger achenes, than *S. georgiana*. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, WI, Fairey (1967); > *Scleria baldwinii* (Torrey) Steudel – S; > *Scleria costata* (Britton) Small – S. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

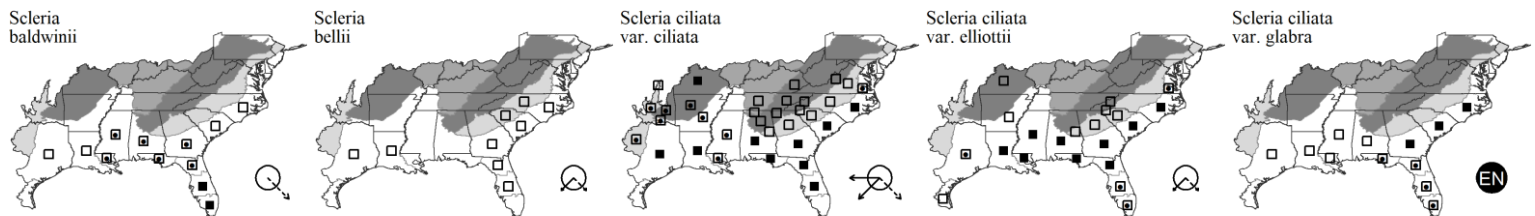
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Scleria bellii LeBlond. SMOOTH-SEEDED HAIRY NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas shallowly underlain by coquina limestone in the Coastal Plain, and apparently in diabase glades and barrens in the Piedmont. **Dist:** Currently known from scattered sites from NC south to FL and west to TX; disjunct in Mexico and Cuba. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** It is associated in the NC Coastal Plain with narrow endemics such as *Thalictrum cooleyi*, *Allium species 1*, and *Carex lutea*. See LeBlond, Tessel, & Poindexter (2015) for additional, detailed information. **Syn:** = K4, LeBlond, Tessel, & Poindexter (2015); = n/a – RAB. **NatureServe G2G3** (Imperiled).

Scleria ciliata Michaux var. *ciliata*. HAIRY NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Wet to dry sandy thickets and pine flatwoods, typically on sandy soil. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to MO and TX; West Indies; Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, S, Va, WI, Fairey (1967), LeBlond, Tessel, & Poindexter (2015); < *Scleria ciliata* – C, F, G, GW1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3; < *Scleria ciliata* Michaux var. *ciliata* – K1. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Scleria ciliata Michaux var. *elliottii* (Chapman) Fernald. BROAD-LEAVED HAIRY NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, pine-oak woodlands, meadows, bogs, and clay-based Carolina bays, typically on loamy sands. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to TX, MO, OK. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** The descriptions of *S. elliottii* in S and of *S. ciliata* Michaux var. *elliottii* (Chapman) Fernald in F do not include the entity here treated as *S. bellii*. **Syn:** = ETx1, F, FNA23, GrPl, WI, Fairey (1967), LeBlond, Tessel, & Poindexter (2015); = *Scleria elliottii* Chapman – S, Va; < *Scleria ciliata* – C, G, GW1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, W, WH3; < *Scleria ciliata* Michaux var. *ciliata* – K1.

Scleria ciliata Michaux var. *glabra* (Chapman) Fairey. SMOOTH NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Pine savannas and pine flatwoods. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Tax:** Plants with minor to moderate amounts of pubescence on culms and leaves are frequent in some areas, and not readily assignable to either *S. ciliata* var. *ciliata* or var. *glabra*. Glabrous/glabrate plants are more common on the outer Coastal Plain. *S. ciliata* var. *curtissii* (Britton) Kessler (= *S. pauciflora* Muhl. ex Willd. var. *curtissii* (Britton) Fairey) is currently of uncertain taxonomic standing. It is distinguished by its reticulate, non-papillose achenes, but such a condition has been observed in achenes with the hypogynium lobing of both *S. ciliata* and *S. pauciflora* (as suggested by the synonymy), and may only represent a form or condition. {not yet mapped}. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, K1; = *Scleria brittonii* Core ex Small – K3, K4, S, Tx; < *Scleria ciliata* – C, F, G, RAB, Tx, W; > *Scleria ciliata* (Britton) Kessler – Fairey (1967), Kessler (1987); < *Scleria ciliata* Michaux var. *glabra* (Chapman) Fairey – WH3; > *Scleria ciliata* Michaux var. *glabra* (Chapman) Fairey – Fairey (1967), Kessler (1987); > *Scleria pauciflora* Muhl. ex Willd. var. *curtissii* (Britton) Fairey – K1.



Scleria distans Poirer var. *distans*. RIVERSWAMP NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Moist sandy or peaty soil of pine savannas and flatwoods, boggy areas, and wet openings along roads. **Dist:** GA south to s. FL west to TX; West Indies; Mexico, Central and South America; Africa. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Bauters, Larridon, & Goetghebeur (2019); < *Scleria distans* Poirer – ETx1, FNA23, K3, K4, WH3, WI; < *Scleria hirtella* Swartz – GW1, K1, S, Fairey (1967), Kessler (1987), misapplied; ? *Scleria nutans* Kunth – Tx.

Scleria flaccida Steudel. FLACCID NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Coastal hammocks, maritime forests, oak woods and thickets near saltwater, blackwater swamps. **Dist:** Scattered along the outer Coastal Plain from se. VA to s. FL and west to LA. **Tax:** This is a poorly known species, with more locations likely to be found upon re-examination of *S. triglomerata* and *S. nitida* specimens. The often pendulous and capillary lateral peduncles suggest *S. oligantha*, another swamp species. *S. oligantha* is most readily separated by its 8-9-lobed hypogynium with minute rounded papillae. **Syn:** = F; < *Scleria nitida* Willdenow – G; < *Scleria triglomerata* Michaux – C, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3.

Scleria georgiana Core. GEORGIA NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Pine savannas, cypress savannas, depression meadows, mostly on the outer Coastal Plain. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; and in the West Indies, Central and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Comm:** See note under *S. baldwinii*. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Fairey (1967); = *Scleria gracilis* Elliott – S, name preoccupied. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Scleria muehlenbergii Steudel. PITTED NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Open wet sand, pine savannas and flatwoods, depression meadows, cypress savannas, limesink ponds, bogs. **Dist:** NY (Long Island), NJ, and NC south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO and IN; West Indies and Bahamas (Sorrie & LeBlond 1997); Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Also see notes under *S. reticularis*. In normal specimens, the achene reticulation ridges are sharp-edged and steeply sloped (compare *S. reticularis*). The achene pubescence is often tawny, and achenes appearing superficially glabrous often have a tawny residue under magnification. **Comm:** *S. muehlenbergii* is adapted to a variety of freshwater wetland habitats, while *S. reticularis* is primarily restricted to the drawdown zones of limesink (doline) ponds and clay-based Carolina bays. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA23, II, K1, K3, K4, NY, Tn, Va; = *Scleria muehlenbergii* Steudel – F, Tx, orthographic variant; = *Scleria reticularis* var. *pubescens* Britton – G, Mo1, Fairey (1967); = *Scleria setacea* Poirer – S; < *Scleria muehlenbergii* Steudel – Pa; < *Scleria reticularis* Michaux – Bah, C, GW1, RAB, W, WH3.

Scleria nitida Willdenow. SHINING NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Dry sandy or rocky soil of pine/scrub oak woodlands, ridgetop forests at lower elevations in the Mountains such as pine/oak heaths, and heath balds. **Dist:** MA, VA, and KY south to FL, west to LA and MO (also see note under *S. triglomerata*); reported from LA, but documentation not located. Although widespread at least historically in the Carolinas, it does not appear to be common anywhere. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = F; < *Scleria nitida* Willdenow – G; < *Scleria triglomerata* Michaux – C, FNA23, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, RAB, S, W, WH3, Fairey (1967).

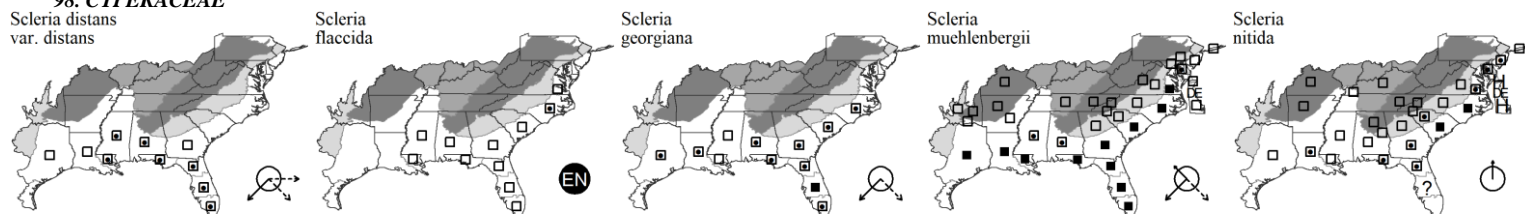
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

98. CYPERACEAE



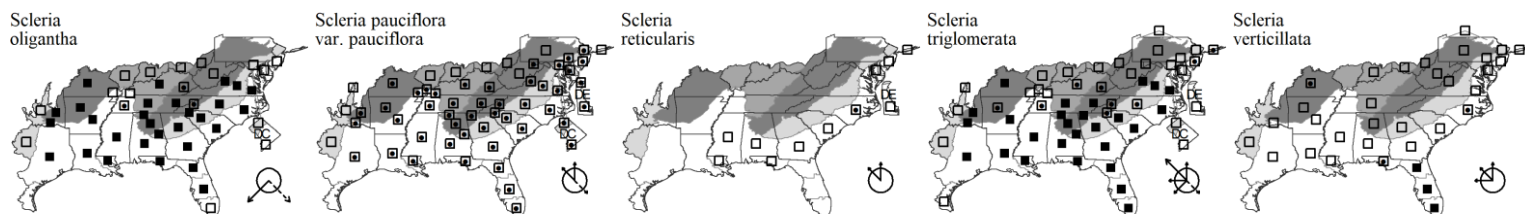
Scleria oligantha Michaux. FEW-FLOWERED NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests and woodlands, swamp forests. **Dist:** NJ and MO south to c. peninsular FL and TX; Puerto Rico; Mexico and Central America. Reported as new to MD (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** The long, filiform, arching lateral peduncles are distinctive (but see *S. flaccida*). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Fairey (1967), LeBlond, Tessel, & Poindexter (2015). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Scleria pauciflora Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. **pauciflora**. PAPILLOSE NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Wet to dry pine flatwoods, pine savannas, depression meadows. **Dist:** NJ west to KS, south to FL and TX; Cuba. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Typification of *S. pauciflora* is controversial and unresolved at this time (Fairey & Whittemore 1999). **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA23, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Tn, Va, Fairey (1967), LeBlond, Tessel, & Poindexter (2015); < *Scleria ciliata* – WH3; < *Scleria pauciflora* – C, ETx1, GW1, Mo1, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W.

Scleria reticularis Michaux. NETTED NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Limesink ponds, clay-based Carolina bays. **Dist:** MA south to FL, west to e. LA, north to IN, MI, and WI. Reports from Mexico are based on *S. muehlenbergii*. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** See notes under *S. muehlenbergii*. In normal specimens, the achene reticulation ridges are soft-edged and obliquely sloped. Occasional stipitate-capitate fungal growth on the achene has been mistaken for pubescence (a condition perhaps restricted to herbarium specimens), apparently contributing to the unwarranted agglomeration of this distinctive taxon and *S. muehlenbergii*. There is controversy about typification of the name *Scleria reticularis* (Camelbeke, Reznicek, & Goetghebeur 2003). **Syn:** = ETx1, F, FNA23, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, S; = *Scleria reticularis* var. *reticularis* – G, Fairey (1967); < *Scleria muehlenbergii* Steudel – Pa; < *Scleria reticularis* Michaux – C, GW1, RAB, W, WH3.

Scleria triglomerata Michaux. TALL NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Wet to mesic pine flatwoods, pine savannas, and hardwood forests. **Dist:** VT and ON west to MN, south to s. FL and TX; *S. triglomerata* sensu lato also occurs in Puerto Rico and Mexico, and may include *S. nitida* and *S. flaccida*. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = F, G, Il, Tn, Va; < *Scleria triglomerata* Michaux – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA23, GrPl, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Fairey (1967).

Scleria verticillata Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. SAVANNA NUTRUSH, LOW NUTRUSH. **Hab:** Wet calcareous pine savannas of the outer Coastal Plain, freshwater marshes and maritime wet grasslands on barrier islands influenced by salt spray and shell deposits, wet calcareous or mafic fens or seepages in the mountains, calcareous grasslands, also apparently spreading to ditches along Coastal Plain 'marl' roads (made from coquina limestone gravel). This species is a distinct calciphile, with only scattered occurrences in most of our area (north of FL). **Dist:** MA and ON west to MN, south to FL and TX. Previous reports of a much broader distribution (West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America) are based on other species segregated from *S. verticillata*. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **ID Notes:** The roots are strongly fragrant. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA23, G, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Bauters, Larridon, & Goetghebeur (2019), Fairey (1967). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



103. POACEAE Barnhart 1895 (GRASS FAMILY) [in POALES]

A family of about 771 genera and 12,074 species, herbs (and some shrubs and trees), cosmopolitan. Tribal classification largely follows FNA (2003a, 2007a), with some changes based on subsequent research, as for instance in the Chloridoideae (Peterson, Romaschenko, & Johnson 2010a). Key to genera adapted in large part from FNA. References: Blomquist (1948); Clark & Kellogg (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); HC; Peterson, Romaschenko, & Johnson (2010a, 2010b).

Grass classification from Soreng et al. (2015). Genera and upper-level taxa with one or more native species in bold.

“BOP” CLADE

subfamily Oryzoideae {or Ehrhartoideae? See Kellogg 2015 in Kubitzki}

tribe Oryzeae

subtribe Oryzinae: *Leersia*, *Oryza*

subtribe Zizaniinae: *Luziola*, *Zizania*, *Zizaniopsis*

subfamily Bambusoideae

supertribe Arundinarodae

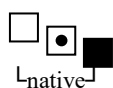
tribe Arundinarieae

subtribe Arundinariinae: *Arundinaria*, *Phyllostachys*, *Pleioblastus*, *Pseudosasa*, *Sasa*

supertribe Bambusoideae

tribe Bambuseae

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

subtribe Bambusinae: *Bambusa*

subfamily Pooideae

tribe Brachyelytreae: *Brachyelytrum*tribe Meliceae: *Glyceria*, *Melica*, *Schizachne*tribe Stipeae: *Eriocoma*, *Nassella*, *Oryzopsis*, *Patis*, *Piptatheropsis*, *Piptatherum*, *Piptochaetium*tribe Diarrheneae: *Diarrhena*tribe Brachypodieae: *Brachypodium*

supertribe Poodae

tribe Poeae (CHLOROPLAST GROUP 1 Aveneae type)

subtribe Torreyochloinae: *Amphibromus*, *Torreyochloa*subtribe Aveninae: *Arrhenatherum*, *Avena*, *Koeleria*, *Lagurus*, *Rostraria*, *Sphenopholis*, *Trisetum*subtribe Phalaridinae: *Phalaris*subtribe Anthoxanthinae: *Anthoxanthum*subtribe Brizinae: *Briza*subtribe Agrostidinae: *Agrostis*, *Ammophila*, *Calamagrostis*, *Gastridium*, *Lachnagrostis*, *Limnodea*,*Polypogon*

tribe Poeae (CHLOROPLAST GROUP 2 Poeae type)

incertae sedis: *Avenula*subtribe Coleanthinae: *Puccinellia*, *Sclerochloa*subtribe Miliinae: *Milium*subtribe Poinae: *Alopecurus*, *Apera*, *Cinna*, *Phleum*, *Poa*subtribe Airinae: *Aira*, *Avenella*subtribe Holcinae: *Deschampsia*, *Holcus*subtribe Loliinae: *Festuca* (incl. *Vulpia*), *Lolium* (incl. *Schedonorus*)subtribe Dactylidinae: *Dactylis*subtribe Cynosurinae: *Cynosurus*subtribe Parapholiinae: *Desmazeria*, *Hainardia*, *Parapholis*

supertribe Triticodae

tribe Bromeae: *Bromus*

tribe Triticeae

subtribe Hordeinae: *Agropyron*, *Elymus*, *Hordeum*, *Pascopyrum*, *Secale*subtribe Triticinae: *Aegilops*, *Thinopyrum*, *Triticum*

“PACMAD” CLADE

subfamily Aristidoideae

tribe Aristideae: *Aristida*

subfamily Panicoideae

tribe Chasmanthieae: *Chasmanthium*

supertribe Panicodae

tribe Paniceae

incertae sedis: *Sacciolepis*subtribe Anthephorinae: *Digitaria*subtribe Dichantheiinae: *Dichantheium*subtribe Boivinellinae: *Alloteropsis*, *Amphicarpum*, *Echinochloa*, *Oplismenus*subtribe Melinidinae: *Eriochloa*, *Megathyrsus*, *Melinis*, *Urochloa*subtribe Panicinae: *Panicum*subtribe Cenchrinae: *Cenchrus* (incl. *Pennisetum*), *Setaria*, *Paspalidium?*, *Stenotaphrum*

tribe Paspaleae

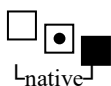
subtribe Paspalinae: *Axonopus*, *Paspalum*subtribe Otachyriinae: *Hymenachne*, *Steinchisma*subtribe Arthropogoninae: *Coleataenia*, *Phanopyrum*

supertribe Andropogonodae

tribe Andropogoneae

incertae sedis: *Chrysopogon*, *Imperata*, *Triplidium*subtribe Arthraxoninae: *Arthraxon*subtribe Tripsacinae: *Tripsacum*, *Zea*subtribe Coicinae: *Coix*subtribe Rottboelliinae: *Elionurus*, *Eremochloa*, *Mnesithea* (incl. *Coelorachis*, *Hackelochloa*), *Rottboellia*subtribe Sorghinae: *Sorghastrum*, *Sorghum*subtribe Saccharinae: *Erianthus*, *Microstegium*, *Miscanthus*, *Saccharum* s.s.subtribe Andropogoninae: *Andropogon*, *Hyparrhenia*, *Schizachyrium*subtribe Anthistiriinae: *Bothriochloa*, *Heteropogon*

subfamily Arundinoideae

tribe Arundineae: *Arundo*tribe Molinieae: *Molinia*, *Phragmites*Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

subfamily Danthonioideae

tribe Danthonieae: *Cortaderia*, *Danthonia*

subfamily Chloridoideae

tribe Eragrostideae

subtribe Unioliinae: *Uniola*subtribe Eragrostidinae: *Eragrostis*, *Neeragrostis*

tribe Zoysieae

subtribe Zoysiinae: *Zoysia*subtribe Sporobolinae: *Sporobolus* (incl. *Calamovilfa*, *Crypsis*, *Spartina*)

tribe Cynodonteae

incertae sedis: *Dactyloctenium*subtribe Gouiniinae: *Triplasis*subtribe Cteniinae: *Ctenium*subtribe Gymnopogoninae: *Gymnopogon*subtribe Eleusininae: *Chloris*, *Cynodon*, *Dinebra*, *Diplachne*, *Disakisperma*, *Eleusine*, *Enteropogon*,*Eustachys*, *Leptochloa*, *Lepturus*subtribe Pappophorinae: *Tridens*subtribe Traginae: *Tragus*subtribe Monanthochloinae: *Distichlis* (incl. *Monanthochloa*)subtribe Boutelouinae: *Bouteloua* (incl. *Buchloe*, *Opizia*)subtribe Muhlenbergiinae: *Muhlenbergia*

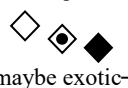
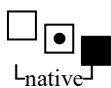
Identification Notes: key based on Stapleton (2007). Other genera are grown and may be expected to persist and vegetatively spread or potentially truly naturalize in our area.

- 1 Plant a shrub or tree (the culms perennial, woody, to 25 m tall), with complex branching systems from the upper nodes; leaves strongly dimorphic, those of the main culm sheathing, those of the branches or culm tips pseudopetiolate **Key A**
- 1 Plant an herb (the culms annual, not truly woody, to 5 m tall), lacking complex branching systems from the upper nodes; leaves not dimorphic, none of them pseudopetiolate.
 - 2 Plant a robust grass, culms usually > 2 m tall and usually > 5 mm in diameter at the base **Key B**
 - 2 Plant a small to medium grass, culms < 2 m tall and usually also < 5 mm in diameter at the base.
 - 3 Spikelets either modified into asexual, purplish bulblets, or partially or wholly concealed either by spines, hooks, and/or involucre, or partially or wholly concealed by being imbedded in a fleshy rachis or cob.
 - 4 Fertile spikelets either absent (spikelets modified into asexual, purplish bulblets) or variously spiny or bead like..... **Key C**
 - 4 Fertile spikelets embedded in a fleshy rachis (resembling a rattail) or a cob..... **Key D**
 - 3 Spikelets apparent, not covered, concealed, embedded, or modified by spines, hooks, or involucre.
 - 5 Spikelets 2-flowered, often dorsally compressed, falling entire at maturity (the abscission below the glumes), the upper floret usually bisexual, the lower one male or sterile.
 - 6 Glumes often as long as or longer than the lemmas and concealing the florets; spikelets usually arranged in obvious pairs or triplets, with 1 spikelet sessile or shortly pedicellate and the other 1 (or 2) spikelets pedicellate (the pedicellate sometimes vestigial or absent)..... **Key E**
 - 6 Glumes (the lower or both) shorter than the lemmas (or the glumes absent); spikelets not organized in pairs or triplets **Key F**
 - 5 Spikelets 1-, 2-, or many-flowered, usually terete or somewhat laterally compressed, either abscising at maturity above the glumes or if 2-flowered then both florets bisexual, or the upper sterile.
 - 7 Inflorescence of one or more spikes, the spikelets sessile (or very short-pedicelled) on the spike axis, 1-more per node, characteristically in 2-more ranks (these either on opposite sides of the axis or crowded on one side), the individual spikelets borne more-or-less touching one another.
 - 8 Spikelets borne in a single terminal spike or raceme (an extension of the culm), usually 2-ranked on opposite sides of the axis..... **Key G**
 - 8 Spikelets borne on 1-many spikes (the spikes themselves arranged digitately, subdigitately, or racemously on the culm) in 2 (or more) rows; spikelets often on one side of the spike axis..... **Key H**
 - 7 Inflorescence paniculate, sometimes somewhat to very congested, but then not as above.
 - 9 Spikelets with a single bisexual floret, and no staminate, sterile, or reduced florets present.
 - 10 Glumes absent or reduced to tiny rudiments; palea 1-keeled; [of wetlands]..... **Key I**
 - 10 Glumes present; palea various; [habitats various].
 - 11 Inflorescences dense and spikelike, symmetrical, cylindrical or ovoid, unbranched..... **Key J**
 - 11 Inflorescences loose and open, or if relatively dense, then with discernible branches, and thus lobed or asymmetrical.
 - 12 Lemmas awnless **Key K**
 - 12 Lemmas awned..... **Key L**
 - 9 Spikelets with 2-many florets, including bisexual, staminate, reduced, or sterile flowers.
 - 13 Glumes (one or both) nearly equaling or surpassing the most apical lemma of the spikelet, therefore partially or completely concealing the florets..... **Key M**
 - 13 Glumes (both) shorter than the most apical lemma of the spikelet, therefore the florets largely visible..... **Key N**

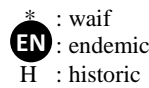
Key A - bamboo grasses (woody trees and shrub grasses) (tribe *Bambuseae*)

- 2 Mid-culm branches consistently 2, unequal, rarely with a smaller central third branch.....*Phyllostachys*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 2 Mid-culm branches not consistently 2, initially 1-9.

.....*Arundinaria*

Key B - robust herbaceous grasses

- 1 Inflorescence an array of spikes, the spikelets closely imbricate in 2 rows along the rachis of the spikes, the spikes alternate along the primary inflorescence axis; [tribe *Zoysieae*; subtribe *Sporobolinae*]..... *Spartina*
- 1 Inflorescence otherwise, either the spikelets embedded or in grooves in a thickened rachis, or the inflorescence a slender or broad panicle.
- 2 Spikelets embedded in the thickened rachis (the inflorescence thus like an ear of corn), or fitting into grooves in the thickened rachis (the inflorescence thus cylindrical and resembling a rat's tail). Spikelets unisexual, with male and female spikelets in separate inflorescences or in different parts of the same inflorescence; [tribe *Andropogoneae*].
- 3 Racemes of mixed sex (female below, male above)..... *Tripsacum*
- 3 Racemes of single sex..... *Zea*
- 2 Spikelets not embedded or fitting into grooves in the rachis, the inflorescence a slender or broad panicle (the spikelets visibly separate and often pedicelled).
- 4 Spikelets with a single floret, this unisexual (either pistillate or staminate); plants with aerenchymatous culms, [plants of seasonally or tidally flooded wetlands]; [tribe *Oryzeae*].
- 5 Pistillate spikelets on the upper branches of the panicle, staminate spikelets on the lower branches; lemmas and paleas clasping along their margins; plants annual..... *Zizania*
- 5 Pistillate and staminate spikelets intermingled on the same branches of the inflorescence; lemma margins free; plants perennial..... *Zizaniopsis*
- 4 Spikelets with 2 or more florets, at least some of these bisexual; plants without aerenchymatous culms, [plants of uplands or temporarily to seasonally flooded wetlands].
- 6 Spikelets with 2-8 florets, these bisexual.
- 7 Leaves primarily basal; [tribe *Danthonieae*]..... *Cortaderia*
- 7 Leaves cauline; [tribe *Arundineae*].
- 8 Lemmas pilose; rachilla glabrous; plants short-rhizomatous (somewhat clumped); culms to 10 m tall; [plants of uplands or saturated or temporarily flooded wetlands]..... *Arundo*
- 8 Lemmas glabrous; rachilla sericeous; plants long rhizomatous; culms to 4 m tall; [plants of uplands or saturated, tidally flooded, or seasonally flooded wetlands]..... *Phragmites*
- 6 Spikelets almost always with 2 florets, the lower florets sterile or staminate (sometimes reduced to lemmas or completely absent).
- 9 Spikelets falling separately, not attached to rachis segments, stalks, or bristles; spikelets <2× as long as wide; [tribe *Panicaceae*].
- 10 Spikelets (at least the terminal) subtended by 1-many stiff, terete bristles..... *Setaria*
- 10 Spikelets not subtended by stiff bristles.
- 11 Fertile lemma rugose with cross-venation..... *Megathyrsus*
- 11 Fertile lemma smooth or hairy, not rugose..... *Panicum*
- 9 Spikelets falling with attached rachis segments, stalks, or bristles; spikelets >3× as long as wide; [tribe *Andropogoneae*].
- 12 Pedicelled spikelet differing from the sessile in shape and sex (sometimes represented only by a pedicel).
- 13 Inflorescence of 2-13 digitate (whorled) racemes borne at the summit of a peduncle, the peduncle subtended by a raceme sheath..... *Andropogon*
- 13 Inflorescence a panicle, the branches not subtended by sheaths.
- 14 Pedicelled spikelet represented by pedicel only; apex of sheath bearing 2 auricles 1-10 mm long; [native]..... *Sorghastrum*
- 14 Pedicelled spikelet present, staminate; apex of sheath truncate; [alien]..... *Sorghum*
- 12 Pedicelled spikelet similar to the sessile spikelet, both fertile.
- 15 Spikelets falling separately from the persistent rachis..... *Miscanthus*
- 15 Spikelets falling in pairs together with sections of the disarticulating rachis
- 16 Spikelets awned with awns 10-26 mm long; anthers 2; [native, collectively common and widespread]..... *Erianthus*
- 16 Spikelets unawned or with awns to 5.2 mm long; anthers 3; [alien, rarely encountered]..... *Saccharum*

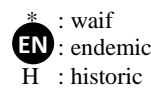
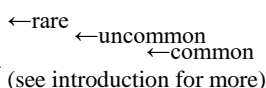
Key C - bur, bead, or bulblet grasses of various tribes

- 1 Fertile spikelets absent (spikelets modified into asexual, purplish bulblets) or variously spiny or bead like; [tribe *Poeae*]..... *Poa*
- 1 Fertile spikelets variously spiny or bead-like.
- 2 Pistillate spikelets concealed within a hard, beadlike shell, this white, black, or variously colored; [tribe *Andropogoneae*]..... *Coix*
- 2 Spikelets concealed in a variously spiny bur, this green or tan, sometimes with pink or purple shading..... *Cenchrus*

Key D - rattail or cob grasses

- 1 All spikelets unisexual, the pistillate and staminate spikelets either in separate inflorescences, or the pistillate spikelets below the staminate spikelets in the same inflorescence; leaves 9-120 mm wide; [tribe *Andropogoneae*].
- 2 Pistillate spikelets below the staminate in the same inflorescence..... *Tripsacum*
- 2 Pistillate and staminate spikelets in separate inflorescences, the pistillate inflorescences axillary, staminate inflorescences terminal..... *Zea*
- 1 Some spikelets bisexual; leaves 1-25 mm wide.
- 3 Spikelets with 2-7 florets, the lower bisexual and fertile, the upper sometimes sterile; [tribe *Triticeae*]..... *Aegilops*
- 3 Spikelets with at most 2 florets, the lower staminate or sterile, the upper bisexual, staminate, or sterile.
- 4 Culms 2-45 cm tall; leaves 1-6 mm wide; plants annual (perennial in *Eremochloa* and *Stenotaphrum*).
- 5 Plants obviously and prominently rhizomatous (*Eremochloa*) or stoloniferous (*Stenotaphrum*); lower glume with pectinate margins (*Eremochloa*) or irregularly toothed (*Stenotaphrum*)
- 6 Plant rhizomatous; lower glume with pectinate margins; [commonly naturalized turf grass and roadside weed]; [tribe *Andropogoneae*]..... *Eremochloa*
- 6 Plant stoloniferous; lower glume irregularly toothed; [naturalized turf grass and allegedly also native]; [tribe *Panicaceae*]..... *Stenotaphrum*

Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 5 Plants annual; lower glume with smooth and cartilaginous margins (or absent); [rare waifs]; [tribe *Poeae*].
 7 Spikelets with 1(-2) glume *Hainardia*
 7 Spikelets with 2 glumes *Parapholis*
 4 Culms 30-400 cm tall; leaves 2-25 mm wide; plants annual or perennial; [tribe *Andropogoneae*].
 8 Lower glumes of the sessile spikelets rough, rugose, pitted, tuberculate or alveolate between the keels *Mnesithea*
 8 Lower glumes of the sessile spikelets smooth or scabrous.
 9 Pedicels at least partially fused to the same axes *Rottboellia*
 *Mnesithea*
 9 Pedicels appressed, but not fused, to the same axes.
 *Mnesithea*

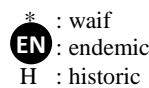
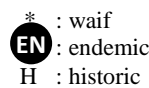
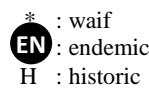
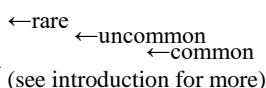
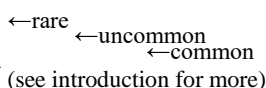
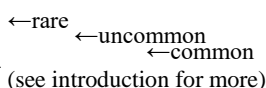
Key E - grasses of tribe *Andropogoneae* (also including grasses also keyed in Keys B, C, and D)

- 1 Leaves ovate-lanceolate, 2-10 cm long, 2.5-7× as long as wide; plants weak-stemmed annuals, branching, decumbent, rooting at the lower nodes; [alien weeds].
 2 Leaves cordate-clasping at base; spikelets not paired, unaccompanied by a vestige *Arthraxon*
 2 Leaves tapering to a broadly cuneate base; spikelets paired (one of the pair sometimes vestigial) *Microstegium*
 1 Leaves lanceolate to linear, either longer or proportionately narrower; plants either perennial or coarse annuals with erect and mostly unbranched culms.
 3 Spikelets embedded in the thickened rachis (the inflorescence thus like an ear of corn), or fitting into grooves in the thickened rachis (the inflorescence thus cylindrical and resembling a rat's tail), or the pistillate inflorescences enclosed in a hard, bead-like, pearly-white, modified bract.
 4 Spikelets unisexual, with male and female spikelets in separate inflorescences or in different parts of the same inflorescence.
 5 Internode narrower than and more-or-less enclosed by the female spikelet *Coix*
 5 Internode broader than and more-or-less enclosing the female spikelet.
 6 Racemes of mixed sex, female flowers below, and male above *Tripsacum*
 6 Racemes of single sex, the female inflorescences ("ears") borne on axillary branches, the male inflorescences ("tassels") terminal on the culm *Zea*
 4 Spikelets, or at least one of each pair, bisexual.
 7 Culms 2-45 cm tall; leaves 1-5 mm wide; plants perennial, obviously and prominently rhizomatous; lower glume with pectinate margins; [commonly naturalized turf grass and roadside weed] *Eremochloa*
 7 Culms 30-400 cm tall; leaves 2-25 mm wide; plants annual or perennial, caespitose or short-rhizomatous; lower glume winged or not, but not pectinate.
 8 Lower glumes of the sessile spikelets rough, rugose, pitted, tuberculate or alveolate between the keels *Mnesithea*
 8 Lower glumes of the sessile spikelets smooth or scabrous.
 9 Pedicels at least partially fused to the same axes *Rottboellia*
 9 Pedicels appressed, but not fused, to the same axes *Mnesithea*
 3 Spikelets not embedded or fitting into grooves in the rachis, the rachis slender (the spikelets visibly separate and often pedicelled).
 11 Pedicelled spikelet similar to the sessile spikelet, both fertile.
 12 Spikelets falling separately from the persistent rachis.
 13 Panicle contracted, spikelike; glumes membranous *Imperata*
 13 Panicle loose; glumes cartilaginous or coriaceous *Miscanthus*
 12 Spikelets falling in pairs together with sections of the disarticulating rachis.
 14 Spikelets awned with awns 10-26 mm long; anthers 2; [native, collectively common and widespread] *Erianthus*
 14 Spikelets unawned or with awns to 5.2 mm long; anthers 3; [alien, rarely encountered] *Saccharum*
 11 Pedicelled spikelet differing from the sessile in shape and sex (sometimes represented only by a pedicel).
 16 Spikelets awned, the awn 10-20 cm long. *Chrysopogon*
 16 Spikelets awned or not, if awned the awn < 5 cm long.
 18 Inflorescence a panicle, the branches not subtended by sheaths.
 19 Pedicelled spikelet represented by pedicel only; apex of sheath bearing 2 auricles 1-10 mm long; [native] *Sorghastrum*
 19 Pedicelled spikelet present, staminate; apex of sheath truncate; [alien] *Sorghum*
 18 Inflorescence of 1-13 digitate (whorled) racemes borne at the summit of a peduncle, the peduncle subtended by a raceme sheath.
 20 Racemes 1 per peduncle and raceme sheath *Schizachyrium*
 20 Racemes 2-13 per peduncle and raceme sheath.
 21 Pedicels of the pedicelled (reduced or absent) spikelets terete or slightly flattened and grooved on one side only *Andropogon*
 21 Pedicels of the pedicelled (reduced or absent) spikelets strongly flattened and grooved on both sides, the central portion thin or membranous *Bothriochloa*

Key F - grasses of tribe *Paniceae* (also including grasses keyed as well in Keys B, C, D, and H)

- 1 Inflorescences spikelike branches, the spikelets partially embedded in the rachises *Stenotaphrum*
 1 Inflorescences panicles or spikes (if spikes, the spikelets not embedded).
 2 Spikelets (at least the terminal) subtended by 1-many stiff, terete bristles.
 3 Bristles persistent on the inflorescence, each spikelet disarticulating above the bristles *Setaria*
 3 Bristles falling with the spikelets at maturity (the disarticulation at the base of the fascicles) *Cenchrus*
 2 Spikelets not subtended by stiff bristles.
 4 Inflorescences of spikelike branches 1-3.7 cm long, the branch extending 2.5-4 mm beyond the attachment of the distal spikelets *Setaria*
 4 Inflorescences not as above.
 5 Upper florets laterally compressed *Melinis*
 5 Upper florets dorsally compressed.
 6 Lower glumes or lower lemmas awned.
 7 Leaves > 10× as long as wide; ligules absent or of hairs *Echinochloa*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated

P : planted

? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

- 7 Leaves < 8× as long as wide; ligules present, membranous or of hairs. *Oplismenus*
- 6 Lower glumes and lower lemmas unawned.
- 9 Lemma margins flat, hyaline; lower glumes absent or < ¼ the length of the upper glume.
- 11 Inflorescence a narrow panicle with the branches strongly ascending to appressed; spikelets ellipsoid to obovoid; [of Coastal Plain pinelands] *Anthenantia*
- 11 Inflorescence either a panicle with digitate or subdigitate clusters of spikelike branches or a broad panicle with widely divergent branches; [widespread] *Digitaria*
- 9 Lemma margins not hyaline, frequently involute; lower glumes various (absent, < ¼ the length, to longer than the upper glume).
- 12 Spikelets subtended by a cuplike callus *Eriochloa*
- 12 Spikelets not subtended by a cuplike callus.
- 13 Leaves primarily lacking ligules (at least the upper, and often all, leaves without ligules, if vestigial ligules present, these of hairs) *Echinochloa*
- 13 Leaves with ligules, these either membranous or of hairs.
- 14 Lower (sterile) palea indurate and expanding the spikelet at maturity, as long as the lower (sterile) lemma; lower and upper florets standing apart from one another at maturity; outer surface of the upper (fertile) palea with compound papillae *Steinchisma*
- 14 Lower (sterile) palea membranous, not expanding the spikelet at maturity, usually shorter than lower (sterile) lemma, or absent; lower and upper florets closely appressed at maturity; outer surface of the upper (fertile) palea lacking compound papillae.
- 15 Inflorescence of 1-sided, spikelike primary branches.
- 16 Spikelets with lower lemmas (and lower glumes, if present) adjacent to the branch axes.
- 17 Lower glumes absent *Axonopus*
- 17 Lower glumes present on at least most spikelets *Urochloa*
- 16 Spikelets with upper lemmas (and upper glumes, if present) adjacent or appressed to the branch axes.
- 19 Lower glumes usually absent; upper lemmas smooth to slightly rugose *Paspalum*
- 19 Lower glumes present; upper lemmas rugose and verrucose *Urochloa*
- 15 Inflorescence either paniculate with well-developed secondary branchlets or if the primary branches spikelike, then the spikelets not borne in a 1-sided arrangement on the spicate branches.
- 20 Inflorescences dense, the spikelets obscuring most of the internal branches *Sacciolepis*
- 20 Inflorescences open panicles, or if narrowed, all or nearly all the panicle branches readily visible.
- 21 First glume 5-7.5 mm long, nearly as long as sterile lemma; fertile lemma 1/3 length of sterile lemma; rachilla prolonged between the florets *Phanopyrum*
- 21 First glume shorter, or if this long, then at most 3/4 length of sterile lemma; fertile lemma > ½ the length of the sterile lemma; rachilla not prolonged between the florets.
- 22 Plant developing a terminal ("spring") inflorescence usually before mid-summer, followed by lateral ("autumnal") inflorescences from lower, mid, and/or upper nodes, these often included or hidden among the fascicles of smaller "autumnal" leaves; often developing a rosette of overwintering basal leaves *Dichanthelium*
- 22 Plant developing a terminal inflorescence usually after mid-summer, the lateral inflorescences, when present, from the upper nodes, usually appearing at the same time as the terminal panicle, and not hidden by dense fascicles of smaller leaves; plants lacking a rosette of overwintering basal leaves.
- 23 Spikelets tuberculate *Kelochloa*
- 23 Spikelets smooth, not tuberculate.
- 24 Panicle < 2 cm wide at maturity.
- 25 Spikelets > 4.5 mm long; first glume > 2.4 mm long; ligule 4-6 mm long; [of coastal dunes] *Panicum*
- 25 Spikelets < 4 mm long; first glume < 2.1 mm long; ligule < 2 mm long; [not of coastal dunes].
- 26 Blades involute, 1.5-4 mm wide; culms wiry *Coleataenia*
- 26 Blades flat, the larger 6-20 mm wide; culms stout.
- 27 Panicles constricted, 0.3-1.6 cm wide; spikelets subsessile to short-pedicel; summit of fertile palea not enclosed by fertile lemma *Panicum*
- 27 Panicles > 1 cm wide; spikelets short to long-pedicel; summit of fertile palea enclosed by fertile lemma *Coleataenia*
- 24 Panicle > 2 cm wide at maturity.
- 28 Fertile lemmas rugose with cross-venation between the main parallel veins *Megathyrsus*
- 28 Fertile lemmas not rugose.
- 29 Lower primary panicle branches in whorls of 4-7 at the nodes, stiffly spreading, naked on the proximal ½, the axils strongly pilose; lower culm internodes appressed papillose-pubescent; first glume acuminate, ½ as long as spikelet; fertile lemma chestnut brown at maturity *Panicum*
- 29 Plants without the above combination of characters.
- 30 Plants from a cluster of fibrous roots, without rhizomes or hard knotty crowns, annual *Panicum*
- 30 Plants with rhizomes or hard knotty crowns, perennial.
- 31 Plants with hard crowns, lacking rhizomes; fertile lemma 1.2-1.6 mm long *Coleataenia*
- 31 Plants with rhizomes; fertile lemma 1.6-4 mm long.
- 32 Rhizomes about 1 cm thick with pubescent scale-like leaves; lower portion of culm hard, nearly woody *Panicum*
- 32 Rhizomes less than 1 cm thick with glabrous scale-like leaves; culms not woody.
- 33 First glume truncate apically *Panicum*
- 33 First glume acute to obtuse.
- 34 Culms slightly compressed below; ligules 0.5 mm long or less; spikelet pedicels appressed, the spikelets subsecund, usually some obliquely bent above the first glume; fertile lemma 1.8-2.2 mm long *Coleataenia*
- 34 Culms terete; ligules 1-6 mm long; at least some spikelet pedicels spreading, spikelets not at all secund, essentially straight; fertile lemma 2-4 mm long *Panicum*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Key G - wheat grasses of tribe *Triticeae* (and a few unrelated mimics)

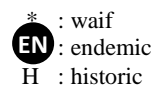
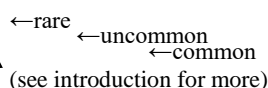
- 1 Spikelets 2-7 at all or most nodes; [tribe *Triticeae*].
 2 Spikelets 2-5 at each node (if 3, all 3 sessile).....*Elymus*
 2 Spikelets 3 at each node (the central spikelets usually sessile, the lateral pedicellate).....*Hordeum*
 1 Spikelets 1 at all or most nodes.
 6 Spikelets placed edgewise to the rachis; first glume lacking except in the terminal spikelet; [tribe *Poeae*]*Lolium*
 6 Spikelets placed flatwise to the rachis; first glume present; [tribe *Triticeae*].
 7 Plants annuals; glumes often with lateral teeth or awns; glumes rounded or keeled; [aliens, rare out of cultivation].
 8 Glumes rounded; spikelets in some species embedded into the thickened rachis.....*Aegilops*
 8 Glumes keeled; spikelets never embedded in a thickened rachis*Triticum*
 7 Plants perennials; glumes without lateral teeth or awns; glumes keeled; [natives or aliens].
*Elymus*

Key H - finger grasses

- 1 Spikelets 2-flowered, often dorsally compressed, falling entire at maturity (the abscission below the glumes), the upper floret usually bisexual, the lower one male or sterile; [tribe *Panicaceae*]
 2 Lemma margins hyaline, flat; lower glumes various (absent, < ¼ the length, or longer than the upper glume)*Digitaria*
 2 Lemma margins not hyaline, frequently involute; lower glumes absent or < ¼ the length of the upper glume.
 3 Spikelets with lower lemmas (and lower glumes, if present) adjacent to the branch axes.
 4 Lower glumes absent.....*Axonopus*
 4 Lower glumes present on at least most spikelets.....*Urochloa*
 3 Spikelets with upper lemmas (and upper glumes, if present) adjacent or appressed to the branch axes.
 6 Lower glumes usually absent; upper lemmas smooth to slightly rugose.....*Paspalum*
 6 Lower glumes present; upper lemmas rugose and verrucose*Urochloa*
 1 Spikelets 1-, 2-, or many-flowered, usually terete or somewhat laterally compressed, either abscising at maturing above the glumes or if 2-flowered then both florets bisexual, or the upper sterile; [tribes *Cynodonteae* and *Zoysieae*]
 7 Spikes normally solitary (rarely 2), divergent at the summit of the culm; second glume with a recurved spine arising from the back; fresh plants aromatic with a citrus odor; [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe “incertae sedis”].....*Ctenium*
 7 Spikes normally 2 or more, alternate, digitate, subdigitate, or verticillate along the main inflorescence axis; second glume lacking a recurved spine; fresh plants not aromatic with a citrus odor.
 8 Spikes arranged along the central inflorescence axis alternately, solitary at each node.
 9 Spikelets with 1 bisexual floret, sometimes also with modified male, sterile, or rudimentary florets above the fertile floret.
 10 Spikelets with modified male, sterile, or rudimentary florets above the fertile floret; [plants of uplands]; [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe *Boutelouinae*].....*Bouteloua*
 10 Spikelets lacking any modified florets; [plants of wetlands, primarily saline and coastal]; [tribe *Zoysieae*; subtribe *Sporobolinae*].....*Spartina*
 9 Spikelets with 2 or more bisexual florets (sometimes also with additional reduced florets); [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe *Eleusininae*].
 11 Ligules 4-8 (-15) mm long, acute to attenuate, entire (lacerate only by tearing).....*Diplachne*
 11 Ligules 0.3-5.4 mm long, truncate to obtuse, erose or entire.
*Dinebra*
 8 Spikes arranged along the central inflorescence axis in a digitate, subdigitate, or verticillate manner, all or most nodes with 2 or more spikes; [tribe *Cynodonteae*].
 13 Spikelets with 1 fertile floret (there may also be 1 or more sterile florets); [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe *Eleusininae*].
 14 Spikelets lacking sterile florets.....*Cynodon*
 14 Spikelets with 1 or more sterile florets.
 15 Lowest lemmas awned (rarely unawned); upper glumes acute to acuminate, mucronate or short-awned.....*Chloris*
 15 Lowest lemmas unawned (or with an awn to 1.2 mm long); upper glumes truncate or bilobed, sometimes short-awned from between the lobes.....*Eustachys*
 13 Spikelets with 2 or more fertile florets.
 16 Spikes to 7 cm long, terminating in a point (the spikes acuminate); [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe “incertae sedis”].....*Dactyloctenium*
 16 Spikes to 22 cm long, terminating in a functional or rudimentary spikelet (the spikes acute to obtuse); [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe *Eleusininae*].
*Eleusine*

Key I - rice grasses, of tribe *Oryzeae* (also including grasses keyed as well in Key B)

- 1 Lemma margins free; plants perennial.
 2 Plants either < 1 m tall or a floating aquatic with lax stems to 1.5 m long.....*Luziola*
 2 Plants 1-4 m tall, emergent, the stems stout, not lax.....*Zizaniopsis*
 1 Lemmas and paleas clasping along their margins; plants annual or perennial.
 3 Spikelets either pistillate or staminate, the upper branches of the panicle with pistillate spikelets, the lower branches with staminate spikelets; grains terete.....*Zizania*
 3 Spikelets bisexual; grains laterally flattened.
 4 Glumes absent and also lacking glume-like sterile florets subtending the floret; lemmas and paleas pectinately ciliate-hispid on the margins; [native].....*Leersia*
 4 Glumes absent or greatly reduced, glume-like sterile florets subtending the fertile floret; lemmas and paleas glabrous or pubescent, but not pectinately ciliate hispid on the margins; [introduced].....*Oryza*

Key to Map
Symbology:

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

Key J - dense spike grasses

- 2 Glumes awned; [tribe *Poeae*].
 4 Glume awn 0.7-3 mm long; lemmas not awned *Phleum*
 4 Glume awn 3-8 mm long; lemmas awned *Polypogon*
 2 Glumes unawned. *Alopecurus*

Key K - grasses with 1 floret and unawned lemmas

- 1 Spikelets 18-32 mm long; [tribe *Poeae*] *Avena*
 1 Spikelets 0.7-10.8 mm long.
 4 Lemma 1-veined; ligule of hairs; grain becoming mucilaginous when wet; [tribe *Zoysieae*; subtribe *Sporobolinae*] *Sporobolus*
 4 Lemma 1-5-veined; ligule a membrane (the summit sometimes ciliate); grain not becoming mucilaginous when wet.
 5 Lemmas faintly 5-veined; lower glume longer than the lemma; palea much shorter than the lemma (or absent); [tribe *Poeae*] *Agrostis*
 5 Lemmas strongly 3-veined; lower glume shorter than (rarely equaling) the lemma; palea about equaling the lemma; [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe *Muhlenbergiinae*] *Muhlenbergia*

Key L - grasses with 1 floret and awned lemmas

- 1 Lemma awn 3-branched (the lateral 2 sometimes very reduced compared to the central); [tribe *Aristideae*] *Aristida*
 1 Lemma awned with a simple awn.
 2 Upper glumes present, 1-veined; lower glumes absent or much shorter than the upper glumes and veinless; [tribe *Brachyelytreae*] *Brachyelytrum*
 2 Both glumes present, 1-many-veined.
 3 Lemma hardened, distinctly different than the glumes in texture when mature; [tribe *Stipeae*].
 5 Leaves > 4 mm wide. *Nassella*
 5 Leaves < 4 mm wide.
 8 Florets 6-13 mm long; awns 30-120 mm long.
 9 Palea flat, shorter than or equal to the lemma; lemma margin convolute or not overlapping; [alien species, rare in our area] *Nassella*
 9 Palea grooved, longer than the lemma; lemma margins involute, fitting into the paleal groove; [native species, collectively widespread in our area] ..
 *Piptochaetium*
 8 Florets 1.5-4.5 mm long; awns 1-35 mm long *Nassella*
 3 Lemma neither hardened nor distinctly different than the glumes in texture when mature.
 12 Spikelets 18-32 mm long; [tribe *Poeae*] *Avena*
 12 Spikelets 1.1-8 mm long.
 13 All spikelets sessile or subsessile and arrayed along inflorescence axes (racemes) divergent from the central axis (but not both overlapping one another and clearly ranked on one side of the axis, so as to be keyed under Key H).
 14 Lower glumes 0.9-4 mm long; spikelets disarticulating below the glumes, the spikelet falling as a whole; spikelets appressed to divergent from the raceme axes; sheaths not strongly overlapping; [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe *Eleusininae*] *Dinebra*
 14 Lower glumes (2-) 3.5-7 mm long; spikelets disarticulating above the glumes (which remain on the inflorescence); spikelets strongly appressed to the raceme axes; sheaths strongly overlapping (at least on the upper culm), hiding the culm; [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe "incertae sedis"]
 *Gymnopogon*
 13 Spikelets pedicellate and arrayed in a more complex and open panicle.
 16 Spikelets articulated below the glumes, the spikelet falling intact, leaving a naked pedicel; [tribe *Poeae*] *Cinna*
 16 Spikelets articulated above the glumes, the floret falling, leaving the glumes attached to the pedicels.
 17 Lemmas faintly 5-veined; awn from the back of the lemma; lower glume longer than the lemma; palea much shorter than the lemma (or absent); [tribe *Poeae*] *Agrostis*
 17 Lemmas strongly 3-veined; awn from the tip of the lemma; lower glume shorter than (rarely equaling) the lemma; palea about equaling the lemma; [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe *Muhlenbergiinae*] *Muhlenbergia*

Key M - grasses with 2+ florets, these exceeded and usually concealed by the glumes

- 1 Spikelets disarticulating below the glumes, the spikelets falling as a whole or in clusters; [tribe *Poeae*] *Holcus*
 1 Spikelets disarticulating above the glumes, the glumes remaining attached to the pedicel.
 2 Spikelets dimorphic, paired, each pair consisting of a lower spikelet with sterile florets and an upper spikelet one with fertile florets; [tribe *Poeae*] *Cynosurus*
 2 Spikelets monomorphic.
 3 Spikelets each with 1 fertile (bisexual) floret, with 1-several sterile florets, either towards the base or towards the tip of the spikelet.
 4 Fertile floret basal, with 1-several sterile florets towards the tip of the spikelet; [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe "incertae sedis"] *Gymnopogon*
 4 Fertile floret terminal, with 1-several sterile florets towards the base of the spikelet (the sterile florets sometimes knoblike or like tufts of hairs, and not obviously like florets); [tribe *Poeae*].
 6 Lower sterile florets 2, shorter than to exceeding the bisexual floret; fresh leaves with sweet vanilla odor when crushed; lemma of the lower florets awned or unawned *Anthoxanthum*
 6 Lower sterile florets 1-2, either highly reduced to knobs or tufts of hairs, or consisting of linear to lanceolate lemmas up to ¾ as long as the bisexual floret; all lemmas unawned *Phalaris*
 3 Spikelets each with 2 or more fertile florets.
 8 Spikelets 18-50 mm long; glumes 9-11-veined; [tribe *Poeae*] *Avena*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 8 Spikelets 2.5-20 mm long; glumes 1-7-veined.
 9 Lemma awns apical or dorsal (arising from the apex of the lemma or from the back of the lemma in its upper half)..... *Danthonia*
 9 Lemma awns basal (arising from the lower half of the lemma); [tribe *Poeae*].....*Aira*

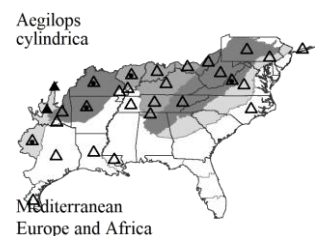
Key N - grasses with 2+ florets, these readily visible by extending past the glumes

- 1 Plants dioecious; plants strongly rhizomatous-clonal; [plants of saline situations, coastal or more rarely inland]; [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe *Monanthochloinae*].....*Distichlis*
 1 Plants bisexual; plants caespitose or weakly short- rhizomatous; [plants of various habitats, including saline].
 2 Lemmas 1-3-nerved, the nerves strong and obvious; spikelets 1-27 mm long.
 3 Lemma nerves hairy; lemmas slightly to strongly 2-lobed, the midnerve shortly excurrent between the 2 lobes; [tribe *Cynodonteae*; subtribe *Tridentinae*].
 4 Palea glabrous or with hairs < 0.5 mm long; plants perennial; inflorescences exerted, conspicuous..... *Tridens*
 4 Palea long-ciliate on the upper half, the hairs 0.5-2 mm long; plants annual; inflorescences often largely hidden in the upper sheath..... *Triplasis*
 3 Lemma nerves glabrous; lemmas not at all lobed.
 6 Florets 3-34 per spikelet; lemmas unawned; [tribe *Eragrostideae*; subtribe *Eragrostidinae*]..... *Eragrostis*
 6 Florets 2-3 per spikelet; lemmas awned or unawned; [tribe *Poeae*]..... *Sphenopholis*
 2 Lemmas 5-many-nerved, the nerves often obscure; spikelets 2-70 mm long.
 7 Sheaths united for at least ½ their length.
 8 Spikelets in dense one-sided clusters on a few stiff branches; spikelets strongly flattened; [tribe *Poeae*]..... *Dactylis*
 8 Spikelets in open or somewhat congested panicles, not as above; spikelets slightly to not at all flattened.
 9 Lemmas awned..... *Bromus*
 9 Lemmas unawned.
 11 Lower glumes 1-veined; [plants of wetlands]..... *Glyceria*
 11 Lower glumes 3-7-veined; [plants of mesic to dry habitats]..... *Melica*
 7 Sheaths completely free or united at most up to ½ their length.
 12 Basal 1-8 florets of the spikelet sterile.
 13 Ligule membranous (the membrane apex ciliate); lower 1-4 florets sterile; disarticulation above the glumes and between the florets; [of various, usually moist, habitats, collectively widespread]; [tribe *Centothecaeae*]..... *Chasmanthium*
 13 Ligule of hairs; lower 2-8 florets sterile; disarticulation below the glumes (the spikelet falling whole); [of coastal dunes, from se. VA southward and westward]; [tribe *Eragrostideae*; subtribe *Uniolinae*]..... *Uniola*
 12 Lowermost florets of the spikelet fertile; [tribe *Poeae*].
 14 Lemmas about as broad as long, spreading at a ca. 90° angle to the rachilla..... *Briza*
 14 Lemmas longer than broad, ascending at an acute angle to the rachilla.
 17 Callus of the lemmas hairy..... *Poa*
 17 Callus of the lemma glabrous.
 18 Lemmas awned.
 19 Plant annual; stamen 1..... *Festuca*
 19 Plant perennial; stamens 3.
 20 Leaf blades often involute, 0.2-3 mm wide, not auriculate at the base..... *Festuca*
 20 Leaf blades flat, 3-12 mm wide, auriculate at the base..... *Lolium*
 18 Lemmas unawned.
 21 Leaf tips blunt, cupped like the prow of a row-boat..... *Poa*
 21 Leaf tips acuminate, planar or keeled (but not as above).
 22 Leaf blades often involute, 0.2-3 mm wide, or flat and 3-12 mm wide, not auriculate at the base..... *Festuca*
 22 Leaf blades flat, 3-12 mm wide, auriculate at the base..... *Lolium*

Aegilops Linnaeus 1753 (GOATGRASS)

A genus of about 23 species, annuals, of w. Asia east to the Mediterranean region. References: Saufferer (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

* *Aegilops cylindrica* Host. JOINTED GOATGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe and w. Asia. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, G, GrPl, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, Tucker (1996). [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).



Agrostis Linnaeus 1753 (BENTGRASS)

A genus of about 220 species, primarily temperate. References: Harvey (2007a) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

- 1 Palea 1/2-3/4 as long as the lemma, 0.6-1.2 mm long; plants introduced, often (though not always) in disturbed habitats; plants flowering Jun-Oct; [subgenus *Agrostis*].
 3 Leaves 3-8 mm wide; inflorescence triangular-ovoid, the branches widely spreading at maturity, usually reddish; plant with rhizomes, without stolons..... *Agrostis gigantea*
 3 Leaves mostly 1-3 mm wide; inflorescence narrowly ovoid, the branches ascending at maturity, usually tan; plant without rhizomes, with or without stolons..... *Agrostis stolonifera*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

103. POACEAE

- 1 Palea < 2/5 as long as the lemma, 0-0.5 mm long; plants native, typically in more or less natural habitats; plants flowering Mar-Nov; [subgenus *Vilfa*].
- 4 Lemma usually awned (sometimes unawned), the awn inserted near the tip, 4-10 mm long, straight, very delicate and flexuous; annual, flowering Apr-Jun *Agrostis elliotiana*
- 4 Lemma awned or not, the awn (when present) inserted either near the middle of the lemma or near the apex, 0-6 mm long, straight or bent, neither delicate nor flexuous; perennial, flowering Mar-Nov.
- 7 Spikelets 1.2-2 mm long; anthers 0.3-0.6 mm long; lemma never awned; plants flowering Mar-Jul..... *Agrostis hyemalis*
- 7 Spikelets 1.8-3.5 (-3.7) mm long; anthers 0.3-1.5 mm long; lemma awnless or awned; plants flowering Jun-Nov.
- 8 Leaves (at least the basal) mostly involute, 1-2 (-3) mm wide; panicle branches mostly forking well beyond the middle; anthers 0.4-0.8 mm long *Agrostis scabra*
- 8 Leaves flat, 2-6 mm wide; panicle branches mostly forking at or below the middle; anthers 0.3-1.2 mm long.
- 9 Lemma 1.8-3 mm long, minutely but copiously scabrous (at 20× or more); anthers 0.7-1.2 mm long; spikelets (2.3-) 2.7-3.5 (-3.7) mm long, usually clustered near the tips of the branchlets; panicle branches scabrous; culms to 15 dm tall; [of wet savannas and other wet habitats of the Coastal Plain].... *Agrostis altissima*
- 9 Lemma 1.4-2 mm long, glabrous; anthers 0.3-0.6 mm long; spikelets (1.8-) 2.2-2.7 (-3.2) mm long, usually not clustered near the tips of the branchlets; panicle branches glabrous to scabrous; culms to 10 dm tall; [of various habitats, nearly throughout our area] *Agrostis perennans*

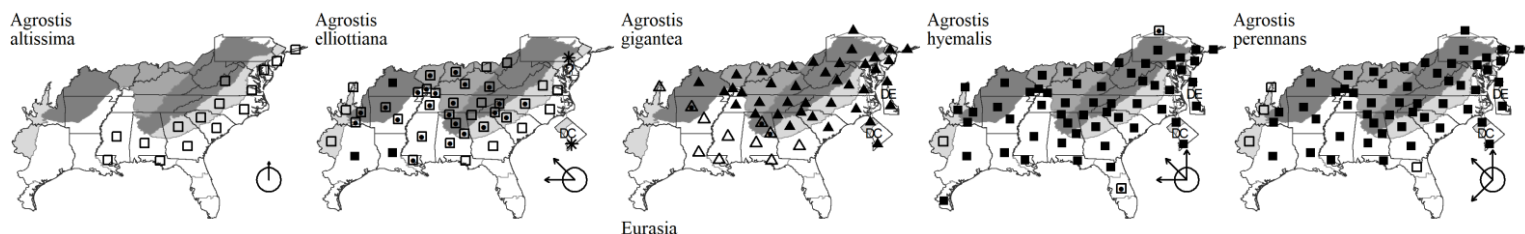
Agrostis altissima (Walter) Tuckerman. COASTAL BOG BENTGRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, sinkhole ponds, edges of swamp forests. **Dist:** MA (?) and NJ south to se. LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = F, HC, Pa, Va, Tucker (1996); = *Agrostis perennans* var. *elata* (Pursh) A.S. Hitchcock – C, G, S; < *Agrostis perennans* (Walter) Tuckerman – FNA24, GW1, K1, K4, RAB, WH3.

Agrostis elliotiana J.A. Schultes. ELLIOTT'S BENTGRASS, SOUTHERN BENTGRASS. **Hab:** Dry soils of barrens, fields, and rock outcrops. **Dist:** MD west to s. OH, and e. KS, south to Panhandle FL (Gadsden County) and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Tucker (1996). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* *Agrostis gigantea* Roth. REDTOP, BLACK BENTGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA24, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, Tucker (1996); = *Agrostis alba* – HC, WV, misapplied; = *Agrostis stolonifera* Linnaeus var. *major* (Gaudin) Farwell – G; > *Agrostis alba* – S, misapplied; < *Agrostis stolonifera* Linnaeus – GW1, RAB, WH3.

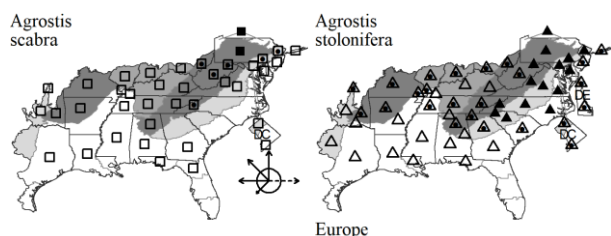
Agrostis hyemalis (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. TICKLEGRASS, SMALL BENTGRASS, HAIRGRASS. **Hab:** Moist to dry fields, meadows, and roadsides, sometimes also in barrens or thin soils over outcrops. **Dist:** ME west to WI, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996); = *Agrostis hiemalis* – GW1, HC, orthographic variant; = *Agrostis hyemalis* var. *hyemalis* – C, G, Mo1; < *Agrostis hiemalis* – NcTx, S, W, orthographic variant; < *Agrostis hyemalis* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – RAB.

Agrostis perennans (Walter) Tuckerman. UPLAND BENT, AUTUMN BENTGRASS. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests, woodlands, barrens, clearings, disturbed areas, and also in a variety of wetlands such as bogs, fens, seepage swamps, and depressions. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MN, south to n. FL and TX; c. Mexico south to c. South America. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Nov. **Tax:** Var. *aestivalis* may be worthy of recognition. **Syn:** = ETx1, HC, IL, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tx, Va, WV, Tucker (1996); = *Agrostis perennans* var. *perennans* – C, G, S; < *Agrostis perennans* (Walter) Tuckerman – Ar, FNA24, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, (also see *A. altissima*); > *Agrostis perennans* var. *aestivalis* Vasey – F; > *Agrostis perennans* var. *perennans* – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Agrostis scabra Willdenow. FLY-AWAY GRASS, ROUGH BENTGRASS. **Hab:** Bogs, fens, seeps, meadows, old fields, other open habitats. **Dist:** Throughout North America, though mainly in cooler climates (ne. and w. United States, Canada), south to s. Mexico; ne. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, FNA24, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996); = *Agrostis hyemalis* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg var. *scabra* (Willdenow) Blomquist – C; = *Agrostis hyemalis* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg var. *tenuis* (Tuckerman) Gleason – G; = *Agrostis scabra* var. *scabra* – HC; < *Agrostis hyemalis* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – NcTx, RAB, W; > *Agrostis scabra* var. *scabra* – F.

* *Agrostis stolonifera* Linnaeus. CREEPING BENTGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, wet, moist, or dry. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Agrostis alba* – S, misapplied; > *Agrostis alba* Linnaeus var. *alba* – F, misapplied; > *Agrostis alba* Linnaeus var. *palustris* (Hudson) Persoon – F, misapplied; > *Agrostis palustris* Hudson – HC, Tx, WV, Tucker (1996); < *Agrostis stolonifera* Linnaeus – FNA24, GW1, RAB, W, WH3; > *Agrostis stolonifera* Linnaeus – HC, Tx, Tucker (1996); > *Agrostis stolonifera* var. *compacta* Hartman – G; > *Agrostis stolonifera* var. *palustris* – C, IL, Meso6, Mo1; > *Agrostis stolonifera* var. *stolonifera* – C, G.



Aira Linnaeus 1753 (HAIR GRASS)

A genus of 8-9 species, annuals, native of Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. References: Tucker (1996); Wipff (2007b) in FNA24 (2007a).

Key to Map
 Symbology: native maybe exotic exotic (see introduction for more)

←rare ←uncommon ←common

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

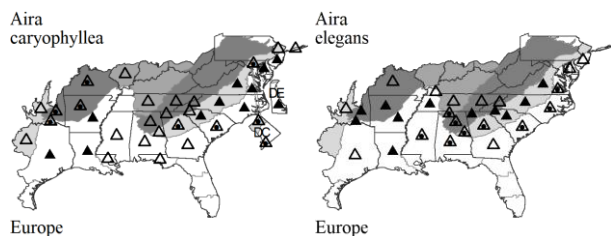
X : extirpated

103. POACEAE

- 2 Pedicels usually 1-2× as long as the spikelets; lemma of both the lower floret and the upper floret with an awn 2-4 mm long..... *Aira caryophyllea*
 2 Pedicels usually 2-8× as long as the spikelets; lemma of upper floret with an awn 1.5-2.5 mm long, lemma of the lower floret awnless or with a minute awn < 1 mm long..... *Aira elegans*

* *Aira caryophyllea* Linnaeus. SILVER HAIR GRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = C, FIGr, G, HC, K1, Mesof, Mi, Mo1, RAB, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996); = *Aira caryophyllaea* – Il, misspelling; = *Aira caryophyllea* var. *caryophyllea* – Ar, ETx1, FNA24, K3, K4, NE, NY, Tn; = *Aspris caryophyllea* (Linnaeus) Nash – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Aira elegans* Willdenow ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes. ELEGANT HAIR GRASS, ANNUAL SILVER HAIRGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Reported for Calloway County, KY (Abbott & Thompson 2019). **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = G, HC, K1, K4, Mo1, RAB, Tx, Va; = *Aira caryophyllea* Linnaeus var. *capillaris* (Mertens & W.D.J. Koch) Mutel – Ar, ETx1, FNA24, NcTx, Tn; = *Aira elegantissima* Schur – C, K3, Tucker (1996), Tucker (1996); = *Aspris capillaris* (Host) A.S. Hitchcock – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

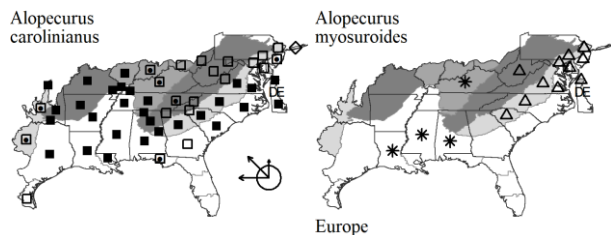
*Alopecurus* Linnaeus 1753 (FOXTAIL GRASS)

A genus of about 36 species, north temperate and temperate South America. References: Crins (2007b) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

- 1 Glumes 4-6 mm long, acute or acuminate. *Alopecurus myosuroides*
 1 Glumes 2-3.2 mm long, obtuse or truncate. *Alopecurus carolinianus*

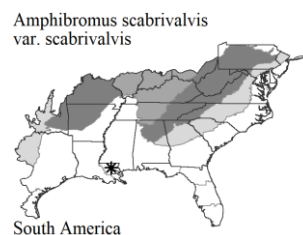
Alopecurus carolinianus Walter. CAROLINA FOXTAIL GRASS. **Hab:** Moist fields, ditches, forests, bottomlands. **Dist:** MA west to BC, south to n. FL and CA. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996); = *Alopecurus ramosus* Poiret – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Alopecurus myosuroides* Hudson. SLENDER FOXTAIL GRASS. **Hab:** Moist fields, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FNA24, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tx, WV, Tucker (1996). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Amphibromus* Nees 1843

A genus of about 12 species, annuals and perennials, native of Australia, New Zealand, and South America. References: Jacobs (2007) in FNA24 (2007a).

* *Amphibromus scabrivalvis* (Trinius) Swallen var. *scabrivalvis*. ROUGH AMPHIBROME. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. Established in Tangipahoa Parish, LA. **Syn:** = FNA24; < *Amphibromus scabrivalvis* – K1, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Andropogon* Linnaeus 1753 (BROOMSEDGE, BLUESTEM)

A genus of about 100-110 species, mainly tropical. Campbell's work (1983, 1986, 2003) has greatly clarified the taxonomy of *Andropogon* in e. North America. Great confusion and disagreement were previously the rule in dealing with the *Andropogon virginicus*-*A. glomeratus* complex. Campbell's careful morphologic work has provided workable technical characters which distinguish the taxa he recognizes. I have generally followed Campbell (1983, et seq.) in his circumscriptions of taxa, but have differed in decisions of rank; see Weakley et al. (2011) for discussion. Taxa differing in numerous morphologic characters, with different (though overlapping) geographic ranges, with different ecological preferences (often rather narrowly segregated by hydrology), and (when they do occur in proximity to one another) showing little or no sign of introgression or hybridization are probably better treated as biological species. Thus, I have treated a number of Campbell's varieties as species. Several of his "variants" also warrant taxonomic recognition, at varietal or specific rank (Campbell 1986; Weakley et al. 2011). The issue of the separation of

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

103. POACEAE

Schizachyrium from *Andropogon*, the membership of each genus, the morphological characters that are key and diagnostic (when characters are in conflict), and the reciprocal monophyly of each genus remain very uncertain. For now, I retain the predominant usage of recent decades of separating the two genera, and allocate the species to genera on the pragmatic character of single racemes (*Schizachyrium*) vs. 2 or more racemes (*Andropogon*), but that may well prove erroneous. References: Bridges & Orzell (2018a); Bridges & Orzell (2020a) in Weakley et al (2020); Campbell (1983); Campbell (1986); Campbell (2003) in FNA25 (2003a); Deshmuke, Shende, & Reddy (2022); Sorrie (2020b) in Weakley et al (2020); Weakley & Schori (2018) in Weakley et al (2018a); Weakley et al (2011); Wipff & Shaw (2018d).

While the dispersal units are still attached to one another, the rachis internodes form a continuous and more-or-less straight rachis. The dispersal units attached together in an unbranched sequence are termed a raceme, whose length is a useful character. Two or more racemes are attached digitately at the summit of the peduncle (in *Schizachyrium* only a single raceme is found). The number of racemes attached is an important character. A raceme sheath subtends the peduncle, often more or less surrounding the peduncle and the racemes. The length of the peduncle (distance between the points of attachment of the raceme sheath and the racemes) is an important character. The length and width (at its widest point, and spread and flattened) of the raceme sheath are very useful characters, used throughout the key. The racemes, peduncle and subtending raceme sheath make up an inflorescence unit. The overall inflorescence is more-or-less complexly branched; its overall size and shape are very useful in recognizing the various taxa, but variation in such a subjective (and environmentally plastic) character has added to the taxonomic confusion in *Andropogon*. The use of inflorescence shape in the key has been minimized, but is often mentioned in the discussion of each species. The number of inflorescence units per plant varies from species to species, in some species rarely exceeding 10, in others ranging upward to 500 or 600. The absence or presence of hairs immediately below the raceme sheath is useful in some groups.

There are several important characters of the foliage. *Andropogon capillipes*, *A. dealbatus*, and *A. cretaceus* have culm sheaths and leaf blades that are strongly glaucous; this is usually very obvious, but can be tested for by running the finger along the surface of the leaf (a white coating of wax will come off on the finger). The key often calls for the ligule length; measure the longest portion of the undivided portion of the ligule. The ligule often has an erose or ciliate upper margin; measure the length of the cilia. The length of leaf blade is measured from the ligule to the leaf apex; do not include the leaf sheath, which is often long and (especially late in the year) only loosely sheathing the culm or even divergent it. Whether the leaf sheaths are antrorsely scabrous or smooth is better determined by touch than by sight. Choose several mid-culm sheaths, run one's finger downward and upward along the sheath surface (near the collar is best). If the sheath is antrorsely scabrous one will feel a somewhat greater resistance to moving the finger downward than upward.

Identification Notes: A thorough understanding of the architecture of the inflorescences of *Andropogon* is necessary in order to identify them successfully. The parts will be described, beginning from the apex of a branch of the inflorescence. Spikelets occur in pairs, the sessile spikelet (usually just referred to as the spikelet) and the pedicelled spikelet, which is usually vestigial or absent (except in *A. gerardi*) and sterile (except in *A. gerardi*, where it is staminate). The first or lower glume of the sessile spikelet has two keels, and the presence and location of antrorse prickly hairs (scabrousness) is an important character in the *A. glomeratus* complex. The length of the sessile spikelet is an important character; it should be measured exclusive of the awn, borne at the apex of the lemma. Awn length is also a useful taxonomic character. The pedicelled spikelet is borne on the pedicel, which is attached at the base of the sessile spikelet and typically angles away from it at about a 45 degree angle. The rachis internode extends from the base of one sessile spikelet to the next sessile spikelet above, breaking apart (upon dehiscence) just below the next spikelet and remaining attached to the sessile spikelet below. The dispersal unit consists of a sessile spikelet sitting in the V shape formed by (on one side) the pedicel and pedicelled spikelet and (on the other side) the rachis internode. Both the pedicel and the rachis internode are usually pubescent with long hairs, and the color of those hairs and their distribution are useful characters. Sometimes culm sheath scabrousness is discernible by touch only near the sheath summit.

- 1 Pedicellate spikelet staminate, as large as the sessile, fertile spikelet; sessile spikelets > 7 mm long; [section *Andropogon*] *Andropogon gerardi*
- 1 Pedicellate spikelet sterile, vestigial or absent; sessile spikelets < 7 mm long; [section *Leptopogon*].
 - 3 Leaves strongly glaucous (often nearly white with a powdery wax that can be rubbed off on the fingers), glabrous.
 - 4 Ligule membrane (0.9-) 1.5 (-2.0) mm long, with cilia 0-0.2 mm long; leaf blades usually (33-) avg. 40 (-75) cm long; pubescence beneath raceme sheaths moderate to dense; raceme sheaths (2.0-) 2.4-3.6 (-4.4) cm long, (1.3-) 2.0-2.5 (-3.0) mm wide. *Andropogon cretaceus*
 - 4 Ligule membrane (0.2-) 0.4 (-0.5) mm long, with cilia 0.3-1.2 mm long; leaf blades (12-) avg. 19 (-38) cm long; pubescence beneath raceme sheaths absent to dense; raceme sheaths (2.1-) 2.9-4.3 (-6.0) cm long, (2.7-) 3.1-3.8 (-5.5) mm wide. *Andropogon dealbatus*
 - 3 Leaves green (to somewhat glaucous, but never powdery white), pubescent or glabrous.
 - 6 Upper culm sheaths distinctly broadened and strongly overlapping, often largely hiding the raceme sheaths before senescence (but in some forms with the raceme sheaths strongly exserted); culms mostly < 1 m tall (to 1.4 m tall) *Andropogon gyrans*
 - 6 Upper culm sheaths reduced, not strongly overlapping, not hiding the raceme sheaths after anthesis; culms mostly > 1 m tall (except *A. perangustatus*, *A. tracyi*, *A. subtenuis*, and small forms of *A. virginicus*).
 - 7 Many or all peduncles longer than the subtending raceme sheaths at maturity, racemes then fully exserted above the apex of the raceme sheath.
 - 10 Stems < 0.9 m tall; leaves < 2 mm wide; some racemes usually fully included within raceme sheaths at maturity on peduncles < 10 mm long; anthers often marcescent *Andropogon subtenuis*
 - 10 Stems > 1 m tall; leaves usually > 3 mm wide; racemes rarely included within raceme sheaths at maturity, peduncles rarely < 15 mm long; anthers rarely marcescent. *Andropogon ternarius*
 - 7 Peduncles all shorter than the subtending raceme sheaths at maturity, at least the bases of the racemes not exserted above the apex of the raceme sheath.
 - 16 Inflorescence units with (2-) 4-7 (-13) racemes; raceme sheaths (4.1-) 5.3-8.0 (-10-1) mm wide; hairs of the rachis internode and pedicel yellow-tawny when dry *Andropogon mohrii*
 - 16 Inflorescence units with 2-5 (-7) racemes; raceme sheaths (1.5-) 2.0-4.8 (-6.3) mm wide; hairs of the rachis internode and pedicel gray to whitish when dry.
 - 17 Post-flowering peduncles (at least some of them) > 15 mm long.
 - 18 Culm sheaths antrorsely scabrous (often hirsute as well).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 20 Ligules (1.0-) 1.2 (-2.0) mm long, with cilia 0-0.3 mm long; keels of first glume scabrous only above middle *Andropogon glomeratus*
- 20 Ligules (0.6-) 0.8 (-1.3) mm long, with cilia 0.2-0.9 mm long; keels of first glume often scabrous below middle *Andropogon tenuispatheus*
- 18 Culm sheaths not scabrous (often hirsute).
- 21 Culms usually > 1.2 m tall; leaf blades often > 30 cm long and > 3 mm wide; inflorescence units usually > 20/culm. *Andropogon tenuispatheus*
- 21 Culms < 1.2 m tall; leaf blades < 30 cm long and < 3 mm wide; inflorescence units rarely > 20/culm.
- 26 Ligules (0.4-) 0.6 (-0.8) mm long, with cilia 0-0.3 mm long *Andropogon subtenius*
- 26 Ligules (0.8-) 1.1 (-1.5) mm long, with cilia 0-0.1 mm long *Andropogon perangustatus*
- 17 Post-flowering peduncles < 10 mm long.
- 27 Culm sheaths antrorsely scabrous (often hirsute as well); leaf blades usually > 35 cm long.
- 28 Ligules (0.6-) 0.8 (-1.3) mm long (usually < 1 mm long), with cilia 0.2-0.9 mm long; raceme sheaths (1.5-) 2.0-2.5 (-3.0) mm wide (usually < 2.5 mm wide); keels of first glume often scabrous below the middle *Andropogon tenuispatheus*
- 28 Ligules (0.7-) 1.2 (-2.2) mm long (usually > 1 mm long), with cilia 0.0-0.3 mm long; raceme sheaths (2.0-) 2.4-3.4 (-4.7) mm wide (usually > 2.5 mm wide); keels of first glume scabrous only above the middle, smooth below.
- 29 Inflorescences oblong to obpyramidal; spikelets (3.8-) 4.1-4.4 (-5.0) mm long; anthers usually not marcescent within spikelet; mature peduncles (4-) 11-35 (-60) mm long (usually some of them > 10 mm long) *Andropogon glomeratus*
- 29 Inflorescences (linear to) oblong; spikelets (3.4-) 3.6-3.8 (-4.6) mm long; anthers usually marcescent within spikelets; mature peduncles (2-) 3-5 (-8) mm long *Andropogon hirsutior*
- 27 Culm sheaths not scabrous (often hirsute); leaf blades < 35 cm long (except in *A. glomeratus* var. *pumilus*).
- 31 Leaves glabrous.
- 32 Ligules (0.8-) 1.1 (-1.5) mm long, with cilia 0-0.1 mm long; basal leaves often filiform, < 1.5 mm wide, strongly erect *Andropogon perangustatus*
- 32 Ligules (0.2-) 0.5 (-0.8) mm long, with cilia 0.2-1.3 mm long; basal leaves usually > 2 mm wide, soon arching.
- 34 Stems < 1 m tall; inflorescence units < 14 per stem; spikelets (3.5-) 4.0-4.5 (-5.2) mm long; raceme sheaths (4.0-) 4.9-7.9 (-9.5) cm long, (1.5-) 2.5-4.3 (-5.0) mm wide; peduncles (1-) 5-25 (-50) mm long; racemes 2-4 (-7) per inflorescence unit, at least some inflorescence units (especially at culm and branch apices) with 3 or more racemes *Andropogon subtenius*
- 34 Stems > 1 m tall; inflorescence units usually > 14 per stem; spikelets (3.0-) 3.5-3.7 (-4.2) mm long; raceme sheaths (2.8-) 3.3-4.7 (-6.7) cm long, (3.0-) 3.2-3.8 (-5.2) mm wide; peduncles (2-) 3-4 (-6) mm long; racemes 2-4 (-7) per inflorescence unit, at least some inflorescence units (especially at culm and branch apices) with 3 or more racemes *Andropogon virginicus* var. *1*
- 31 Leaves pubescent, at least on the margin near the collar.
- 35 Keels of first glume often scabrous below the middle; leaves usually > 44 cm long *Andropogon tenuispatheus*
- 35 Keels of first glume scabrous only above middle; leaves usually < 31 cm long. *Andropogon virginicus* var. *virginicus*

Andropogon cretaceus Weakley & Schori. PURPLE BLUESTEM, CHALKY BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, pine flatwoods, maritime forests, ditches, wet disturbed sites. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX (Singhurst, Sorrie, & Holmes 2012). **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Tax:** Although sometimes included in the past in either *A. glomeratus* or *A. virginicus*, this species is distinctive and easily recognized in the field (even from a car at 60 m.p.h.) by the combination of blue color, height of well over 1 m (taller than the other glaucous bluestems), and semi-bushy inflorescence. See Weakley et al. (2018a) for explanation of the need for a new name for this species, *A. glaucopsis* being preoccupied. **Syn:** = FlGr, K4, Sorrie (2020b) in Weakley et al (2020), Weakley & Schori (2018) in Weakley et al (2018a); = *Andropogon glaucopsis* Elliott ex Beal – GW1, K1, K3, Va, Weakley et al (2011), misapplied; = *Andropogon glomeratus* var. *glaucopsis* (Elliott ex Beal) A.S. Hitchcock – FNA25, WH3, Campbell (1983); = *Andropogon virginicus* var. *glaucopsis* (Elliott) A.S. Hitchcock – F, HC; < *Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – ETx1, S; < *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus – RAB; > *Andropogon virginicus* var. *glaucus* Hackel – Ar, misapplied.

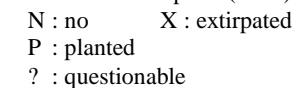
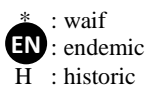
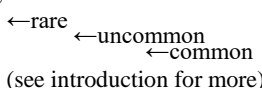
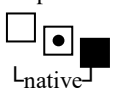
Andropogon dealbatus (C. Mohr) Weakley & LeBlond. WETLAND WHITE BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, ditches adjacent to savannas, depressional wetlands. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL and west to e. TX; also in the Bahamas (Sorrie & LeBlond 1997). **Phen:** Aug-Dec (-Jul). **Tax:** Campbell (1983) informally described two "variants" of *A. virginicus* var. *glaucus*. *A. capillipes* is clearly a species distinct from *A. virginicus*; moreover, the substantial morphological and ecological differences between Campbell's two "variants" (which he describes as nearly always sharply distinct, even when growing in close proximity) warrant recognition as good species (Weakley et al. 2011). **Syn:** = FlGr, Weakley & Schori (2018) in Weakley et al (2018a), Weakley et al (2011); = *Andropogon virginicus* var. *glaucus* "wetlands variant" – Campbell (1983); < *Andropogon capillipes* Nash – GW1, K1, K3, S; < *Andropogon dealbatus* (C. Mohr) Weakley & LeBlond – K4; < *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus – RAB; < *Andropogon virginicus* var. *glaucopsis* (Elliott) A.S. Hitchcock – HC; < *Andropogon virginicus* var. *glaucus* Hackel – F, FNA25, WH3.

Andropogon gerardi Vitman. BIG BLUESTEM, TURKEYFOOT. **Hab:** In a wide variety of habitats, usually rather dry, such as longleaf pine sandhills, glades, cliffs, and rock outcrops, in the Piedmont in woodlands, former prairie-like sites, woodlands, open forests, and river-scour grasslands, in the Mountains in glades, riverside scour areas, and rarely in grassy balds, ascending to at least 1600 m over mafic rocks (on Old Field Bald, Watauga and Ashe counties, NC). **Dist:** QC west to SK, south to FL and AZ. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** Some favor treating *A. hallii* Hackel as a subspecies of *A. gerardi* (Wipff 1996c); I do not agree, but if that course is followed, then our eastern taxon becomes *A. gerardi* ssp. *gerardi*. **Syn:** = G, HC, K3, K4, NY, Tx, WV; = *Andropogon gerardii* Vitman – Ar, C, FlGr, FNA25, GW1, II, K1, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, orthographic variant; = *Andropogon gerardii* ssp. *gerardii* – ETx1, NcTx; = *Andropogon provincialis* Lamarck – S; > *Andropogon gerardi* var. *gerardi* – F; > *Andropogon gerardii* var. *chrysocomus* – Mo1; > *Andropogon gerardii* var. *gerardii* – Mo1. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Andropogon glomeratus (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. COMMON BUSHY BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Swamps, wet pine savannas, pine flatwoods, bogs, fens, depression ponds, wet disturbed sites. **Dist:** S. MA south to c. peninsular FL and west to s. MS, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but scattered inland to w. PA, WV, c. KY, c. TN and AR. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, K4, Sorrie (2020b) in Weakley et al (2020), Weakley et al (2011), Wipff & Shaw (2018d); = *Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg var. *glomeratus* – FlGr, FNA25, K1, K3, NE, NY, Va, WH3, Campbell (1983), Campbell (1986); = *Andropogon virginicus* var. *abbreviatus* (Hackel) Fernald & Griscom – C, F, G, GW1, WV; < *Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – ETx1, HC, II, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, W; < *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus – RAB.

Andropogon gyrans W.W. Ashe. ELLIOTT'S BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests, woodlands, longleaf pine sandhills, pine savannas, fields, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. NJ west to s. IN, s. IL, s. MO, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** Campbell (1983) argued that the name *A. elliotii* should be replaced by *A. gyrans*; Ward (2004c) argues for retention of the traditional *A. elliotii*. We here follow Campbell (1983). **Syn:** = C,

Key to Map
Symbology:



native

maybe exotic

exotic

(see introduction for more)

waif

endemic

historic

N : no

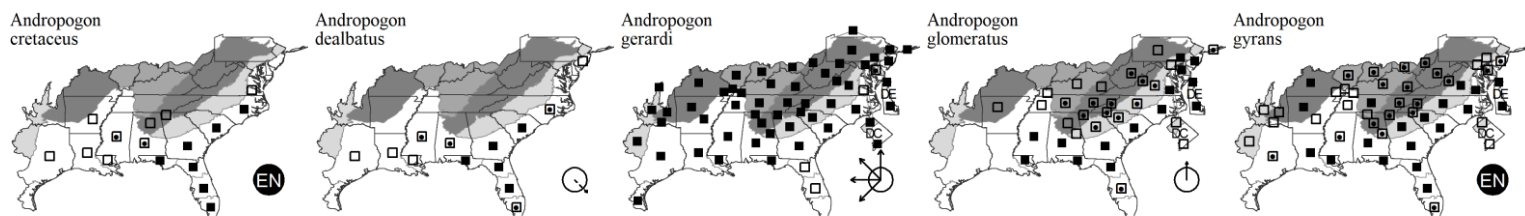
X : extirpated

P : planted

? : questionable

103. POACEAE

Il, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va, W; = *Andropogon elliottii* Chapman – WV; = *Andropogon gyrans* var. *gyrans* "common variant" – Campbell (1983); > *Andropogon campyloracheus* Nash – RAB, S; < *Andropogon elliottii* Chapman – HC, Tx; > *Andropogon elliottii* Chapman – RAB, S; > *Andropogon elliottii* var. *elliottii* – F, G; > *Andropogon elliottii* var. *gracilior* Hackel – F, G; > *Andropogon elliottii* var. *projectus* Fernald & Griscom – G; < *Andropogon gyrans* var. *gyrans* – ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, WH3.



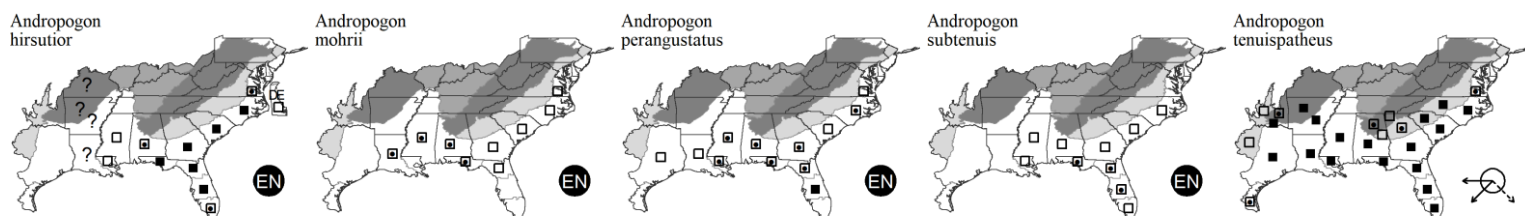
***Andropogon hirsutior* (Hackel) Weakley & LeBlond.** HAIRY BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, pine flatwoods, adjacent ditches, other wet disturbed sites. **Dist:** E. MD south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA. Material west of the Mississippi River appears to be of this taxon, but needs additional study. **Phen:** Sep–Nov. **Tax:** See discussion in Weakley et al. (2011) for reasons for recognition of this taxon at specific rank. **Syn:** = FlGr, K3, K4, Sorrie (2020b) in Weakley et al (2020), Weakley et al (2011); = *Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg var. *hirsutior* (Hackel) C. Mohr – FNA25, K1, Va, WH3, Campbell (1983); = *Andropogon virginicus* var. *hirsutior* (Hackel) A.S. Hitchcock – Tx; < *Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – ETx1, HC, S, Tn; < *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus – RAB; ? *Andropogon virginicus* var. *glaucoptis* (Elliott) A.S. Hitchcock – G, misapplied.

***Andropogon mohrii* (Hackel) Hackel.** TAWNY BLUESTEM, BOG BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, sphagnum bogs. **Dist:** Se. VA south to n. FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Sep–Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, FlGr, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va; = *Andropogon liebmannii* Hackel var. *pungensis* (Ashe) C.S. Campbell – FNA25, WH3, Campbell (1983). **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

***Andropogon perangustatus* Nash.** NARROWLEAF BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Wet pinelands, clay-based Carolina bays, other depression wetlands, and boggy wetlands. **Dist:** E. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Aug–Dec. **Comm:** Growth form, general appearance, and habitat (dense bluish tussocks with very narrow leaves and long ligules, growing in wet areas such as clay-based Carolina bays) make *A. perangustatus* readily recognizable. **Syn:** = FlGr, HC, S, Va; = *Andropogon gyrans* Ashe var. *stenophyllus* (Hackel) C.S. Campbell – ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Campbell (1983). **NatureServe G5T4** (Apparently Secure).

***Andropogon subtenius* Nash.** NASH'S BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Longleaf pine flatwoods, dry-mesic to mesic southern Florida grasslands. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA. **Phen:** Sep–Nov. **Syn:** = Tx, by mention; = *Andropogon gyrans* var. *gyrans* "tenuous variant" – Campbell (1983); < *Andropogon elliottii* Chapman – HC, RAB, S; < *Andropogon gyrans* var. *gyrans* – FlGr, FNA25, K1, K4, WH3.

***Andropogon tenuispathus* (Nash) Nash.** MARITIME BUSHY BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Maritime wet grasslands, brackish marsh edges, calcareous wet grasslands, interdune swales and ponds, seepages in limestone areas, prairies, moist disturbed sites. **Dist:** Se. VA and c. OK south to s. FL and c. and s. TX, south into Central America; West Indies. **Phen:** Aug–Nov. **Tax:** Excluded from the concept of *A. tenuispathus* is *A. eremicus* Wipff & Shaw (Wipff & Shaw 2018d), of sw. United States. **Syn:** = K4, Va, Sorrie (2020b) in Weakley et al (2020), Wipff & Shaw (2018d); = *Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg var. *pumilus* Vasey ex Dewey – FlGr, FNA25, K1, K3, WH3, Campbell (1986); = *Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg var. *pumilus* "robust variant" Vasey ex Dewey – Campbell (1983); < *Andropogon glomeratus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – Bah, ETx1, HC, NcTx, S, Tx; < *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus – RAB.

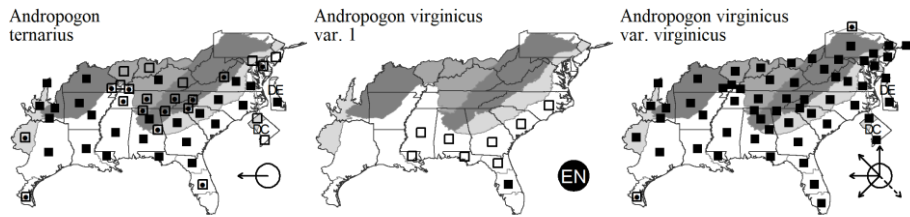


***Andropogon ternarius* Michaux.** SPLITBEARD BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry to moist soils of woodlands and openings. **Dist:** DE west to KY and s. MO, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Sep–Oct. **Tax:** *A. cabanisii* Hackel, sometimes treated as *A. ternarius* var. *cabanisii* (Hackel) Fernald & Griscom, is endemic in s. and c. peninsular FL. **Syn:** = HC, K4, S, Tx; = *Andropogon ternarius* var. *ternarius* – Ar, FlGr, FNA25, K1, Mo1, Va, Campbell (1983); < *Andropogon ternarius* Michaux – C, ETx1, G, Il, K3, NcTx, RAB, Tn, W, WH3; > *Andropogon ternarius* var. *glaucescens* (Lamson-Scribner) Fernald & Griscom – F; > *Andropogon ternarius* var. *ternarius* – F. **NatureServe G5T5?** (Secure).

***Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus var. *1*.** SMOOTH BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas. **Dist:** NC south to peninsular FL, west to e. LA. Known from NC and SC (Berkeley and Marion counties; P. McMillan, pers. comm.). **Tax:** This entity has glaucous stem internodes and glabrous leaves. Although treated by Campbell (1983) as the informal "smooth variant", decades of additional observations of this taxon by Southeastern Coastal Plain field botanists suggest that it warrants formal taxonomic recognition. **Syn:** = *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* "smooth variant" – Campbell (1983), Campbell (1986); < *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus – RAB, S; < *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* – FlGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, WH3.

***Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus*.** OLD-FIELD BROOMSTRAW, BROOMSEGE, "SEGE GRASS", "SAGE GRASS", "BROOM SAGE". **Hab:** Old fields, roadbanks, disturbed sites. **Dist:** MA west to MI and e. KS, south to FL and e. TX; West Indies; Central America. **Phen:** Sep–Oct (–Dec). **Tax:** Campbell (1983) recognized 3 'variants' within *A. virginicus* var. *virginicus*; the 'deceptive variant' he later (1986) described formally as var. *decipiens* (see above). The 'old-field variant' is the common 'variant' in much of our area, occurring abundantly and weedy. It has green stem internodes and the leaves usually pubescent, at least on the margins near the collar. The 'smooth variant' is known only from the Coastal Plain and is apparently rare in our area. **Syn:** = Ar, Mo1, NY; = *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* "oldfield variant" – Campbell (1983), Campbell (1986); < *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus – Bah, ETx1, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W; > *Andropogon virginicus* var. *tetrastachyus* (Elliott) Hackel – F; < *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* – C, FlGr, FNA25, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, NE, Tx, Va, WH3, WV; > *Andropogon virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* – F.

Key to Map
Symbology: : rare ← uncommon ← common
* : waif N : no X : extirpated
EN : endemic P : planted
H : historic ? : questionable
(see introduction for more)

*Anthenantia* Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (SILKYSSCALE)

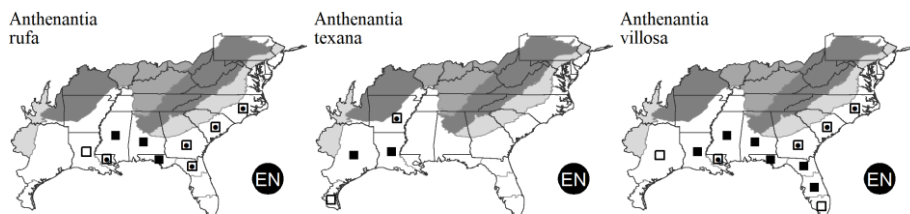
A genus of 4-5 species, of se. North America and tropical America, if *Leptocoryphium* is included in *Anthenantia*, as it appears it should be (Acosta et al. 2014). Clayton & Renvoize (1986) state that "*Anthenantia* is the etymologically correct version of three alternative spellings given by Beauvois". *Anthenantia* has a C4 photosynthetic pathway. References: Acosta et al (2014); Clayton & Renvoize (1986); Crins (1991); Kral (2004); Wipff & Shaw (2018e); Wipff (2003f) in FNA25 (2003a).

- 1 Adaxial surface of leaf blade with erect or variously directed, strumose pilosity, these hairs arising from intercostal sulcae; principal leaves with blades shallowly auricled, slightly bent outward from the sheath; longer primary panicle branches 1/3-1/2 as long as the whole panicle, these usually naked-based and widely ascending (to 45 degrees or slightly more) giving the panicle an ovate or broadly elliptic outline; glume and lower (outer) lemma surfaces often with longitudinal broad, reddish bands; spikelet trichomes commonly reddish, or pale with red or pink tips; ligule base reddish, its edge ascending-ciliate, the pale hairs to 1 (-1.5) mm long.....*Anthenantia texana*
- 1 Adaxial surface of leaf blade lacking trichomes of any sort (save for occasional papillae or microhairs), sometimes scabrid; principal leaves with blades either strongly auricled and bent outward from their sheaths, or lacking auricles and erect to gradually bowed outward with no geniculation; longer primary panicle branches either less than 1/3 as long as the whole panicle, or seldom widely ascending, and generally with a narrower outline and a denser look; glume and lower (outer) lemma surfaces with or lacking longitudinal broad, reddish bands; spikelet trichomes reddish or not; ligule base edge ranging from papillate-tuberculate to variously ciliate or ciliate or with a line of narrowly triangular scales.....*Anthenantia rufa*
- 2 Leaves weakly if at all geniculate and auriculate at junction of blade and sheath, ascending to erect (lacking a sharp bend outward at the summit of the sheath), medium green; blade (3-) 4-8 (-10) mm wide, the proximal margins glabrous or sometimes ascending pilose-ciliate; pigmentation of leaves, spikelets and their trichomes variously reddish or purplish; fertile lemma red-brown to nearly black, leaf tip with a very short taper to a blunt or rounded apex; lower sheaths crowded and keeled (therefore distichous)*Anthenantia rufa*
- 2 Leaves strongly geniculate and auriculate at junction of blade and sheath, spreading, usually squarrose (with a sharp bend outward at the summit of the sheath), yellowish green; blade 4-10 (-15) mm wide, the proximal margins ciliate at least basally with ascending strumose-hirsute cilia; pigment of leaves, spikelets and their trichomes usually with little or any red; fertile lemma brown; leaf tip with a long taper to a sharp apex; lower sheaths not crowded, keeled, or distichous.....*Anthenantia villosa*

Anthenantia rufa (Elliott) J.A. Schultes. PURPLE SILKYSSCALE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas in the outer Coastal Plain, seepage bogs and moist sandhill-pocosin ecotones in the fall-line sandhills. **Dist:** Se. NC south to n. FL and west to w. LA. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Comm:** *A. rufa* inhabits much wetter habitats than the similar *A. villosa*, and is more typical of the outer Coastal Plain. Plants without culms are reminiscent of the Liliaceae. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, Kral (2004); = *Anthenantia rufa* (Elliott) J.A. Schultes – GW1, HC, K1, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Crins (1991), orthographic variant; < *Anthenantia rufa* (Elliott) J.A. Schultes – K3, K4.

Anthenantia texana Kral. TEXAS SILKYSSCALE. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, bog margins. **Dist:** S. AR south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Mid Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1; = *Anthenantia texana* – Kral (2004), orthographic variant; = *Anthenantia villosa* (Michaux) Palisot de Beauvois var. *texana* (Kral) J.K. Wipff & R.B. Shaw – Wipff & Shaw (2018e), orthographic variant; = *Anthenantia villosa* var. *texana* – K4; < *Anthenantia rufa* (Elliott) J.A. Schultes – Tx; < *Anthenantia rufa* (Elliott) J.A. Schultes – FNA25, K3.

Anthenantia villosa (Michaux) Palisot de Beauvois. GREEN SILKYSSCALE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, especially in submesic swales. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Comm:** *A. villosa* is found in drier habitats than *A. rufa*, most typically in upland swales in the sandhills. Kral (2004) has segregated a new species, *A. texana* Kral, of the w. Gulf Coastal plain, previously confused with *A. villosa*. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, K3; = *Anthenantia villosa* var. *villosa* – K4; < *Anthenantia villosa* (Michaux) Palisot de Beauvois – HC, K1, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Crins (1991), orthographic variant; < *Anthenantia villosa* (Michaux) Palisot de Beauvois – FNA25. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

*Anthoxanthum* Linnaeus 1753 (VERNAL GRASS)

A genus of about 10 species (as here circumscribed to exclude *Hierochloe* and *Ataxia*), perennials and annuals, of temperate and Mediterranean Eurasia. Tucker (1996), Soreng et al. (2003), and Allred & Barkworth in FNA (2007a) all include *Hierochloe* into a more broadly circumscribed *Anthoxanthum*, but this has been challenged and now appears premature or unwise. We here follow a circumscription that accepts *Anthoxanthum* s.s., *Hierochloe*, and *Ataxia* (which does not occur in our area). References: Allred & Barkworth (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Soreng et al (2003); Tucker (1996).

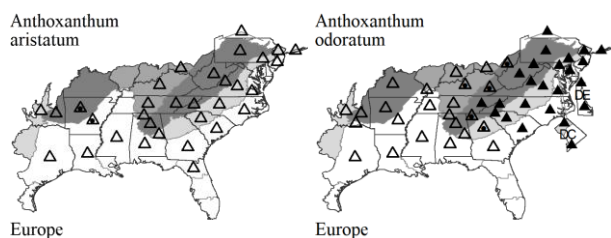
Key to Map
 Symbology:
 ◻ : native ◼ : maybe exotic ◻ : exotic ◼ : rare ◻ : uncommon ◼ : common ◻* : endemic ◻X : extirpated ◻? : questionable
 (see introduction for more)

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- 2 Annual, geniculate; ligules 0.5-2 mm long; glumes glabrous; leaves 1-2 mm wide.....*Anthoxanthum aristatum*
 2 Perennial, erect; ligules (1-) 2-3 mm long; glumes villous throughout or at least on the keel; leaves 2-5 mm wide.....*Anthoxanthum odoratum*

* *Anthoxanthum aristatum* Boissier. ANNUAL VERNAL GRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** This taxon has sometimes been treated at varietal or subspecific rank under *A. ovatum* Lagasca y Segura or under *A. odoratum* Linnaeus. Morphological, cytological, and molecular evidence are not in concordance, and it seems best to retain it at species rank and flexible affinities. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA24, G, HC, IL, K1, K4, Pa, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996); = *Anthoxanthum ovatum* Lagasca y Segura var. *aristatum* (Boissier) Pérez Lara - K3, NE, NY; = *Anthoxanthum puelii* Lecoq & Lamotte - F, WV. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

* *Anthoxanthum odoratum* Linnaeus. SWEET VERNAL GRASS. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Comm:** *A. odoratum* is a familiar grass of suburban areas and roadsides, and its pollen is known as a major cause of spring hay fever. From a letter from Charles Darwin to J.D. Hooker, in June 1855: "Have just made out my first grass, hurrah! hurrah! I must confess that fortune favours the bold, for, as good luck would have it, it was the easy *Anthoxanthum odoratum*: nevertheless it is a great discovery; I never expected to make out a grass in all my life, so hurrah! It has done my stomach surprising good...". **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, G, HC, IL, K3, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Tucker (1996); = *Anthoxanthum odoratum* ssp. *odoratum* - K1. **NatureServe GNRTNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

*Aristida* Linnaeus 1753 (THREE-AWN GRASS)

A genus of about 250-300 species, widespread in the tropics, subtropics, and warm temperate zones. Cerros-Tlatilpa, Columbus, & Barker (2011) discuss the phylogeny of the genus. References: Allred (1984); Allred (1985); Allred (1986); Allred (2003d) in FNA25 (2003a); Henrard (1929); Kesler, Anderson, & Hermann (2003); Peet (1993); Ward (2001).

Identification Notes: The awns must be dry and relatively mature to assume their characteristic positions (immature awns and moist mature awns are erect and parallel). It is sometimes useful to dry a collection unpressed. Beware, however, that drying followed by dispersal can take place very quickly under the right conditions (such as the dashboard of a hot car!).

Unkeyed taxa: *Aristida desmantha*, *Aristida purpurea* var. *purpurea*

- 4 First glume 3-7 nerved.
 5 Central awn of the lemma (8-) 12-65 (-70) mm long, the lateral awns as long or nearly so*Aristida oligantha*
 5 Central awn of the lemma (9-) 12-25 (-30) mm long, the lateral awns 1-4 mm long (or even lacking)*Aristida ramosissima*
 4 First glume 1-2-nerved.
 6 Central awns spirally coiled at the base (above the awn column), like a corkscrew, ½ to 3 full turns (when dry).
*Aristida dichotoma*
 6 Central awns straight to curved (or contorted at the base).
 9 Lateral awns < ½ as long as the central awn.
 12 Lemmas 8-22 mm long; central awn curved ca. 180 degrees at the base*Aristida ramosissima*
 12 Lemmas 2.5-10 mm long; central awn curved ca. 90 degrees at the base.
 13 Central awn (8-) 12-27 mm long; lateral awns (1-) 6-18 mm long*Aristida geniculata*
 13 Central awn mostly 1-10 (-14) mm long; lateral awns 0-5 (-8) mm long*Aristida longespica*
 9 Lateral awns > ½ as long as the central awn.
 14 Sheaths lanose or floccose (the hairs kinked and intertwined); nodes of the panicle axis with tufts of lanose or floccose hairs*Aristida lanosa*
 14 Sheaths glabrous to pilose (the hairs straight and usually appressed, not intertwined); nodes of the panicle axis glabrous or pilose.
 15 Awn column (the connivent awns twisted together) or lemma beak (slender, narrowed, and twisted portion of lemma body below the awns) 7-30 mm long; lemma body (including the beak, if present) separated from the awns (or awn column) by an articulation zone, the awns (or awn column) disarticulating at maturity from the lemma.
*Aristida tuberculosa*
 15 Awn column or lemma beak absent or < 7 mm long; lemma body not separated from the awns by an articulation zone.
 17 Main lower branches of the panicle divergent from the culm and with pulvini*Aristida purpurea* var. *longiseta*
 17 Main lower branches of the panicle (or pedicels in racemose species) ascending to appressed and lacking pulvini.
 20 Central awn 15-40 mm long; first glume prominently 2-keeled, (8-) 9-14 mm long when mature*Aristida palustris*
 20 Central awn 8-25 mm long; first glume either 1-keeled and 6-14 mm long, or weakly 2-keeled and 5.5-9 (-10) mm long when mature.
 21 Central awn about 2× as thick as the lateral awns, divergent to reflexed; first glume 1-keeled or weakly 2-keeled; [moist to wet habitats].
*Aristida virgata*
 21 Central awn < 1.5× as thick as the lateral awns, erect to divergent; first glume 1-keeled (rarely weakly 2-keeled); [dry habitats].
*Aristida purpurascens*

Aristida desmantha Trinius & Ruprecht. CURLY THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Dry pinelands, other dry sites. **Dist:** IL, MO, and sc. NE south to w. LA, TX, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA25, IL, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

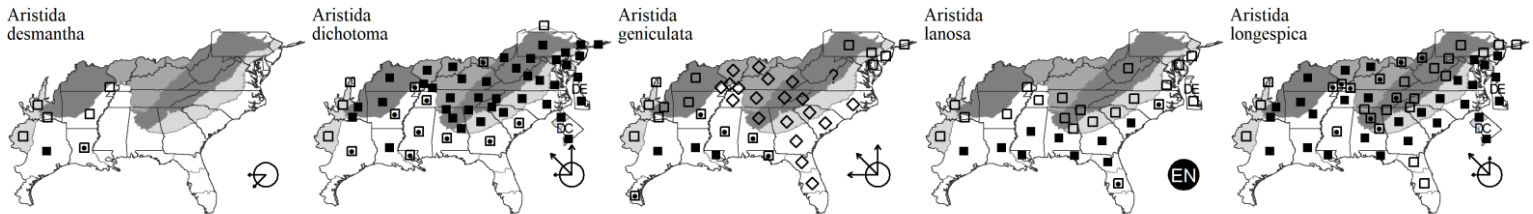
N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Aristida dichotoma Michaux. FORK-TIP THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas, bare eroding soil. **Dist:** ME west to WI, south to n. FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Comm:** See *A. curtissii* for comments. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, G, HC, IL, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va; = *Aristida dichotoma* var. *dichotoma* – Ar, F, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, W, WH3, WV, Allred (1986). NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Aristida geniculata Rafinesque. NORTHEASTERN SLIM-SPIKE THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Dry open habitats, disturbed areas. **Dist:** The distribution and habitats of *A. geniculata* and *A. longespica* in our area are poorly known, pending further field and herbarium investigation. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Comm:** The phylogenetic study of Cerros-Tlatilpa, Columbus, & Barker (2011) suggests that this taxon is not closely related to *A. longespica*, and should be given species rank. **Syn:** = NY; = *Aristida longespica* var. *geniculata* (Rafinesque) Fernald – Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, HC, K1, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, Va, WH3; > *Aristida intermedia* Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball – F, G, S, Tx; > *Aristida intermedia* var. *intermedia* – IL; < *Aristida longespica* Poiret – RAB, W, WV; > *Aristida longespica* Poiret – G, Tx; < *Aristida longespica* var. *geniculata* (Rafinesque) Fernald – FNA25, K3, Allred (1986); > *Aristida longespica* var. *geniculata* (Rafinesque) Fernald – F, IL.

Aristida lanosa Muhlenberg ex Elliott. WOOLLYSHEATH THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Dry sandy soils of longleaf pine sandhills and fields. **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO and OK. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Comm:** Var. *macera*, usually dismissed as yet another Fernaldian "variety" known only from se. VA, needs further evaluation. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WV, Allred (1986); > *Aristida lanosa* var. *lanosa* – F, G, HC; > *Aristida lanosa* var. *macera* Fernald & Griscom – F, G, HC. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Aristida longespica Poiret. SOUTHEASTERN SLIM-SPIKE THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** The distribution and habitats of *A. geniculata* and *A. longespica* in our area are poorly known, pending further field and herbarium investigation. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = NY, S; = *Aristida longespica* var. *longespica* – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, Va, WH3, Allred (1986); < *Aristida longespica* Poiret – G, RAB, Tx, W, WV; > *Aristida longespica* var. *longespica* – IL; < *Aristida longispica* – Mi, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).



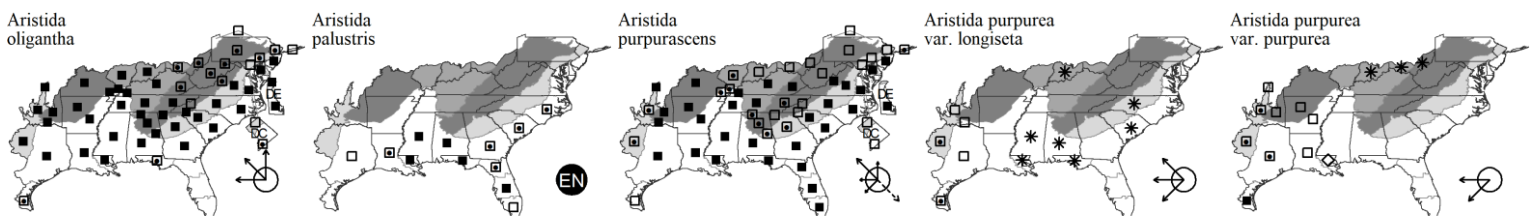
Aristida oligantha Michaux. PRAIRIE THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Rock outcrops in thin soil, roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** VT west to SD, south to FL and TX, scattered elsewhere as a weed. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Allred (1986). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Aristida palustris (Chapman) Vasey. LONGLEAF THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas and flatwoods, limesink depressions. **Dist:** Se. NC south to FL, west to TX; apparently disjunct on the Cumberland Plateau of KY. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Allred (1986); = *Aristida affinis* (J.A. Schultes) Kunth – F, G, GW1, HC, RAB, Tx, misapplied. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Aristida purpurascens Poiret. ARROWFEATHER. **Hab:** Dry habitats, especially in dry sandy or rocky soils. **Dist:** MA west to WI and KS, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct (-Jul). **Comm:** In the Sandhills of NC and SC occurring in two forms, one green, the other strongly glaucous-blue. **Syn:** = C, G, HC, IL, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WV; = *Aristida purpurascens* var. *purpurascens* – Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Tn, WH3, Allred (1986); > *Aristida purpurascens* var. *minor* Vasey – F; > *Aristida purpurascens* var. *purpurascens* – F. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Aristida purpurea Nuttall var. *longiseta* (Steudel) Vasey. RED THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Rocky and sandy areas, eastwards adventive in disturbed areas. **Dist:** MB west to BC, south to TX, CA, and Mexico; adventive eastwards. Also reported from NC, but the collection is from a Soil Conservation Service test nursery, and there is no evidence of naturalization. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Allred (1986); = *Aristida longiseta* Steudel – G, HC, Tx; > *Aristida longiseta* var. *robusta* Merrill – F. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Aristida purpurea Nuttall var. *purpurea*. PURPLE THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Sandy or rocky soils. **Dist:** KS and CA south to LA, TX, NM, AZ, CA, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, K3, K4, NcTx; > *Aristida purpurea* Nuttall – Tx; > *Aristida roemeriana* Scheele – Tx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Aristida ramosissima Engelman ex A. Gray. S-CURVE THREE-AWN. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, dry upland soils. **Dist:** OH, s. IN, s. IL, c. MO. se. KS south to Pamhandle FL (Bay County) (Wunderlin & Hansen 2011), nc. MS (Morris & MacDonald 2012), LA, and c. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, S, Tn, Tx; > *Aristida ramosissima* var. *chaseana* Henrard – WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Aristida tuberculosa Nuttall. DUNE THREE-AWN, SAND THREE-AWN, SEASIDE NEEDLEGRASS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, coastal dunes, other dry, sandy habitats such as sandy roadsides. **Dist:** Se. NH south to NJ and disjunct in e. VA in the outer Coastal Plain; from sc. NC south to c. FL and Panhandle FL, west to s. MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999), mostly in the inner Coastal Plain; and also near the Great Lakes in sw. MI, n. IN, n. IL, s. WI, se. MN, and e. IA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Comm:** The curious trimodal distribution is unexplained. Voss & Reznicek (2012) comment that "the distinctive twisted column of awns is shorter in material from near the head of Lake Michigan than in specimens from the East Coast of the United States". **Syn:** = C, F, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Allred (1986). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Aristida virgata Trinius. **Hab:** Moist to wet pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, mountain bogs (Henderson Co., NC), other moist habitats. **Dist:** S. NJ south to FL, west to TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain; Central America. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** The phylogenetic study of Cerros-Tlatilpa, Columbus, & Barker (2011) appears to confirm that this taxon is not closely related to *A. purpurascens*, and should therefore be accorded species

Key to Map
Symbology:

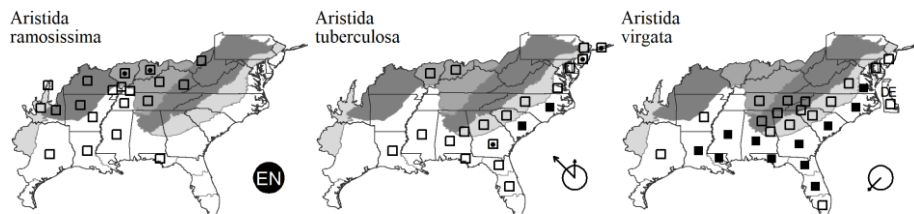


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 H : historic

N : no
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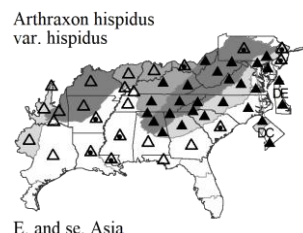
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rank. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GW1, HC, RAB, S, Tx, Va; = *Aristida purpurascens* Poiret var. *tenuispica* (A.S. Hitchcock) Allred – Meso6, misapplied; = *Aristida purpurascens* Poiret var. *virgata* (Trinius) Allred – Ar, ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Tn, WH3, Allred (1986).

**Arthraxon** Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (BASKET GRASS)

A genus of about 7 species, annuals and perennials, native of the tropical and subtropical Old World. References: Kiger (1971); Thieret (2003d) in FNA25 (2003a); van Welzen (1981).

Identification Notes: Sometimes confused (especially before flowering) with *Microstegium*, but *Arthraxon* has distinctly cordate-clasping leaves, which *Microstegium* lacks. Also vegetatively similar to *Oplismenus*.



E. and se. Asia

* **Arthraxon hispidus** (Thunberg) Makino var. **hispidus**. BASKET GRASS. **Hab:** Moist ditches, bottomlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Comm:** Like *Microstegium*, *Arthraxon* is steadily and aggressively increasing its abundance across most of our region. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, NY, Va, van Welzen (1981); < *Arthraxon hispidus* – C, FlGr, GW1, IL, K1, K3, Mo1, NE, Pa, Tn, WH3, Kiger (1971); > *Arthraxon hispidus* var. *cryptatherus* (Hackel) Honda – F, G, HC, RAB, W.

Arundinaria Michaux 1803 (CANE)

Contributed by Alan S. Weakley and Jimmy K. Triplett

A genus of 3 species, woody grasses (bamboos), native of se. United States. *Arundinaria* was much reduced by the foraging of free-range livestock in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries and by fire suppression in the late nineteenth century and throughout the twentieth century. "Canebrakes," large areas dominated by cane, were described in many historical accounts and apparently occupied large parts of the landscape of the Coastal Plain, also occurring in the Piedmont and low Mountains. References: Clark & Triplett (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Judziewicz et al (2000); McClure (1963); McClure (1973); Triplett, Weakley, & Clark (2006); Tucker (1988); Ward (2009c).

Unkeyed taxa: *Arundinaria species 1*

- Primary branches with 0-1 compressed basal internodes (in the basalmost 1 cm or so); culm internodes usually sulcate (with a groove extending upward from the node, sometimes partly obscured by the branch); culm leaves deciduous; culms to 10 m tall; rhizomes lacking air canals; foliage leaf blades 0.8-1.3 cm wide *Arundinaria gigantea*
- Primary branches with 2-5 compressed basal internodes (in the basalmost 1 cm or so); culm internodes usually terete; culm leaves persistent to tardily deciduous; culms to 4 m tall; rhizomes with or without longitudinal air canals (visible in cross-section as a cylinder of hollow canals 1 mm or less from the outer surface); foliage leaf blades 0.8-2 cm wide. *Arundinaria tecta*

Arundinaria gigantea (Walter) Muhlenberg. GIANT CANE, RIVER CANE. **Hab:** Bottomland and riparian forests, lower slopes and bluffs along streams, seeps, stream banks, and extending into less mesic and even dry settings on circumneutral or alkaline soils over limestone or dolomite, or in loess deposits along the Mississippi River. **Dist:** S. OH south to FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** There has been much disagreement over the recognition of one, two, or several taxa of cane in the Southeastern United States. This species reaches heights of 6-7 (-10) m and is supposed to flower only once every 40-50 years. *A. macrosperma* Michaux is controversial; it has sometimes been considered to be a synonym of *A. gigantea* or to represent hybridization or introgression between *A. gigantea* and *A. tecta*. **Syn:** = F, FlGr, FNA24, HC, IL, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, S, Tn, Va, WV, Triplett, Weakley, & Clark (2006), Tucker (1988); = *Arundinaria gigantea* ssp. *gigantea* – ETx1, K1, McClure (1973); = *Arundinaria macrosperma* Michaux – Ward (2009c); < *Arundinaria gigantea* (Walter) Muhlenberg – C, GW1, RAB, WH3; > *Arundinaria gigantea* ssp. *gigantea* – Judziewicz et al (2000); > *Arundinaria gigantea* (Walter) Muhlenberg ssp. *macrosperma* (Michaux) McClure – Judziewicz et al (2000).

Arundinaria species 1. ALABAMA CANE. **Hab:** As far as known, endemic to AL. **Comm:** This species seems to be a stabilized species of hybrid origin between *A. gigantea* and *A. tecta*. Under study by Jimmy Triplett. {not yet keyed}.

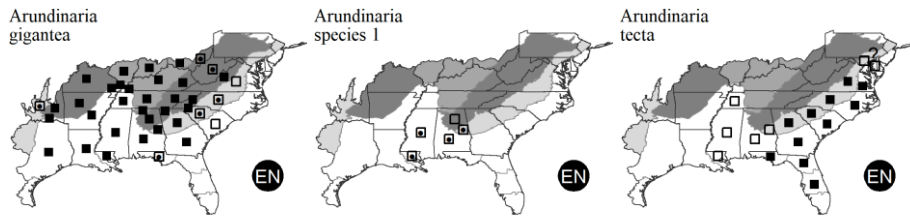
Arundinaria tecta (Walter) Muhlenberg. SWITCH CANE, SMALL CANE, MUTTON GRASS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pocosins, canebrakes, blackwater swamps, Piedmont seeps, generally (but not solely) in wetlands. **Dist:** Primarily of the Southeastern Coastal Plain, but extending to the eastern Gulf Coastal plain and also Piedmont: e. MD to FL and s. AL. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** *A. tecta* is a smaller plant than *A. gigantea* (normally 1-2 m tall, but reaching heights of up to 4 m where fire-suppressed), and flowers more frequently, supposedly every 3-4 years (Tucker 1988), probably actually in response to fire. Taxon sampling suggests that even if *A. tecta* was at one time distributed west along the coastal plain from Florida to Louisiana, many contemporary populations of switch-cane-like plants may in fact be admixed with *A. gigantea*. Additional investigations are necessary to determine the extent to which *A. tecta* in the Gulf Coast region has been replaced by hybrids (see *Arundinaria species 1*). **Syn:** = FlGr, FNA24, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Triplett, Weakley, & Clark (2006); = *Arundinaria gigantea* (Walter) Muhlenberg – Ward (2009c); < *Arundinaria gigantea* (Walter) Muhlenberg – C, GW1, RAB, WH3; < *Arundinaria gigantea* ssp. *tecta* (Walter) McClure – K1, Judziewicz et al (2000), McClure (1973); < *Arundinaria tecta* (Walter) Muhlenberg – F, HC, S, Tucker (1988). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



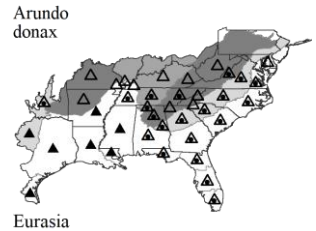
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

*Arundo* Linnaeus 1753 (GIANT REED)

A genus of 3 species, widespread in the tropics, subtropics and warm-temperate areas. References: Allred (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a); Hardion et al (2014).

* *Arundo donax* Linnaeus. GIANT REED. **Hab:** Roadsides, waste dumps, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Old World (most likely w. Asia) (Hardion et al. 2014). **Phen:** Sep-Aug. **Tax:** Horticultural forms with leaves transversely striped white and green have been treated as var. *versicolor*, but are better considered as only a form or cultivar. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, F, FlGr, FNA25, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; > *Arundo donax* var. *donax* – HC; > *Arundo donax* var. *versicolor* (P. Miller) Stokes – HC.

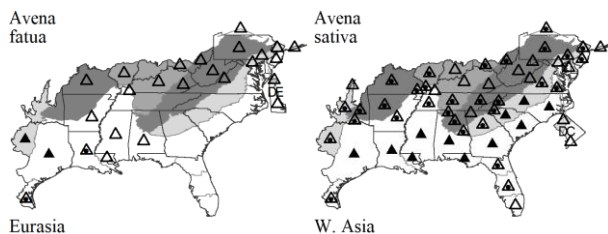
*Avena* Linnaeus 1753 (OATS)

A genus of about 29 species, native of temperate and boreal Eurasia and n. Africa. References: Baum (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

- 1 Florets disarticulating from the glumes at maturity (the glumes remaining attached to the plant); lemmas pubescent with brown hairs; lemmas with long bent awns; callus bearded with hairs up to ¼ as long as the lemmas..... *Avena fatua*
 1 Florets not disarticulating from the glumes at maturity; lemmas glabrous or scabrous (rarely sparsely strigose); lemmas unawned or with relatively straight awns; callus glabrous..... *Avena sativa*

* *Avena fatua* Linnaeus. WILD OATS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe and c. Asia. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** {needs herbarium checks; no records shown on VA Atlas}. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, WH3; = *Avena fatua* var. *fatua* – Mo1, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Avena sativa* Linnaeus. OATS. **Hab:** Fields and disturbed areas, commonly planted but not long-persistent. **Dist:** Native of Middle East. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Comm:** An important crop, but apparently only a weed until transported from the Middle East to the moister central Europe, where cultivated beginning about 3000 BP (Hancock 2004). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FlGr, FNA24, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, Tucker (1996); = *Avena fatua* ssp. *sativa* – Tx; = *Avena fatua* Linnaeus) var. *sativa* (Linnaeus) Haussknecht – Mo1; > *Avena sativa* var. *orientalis* (Schreber) Alefeld – F; > *Avena sativa* var. *sativa* – F. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Axonopus* Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (CARPETGRASS)

A genus of ca. 100 species, primarily tropical and subtropical. Phylogenetic studies suggest that *Axonopus* may be included in *Paspalum*. References: Barkworth (2003n) in FNA25 (2003a).

- 1 Spikelets 4-6 mm long..... *Axonopus furcatus*
 1 Spikelets 1.5-2.8 mm long.
 2 Spikelets 2.0-3.5 mm long; leaf blades mostly (3-) 8-10 (-20) mm wide..... *Axonopus compressus*
 2 Spikelets 1.5-2.2 (-2.8) mm long; leaf blades mostly 2-4 (-6) mm wide..... *Axonopus fissifolius*

Axonopus compressus (Swartz) Palisot de Beauvois. SOUTHERN CARPETGRASS, TROPICAL CARPETGRASS. **Hab:** Moist disturbed areas, lawns. **Dist:** Probably native in the se. United States, from SC south to s. FL, west to TX; West Indies; Mexico to South America. Reported for VA by Hitchcock & Chase (1951). **Phen:** May-Nov. **Comm:** Sometimes used as a lawn grass in the deep South. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:

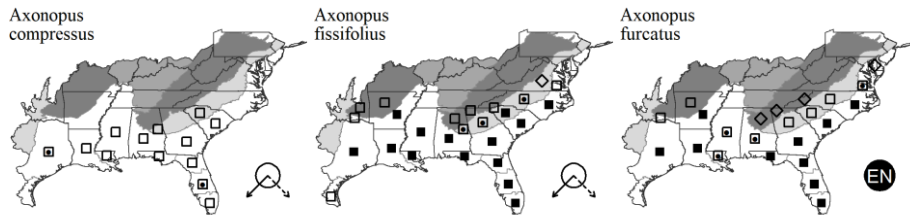


* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Axonopus fissifolius (Raddi) Kuhlmann. COMMON CARPETGRASS. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, sandy forests, fields, roadsides, lawns. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to TX and OK, and extending into tropical America (to Argentina). **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, Va, WH3; ? *Axonopus affinis* Chase – GW1, HC, RAB, Tx, W. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Axonopus furcatus (Flüggé) A.S. Hitchcock. BIG CARPETGRASS. **Hab:** Maritime forests, other sandy forests, bottomlands, roadsides, calcareous wet meadows, lawns. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to TX and AR, mainly Coastal Plain but scattered inland; apparently adventive in e. MD (Knapp et al. 2011). **Phen:** Mar-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Bothriochloa Kuntze 1891 (BEARDGRASS, CANE BLUESTEM)

A genus of ca. 35 species, widespread in tropical and subtropical regions of the Old and New World. References: Allred & Gould (1983); Allred (2003g) in FNA25 (2003a); Scrivanti & Antón (2011); Vega (2000).

Unkeyed taxa: *Bothriochloa exaristata*

- 1 Sessile spikelets 4.5-8.5 mm long
 - 2 Rachises 5-10 cm long, with many branches..... *Bothriochloa barbinodis*
 - 2 Rachises usually < 5 cm long, with 3-8 branches..... *Bothriochloa hybrida*
- 1 Sessile spikelets 3-4.5 mm long.
 - 3 Pedicellate spikelets much shorter than the sessile spikelets.
 - 4 Panicles reddish when mature; hairs below the sessile spikelets sparse and ca. 1/4 as long as the spikelets, not obscuring the spikelets *Bothriochloa bladhii*
 - 4 Panicles silvery-white or tannish when mature, hairs below the sessile spikelets dense and > 1/2 as long as the spikelets, somewhat obscuring the spikelets
 - 5 Panicles 4-12 (-14) cm long; sessile spikelets 3-4× as long as thick; leaves basally disposed; culm usually < 2 mm in diameter *Bothriochloa torreyana*
 - 5 Panicles 9-20 cm long; sessile spikelets 4-6× as long as thick; leaves evenly distributed on the culm; culm usually 2-4 mm in diameter *Bothriochloa longipaniculata*
 - 3 Pedicellate spikelets about as long as the sessile spikelets.
 - 6 Rachises longer than the branches..... *Bothriochloa bladhii*
 - 6 Rachises shorter than the branches.
 - 7 Lower glumes of the sessile spikelets with a dorsal pit..... *Bothriochloa pertusa*
 - 7 Lower glumes of the sessile spikelets without a dorsal pit..... *Bothriochloa ischaemum* var. *songarica*

Bothriochloa barbinodis (Lagasca y Segura) Herter. CANE BLUESTEM, PINHOLE BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Sandy or rocky limestone soils, eastward in disturbed areas, including roadsides. **Dist:** OK and TX west to CA, south into Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, WH3; > *Andropogon barbinodis* Lagasca y Segura – HC; > *Andropogon perforatus* Trinius ex E. Fournier – HC; > *Bothriochloa barbinodis* var. *barbinodis* – ETx1, NcTx, Tx; > *Bothriochloa barbinodis* (Lagasca y Segura) Herter var. *perforata* (Trinius ex E. Fournier) Gould – ETx1, NcTx, Tx; > *Bothriochloa perforata* (Trinius ex E. Fournier) Herter – Vega (2000). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

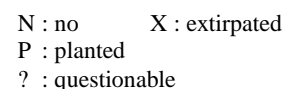
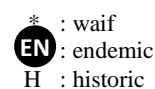
* **Bothriochloa bladhii** (Retzius) S.T. Blake. AUSTRALIAN BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Road medians, pastures, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of subtropical Asia and Africa. Reported from e. TN (according to specimen cited by FNA and Z) and Alachua County, FL. **Phen:** Jun-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, II, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, WH3, Vega (2000); = *Bothriochloa intermedia* (R. Brown) A. Camus – Tx.

Bothriochloa exaristata (Nash) Henrard. AKNLESS BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Calcareous soils of coastal prairies. **Dist:** W. LA and se. TX; Brazil, Argentina, Paraguay. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, K3, K4, Tx; = *Andropogon exaristatus* (Nash) A.S. Hitchcock – HC. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

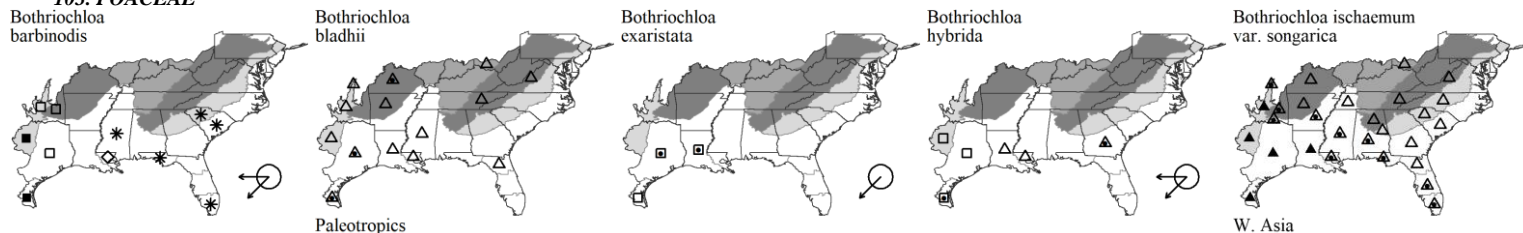
Bothriochloa hybrida (Gould) Gould. **Hab:** Open calcareous habitats; eastwards on roadsides. **Dist:** Native of TX south into Mexico. Described as "widespread and well-established along roadsides in Georgia" (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). **Tax:** {synonymy incomplete}. **Syn:** = ETx1, K3, K4, Tx. [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

* **Bothriochloa ischaemum** (Linnaeus) Keng var. *songarica* (Ruprecht ex Fischer & C.A. Meyer) Celarier & Harlan. KING RANCH BLUESTEM, KR BLUESTEM, YELLOW BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Highway medians and margins, other disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of s. Europe and w. Asia. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999) and GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). Reported for s. MO (Thomas 2017). "This species, along with *B. laguroides* [torreyana], appear to be spreading steadily, especially along the I-81 corridor where they are conspicuous during the late Summer and Fall flowering and fruiting season" (Virginia Botanical Associates 2019). **Phen:** May-Nov (-Apr). **Syn:** = ETx1, K1, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Vega (2000); < *Andropogon ischaemum* Linnaeus – HC; < *Bothriochloa ischaemum* – Ar, FIGr, FNA25, K3, K4. [NatureServe G5TNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map Symbology:



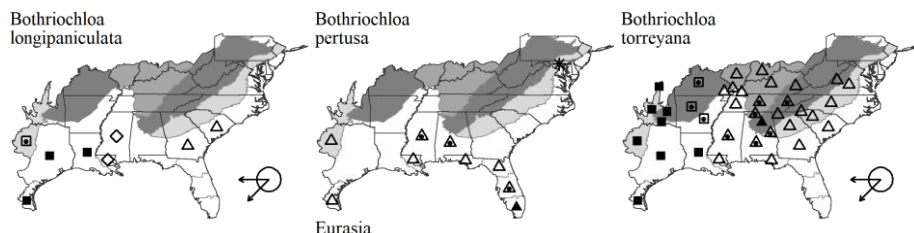
103. POACEAE



Bothriochloa longipaniculata (Gould) Allred & Gould. LONGSPIKE SILVER BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Grasslands, woodlands, disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** LA to TX, south to Mexico and Panama. Reported for GA (Zomlefer et al. 2018). Reported for SC Coastal Plain (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Phen:** May–Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4; = *Bothriochloa saccharoides* (Swartz) Rydberg var. *longipaniculata* (Gould) Gould – Tx; < *Andropogon saccharoides* Swartz – HC. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

* ***Bothriochloa pertusa*** (Linnaeus) A. Camus. PITTED BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, especially over calcareous substrates (like roadsides, pastures, and disturbed prairies of the Black Belt). **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Introduced at scattered sites in e. North America, including FL, LA, MD, MS (FNA, Kartesz 1999), and AL (Diamond, England, & Dykes 2013). **Phen:** Oct–Jan. **Syn:** = Bah, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Vega (2000); = *Andropogon pertusus* (Linnaeus) Willdenow – HC. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Bothriochloa torreyana (Steudel) Scriver & Antón. SILVER BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Dry, sandy prairies and other grasslands, eastwards in road medians and other disturbed areas. **Dist:** MO and NV south to w. LA, TX, CA, and Mexico; adventive elsewhere (the exact boundaries of the native distribution obscure). Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999), ne. GA (Jones & Coile 1988; Allred & Gould 1983), e. TN, and c. TN (Chester et al. 1993), s. MO (Thomas 2017), in some cases as *B. saccharoides* var. *torreyana*. **Phen:** May–Nov. **Tax:** The morphological distinctions and geography provide a strong basis for treating this taxon at specific rank, a case argued for and with additional chemical evidence by Scriver & Antón (2011). **Syn:** = Scriver & Antón (2011); = *Bothriochloa laguroides* (A.P. de Candolle) Herter ssp. *torreyana* (Steudel) Allred & Gould – Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, WH3, Allred & Gould (1983), Vega (2000); = *Bothriochloa saccharoides* (Swartz) Rydberg var. *torreyana* (Steudel) Gould – Tx; < *Bothriochloa laguroides* – Il. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

***Bouteloua*** Lagasca y Segura 1805 (GRAMA)

A genus of about 40 species, of the Western Hemisphere. The genus has recently been treated broadly, as by Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015), but Wipff (2021) and others prefer narrower genera. Sectional classification follows Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015). References: Columbus (1999); Gould (1979); Herrera Arrieta, Peterson, & de la Cerda Lemus (2004); Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015); Snow (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a); Wipff (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a); Wipff (2021).

1 All spikelets unisexual, plants usually dioecious.

..... ***Bouteloua dactyloides***

1 Lowest floret in each spikelet bisexual, the upper staminate or sterile.

3 Panicle branches deciduous; disarticulation occurring at the base of the branch (the branch therefore falling whole); spikelets 2–3 per branch, appressed to the branch.

5 Central awns of lemmas not flanked by membranous lobes; upper glumes not bilobed; [section *Bouteloua*]..... ***Bouteloua curtipendula* var. *curtipendula***

5 Central awns of lemmas flanked by 2 membranous lobes (1–1.5 mm long); upper glumes bilobed; [section *Triplathera*]..... ***Bouteloua rigidisetata***

3 Panicle branches persistent; disarticulation occurring above the glumes (the individual florets therefore falling); spikelets > 18 per branch, pectinately disposed; [native west of the Mississippi River, and in FL peninsula, otherwise rare introductions].

..... ***Bouteloua hirsuta***

Bouteloua curtipendula (Michaux) Torrey var. *curtipendula*. SIDE-OATS GRAMA. **Hab:** Prairies, dry rocky slopes and bluffs over calcareous rocks (such as limestone, dolomite, or calcareous shale) or ultramafic rocks (such as serpentine or metabasalt), limestone glades. **Dist:** S. CT west to MT, south to VA, e. TN, nw. GA, AL, Panhandle FL (Gadsden County), TX, AZ, and CA; also in Central and South America. The older literature refers to *B. curtipendula* as introduced in SC, but the single specimen documenting its occurrence there appears to be from experimental plantings at Clemson University; there is apparently no evidence of its establishment there. *B. curtipendula* is now sometimes included in seed mixes, and appears as a waif or short-term introduction, including in the Piedmont of SC (K. Bradley, pers. comm., 2020). *B. curtipendula* occurs on serpentine in the Piedmont of GA (J. Allison, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Jul–Sep. **ID Notes:** Var. *caespitosa* Gould & Kapadia is caespitose rather than rhizomatous and enters our region only along its western edge. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tx, Va, Gould (1979); < *Bouteloua curtipendula* – F, G, HC, Il, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Bouteloua dactyloides (Nuttall) J.T. Columbus. BUFFALO GRASS. **Hab:** Prairies, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MN, MB, and AB south to w. LA, TX, NM, AZ, and widespread in Mexico. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Columbus (1999), Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015); = *Buchloe dactyloides* (Nuttall) Engelman – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA25, G, HC, Il, K1, Mi, Mo1, NcTx; = *Buchloe dactyloides* (Nuttall) Engelman – Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



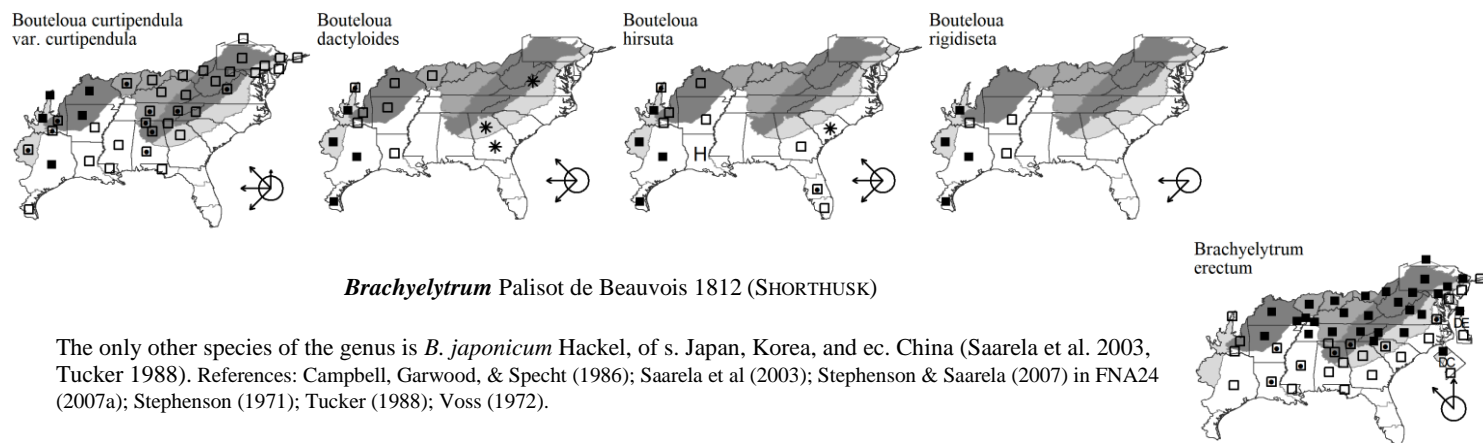
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

103. POACEAE

Bouteloua hirsuta Lagasca y Segura. HAIRY GRAMA. **Hab:** Maritime grasslands (FL), pine rocklands (FL), prairies and dry grasslands (TX, OK), xeric longleaf pine sandhills (GA), disturbed areas. **Dist:** WI, MN, ND, WY, NV and s. CA south to sw. LA, TX, NM, and AZ and south into Mexico; disjunct in peninsular FL and in sw. GA. **Phen:** Jun-Nov (-May). Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, NcTx, Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015); = *Bouteloua hirsuta* ssp. *hirsuta* – Ar, FIGr, FNA25, K3, K4; = *Bouteloua hirsuta* Lagasca y Segura var. *hirsuta* – K1, Mo1, Tx, Gould (1979); < *Bouteloua hirsuta* Lagasca y Segura – F, HC, IL, WH3. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Bouteloua rigidiseta (Steudel) A.S. Hitchcock. TEXAS GRAMA, MESQUITE GRASS. **Hab:** Prairies, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sw. AR, OK, and e. NM south to w. LA, TX, and Mexico (CHH, COA, NLE, SON, TAM). **Phen:** Mar-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA25, HC, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Brachyelytrum Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (SHORTHUSK)

The only other species of the genus is *B. japonicum* Hackel, of s. Japan, Korea, and ec. China (Saarela et al. 2003, Tucker 1988). References: Campbell, Garwood, & Specht (1986); Saarela et al (2003); Stephenson & Saarela (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Stephenson (1971); Tucker (1988); Voss (1972).

Brachyelytrum erectum (Schreber) Palisot de Beauvois. COMMON SHORTHUSK. **Hab:** Mesic forests, in the Mountains at lower elevations than *B. aristosum*). **Dist:** MA, NY, OH, MI, and s. WI south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA24, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, WV, Saarela et al (2003), Tucker (1988); = *Brachyelytrum erectum* var. *erectum* – C, F; < *Brachyelytrum erectum* (Schreber) Palisot de Beauvois – G, HC, RAB, S, W.

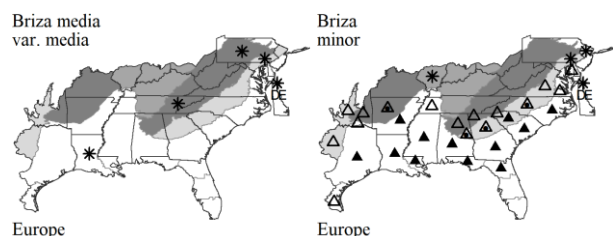
Briza Linnaeus 1753 (QUAKING GRASS)

A genus of 3 species, annuals and perennials, native of Eurasia. The genus is here circumscribed following Essi, Longhi-Wagner, & de Souza-Chies (2017), removing the South American species often formerly included. References: Essi, Longhi-Wagner, & de Souza-Chies (2017); Isabel, Quintanar, & Medina (2018); Snow (2007a) in FNA24 (2007a); Tkach et al (2020); Tucker (1996).

- 2 Ligule 3–7 mm long, acute; spikelets 2.2–4.8 mm long, triangular; plant annual, lacking rhizomes; lemma with broad margins clearly distinct from the gibbous back, apex usually strongly curved; palea with translucent thick trichomes between the keels, rarely glabrous; lemma with translucent thick trichomes on the back, rarely glabrous; basal innovations intravaginal..... **Briza minor**
- 2 Ligule 0.5–2.5 mm long, truncate; spikelets 4–7 mm long, ovate; plant perennial, with rhizomes; lemma with broad margins distinct from the slightly gibbous back, apex not curved; palea glabrous, rarely with translucent thick trichomes between the keels; lemma usually glabrous on the back, rarely with translucent thick trichomes; basal innovations extravaginal..... **Briza media var. media**

* **Briza media** Linnaeus var. *media*. PERENNIAL QUAKING GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Reported for scattered locations in PA (Rhoads & Block 2007), MD, DE, and TN (Kartesz 2015). **Phen:** May-Aug. **Tax:** Our plants of *B. media* are all *B. media* var. *media*. Var. *caucasica* (Marcowicz) Essi, Longhi-Wagner & Souza-Chies is endemic at high elevations in the Caucasus. **Syn:** = Essi, Longhi-Wagner, & de Souza-Chies (2017), Isabel, Quintanar, & Medina (2018); < *Briza media* Linnaeus – C, F, FNA24, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Briza minor** Linnaeus. LESSER QUAKING GRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, powerline rights-of-way, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, NE, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Essi, Longhi-Wagner, & de Souza-Chies (2017), Isabel, Quintanar, & Medina (2018), Tucker (1996). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Bromus Linnaeus 1753 (BROME-GRASS, BROME)

A genus of about 150 species, north temperate and South American. References: McKenzie & Ladd (1995); McNeill (1976); Pavlick & Anderton (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Pavlick (1995); Sales (1993); Sales (1994); Tucker (1996).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Unkeyed waifs: *Bromus lanceolatus*

- 1 Lemmas compressed and strongly keeled (the whole spikelet thus strongly laterally flattened); first glume 3-9-nerved; [section *Ceratochloa*].....*Bromus catharticus* var. *catharticus*
- 1 Lemmas rounded or weakly keeled (the whole spikelet therefore terete to somewhat laterally flattened); first glume either 3-5-nerved or 1-3-nerved.
- 2 First glume 3-5 nerved (at least 3 nerves well-developed).
- 4 Panicle compact, the lateral branches erect or ascending, the pedicels < 10 mm long (shorter than the spikelets).....*Bromus hordeaceus* ssp. *hordeaceus*
- 4 Panicle relatively open, the lateral branches erect, ascending, or spreading, the pedicels > 15 mm long (longer than the spikelets).
- 6 Margins of the lemmas involute in fruit, wrapping around the grain, exposing the rachilla.....*Bromus secalinus*
- 6 Margins of the lemmas gaping, overlapping in fruit.
- 8 Panicle branches stiff; lemma awns 5-12 mm long, straight.....*Bromus commutatus*
- 8 Panicle branches flexuous and lax; lemma awns 7-15 mm long, flexuous.....*Bromus japonicus*
- 2 First glume 1 (-3) nerved (only 1 nerve well-developed).
- 9 Longer lemma awns 10-60 mm long; plants annual; [introduced species of disturbed habitats]; [section *Genea*].
- 11 First glume 13-20 mm long; second glume 20-30 mm long; lemma awns 35-60 mm long.....*Bromus rigidus*
- 11 First glume 5-14 mm long; second glume 8-17 mm long; lemma awns 10-30 mm long.....*Bromus tectorum*
- 9 Longer lemma awns 1-6 (-8) mm long; plants perennial; [native and introduced species, collectively of disturbed and natural habitats]; [section *Bromopsis*].
- 13 Plants with creeping rhizomes, forming clonal colonies; both surfaces of leaves glabrous or glabrescent.....*Bromus inermis*
- 13 Plants not strongly rhizomatous, the stems solitary or tufted; surfaces of leaf blades usually pubescent (sometimes sparsely so).....*Bromus pubescens*

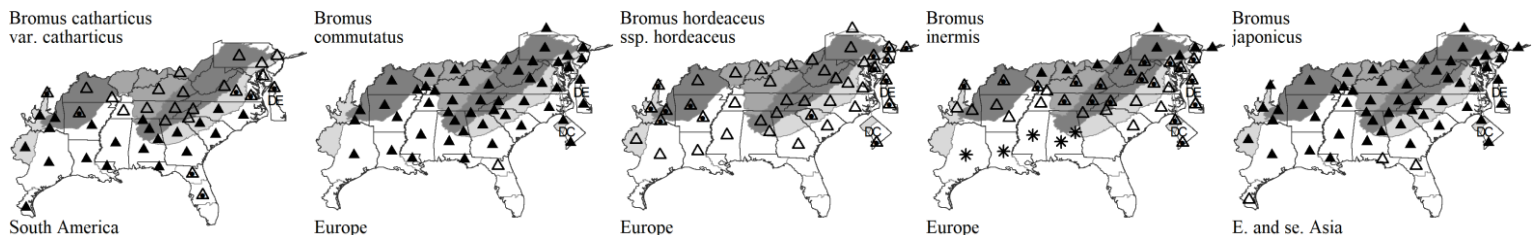
* *Bromus catharticus* Vahl var. *catharticus*. RESCUE GRASS. **Hab:** Cultivated fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA24, K4, Va; ? *Bromus catharticus* – Ar, ETx1, F, FIgr, G, HC, Il, K1, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, Pavlick (1995), Tucker (1996); ? *Bromus unioides* Kunth – S; > *Bromus willdenowii* Kunth – C, Mo1. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Bromus commutatus* Schrader. HAIRY CHESS, MEADOW BROME. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. The relationship and relative distribution of this species and *Bromus racemosus* is poorly known for our area. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Comm:** See *Bromus racemosus* for further comments. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FIgr, FNA24, HC, Il, K1, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, WV, Pavlick (1995), Tucker (1996); < *Bromus commutatus* Schrader – RAB; < *Bromus racemosus* Linnaeus – G, K3, K4, W.

* *Bromus hordeaceus* Linnaeus ssp. *hordeaceus*. SOFT CHESS, LOPGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Comm:** See Bradley et al. [in prep.] for discussion about its occurrence in SC. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA24, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Va, Pavlick (1995); < *Bromus hordeaceus* – C, ETx1, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Tucker (1996); ? *Bromus mollis* Linnaeus – F, G, HC, RAB, misapplied.

* *Bromus inermis* Leysser. SMOOTH BROME, HUNGARIAN BROME, AWNLESS BROME. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, clearings, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA24, G, HC, Il, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Pavlick (1995), Tucker (1996); > *Bromus inermis* ssp. *inermis* – NE; > *Bromus inermis* ssp. *inermis* var. *inermis* – K1; > *Bromus inermis* var. *inermis* – F.

* *Bromus japonicus* Thunberg. JAPANESE CHESS, JAPANESE BROME. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, gardens, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Comm:** Mapping is unusually speculative. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA24, G, Il, K1, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Pavlick (1995), Tucker (1996); < *Bromus arvensis* Linnaeus – K3, K4; > *Bromus japonicus* var. *japonicus* – F, HC; > *Bromus japonicus* var. *porrectus* Hackel – F, HC.



* *Bromus lanceolatus* Roth. MEDITERRANEAN BROME. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Syn:** = ETx1, K3, K4, NY. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Bromus pubescens Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. COMMON EASTERN BROME, CANADA BROME, HAIRY WOODLAND BROME. **Hab:** Mesic forests, generally on rocky slopes. **Dist:** S. ON west to AB, south to FL, TX, and (reportedly) AZ. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FIgr, FNA24, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Pavlick (1995), Tucker (1996); = *Bromus laeviglumis* – S; = *Bromus purgans* Linnaeus – F, G, WV, rejected name; < *Bromus pubescens* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – ETx1, NcTx; < *Bromus purgans* Linnaeus – RAB, S, rejected name; > *Bromus purgans* var. *laeviglumis* (Lamson-Scribner ex Shear) Swallen – HC; > *Bromus purgans* var. *purgans* – HC.

* *Bromus rigidus* Roth. RIPGUT BROME, RIPGUT GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, wool waif (SC). **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Apr. **Syn:** = C, F, G, HC, K1, NE, RAB; < *Bromus diandrus* ssp. *rigidus* (Roth) Lainz – Il; < *Bromus diandrus* Roth – Ar, ETx1, FNA24, K4, Mo1, NY, Tucker (1996); < *Bromus diandrus* ssp. *rigidus* (Roth) Lainz – K3; ? *Bromus diandrus* var. ?? – Sales (1993), Sales (1994); > *Bromus rigidus* var. *gussonei* – Tx.

* *Bromus secalinus* Linnaeus. CHEAT, COMMON CHESS, RYE-BROME. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA24, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Pavlick (1995), Tucker (1996). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Bromus tectorum* Linnaeus. DOWNY BROME, DOWNY CHESS, DOWNY CHEAT, JUNEGRASS, CHEATGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA24, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Pavlick (1995), Tucker (1996); ? *Bromus tectorum* ssp. *tectorum* – Sales (1993), Sales (1994); > *Bromus tectorum* var. *tectorum* – Mo1, NcTx. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

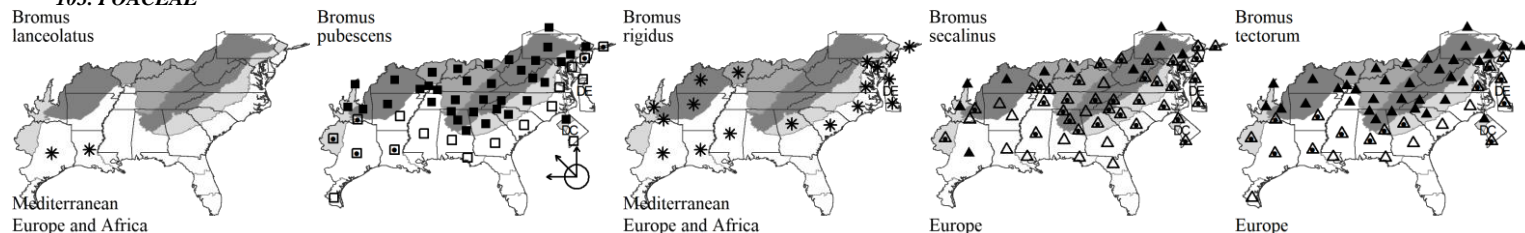
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

103. POACEAE

*Cenchrus* Linnaeus 1753 (BURGRASS, SANDSPUR)

A genus of about 90-150 species, primarily tropical and subtropical. The circumscription of *Cenchrus* is here treated broadly, including *Pennisetum* (Chemisquy et al. 2010). Others have disagreed, including Wipff & Shaw (2018a), who prefer to treat our species in *Cenchrus* s.s., *Pennisetum*, and *Cenchropsis*. References: Chemisquy et al (2010); Crins (1991); Donadio et al (2009); Herrera Arrieta & Peterson (2018); Stieber & Wipff (2003) in FNA25 (2003a); Verloove (2012); Ward (2010b); Wipff & Shaw (2018a); Wipff (2003k) in FNA25 (2003a).

Identification Notes: Spikelets of *Cenchrus* are subtended by an involucre of spines and/or bristles which are (in many of our species) fused into a bur. Bristles are narrow-based and terete. Spines are broad-based, and somewhat flattened (not terete) in cross-section, at least basally.

Unkeyed waifs: *Cenchrus latifolius*

- 1 Bristles plumose or antrorsely scabrous, free or fused < ½ their lengths.
 - 5 Fascicles not disarticulating from the rachises; fascicles 33-160 per cm of inflorescence; panicles 4-200 cm long; leaves 7-70 mm wide *Cenchrus americanus*
 - 5 Fascicles disarticulating from the rachises at maturity; fascicles 8-37 per cm of inflorescence; panicles 2-32 cm long; leaves 2-13 mm wide.
 - 6 Spikelets 4.5-7 mm long; leaves 2-3.5 mm wide, folded or conduplicate and superficially appearing even narrower; rachis pubescent *Cenchrus setaceus*
 - 6 Spikelets 2.5-5.6 mm long; leaves 2-13 mm wide, flat; rachis scabrous. *Cenchrus ciliaris*
- 1 Bristles glabrous, retrorsely scabrous, or strigose, usually at least some bristles fused > ½ their lengths.
 - 8 Involucre of bristles only, these not fused into a bur; perennial, to 2 m tall. *Cenchrus myosuroides*
 - 8 Involucre of spines fused into a coherent bur, sometimes also with bristles; annual or perennials, to 1 m tall.
 - 9 Spines in a single whorl, subtended by numerous smaller, narrower, free outer bristles. *Cenchrus echinatus*
 - 9 Spines in multiple whorls or irregular in their disposition (if few and in a single whorl, then not subtended by smaller, narrower bristles).
 - 13 Burs (excluding the spines) 9-16 mm long, 4-6 mm wide, the spines 4-8 mm long; spikelets 1 (-2) per bur, concealed; leaf blades 3-14 mm wide *Cenchrus tribuloides*
 - 13 Burs (excluding the spines) 5.5-12 mm long, 2.5-6 mm wide, the spines 2-7 mm long; spikelets 2-4 per bur, exerted at the tip; leaf blades 1-5 (-7) mm wide.
 - 14 Spines stout, 6-10 (-40), 2-5 mm long; spikelets 3.5-6 mm long *Cenchrus incertus*
 - 14 Spines slender, 45-75, 3.5-7 mm long; spikelets 6-8 mm long *Cenchrus longispinus*

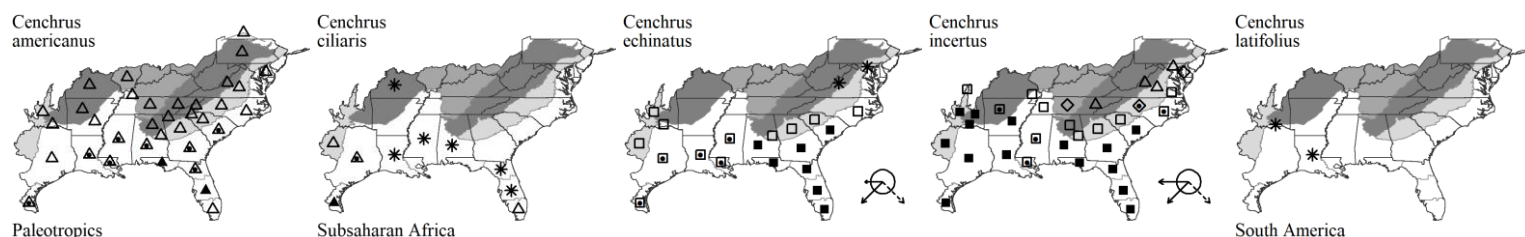
* *Cenchrus americanus* (Linnaeus) Morrone. PEARL MILLET. **Hab:** Fallow fields, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Old World (Africa and tropical Asia). **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = FIgr, K3, K4, Chemisquy et al (2010); = *Cenchrus spicatus* (Linnaeus) Cavanilles – Verloove (2012); = *Pennisetum glaucum* (Linnaeus) R. Brown – ETx1, FNA25, HC, IL, K1, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Setaria glauca* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – WV; ? *Chaetochloa lutescens* (Weigel) Stuntz – S; > *Pennisetum americanum* (Linnaeus) Leeke ssp. *americanum* – Mo1.

* *Cenchrus ciliaris* Linnaeus. BUFFELGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Bah, FIgr, K3, K4, Mo1, Tx, Chemisquy et al (2010); = *Pennisetum ciliare* (Linnaeus) Link – ETx1, FNA25, HC, Wipff & Shaw (2018a); = *Pennisetum ciliare* var. *ciliare* – K1. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

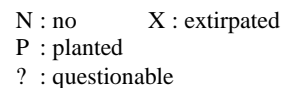
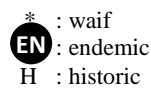
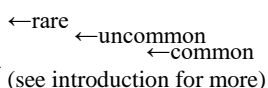
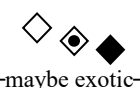
Cenchrus echinatus Linnaeus. SOUTHERN SANDSPUR, BRISTLY SANDSPUR, HEDGEHOG GRASS, CADILLO. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NC (and DC?) south to FL, west to CA, south into the tropical America. The basis for the record for w. VA in FNA is not clear. **Phen:** Jun-Oct (-May). **Syn:** = Bah, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Crins (1991), Ward (2010b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Cenchrus incertus M.A. Curtis. COASTAL SANDSPUR, GRASSBUR. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to AR and KS; West Indies; Mexico to South America. **Phen:** (May-) Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Ward (2010b) argues convincingly that the name *C. spinifex* is very uncertainly applied to our species and should not be taken up. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, G, HC, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, Crins (1991), Ward (2010b); = *Cenchrus spinifex* Cavanilles – Ar, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Cenchrus latifolius* (Sprengel) O. Morrone. URUGUAYAN FOUNTAINGRASS. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Syn:** = K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

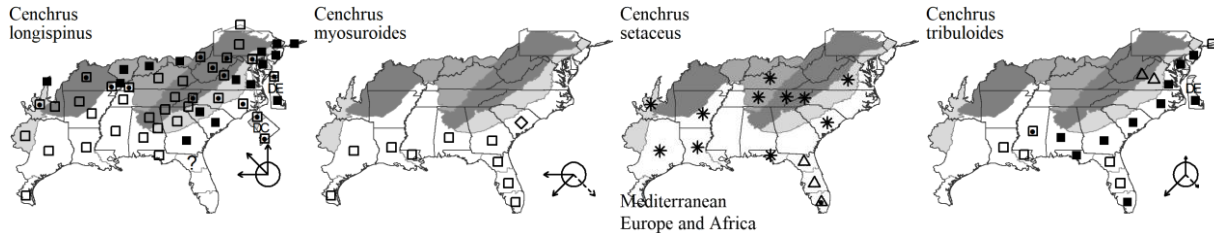
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Cenchrus longispinus (Hackel) Fernald. NORTHERN SANDSPUR, COMMON SANDSPUR. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, lawns. **Dist:** ME west to OR, south to FL, TX, and CA. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Crins (1991); = *Cenchrus pauciflorus* Benth – G, HC, S, WV, misapplied. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Cenchrus myosuroides Kunth. BIG SANDSPUR. **Hab:** Shell middens, maritime hammocks, coastal berms, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** SC south to FL, west to TX; West Indies; Mexico to South America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3, Crins (1991), Ward (2010b); = *Cenchropsis myosuroides* (Kunth) Nash – Wipff & Shaw (2018a). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

* **Cenchrus setaceus** (Forsskål) Morrone. TENDER FOUNTAINGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Mediterranean Europe. Reported as an introduction in FL, TN, and KY (Wipff in FNA 2003a). Well established in Florida, spreading widely from landscape plantings initially, but then moving at distance. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FIGr, K3, K4, Chemisquy et al (2010), Verloove (2012); = *Pennisetum setaceum* (Forsskål) Chiovenda – ETx1, FNA25, HC, K1, WH3; > *Cenchrus advena* (J. Wipff & Veldkamp) O. Morrone – FIGr, K4; > *Cenchrus setaceus* (Forsskål) Morrone – K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Cenchrus tribuloides Linnaeus. DUNE SANDSPUR. **Hab:** Dunes, sandy fields, sandy woodlands in the outer Coastal Plain. **Dist:** NY (Long Island) south to FL, west to TX, south into tropical America. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Comm:** This is the sandspur so familiar to (and disliked by) beachgoers in much of our area. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FIGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Va, W, WH3, Crins (1991), Ward (2010b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Chasmanthium Link 1827 (SPANGLEGRASS, SPIKEGRASS)

A genus of 5 species, perennials, endemic to se. North America. References: Sánchez-Ken & Clark (2003) in FNA25 (2003a); Wipff & Jones (1994); Yates (1966a); Yates (1966c).

- 1 Panicle branches elongate, pendulous; spikelets (15-) 20-40 mm long, with 6-20 flowers *Chasmanthium latifolium*
- 1 Panicle branches short, erect or ascending; spikelets 5-18 mm long, with 2-8 (-11) flowers.
 - 2 Fully-developed spikelets 12-18 mm long, 8-12 mm wide. *Chasmanthium ornithorhynchum*
 - 2 Fully-developed spikelets 4-9 mm long, 3-7 mm wide.
 - 4 Collar (junction of leaf and sheath) glabrous or nearly so; leaves 3-7 mm wide *Chasmanthium laxum*
 - 4 Collar (junction of leaf and sheath) pilose; leaves 6-12 mm wide. *Chasmanthium sessiliflorum* var. *sessiliflorum*

Chasmanthium latifolium (Michaux) Yates. RIVER OATS, FISH-ON-A-STRINGER. **Hab:** Riverbanks, streambanks, bottomland forests, seepages and glades over mafic or calcareous rock, usually in nutrient-rich soils, also now cultivated widely as a native plant ornamental, but can be quite aggressive. **Dist:** NJ, OH, IL, and KS south to ne. and Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Yates (1966a), Yates (1966c); = *Uniola latifolia* Michaux – F, G, HC, RAB, S, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Chasmanthium laxum (Linnaeus) Yates. SLENDER SPIKEGRASS. **Hab:** Savanna-pocosin ecotones, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, moist hardwood swamps, other moist habitats. **Dist:** S. NY, KY, and OK south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** See *C. sessiliflorum* for comments on the suggestion that these two taxa are only variationally or subspecifically distinct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Yates (1966a), Yates (1966c); = *Chasmanthium laxum* ssp. *laxum* – Mo1; = *Chasmanthium laxum* var. *laxum* – NcTx, WH3, Wipff & Jones (1994); = *Uniola laxa* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – F, G, HC, RAB, S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Chasmanthium ornithorhynchum (Steudel) Yates. BIRDBILL SPIKEGRASS. **Hab:** Blackwater swamp forests. **Dist:** S. AL and w. FL Panhandle west to e. LA (Florida Parishes). Also reported for NC and SC (FNA 2003a; Kartesz 2020), apparently in error, as no evidence has been found to support a distribution in the Carolinas. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, GW1, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Yates (1966a), Yates (1966c); = *Uniola ornithorhyncha* Steudel – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Chasmanthium sessiliflorum (Poiret) Yates var. *sessiliflorum*. LONGLEAF SPIKEGRASS. **Hab:** Moist to dryish hardwood forests, swamps, other moist habitats. **Dist:** Se. VA, n. TN, n. AR, and e. OK south to sc. peninsular FL and ec. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** This species and *C. laxum* are morphologically somewhat similar, but their treatment as infrataxa of a single species is completely unwarranted. They frequently co-occur (especially on the Gulf Coastal Plain), growing side by side, and show no sign of intergradation. **Syn:** < *Chasmanthium laxum* ssp. *sessiliflorum* (Poiret) L.G. Clark – Mo1; < *Chasmanthium laxum* (Linnaeus) Yates var. *sessiliflorum* (Poiret) L. Clark – NcTx, WH3, Wipff & Jones (1994); < *Chasmanthium sessiliflorum* (Poiret) Yates – Ar, C, FIGr, FNA25, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Yates (1966a), Yates (1966c); < *Uniola longifolia* Lamson-Scribner – S; < *Uniola sessiliflora* Poiret – F, G, HC, RAB.

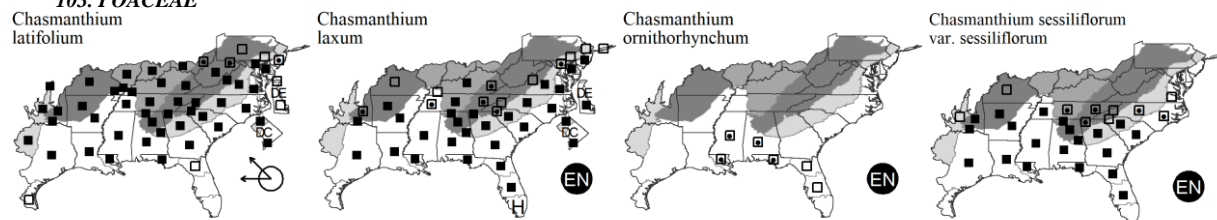
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

103. POACEAE

*Chloris* Swartz 1788 (FINGER-GRASS, CHLORIS)

A genus of 55-60 species, annuals or perennials, mainly tropical and Southern Hemisphere. References: Barkworth (2003e) in FNA25 (2003a); Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015); Wipff & Shaw (2018a).

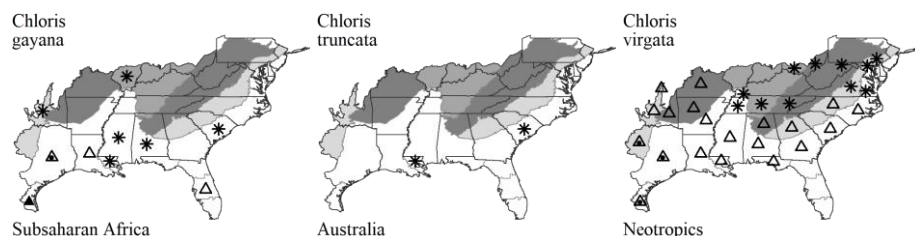
Unkeyed taxa: *Chloris gayana*

Unkeyed waifs: *Chloris truncata*

* ***Chloris gayana*** Kunth. RHODES GRASS. **Hab:** Pastures (where planted for forage), disturbed areas, roadsides; eastwards in waste areas near wool-combing mills, other disturbed areas (perhaps only a waif). **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** Apr-Dec. **Comm:** {not keyed}. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, NE, S, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Chloris truncata*** R. Brown. STARGRASS, BLACK WINDMILL-GRASS. **Hab:** Pastures, waste areas near wool-combing mills, perhaps only a waif. **Dist:** Native of Australia. Reported for Livingstone Parish, LA (Urbatsch 2013). **Comm:** {not yet keyed}. **Syn:** = HC, K1, K4. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Chloris virgata*** Swartz. FEATHER WINDMILL-GRASS, FEATHER FINGER-GRASS, SHOWY CHLORIS. **Hab:** Roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

*Chrysopogon* Trinius 1820 (GOLDBEARD)

A genus of about 26 species, tropical and subtropical, all species except *C. pauciflorus* native to the Old World. References: Hall & Thieret (2003) in FNA25 (2003a); Veldkamp (1999).

* ***Chrysopogon zizanioides*** (Linnaeus) Roberty. VETIVER, KHUS-KHUS. **Hab:** Field edges; ditch banks, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, K3, K4, WH3; = *Vetiveria zizanioides* (Linnaeus) Nash – HC. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Cinna Linnaeus 1753 (WOODREED)

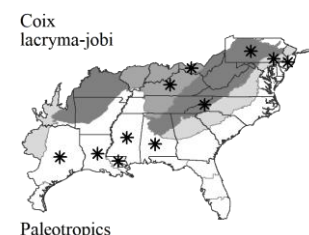
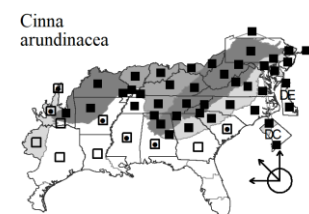
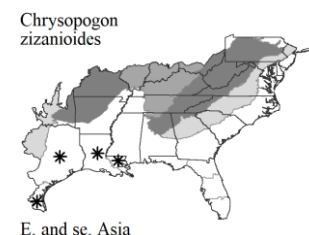
A genus of about 4 species, of temperate Eurasia, North America, and South America. References: Brandenburg & Thieret (2000); Brandenburg (2007c) in FNA24 (2007a); Brandenburg, Blackwell, & Thieret (1991); Tucker (1996).

Cinna arundinacea Linnaeus. COMMON WOODREED, SWEET WOODREED. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, rocky bars in rivers, tidal freshwater marshes, other low, wet habitats. **Dist:** NB and MN south to s. GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009) and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA24, G, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Tucker (1996); > *Cinna arundinacea* var. *arundinacea* – F, HC; > *Cinna arundinacea* var. *inexpansa* Fernald & Griscom – F, HC.

Coix Linnaeus 1753 (JOB'S-TEARS)

A genus of about 5 species, native to tropical Asia. References: Thieret (2003g) in FNA25 (2003a).

* ***Coix lacryma-jobi*** Linnaeus. JOB'S-TEARS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, perhaps merely a waif. **Dist:** Native of tropical Asia. Reported for se. PA (Rhoads & Block 2007), TN (Thieret in FNA 2003a), c. KY (Kartesz 2010), and s. NJ (Kartesz 1999; Kartesz 2010). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, S. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Coleataenia Grisebach 1879

Contributed by Richard J. LeBlond

A genus of 8 species, perennials, of s. North America and the West Indies to South America. Named as *Sorengia* by Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010), but this name proved to be illegitimate, and was replaced by *Coleataenia* (Soreng 2010). References: Freckmann & Lelong (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a); LeBlond (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018a); Lelong (1986); Mabberley (2020); Soreng (2010); Weakley et al (2011); Zuloaga & Morrone (1996); Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010).

- 1 Glumes and sterile lemmas not keeled along midvein; apices of fertile lemmas glabrous; panicle < 1 cm wide, 3-12 cm long; leaf blades 4-19 cm long, 1-4 mm wide, involute at maturity; culms wiry..... *Coleataenia tenera*
- 1 Glumes and sterile lemmas keeled along midvein; apices of fertile lemmas with a minute tuft of stiff hairs; panicles < 1 to > 20 cm wide, 9-40 cm long; leaf blades 8-50 cm long, 2-12 mm wide, flat (sometimes drying involute); culms wiry to stout.
 - 2 Plants with rhizomes; fertile lemma 1.6-4.0 mm long.
 - 3 Rhizomes short and stout, usually < 4 cm long, > 4 mm wide and ascending; spikelets (2.5-) 2.7-3.9 mm long, acuminate, often falcate distally; first glume with 3-5 prominent nerves; leaves to 50 cm long and 18 mm wide..... *Coleataenia anceps* ssp. *anceps*
 - 3 Rhizomes long and slender, usually > 3 cm long, < 5 mm wide and spreading; spikelets 2.2-2.8 mm long, acute to short-acuminate, not noticeably falcate distally; first glume with 1-3 prominent nerves; leaves to 30 (-40) cm long and 10 mm wide..... *Coleataenia anceps* ssp. *rhizomata*
 - 2 Plants with hard crowns, caespitose, lacking rhizomes; fertile lemma 1.2-2.0 mm long.
 - 5 Ligule of white hairs 0.5-3 mm long; culms to 1 m long; cauline blades 2-8 mm wide, usually pilose adaxially near the base; spikelets 2.0-4.0 mm long; upper leaves usually shorter than the panicle.
 - 6 Ligules 0.5-1.5 mm long; spikelets 2.4-4.0 mm long, 3.5-5× as long as wide, erect on pedicels; first glume 1.3-2.9 mm long, > ½-¾ as long as the spikelet..... *Coleataenia longifolia* ssp. *combsii*
 - 6 Ligules 1-3 mm long; spikelets 2.4-4.0 mm long, 2.5-4 × as long as wide, often obliquely set on pedicels; first glume 0.9-1.4 mm long, about 2/5-1/2 as long as the spikelet..... *Coleataenia longifolia* ssp. *longifolia*
 - 5 Ligule a tawny membrane 0.5-1.0 mm long, often erose or lacerate, or with a minute ciliate fringe; culms to 1.8 m long; cauline blades 4-12 mm wide, usually glabrous; spikelets 1.6-2.8 mm long; upper leaves usually equaling or exceeding the panicle.
 - 7 Spikelets 2.4-2.8 mm long, long-acuminate, usually < 0.7 mm wide; fertile lemma often conspicuously stipitate..... *Coleataenia pulchra*
 - 7 Spikelets 1.6-2.5 mm long, short-acuminate, usually > 0.7 mm wide; fertile lemma estipitate to short stipitate.
 - 8 Culms to 1.8 m long; mature panicle < 1/3 as wide as long, the branches erect; spikelets 2.0-2.5 mm long..... *Coleataenia rigidula* ssp. *condensa*
 - 8 Culms to 1 m long; mature panicle ½ to nearly as wide as long, the branches ascending to spreading; spikelets 1.6-2.2 mm long..... *Coleataenia rigidula* ssp. *rigidula*

Coleataenia anceps (Michaux) Soreng ssp. *anceps*. BEAKED PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Moist sandy woods, swamps, sloughs, roadsides, fields, waste places, often weedy. **Dist:** NY (Long Island), NJ west to IL, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** The leaves of ssp. *rhizomata* tend to be hairier than those of ssp. *anceps*. **Syn:** = NY, Va, Soreng (2010), Weakley et al (2011); = *Panicum anceps* – HC, S, WV; = *Panicum anceps* ssp. *anceps* – Ar, FNA25, Tn; = *Panicum anceps* Michaux var. *anceps* – F, G, RAB, Lelong (1986); = *Sorengia anceps* (Michaux) Zuloaga & Morrone ssp. *anceps* – Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010); < *Coleataenia anceps* – FIgr, IL, K3, K4; < *Panicum anceps* – C, ETx1, GW1, K1, NcTx, Pa, Tx, W, WH3.

Coleataenia anceps (Michaux) Soreng ssp. *rhizomata* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Soreng. SMALL BEAKED PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Moist to dry sandy or loamy pinelands, maritime forests, ditches. **Dist:** E. MD south to s. FL, west to e. TX, on the Coastal Plain, and rarely inland. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** See note under ssp. *anceps*. Robust plants collected without basal portion can resemble *C. rigidula* ssp. *condensa*. Sheaths in ssp. *rhizomata* are sparsely to densely villous, especially near the margin, while those of ssp. *condensa* are glabrous to appressed pubescent distally. The first glume in *C. anceps* ssp. *rhizomata* is 1/3-1/2 as long as the spikelet, and in *C. rigidula* ssp. *condensa* ½-2/3 as long as the spikelet. **Syn:** = Va, Soreng (2010), Weakley et al (2011); = *Panicum anceps* ssp. *rhizomatum* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25, Tn; = *Panicum anceps* Michaux var. *rhizomatum* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Fernald – F, G, RAB, Lelong (1986); = *Panicum rhizomatum* A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – HC, S; = *Sorengia anceps* (Michaux) Zuloaga & Morrone ssp. *rhizomata* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Zuloaga & Morrone – Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010); < *Coleataenia anceps* – FIgr, K3, K4; < *Panicum anceps* – C, ETx1, GW1, K1, NcTx, Tx, WH3.

Coleataenia longifolia (Torrey) Soreng ssp. *combsii* (Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball) Soreng. COMBS PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Pond shores, depression meadows, cypress savannas, marshes, low woods. **Dist:** Scattered on the outer Coastal Plain from NS (LeBlond in Weakley et al. 2018a), se. MA, NJ, se. VA, se. NC, e. SC, e. GA, and FL, west to se. LA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Va, Soreng (2010), Weakley et al (2011); = *Panicum combsii* Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball – HC, S; = *Panicum longifolium* Torrey var. *combsii* (Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball) Fernald – F, G, RAB; = *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees ssp. *combsii* (Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees var. *combsii* (Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball) Lelong – K1, Lelong (1986); = *Sorengia longifolia* (Torrey) Zuloaga & Morrone ssp. *combsii* (Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball) Zuloaga & Morrone – Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010); < *Coleataenia longifolia* (Torrey) Soreng – FIgr; < *Panicum longifolium* – C, Pa, Tx, WH3.

Coleataenia longifolia (Torrey) Soreng ssp. *longifolia*. LONG-LEAVED PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Wet sandy or peaty soils of bogs, savannas, pond shores, depression meadows. **Dist:** NS, NH, MA, PA, and IN south to FL, west to TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NY, Va, Soreng (2010), Weakley et al (2011); = *Panicum longifolium* – HC, S; = *Panicum longifolium* Torrey var. *longifolium* – G, RAB; = *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees ssp. *pubescens* (Vasey) Freckmann & Lelong – Ar, FNA25, Tn; = *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees var. *pubescens* (Vasey) Lelong – ETx1, K1, W, Lelong (1986); = *Sorengia longifolia* (Torrey) Zuloaga & Morrone ssp. *longifolia* – NE, Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010); < *Coleataenia longifolia* (Torrey) Soreng – FIgr; < *Panicum longifolium* – C, GW1, Mi, Pa, Tx, WH3; > *Panicum longifolium* Torrey var. *longifolium* – F; > *Panicum longifolium* var. *pubescens* (Vasey) Fernald – F.

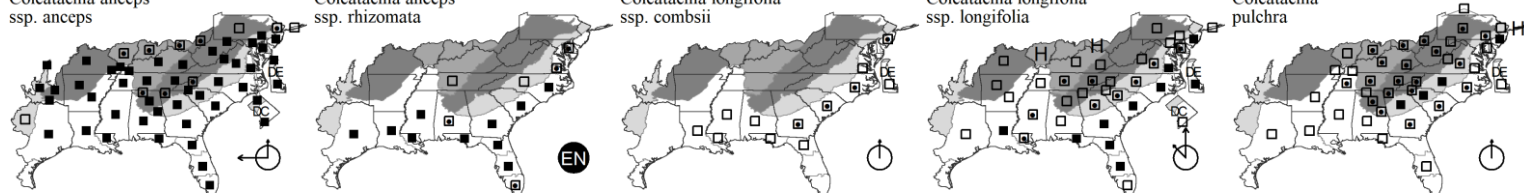
Coleataenia pulchra (F. Dietrich) Mabberley & LeBlond. TALL FLAT PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, low woods, ditches, swamps, shores, meadows, beaver marshes. **Dist:** CT and NY west to IN, south to GA, LA, and ne. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Mabberley (2020) explains the nomenclatural reasons for replacing *C. stipitata* with *C. pulchra*. **Syn:** = Mabberley (2020); = *Coleataenia longifolia* (Torrey) Soreng ssp. *elongata* (Pursh) Soreng – Soreng (2010), Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010); = *Coleataenia stipitata* (Nash) LeBlond – IL, K3, K4, NY, Va, Weakley et al (2011); = *Panicum agrostoides* Sprengel var. *elongatum* (Pursh) Lamson-Scribner – G; = *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees ssp. *elongatum* (Pursh) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25, Tn; = *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees var. *elongatum* (Pursh) Lelong – K1, W, Lelong (1986); = *Panicum stipitatum* Nash – F, HC, Pa, RAB, S, WV; = *Sorengia longifolia* (Torrey) Zuloaga & Morrone ssp. *elongata* (Scribner) Zuloaga & Morrone – NE; < *Panicum rigidulum* – C, GW1, WH3.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

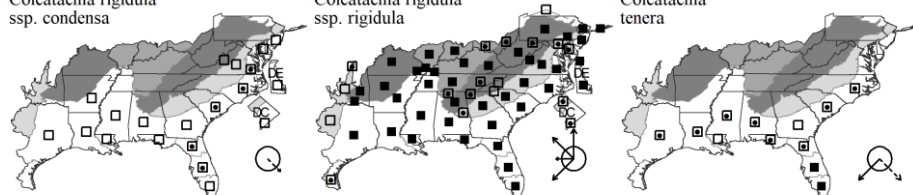
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

103. POACEAE*Coleataenia anceps*
ssp. *anceps**Coleataenia anceps*
ssp. *rhizomata**Coleataenia longifolia*
ssp. *combsii**Coleataenia longifolia*
ssp. *longifolia**Coleataenia pulchra*

Coleataenia rigidula (Bosc ex Nees) LeBlond ssp. ***condensa*** (Nash) LeBlond. DENSE PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, meadows, low woods, ditches, stream and pond shores, freshwater tidal shores. **Dist:** Coastal Plain south from se. MA to FL, west to se. TX and AR; disjunct in the West Indies. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Comm:** Usually readily identified by its tall stature and compact inflorescence, somewhat resembling a large *Hymenachne hemitomon*, with which it occasionally occurs. See note under *C. anceps* ssp. *rhizomata*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Va, Weakley et al (2011); = *Coleataenia condensa* (Nash) Mohlenbrock – II; = *Panicum agrostoides* Sprengel var. *condensum* (Nash) Fernald – F, RAB; = *Panicum condensum* Nash – HC, S; < *Coleataenia longifolia* (Torrey) Soreng ssp. *rigidula* (Bosc ex Nees) Soreng – Soreng (2010); < *Coleataenia rigidula* (Bosc ex Nees) LeBlond – FIgr; < *Panicum agrostoides* – G; < *Panicum rigidulum* – Bah, C, GW1, Pa, Tx, WH3; < *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees ssp. *rigidulum* – FNA25; < *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees var. *rigidulum* – K1, Lelong (1986); < *Sorengia longifolia* (Torrey) Zuloaga & Morrone ssp. *rigidula* (Bosc ex Nees) Zuloaga & Morrone – Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010).

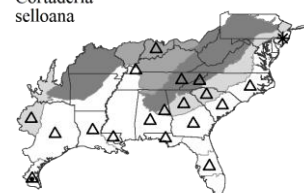
Coleataenia rigidula (Bosc ex Nees) LeBlond ssp. ***rigidula***. REDTOP PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Wet sandy or peaty soils low woods, meadows, marshes, shores, swamps, ditches, often weedy. **Dist:** ME and MI south to FL and TX; also in CA and BC; disjunct in Central America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NY, Va, Weakley et al (2011); = *Coleataenia rigidula* (Bosc ex Nees) LeBlond – II; = *Panicum agrostoides* – S, WV; = *Panicum agrostoides* Sprengel var. *agrostoides* – G, RAB; = *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees var. *rigidulum* – W; < *Coleataenia longifolia* (Torrey) Soreng ssp. *rigidula* (Bosc ex Nees) Soreng – Soreng (2010); < *Coleataenia rigidula* (Bosc ex Nees) LeBlond – FIgr; > *Panicum agrostoides* Sprengel var. *agrostoides* – F, HC; > *Panicum agrostoides* var. *ramosius* (C. Mohr) Fernald – F, HC; < *Panicum rigidulum* – C, GW1, Meso6, Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tx, WH3; < *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees ssp. *rigidulum* – Ar, FNA25, Tn; < *Panicum rigidulum* Bosc ex Nees var. *rigidulum* – ETx1, K1, Lelong (1986); < *Sorengia longifolia* (Torrey) Zuloaga & Morrone ssp. *rigidula* (Bosc ex Nees) Zuloaga & Morrone – Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010).

Coleataenia tenera (Beyrich ex Trinius) Soreng. SOUTHEASTERN PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Limesink ponds, depression meadows, cypress savannas, wet pinelands, bogs. **Dist:** Coastal Plain from se. NC to FL, west to e. TX; West Indies; Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **ID Notes:** The rhizomes produce lines of closely spaced culms. Though 0.5-1 m tall, the culms are very narrow and inconspicuous. **Syn:** = FIgr, K3, K4, Soreng (2010), Weakley et al (2011); = *Panicum tenerum* Beyrich ex Trinius – Bah, ETx1, FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, Meso6, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Lelong (1986); = *Sorengia tenera* (Beyrich ex Trinius) Zuloaga & Morrone – Zuloaga, Scataglini, & Morrone (2010). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Coleataenia rigidula
ssp. *condensa**Coleataenia rigidula*
ssp. *rigidula**Coleataenia tenera****Cortaderia* Stapf 1897 (PAMPASGRASS)**

A genus of ca. 20 species, native to South America. References: Allred (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a).

* ***Cortaderia selloana*** (Schultes & Schultes f.) Ascherson & Graebner. PAMPASGRASS. **Hab:** Barrier island marsh edges, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Comm:** This grass is a popular ornamental, sometimes escaping. **Syn:** = FIgr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

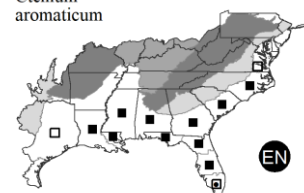
Cortaderia
selloana

South America

***Ctenium* Panzer 1813 (TOOTHACHE GRASS)**

A genus of about 20-22 species, of tropical and subtropical Africa and the Americas. References: Barkworth (2003h) in FNA25 (2003a); Longhi-Wagner & Renvoize (2004).

Ctenium aromaticum (Walter) Alph. Wood. TOOTHACHE GRASS, ORANGE GRASS, WILD GINGER. **Hab:** Wet savannas, pocosin-savanna ecotones, seepage bogs, sandhill-pocosin ecotones, sandhill seeps. **Dist:** Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to LA and e. TX (Singhurst, Keith, & Holmes 2005). **Phen:** May-Aug (or later in response to late summer fires). **Comm:** The entire plant is aromatic and numbs the mouth, tongue, and lips when chewed, hence the specific epithet and common names. Like many species of the longleaf pine ecosystem, toothache grass generally flowers only following fire (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 1992). Sterile clumps can be recognized by the rather broad, bicolored leaves (bluish on the upper surface, bright green on the lower surface). **Syn:** = C, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3; = *Campulosus aromaticus* (Walter) Trinius – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ctenium
aromaticumKey to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

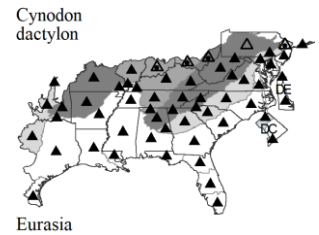
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Cynodon L.C. Richard 1805 (BERMUDA GRASS)

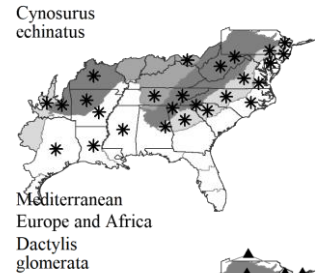
A genus of ca. 9 species, native to the tropical Old World. References: Barkworth (2003i) in FNA25 (2003a).

* ***Cynodon dactylon*** (Linnaeus) Persoon. BERMUDA GRASS, SCUTCH GRASS. **Hab:** Lawns, gardens, roadsides, pastures, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** *C. dactylon* is here treated broadly; various authors have recognized additional taxa at specific or varietal rank (see discussion in FNA). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; < *Capriola dactylon* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S; > *Cynodon dactylon* var. *affinis* (Caro & Sánchez) Romero Zarco – K4; < *Cynodon dactylon* var. *dactylon* – K4; > *Cynodon dactylon* var. *dactylon* – FNA25, NE, NY, Va. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Cynosurus* Linnaeus 1753 (DOGTAIL)

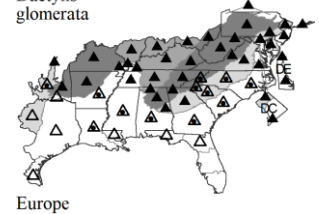
A genus of 8 species, annuals and perennials, native of the Mediterranean region and w. Asia. References: Long (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

* ***Cynosurus echinatus*** Linnaeus. ROUGH DOGTAIL, BRISTLY DOGTAIL. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of s. Europe. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, HC, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, WV, Tucker (1996). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Dactylis* Linnaeus 1753 (ORCHARD GRASS)

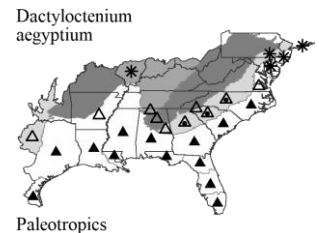
A genus of 1 variable species, perennial, native of Eurasia. References: Allred (2007a) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

* ***Dactylis glomerata*** Linnaeus. ORCHARD GRASS, COCK'S-FOOT. **Hab:** Pastures, fields, woodland edges, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Tax:** In Europe there are various chromosome races, often accorded subspecies or species status. Their status in North America has been little investigated. Haines (2011) reports that only tetraploids have been found in New England. See various references cited in Tucker (1996) for further information about these taxa in Europe. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA24, G, HC, Il, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Dactylis glomerata* ssp. *aschersoniana* (Graebner) Thellung – K1; > *Dactylis glomerata* ssp. *glomerata* – K1, K3, K4, Tucker (1996); > *Dactylis glomerata* ssp. *lobata* (Drejer) Lindberg – K3, K4; > *Dactylis glomerata* var. *ciliata* Petermann – F; > *Dactylis glomerata* var. *detonsa* Fries – F; > *Dactylis glomerata* var. *glomerata* – F.

*Dactyloctenium* Willdenow 1809 (CROWFOOT GRASS)

A genus of 10-13 species, of Africa and Australia. References: Hatch (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a).

* ***Dactyloctenium aegyptium*** (Linnaeus) Willdenow. CROWFOOT GRASS. **Hab:** Beach dunes, coastal strands, and other coastal areas, lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Old World tropics. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FNA25, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Danthonia* A.P. de Candolle 1805 (OAT-GRASS)

A genus of about 20 species, of North America, Europe, and the Americas, but the generic limits are unclear. References: Darbyshire (2003) in FNA25 (2003a).

- 1 Lemma teeth (flanking the awn) 0.8-1.8 mm long, triangular, acuminate; glumes 8-13 mm long..... *Danthonia spicata*
 1 Lemma teeth (flanking the awn) (1.8-) 2.0-4.5 mm long, setaceous; glumes 9-19 mm long..... *Danthonia sericea*

Danthonia sericea Nuttall. SILKY OAT-GRASS, DOWNY DANTHONIA. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, especially common in sandy soils in the Coastal Plain, dry oak, oak-pine, and pine forests in the Piedmont and low Mountains, and on dry acidic cliffs and rock outcrops, roadsides and woodland margins. **Dist:** Primarily a Coastal Plain species northward, ranging from e. MA south to FL and west to LA. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Comm:** Reported for WV by Vanderhorst et al. (2013). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FIgr, HC, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Danthonia sericea* var. *sericea* – C, G, RAB; < *Danthonia sericea* Nuttall – FNA25, Tn.

Danthonia spicata (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes. POVERTY OAT-GRASS, MOONSHINE GRASS, 'CURLY DAN'. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, rock outcrops, shale barrens. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and BC south to FL and NM. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Danthonia allenii* Austin – F; > *Danthonia spicata* var. *longipila* Lamson-Scribner & Merrill – F; > *Danthonia spicata* var. *spicata* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

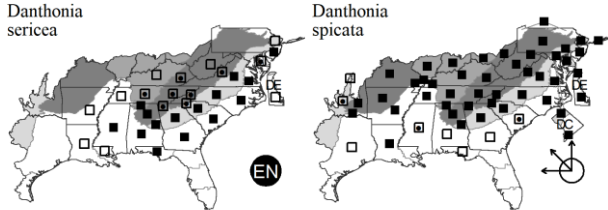
Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

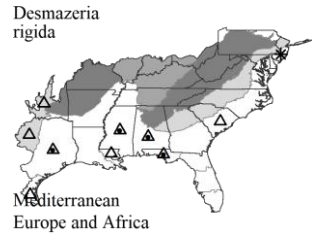
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

103. POACEAE

*Desmazeria* Dumortier 1822

A genus of about 7 species, annuals, native of the Mediterranean region. References: Soreng et al (2003); Tucker (2007b) in FNA24 (2007a).

* ***Desmazeria rigida*** (Linnaeus) Tutin. FERN GRASS. **Hab:** Shell mounds (SC), railroad tracks, stock pens, waste areas around wool-combing mills, other disturbed areas, perhaps only a waif in the northern parts of our area. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, FNA24, K1, NcTx, NE, WH3; = *Catapodium rigidum* (Linnaeus) Dony – K3, K4, Tx, Soreng et al (2003); > *Catapodium rigidum* ssp. *rigidum* – NY. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Dichanthelium* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Gould 1974 (WITCHGRASS)

Contributed by Richard J. LeBlond

A genus of 70-100 species, perennials, of temperate and tropical America. Hitchcock & Chase (1910) established *Dichanthelium* as a subgenus, and it was elevated to genus by Gould (1974). Radford *et al.* (1968) significantly reduced the number of *Dichanthelium* taxa recognized by Hitchcock & Chase (1910, 1950), especially in the groups treated as sections *Dichanthelium* (formerly section *Dichotoma*) and *Lanuginosa* in Freckmann & Lelong (2003). Gould & Clark (1978) made further reductions in the number of recognized taxa. Subsequent work has determined the reductions were excessive. Gould & Clark nearly admitted as much. In their treatment of one species group, they wrote: "The recognition of only four species and six varieties in this complex to which almost 50 species names have been applied admittedly is somewhat arbitrary and certainly not entirely satisfactory".

Dichanthelium is one of the most complex and confusing genera in our region. A taxon that is distinct in one part of its range may be indistinguishable from another taxon elsewhere. This is particularly true of Coastal Plain species adapted to natural (and now human) disturbances. Although hybridization is frequently suspected in *Dichanthelium*, documentation of natural hybrids is rare. The genus requires careful collection and close observation of several characters. Mature spikelets are essential; in most species, autumnal spikelets have the same dimensions as vernal spikelets. When collecting plants in the autumnal stage, try to select specimens still possessing their vernal leaf blades and panicles, even though these will be senescent. It is also important to collect the whole plant, with the basal rosette intact (whether senescent or of current year's growth). When several plants are growing together, compare the culm, leaf, and spikelet features for differences, as multiple species are often present in the same microhabitat.

When analyzing the character of the culm internodes and nodes, begin with the first elongate internode above the base (the lowest internode is often very short and uncharacteristic). Determining whether a node is bearded is often difficult. A bearded node usually is characterized by pubescence that is longer, denser, and/or of a different orientation or structure than adjacent pubescence on the internode. Nodes with short and appressed pubescence generally are not regarded as bearded. Lower nodes are more likely to be bearded than upper nodes. Some internodes are described as "crisp-puberulent". This condition is characterized by a dense covering of minute hairs mostly less than 0.1 mm long, and usually crimped or curved; glandular hairs or protuberances are often intermixed. When analyzing sheaths, look at those on the lower half of the culm. Senescent vernal sheaths often lose their pubescence (though in some species hair papillae are evident). All references in the key to sheath glabrousness or pubescence is without regard to the presence or absence of marginal hairs (cilia). A sheath that is glabrous except for marginal cilia is called glabrous. All culm leaves should be analyzed for blade characters; in general, the key relies on the size and character of the vernal blades. A "cordate" blade is one where the basal lobes of the blade extend outward and partially surround the culm when the culm is enclosed by the sheath. As with sheaths, references in the key to blade glabrousness or pubescence is without regard to marginal cilia. The ligule is an important diagnostic character for many *Dichanthelium* taxa; at least three ligules per specimen should be examined before making conclusions about its structure and length. Ligules form a distinct ring from a cartilaginous base at the inner summit of the sheath; in some species the ligule is membranous, but in most it is ciliate. Care must be taken to distinguish the pubescence of the ligule from any pubescence emanating from the inner surface of the blade base, and from marginal cilia. Ligules of senescent vernal leaves frequently lose their integrity. Spikelet shape as well as length should be determined only from mature spikelets. Measure the length from the base of the first glume (usually at an articulation) to the apex of the second glume or sterile lemma (whichever is longer). A micrometer is essential for determining the length of spikelets, first glumes, ligules, and various pilosity features. Sometimes one-tenth of a millimeter is important in separating two *Dichanthelium* taxa.

Certain characters, particularly node bearding, cordate/non-cordate blade bases, and ligule length, can be quite variable, and an effort has been made to account for this variability in the key. Nonetheless, some specimens just will not "fit", and the road not taken may have to be reconsidered. Wipff (2020) made new combinations for 15 entities previously named as species in *Panicum*, but provided no arguments or discussion for the recognition. They are here included in synonymy until their validity can be determined. References: Davidse & Pohl (1992); Freckmann & Lelong (2002); Freckmann &

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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Lelong (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a); Freckmann (1981); Gould & Clark (1978); Gould (1974); Hansen & Wunderlin (1988); Hitchcock & Chase (1910); LeBlond (2001a); LeBlond (2011) in Weakley et al (2011); LeBlond (2016); LeBlond (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); LeBlond (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017); LeBlond (2017c) in Weakley et al (2017); LeBlond (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); LeBlond (2019a) in Weakley et al (2019a); LeBlond (2020); LeBlond et al (2017); LeBlond, Townsend, & Ludwig (2020); Lelong (1984); Schuyler (1996); Silveus (1942); Thomas (2008); Thomas (2021); Wipff (2020).

Identification Notes: *Dichanthelium* is most readily (though not consistently) separated from *Panicum* by the following combination of features: plants producing over-wintering rosettes of leaves often shorter and broader than the culm leaves; plants producing simple culms with terminal panicles in spring or early summer, then producing terminal panicles on primary branches, followed by often hidden or obscured panicles on secondary (etc.) branching. Virtually all treatments refer to two flowering phases: vernal (or primary), and autumnal (or secondary). Little understood is that almost all taxa in the genus appear to have three flowering periods. An intermediate stage between vernal and autumnal was recognized by Hitchcock & Chase (1910), who wrote: "In this group there is an intermediate stage of branching, in which the plants do not show the characteristic vernal nor autumnal habit". Silveus (1942) also recognized the intermediate stage, and described its features for several taxa. The three floral stages are, in phenological order: panicle terminating the culm (vernal stage), panicles terminating the primary branches (intermediate or aestival stage), and panicles on secondary branches (autumnal stage). Complicating matters, the three stages tend to overlap, and the autumnal stage in most species begins in summer, not autumn. Also, the autumnal stage can rebranch two or more times. As in the terminal vernal inflorescences, the intermediate stage panicles at the ends of the primary branches tend to disarticulate later in the season. On most specimens collected in the autumnal stage, the only evidence of the primary branching stage (besides the branch itself) is the presence of some intermediate-sized blades subtending the later autumnal fascicles, along with evidence of the branch having lost its terminal portion. Autumnal inflorescences are usually short-exserted and more-or-less hidden among the fascicled leaves, sometimes even partly included in the sheaths. This treatment relies on the vernal and autumnal stages for distinguishing among the many taxa, as key characters from the intermediate stage have not been developed. Care must be taken to distinguish the pubescence of the ligule from any pubescence emanating from the inner surface of the blade base, and from marginal cilia. Some taxa have what is referred to as a double ligule: a dense ring of short hairs 0.5-1 mm long at the ventral summit of the sheath, and behind it a ring of longer hairs 1-5 mm long called the pseudoligule, which is attached to the base of the blade. At first glance, the hairs appear to form a single structure. The true, short ligule is most easily seen toward the edges (excluding cilia), and by tilting the blade away from the sheath axis.

- 1 Plants densely tufted, often cushion-forming; leaves basally disposed, the blades ascending or spreading-ascending, not forming a distinct rosette of basal leaves shorter than the culm leaves; autumnal culms branching basally or from the lower nodes **Key A**
- 1 Plants less densely or sparsely tufted, not cushion-forming; leaves well-distributed on the culm, usually much longer than the short, often broad and spreading basal rosette leaves; autumnal culms usually branching from the mid and upper nodes.
- 2 Spikelets 3.3-5.2 mm long..... **Key B**
- 2 Spikelets 0.8-3.2 mm long.
- 3 Spikelets 2.1-3.2 mm long.
- 4 Larger culm blades 13-25 mm wide..... **Key C**
- 4 Larger culm blades < 13 mm wide.
- 5 Culm nodes (at least the lower) bearded..... **Key D**
- 5 Culm nodes not bearded, the lowermost sometimes puberulent or sparsely hairy **Key E**
- 3 Spikelets 0.8-2.0 mm long.
- 6 Lower culm internodes variously hairy..... **Key F**
- 6 Lower culm internodes glabrous..... **Key G**

Key A - Plants densely tufted, often cushion-forming; leaves basally disposed, the blades ascending or spreading-ascending, not forming a distinct rosette of basal leaves shorter than the culm leaves; autumnal culms branching basally or from the lower nodes

- 1 Spikelets 2.4-4.5 mm long.
- 3 Spikelets 2.8-3.8 (-4.5) mm long, the second glume and sterile lemma pointed or beaked and extended beyond the summit of the fertile lemma; first glume 1.2-2 mm long *Dichanthelium depauperatum*
- 3 Spikelets 1.7-2.8 mm long, the second glume and sterile lemma blunt or broadly pointed, not extending beyond the summit of the fertile lemma; first glume 0.7-1.2 mm long *Dichanthelium linearifolium*
- 1 Spikelets 0.9-2.3 mm long.
- 4 Longer blades > 6 cm; if only 6 cm, then sheaths retrorsely long-pilose (*D. laxiflorum*).
- 6 Longer blades 10-35 cm long, 2-4 mm wide; sheaths glabrous to variously pilose, but not conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; nodes variously pubescent to glabrate; spikelets 1.7-2.3 (-2.8) mm long *Dichanthelium linearifolium*
- 6 Longer blades 6-18 cm long, 7-12 mm wide; sheaths conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; nodes bearded with retrorse or spreading hairs; spikelets (1.4-) 1.9-2.3 (-2.5) mm long *Dichanthelium laxiflorum*
- 4 Longer blades 1.5-6 cm; sheaths glabrous or pubescent, but not retrorsely long-pilose.
- 7 Blades 1-3 mm wide, glabrous, eciliate or basally ciliate; spikelets 0.9-1.2 (-1.4) mm long *Dichanthelium chamaelonche*
- 7 Blades 3-8 mm wide; spikelets 1.1-2.1 mm long (or if < 1.5 mm long, then blades either pubescent on one or both surfaces or ciliate to the apex).
- 9 Spikelets pubescent, 1.5-2.1 mm long; blade surfaces glabrous..... *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *leucoblepharis*
- 9 Spikelets glabrous, 1.1-1.8 mm long; blade surfaces pubescent or glabrous.
- 10 Blades glabrous, or sparsely pilose only near the adaxial base; spikelets 1.4-1.8 mm long *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *glabrescens*
- 10 Blades pilose, at least abaxially; spikelets 1.1-1.6 mm long *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *strigosum*

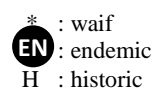
Key B - Spikelets 3.3-5.2 mm long

- 1 Nodes (at least the lower) densely bearded with retrorse hairs; spikelets 3.3-5.2 mm long; ligule ciliate, the membranous base minute or obsolete.
- 2 Ligule 2.5-4 mm long; lower internodes pubescent with long ascending or spreading hairs; blades 8-15 cm long, 10-25 mm wide; first glume 1.8-2.5 mm long *Dichanthelium ravenelii*
- 2 Ligule 0.3-1.3 mm long; lower internodes glabrous or pubescent with ascending hairs; blades 5-14 cm long, either 4-13 or 12-40 mm wide; first glume 1.2-2.2 mm long *Dichanthelium bosci*
- 1 Nodes glabrous, pubescent, or sparsely pilose; spikelets (2.4-) 3.3-4.2 mm long; ligules membranous, ciliate, or both.

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←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



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- 5 Ligule 1.6-3 mm long; blades 4-9 mm wide, > 10× as long as wide..... *Dichanthelium oligosanthes*
- 5 Ligule 0.2-1.5 mm long; if larger blades < 9 mm wide and mostly 15× or more as long, then ligule 0.5-1 mm long.
- 6 Larger blades 2-6 (-8) mm wide, 10-15× or more as long as wide (if shorter, then culms arising from hard corm-like bases and culms with 8-14 leaves); spikelets basally attenuate..... *Dichanthelium fusiforme*
- 6 Larger blades 6-35 mm wide, mostly 10× or less as long as wide; spikelet bases rounded to narrowed.
- 11 Ligules 1-1.5 mm long; blades 5-10 cm long by 6-15 mm wide, glabrous or pubescent, basally rounded; spikelets glabrous to pubescent..... *Dichanthelium scribnerianum*
- 11 Ligules 0.3-1 mm long; blades 7-35 cm long by 8-35 mm wide, glabrous or scabrous, basally cordate or rounded; spikelets pubescent to glabrate..... *Dichanthelium clandestinum*

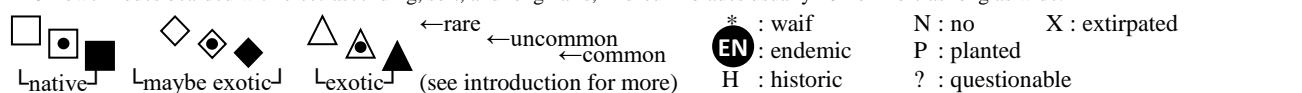
Key C - Spikelets 2.1-3.2 mm long, larger leaves 13-25 mm wide

- 1 Culm nodes, at least the lower, bearded (often retrorsely).
- 2 Nodes with a viscid band below the beard; internodes and sheaths velvety-pubescent; vernal culm blades 9-20 cm long, 9-20 mm wide..... *Dichanthelium scoparium*
- 2 Nodes without a viscid band below the beard; internodes and sheaths glabrous, the lower sometimes sparsely hairy; vernal culm blades 3.5-14 cm long, 7-15 mm wide..... **Key to the *Dichanthelium dichotomum* group**
- 1 Culm nodes glabrous or pubescent, but not bearded.
- 3 Second glume and sterile lemma acute to short-acuminate, some in a given specimen 0.3 mm or more longer than fertile lemma.
- 4 Ligule an eciliate membrane; peduncle scabrous; first glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.8) mm long, reniform to suborbicular..... *Dichanthelium scabriusculum*
- 4 Ligule a ciliate membrane or entirely ciliate; peduncle smooth; first glume 0.7-1.6 mm long, broadly ovate to lanceolate..... *Dichanthelium yadkinense*
- 3 Second glume and sterile lemma blunt to subacute, shorter than, equaling, or barely exceeding fertile lemma, never by as much as 0.3 mm.
- 8 Lower sheaths papillose-hispid with spreading hairs; ligule a membrane 0.4-0.9 mm long; leaf blades 10-28 cm long..... *Dichanthelium clandestinum*
- 8 Lower sheaths glabrous, puberulent, or softly villous basally; ligule either a membrane 0-0.3 mm long or a ciliate membrane 0.4-0.7 mm long; leaf blades 5-18 cm long.
- 11 Culms erect; blades more nearly symmetrical; spikelets 2.0-3.2 mm long; sterile lemma apex usually blunt to rounded..... *Dichanthelium commutatum* ssp. *commutatum*
- 11 Culms basally decumbent; blades strongly asymmetrical-falcate; spikelets 3.0-3.2 mm long; sterile lemma apex usually pointed..... *Dichanthelium commutatum* ssp. *joorii*

Key D - Spikelets 2.1-3.2 mm long, larger culm blades < 13 mm wide, at least the lower culm nodes bearded with a usually spreading-ascending collar of dense and/or longish hairs

- 1 Ligule with a dense ring of short hairs 0.5-1 mm long, and behind it a ring of longer hairs 1-5 mm long called the pseudoligule (see introduction for discussion of the so-called double ligule).
- 4 Lower internodes with retrorse or spreading hairs to 3+ mm long; blade adaxial surface pilose with hairs to 4+ mm long, these appressed and angled away from the leaf axis; spikelets 2.1-2.5 mm long..... *Dichanthelium villosissimum* var. *villosissimum*
- 4 Lower internodes pilose with (spreading-) ascending to appressed hairs, or nearly glabrous; blade adaxial surface sparsely appressed-pubescent to glabrate; spikelets 2.1-3.1 mm long.
- 5 Culm blades 3-8 mm wide, usually sparsely appressed-pubescent on both surfaces, eciliate or ciliate at base only; spikelets 2.1-2.5 mm long..... *Dichanthelium ovale* var. *addisonii*
- 5 Culm blades 3-8 mm wide, usually sparsely appressed-pubescent on both surfaces, eciliate or ciliate at base only; spikelets 2.1-2.5 mm long..... *Dichanthelium ovale* var. *ovale*
- 1 Ligule a single structure, without a pseudoligule.
- 6 Ligule 2-5 mm long, ciliate..... **Key to the *Dichanthelium acuminatum* group**
- 6 Ligule < 2 mm long, ciliate or membranous.
- 7 Ligule a stramineous to light brown membrane, with or without terminal cilia; peduncle antrorsely scabrous but not hairy.
- 8 Panicle rachis smooth, pellucid-punctate; first glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.8) mm long, as broad as or broader than long, truncate to obtuse; larger leaves 10-25 cm long, 8-15 mm wide; ligule 0.5-1.3 mm long; lowest elongate culm internode > 2 mm in diameter; lowest nodes usually glabrous or pubescent..... *Dichanthelium scabriusculum*
- 8 Panicle rachis scabrous or smooth, not pellucid-punctate; first glume 0.5-1.1 mm long, longer than wide, rounded to acute; larger leaves 3.5-12 cm long, 3-9 mm wide; ligule 0.1-0.6 mm long; lowest elongate culm internode < 2 mm in diameter; lowest nodes retrorsely bearded or glabrous..... *Dichanthelium lucidum*
- 7 Ligule entirely of white hairs; peduncle variously hairy or glabrous, but not antrorsely scabrous.
- 10 Culms with a viscid band below the retrorsely bearded nodes; internodes, sheaths, and blades velvety-pubescent..... *Dichanthelium scoparium*
- 10 Culms without a viscid band below the retrorsely, spreading, or antrorsely bearded nodes; internodes and sheaths not velvety-pubescent, blades velvety-pubescent in some.
- 12 Nodes retrorsely bearded; larger vernal leaves 7-15 mm wide.
- 13 Sheaths retrorsely pilose with hairs 2-3 mm long; basal leaves usually numerous, ascending, similar in size and shape to the culm leaves; culms branching only at the base in autumnal phase..... *Dichanthelium laxiflorum*
- 13 Sheaths glabrous or pilose (if pilose, then hairs not both retrorse and 2-3 mm long); basal leaves rosette-forming, usually much shorter than culm leaves; culms branching above base in autumnal phase..... **Key to the *Dichanthelium dichotomum* group**
- 12 Nodes spreading to antrorsely bearded; larger vernal leaves 3-10 mm wide.
- 15 Culm internodes glabrous to sparsely pilose; culm nodes bearded with long retrorse hairs; blade surfaces glabrous to velvety-pubescent..... **Key to the *Dichanthelium dichotomum* group**
- 15 Culm internodes, at least the lower, strigose, pilose, or villous; culm nodes bearded with ascending or spreading hairs; blade surfaces glabrous or variously hairy.
- 16 Lower nodes bearded with erect-ascending, soft, and long hairs; mid-culm blades usually 20× or more as long as wide.

Key to Map
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- 17 Spikelets (3.0-) 3.2-3.8 mm long, fusiform, pointed at summit, attenuate at base, with both glumes attached 0.3-0.5 mm below sterile lemma, the autumnal spikelets 3.5-3.8 mm long; larger vernal blades 3-6 mm wide, the lower and mid-culm blades of similar width; autumnal blades involute..... *Dichanthelium fusiforme*
- 17 Spikelets 1.8-3.1 mm long, obovate, blunt, and the base not attenuate except in *D. arenicoloides* with autumnal spikelets 2.3-3.1 mm long; larger vernal blades 2-8 mm wide, the lower usually wider and often shorter than mid-culm blades; autumnal blades involute or flat.
- 18 Longest vernal blades to 16 cm, widest vernal blades 4-8 mm, usually longitudinally wrinkled; vernal and autumnal spikelets 2.3-3.1 mm long; autumnal blades flat, the larger to 9 cm × 2-4 mm..... *Dichanthelium angustifolium*
- 18 Longest vernal blades to 6 (*D. aciculare*) or 12 (*D. arenicoloides*) cm long, 2-5 mm wide, not noticeably wrinkled; vernal spikelets 1.5-2.8 mm long, autumnal spikelets either 1.5-2.3 (*D. aciculare*) or 2.3-3.1 (*D. arenicoloides*); autumnal blades involute, the larger to 6 cm × 1.5 mm.
- 19 Longest vernal blades to 6 (-8) cm, widest vernal blades 2-5 mm; vernal and autumnal spikelets 1.7-2.3 mm long, blunt, not attenuate, the glumes attached <0.2 mm below sterile lemma; first glumes 0.6-0.9 mm long; larger autumnal blades to 3 cm by 1 mm..... *Dichanthelium aciculare*
- 19 Longest vernal blades to 12 cm, widest vernal blades 3-4 (-5) mm; vernal spikelets 2.1-2.8 mm long; autumnal spikelets 2.3-3.1 mm long, pointed, attenuate, the glumes attached 0.3-0.5 mm below sterile lemma; first glumes 0.7-1.5 mm long; larger autumnal blades to 6 cm by 1.5 mm..... *Dichanthelium arenicoloides*
- 16 Lower and often mid-culm nodes bearded with spreading, stiffish, and short-to-long hairs; mid-culm blades usually 15× or less as long as wide.
- 20 Blades stiff, often longitudinally ribbed, at least the lower villous or strongly pilose on the abaxial surface, and pilose to hirsute on the adaxial surface, at least proximally.
- 21 Spikelets 2.3-3.0 mm long; ligule < 1 mm long; mid-culm blades 4-8 mm wide..... *Dichanthelium consanguineum*
- 21 Spikelets 1.7-2.0 (-2.3) mm long; ligule 1-2.5 mm long; mid-culm leaves 2-5 mm wide..... *Dichanthelium filirum*
- 20 Blades not noticeably stiff nor longitudinally ribbed, pubescent or strigose underneath, glabrous above or with a few long hairs near the base.
- 24 Spikelets 2.5-3.1 mm long; lower culm blades usually glabrous adaxially except for long hairs at or near the margin (appearing ciliate), appressed-pubescent abaxially..... *Dichanthelium ovale* var. *ovale*
- 24 Spikelets 2.1-2.6 mm long; lower culm blades usually sparsely appressed-pubescent on both surfaces, eciliate or ciliate at the base only *Dichanthelium ovale* var. *addisonii*

Key E - Spikelets 2.1-3.2 mm long, larger culm blades < 13 mm wide, culm nodes not bearded, the lowermost sometimes puberulent or sparsely pilose

- 1 Ligule 1.6-4 mm long..... *Dichanthelium oligosanthos*
- 1 Ligule < 1.5 mm long.
- 2 Leaf blades, at least the lower, cordate or subcordate at the base, 4-25 mm wide.
- 5 Internodes crisp-puberulent; larger culm blades 4-8 (-11) cm long, 5-10 (-12) mm wide, broadest near the base; spikelets 2.1-2.7 mm long; first glumes 0.7-0.9 mm long..... *Dichanthelium commutatum* ssp. *ashei*
- 5 Internodes glabrous to sparsely pubescent, larger culm blades 5-18 cm long, 5-25 mm wide, broadest near the middle or broadly linear; spikelets 2.0-3.7 mm long; first glumes 0.5-2.6 mm long.
- 7 Culms erect; blades more nearly symmetrical; spikelets 2.0-3.2 mm long; sterile lemma apex usually blunt to rounded..... *Dichanthelium commutatum* ssp. *commutatum*
- 7 Culms basally decumbent; blades strongly asymmetrical-falcate; spikelets 3.0-3.2 mm long; sterile lemma apex usually pointed..... *Dichanthelium commutatum* ssp. *joorii*
- 2 Leaf blades tapering to the base, 2-12 mm wide.
- 8 Ligule a stramineous to light brown membrane, with or without terminal cilia.
- 10 Panicle rachis smooth, pellucid-punctate; first glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.8) mm long, as broad as or broader than long, truncate to obtuse; larger leaves 10-25 cm long, 8-15 mm wide; ligule 0.5-1.3 mm long; lowest elongate culm internode > 2 mm in diameter; lowest nodes usually glabrous or pubescent..... *Dichanthelium scabriusculum*
- 10 Panicle rachis scabrous or smooth, not pellucid-punctate; first glume 0.5-1.1 mm long, longer than wide, rounded to acute; larger leaves 3.5-12 cm long, 3-9 mm wide; ligule 0.1-0.6 mm long; lowest elongate culm internode < 2 mm in diameter; lowest nodes retrorsely bearded or glabrous..... *Dichanthelium lucidum*
- 8 Ligule of short white hairs or absent.
- 12 Leaves basally disposed, usually matted or cushion-forming, larger than the mid and upper culm leaves; blade margins uniformly papillose-ciliate; culms branching only at the base, 0.5-3.5 dm tall; internodes glabrous or sparsely pubescent..... *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *leucoblepharis*
- 12 Basal leaves usually rosette-forming, not matted or cushion-forming, usually much smaller than culm leaves; blade margins glabrous, or ciliate only below the middle (or sometimes papillose-ciliate throughout in *D. portoricense* ssp. *patulum*, which has densely puberulent internodes); culms branching at the nodes in age, 1.5-7.5 dm tall.
- 14 Blades of mid-culm leaves typically long and stiff, acuminate, linear or narrowly lanceolate, usually > 10× as long as wide, only 2-6 mm wide when < 8 cm long.
- 15 Vegetative parts glabrous (spikelets pubescent, lowest internodes and sheaths sometimes sparsely pubescent, blades and sheaths sometimes ciliate); mature panicles less than ¼ as wide as long, the branches erect-ascending, the spikelets often subsecund; autumnal blades 4-10 cm long, involute, < 2 mm wide; spikelets 1.8-2.2 mm long..... *Dichanthelium neuranthum*
- 15 Vegetative parts pubescent, at least in the lower portion of plant; mature panicles usually more than half as wide as long, the branches spreading-ascending, the spikelets not noticeably subsecund; autumnal blades 1-6 cm long, involute and < 2 mm wide in *D. aciculare* and *D. arenicoloides*, or to 9 cm long, flat and 2-4 mm wide in *D. angustifolium* (autumnal blade dimensions not yet known for *D. wilcoxianum*); spikelets 1.5-3.2 mm long.
- 18 Spikelets (3.0-) 3.2-3.8 mm long, fusiform, pointed at summit, attenuate at base, with both glumes attached 0.3-0.5 mm below sterile lemma, the autumnal spikelets 3.5-3.8 mm long; larger vernal leaf blades 3-6 mm wide, the lower and mid-culm leaf blades of similar width; autumnal leaf blades involute..... *Dichanthelium fusiforme*
- 18 Spikelets 1.8-3.1 mm long, obovate, blunt, and the base not attenuate (except in *D. arenicoloides* with autumnal spikelets 2.3-3.1 mm long); larger vernal leaf blades 2-8 mm wide, the lower usually wider and often shorter than mid-culm leaf blades; autumnal leaf blades involute or flat.

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(see introduction for more)

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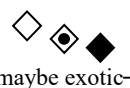
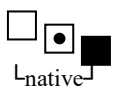
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? : questionable

- 19 Longest vernal blades to 16 cm, widest vernal leaf blades 4-8 mm, usually longitudinally wrinkled; vernal and autumnal spikelets 2.3-3.1 mm long; autumnal leaf blades flat, the larger to 9 cm by 2-4 mm..... *Dichanthelium angustifolium*
- 19 Longest vernal leaf blades to 6 cm (*D. aciculare*) or 12 cm (*D. arenicoloides*) long, 2-5 mm wide, not noticeably wrinkled; vernal spikelets 1.5-2.8 mm long, autumnal spikelets either 1.5-2.3 (*D. aciculare*) or 2.3-3.1 (*D. arenicoloides*); autumnal leaf blades involute, the larger to 6 cm by 1.5 mm.
- 20 Longest vernal leaf blades to 12 cm, widest vernal leaf blades 3-4 (-5) mm; vernal spikelets 2.1-2.8 mm long; autumnal spikelets 2.3-3.1 mm long, pointed, attenuate, the glumes attached 0.3-0.5 mm below sterile lemma; first glumes 0.7-1.5 mm long; larger autumnal leaf blades to 6 cm by 1.5 mm..... *Dichanthelium arenicoloides*
- 20 Longest vernal leaf blades to 6 (-8) cm, widest vernal leaf blades 2-5 mm; vernal and autumnal spikelets 1.7-2.3 mm long, blunt, not attenuate, the glumes attached < 0.2 mm below sterile lemma; first glumes 0.6-0.9 mm long; larger autumnal leaf blades to 3 cm by 1 mm..... *Dichanthelium aciculare*
- 14 Blades of mid-culm leaves lanceolate, thin or firm but not stiff, usually < 10× as long as wide, usually 7 mm or more wide when as much as 8 cm long.
- 22 Spikelets 2.9-3.8 mm long, broadly elliptic, rounded at the summit, with broad and thick nerves..... *Dichanthelium scribnerianum*
- 22 Spikelets 2.1-2.9 mm long, elliptic or obovate, rounded or pointed at the summit, the nerves often raised, but not broad and thick.
- 23 Culm internodes and sheaths glabrous or, sparsely pilose, or villous.
- **Key to the *Dichanthelium dichotomum* group**
- 23 Culm internodes crisp-puberulent (sparsely so in *D. webberianum*); sheaths puberulent or glabrous.
- 27 Spikelets elliptic, sub-acute to pointed, greenish or faintly purple-tinged basally..... *Dichanthelium commutatum* ssp. *ashei*
- 27 Spikelets strongly plano-convex when viewed laterally, obpyriform when viewed dorsally, broadly rounded, usually markedly reddish-purple basally.
- *Dichanthelium portoricense* ssp. *patulum*

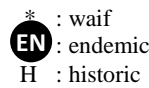
Key F - Spikelets 0.8-2.0 mm long, lower culm internodes variously hairy

- 1 Longer hairs of ligule 2-5 mm long.
- 2 Ligule with a distinct ring of short hairs in front of the long hairs.
- *Dichanthelium meridionale*
- 2 Ligule without a distinct ring of short hairs in front of the long hairs.
- 5 Blades of mid-culm leaves lanceolate, thin or firm but not stiff, length and width various, less than 15× as long as wide
- **Key to the *Dichanthelium acuminatum* group**
- 5 Blades of mid-culm leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate, stiff, acuminate, often involute, 4-10 cm long, 2-5 mm wide, about 15-20× as long as wide.....
- *Dichanthelium filirum*
- 1 Longer hairs of ligule < 2 mm long.
- 6 Culm leaves basally crowded, ascending, usually matted or cushion-forming, larger than the mid and upper culm blades.
- 7 Sheaths conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; longer blades 6-18 cm long and 7-12 mm wide; spikelets (1.4-) 1.9-2.3 (-2.5) mm long.....
- *Dichanthelium laxiflorum*
- 7 Sheaths variously pubescent or glabrous, but not conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; longer blades 2-6 cm long and 1-8 mm wide; spikelets 0.9-2.1 mm long.
- 8 Leaf blades 1-4 mm wide, glabrous, the margins eciliate or basally ciliate; spikelets 0.9-1.5 mm long, glabrous; autumnal form branched from lower and mid nodes as well as from basal nodes.
- *Dichanthelium chamaelonche*
- 8 Leaf blades 2-10 mm wide, pubescent or glabrous, the margins coarsely papillose-ciliate throughout; spikelets 1.1-2.1 mm long, glabrous or pubescent; autumnal form branched from basal nodes only.
- 10 Spikelets pubescent, 1.5-2.1 mm long; blade surfaces glabrous
- *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *leucoblepharis*
- 10 Spikelets glabrous, 1.1-1.8 mm long; blade surfaces pubescent or glabrous.
- 11 Leaf blades glabrous, or sparsely pilose only near the adaxial base; spikelets 1.4-2.1 mm long
- *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *glabrescens*
- 11 Leaf blades pilose, at least abaxially; spikelets 1.1-1.6 mm long
- *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *strigosum*
- 6 Culm leaves not basally crowded, the lowest leaves spreading and rosette-forming, usually smaller than the culm leaves.
- 13 Blades of mid-culm leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate, stiff, acuminate, often involute, 4-10 cm long, 2-5 mm wide, about 15-20× as long as wide.
- 14 Ligule less than 1 mm long; nodes glabrous to sparsely pubescent, not bearded; blades glabrous (lowest sometimes sparsely pilose); autumnal blades involute.....
- *Dichanthelium aciculare*
- 14 Ligule (1-) 1.5-2 (-2.5) mm long; nodes bearded with spreading-ascending hairs; blades moderately hirsute; autumnal blades flat
- *Dichanthelium filirum*
- 13 Blades of mid-culm leaves lanceolate to lance-elliptic, thin or firm but not stiff, length and width various, < 15× as long as wide.
- 15 Internodes crisp-puberulent.
- 17 Spikelets (1.8-) 1.9-2.2 (-2.5) mm long; first glume 0.8-1.2 mm long; lower culm blades 2-8 mm wide..... *Dichanthelium portoricense* ssp. *patulum*
- 17 Spikelets 1.5-1.8 mm long; first glume 0.5-0.8 mm long; lower culm blades 2-5 mm wide..... *Dichanthelium portoricense* ssp. *portoricense*
- 15 Internodes variously hairy but not crisp-puberulent.
- 19 Internodes (sparsely-) moderately to densely pubescent to pilose; ligule 1-5 mm long; blade margins either weakly ciliate, papillose-ciliate basally only, or eciliate, lacking a white-beige cartilaginous edge 0.2 mm wide.
- 20 Larger mid-culm blades 4-7 cm long, 4-7 mm wide, glabrous to sparsely pubescent adaxially; ligule 1-5 mm long; spikelets 1.1-1.5 mm long
- *Dichanthelium leucothrix*
- 20 Larger mid-culm blades 3-6 cm long, 3-5 mm wide, long-pilose adaxially; ligule often with a ring of hairs < 1 mm and scattered longer hairs to 4 mm; spikelets 1.3-1.7 mm long.....
- *Dichanthelium meridionale*
- 19 Internodes sparsely pilose; ligule < 1 mm long; blade margins various.
- 22 Blades with white-beige cartilaginous margins 0.2 mm wide; spikelets 1.4-1.7 mm long; autumnal form branching from middle and upper nodes.....
- *Dichanthelium tenue*
- 22 Blade margins coarsely papillose-ciliate throughout; spikelets 1.1-2.1 mm long; autumnal form branching from the base.
- 23 Spikelets pubescent, 1.5-2.1 mm long; blade surfaces glabrous.....
- *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *leucoblepharis*
- 23 Spikelets glabrous, 1.1-1.8 mm long; blade surfaces pubescent or glabrous.
- 24 Blades glabrous, or sparsely pilose only near the adaxial base; spikelets 1.4-1.8 mm long
- *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *glabrescens*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



* : waif
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

24 Blades pilose; spikelets 1.1-1.6 mm long..... *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *strigosum*

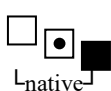
Key G - Spikelets 0.8-2.0 mm long, lower culm internodes glabrous

- 1 Ligule 1-5 mm long.
..... **Key to the *Dichanthelium acuminatum* group**
- 1 Ligule < 1 mm long.
3 Basal leaves rosette-forming, usually much smaller than the culm leaves, not matted or cushion-forming; culms branching at the mid and upper nodes in age.
4 Blades of mid-culm leaves typically long and acuminate, linear or narrowly lanceolate, usually 10-20× as long as wide, only 2-5 mm wide when < 8 cm long.
6 Spikelets (glandular-) papillose-pubescent; blades 1-3 (-5) mm wide; first glume 0.8-1.0 mm long; culms to 4 dm tall..... *Dichanthelium neuranthum*
6 Spikelets glabrous; blades 3-8 mm wide; first glume 0.3-1.1 mm long; culms to 10 dm tall.
..... **Key to the *Dichanthelium dichotomum* group**
- 4 Blades of mid-culm leaves lanceolate, mostly 10× or less as long as wide, usually 7 mm or more wide when as much as 8 cm long.
8 Spikelets elliptic, oblong, or obovate; lower culm blades 3-12 (-15) mm wide, thin, tapered to the base; plants often freely branching in age, becoming top-heavy with a mass of fascicled, reduced leafy branches and inflorescences..... **Key to the *Dichanthelium dichotomum* group**
8 Spikelets broadly elliptic to suborbicular; lower culm blades 6-30 mm wide, broad and cordate to subcordate at the base; plants sparingly branched in age, not becoming top-heavy with fascicled, reduced leafy branches and inflorescences.
10 Spikelets 0.9-1.2 mm long; longer blades 6-8 cm long, erect to erect-ascending..... *Dichanthelium erectifolium*
10 Spikelets 1.2-1.9 mm long; longer blades 8-20 cm long, ascending or the uppermost erect.
11 Mid-culm blades to 25 cm long, 14-30 mm wide, the uppermost 10-15+ cm long; vernal panicles to 20 cm long, often less than half as wide as long; spikelets 1.3-1.6 (-1.7)..... *Dichanthelium polyanthes*
11 Mid-culm blades to 10 cm long, 5-11 (-14) mm wide, the uppermost 3-9 cm long; vernal panicles to 14 cm long, usually more than half as wide as long; spikelets (1.4-) 1.5-1.8 mm long *Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon*
- 3 Basal leaves similar to or larger than the mid and upper culm leaves, often matted or cushion-forming; culms branching at the base (also at mid and upper nodes in *D. chamaelonche* vars. and *D. dichotomum* var. *glabrifolium*).
12 Longer blades > 6 cm; if only 6 cm, then sheaths retrorsely long-pilose (*D. laxiflorum*).
14 Longer blades 6-18 cm long by 7-12 mm wide; sheaths conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; nodes bearded with retrorse or spreading hairs; spikelets (1.4-) 1.9-2.3 (-2.5) mm long *Dichanthelium laxiflorum*
14 Longer blades 10-35 cm long by 2-4 mm wide; sheaths glabrous to variously pilose, but not conspicuously retrorsely long-pilose; nodes variously pubescent to glabrate; spikelets 1.7-2.3 (-2.8) mm long..... *Dichanthelium linearifolium*
- 12 Longer blades 1.5-6 cm; sheaths glabrous or pubescent, but not retrorsely long-pilose.
15 Blades 1-3 mm wide, glabrous, eciliate or basally ciliate; spikelets 0.9-1.4 mm long.
..... *Dichanthelium chamaelonche*
15 Blades 3-8 mm wide; spikelets 1.1-2.1 mm long (if < 1.5 mm, then blades either pubescent on one or both surfaces or ciliate to the apex).
17 Spikelets pubescent, 1.5-2.1 mm long; blade surfaces glabrous *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *leucoblepharis*
17 Spikelets glabrous, 1.1-1.8 mm long; blade surfaces pubescent or glabrous.
18 Blades glabrous, or sparsely pilose only near the adaxial base; spikelets 1.4-2.1 mm long..... *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *glabrescens*
18 Blades pilose, at least abaxially; spikelets 1.1-1.6 mm long..... *Dichanthelium strigosum* var. *strigosum*

Key to the *Dichanthelium acuminatum* group -

- 1 Internodes glabrous (sometimes lowest internodes sparsely to moderately pubescent).
3 Leaf blade basal cilia usually conspicuous; larger vernal blades 6-10 cm by 6-10 mm; internodes, especially lower, sometimes pilose; spikelets obovoid; plant often yellowish-green (orange-brown in age)..... *Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *lindheimeri*
3 Leaf blade basal cilia usually inconspicuous or absent; larger vernal blades 2.5-10 cm long, 2-9 mm wide; all internodes glabrous (rarely the lowest sparsely pilose); spikelets ellipsoid; plant often green to purplish.
..... *Dichanthelium longiligulatum*
- 1 Internodes variously pubescent.
5 Peduncle, panicle axis, and/or sheaths of vernal culms puberulent with hairs 0.1 mm long, sometimes also pubescent with longer hairs, but never grayish-villous; larger leaf blades 2-7 cm long, 2-7 mm wide.
6 Spikelets 0.8-1.1 mm long; mid-culm leaf blades 2-4.5 cm long, 2-5 mm wide; sheaths sparsely puberulent to glabrous, lacking papillose-based longer hairs ...
..... *Dichanthelium wrightianum*
6 Spikelets 1.1-1.7 mm long; mid-culm leaf blades generally 3-7 cm long and 3-7 mm wide; sheaths with some papillose-based hairs 2 mm or more long.
7 Larger mid-culm leaf blades 4-7 cm long, 4-7 mm wide, glabrous to sparsely pubescent adaxially; ligule 1-5 mm long; spikelets 1.1-1.5 mm long.....
..... *Dichanthelium leucothrix*
7 Larger mid-culm leaf blades 3-6 cm long, 3-5 mm wide, long-pilose adaxially; ligule often with a ring of hairs < 1 mm and scattered longer hairs to 4 mm; spikelets 1.3-1.7 mm long..... *Dichanthelium meridionale*
- 5 Peduncle, panicle axis, and sheaths of vernal culms glabrous, or pilose, or grayish-villous with some shorter hairs 0.2-0.5 mm long, but not puberulent with hairs 0.1 mm long; larger blades 4-20 cm long, 4-12 mm wide.
9 Sheaths and internodes of vernal culms gray-villous with a dense, tangled, or matted mixture of slender hairs 2-4 mm long, variously ascending, spreading, and retrorse, papillose or non-papillose, often with shorter hairs beneath; leaf blades velvety-pubescent on abaxial surface, the margins ciliate for half or more their length..... *Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *acuminatum*
9 Sheaths and internodes of vernal culms puberulent, pubescent or papillose-pilose to hispid with ascending straight hairs, but never grayish-villous; leaf blades glabrous to variously pilose abaxially, but not velvety-pubescent, the margins eciliate or ciliate only below the middle.
10 Spikelets 0.8-1.1 mm long; blades 2-4.5 cm long, 2-5 mm wide *Dichanthelium wrightianum*
10 Spikelets 1.1-2.0 mm long; blades 3-12 cm long, 3-12 mm wide.
11 Peduncle, panicle axis, and often middle and upper internodes glabrous; sheaths lacking hairs or papillae, at least near mid-length
..... *Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *lindheimeri*
11 Peduncle, panicle axis, and internodes puberulent, pubescent, or pilose; sheaths papillose-pilose to hispid.
12 Leaf blades 5-12 cm long, 6-12 mm wide; spikelets 1.5-2.0 mm long; peduncle, panicle axis, and sheaths variously pilose, but lacking puberulent hairs 0.1 mm long..... *Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *fasciculatum*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 12 Leaf blades 3-7 cm long, 3-7 mm wide; spikelets 1.1-1.7 mm long; puberulent hairs 0.1 mm long often present on peduncle, panicle axis, or sheaths.
 13 Larger mid-culm leaf blades 4-7 cm long, 4-7 mm wide, glabrous to sparsely pubescent adaxially; ligule 1-5 mm long, the hairs of one series; spikelets 1.1-1.5 mm long..... *Dichanthelium leucothrix*
 13 Larger mid-culm leaf blades 3-6 cm long, 3-5 mm wide, long-pilose adaxially; ligule often with a short series of hairs <1 mm long in front of a series with hairs to 4 mm long; spikelets 1.3-1.7 mm long *Dichanthelium meridionale*

Key to the *Dichanthelium dichotomum* group -

- 1 Lower cauline nodes bearded, the hairs usually retrorse.
 2 Spikelets glabrous.
 3 Ligule an eciliate membrane; fertile lemma and palea densely papillose at 20×; leaves 3.5-7 cm long by 3-6 mm wide; culms weak, usually sprawling over other vegetation..... *Dichanthelium lucidum*
 3 Ligule ciliate; fertile lemma and palea smooth, with few or no papillae; leaves either 1.5-4 (-5) cm long by 1-5 mm wide, or 5-12 cm long by 3-15 mm wide.
 4 Spikelets 0.9-1.4 mm long; vernal cauline blades 1.5-4 (-5) cm long and 1-5 mm wide; internodes or sheaths glabrous or pubescent..... *Dichanthelium chamaelonche*
 4 Spikelets 1.4-2.3 mm long; vernal cauline blades 5-12 cm long and 3-15 mm wide; internodes and sheaths glabrous.
 6 Spikelets 1.8-2.3 mm long; first glume 0.6-1.1 mm long; fertile lemma 0.8-1.0 mm wide; widest vernal blades 3-8 (-10) mm wide; nodes, often only the lower, usually sparsely to moderately bearded with retrorse hairs..... *Dichanthelium dichotomum* var. *dichotomum*
 6 Spikelets 1.4-1.9 mm long; first glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.7) mm long; fertile lemma 0.6-0.8 mm wide; widest vernal blades 7-15 mm wide; usually all nodes densely bearded with retrorse hairs..... *Dichanthelium microcarpon*
 2 Spikelets pubescent.
 11 Spikelets 1.7-2.2 mm long; first glume 0.6-0.9 mm long; fertile lemma 0.7-1.0 mm wide..... *Dichanthelium dichotomum* var. *nitidum*
 11 Spikelets 1.4-1.9 mm long; first glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.8) mm long; fertile lemma 0.6-0.8 mm wide..... *Dichanthelium microcarpon*
 1 Lower cauline nodes glabrous or puberulent, but not bearded.
 12 Spikelets pubescent.
 13 Spikelets (1.5-) 1.7-2.7 mm long, if shorter than 1.8 mm then fertile lemma and palea densely papillose; culms soon sprawling..... *Dichanthelium lucidum*
 13 Spikelets 1.2-1.7 mm long; fertile lemma and palea smooth; culms erect.
 16 Leaf blades (3-) 4-6 (-9) per culm, pliable, 1-3.5 (-5) cm long, 1.5-4 mm wide, the margins flat and sharp-edged, gray-green to white-beige, 0.1 mm wide or less; spikelets 1.2-1.5 mm long, pubescent or glabrous; culms to 40 cm long..... *Dichanthelium ensifolium*
 16 Leaf blades 3-4 per culm, firm, 2-6 (-8) cm long, 2-6 (-8) mm wide, at least one margin cartilaginously thickened, the edge usually rounded, white-beige to green-stramineous, 0.1-0.2 mm wide; spikelets (1.1-) 1.3-1.7 mm long, pubescent; culms to 60 cm long..... *Dichanthelium tenue*
 12 Spikelets glabrous.
 18 Fertile lemma and palea densely papillose; ligule usually ciliate, rarely an eciliate membrane 0.1-0.3 mm long; culms weak, soon sprawling over vegetation.... *Dichanthelium lucidum*
 18 Fertile lemma and palea smooth, with few or no papillae; ligule always ciliate.
 19 Spikelets 0.9-1.5 mm long; vernal blades 1-4 mm wide; culms stiffer, erect to ascending.
 20 Spikelets 0.9-1.2 (-1.4) mm long; blades 1.5-4 (-5) cm long, 1-2.5 (-3) mm wide, mostly 15-20 times as long as wide; autumnal plants cushion-forming..... *Dichanthelium chamaelonche*
 20 Spikelets 1.2-1.5 mm long; blades 1-12 (-20) cm long; autumnal plants not cushion-forming..... *Dichanthelium ensifolium*
 19 Spikelets 1.4-2.6 mm long; vernal blades 3-15 mm wide (if spikelets < 1.6 mm long and vernal blades < 5 mm wide, then larger blades > 5 cm long in *D. caerulescens*).
 22 Widest vernal cauline blades 7-15 mm wide; upper sheaths often glutinous-warty; spikelets 2.1-2.6 mm long, some or most acute to beaked, second glume and sterile lemma extending 0.3-0.5 mm beyond fertile lemma in at least some spikelets..... *Dichanthelium yadkinense*
 22 Widest vernal cauline blades 3-10 mm wide; upper sheaths not glutinous-warty; spikelets 1.4-2.3 mm long, blunt to subacute, second glume and sterile lemma often equal to or shorter than fertile lemma, or extending < 0.3 mm beyond it.
 23 Spikelets 1.4-1.8 mm long; first glume 0.3-0.8 mm long; fertile lemma 1.3-1.5 mm long; mature vernal panicles usually short-exserted with ascending branches; fresh foliage bluish-glaucous..... *Dichanthelium caerulescens*
 23 Spikelets 1.7-2.3 mm long; first glume 0.6-1.1 mm long; fertile lemma 1.6-1.9 mm long; mature vernal panicles exserted with spreading branches; fresh foliage not bluish-glaucous.
 24 Vernal panicle smooth to weakly scabrous, the scabrousness usually confined to the pedicels; vernal cauline blades spreading to deflexed, flexuous; autumnal form densely bushy-fascicled, essentially forming one large mass of clustered leaves [of wet-mesic to dry woods and thickets]..... *Dichanthelium dichotomum* var. *dichotomum*
 24 Vernal panicle moderately to densely scabrous, increasingly so from rachis to branches to pedicels; vernal cauline blades stiffly erect; autumnal fascicles forming isolated clusters of leaves [of wet pine savannas and open swamps]..... *Dichanthelium roanokense*

Dichanthelium aciculare (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & Clark. NEEDLE-LEAF WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Sandy woods and fields. **Dist:** NJ south to n. FL, west to TX and OK, also in West Indies and n. South America. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** Blades typically are strongly involute, especially autumnal form. **Syn:** = Va, LeBlond (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Dichanthelium aciculare* ssp. *aciculare* – FNA25; = *Panicum aciculare* Desvaux ex Poiret – F, G, RAB; < *Dichanthelium aciculare* (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & Clark – FlGr, K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum aciculare* Desvaux ex Poiret – C; > *Panicum aciculare* Desvaux ex Poiret – HC, S; < *Panicum aciculare* var. *aciculare* – NeTx; > *Panicum arenicolum* W.W. Ashe – HC, correctable orthographic error; > *Panicum bennettense* M.V. Brown – HC, S. [NatureServe G5T4T5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Dichanthelium acuminatum (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum*. WOOLLY WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dryish sandy or clayey soils of open woods and disturbed areas. **Dist:** MA south to FL, west to TX, also in West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and n. South America. **Phen:** May-Oct. **ID Notes:** Internodes and sheaths gray-villous with usually non-papillate hairs. Plants tend to be low and "bushy" with several spreading-ascending culms and dense autumnal branching. See also discussion under *Dichanthelium filiramum*. **Syn:** = Va, Freckmann (1981); < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* ssp. *acuminatum* – FNA25; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum* – K3, NeTx; > < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum* – K1, Gould & Clark (1978); > < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *implicatum* (Lamson-Scribner) Gould & Clark – K1, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *thuronii* (Lamson-Scribner & J.G. Smith) Gould & C.A. Clark – K1, Freckmann (1981), Gould & Clark

Key to Map
 Symbology:



native
 maybe exotic
 exotic

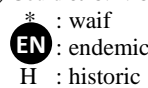


rare
 uncommon
 common



rare
 uncommon
 common

(see introduction for more)



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

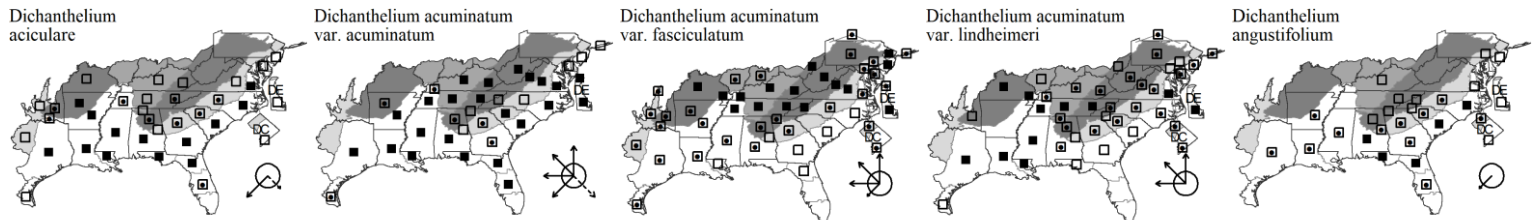
N : no
 P : planted
 X : extirpated
 ? : questionable

(1978); < *Panicum acuminatum* Swartz var. *acuminatum* – Lelong (1984); > *Panicum auburne* Ashe – F, G, HC, S, WV; < *Panicum lanuginosum* Elliott – RAB; > *Panicum lanuginosum* Elliott – HC, S, WV; > *Panicum lanuginosum* Elliott var. *lanuginosum* – C, F, G; < *Panicum leucothrix* Nash – C; < *Panicum thurwii* Lamson-Scribner & J.G. Smith – HC, S.

***Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *fasciculatum* (Torrey) Freckmann. SLENDER-STEMMED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Open or cut-over woods, thickets, fields, meadows, and shores, frequently on disturbed soils. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) south to FL, west to CA, north to s. BC. **Phen:** May-Aug. **ID Notes:** Typically much less pilose than var. *acuminatum*, the hairs usually papillate. Plants referable to *Panicum glutinoscabrum* Fernald may be a hybrid of var. *fasciculatum* with *D. scoparium*. Known only from se. VA, they are described as having culms 7-9 dm high; elongate internodes with cinereous puberulence and black, warty, viscid glands; villous nodes; glutinous-warty and scabrous sheaths and blades; ligule 4-5 mm long; minutely puberulent panicle axis; spikelets ellipsoid, subacute, 1.7-1.8 mm long, pubescent; first glume subacute, 0.6-0.7 mm long. **Syn:** = Va, Freckmann (1981); = *Dichanthelium acuminatum* ssp. *fasciculatum* (Torrey) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum* – K3; > < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum* – K1, Gould & Clark (1978); > < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *implicatum* (Lamson-Scribner) Gould & Clark – K1, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum acuminatum* Swartz var. *acuminatum* – NcTx; > *Panicum acuminatum* Swartz var. *fasciculatum* (Torrey) Lelong – Lelong (1984); > *Panicum acuminatum* var. *unciphyllum* (Trinius) Lelong – Lelong (1984); > *Panicum huachucae* Ashe – WV; > *Panicum huachucae* var. *fasciculatum* (Torrey) Hubb. – HC; > *Panicum huachucae* Ashe var. *huachucae* – HC, S; > *Panicum huachucae* var. *silvicola* A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – S; > *Panicum implicatum* Swartz – HC, NY, WV; < *Panicum lanuginosum* Elliott – RAB; > *Panicum lanuginosum* var. *fasciculatum* (Torrey) Fernald – C, F, G; > *Panicum lanuginosum* var. *implicatum* (Lamson-Scribner) Fernald – C, F, G; > *Panicum lanuginosum* var. *tennesseense* (Ashe) Gleason – C, G; > *Panicum tennesseense* Ashe – HC, S.**

***Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *lindheimeri* (Nash) Gould & C.A. Clark. LINDHEIMER'S WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Open or cut-over woods, thickets, fields, meadows, and shores, often on wet soils. **Dist:** NS west to MB, south to FL and MO, west to s. CA. **Phen:** May-Sep. **ID Notes:** Internodes as well as sheaths often nearly glabrous. Panicle axis sometimes sparsely pilose at branch nodes, but otherwise glabrous. **Syn:** = Va, Freckmann (1981); = *Dichanthelium acuminatum* ssp. *lindheimeri* (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Dichanthelium lindheimeri* (Nash) Gould – Mi, NY; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum* – K3, Gould & Clark (1978); > *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *lindheimeri* (Nash) Gould & C.A. Clark – K1, Gould & Clark (1978); > *Panicum acuminatum* Swartz var. *lindheimeri* (Nash) Lelong – Lelong (1984); < *Panicum lanuginosum* Elliott – RAB; > *Panicum lanuginosum* var. *lindheimeri* (Nash) Fernald – F; > < *Panicum lanuginosum* var. *lindheimeri* (Nash) Fernald – C, G; > *Panicum lanuginosum* var. *septentrionale* Fernald – C, F, G; > *Panicum lindheimeri* Nash – HC, S, WV; < *Panicum spretum* J.A. Schultes – GW1.**

***Dichanthelium angustifolium* (Elliott) Gould. NARROWLEAF WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Sandy pinelands and fields. **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to AR and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** Autumnal form most readily distinguished from *D. aciculare* and *D. arenicoloides* by flat blades 2-4 mm wide (vs. involute blades 1-2 mm wide). Can be confused with *D. consanguineum*, which has spreading-pilose nodes and blades 10-15× as long as wide; *D. angustifolium* blades typically are 20× or more as long as wide. **Syn:** = Va, LeBlond (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Dichanthelium aciculare* ssp. *angustifolium* (Elliott) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Dichanthelium aciculare* var. *angustifolium* (Elliott) Wipff & S.D. Jones – NcTx; = *Panicum angustifolium* Elliott – F, G, HC, RAB, S; < *Dichanthelium aciculare* (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & Clark – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum aciculare* Desvaux ex Poiret – C; < *Panicum angustifolium* Elliott – Tx.**



***Dichanthelium arenicoloides* (Ashe) LeBlond. SANDY WOODS WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Open sandy soil of pinelands and dunes, primarily near the coast; probably occasional to frequent, but long overlooked. **Dist:** NC south to FL and west to TX and AR; also in West Indies, Central America, and n. South America. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Comm:** Vernal form intermediate between *D. aciculare* and *D. angustifolium*. Vernal cauline leaves are longer than those of *D. aciculare* but of similar width. Panicle branches often ascending. Autumnal form strongly resembling *D. aciculare* but with larger, attenuate spikelets, longer first glumes, and both glumes attached 0.3-0.5 mm below expansion of fertile lemma. **Syn:** = LeBlond (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Panicum arenicoloides* Ashe – HC, S; < *Dichanthelium aciculare* (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & Clark – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Dichanthelium aciculare* ssp. *angustifolium* (Elliott) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; < *Panicum angustifolium* Elliott – Tx.**

***Dichanthelium boscii* (Poiret) Gould & C.A. Clark. BOSCH'S WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Shaded mesic to dry woodlands. **Dist:** MA and IL south to n. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = FGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum boscii* Poiret – C, G, NcTx, RAB; > *Panicum boscii* var. *boscii* – F, HC, S, WV; > *Panicum boscii* var. *molle* (Vasey) A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – F, HC, S, WV. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).**

***Dichanthelium caeruleascens* (Hackel ex A.S. Hitchcock) Correll. BLUE WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, swamps, wet pinelands, maritime grasslands, damp sandy soil. **Dist:** NJ to NC, and from FL to w. LA; Bahamas and West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Not treated by FNA, where it presumably would have been placed in synonymy with *D. dichotomum* ssp. *roanokense*. **Syn:** = Bah, Va, LeBlond (2001a); = *Panicum caeruleascens* Hackel ex A.S. Hitchcock – F, HC, S; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* ssp. *roanokense* (Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *dichotomum* – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum dichotomum* Linnaeus – GW1, RAB; < *Panicum dichotomum* var. *roanokense* (Ashe) Lelong – Lelong (1984); < *Panicum roanokense* Ashe – G.**

***Dichanthelium chamaelonche* (Trinius) Freckmann & Lelong. CARPET WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Moist pine savannas and flatwoods, pineland pondshores. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to LA, also in Cuba and Belize. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Comm:** Internodes can be glabrous or puberulent, and nodes glabrous, pubescent, or bearded, but the glabrous spikelets 0.9-1.2 mm long are diagnostic. The concept of this taxon in FNA (as ssp. *chamaelonche*) appears to include *D. dichotomum* var. *glabrifolium* (see descriptions of Floridian *D. chamaelonche* ssp. *breve* and *D. dichotomum* var. *glabrifolium* in this treatment). **Syn:** = LeBlond (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); = *Panicum chamaelonche* Trinius – G, GW1, HC, RAB, S; = *Panicum chamaelonche* Trinius var. *chamaelonche* – Lelong (1984); < *Dichanthelium chamaelonche* (Trinius) Freckmann & Lelong ssp. *chamaelonche* – FNA25; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *ensifolium* (Baldwin) Gould & Clark – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum ensifolium* Baldwin ex Elliott – C.**

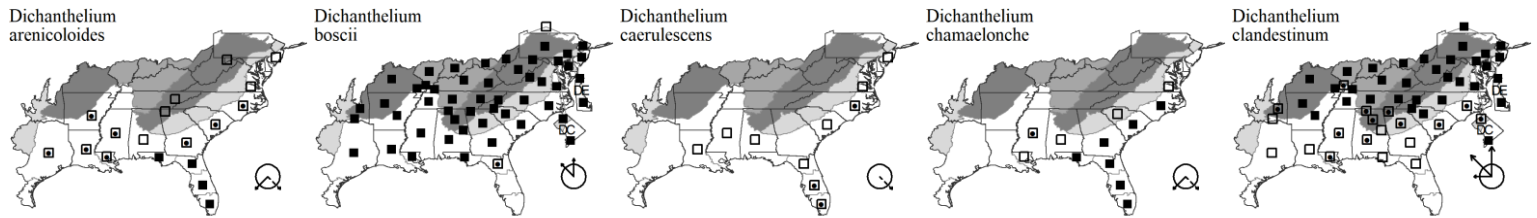
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Dichanthelium clandestinum (Linnaeus) Gould. DEER-TONGUE WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Shaded to filtered woodlands, ditches and low areas, and often in moist sandy soil. **Dist:** NS and QC south to n. FL, west to IA, KA, and TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FlGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum clandestinum* Linnaeus – C, F, G, HC, NcTx, RAB, S, WV, Lelong (1984). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



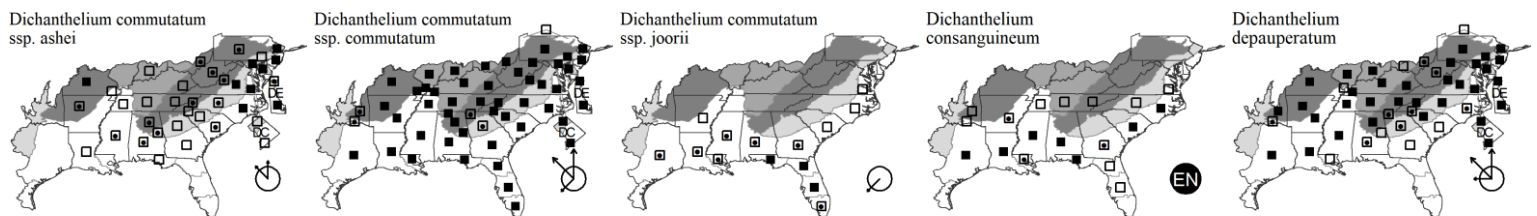
Dichanthelium commutatum (J.A. Schultes) Gould ssp. *ashei* (T.G. Pearson ex Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong. ASHE'S WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry rocky or sandy woods and openings. **Dist:** MA south to FL and MS, west to MI, MO, and OK. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA25, Mi, NY, Pa, Tn; = *Dichanthelium commutatum* (J.A. Schultes) Gould var. *ashei* (Pearson ex Ashe) Mohlenbrock – Mo1, Va; = *Panicum ashei* Pearson ex Ashe – HC, S, WV; = *Panicum commutatum* J.A. Schultes var. *ashei* (Pearson ex Ashe) Fernald – F, G; < *Dichanthelium commutatum* (J.A. Schultes) Gould – FlGr, K1, K3, K4, WH3; < *Panicum commutatum* J.A. Schultes – C, RAB, Tx. **NatureServe G5**TNRQ (Not Yet Ranked).

Dichanthelium commutatum (J.A. Schultes) Gould ssp. *commutatum*. VARIABLE WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Low, shaded, moist woodlands and woodland edges, and dry, thin, often rocky woods and thickets. **Dist:** ME south to FL, west to MI, MO, OK, and TX; Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** Also see commentary under *D. commutatum* ssp. *equilaterale* and ssp. *joorii*. **Syn:** = FNA25, NY, Pa, Tn; = *Dichanthelium commutatum* (J.A. Schultes) Gould var. *commutatum* – Mo1, Va; < *Dichanthelium commutatum* (J.A. Schultes) Gould – K1, K3, K4; > *Dichanthelium mutabile* (Lamson-Scribner & J.G. Smith ex Nash) Wipff – Wipff (2020); < *Panicum commutatum* J.A. Schultes – C, RAB, Tx; > *Panicum commutatum* J.A. Schultes – HC, S, WV; > *Panicum commutatum* var. *commutatum* – F, G; < *Panicum divergens* Kunth – NcTx; > *Panicum mutabile* Lamson-Scribner & Smith ex Nash – F, G, HC, S.

Dichanthelium commutatum (J.A. Schultes) Gould ssp. *joorii* (Vasey) Freckmann & Lelong. SPRAWLING WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Wet to swampy woodlands, sandy riparian areas. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to TX; Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** Plants intermediate to ssp. *commutatum* are frequent, but recognition may be warranted in some areas. **Syn:** = FNA25; = *Panicum commutatum* J.A. Schultes var. *joorii* (Vasey) Fernald – F; = *Panicum joorii* Vasey – HC, S; < *Dichanthelium commutatum* (J.A. Schultes) Gould – FlGr, K1, K3, K4, WH3; < *Panicum commutatum* J.A. Schultes – C, RAB, Tx; < *Panicum commutatum* var. *commutatum* – G.

Dichanthelium consanguineum (Kunth) Gould & C.A. Clark. KUNTH'S WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Moist or dry sandy soils of pinelands. **Dist:** Occasional from se. VA south to FL, west to TX and IN. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Comm:** Often not easily separated from *D. angustifolium* and *D. ovale*. It is distinguished from *D. angustifolium* by spreading-hirsute nodes and leaves 10-15× as long as wide (*D. angustifolium* has beardless nodes, or nodes bearded with erect-ascending soft hairs, and longer leaves 20× or more as long as wide). *D. consanguineum* is distinguished from *D. ovale* by having strongly pilose upper blade surfaces (*D. ovale* upper blade surfaces are glabrous or with a few long hairs basally). The hairs of *D. consanguineum* frequently are strongly papillate. **Syn:** = FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Va, Gould & Clark (1978), LeBlond (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Panicum consanguineum* Kunth – C, F, G, HC, RAB, S; < *Dichanthelium aciculare* (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & Clark – FlGr; < *Panicum angustifolium* Elliott – Tx.

Dichanthelium depauperatum (Muhlenberg) Gould. STARVED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry soils of grasslands and open woods, often on disturbed soils of roadsides and ditches. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and MN south to GA and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum depauperatum* Muhlenberg – C, HC, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WV; > *Panicum depauperatum* var. *depauperatum* – F, G; > *Panicum depauperatum* var. *psilophyllum* Fernald – F, G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. *dichotomum*. FORKED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Wet-mesic to dry woods, thickets, and woodland openings. **Dist:** S. Canada and MI south to FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** Plants with bearded nodes and larger leaves are referable to *Panicum dichotomum* var. *barbulatum* (here included) but intermediates abound. **Syn:** = Va, LeBlond (2001a), LeBlond (2017c) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Dichanthelium dichotomum* ssp. *dichotomum* – FNA25, NY; = *Panicum dichotomum* Linnaeus – G; = *Panicum dichotomum* var. *dichotomum* – Lelong (1984); < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould – Pa; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *dichotomum* – K1, K3, Gould & Clark (1978); > *Panicum barbulatum* Michaux – HC, S; < *Panicum dichotomum* Linnaeus – C, GW1, NcTx, RAB; > *Panicum dichotomum* Linnaeus – HC, S; > *Panicum dichotomum* var. *barbulatum* (Michaux) Wood – F, WV; > *Panicum dichotomum* var. *dichotomum* – F, WV.

Dichanthelium dichotomum (Linnaeus) Gould var. *nitidum* (Lamarck) LeBlond. SHINING WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Moist sandy or peaty soil of wet pine savannas and pocosin ecotones, wet meadows near the coast, swamps, and marshes. **Dist:** PA and NJ south to FL, west to MO and TX; also the Bahamas (Sorrie & LeBlond 1997) and West Indies, and Mexico to Venezuela. **Syn:** = Va, LeBlond (2001a); = *Dichanthelium dichotomum* ssp. *nitidum* (Lamarck) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Panicum dichotomum* var. *nitidum* (Lamarck) Wood – Lelong (1984); = *Panicum nitidum* Lamarck – F, HC, Mi, S; = *Panicum nitidum* var. *nitidum* – G; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould – Bah, Pa; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *dichotomum* – K1, K3, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum dichotomum* Linnaeus – C, GW1, RAB.

Dichanthelium ensifolium (Baldwin ex Elliott) Gould. SMALL-LEAVED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Wet to mesic peaty, sandy, or mucky soils, often in open pinelands or with *Sphagnum*. **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to e. TX and AR. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** Plants with pubescent spikelets are frequent. **Syn:** = Va, LeBlond (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); = *Dichanthelium ensifolium* ssp. *ensifolium* – FNA25; = *Panicum ensifolium* Baldwin ex Elliott – F; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *ensifolium* (Baldwin) Gould & Clark – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); > *Dichanthelium flavovirens* (Nash) Wipff – Wipff (2020); > *Dichanthelium vernale* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Wipff – Wipff (2020); < *Panicum ensifolium* Baldwin ex Elliott – C, G, GW1, RAB; >

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
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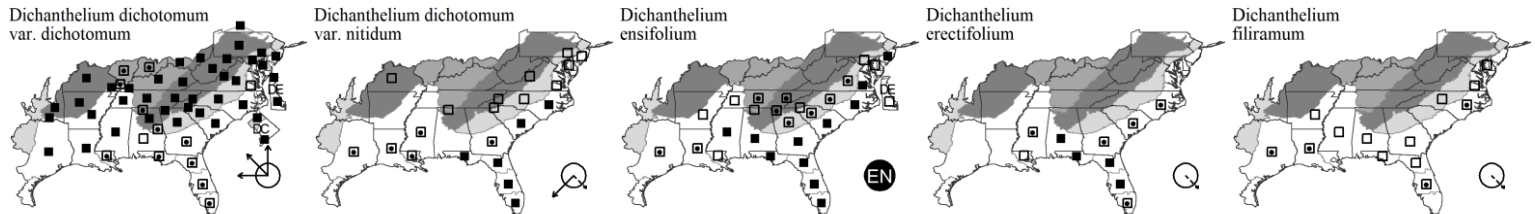
(see introduction for more)

103. POACEAE

Panicum ensifolium Baldwin ex Elliott – HC, S; < *Panicum ensifolium* var. *ensifolium* – Lelong (1984); > *Panicum flavovirens* Nash – HC, S; > *Panicum vernale* A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – HC, S.

Dichanthelium erectifolium (Nash) Gould & C.A. Clark. ERECT-LEAVED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Limesink ponds, depression meadows, cypress savannas, pine savannas. **Dist:** Se. NC to FL, west to LA; Cuba. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum erectifolium* Nash – GW1, HC, RAB, S. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Dichanthelium filirumum (Ashe) LeBlond. HAIRY NEEDLE-LEAVED WITCH GRASS. **Hab:** Dry to moist sandy pinelands. **Dist:** DE south to FL, west to TX and AR; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** This species has the longitudinally wrinkled leaves 15-20+ times as long as wide plus the strongly nerved spikelets associated with the *D. aciculare* group. The villous nodes and longer ligules lead it towards the *D. acuminatum* group. The Ashe type for *Panicum filirumum* was treated as a synonym of *P. aciculare* by Hitchcock & Chase (1910), but it is the same as Nash's *P. chrysopsidifolium* published three years later. Lower leaves of the Florida type of *P. chrysopsidifolium* are up to 10 mm wide, but no plants have been seen outside of Florida with leaves wider than 5 mm. The specific epithet *filirumum* was changed to *filirameum* by Hitchcock & Chase, but Ashe's original spelling has been determined to be legitimate. **Syn:** = LeBlond (2016), LeBlond (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Dichanthelium chrysopsidifolium* (Nash) J.R. Thomas & Wipff – Wipff (2020); = *Panicum chrysopsidifolium* Nash – G, HC, S; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum* – K1, K3, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* – K4; < *Panicum aciculare* Desvaux ex Poiré – F; < *Panicum consanguineum* Kunth – RAB; < *Panicum lanuginosum* Elliott var. *lanuginosum* – C.



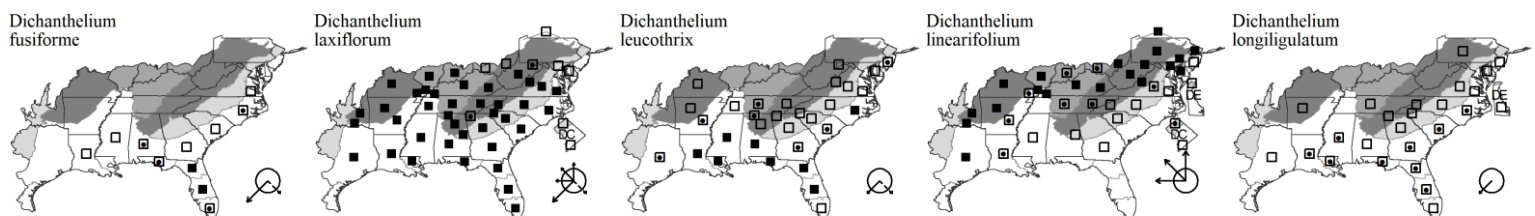
Dichanthelium fusiforme (A.S. Hitchcock) Harvill. SPINDLE-FRUITED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry to moist sand of open pine and pine-oak woods and clearings. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to MS and w. LA, also in West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and Venezuela; perhaps most abundant in FL. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Comm:** Autumnal blades often flat. The autumnal form of *D. oligosanthos* var. *oligosanthos* can be very similar to *D. fusiforme* if the vernal blades of the former are missing. They are best separated by ligule length (0.5-1 mm in *fusiforme*, 1.5-3 mm in *oligosanthos*) and the more attenuated ends of the *fusiforme* spikelet. **Syn:** = Va, LeBlond (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Dichanthelium aciculare* ssp. *fusiforme* (A.S. Hitchcock) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Panicum fusiforme* A.S. Hitchcock – F, G, HC, RAB, S; < *Dichanthelium aciculare* (Desvaux ex Poiré) Gould & Clark – FlGr, K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum aciculare* Desvaux ex Poiré – C.

Dichanthelium laxiflorum (Lamarck) Gould. OPEN-FLOWER WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Open or shaded woodlands, often in moist soil. **Dist:** MD south to FL, west to TX, north to IN; Mexico, Central America; West Indies. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Tax:** Included in this concept of *D. laxiflorum* are plants formerly known as *Panicum xalapense* var. *strictirameum*. They have strict panicles, smaller leaves, shorter culms, and spikelets as short as 1.4 mm. The known range of these plants is SC to TX. A few *D. laxiflorum* populations in SC and FL have spikelets to 2.5 mm long. **Syn:** = FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Pa, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum laxiflorum* Lamarck – C, F, G, NcTx, RAB; > *Dichanthelium xalapense* (Kunth) Wipff var. *strictirameum* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Wipff – Wipff (2020); > *Dichanthelium xalapense* (Kunth) Wipff var. *xalapense* – Wipff (2020); > *Panicum laxiflorum* Lamarck – HC, S; > *Panicum xalapense* – WV; > *Panicum xalapense* var. *strictirameum* A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – HC, S; > *Panicum xalapense* Kunth var. *xalapense* – HC, S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Dichanthelium leucothrix (Nash) Freckmann. ROUGHISH WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Wet sandy, peaty, or mucky soil of pinelands and depression marshes. **Dist:** S. NJ south to FL, west to TX, also in TN; West Indies and n. South America. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** A micrometer is needed to measure the very short puberulence (0.1 mm) that distinguishes this taxon, *D. meridionale*, and *D. wrightianum* from other members of the *D. acuminatum* group. **Syn:** = K1, Freckmann (1981); = *Dichanthelium acuminatum* ssp. *leucothrix* (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Panicum acuminatum* Swartz var. *leucothrix* (Nash) Lelong – Lelong (1984); = *Panicum leucothrix* Nash – F, G, HC, RAB, S; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *implicatum* (Lamson-Scribner) Gould & Clark – Gould & Clark (1978); < *Dichanthelium leucothrix* (Nash) Freckmann – K3, K4; < *Panicum leucothrix* Nash – C; < *Panicum spretum* J.A. Schultes – GW1.

Dichanthelium linearifolium (Lamson-Scribner) Gould. LOW WHITE-HAIRED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry open woods. **Dist:** Se. Canada and MN south to GA and TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA25, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum linearifolium* Lamson-Scribner – C, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx; > *Dichanthelium linearifolium* (Lamson-Scribner) Gould – Mi; > *Dichanthelium perlongum* (Nash) Freckmann – Mi; > *Panicum linearifolium* Lamson-Scribner – HC; > *Panicum linearifolium* var. *linearifolium* – F, G, WV; > *Panicum linearifolium* var. *wernerii* (Lamson-Scribner) Fernald – F, G, WV; > *Panicum wernerii* Lamson-Scribner – HC.

Dichanthelium longiligulatum (Nash) Freckmann. LONG-LIGULE WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Limesink ponds, depression meadows, cypress savannas, pine savannas, bogs, swamps. **Dist:** NJ and PA south to FL, also in TN, e. TX, and Central America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** Intermediate forms between this taxon and *D. spretum* occur. **Syn:** = K1, Va, Freckmann (1981); = *Dichanthelium acuminatum* ssp. *longiligulatum* (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & Clark var. *longiligulatum* (Nash) Gould & Clark – Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum acuminatum* Swartz var. *longiligulatum* (Nash) Lelong – Lelong (1984); = *Panicum longiligulatum* Nash – HC, RAB, S; < *Dichanthelium leucothrix* (Nash) Freckmann – K3, K4; < *Panicum lanuginosum* var. *lindheimeri* (Nash) Fernald – C, G; < *Panicum spretum* J.A. Schultes – GW1.



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◻ maybe exotic
△ exotic
← rare
← uncommon
← common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

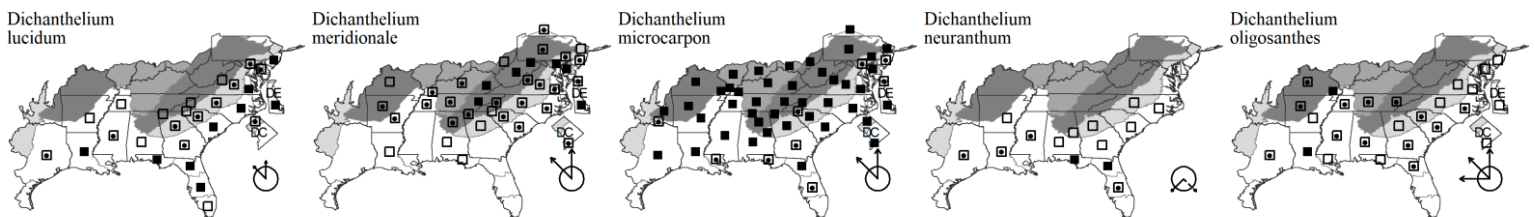
Dichanthelium lucidum (Ashe) LeBlond. BOG WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Wet meadows, sphagnum swamps, bogs, wet woods, sphagnum streamhead pocosins, baygalls. **Dist:** MA and MI south to FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** Vernal culms soon recline, producing a tangled mass. The papillose fertile lemma is diagnostic. Rarely, entire populations of *D. lucidum* can have eciliate ligules composed of a membrane 0.1-0.3 mm long. Even rarer are plants within these populations with retrorsely bearded nodes. Both conditions may reflect intergradation with another taxon, possibly within the *dichotomum* complex, or with *D. cryptanthum* in section *Clandestina*. Plants with spikelets 1.5-1.8 mm long, pubescent lower sheaths and internodes, and strigose-bullate blade surfaces of lower leaves were named *Panicum lucidum* var. *opacum* by Fernald. Plants with these characters were collected in Clarendon Co., SC, by John Nelson in 2019. These plants have incomplete ligules with few scattered short hairs, and fertile lemmas with scattered and irregular papillae at 40×. Gleason (1952) noted intermediates. More research is needed to determine the taxonomic validity of these plants. **Syn:** = NY, Pa, Va, LeBlond (2001a); = *Panicum lucidum* Ashe – G, S; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* ssp. *lucidum* (Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *dichotomum* – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum dichotomum* Linnaeus – C, GW1, NcTx, RAB; < *Panicum dichotomum* var. *lucidum* (Ashe) Lelong – Lelong (1984); > *Panicum lucidum* var. *lucidum* – F, HC; > *Panicum lucidum* var. *opacum* Fernald – F, HC.

Dichanthelium meridionale (Ashe) Freckmann. MATTING WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry to damp sand of shores and woods. **Dist:** Sw. NS and MA to MN, south to e. NC, n. GA, and n. AL. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** A micrometer is needed to measure the very short puberulence (0.1 mm) that distinguishes this taxon, *D. leucothrix*, and *D. wrightianum* from other members of the *D. acuminatum* group. **Syn:** = K1, Mi, NY, Pa, Va, Freckmann (1981); = *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & Clark ssp. *implicatum* (Lamson-Scribner ex Nash) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Dichanthelium implicatum* (Lamson-Scribner ex Nash) Kerguelen – Mi; = *Panicum meridionale* Ashe – G; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* – K4; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum* – K3; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* var. *implicatum* (Lamson-Scribner) Gould & Clark – Gould & Clark (1978); > *Dichanthelium albemarlense* (Nash) Mohlenbrock – Il; < *Panicum acuminatum* var. *unciphyllum* (Trinius) Lelong – Lelong (1984); > *Panicum albemarlense* Ashe – HC, S, WV; > *Panicum columbianum* var. *thinium* A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – HC; < *Panicum lanuginosum* Elliott – RAB; < *Panicum leucothrix* Nash – C; > *Panicum meridionale* Ashe – HC, S, WV; > *Panicum meridionale* var. *albemarlense* (Ashe) Fernald – F; > *Panicum meridionale* var. *meridionale* – F; > *Panicum oricola* A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – HC.

Dichanthelium microcarpon (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Mohlenbrock. SMALL-FRUITED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, swamps, openings, and borders of streams and ponds, and occasionally in dry upland woods. **Dist:** MA and MI south to FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** All nodes are typically densely retrorsely bearded. **Syn:** = Il, Mi, NY, Pa; = *Dichanthelium dichotomum* ssp. *microcarpon* (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *ramulosum* (Torrey) LeBlond – Va, LeBlond (2001a); = *Panicum dichotomum* var. *ramulosum* (Torrey) Lelong – Lelong (1984); = *Panicum microcarpon* Muhlenberg ex Elliott – F, HC, S, WV; = *Panicum nitidum* Lamarck var. *ramulosum* Torrey – G; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *dichotomum* – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum dichotomum* Linnaeus – C, GW1, NcTx, RAB.

Dichanthelium neuranthum (Grisebach) LeBlond. NERVED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Maritime wet grasslands, Piedmont prairie-like barrens. **Dist:** Disjunct in se. and central NC, se. SC, GA, FL, MS, e. TX, AR; Bahamas, Cuba, and Belize. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** Can occur with the similar-appearing *D. caeruleus*, from which it differs by having spikelets that are longer (1.8-2.2 mm vs. 1.4-1.8), rounded summits vs. obtuse to sub-acute, and pubescent vs. glabrous; longer first glumes (0.8-1.0 mm vs. 0.3-0.8); leaves 15× or more as long as wide vs. 10-15×; and a nearly strict panicle. The plants from the Piedmont of NC match descriptions of *Panicum ovinum*, known from dry to moist open ground and prairies in e. TX, MS, and AR when last recognized (HC). It is treated here as a synonym of *D. neuranthum*. **Syn:** = FlGr, LeBlond (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017), LeBlond et al (2017); = *Dichanthelium aciculare* (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & C.A. Clark ssp. *neuranthum* (Grisebach) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Panicum neuranthum* Grisebach – RAB; < *Dichanthelium aciculare* (Desvaux ex Poiret) Gould & Clark – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); > *Panicum neuranthum* Grisebach – HC, S, Tx; > *Panicum ovinum* Lamson-Scribner & J.G. Smith – HC, S. **NatureServe G5T3** (Vulnerable).

Dichanthelium oligosanthos (J.A. Schultes) Gould. FEW-FLOWERED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, barrens over xeric alluvial deposits, other xeric sandy soils, sandy fields and open woods. **Dist:** MA and MN south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Tax:** See note under *D. fusiforme*. **Syn:** = Thomas (2021); = *Dichanthelium oligosanthos* ssp. *oligosanthos* – FNA25; = *Dichanthelium oligosanthos* (J.A. Schultes) Gould var. *oligosanthos* – K1, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum oligosanthos* J.A. Schultes – HC, RAB, S; = *Panicum oligosanthos* var. *oligosanthos* – F, NcTx; < *Dichanthelium oligosanthos* (J.A. Schultes) Gould – K3, K4, Pa; < *Panicum oligosanthos* J.A. Schultes – C, G. **NatureServe G5T5?** (Secure).



Dichanthelium ovale (Elliott) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *addisonii* (Nash) Gould & C.A. Clark. LOW STIFF WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry to damp sandy woods and fields. **Dist:** MA and MN south to FL and TX, also in n. Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** See note under *D. ovale* var. *ovale* and *D. aciculare*. **Syn:** = K1, K3, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Dichanthelium commonsianum* (Ashe) Freckmann – Mi, NY; = *Panicum commonsianum* W.W. Ashe – C, RAB; = *Panicum ovale* Elliott var. *pseudopubescens* (Nash) Lelong – Lelong (1984); < *Dichanthelium ovale* ssp. *pseudopubescens* (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; < *Dichanthelium portoricense* – K4; > *Dichanthelium wilmingtense* (W.W. Ashe) Wipff – Wipff (2020); > *Panicum addisonii* Nash – HC, S; > *Panicum commonsianum* W.W. Ashe – HC, S; > *Panicum commonsianum* var. *addisonii* (Nash) Fernald – F, G; > *Panicum commonsianum* var. *commonsianum* – F, G, Pa; > *Panicum mundum* Fernald – F, G, HC; > *Panicum wilmingtense* W.W. Ashe – HC, S.

Dichanthelium ovale (Elliott) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *ovale*. OVAL-FLOWERED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry to damp sandy pinelands. **Dist:** NY to WI, south to FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** Infrequent over most of its range except FL. In our region, the *D. ovale* double ligule character is more evident in var. *ovale*, with var. *addisonii* often having only a single ligule about 1 mm long. Also see note under *D. consanguineum* regarding *D. ovale*. **Syn:** = K1, K3, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Dichanthelium ovale* ssp. *ovale* – FNA25; = *Panicum ovale* Elliott – RAB, Lelong (1984); = *Panicum ovale* Elliott var. *ovale* – Lelong (1984); < *Dichanthelium ovale* – K4; > *Panicum ovale* Elliott – HC, S.

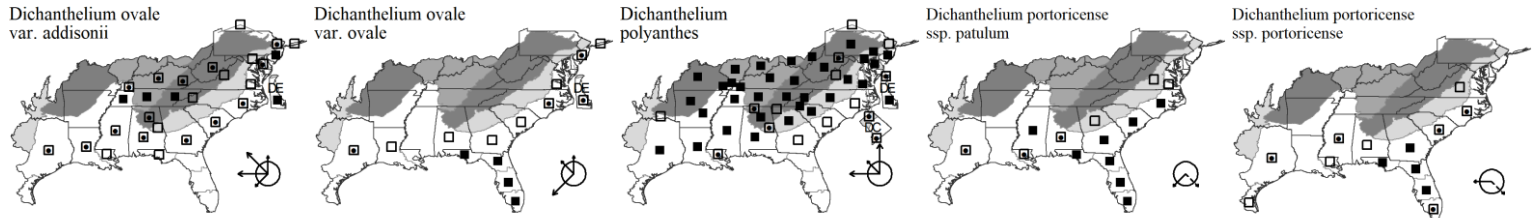
Dichanthelium polyanthes (J.A. Schultes) Mohlenbrock. SMALL-FRUITED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Damp to dry soil of open woods and ditches. **Dist:** VA to MI and s. IL, south to GA and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA25, Mi, NY, Pa, Va; = *Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon* (Elliott) Gould var. *isophyllum* (Lamson-Scribner) Gould & Clark – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum polyanthes* J.A. Schultes – C, F, G, GW1, HC, RAB, S, WV.

Dichanthelium portoricense (Desvaux ex Hamilton) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin ssp. *patulum* (Lamson-Scribner & Merrill) Freckmann & Lelong. NASH'S WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Moist pine savannas and flatwoods, moist to dry openings in maritime forests, dry pine and oak sandhills. **Dist:**

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 ←rare ←uncommon ←common
 □ native ■ maybe exotic ▲ rare ▲ uncommon ◆ common
 (see introduction for more) EN : endemic
 * : waif N : no X : extirpated
 H : historic P : planted
 ? : questionable

Se. VA to FL, west to e. TX; West Indies and Central America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** This and *D. portoricensis* ssp. *portoricensis* appear to intergrade in our region. **Syn:** = Va; = *Panicum lancearium* Trinius – C, G, RAB; > *Dichantheium patentifolium* (Nash) Wipff – Wipff (2020); > *Dichantheium patulum* (Lamson-Scribner & Merrill) Wipff – Wipff (2020); < *Dichantheium portoricense* (Desvaux ex Hamilton) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin ssp. *patulum* (Lamson-Scribner & Merrill) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; < *Dichantheium sabulorum* (Lamarck) Gould & Clark var. *patulum* (Lamson-Scribner & Merrill) Gould & Clark – K1, Gould & Clark (1978); > *Panicum lancearium* Trinius – HC, S; > *Panicum lancearium* var. *lancearium* – F; > *Panicum lancearium* var. *patulum* (Lamson-Scribner & Merrill) Fernald – F; > *Panicum patentifolium* Nash – HC, S; > *Panicum patulum* (Lamson-Scribner & Merrill) A.S. Hitchcock – HC, S; < *Panicum portoricense* Desvaux ex Hamilton var. *nashianum* (Lamson-Scribner) Lelong – Lelong (1984).

Dichantheium portoricense (Desvaux ex Hamilton) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin ssp. *portoricense*. PUERTO RICAN WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Moist pine savannas and flatwoods. **Dist:** NC south to FL, west to TX; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA25; = *Panicum portoricense* Desvaux ex Hamilton – HC, RAB, S; = *Panicum portoricense* var. *portoricense* – Lelong (1984); < *Dichantheium portoricense* – K3, K4; < *Dichantheium sabulorum* (Lamarck) Gould & Clark var. *thinium* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Gould & Clark – K1, Gould & Clark (1978).



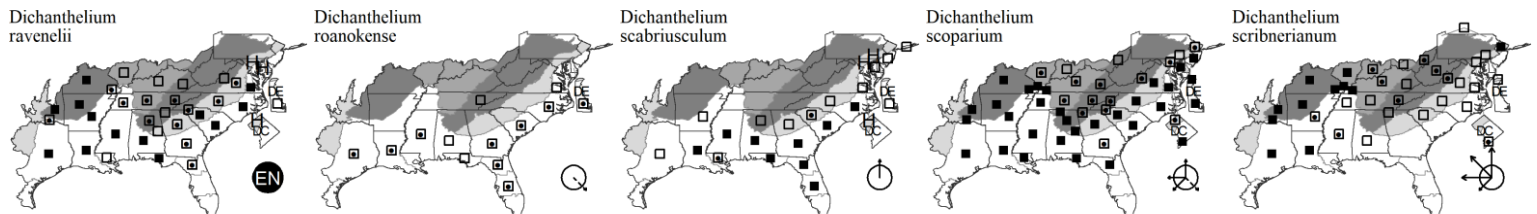
Dichantheium ravenelii (Lamson-Scribner & Merrill) Gould. RAVENEL'S WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry sandy or rocky thin woods and openings, sometimes in moist soils. **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to e. TX, north to IA. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum ravenelii* Lamson-Scribner & Merrill – C, F, G, HC, NcTx, RAB, S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Dichantheium roanokense (Ashe) LeBlond. ROANOKE WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, swamp openings, and wet peaty meadows. **Dist:** DE south to FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in Coffee County, TN (Ciafre, in prep.); Jamaica. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** See note under *D. caeruleus* regarding FNA treatment. **Syn:** = LeBlond (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017), LeBlond (2017c) in Weakley et al (2017), LeBlond et al (2017); = *Dichantheium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *roanokense* (Ashe) LeBlond – Va, LeBlond (2001a); = *Panicum roanokense* Ashe – F, HC, S; < *Dichantheium dichotomum* ssp. *roanokense* (Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; < *Dichantheium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *dichotomum* – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum dichotomum* Linnaeus – C, GW1, NcTx, RAB; < *Panicum dichotomum* var. *roanokense* (Ashe) Lelong – Lelong (1984); < *Panicum roanokense* Ashe – G.

Dichantheium scabriusculum (Elliott) Gould & C.A. Clark. TALL SWAMP WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Moist, low, open or shaded woodlands, often along streams or ditches. **Dist:** Se. MA south to FL, west to e. TX and AR. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Va, LeBlond (2019a) in Weakley et al (2019a); < *Dichantheium scabriusculum* (Elliott) Gould & C.A. Clark – FNA25, K1, K3, Gould & Clark (1978); > *Panicum aculeatum* A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – F, G, HC, S; < *Panicum scabriusculum* Elliott – C, GW1, RAB; > *Panicum scabriusculum* Elliott – F, HC, S; > *Panicum scabriusculum* var. *scabriusculum* – G.

Dichantheium scoparium (Lamarck) Gould. VELVET WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Moist sandy soil of woodland openings and ditches. **Dist:** MA and MI south to FL and TX; also in Mexico and West Indies. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** See note under *D. acuminatum* var. *fasciculatum* regarding *Panicum glutinoscabrum*. **ID Notes:** The dense, velvety pubescence of the internodes, sheaths, and blades of this taxon, combined with the viscid band below the nodes, are diagnostic. **Syn:** = FNA25, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum scoparium* Lamarck – C, F, G, GW1, HC, NcTx, RAB, S.

Dichantheium scribnerianum (Nash) J.R. Thomas. SCRIBNER'S WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Black belt prairies, calcareous clay prairies, prairie-like grassland remnants over fragipan soils in the loess plains, calcareous maritime forests, dry thin woods and openings, dry prairies, usually in basic soil. **Dist:** Sw. ME to s. BC, south to se. NC, n. GA, and CA, also in n. Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = *Dichantheium oligosanthos* ssp. *scribnerianum* (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25, Mi, NY; = *Dichantheium oligosanthos* (J.A. Schultes) Gould var. *scribnerianum* (Nash) Gould – K1, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum oligosanthos* var. *scribnerianum* (Nash) Fernald – NcTx; = *Panicum scribnerianum* Nash – S; > *Dichantheium helleri* (Nash) Mohlenbrock – Thomas (2021); < *Dichantheium oligosanthos* (J.A. Schultes) Gould – K3, K4, Pa; > *Dichantheium scribnerianum* (Nash) J.R. Thomas – Thomas (2021); > *Panicum helleri* – G, HC; < *Panicum oligosanthos* J.A. Schultes – C, RAB; > *Panicum oligosanthos* J.A. Schultes – G; > *Panicum oligosanthos* J.A. Schultes var. *helleri* (Nash) Fernald – F; > *Panicum oligosanthos* var. *scribnerianum* (Nash) Fernald – F; > *Panicum scribnerianum* Nash – HC. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Dichantheium sphaerocarpon (Elliott) Gould. ROUND-FRUITED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Moist or dry thin woods, meadows, and ditches, often in dry sandy soil. **Dist:** MA, VT, OH, and KA south to FL and TX; also in Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** Nodes are infrequently bearded, but internodes remain glabrous. **Syn:** = FNA25, K1, K3, Mi, NY, Pa, Va, Gould & Clark (1978); = *Dichantheium sphaerocarpon* var. *sphaerocarpon* – K4; = *Panicum sphaerocarpon* Elliott – C, NcTx, RAB, WV; > *Panicum sphaerocarpon* var. *inflatum* (Lamson-Scribner & J.G. Smith) A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – F, G, HC, S; > *Panicum sphaerocarpon* var. *sphaerocarpon* – F, G, HC, S. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Dichantheium strigosum (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann var. *glabrescens* (Grisebach) Freckmann. HAIRLESS WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Low, open sandy pinelands and hammocks, bogs. **Dist:** GA and FL west to LA; disjunct in se. NC, ne. SC, and se. SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]; West Indies, Belize. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** Included in synonymy with *Panicum strigosum* by RAB, but no specimen from the Carolinas had been found prior to discovery of a population in Onslow County in 2009. **Syn:** = K1; = *Dichantheium leucoblepharis* (Trinius) Gould & Clark var. *glabrescens* (Grisebach) Gould & Clark – Gould & Clark (1978); = *Dichantheium strigosum* ssp. *glabrescens* (Grisebach) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Panicum polycaulon*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

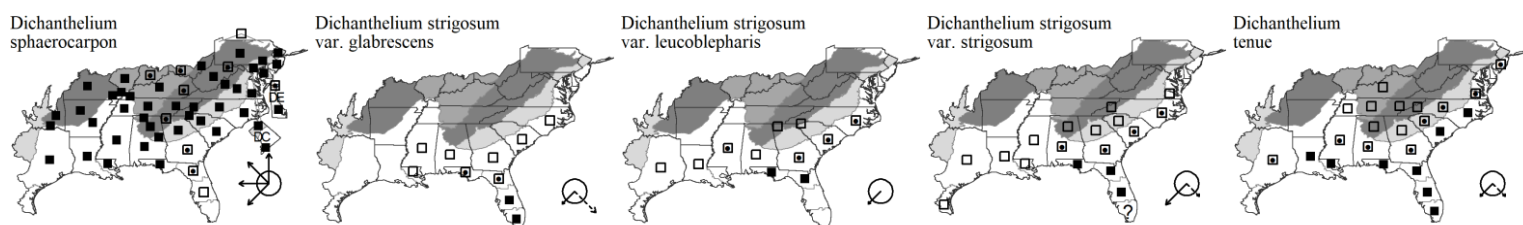
103. POACEAE

Nash – HC, S; > *Dichanthelium polycaulon* (Nash) Wipff – Wipff (2020); < *Dichanthelium strigosum* (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann – K3, K4; < *Panicum strigosum* Muhlenberg ex Elliott – GW1, RAB. NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Dichanthelium strigosum (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann var. ***leucoblepharis*** (Trinius) Freckmann. DWARF WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Sandy, acidic soils of pinelands. **Dist:** NC south to FL, west to TX; also in Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = K1; = *Dichanthelium leucoblepharis* (Trinius) Gould & Clark var. *leucoblepharis* – Gould & Clark (1978); = *Dichanthelium strigosum* ssp. *leucoblepharis* (Trinius) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Panicum ciliatum* Elliott – HC, RAB, S; = *Panicum strigosum* Muhlenberg var. *leucoblepharis* (Trinius) Lelong – Lelong (1984); < *Dichanthelium strigosum* (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann – K3, K4. NatureServe G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

Dichanthelium strigosum (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann var. ***strigosum***. ROUGH-HAIRY WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Moist soils of pine flatwoods, savannas, and pocosins, also in boggy situations. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, also in TN, e. Mexico, Mesoamerica, n. South America, and West Indies. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = K1, Va; = *Dichanthelium leucoblepharis* (Trinius) Gould & Clark var. *pubescens* (Vasey) Gould & Clark – Gould & Clark (1978); = *Dichanthelium strigosum* ssp. *strigosum* – FNA25; = *Panicum strigosum* Muhlenberg ex Elliott – C, F, G, HC, S; = *Panicum strigosum* var. *strigosum* – Lelong (1984); < *Dichanthelium strigosum* (Muhlenberg ex Elliott) Freckmann – K3, K4; < *Panicum strigosum* Muhlenberg ex Elliott – GW1, RAB. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

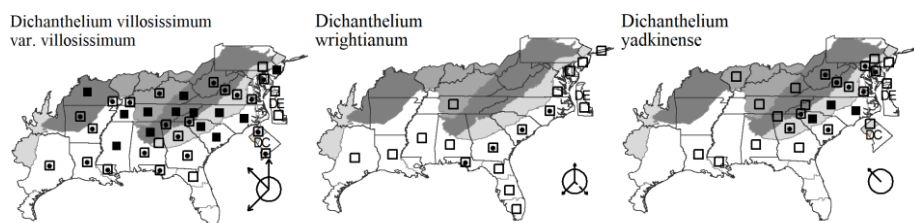
Dichanthelium tenue (Muhlenberg) Freckmann & Lelong. WHITE-EDGED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Wet peaty or sandy soil of pineland savannas, flatwoods, bogs, and meadows. **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to TX; Central America and West Indies (Cuba). **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** This treatment of *D. tenue* includes plants from n. Alabama formerly recognized as *Panicum concinnius*, with spikelets 1.2-1.4 mm long but otherwise possessing the characters of *D. tenue*. **Syn:** = FNA25, Va, LeBlond (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); = *Panicum tenue* Muhlenberg – C, RAB; > *Dichanthelium albomarginatum* (Nash) Wipff – Wipff (2020); > *Dichanthelium concinnius* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Wipff – Wipff (2020); < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *tenue* (Muhlenberg) Gould & Clark – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Dichanthelium ensifolium* var. *unciphyllum* – WH3; > *Dichanthelium trifolium* (Nash) Wipff – Wipff (2020); > *Panicum albomarginatum* Nash – F, HC, S; > *Panicum concinnius* A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – HC, S; < *Panicum ensifolium* Baldwin ex Elliott – G; > *Panicum tenue* Muhlenberg – F, HC, S; > *Panicum trifolium* Nash – F, G, HC, S.



Dichanthelium villosissimum (Nash) Freckmann var. ***villosissimum***. WHITE-HAIRED WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry sandy soil of open woods and prairies. **Dist:** MA south to FL, west to TX, also in Mexico and Mesoamerica. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Comm:** Appearing to be related to *D. ovale* based on such characters as the double ligule. **Syn:** = K1, Va, Freckmann (1981); = *Panicum ovale* Elliott var. *villosum* (A. Gray) Lelong – Lelong (1984); = *Panicum villosissimum* Nash – C, HC, RAB, S, WV; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* – K4; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & C.A. Clark var. *acuminatum* – K3; < *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & Clark var. *villosum* (A. Gray) Gould & Clark – Gould & Clark (1978); > *Dichanthelium ovale* (Elliott) Gould & Clark ssp. *villosissimum* (Nash) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; < *Dichanthelium villosissimum* – NY, Pa; > *Panicum pseudopubescens* Nash – HC, S; > *Panicum villosissimum* Nash – HC, S; > *Panicum villosissimum* var. *pseudopubescens* (Nash) Fernald – F, G; > *Panicum villosissimum* var. *villosissimum* – F, G.

Dichanthelium wrightianum (Lamson-Scribner) Freckmann. WRIGHT'S WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Limesink ponds and meadows, cypress savannas, pine savannas, bogs. **Dist:** MA south to FL, west to TX; disjunct inland in Coffee County, TN (Ciafre in prep.), ; Cuba and Mesoamerica. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** A micrometer is needed to measure the very short puberulence (0.1 mm long) that distinguishes this taxon, *D. meridionale*, and *D. leucothrix* from other members of the *D. acuminatum* group. **Syn:** = FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Va, Freckmann (1981); = *Dichanthelium acuminatum* (Swartz) Gould & Clark var. *wrightianum* (Lamson-Scribner) Gould & Clark – Gould & Clark (1978); = *Panicum wrightianum* Lamson-Scribner – C, F, G, HC, RAB, S; < *Panicum spretum* J.A. Schultes – GW1. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Dichanthelium yadkinense (Ashe) Mohlenbrock. SPOTTED-SHEATH WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, thickets, bottomlands, and swamps, often on alluvial deposits. **Dist:** NJ and MI south to GA and TX; Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** Sheaths often with wart-like glands. This taxon resembles *D. species 9* (= *cryptanthum*), from which it differs most readily by its hairy ligule (vs. membranous) and smooth peduncle (vs. antrorsely scabrous). **Syn:** = Pa, Va, LeBlond (2001a); = *Dichanthelium dichotomum* ssp. *yadkinense* (Ashe) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25; = *Panicum dichotomum* var. *yadkinense* (Ashe) Lelong – Lelong (1984); = *Panicum yadkinense* Ashe – C, F, G, HC, S, WV; < *Dichanthelium dichotomum* (Linnaeus) Gould var. *dichotomum* – K1, K3, K4, Gould & Clark (1978); < *Panicum dichotomum* Linnaeus – GW1, NcTx, RAB.

*Dichanthium* Willemet 1796

A genus of about 20 species, annual and perennial herbs, of the tropics of se. and s. Asia, Asian Islands, and Australia. References: Barkworth (2003s) in FNA25 (2003a).

Key to Map
Symbology:

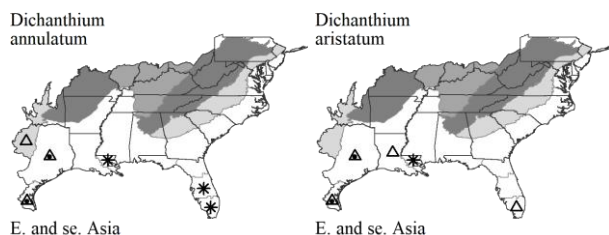
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

103. POACEAE

* *Dichanthium annulatum* (Forsskål) Stapf. KLEBERG BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. and se. Asia. **Phen:** (Jan-) Sep-Oct (-Dec). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Dichanthium aristatum* (Poiret) C.E. Hubbard. ANGLETON'S BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. and se. Asia. **Phen:** Nov-Apr. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K3, K4, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Digitaria* Haller 1768 (CRAB GRASS)

A genus of about 200 species, primarily in the tropics and subtropics. Most of our species occur primarily in disturbed situations; their original distributions and habitats are now obscure. References: Bridges & Orzell (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); Lo Medico et al (2017); Vega et al (2009); Webster (1980); Webster (1987); Wipff & Hatch (1994); Wipff & Shaw (2018b); Wipff (1996b); Wipff (2003e) in FNA25 (2003a).

- 1 Inflorescences an open panicle (as long as wide); spikelets solitary (or paired or in 3's) on long or short pedicels; pedicels mostly $> 2\times$ as long as the spikelets, mostly spreading (sometimes distally appressed on branches); the entire panicle usually detaching at maturity..... *Leptoloma*
- 1 Inflorescences of digitate or sub-digitate primary branches, or primary branches alternately arranged along a central axis; with (1) 2-3 (or more) spikelets per node on primary branches, arranged in two rows along one side of the branch; spikelets appressed on branches; the entire inflorescence not detaching at maturity.
- 3 Rachis of each raceme narrow, trigonous, only slightly (if at all) winged.
 - 5 Spikelets 1.7-2.2 mm long; plants 3-10 dm tall; racemes to 10 cm long; upper sheaths glabrous, lower sheaths glabrous to sparsely pilose *Digitaria filiformis* var. *filiformis*
 - 5 Spikelets 2.0-2.8 mm long; plants 8-15 dm tall; racemes to 25 cm long; upper sheaths glabrous or pilose, lower sheaths densely pilose *Digitaria villosa*
- 3 Rachis of each raceme broad (0.5-1 mm wide), winged, the wings as wide as or wider than the rachis proper.
 - 6 Lower sheaths glabrous; second glume 0.75-1 \times as long as the first glume (which may be ; fertile lemma dark brown or black at maturity (or pale brown or gray in *D. longiflora*).
 - 7 Hairs of the spikelet minutely capitate; second glume ca. 1 \times as long as the first glume; spikelets 1.7-2.3 mm long *Digitaria ischaemum*
 - 7 Hairs of the spikelet not minutely capitate; second glume ca. 0.75 \times as long as the first glume; spikelets 1.2-1.7 mm long *Digitaria violascens*
 - 6 Lower sheaths pilose; second glume 0.3-0.6 \times as long (to 0.8 \times as long in *D. ciliaris*) as the first glume; fertile lemma white, tan, or grayish-brown at maturity.
 - 8 Spikelets 1.5-1.8 mm long, villous with crinkled hairs; pedicels glabrous, terete in cross-section..... *Digitaria serotina*
 - 8 Spikelets (1.7-) 2.4-4.1 mm long, glabrous, scabrous, or pubescent with straight hairs; pedicels scabrous, 3-angled in cross-section; [section *Digitaria*].
 - 9 Spikelets (1.7-) 2.5-3.4 mm long, averaging 3.0 mm long or shorter; leaf blades pilose over the upper surface *Digitaria sanguinalis*
 - 9 Spikelets 2.6-4.1 mm long, averaging 3.1 mm long or longer; leaf blades glabrous except for a few hairs on the upper surface at the base.
 - 10 Lower lemma of the sessile spikelet with 5 equidistant nerves; lowermost inflorescence node glabrous or pubescent with hairs < 0.4 mm long; apex of the first glume rounded to truncate..... *Digitaria bicornis*
 - 10 Lower lemma of sessile spikelet with the lateral nerves crowded to the margins; lowermost inflorescence node pubescent with hairs > 0.4 mm long; apex of the first glume acute *Digitaria ciliaris*

* *Digitaria bicornis* (Lamarck) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. **Hab:** Sandy fields, lawns, roadsides, disturbed places. **Dist:** Webster (1980) believed that this species is likely to occur in VA and MD, as well. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Comm:** Whether or not it is introduced is unclear; it is now widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics worldwide. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Webster (1987); $>$ *Digitaria diversiflora* Swallen – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Digitaria ciliaris (Retzius) Koeler. SOUTHERN CRAB GRASS. **Hab:** Sandy fields, roadsides, and disturbed areas. **Phen:** Aug-Oct (-Jul). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Webster (1987); = *Digitaria sanguinalis* var. *ciliaris* (Retzius) Parlature – F, HC; ? *Digitaria adscendens* (Kunth) Henrard – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Digitaria filiformis (Linnaeus) Koeler var. *filiformis*. SLENDER CRABGRASS. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, longleaf pine sandhills, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Widespread in e. North America. **Phen:** Mar-Dec. **Tax:** Var. *laevigulumis* (Fernald) J. Wipff, with glabrous spikelets, is a narrow endemic in NH. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, G, Mo1, NY, RAB, Va, WH3, Wipff (1996b); = *Digitaria filiformis* – HC, K1; = *Syntherisma filiformis* (Linnaeus) Nash – S; $<$ *Digitaria filiformis* – Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Tx, W, WV; $<$ *Digitaria filiformis* (Linnaeus) Koeler var. *filiformis* – FNA25, K3, K4.

* *Digitaria ischaemum* (Schreber) Muhlenberg. SMOOTH CRAB GRASS. **Hab:** Fields, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** Two varieties have sometimes been recognized. Var. *ischaemum* has racemes (1-) 2-6, 1-9 (-10) cm long, mostly curved and plants mostly to 4 dm tall. Var. *mississippiensis* (Gattinger) Fernald has racemes 5-7, 6-15 cm long, mostly stiff and straight and plants to 10 dm tall. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Digitaria ischaemum* var. *ischaemum* – RAB; = *Syntherisma ischaemum* (Schreber) Nash – S; $>$ *Digitaria ischaemum* var. *ischaemum* – F, G, HC; $>$ *Digitaria ischaemum* (Schreber) Muhlenberg var. *mississippiensis* (Gattinger) Fernald – F, G, HC.

* *Digitaria sanguinalis* (Linnaeus) Scopoli. NORTHERN CRAB GRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Webster (1987); = *Digitaria sanguinalis* var. *sanguinalis* – F, HC; = *Syntherisma sanguinalis* (Linnaeus) Dulac – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

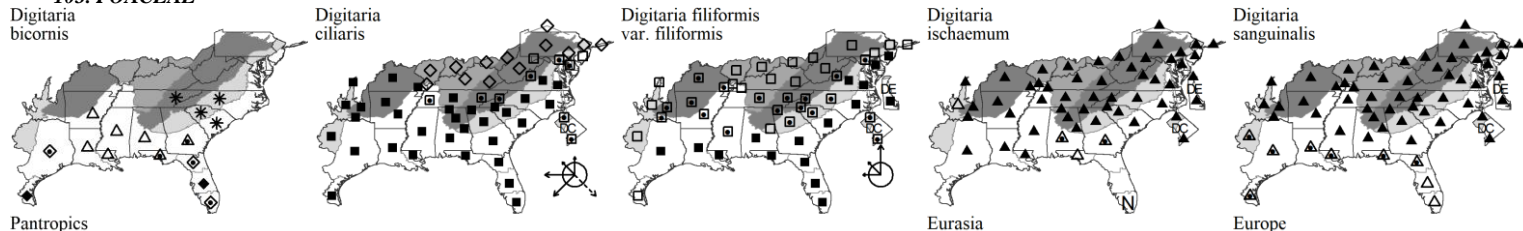
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

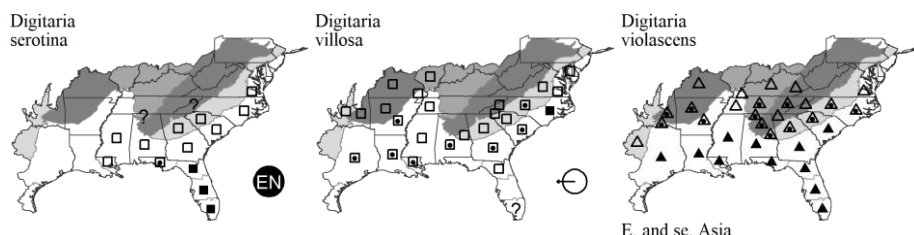
103. POACEAE



Digitaria serotina (Walter) Michaux. DWARF CRAB GRASS. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, hammocks, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to s. MS. **Phen:** Apr-Dec. **Syn:** = C, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, Va, WH3; = *Syntherisma serotina* Walter – S. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Digitaria villosa (Walter) Persoon. SHAGGY CRABGRASS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry pine flatwoods, glades, dry prairies, dry hammocks, dunes, sandy fields, roadsides, other disturbed habitats. **Dist:** VA, TN, IL, and MO south to s. FL and TX; West Indies. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, HC, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Va; = *Digitaria filiformis* var. *villosa* (Walter) Fernald – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, Mo1, RAB, Wipff (1996b); = *Syntherisma villosa* Walter – S; < *Digitaria filiformis* – Tn, Tx.

* ***Digitaria violascens*** Link. **Hab:** Sandy fields, roadsides, and woodland borders. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, NE, Tn, Tx, WH3; = *Digitaria ischaemum* var. *violascens* (Link) Radford – RAB. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Dinebra*** Jacquin 1809 (VIPER GRASS)

A genus of ca. 25 species, annuals, of the tropics and subtropics. The circumscription of *Dinebra* here follows the greatly expanded course of Peterson et al. (2012). References: Barkworth (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a); Peterson et al (2012); Snow & Peterson (2012); Snow (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a); Snow et al (2018).

- 2 Sheaths sparsely to densely hairy with papillose-based hairs.
 - 3 Glumes lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, not or only slightly exceeding the florets; lemmas 1.3-1.7 mm long; caryopses usually with a narrow, shallow ventral groove, smooth, the apices broadly obtuse to acute..... *Dinebra panicea* ssp. *brachiata*
 - 3 Glumes linear to narrowly lanceolate, exceeding the florets; lemmas 0.9-1.2 mm long; caryopses without a ventral groove, often somewhat coarsely rugose, the apices broadly obtuse..... *Dinebra panicea* ssp. *mucronata*
- 2 Sheaths glabrous, or pubescent with non-papillose-based hairs.
 - 4 Panicles with 25-150 branches.
 - 5 Lemmas 2.4-3 mm long; anthers 0.6-0.8 mm long; spikelets 4-5 mm long..... *Dinebra panicoides*
 - 5 Lemmas 1.2-2.4 mm long; anthers 0.2-0.6 mm long; spikelets 2.5-4.5 mm long.
 - 6 Leaf blades 4-7 mm wide; lemmas 1-2 mm long..... *Dinebra nealleyi*
 - 6 Leaf blades 8-16 mm wide; lemmas 2.1-2.4 mm long..... *Dinebra scabra*
 - 4 Panicles with 2-25 branches.

Dinebra nealleyi (Vasey) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow. NEALLEY'S SPRANGLETOP. **Hab:** Marshes, pond margins, ditches, tree farms, agricultural fields, spreading via nursery materials in s. FL. **Dist:** Native in e. and s. LA west to coastal TX and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = FIgr, K3, K4; = *Leptochloa nealleyi* Vasey – ETx1, FNA25, Meso6, Tx. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Dinebra panicea (Retzius) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow ssp. *brachiata* (Steudel) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow. RED SPRANGLETOP. **Hab:** Sandy fields, disturbed bottomlands, agricultural fields, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Widespread in the Western Hemisphere. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** The more familiar epithet, *Leptochloa filiformis*, must be replaced for reasons of nomenclatural priority. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Va, Peterson et al (2012), Snow & Peterson (2012); = *Leptochloa panicea* (Retzius) Ohwi ssp. *brachiata* (Steudel) N. Snow – Ar, FNA25, IL, Mo1, Pa, Tn; < *Dinebra panicea* – ETx1; < *Leptochloa filiformis* (Lamarck) Palisot de Beauvois – C, F, G, GW1, HC, RAB, S, Tx, W. NatureServe GNRT5 (Secure).

Dinebra panicea (Retzius) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow ssp. *mucronata* (Michaux) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow. **Hab:** Sandy shores, disturbed areas. **Dist:** IL, MO, KS, and NM south through Mexico and Central America to South America; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = FIgr, K3, K4, Peterson et al (2012), Snow & Peterson (2012); = *Leptochloa attenuata* (Nuttall) Steudel – IL; = *Leptochloa mucronata* (Michaux) Kunth – Meso6, NcTx; = *Leptochloa panicea* (Retzius) Ohwi ssp. *mucronata* (Michaux) Nowack – Ar, FNA25, K1, Mo1, NE, WH3; < *Dinebra panicea* – ETx1; < *Leptochloa filiformis* (Lamarck) Palisot de Beauvois – Tx.

* ***Dinebra panicoides*** (J. Presl) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow. AMAZON SPRANGLETOP. **Hab:** Swamps, wet areas, drawdown habitats on lake margins and in river channels. **Dist:** Native of South America. Belden et al. (2004) discuss the VA occurrences along the banks of the Roanoke (Staunton) River at Kerr Reservoir. Also reported for e. GA in the Coastal Plain (Sorrie, pers. comm.) and SC (Richland County) (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = FIgr, K3, K4, Peterson et al (2012); = *Leptochloa panicoides* (J. Presl) A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, Meso6, Mo1, Tn, Tx, Va; ? *Diplachne halei* Nash – F; ? *Leptochloa floribunda* Doell – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Dinebra scabra*** (Nees) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Peterson et al (2012); = *Leptochloa scabra* Nees – FNA25, K1, Meso6. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

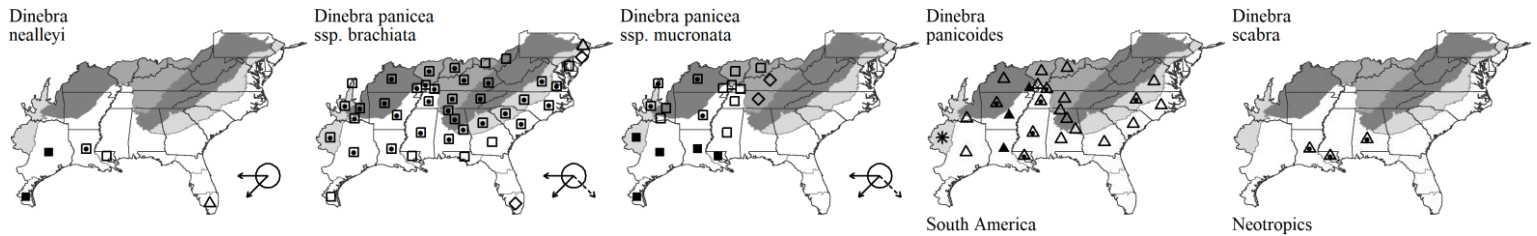
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

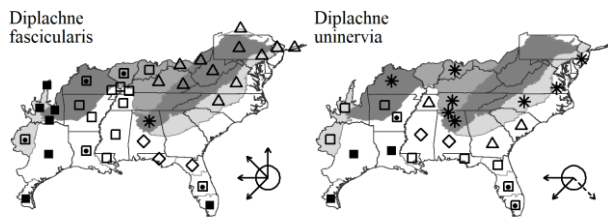
*Diplachne* Palisot de Beauvois 1812

A genus of 2 or more species (depending on species concepts), widely distributed worldwide. Snow prefers to recognize 2 species, one with a number of subspecies. References: C; Peterson et al (2012); Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015); Snow & Peterson (2012); Snow (1998); Snow (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a); Snow et al (2018); Weakley et al (2011).

- 1 Lemmas 2-3 mm long, the apex obtuse to truncate, with the midrib often extended as a mucro..... *Diplachne uninervia*
 1 Lemmas 3-5 mm long, the apex acuminate or awned..... *Diplachne fascicularis*

Diplachne fascicularis (Lamarck) Palisot de Beauvois. BEARDED SPRANGLETOP. **Hab:** Freshwater marshes (in s. FL), beds of artificial impoundments, brackish habitats, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Widespread in e. North America, primarily west of the Appalachians (adventive farther east), and extending into South America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Comm:** Reported (as *L. fascicularis*) for SC by Nelson & Kelly (1997). **Syn:** = F, FIGr; = *Leptochloa fascicularis* – IL, Tx; = *Leptochloa fascicularis* (Lamarck) A. Gray var. *fascicularis* – C, G; < *Diplachne fusca* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes ssp. *fascicularis* (Lamarck) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow – K3, K4, Snow et al (2018); < *Diplachne fusca* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes var. *fascicularis* (Lamarck) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow – Peterson et al (2012), Snow & Peterson (2012); < *Leptochloa fascicularis* – Bah, GW1, HC, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, S; < *Leptochloa fusca* (Linnaeus) Kunth ssp. *fascicularis* (Lamarck) N. Snow – Ar, FNA25, K1, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, WH3.

Diplachne uninervia (J. Presl) Parodi. MEXICAN SPRANGLETOP. **Hab:** Wet, muddy areas, especially alkaline or saline; adventive eastwards and northwards. **Dist:** Widespread in the Western Hemisphere. Reported for SC by Nelson & Kelly (1997). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FIGr; = *Diplachne fusca* ssp. *uninervia* – K3, K4, Snow et al (2018); = *Diplachne fusca* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes var. *uninervia* (J. Presl) P.M. Peterson & N. Snow – Peterson et al (2012), Snow & Peterson (2012); = *Leptochloa fusca* (Linnaeus) Kunth ssp. *uninervia* (J. Presl) N. Snow – FNA25, K1, Mo1, NE, Tn, WH3; = *Leptochloa uninervia* (J. Presl) A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – Bah, C, G, GW1, HC, IL, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

*Distichlis* Rafinesque 1819 (SALTGRASS)

A genus of about 10 species, of North, Central, and South America, and Australia. Bell & Columbus (2008) recircumscribed *Distichlis* to include *Monanthochloe* Engelman and *Reederochloa* Soderstrom & H.F. Decker. References: Barkworth (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a); Bell & Columbus (2008); Thieret (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a).

Identification Notes: When sterile, *Distichlis spicata* is easily confused with *Sporobolus virginicus*, with which it sometimes occurs. *Distichlis spicata* is generally a coarser plant, and lacks long hairs around the collar of the sheath; *Sporobolus virginicus* is more delicate, and typically has long hairs on either side of the collar.

- 1 Leaf blades < 1.5 cm long, subulate; plant colonial by surficial stolons (rarely rhizomatous); pistillate and staminate inflorescence with 1 spikelet; [FL and other subtropical shores]..... *Distichlis littoralis*
 1 Leaf blades 2.5-14 cm long, flat (though often involute when dry); plants colonial by subterranean rhizomes; pistillate and staminate inflorescences with > 1 spikelet; [widespread]..... *Distichlis spicata*

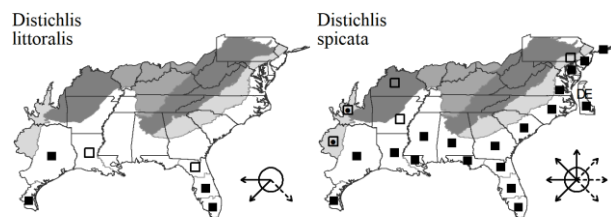
Distichlis littoralis (Engelmann) H.L. Bell & Columbus. SHOREGRASS, KEY GRASS. **Hab:** Brackish shores, salt flats. **Dist:** From n. peninsular FL (Taylor and Dixie cos. on the west coast and Volusia County on the east coast) southward, and coastal sw. LA (Cameron Parish) and TX southward to s. Mexico (CHP, YUC); West Indies. **Phen:** Mar-Feb. **Syn:** = FIGr, K3, K4, Bell & Columbus (2008); = *Monanthochloe littoralis* Engelman – ETx1, FNA25, GW1, K1, Meso6, S, WH3; = *Monanthochloë littoralis* – Bah, Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Distichlis spicata (Linnaeus) Greene. SALTGRASS, SPIKE GRASS. **Hab:** Coastal marshes and shores, especially common in hypersaline flats (where infrequent tidal inundation is followed by evaporation). **Dist:** Widespread in the Americas. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Two varieties (or subspecies or species) have often been recognized: var. *spicata* ranging along the Atlantic coast from NS and PE south to tropical America, and on the Pacific coast of North America, and var. *stricta* (Torrey) Lamson-Scribner widespread in saline situations in western North America. These do not appear to warrant taxonomic recognition (Barkworth in FNA 2003a). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S,

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 ◻ : native ◼ : maybe exotic ◻ : exotic ◯ : rare ◉ : uncommon ◉ : common * : waif EN : endemic N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted ? : questionable H : historic

103. POACEAE

Va, WH3; > *Distichlis spicata* (Linnaeus) Greene – F, G, HC; > *Distichlis spicata* var. *spicata* – C, Mo1, Tx; > *Distichlis spicata* var. *stricta* (Torrey) Lamson-Scribner – C, Mo1, Tx; > *Distichlis stricta* – F, G, HC.

**Echinochloa** Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (BARNYARD-GRASS, JUNGLE-RICE)

A genus of 6-7 species of the tropics and warm temperate regions. References: Michael (2003) in FNA25 (2003a).

Unkeyed taxa: *Echinochloa cruspavonis* var. *macera*, *Echinochloa polystachya* var. *polystachya*

- 1 Panicle elongate, the branches few, distant, unbranched, and short, to 2 (-3) cm long; spikelets awnless; leaves 3-6 (-9) mm wide..... *Echinochloa colonum*
- 1 Panicle broader, the branches numerous, approximate, often further branched, short to long, some (at least) exceeding 2 cm long; spikelets awnless or awned; leaves 5-30 mm wide.
 - 2 Lower sheaths usually papillate-pubescent; fertile lemma 2.5-4× as long as wide..... *Echinochloa walteri*
 - 2 Lower sheaths glabrous; fertile lemma 1.5-2.5× as long as wide.
 - 3 Inflorescence nodding; awns 4-29 mm long..... *Echinochloa cruspavonis* var. *cruspavonis*
 - 3 Inflorescence erect, stiff; awns 0-25 mm long.
 - 4 Second glume and sterile lemma hairy or scabrous to nearly glabrous, the hairs usually not papillose-based; fertile lemma obtuse or broadly acute, with a thin, membranous (later withering) tip set off from the body by a line of minute hairs.
 - 5 Panicle fairly open, the branches erect, appressed, or spreading; spikelets green or purple-tinged, awnless or with a well-developed awn (to 25 mm long); leaves 5-15 mm wide; plants mostly 3-7 dm tall..... *Echinochloa crusgalli* var. *crusgalli*
 - 5 Panicle very crowded, the branches appressed to slightly spreading, the tips often incurved; spikelets purplish-brown, awnless (or with awn to 2 mm long); leaves mostly 15-30 mm wide; plants mostly 7-15 dm tall..... *Echinochloa frumentacea*
 - 4 Second glume and sterile lemma usually with stout, papillose-based hairs on the veins; fertile lemma acuminate, abruptly narrowed to a firm, persistent tip.
 - 6 Spikelets < 3.5 mm long, not including the awn (if present); sterile lemma awnless or with an awn to 6 (-10) mm long..... *Echinochloa muricata* var. *microstachya*
 - 6 Spikelets > 3.5 mm long, not including the awn (if present); sterile lemma usually awned (rarely awnless), the awn 6-25 mm long..... *Echinochloa muricata* var. *muricata*

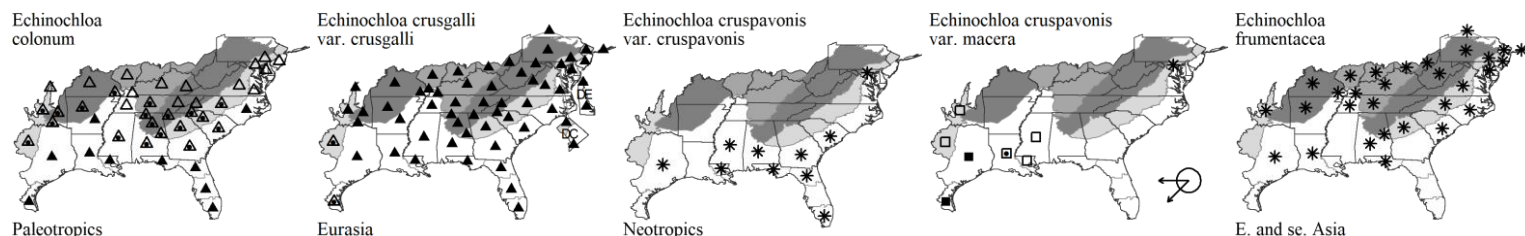
* ***Echinochloa colonum*** (Linnaeus) Link. JUNGLE-RICE. **Hab:** Fields, ditches, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Native of the Old World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Oct (-Jun). **Tax:** The debate over the appropriate grammatical treatment and therefore spelling of the epithet is discussed in detail in Ward (2005b). **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FIgr, G, GW1, HC, Il, Mo1, RAB, Tx, Va; = *Echinochloa colona* – Ar, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, NE, Pa, S, Tn, WH3, orthographic variant. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Echinochloa crusgalli*** (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. *crusgalli*. BARNYARD-GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jul-Nov (-Jun). **Syn:** = C, G, Pa, Tx, Va; = *Echinochloa crus-galli* – FIgr, Il, K1, K3, K4, NY, WH3, orthographic variant; < *Echinochloa crusgalli* – Ar, Bah, ETx1, F, FNA25, GW1, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tn, WV; < *Echinochloa crus-galli* ssp. *crus-galli* – S. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Echinochloa cruspavonis*** (Kunth) J.A. Schultes var. *cruspavonis*. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = *Echinochloa cruspavonis* – Tx; = *Echinochloa crus-pavonis* var. *crus-pavonis* – FIgr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, orthographic variant; < *Echinochloa crus-pavonis* – HC, Meso6, WH3. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Echinochloa cruspavonis (Kunth) J.A. Schultes var. *macera* (Wiegand) Gould. **Comm:** {add info}. **Syn:** = *Echinochloa crus-pavonis* var. *macera* – FNA25, K1, K3, Mo1, NcTx; = *Echinochloa crus-pavonis* var. *macra* – ETx1, K4, orthographic variant; =? *Echinochloa crusgalli* var. *zelayensis* (Kunth) A.S. Hitchcock – Tx; < *Echinochloa crus-pavonis* – Meso6. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Echinochloa frumentacea*** Link. JAPANESE MILLET, BILLION-DOLLAR GRASS, WHITE PANIC, SIBERIAN MILLET. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = F, FIgr, FNA25, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, WV; = *Echinochloa crus-galli* ssp. *edulis* A.S. Hitchcock – S; = *Echinochloa crusgalli* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. *frumentacea* (Link) W. Wight – C, G, Pa, Tx; < *Echinochloa crusgalli* – GW1, RAB. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



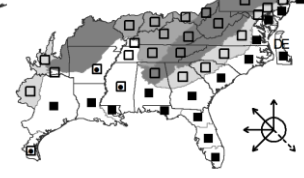
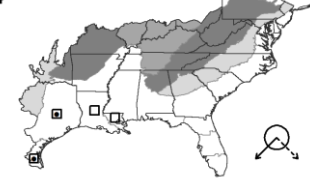
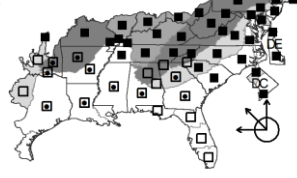
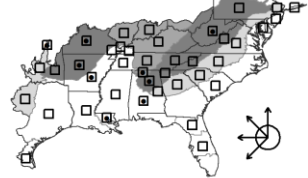
Echinochloa muricata (Palisot de Beauvois) Fernald var. *microstachya* Wiegand. ROUGH BARNYARD-GRASS. **Hab:** Alluvial swamps, river shores and bars, depression ponds, impoundments, interdune swales, low fields, beaver impoundments, other moist to wet disturbed habitats. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Echinochloa microstachya* (Wiegand) Rydberg – G; = *Echinochloa pungens* (Poir.) Rydberg var. *microstachya* (Wiegand) Fernald & Griscom – F; < *Echinochloa crusgalli* – GW1, RAB, WV; < *Echinochloa crus-galli* ssp. *crus-galli* – S; > *Echinochloa muricata* (Palisot de Beauvois) Fernald var. *microstachya* Wiegand – Il; > *Echinochloa muricata* var. *wiegandii* Fassett – Il.

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 * : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic
 N : no
 P : planted
 X : extirpated
 ? : questionable

Echinochloa muricata (Palisot de Beauvois) Fernald var. **muricata**. ROUGH BARNYARD-GRASS. **Hab:** Interdune wetlands, various other wet to damp habitats. **Dist:** Widespread in North America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va; = *Echinochloa muricata* – G, Pa; < *Echinochloa crus-galli* – GW1, RAB, WV; < *Echinochloa crus-galli* ssp. *crus-galli* – S; > *Echinochloa pungens* var. *coarctata* Fernald & Griscom – F; > *Echinochloa pungens* var. *ludoviciana* (Wiegand) Fernald & Griscom – F; > *Echinochloa pungens* (Poir.) Rydberg var. *pungens* – F. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

Echinochloa polystachya (Kunth) A.S. Hitchcock var. **polystachya**. ALEMAN GRASS, CREEPING RIVER GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sw. LA and TX south through Mexico to South America; West Indies; s. FL (where of uncertain nativity). **Phen:** Mar-Oct. **Syn:** = FIgr, FNA25, Meso6; < *Echinochloa polystachya* – K3, K4, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Echinochloa walteri (Pursh) A. Heller. SWAMP BARNYARD-GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes of many kinds. **Dist:** MA south to FL, west to TX on the outer Coastal Plain; also inland from OH west to WI, south to w. WV, MO, and AR; Mexico to Central America; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, GW1, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Echinochloa muricata
var. microstachyaEchinochloa muricata
var. muricataEchinochloa polystachya
var. polystachyaEchinochloa
walteri

Eleusine Gaertner 1788 (YARD GRASS)

A genus of about 9 species, native to Africa and South America. References: Hilu (2003) in FNA25 (2003a); Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015).

* **Eleusine indica** (Linnaeus) Gaertner. YARD GRASS, GOOSE GRASS. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, gardens, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Old World. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Eleusine indica* ssp. *indica* – Mo1. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Eleusine
indica

Paleotropics

Elymus Linnaeus 1753 (WILD-RYE, RYE GRASS)

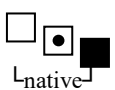
A genus of about 150 species, semicosmopolitan in temperate regions. The genus, as now circumscribed, includes all allopolyploid taxa with at least one chromosome complement contributed from *Pseudoroegneria*. North American *Elymus* species are all allopolyploids of *Pseudoroegneria* and *Hordeum* (Helfgott & Mason-Gamer 2004). Reference: Barkworth, Campbell, & Salomon in FNA (2007a); Campbell (2000); Church (1967); Tucker (1996)=Z; Barkworth (1997)=X. This treatment largely follows Barkworth, Campbell, & Salomon in FNA (2007a). References: Barkworth (1997); Barkworth, Campbell, & Salomon (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Bush (1926); Campbell (2000); Church (1967); Haines (2020c); Poindexter & Weakley (2017); Tucker (1996).

Identification Notes: Measurements of the spike include the awns, but measurements of spikelets and its components do not. Rachis internodes should be measured near the middle of the spike. Glume widths are measured at the widest point, or if the widest point is not apparent, at about 5 mm above the glume base.

- 1 Spikelets solitary at each node (occasionally paired at the lowest nodes); glumes and lemmas awned or unawned; plants caespitose to strongly rhizomatous. *Elymus repens*
- 1 Spikelets 2-3 (-5) at each node; glumes and lemmas usually awned; plants usually caespitose, occasionally short-rhizomatous.
 - 18 Spikes (including the awns) 2.5-6 cm wide, exserted; lemma awns 15-40 mm long; blades glabrous, scabrous, or villous.
 - 19 Spikes with 9-18 nodes; internodes 4-7 mm long; blades usually lax, dark glossy green under the glaucous bloom; auricles 2-3 mm long, blackish at maturity; flowering usually in mid-May to mid-Jun. *Elymus macgregorii* var. *macgregorii*
 - 19 Spikes with 15-30 nodes; internodes 3-5 mm long; blades lax, or often ascending and involute, pale dull green; auricles 0-2 mm long, brownish at maturity; flowering usually in mid-Jun to late Jul.
 - 21 Spikelets (and usually also the foliage) pubescent; spikes usually 6-12 cm long; lemmas 6-10 mm long. *Elymus glabriflorus* var. *australis*
 - 21 Spikelets (and usually also the foliage) glabrous to scabrous; spikes usually 9-16 cm long; lemmas 7-13 mm long. *Elymus glabriflorus* var. *glabriflorus*
 - 18 Spikes (including the awns) 0.7-2 cm wide, exserted or sheathed; lemma awns 1-15 (-20) mm long; spikelets appressed to slightly spreading; blades usually glabrous to scabridulous.
 - 24 Spikes partly sheathed; glumes 1-2.3 mm wide, strongly indurate and bowed-out in the lowest 2-4 mm; plants usually green to yellowish-brown; nodes mostly covered. *Elymus virginicus*
 - 24 Spikes usually exserted; glumes (0.5-) 0.7-1.5 (-1.8) mm wide, moderately indurate and bowed out in the lowest 1-2 mm; plants usually glaucous, sometimes reddish-brown at maturity; nodes often exposed. *Elymus jejunus*

Elymus glabriflorus (Vasey) Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball var. **australis** (Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball) J.J.N. Campbell. SOUTHEASTERN WILD-RYE. **Syn:** = NE, NY; = *Elymus virginicus* var. *australis* – S; < *Elymus glabriflorus* – FNA24, Il, K3, K4, Tn, Va; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus – C, ETx1, GW1, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, WV; < *Elymus virginicus* var. *glabriflorus* (Vasey) Bush – F, Mo1; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* – G, K1.

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

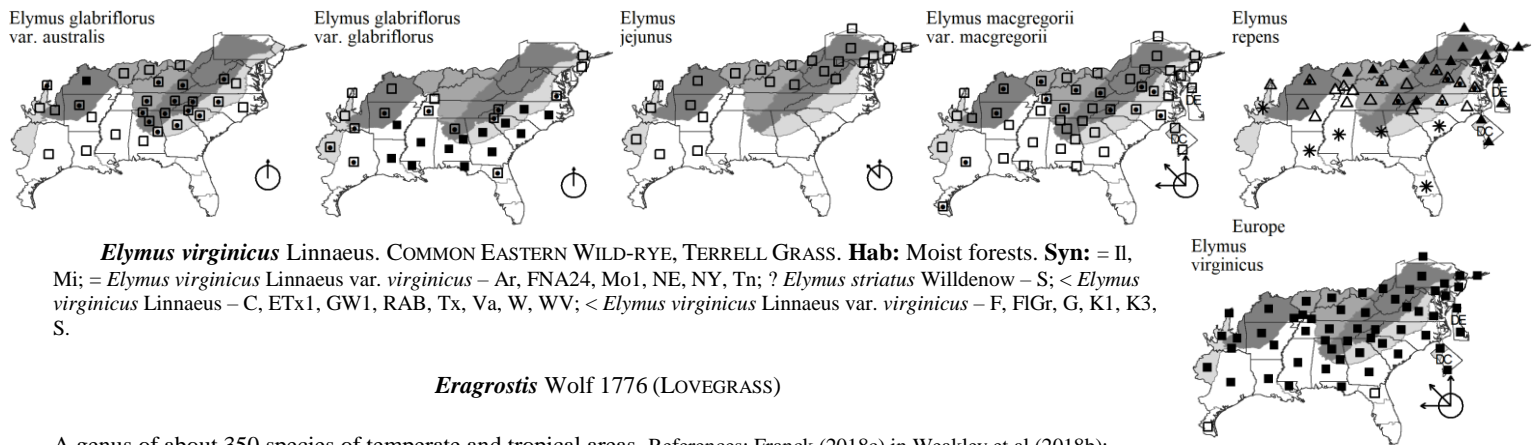
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Elymus glabriflorus (Vasey) Lamson-Scribner & C.R. Ball var. **glabriflorus**. SOUTHEASTERN WILD-RYE. **Syn:** = NE; = *Elymus virginicus* var. *glabriflorus* (Vasey) Bush – S; < *Elymus glabriflorus* – FNA24, Il, K3, K4, Tn, Va; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus – C, GW1, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, WV; < *Elymus virginicus* var. *glabriflorus* (Vasey) Bush – F, Mo1; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* – FlGr, G, K1.

Elymus jejunos (Ramaley) Rydberg. **Hab:** Rich forests. **Dist:** ME west to ND, south to VA, LA, and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** The distribution as mapped is speculative. **Syn:** = Il; = *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus var. *jejunus* (Ramaley) Bush – Ar, F, FNA24, G, NE, NY; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus – C, ETx1, GW1, RAB, Va, W, WV; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* – K1, K3, K4, Mo1, S.

Elymus macgregorii R.E. Brooks & J.J.N. Campbell var. **macgregorii**. EARLY WILD-RYE. **Hab:** Rich mesic forests, especially bottomlands. **Dist:** ME west to SD, south to Panhandle FL and s. TX. **Comm:** See Campbell (2000). **Syn:** = Haines (2020c); < *Elymus macgregorii* R. Brooks & J.J.N. Campbell – Ar, FNA24, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Tn, Va; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus – C, ETx1, GW1, Pa, RAB, W, WV; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* – F, G, K1, S.

* **Elymus repens** (Linnaeus) Gould. QUACKGRASS, DOG-GRASS, WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, pastures; probably introduced from Europe (sometimes considered to be partially native along the coast). **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA24, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Agropyron repens* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – G, HC, RAB, S, W, WV; = *Elytrigia repens* (Linnaeus) Nevski – C, Il; > *Agropyron repens* var. *repens* – F; > *Agropyron repens* var. *subulatum* (Schreber) Roemer & J.A. Schultes – F. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Elymus virginicus Linnaeus. COMMON EASTERN WILD-RYE, TERRELL GRASS. **Hab:** Moist forests. **Syn:** = Il, Mi; = *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* – Ar, FNA24, Mo1, NE, NY, Tn; ? *Elymus striatus* Willdenow – S; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus – C, ETx1, GW1, RAB, Tx, Va, W, WV; < *Elymus virginicus* Linnaeus var. *virginicus* – F, FlGr, G, K1, K3, S.

Eragrostis Wolf 1776 (LOVEGRASS)

A genus of about 350 species of temperate and tropical areas. References: Franck (2018c) in Weakley et al (2018b); Kelley (2019); Koch (1978); Peterson (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a).

Unkeyed taxa: *Eragrostis curtispedicellata*

- 1 Plants caespitose or rhizomatous perennials, with innovations near the base, and with or without buds in the basal sheaths.
 - 2 Palea with a broadened wing or tooth on each side near its base that often projects beyond the lemma..... *Eragrostis superba*
 - 2 Palea lacking a broadened wing or tooth near its base
 - 3 Plants with short, knotty, thick rhizomes; florets articulating whole..... *Eragrostis spectabilis*
 - 3 Plants without short or thick rhizomes; florets usually disarticulating.
 - 4 Caryopsis with a deep to shallow groove along the adaxial surface.
 - 5 Caryopsis dorsoventrally compressed, flattened parallel to the side of the embryo, translucent, light brownish..... *Eragrostis curvula*
 - 5 Caryopsis laterally compressed, flattened on the side perpendicular to the embryo, or cylindric, opaque (rarely translucent), usually reddish brown.
 - 6 Lateral veins of the lemmas conspicuous, often greenish, the lemmas strongly keeled..... *Eragrostis trichodes*
 - 6 Lateral veins of the lemmas inconspicuous and hardly evident, the lemmas sometimes weakly keeled.
 - 7 Lemmas 1.2-1.8 mm long; culms 30-70 cm tall..... *Eragrostis lugens*
 - 7 Lemmas 1.6-3.0 mm long; culms (30-) 40-110 (-120) cm tall.
 - 8 Spikelets 2-6-flowered, greenish with purple tinges; leaf blades 3-8 (-11) mm wide, 25-60 cm long; sheaths often densely papillose-hirsute.... *Eragrostis hirsuta*
 - 8 Spikelets (3-) 5-12-flowered, olive green to lead gray; leaf blades 1-3.8 mm wide, (4-) 10-35 cm long; sheaths never papillose-hirsute..... *Eragrostis intermedia*
 - 4 Caryopsis not grooved on the adaxial surface.
 - 9 Stamens 3.
 - 10 Spikelets 4-8.2 (-10) mm long..... *Eragrostis curvula*
 - 10 Spikelets 2-4.5 (-5) mm long.
 - 11 Leaf blades 25-60 cm long, 3-8 (-11) mm wide; lemmas 1.6-2.4 mm long; spikelets 1.0-1.7 mm wide..... *Eragrostis hirsuta*
 - 11 Leaf blades (4-) 8-22 cm long, 1-3.5 mm wide; lemmas 1.2-1.8 mm long; spikelets 0.5-1.0 (-1.3) mm wide..... *Eragrostis lugens*
 - 9 Stamens 2.
 - 12 Panicle 15-45 cm wide, open, diffuse, broadly ovate to obovate in outline, the panicle branches capillary; pedicels 0.5-35 (-50) mm long, longer than or shorter than the spikelets.
 - 13 Spikelets with widely spreading pedicels, the lower pedicels all generally longer than the spikelets; disarticulation of the lemmas only, the paleas persistent..... *Eragrostis elliotii*
 - 13 Spikelets with appressed pedicels, lower pedicels of each branch shorter than the spikelets; disarticulation usually of the whole floret..... *Eragrostis refracta*
 - 12 Panicle (1-) 2-17 (-20) cm wide, contracted to open, narrowly ovate to oblong in outline, the panicle branches stiffly spreading; pedicels (0-) 0.3-6 mm long, always shorter than the spikelets.
 - 14 Spikelets 0.7-2.4 mm wide; glumes 0.3-2.2 mm long; lemma 1.5-2.5 mm long, the apex acute (sometimes acuminate)..... *Eragrostis bahiensis*
 - 14 Spikelets 2.4-5 mm wide; glumes 1.4-4 mm long; lemma 2-6 mm long, the apex acuminate to attenuate..... *Eragrostis oxylepis*
 - 1 Plants caespitose, geniculate or mat-forming annuals, lacking innovations or buds in the lower sheaths.
 - 15 Paleas prominently ciliate-pectinate on the keels, the hairs 0.1-0.8 mm long.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

Eragrostis ciliaris var. *ciliaris*

15 Paleas smooth to scaberulous on the keels, the hairs (if present) <0.1 mm long.

18 Plants extensively stoloniferous, creeping and forming flat mats; inflorescences 1-3.5 cm long; culms (2-) 5-12 (-20) cm tall on the erect portions.

19 Hermaphroditic; spikelets bisexual; anthers 2, each 0.2-0.3 mm long *Eragrostis hypnoides*19 Dioecious; spikelets unisexual; anthers 3, each 1.4-2.2 mm long *Eragrostis reptans*

18 Plants not stoloniferous (sometimes creeping and forming flat mats); inflorescences 3-55 cm long; culms (2-) 6-130 cm tall.

20 Ligules membranous, glabrous *Eragrostis japonica*

20 Ligules ciliate, with a row of tiny white hairs.

21 Caryopsis with a deep to shallow groove along the adaxial surface.

Eragrostis capillaris

21 Caryopsis not grooved on the adaxial surface.

25 Plants with glandular pits or bands on the culm below the nodes, on the veins of the sheath, on the margins and veins of the blade, on the rachis, on the inflorescence branches and pedicels, and/or on the midveins of the lemma and palea.

27 Spikelets 0.6-1.3 mm wide; pedicels 1-10 mm long, flexuous and delicate, appressed or spreading *Eragrostis pilosa* var. *pilosa*

27 Spikelets 1.1-4 mm wide; pedicels 0.2-4 mm long, straight and rigid, mostly spreading.

28 Spikelets 6-20 mm long, 2-4 mm wide, 10-40-flowered; lemmas 2-2.8 mm long, with 1-3 crateriform glands along the keel; disarticulation of the entire florets from the persistent rachilla; anthers yellow *Eragrostis cilianensis*

28 Spikelets 4-7 (-11) mm long, 1.1-2.2 mm wide, 7-12 (-20)-flowered; lemmas 1.4-1.8 mm long, rarely with 1-2 crateriform glands along the keel; disarticulation of the lemmas only, the palea and rachilla usually persistent; anthers reddish-brown.

29 Inflorescence with glandular areas of spots or rings on the rachis below the panicle branch bases, the glands often shiny or yellowish; stamens 3; blade margins lacking crateriform glands *Eragrostis barrelieri*29 Inflorescence sometimes with glandular areas of spots or crateriform pits on the rachis below the panicle branch bases, the glands usually dull and greenish-gray to straw-colored; stamens 2; blade margins sometimes with crateriform glands *Eragrostis minor*

25 Plants lacking glandular pits or bands on the culm below the nodes, on the veins of the sheath, on the margins and veins of the blade, on the rachis, on the inflorescence branches and pedicels, and/or on the midveins of the lemma and palea.

32 Lemmas with conspicuous lateral veins, these usually greenish; grains 0.3-0.6 mm long, ovoid, subglobose, or obovoid.

Eragrostis gangetica

32 Lemmas with inconspicuous or moderately conspicuous lateral veins, these usually not greenish; grains 0.5-1.1 mm long, pear-shaped, obovoid, or prism-shaped.

34 First glume 0.3-0.6 (-0.8) mm long, <0.5× as long as the lowest lemma; spikelets 0.6-1.3 mm wide; panicle branches usually whorled at the lowest 2 nodes *Eragrostis pilosa* var. *pilosa*

34 First glume 0.5-1.5 mm long, >0.5× as long as the lowest lemma; spikelets 1.2-2.5 mm wide; panicle branches solitary or paired at the 2 lowest nodes.

36 Pedicels widely spreading *Eragrostis pectinacea* var. *miserrima*36 Pedicels appressed or rarely diverging up to 20 degrees from the branches *Eragrostis pectinacea* var. *pectinacea*

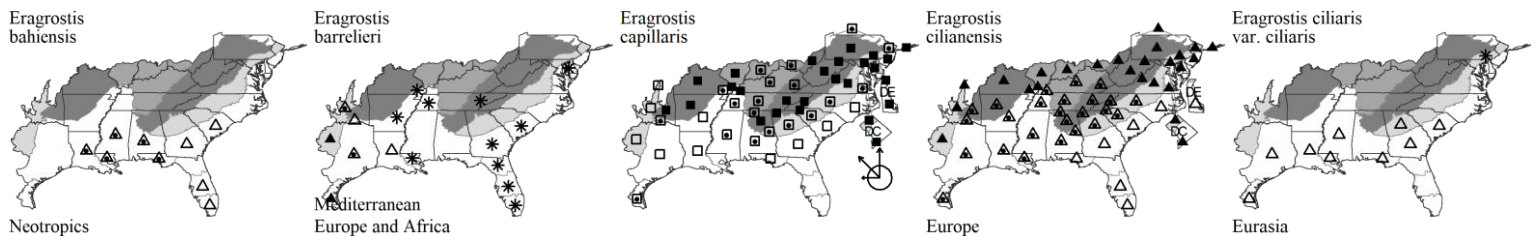
* *Eragrostis bahiensis* (Schrader ex J.A. Schultes) J.A. Schultes. BAHIA LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999) and sw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988, GW, Kartesz 1999). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FGr, FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, S, WH3. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Eragrostis barrelieri* Daveau. MEDITERRANEAN LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed area, including (in SC) waste areas near wool-combing mills. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. Also reported for e. TN (Chester et al. 1993). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tx, WH3. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Eragrostis capillaris (Linnaeus) Nees. LACE LOVEGRASS, LACEGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME and WI south to GA, FL Panhandle, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FGr, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

* *Eragrostis cilianensis* (Allioni) Vignolo ex Janchen. STINKGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; ? *Eragrostis megastachya* (Koeler) Link – F, WV. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Eragrostis ciliaris* (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. *ciliaris*. **Hab:** Sandy shores. **Dist:** S. SC south to TX, Central America, West Indies, South America, Africa, and Asia. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA25, HC, Meso6; < *Eragrostis ciliaris* – ETx1, FGr, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3.



Eragrostis curtispedicellata Buckley. GUMMY LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands, prairies. **Dist:** Native from KS and CO south to TX, NM, and Mexico; eastern outliers in MO, AR, and LA are of questionable nativity. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA25, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

* *Eragrostis curvula* (Schrader) Nees. WEEPING LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. Very commonly planted as a roadbank stabilizer, *E. curvula* is fire resistant and shows some capability to spread into adjacent natural habitats. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FGr, FNA25, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV. [NatureServe GNRTNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Eragrostis elliottii S. Watson. ELLIOTT'S LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Ultisol wet pine savannas, maritime wet grasslands, inland edges of brackish marshes, inland edges of freshwater tidal marshes, calcareously-influenced wet pine savannas. **Dist:** NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX; West Indies; s. Mexico and Belize. **Phen:** Jun-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FGr, FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Franck (2018c) in Weakley et al (2018b).

Key to Map
Symbology:

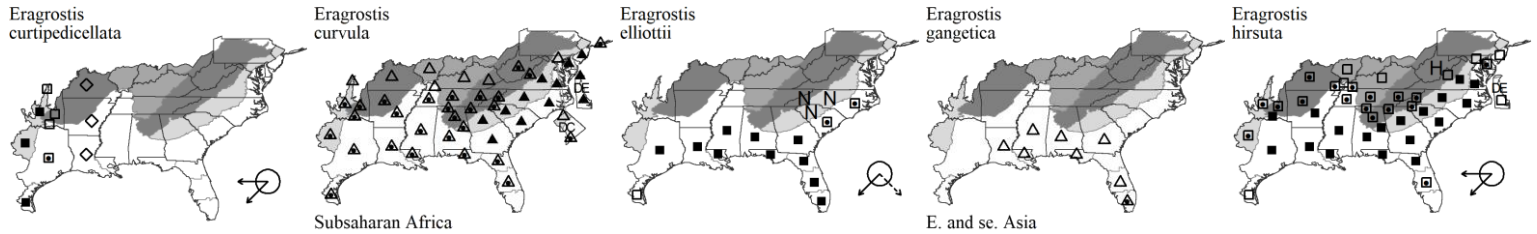


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

* *Eragrostis gangetica* (Roxburgh) Steudel. SLIMFLOWER LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Ditches, roadsides, pond margins. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. **Comm:** {add to synonymy}. **Syn:** = FIgr, FNA25, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Eragrostis hirsuta (Michaux) Nees. BIGTOP LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, clearings, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MD south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to TN, AR, and MO; Central America. **Phen:** Jul-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Franck (2018c) in Weakley et al (2018b); > *Eragrostis hirsuta* var. *hirsuta* – F, G, HC; > *Eragrostis hirsuta* var. *laevivaginata* Fernald – F, G, HC. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



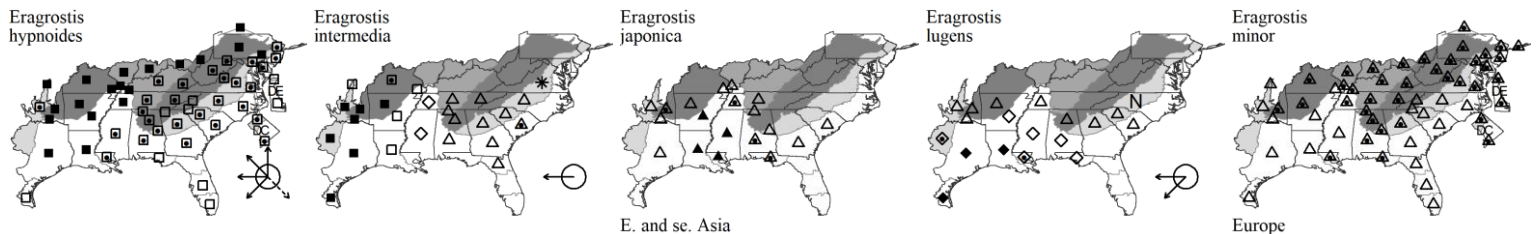
Eragrostis hypnoides (Lamarck) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. CREEPING LOVEGRASS, TEAL LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, shores, riverbanks, shores, impoundments. **Dist:** ME and QC west to SK, south to s. FL, TX, and CA; West Indies; south to South America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Eragrostis intermedia A.S. Hitchcock. PLAINS LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands, prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MO, KS, NM, and AZ south to AR, TX, Mexico, and Central America. Reported for scattered locations as far east as NC and SC (Kartesz 1999), e. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), e. TN (Chester et al. 1993). **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, NE, Tn, Va, WH3; > *Eragrostis intermedia* var. *intermedia* – Mo1. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* *Eragrostis japonica* (Thunberg) Trinius. POND LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Riverbanks, other moist or wet sandy areas. **Dist:** SC and TN south to Central America, South America, and West Indies; Old World tropics. Probably introduced from the Old World. Reported for SC by HC, G, and Small (1933) and corroborated by recent collections (K. Bradley, pers.comm., 2020), sw. GA by Jones & Coile (1988), and for w. TN by Chester et al. (1993). **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, Il, K1, K3, K4, Tn, WH3; ? *Eragrostis glomerata* (Walter) L.H. Dewey – G, GW1, HC, Mo1, S, Tx. **NatureServe G3G5** (Apparently Secure).

* *Eragrostis lugens* Nees. MOURNING LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, roadsides, low fields. **Dist:** Sw. and sc. United States south to Mexico; the native distribution is uncertain. **Phen:** Jun-Jan. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* *Eragrostis minor* Host. LITTLE LOVEGRASS, BLUEGRASS LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, compacted soils of pastures and fields, other disturbed areas, as in cinders along railroads. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FIgr, FNA25, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; ? *Eragrostis eragrostis* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – S; ? *Eragrostis poaeoides* Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes – F, G, HC, RAB, Tx, W, WV.



Eragrostis oxylepis (Torrey) Torrey. RED LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides, coastal dunes, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** NE and CO south to FL, TX, NM, and Mexico. Scattered eastwards and of uncertain nativity. First reported for SC by Nelson & Kelly (1997). **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = GW1, HC, Tx; = *Eragrostis secundiflora* J. Presl ssp. *oxylepis* (Torrey) S.D. Koch – Ar, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, WH3; < *Eragrostis secundiflora* – S. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Eragrostis pectinacea (Michaux) Nees ex Steudel var. *miserrima* (E. Fournier) J. Reeder. **Hab:** Disturbed habitats. **Dist:** From FL and westward and southward. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, WH3; = *Eragrostis tephrosanthos* J.A. Schultes – HC, S; > *Eragrostis arida* A.S. Hitchcock – Tx; < *Eragrostis pectinacea* – GW1, Il; >> *Eragrostis pectinacea* – Tx; > *Eragrostis tephrosanthos* J.A. Schultes – Tx.

Eragrostis pectinacea (Michaux) Nees ex Steudel var. *pectinacea*. CAROLINA LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME and WA south to Central America; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Va, WH3; = *Eragrostis pectinacea* – F, HC, S, WV; > *Eragrostis diffusa* Buckley – G, Il; < *Eragrostis pectinacea* – Bah, C, GW1, Pa, Tn, Tx, W; > *Eragrostis pectinacea* – G; >> *Eragrostis pectinacea* – Il; < *Eragrostis pilosa* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – RAB.

* *Eragrostis pilosa* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. *pilosa*. INDIA LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical regions of the Old and New World. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA25, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Va; = *Eragrostis pilosa* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – S; > *Eragrostis multicaulis* Steudel – F, G, HC; < *Eragrostis pilosa* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – Bah, ETx1, FIgr, Il, K1, Meso6, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3; > *Eragrostis pilosa* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – F, G, HC.

Eragrostis refracta (Muhlenberg) Lamson-Scribner. COASTAL LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Pinelands, pine savannas, woodlands, bogs and seeps, marshes, maritime grasslands. **Dist:** DE south to s. FL, west to TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Some authors (see synonymy) have taken up the older name *E. virginica* for this, but its application is uncertain. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, Franck (2018c) in Weakley et al (2018b); ? *Eragrostis virginica* (Zuccagni) Steudel – K2, WH3, misapplied. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

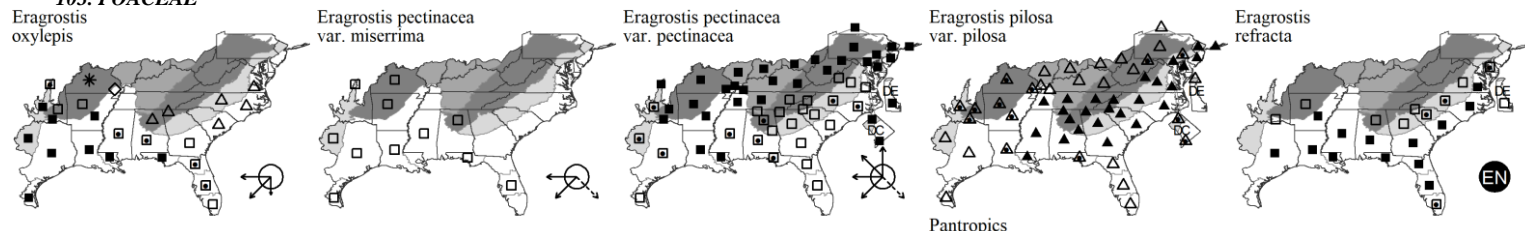


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

103. POACEAE

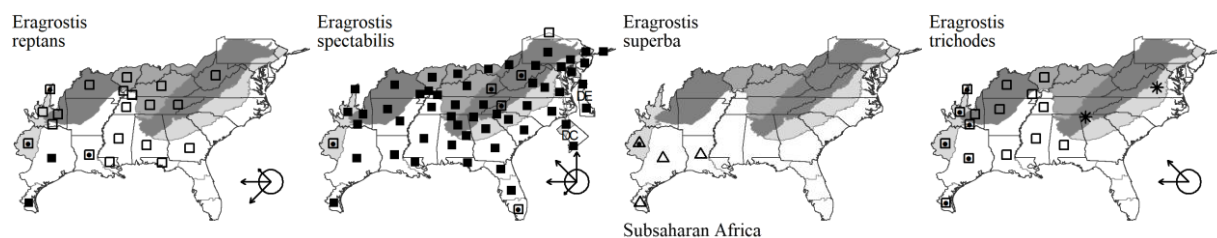


Eragrostis reptans (Michaux) Nees. CREEPING LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Shores and wet flats along rivers, streams, and reservoirs. **Dist:** WV, IL, IA, and SD south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, AL, MS, LA, TX and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FlGr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, IL, K3, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Tx; = *Neeragrostis reptans* (Michaux) Nicora – K1, K4. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Eragrostis spectabilis (Pursh) Steudel. PURPLE LOVEGRASS, TUMBLEGRASS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, pine flatwoods, other dry woodlands, sandy fields, roadsides. **Dist:** ME west to ND, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Franck (2018c) in Weakley et al (2018b); > *Eragrostis spectabilis* var. *sparsihiarsuta* Farwell – F; > *Eragrostis spectabilis* var. *spectabilis* – F.

* **Eragrostis superba** Peyritsch. WILMANN'S LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Comm:** Reported for Caddo Parish, LA by Kelley (2019). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

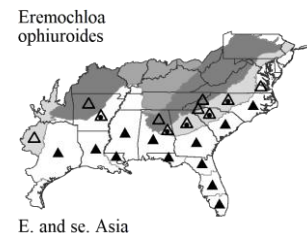
Eragrostis trichodes (Nuttall) Alph. Wood. SAND LOVEGRASS. **Hab:** Sandy prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** IL, MN, SD, and se. WY south to MS, LA, TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Dec. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Tn, Tx; > *Eragrostis trichodes* var. *pilifera* (Scheele) Fernald – II; > *Eragrostis trichodes* var. *trichodes* – F, HC, II.

**Eremochloa** Buse 1852 (CENTIPEDE GRASS)

A genus of about 11 species, native of Asia and Australia. References: Sorrie (2020a); Thieret (2003e) in FNA25 (2003a).

Identification Notes: In the autumn, the inflorescences make this grass readily recognizable at a distance: a short, tight lawn grass with a reddish aspect.

* **Eremochloa ophiuroides** (Munro) Hackel. CENTIPEDE GRASS. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, weedy in open, more natural sites. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. Now very commonly planted as a lawn and roadside grass (especially in the Coastal Plain from se. NC southward). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** Stalter & Lamont (1996) report the VA occurrence of this species. Sorrie (2020) discusses the spread in distribution of this species. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, NE, RAB, Va, WH3, Sorrie (2020a). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

**Erianthus** Michaux 1803 (PLUMEGRASS)

A genus of XX species, perennials, of the New World. While Clayton & Renvoize (1986) stated that the “traditional division [of *Saccharum*] into awned (*Erianthus*) and awnless species seems wholly artificial”, Hodkinson et al. (2002) and others have developed molecular evidence which suggests that our species are not congeneric with *Saccharum*. It seems best to retain our species in *Erianthus*, following Soreng et al. (2015) and Lloyd Evans, Joshi, & Wang (2019). References: Gandhi & Dutton (1993); Hodkinson et al (2002); Soreng et al (2015); Ward (2001); Webster & Shaw (1995); Webster (2003) in FNA25 (2003a).

- 1 Lowermost inflorescence node densely hairy; callus hairs (ring of hairs beneath the spikelet) (7-) 9-25 mm long, equal to or longer than the spikelet; stem appressed-pubescent below the inflorescence, on the internodes as well as the nodes.
 - 2 Lemma awn flattened and spirally twisted at base; callus hairs 9-14 mm long, silvery or tinged with purple; leaves usually glabrous on the upper surface at maturity; [of moist to dry sites, rarely in wetlands]..... **Erianthus alopecuroides**
 - 2 Lemma awn nearly terete, straight or slightly flexuous; callus hairs (7-) 15-20 (-25) mm long, tawny or brown; leaves usually pilose on the upper surface at maturity; [of moist to wet sites, rarely in uplands]..... **Erianthus giganteus**
- 1 Lowermost inflorescence node glabrous; callus hairs (ring of hairs beneath the spikelet) 0-6.5 mm long, shorter than or equal to the spikelet (or absent in *E. brevibarbis*); stem glabrous below the inflorescence, except sometimes on the nodes.
 - 3 Callus hairs (ring of hairs beneath the spikelet) absent, or of few hairs 0-2 mm long (much shorter than the spikelet); panicle branches closely appressed, the panicle usually 1-3 cm broad; panicle branches glabrous..... **Erianthus strictus**
 - 3 Callus hairs (ring of hairs beneath the spikelet) present, dense, 3-6.5 mm long (from about half as long to nearly as long as the spikelet); panicle branches ascending, the panicle usually 4-10 cm broad; panicle branches pubescent.
 - 4 Awn of the lemma of the upper floret terete at the base, and not spiraled; spikelets dark brown; spikelet pair dissimilar in size, the lemma of the upper floret 0.7-0.8x as long as the lemma of the lower floret; lemma of the lower floret typically 3-nerved..... **Erianthus coarctatus**

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

- 4 Awn of the lemma of the upper floret flattened at the base, either spiraled or not; spikelets straw-colored or purplish; spikelet pair homomorphic, the upper lemma 0.9-1.0× as long as the lower lemma; lemma of the lower floret not distinctly nerved.
- 5 Awn of the lemma of the upper floret not basally spiraled, 10-18 mm long; lemma of the upper floret entire *Erianthus brevibarbis*
- 5 Awn of the lemma of the upper floret basally spiraled, 15-22 mm long; lemma of the upper floret bifid, the tooth on either side of the lemma 2.0-2.5 mm long..... *Erianthus contortus*

Erianthus alopecuroides (Linnaeus) Elliott. SILVER PLUME GRASS. **Hab:** Dry to moist fields, roadsides, woodlands, and woodland borders.

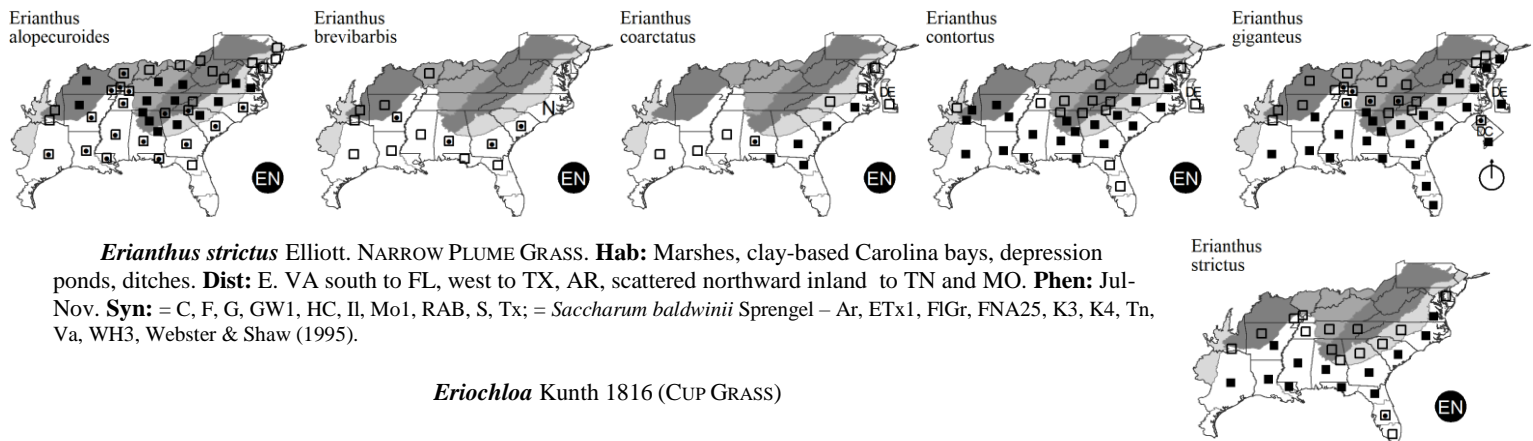
Dist: NJ west to IN, IL, MO, and OK, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GW1, HC, IL, Mo1, RAB, Tx, W, WV; = *Erianthus divaricatus* (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock – S; = *Saccharum alopecuroides* (Linnaeus) Nuttall – Ar, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Saccharum alopecuroides* (Linnaeus) Nuttall – Webster & Shaw (1995), orthographic variant; = *Saccharum alopecuroides* – K1, orthographic variant. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Erianthus brevibarbis Michaux. SHORT-BEARDED PLUME GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches. **Dist:** Sc and AL west to n. FL, west to AR, e. OK, and e. TX; disjunct in s. IL. Reports from NC appear to be in error. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = F, IL; = *Erianthus brevibarbis* var. *brevibarbis* – Ward (2001); = *Saccharum brevibarbe* (Michaux) Persoon var. *brevibarbe* – ETx1, FNA25, K3, K4, Webster & Shaw (1995); < *Erianthus brevibarbis* Michaux – C, G, GW1, RAB, S; >> *Erianthus coarctatus* Fernald var. *coarctatus* – HC; >> *Erianthus coarctatus* var. *elliottianus* Fernald – HC. [NatureServe G3G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Erianthus coarctatus Fernald. BROWN PLUME GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, clay-based Carolina bays, swamps, peaty powerline rights-of-way. **Dist:** DE and MD south to FL, west to TX (Brown & Marcus 1998). **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = F; = *Saccharum coarctatum* (Fernald) R.D. Webster – ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K3, Va, WH3, Webster & Shaw (1995); < *Erianthus brevibarbis* Michaux – C, G, GW1, RAB, S; >> *Erianthus coarctatus* Fernald var. *coarctatus* – HC; >> *Erianthus coarctatus* var. *elliottianus* Fernald – HC. [NatureServe G5?](#) (Secure).

Erianthus contortus Elliott. BENT-AWN PLUME GRASS. **Hab:** Moist to wet clearings, open woodlands and forests, woodland borders. **Dist:** DE and MD south to Panhandle FL, west to TX and AR, with scattered occurrences north to TN. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GW1, HC, RAB, S, Tx, W; = *Erianthus brevibarbis* Michaux var. *contortus* (Elliott) D.B. Ward – Ward (2001); = *Saccharum brevibarbe* (Michaux) Persoon var. *contortum* (Elliott) R. Webster – Ar, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K3, NcTx, Tn, Va, WH3, Webster & Shaw (1995). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Erianthus giganteus (Walter) Palisot de Beauvois. SUGARCANE PLUME GRASS, GIANT PLUME GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, roadbanks, lake and pond margins, cypress ponds, wet pine flatwoods, ditches. **Dist:** NY south to FL, west to se. TX and AR, mainly Coastal Plain, but with an extensive distribution inland as well. **Phen:** Sep-Dec. **Syn:** = C, G, GW1, HC, IL, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, W; = *Erianthus saccharoides* Michaux – S; = *Saccharum giganteum* (Walter) Persoon – Ar, ETx1, FIgr, FIgr, FNA25, K3, K4, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Webster & Shaw (1995); > *Erianthus giganteus* var. *compactus* (Nash) Fernald – F; > *Erianthus giganteus* var. *giganteus* – F. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Erianthus strictus Elliott. NARROW PLUME GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, clay-based Carolina bays, depression ponds, ditches. **Dist:** E. VA south to FL, west to TX, AR, scattered northward inland to TN and MO. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GW1, HC, IL, Mo1, RAB, S, Tx; = *Saccharum baldwinii* Sprengel – Ar, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3, Webster & Shaw (1995).

Eriochloa Kunth 1816 (CUP GRASS)

A genus of 320-30 species, of the tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate Old World and New World. References: Crins (1991); Shaw & Webster (1987); Shaw, Webster, & Bern (2003) in FNA25 (2003a).

Unkeyed taxa: *Eriochloa punctata*

- 1 Lemma of fertile floret with an awn > 0.2 mm long; second glume awned; panicle compact, the raceme-like lateral branches close together and ascending-appressed, of irregular lengths; spikelets 8-16 on a typical, primary branch *Eriochloa contracta*
- 1 Lemma of fertile floret lacking an awn; second glume not awned; panicle open, the raceme-like lateral branches remote and divergent, the lowermost longest, the upper gradually reduced in length to the apex (*E. acuminata* var. *acuminata*, *E. michauxii* var. *michauxii*) or the panicle compact (*E. villosa*); spikelets 12-40 on a typical, primary branch. *Eriochloa acuminata* var. *acuminata*

* ***Eriochloa acuminata*** (J. Presl) Kunth var. *acuminata*. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, urban waste areas, waste areas near wool-combing mills. **Dist:** Presumably native of farther south and west. Reported for scattered locations in GA (Jones & Coile 1988, as *E. gracilis*). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** Reported for NC (Kartesz 1999), but the specimen basis is of cultivated material. Reported as well-established in Laurens County, SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Syn:** = Ar, FIgr, FNA25, K3, K4, Mo1, NY, Crins (1991), Shaw & Webster (1987); = *Eriochloa gracilis* (Fournier) A.S. Hitchcock var. *gracilis* – HC; < *Eriochloa acuminata* – C, IL, Tn, WH3; < *Eriochloa gracilis* (Fournier) A.S. Hitchcock – Tx.

Eriochloa contracta A.S. Hitchcock. PRAIRIE CUPGRASS. **Hab:** Prairies, roadsides, wet or moist disturbed areas, waste areas around wool-combing mills. **Dist:** IL, NE, CO, and NM south to MS, LA, TX, NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** (Apr-) Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, IL, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Crins (1991), Shaw & Webster (1987). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Eriochloa punctata (Linnaeus) Desvaux ex Hamilton. LOUISIANA CUPGRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, creek banks. **Dist:** MS west to TX, and south to South America; West Indies. Reported for e. GA (FNA); record rejected in Kartesz (2020). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, HC, K3, K4, Meso6, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

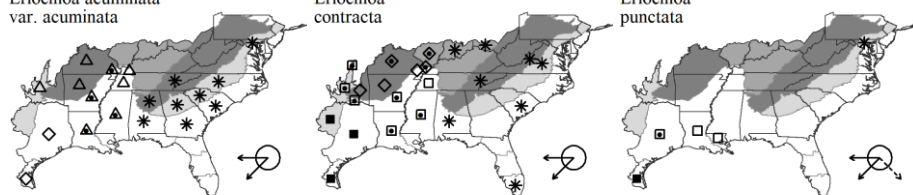
Key to Map Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

103. POACEAE

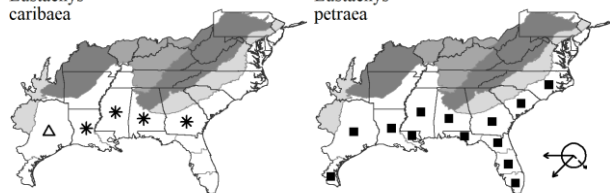
Eriochloa acuminata
var. acuminataEriochloa
contractaEriochloa
punctata*Eustachys* Desvaux 1810 (FINGER-GRASS)

A genus of ca. 12 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Aulbach (2003) in FNA25 (2003a).

- 5 Lowest lemma in each spikelet tawny to reddish-brown; lateral veins of the lowest lemma in each spikelet with spreading hairs > 0.5 mm long; [rare introduction] *Eustachys caribaea*
- 5 Lowest lemma in each spikelet dark brown; lateral veins of the lowest lemma in each spikelet with appressed hairs < 0.5 mm long; [common native from NC south to s. FL, west to LA and beyond our area] *Eustachys petraea*

* *Eustachys caribaea* (Sprengel) Herter. CHICKENFOOT GRASS, CARIBBEAN FINGER-GRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. Reported for AL (Henry and Houston counties) by Diamond (2013b). **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, K1, K4; = *Chloris capensis* Sprengel – HC, misapplied; = *Eustachys paspaloides* ssp. *caribaea* – K3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Eustachys petraea (Swartz) Desvaux. DUNE FINGER-GRASS. **Hab:** Dune slacks and sand flats, also in disturbed areas (especially southward). **Dist:** NC (Dare County) south to FL and west to TX; Mexico to Panama; West Indies. **Phen:** (Sep-) Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3; = *Chloris petraea* Swartz – GW1, HC, RAB, S, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Eustachys
caribaeaEustachys
petraea

South America

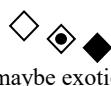
Festuca Linnaeus 1753 (FESCUE)

A genus of about 530 species, nearly cosmopolitan in temperate regions. Likely, given the complex phylogenetic relationships between several *Vulpia* clades and the “narrow-leaved *Festuca* clade” (= *Festuca* s.s.) it is best to include *Vulpia* in *Festuca*, even if *Festuca* is treated narrowly to consist only of the “narrow-leaved clade”. References: Aiken & Darbyshire (1990); Darbyshire & Pavlick (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Darbyshire (1993); Lonard (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Soreng & Terrell (1998); Tucker (1996).

- 1 Plant annual; stamen 1.
 2 First glume < 1/2 as long as the second glume *Festuca myuros*
 2 First glume > 1/2 as long as the second glume.
 3 Lemma pubescent; lowest lemma 2.5-3.5 mm long; grains 1.5-2 mm long *Festuca sciueira*
 3 Lemma glabrous or scabrous; lowest lemma 2.7-7 mm long; grains 1.7-3.3 mm long.
 4 First glume 1.7-4.5 mm long; lemma awns 3-12 mm long; spikelets with 4-7 loosely imbricate florets; rachilla internodes mostly 0.9-1.1 mm long *Festuca bromoides*
 4 First glume 3.5-5 mm long; lemma awns 0.3-6 (-9) mm long; spikelets with 5-11 (-more) closely imbricate florets; rachilla internodes mostly 0.5-0.7 mm long.
 5 Spikelets 5.5-10 (-13) mm long; awn of the lowest lemma 3-9 mm long *Festuca octoflora* var. *octoflora*
 5 Spikelets 4-5.5 (-6.5) mm long; awn of the lowest lemma 0.3-3 mm long *Festuca octoflora* var. *tenella*
- 1 Plant perennial; stamens 3.
 6 Leaves 0.2-3 mm wide, often involute. *Festuca trachyphylla*
 6 Leaves 3-12 mm wide, flat.
 9 Larger lemmas 5.5-10 mm long; leaf blades auriculate at the base; anthers 2-4 mm long
 10 Auricles ciliate (sometimes only very sparsely so – check several at 10-20× magnification); spikelets with 3-6 (-9) florets; old sheaths pale straw-colored, often remaining intact; internodes of the rachilla antrorsely scabrous *Lolium arundinaceum*
 10 Auricles glabrous; spikelets with (2-) 4-10 (-12) florets; old sheaths brown, decaying to fibers; internodes of the rachilla glabrous (smooth) or nearly so *Lolium pratense*
 9 Larger lemmas 3.3-5.2 mm long; leaf blades not auriculate at the base; anthers 0.8-1.5 mm long; [subgenus *Subulatae*, section *Obtusae*].
 12 Principal lowermost panicle branches with 8-20 spikelets clustered at the end; spikelets broadly ovate, 4-6 mm wide *Festuca paradoxa*
 12 Principal lowermost panicle branches with 2-7 spikelets scattered along the outer half; spikelets narrowly ovate, 2-4 mm wide *Festuca subverticillata*

Key to Map
Symbology:

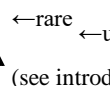
native



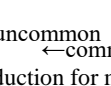
maybe exotic



exotic



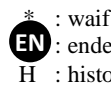
rare



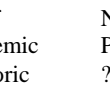
uncommon



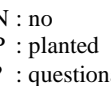
common



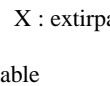
waif



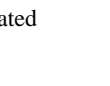
endemic



historic



no



planted



questionable

(see introduction for more)

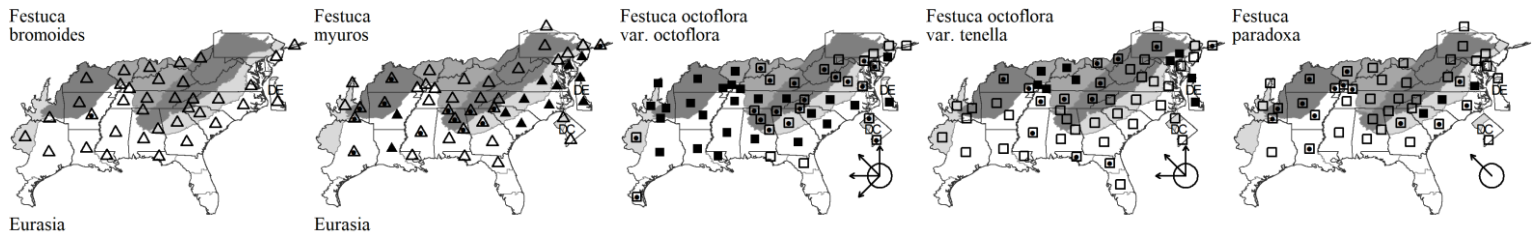
* **Festuca bromoides** Linnaeus. EUROPEAN SQUIRREL-TAIL FESCUE, BROME FESCUE. **Hab:** Sandy disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = FIgr, K4; = *Festuca dertonensis* (Allioni) Ascherson & Graebner – G, HC, Tx; = *Vulpia bromoides* (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray – Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, FNA24, IL, K1, K3, Mesof, Mo1, NcTx, NE, WH3, Tucker (1996).

* **Festuca myuros** Linnaeus. RAT-TAIL FESCUE. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = FIgr, G, HC, K4, NY, RAB, S, W, WV; = *Vulpia myuros* (Linnaeus) C.C. Gmelin – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, IL, K1, K3, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996); > *Vulpia megalura* (Nuttall) Rydberg – Tx; > *Vulpia myuros* (Linnaeus) C.C. Gmelin – Tx; > *Vulpia myuros* var. *hirsuta* Hackel – Mesof. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Festuca octoflora Walter var. *octoflora*. SOUTHERN SIX-WEEKS FESCUE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. NJ south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO and OK. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = FIgr, HC, K4, NE; = *Vulpia octoflora* (Walter) Rydberg var. *octoflora* – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, IL, K1, K3, Mo1, NcTx, Tn; < *Festuca octoflora* Walter – GW1, RAB, S, W, WV; > *Festuca octoflora* var. *aristulata* Torrey ex L.H. Dewey – G; < *Vulpia octoflora* – Tx, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Festuca octoflora Walter var. *tenella* (Willdenow) Fernald. NORTHERN SIX-WEEKS FESCUE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. ME west to BC, south to GA, AR, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = G, HC, K4, NE, NY; = *Vulpia octoflora* (Walter) Rydberg var. *glauca* (Nuttall) Fernald – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA24, K1, Mo1, NcTx, Pa; = *Vulpia octoflora* (Walter) Rydberg var. *tenella* (Willdenow) Fernald – F, K3, Tn; < *Festuca octoflora* Walter – GW1, RAB, S, W, WV; < *Vulpia octoflora* – Mi, Tx, Va, Tucker (1996); > *Vulpia octoflora* (Walter) Rydberg var. *glauca* (Nuttall) Fernald – IL; > *Vulpia octoflora* (Walter) Rydberg var. *tenella* (Willdenow) Fernald – IL.

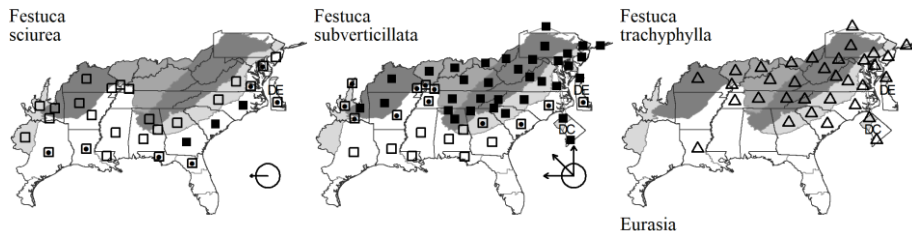
Festuca paradoxa Desvaux. CLUSTER FESCUE. **Hab:** Bottomlands, uplands over mafic or calcareous rock. **Dist:** PA west to WI and IA, south to SC, c. GA, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Tucker (1996); ? *Festuca shortii* Kunth ex Wood – S, misapplied. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Festuca sciurea Nuttall. SQUIRREL-TAIL FESCUE. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. NJ south to n. peninsular FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to MO. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Comm:** There may be question whether the Rafinesquian epithet applies here; moreover, when transferred into *Festuca* it may be blocked by the very similar *Festuca elliotii*. **Syn:** = FIgr, G, HC, K4, RAB, S; = *Vulpia elliottea* (Rafinesque) Fernald – C, F, IL, K1, K3, Mo1, Tx, WH3; = *Vulpia sciurea* (Nuttall) Henrard – Ar, ETx1, FNA24, NcTx, Va, Tucker (1996). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Festuca subverticillata (Persoon) E.B. Alexeev. NODDING FESCUE. **Hab:** Moist to wet forests, dry woodlands, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME, QC, and MB south to FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA24, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3, Aiken & Darbyshire (1990), Tucker (1996); ? *Festuca obtusa* Biehler – F, G, GW1, HC, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* **Festuca trachyphylla** (Hackel) Krajina. HARD FESCUE. **Hab:** Meadows, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** The nomenclatural debate about the application of the name *F. trachyphylla* is summarized in Darbyshire & Pavlick (1997). **Syn:** = C, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, Aiken & Darbyshire (1990), Tucker (1996); < *Festuca ovina* Linnaeus – RAB, S, W, WV; < *Festuca ovina* var. *duriuscula* (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Kock – F, G, HC, misapplied as to our material; < *Festuca ovina* var. *ovina* – F, G, HC.



Glyceria R. Brown 1810 (MANNAGRASS)

A genus of about 40 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Barkworth & Anderton (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

- 1 Spikelets 10-40 mm long, linear, 5-15× as long as wide, terete or nearly so in cross-section; [section *Glyceria*].
 - 3 Lemma (3.5-) 4.0-6.0 mm long, the apex with 1-2 strongly developed lobes, and also often toothed between the lobes; leaf blades 2-12 cm long; primary panicle branches 1.5-9.5 cm long..... *Glyceria declinata*
 - 3 Lemma 2.4-4.8 mm long, the apex rounded or with a few poorly developed rounded teeth; leaf blades 9-32 cm long; primary panicle branches 3-17 cm long.
 - 6 Lemmas hispidulous on the veins, the hairs ca. 0.1 mm long; leaf blades to 12 mm wide..... *Glyceria arkansana*
 - 6 Lemmas scabrous on the veins, the prickles ca. 0.05 mm long; leaf blades to 18 mm wide..... *Glyceria septentrionalis*
- 1 Spikelets 2.5-8 mm long, ovate to oblong, 1.5-3× as long as wide, laterally compressed in cross-section.
 - *Glyceria striata* var. *striata*

Glyceria arkansana Fernald. ARKANSAS MANNAGRASS. **Hab:** Swamps. **Dist:** IL south to LA, AR, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Tax:** Mohlenbrock (2014) gives additional characters (of unknown utility) for separating *G. arkansana* from *G. septentrionalis*: anthers < 1 mm long in *G. arkansana* (vs. 1-2 mm long in *G. septentrionalis*), and lemmas 2.5-3.0 mm long and sharply nerved (vs. 3.5-5.5 mm long and obscurely nerved).

Comm: The VA report is in error. **Syn:** = ETx1, F, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Tucker (1996); = *Glyceria septentrionalis* A.S. Hitchcock var. *arkansana* (Fernald) Steyermark & Kučera – Ar, FNA24, Mo1, Tn; < *Glyceria septentrionalis* A.S. Hitchcock – C, G.

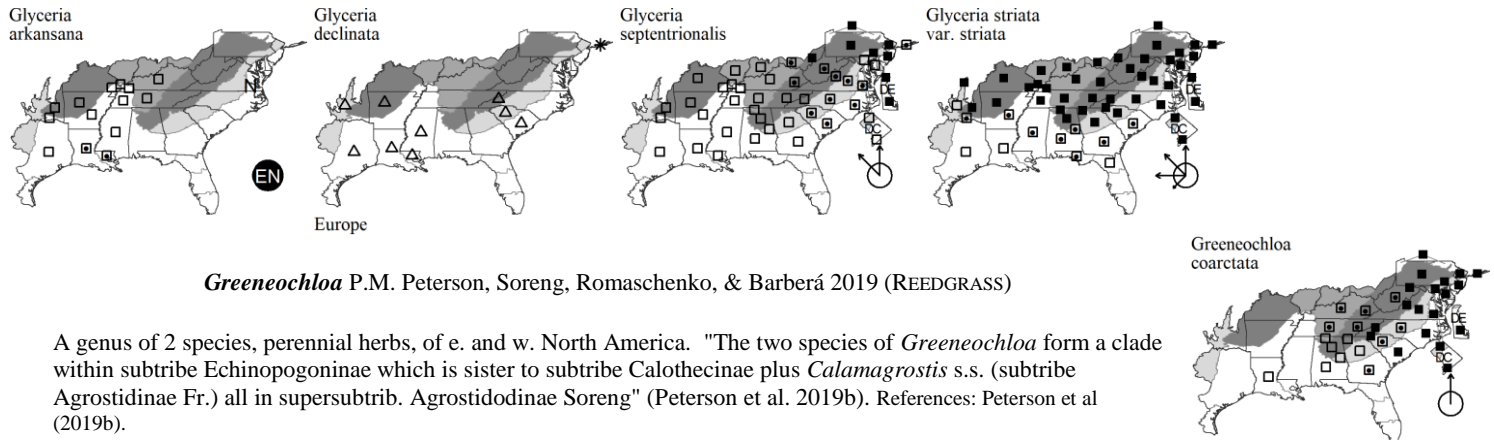
Key to Map
 Symbology:
 * : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic
 N : no
 X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 (see introduction for more)

103. POACEAE

* ***Glyceria declinata*** Brébisson. **Hab:** Disturbed moist areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Documented for Alleghany County, NC (D. Poindexter, pers. comm. 2009). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA24, Il, K3, K4, NY. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Glyceria septentrionalis A.S. Hitchcock. FLOATING MANNAGRASS, EASTERN MANNAGRASS. **Hab:** Shallow water, wet mucky soils, floodplain sloughs, cypress ponds. **Dist:** MA west to MN, south to SC, ne. GA, and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = ETx1, F, FlGr, GW1, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996); = *Glyceria septentrionalis* var. *septentrionalis* – Ar, FNA24, Mo1, NE, NY, Tn; = *Panicularia septentrionalis* (A.S. Hitchcock) E.P. Bicknell – S; < *Glyceria septentrionalis* A.S. Hitchcock – C, G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Glyceria striata (Lamarck) A.S. Hitchcock var. *striata*. FOWL MANNAGRASS. **Hab:** Wet meadows, seepages, bogs, marshes, swamp forests, freshwater tidal marshes, bottomland forests in mesic soils. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to BC, south to FL and CA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Comm:** Var. *striata* (Lamson-Scribner) Fernald is more northern. **Syn:** = C, F, G, HC, Il, Va, Tucker (1996); = *Panicularia striata* (Lamarck) A.S. Hitchcock – S; < *Glyceria striata* – Ar, ETx1, FlGr, FNA24, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Greeneochloa P.M. Peterson, Soreng, Romaschenko, & Barberá 2019 (REEDGRASS)

A genus of 2 species, perennial herbs, of e. and w. North America. "The two species of *Greeneochloa* form a clade within subtribe Echinopogoninae which is sister to subtribe Calothecinae plus *Calamagrostis* s.s. (subtribe Agrostidinae Fr.) all in supersubtrib. Agrostidodinae Soreng" (Peterson et al. 2019b). References: Peterson et al (2019b).

Greeneochloa coarctata (Eaton) P.M. Peterson, Soreng, Romaschenko, & Barberá. NUTTALL'S REEDGRASS. **Hab:** Savannas, bogs, and other wet sites. **Dist:** ME and NY south to n. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), AL, and LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** The replacement of the familiar epithet *cinnoideus* is necessary for nomenclatural reasons (Kartesz 1999); the type of *Calamagrostis cinnoideus* is actually *Calamagrostis canadensis*. **Syn:** = K4, Peterson et al (2019b); = *Calamagrostis cinnoideus* (Muhlenberg) W.P.C. Barton – C, F, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Tucker (1996); = *Calamagrostis coarctata* Eaton – K1, K3.

Gymnopogon Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (SKELETON GRASS, BEARD GRASS)

A genus of about 15 species, in temperate and tropical areas of the Americas. References: Cialdella & Zuloaga (2011); Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2020); Smith (1971); Smith (2003) in FNA25 (2003a).

Identification Notes: When sterile, *Gymnopogon* is sometimes confused with *Dichanthelium*. *Gymnopogon* differs in having the sheaths conspicuously overlapping (vs. not overlapping in *Dichanthelium*) and leaves that are definitely cordate-clasping and of stiff texture (only a few *Dichanthelium* have this combination).

- 1 Awn of the lemma (4.5-) 7.4-12 mm long; inflorescence branches with spikelets distributed from the tip nearly to the base; leaves 5-15 mm wide; [widespread in our area, including the inland provinces] ***Gymnopogon ambiguus***
- 1 Awn of the lemma (0.3-) 0.8-2.2 (-3.5) mm long; inflorescence branches with spikelets distributed either from the tip nearly to the base (*G. chapmanianus*) or to roughly the midpoint, the basal portion naked (or some branches rarely with a few spikelets) (*G. brevifolius*); leaves 2-8 mm wide; [Coastal Plain and only rarely the inland provinces].
- ***Gymnopogon brevifolius***

Gymnopogon ambiguus (Michaux) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. EASTERN SKELETON GRASS, EASTERN BEARD GRASS. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, barrens, dry pinelands and woodlands, dry fields. **Dist:** S. NJ west to KY, OH, and MO, south to s. FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FlGr, FNA25, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Cialdella & Zuloaga (2011), Smith (1971). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Gymnopogon brevifolius Trinius. PINELAND SKELETON GRASS, PINELAND BEARD GRASS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhills, dry woodlands, prairies, calcareous glades, typically in dry sandy or clay hardpan soils. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL, west to LA, AR, and e. TX; disjunct inland in the Highland Rim of KY and TN and w. SC in the uppermost Piedmont in the Blue Ridge Escarpment region. **Phen:** Jul-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FlGr, FNA25, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Cialdella & Zuloaga (2011), Smith (1971). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

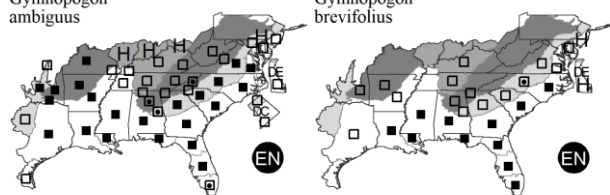
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

103. POACEAE

Gymnopogon
ambiguusGymnopogon
brevifolius*Hainardia* W. Greuter 1967 (THINTAIL)

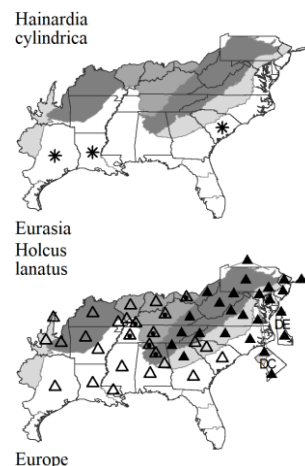
A genus of 1 species, an annual, native of Europe. References: Smith (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

* *Hainardia cylindrica* (Willdenow) W. Greuter. THINTAIL. **Hab:** Waste areas around wool-combing mills. **Dist:** Native of the Old World. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA24, K1, K3, K4, Tucker (1996); = *Lepturus cylindricus* (Willdenow) Trinius – RAB; = *Monerma cylindrica* (Willdenow) Cosson & Durieu – HC. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Holcus Linnaeus 1753 (VELVET GRASS, SOFT GRASS)

A genus of 8 species, usually perennial, native of Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. References: Standley (2007a) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

* *Holcus lanatus* Linnaeus. VELVET GRASS, SOFT GRASS, YORKSHIRE-FOG. **Hab:** Moist to wet meadows, pastures, disturbed areas, roadsides, hedge-rows, sometimes invasive in bogs, fens, and other natural wetlands. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, G, HC, II, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Tucker (1996); = *Notholcus lanatus* (Linnaeus) Nash – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

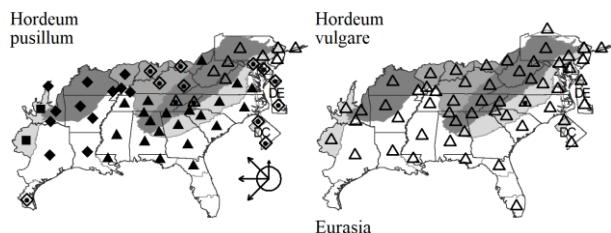
*Hordeum* Linnaeus 1753 (BARLEY)

A genus of about 40 species, north temperate and in South America. Many recent authors place most of our species (other than *H. vulgare*) in *Critetion* Rafinesque. References: Blattner (2004); Carmona et al (2016); Petersen & Seberg (2003); Tucker (1996); von Bothmer, Baden, & Jacobsen (2007) in FNA24 (2007a).

- 1 Rachis remaining intact at maturity; leaves 5-12 mm wide, with well-developed auricles; [section *Hordeum*]..... *Hordeum vulgare*
 1 Rachis disarticulating at maturity; leaves 1-5 mm wide, not auriculate (except in *H. murinum* ssp. *leporinum*)..... *Hordeum pusillum*

Hordeum pusillum Nuttall. LITTLE BARLEY. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, pastures, ditches, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Probably restricted to west of the Mississippi River a few centuries ago, but now present (and in many areas common) throughout a broad portion of the United States, from ME west to WA south to n. FL, s. TX, CA, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Comm:** A diploid taxon. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, G, HC, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Tucker (1996); = *Hordeum pusillum* – FlGr, orthographic error. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Hordeum vulgare* Linnaeus. BARLEY. **Hab:** Cultivated fields, commonly cultivated, rare as a waif. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** A diploid taxon. The original wild form is often treated as *H. vulgare* ssp. *spontaneum* and the cultivated, non-shattering derivative as ssp. *vulgare* (Hancock 2004). The wild form was used as a food source since at least 19,000 years ago, and "ssp. *vulgare*" developed by 8,500 years ago. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FlGr, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, Tucker (1996); > *Hordeum aegiceras* Nees ex Royle – G; > *Hordeum vulgare* ssp. *vulgare* – FNA24; > *Hordeum vulgare* var. *trifurcatum* (Schlechtendal) Alefeld – G, HC, II; > *Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare* – G, HC, II.

*Hymenachne* Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (MARSH-GRASS, MAIDENCANE)

A genus of 5-10 species, perennials, of the Neotropics and Paleotropics. Acosta et al. (2014) show 2 clades of *Hymenachne*, rendering it non-monophyletic, and suggest that it may need to be split in the future. If it is split, it appears that our two species would be in separate genera, with *Hymenachne hemitomom* (the former *Panicum hemitomom*) moving to yet another new genus. *Hymenachne* has a C3 photosynthetic pathway. References: Acosta et al (2014); Barkworth (2003m) in FNA25 (2003a); Freckmann & Lelong (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a); Grande Allende (2014); Hsu (1965); Lelong (1986).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

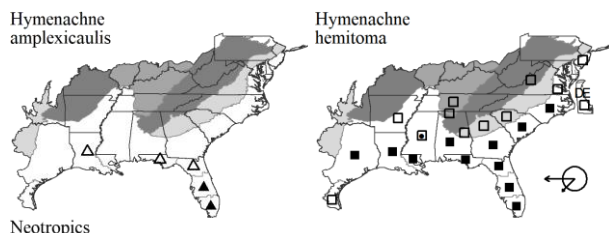
N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

103. POACEAE

- 1 Spikelets 3.5-5.0 mm long; ligules 1-2.5 mm long; [alien, of FL] *Hymenachne amplexicaulis*
 1 Spikelets 2.0-2.8 mm long; ligules < 1 mm long; [common native in the Coastal Plain, rare elsewhere] *Hymenachne hemitoma*

* *Hymenachne amplexicaulis* (Rudge) Nees. TROMPETILLA. **Hab:** Disturbed wet ground, strand swamps, cypress domes, marshes, lakes. **Dist:** Native from Mexico south to South America. Its additional discovery in w. LA (Urbatsch & Saichuk 2014) suggests this plant may be present in additional locations along the Gulf Coast. **Phen:** Sep-Dec. **Syn:** = FIgr, FNA25, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Hymenachne hemitoma (J.A. Schultes) C.C. Hsu. MAIDENCANE. **Hab:** Lake, pond, and river shores, swamp borders, marshes, ditches, often in shallow water, often forming dense colonies in the low margin and shallow waters of Coastal Plain ponds. Occasionally in surprisingly xeric habitats, spreading vegetatively. **Dist:** Coastal Plain from s. NJ south to s. FL, west to TX; also TN; South America. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = FIgr; = *Hymenachne hemitomon* (J.A. Schultes) C.C. Hsu – K3, K4, Grande Allende (2014), orthographic variant; = *Panicum hemitomon* J.A. Schultes – C, ETx1, F, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, K1, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Lelong (1986). NatureServe G5? (Secure).

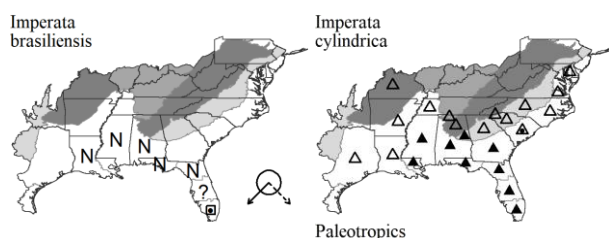
*Imperata* Cirillo 1792 (COGONGRASS, SATINTAIL)

A genus of about 8-9 species, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas of both hemispheres. References: Burrell et al (2015); Cordobés et al (2021); Gabel (2003) in FNA25 (2003a); Hall (1998); Ward (2004c).

- 1 Anther 1; filaments dilated at base; lower lemma often absent *Imperata brasiliensis*
 1 Anthers 2; filaments not dilated at base; lower lemma rarely absent *Imperata cylindrica*

Imperata brasiliensis Trinius. BRAZILIAN SATINTAIL. **Hab:** Pine rocklands, mesic flatwoods. **Dist:** S. FL; West Indies and other parts of the Neotropics. **Phen:** Feb-May. **Tax:** In our area, Burrell et al. (2015) found evidence of this taxon only in s. FL. **Comm:** Native and relatively conservative in its s. FL habitat. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, S; = *Imperata cylindrica* var. *mexicana* (Ruprecht) D.B. Ward – Ward (2004c); < *Imperata cylindrica* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – FIgr, Hall (1998).

* *Imperata cylindrica* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois. COGONGRASS. **Hab:** Pinelands, grassy roadsides, pastures. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia, s. Asia, and possibly e. Africa. See Nelson (1993) for first report from SC. **Phen:** Feb-May (-Nov). **Tax:** Hall (1998) argues that *I. cylindrica* and *I. brasiliensis* are not distinct. Ward (2004c) treats the 2 taxa at varietal level. **Comm:** An extremely aggressive and dangerous weed, now well-established and rapidly invading fire-maintained Coastal Plain areas (such as longleaf pine and slash pine flatwoods and longleaf pine clayhills) on the Gulf Coastal Plain of FL, AL, and MS. **Syn:** = FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4; = *Imperata cylindrica* var. *cylindrica* – Ward (2004c); < *Imperata cylindrica* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – FIgr, Hall (1998).

*Kelochloa* Lizarazu, M.V. Nicola, & Scataglini 2015 (WARTY PANIC GRASS)

A genus of 2 species, annual herbs, of eastern North America. References: Freckmann & Lelong (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a); Lelong (1986); Nicola, Lizarazu, & Scataglini (2015).

- 1 Lower lemmas tuberculate-hispid; spikelets 3.2-4.0 mm long; [of dry to mesic prairies and pinelands] *Kelochloa brachyantha*
 1 Lower lemmas warty; spikelets 1.7-2.2 mm long; [of wetlands] *Kelochloa verrucosa*

Kelochloa brachyantha (Steudel) Lizarazu, M.V. Nicola, & Scataglini. PRAIRIE PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Prairies and sandy pinelands. **Dist:** W. LA, AR, OK, and e. TX; disjunct eastward in sc. MS, sw. GA, and Panhandle FL (Nicola, Lizarazu, & Scataglini 2015). **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = FIgr, K4, Nicola, Lizarazu, & Scataglini (2015); = *Panicum brachyanthum* Steudel – Ar, ETx1, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, NeTx, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Kelochloa verrucosa (Muhlenberg) Lizarazu, M.V. Nicola, & Scataglini. WARTY PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Seasonally flooded depression meadows, wet pinelands, marshes, shores, ditches. **Dist:** MA and PA west to MI and IN, south to FL and se. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **ID Notes:** Spikelets deep green, the warty surface separating this species and *K. brachyantha* from *Panicum* (*sensu lato*) in our region. **Syn:** = FIgr, K4, NY, Nicola, Lizarazu, &

Key to Map
 Symbology:



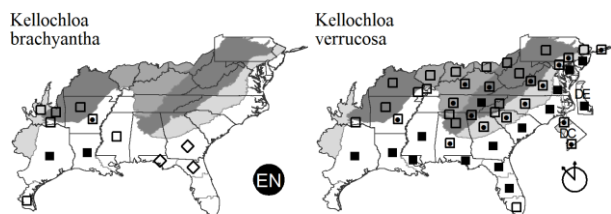
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(see introduction for more)

103. POACEAE

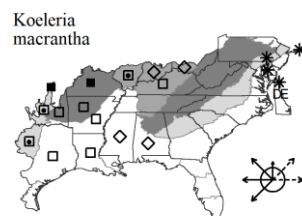
Scataglini (2015); = *Panicum verrucosum* Muhlenberg – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Lelong (1986).
 NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Koeleria Persoon 1805 (JUNEGRASS, KOELERIA)

A genus of about 60 species, north and south temperate. References: Arnov (1994); Barberá et al (2019); Finot et al (2005); Rumely (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Standley (2007b) in FNA24 (2007a).

Koeleria macrantha (Ledebour) J.A. Schultes. PRAIRIE JUNEGRASS. **Hab:** Upland prairies, glades, other habitats. **Dist:** NL west to AK, south to DE, MD, PA, KY, MS, LA, TX, CA, and Mexico; n. Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA24, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Arnov (1994); < *Koeleria cristata* – F; < *Koeleria pyramidata* (Lamarck) Palisot de Beavois – C, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Leersia Swartz 1788 (CUTGRASS)

A genus of about 17-18 species, perennial (less typically annual) herbs, tropical and warm temperate. References: Pyrah (1969); Pyrah (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1988).

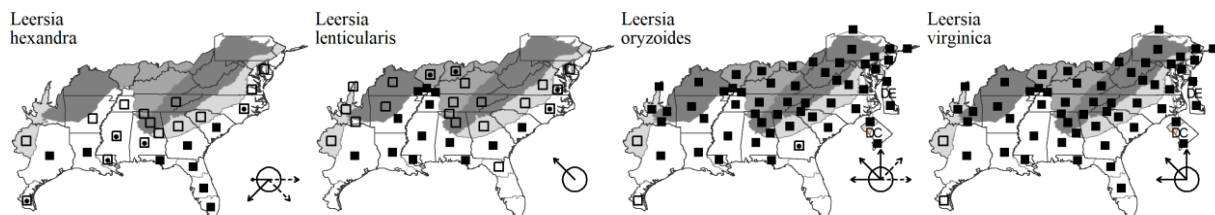
- 2 Lower panicle branches whorled or closely approximate; spikelets 4.0-5.5 mm long, 1.5-2.0 mm broad; stamens 3.....*Leersia oryzoides*
- 2 Lower panicle branches alternate (rarely opposite); spikelets 2.2-5.0 mm long, 0.8-4.0 mm broad; stamens 2 or 6.
 - 3 Spikelets suborbicular-falcate, 3.0-4.0 mm broad, < 2× as long as broad; principal leaf-blades 10-15 mm wide; stamens 2.....*Leersia lenticularis*
 - 3 Spikelets narrowly elliptic-falcate, 0.8-2.0 mm broad, > 2× as long as wide; principal leaf-blades usually < 7 mm wide; stamens 2 or 6.
 - 4 Spikelets 3.8-4.7 mm long, 1.5-2.0 mm broad; panicle branches short, bearing spikelets nearly to their bases; stamens 6.....*Leersia hexandra*
 - 4 Spikelets 2.2-3.5 mm long, 0.8-1.2 mm broad; panicle branches long, filiform, the longer ones bearing spikelets only in their upper half; stamens 2.....*Leersia virginica*

Leersia hexandra Swartz. SOUTHERN CUTGRASS. **Hab:** Clay-based Carolina bays, limesink ponds, Florida wet prairies, lakes, pools, canals, marshes, usually in places where periodically or seasonally inundated. **Dist:** Pantropical, ranging north in North America to MD, TN, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Comm:** This species is considered a serious weed in the Old World and New World tropics; in parts of our area, however, it is uncommon and not weedy. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FlGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Pyrah (1969), Tucker (1988); = *Homalocenchrus hexandrus* (Swartz) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Leersia lenticularis Michaux. CATCHFLY CUTGRASS, OATMEAL GRASS. **Hab:** Floodplain forests and swamps, rarely in depression swamps and ponds. **Dist:** Se. VA south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to IN and MN. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FlGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Pyrah (1969), Tucker (1988); = *Homalocenchrus lenticularis* (Michaux) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Leersia oryzoides (Linnaeus) Swartz. RICE CUTGRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, riverbanks, pond-shores, and a wide diversity of other wetlands. **Dist:** NS west to BC, south to Panhandle FL and CA; also in Europe and e. Asia (where probably introduced). **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FlGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Tucker (1988); = *Homalocenchrus oryzoides* (Linnaeus) Pollich – S; > *Leersia oryzoides* var. *oryzoides* – Pyrah (1969). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Leersia virginica Willdenow. WHITE GRASS, WHITE CUTGRASS, VIRGINIA CUTGRASS. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, swamps, streambanks, less typically in mesic to even dry-mesic upland forests. **Dist:** QC west to MN and SD, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FlGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Pyrah (1969), Tucker (1988); = *Homalocenchrus virginicus* (Willdenow) Britton – S; > *Leersia virginica* var. *ovata* (Poirlet) Fernald – F; > *Leersia virginica* var. *virginica* – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Key to Map
 Symbology:



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 H : historic

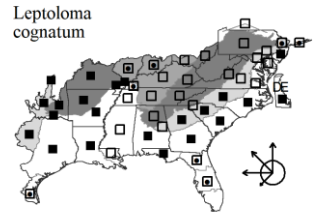
N : no
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 ? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

Leptoloma Chase 1906 (WITCHGRASS)

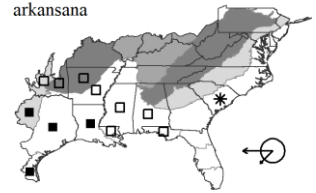
A genus of 4-10 species, perennial herbs, of North America, Central America, and South America. References: Lo Medico et al (2017); Vega et al (2009); Webster (1980); Webster (1987); Wipff & Hatch (1994); Wipff & Shaw (2018b); Wipff (1996b); Wipff (2003e) in FNA25 (2003a).

Leptoloma cognatum (J.A. Schultes) Chase. FALL WITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Sandy fields and roadsides. **Dist:** NH and MN south to FL, TX, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, G, HC, IL, K4, RAB, Wipff & Hatch (1994), Wipff & Shaw (2018b); = *Digitaria cognata* (J.A. Schultes) Pilger – Ar, FlGr, FNA25, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Digitaria cognata* ssp. *cognata* – ETx1, Mo1, NcTx; = *Digitaria cognata* var. *cognata* – K1; = *Digitaria cognatum* – Pa, orthographic variant; < *Leptoloma cognatum* (J.A. Schultes) Chase – Tx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

*Limnodea* L.H. Dewey 1894

A monotypic genus, and annual, of sc. United States and adjacent Mexico. References: Brandenburg & Thieret (2000); Snow (2007b) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

Limnodea arkansana (Nuttall) L.H. Dewey. LIMNODEA. **Hab:** Calcareous prairies, hammocks, moist forests, loamy and sandy prairies, disturbed areas (Panhandle FL westward), waste at wool-combing mill, probably not established (SC). **Dist:** W. FL, c. and s. AL, west through MS, LA, and AR to OK, TX, and adjacent Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FlGr, FNA24, HC, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tx, WH3, Brandenburg & Thieret (2000); = *Cinna arkansana* (Nuttall) G. Tucker – Tucker (1996). **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

*Lolium* Linnaeus 1753 (RYE-GRASS, DARNEL, FESCUE)

A genus of about 8-10 species, annuals and perennials, native to Europe, n. Africa, and temperate Asia. Here interpreted to include *Schedonorus*, following Soreng et al. (2015); perhaps the two together are best included in an even-more expanded *Festuca*. The best generic placement of *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (= *Festuca elatior*; = *Festuca arundinacea*; = *Lolium arundinaceum*) and *S. pratense* has been much disputed. Articles and floras continue to place them variously in three genera: *Festuca* (Aiken et al. 1997; Baldwin et al. 2012, Mohlenbrock 2014), *Lolium* (Darbyshire 1993; Soreng et al. 2015), and *Schedonorus* (Soreng & Terrell 1998). References: Aiken & Darbyshire (1990); Darbyshire (1993); Darbyshire (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Inda et al (2008); Smith & Aikin (2012); Soreng & Terrell (1998); Terrell (2007d) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

Unkeyed waifs: *Lolium rigidum*

- 1 Inflorescence paniculate (spikelets borne on branches off the central axis, not 2-ranked).
 - 2 Auricles ciliate (sometimes only very sparsely so – check several at 10-20× magnification); spikelets with 3-6 (-9) florets; old sheaths pale straw-colored, often remaining intact; internodes of the rachilla antrorsely scabrous ***Lolium arundinaceum***
 - 2 Auricles glabrous; spikelets with (2-) 4-10 (-12) florets; old sheaths brown, decaying to fibers; internodes of the rachilla glabrous (smooth) or nearly so ***Lolium pratense***
- 1 Inflorescence spikelike (spikelets sessile on the central axis, 2-ranked).
 - 3 Glumes (12-) 15-25 mm long, subcoriaceous, equaling or surpassing the uppermost lemma (therefore the length of the spikelet); florets 4-9 per spikelet; annual ... ***Lolium temulentum* ssp. *temulentum***
 - 3 Glumes 4-12 mm long, herbaceous, shorter than the lemmas (therefore shorter than the spikelet); florets (2-) 5-22 per spikelet; annual or perennial. ***Lolium perenne***

* ***Lolium arundinaceum*** (Schreber) Darbyshire. TALL FESCUE, ALTA FESCUE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = FlGr, K1, K4, WH3, Darbyshire (1993), Tucker (1996); = *Festuca arundinacea* Schreber – ETx1, HC, IL, K2, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, Aiken & Darbyshire (1990); = *Festuca elatior* Linnaeus – C, nom. utique rej.; = *Festuca elatior* var. *arundinacea* (Schreber) Wimmer – G; = *Schedonorus arundinaceus* (Schreber) Dumortier – Ar, FNA24, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, Soreng & Terrell (1998); < *Festuca elatior* Linnaeus – F, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV, nom. utique rej.; < *Festuca pratensis* Hudson – GW1.

* ***Lolium perenne*** Linnaeus. ENGLISH RYE-GRASS, PERENNIAL RYE-GRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = F, FNA24, G, HC, IL, K4, Meso6, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, WV; = *Lolium perenne* Linnaeus ssp. *perenne* – K1, K3, NcTx, NY; = *Lolium perenne* Linnaeus var. *perenne* – Ar, C, ETx1, Mi, Mo1, Va, Tucker (1996); < *Festuca perennis* (Linnaeus) Columbus & J.P. Smith, Jr. – Smith & Aikin (2012); < *Lolium perenne* Linnaeus – W. **NatureServe GNRTNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Lolium pratense*** (Hudson) Darbyshire. MEADOW FESCUE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = K1, K4, Darbyshire (1993), Tucker (1996); = *Festuca elatior* Linnaeus – HC, misapplied; = *Festuca elatior* var. *pratensis* (Hudson) A. Gray – G; = *Festuca pratensis* Hudson – C, ETx1, IL, K2, Mo1, Aiken & Darbyshire (1990); = *Schedonorus pratensis* (Hudson) Palisot de Beauvois – FNA24, K3, Mi, NY, Pa, Tn, Soreng & Terrell (1998); < *Festuca elatior* Linnaeus – F, S, W, WV, misapplied; < *Festuca pratensis* Hudson – GW1.

* ***Lolium rigidum*** Gaudin. STIFF RYE-GRASS, WIMMERA RYE-GRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean s. Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA24, K3, K4; > *Lolium rigidum* var. *rigidum* – Mo1. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Lolium temulentum*** Linnaeus ssp. *temulentum*. DARNEL. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA24, K4, NY; = *Festuca temulentum* (Linnaeus) Columbus & J.P. Smith, Jr. – Smith & Aikin (2012); = *Lolium temulentum* Linnaeus var. *temulentum* – FlGr; < *Lolium temulentum* – C, ETx1, F, HC, IL, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996); > *Lolium temulentum* Linnaeus ssp. *temulentum* – K1, K3, NE; > *Lolium temulentum* var. *leptochaetum* A. Braun – G; > *Lolium temulentum* var. *macrochaeton* A. Braun – G.

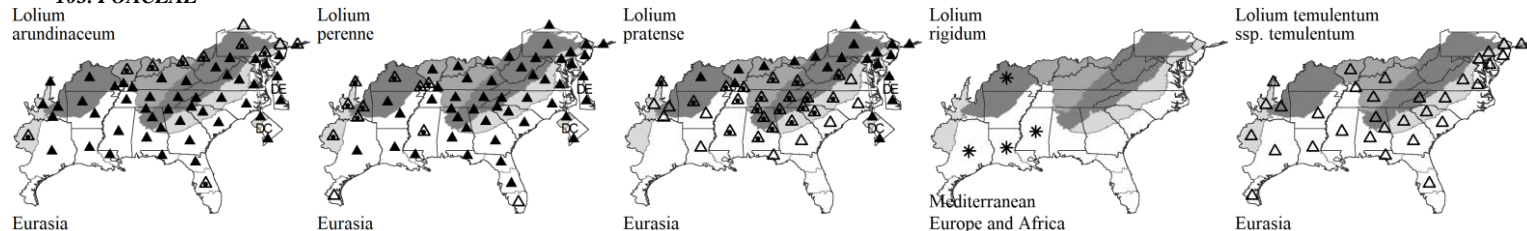
Key to Map
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103. POACEAE

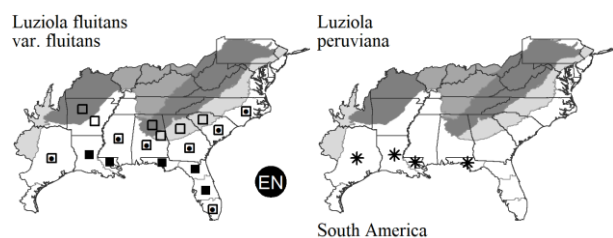
**Luziola** A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (SOUTHERN WATER GRASS)

A genus of about 12 species, from s. North America south to tropical South America. References: Judziewicz et al (2000); Martínez-y-Pérez, Mejía-Saulés, & Sosa (2008); Terrell (2007c) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1988).

- 2 Culms prostrate; leaves conspicuously clustered toward the apex of the culms, floating, 1-5 (-8) cm long; pistillate inflorescence an inconspicuous axillary raceme, 1.1-3.5 cm long, with 2-5 florets **Luziola fluitans** var. **fluitans**
- 2 Culms suberect to erect; leaves scattered along the culm, not floating, > 6 cm long; pistillate inflorescence an axillary panicle, 2-21.5 (-58) cm long, with 18-250 (-350) florets. **Luziola peruviana**

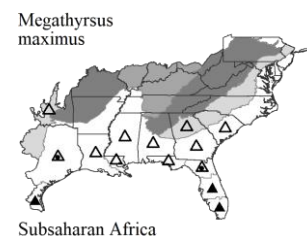
Luziola fluitans (Michaux) Terrell & H. Robinson var. **fluitans**. SOUTHERN WATER GRASS. **Hab:** Aquatic in water of natural lakes, slow-moving blackwater rivers, swamps, ponds, and other stagnant waters. **Dist:** Var. **fluitans** ranges from ne. NC to c. FL and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Var. **oconneri** (Guzman M.) G. Tucker occurs in the highlands of w. Mexico (Tucker 1988). **Comm:** A very unusual grass, truly aquatic, with flexuous stems and unwettable, floating leaves. In addition to floating leaves (helpful in the field but not in the herbarium!), other useful characters include two secondary blade nerves on either side of the midnerve and virtually as prominent as the midnerve, and which extend onto the sheath where they occur with another 5 or so strong nerves; often with cilia 0.5-1 mm long at the summit of the ventral face of the sheath (an unusual place); and a hyaline ligule about 1 mm long on the same plane as the sheath (i.e., free from the base of diverging blades). **Syn:** = FNA24, WH3, Judziewicz et al (2000), Tucker (1988); < *Hydrochloa carolinensis* Palisot de Beauvois – GW1, HC, RAB, S; < *Luziola fluitans* – Ar, ETx1, FIGr, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Tx, Martínez-y-Pérez, Mejía-Saulés, & Sosa (2008). **NatureServe** G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Luziola peruviana** A.L. de Jussieu ex J.F. Gmelin. PERUVIAN WATER GRASS. **Hab:** Lake margins, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Native of Mexico south through Central America to South America. **Comm:** Apparently an introduction, occurring in disturbed situations. See Anderson & Hall (1993). **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA24, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, S, WH3, Martínez-y-Pérez, Mejía-Saulés, & Sosa (2008). **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

**Megathyrsus** (Pilger) B.K. Simon & S.W.L. Jacobs 2003 (GUINEA GRASS)

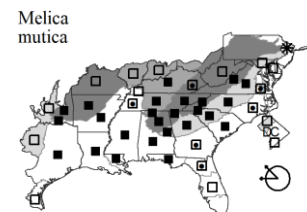
A genus of 3 species. References: Wipff & Thompson (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a).

* **Megathyrsus maximus** (Jacquin) B.K. Simon & S.W.L. Jacobs. GUINEA GRASS. **Hab:** A wide variety of dry to moist disturbed areas, pine plantations, fruit groves. **Dist:** Native of Africa. Introduced in the Gulf states (GA, AL, FL) (FNA; Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009) and se. SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA24, K3, K4; = *Panicum maximum* Jacquin – Bah, HC, S, Tx, WH3; = *Urochloa maxima* (Jacquin) R. Webster – FIGr, FNA25, K1; > *Panicum maximum* var. **maximum** – Meso6; > *Panicum maximum* var. **pubiglume** Schumann ex Peter – Meso6. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

**Melica** Linnaeus 1753 (MELIC)

A genus of about 80 species, north temperate, s. Africa and s. South America. References: Barkworth (2007c) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

Melica mutica Walter. TWO-FLOWER MELIC. **Hab:** Dry to mesic forests and woodlands, including coastal fringe and maritime forests. **Dist:** MD west to IN and IL, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996). **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



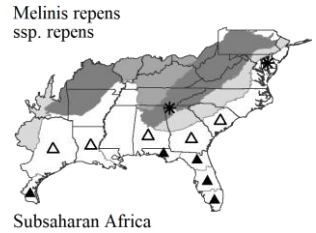
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Melinis Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (NATALGRASS)

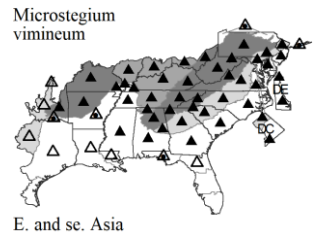
A genus of ca. 22 species, native to Africa and w. Asia. References: Wipff (2003j) in FNA25 (2003a).

* ***Melinis repens*** (Willdenow) Zizka *ssp. repens*. ROSE NATALGRASS, CREEPING MOLASSES-GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, railroad embankments, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Africa. Reported for several s. GA counties (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). Reported for Beaufort and Jasper counties, SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). The report for NC by Kartesz (1999) is an error and was dropped by Kartesz (2015, 2020). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA25; < *Melinis repens* – FlGr, K1, K3, K4, WH3; < *Rhynchelytrum repens* (Willdenow) C.E. Hubbard – Bah, Meso6, Tx; ? *Rhynchelytrum roseum* (Nees) Stapf & C.E. Hubbard ex Bews – HC; ? *Tricholaena rosea* Nees – S.

*Microstegium* Nees in Lindley 1836 (SASA-GRASS, JAPANESE-GRASS)

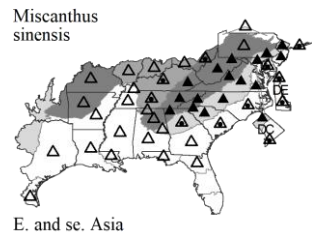
A genus of about 16 species, of subtropical Asia and Africa. References: Barden (1987); Chen, Veldkamp, & Kuoh (2012); Fairbrothers & Gray (1972); Koyama (1987); Thieret (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a); Winter, Schmitt, & Edwards (1982).

* ***Microstegium vimineum*** (Trinius) A. Camus. JAPANESE STILT-GRASS, FLEXIBLE SASA-GRASS, JAPANESE-GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, colonizing moist, rich soil, especially in floodplains, though sometimes patchily in even dry or dry-mesic uplands. **Dist:** Native of tropical se. Asia. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Comm:** The following chronological synopsis of flora accounts of *Microstegium* is instructive: not treated by Small (1933), "local" (Fernald 1950), "rarely introduced and possibly not established" (Gleason & Cronquist 1952), "sporadically naturalized" (Godfrey & Wooten 1979), "a rapidly spreading pernicious invader on moist ground, too common" (Wofford 1989). Radford, Ahles, & Bell (1968) reported it from fewer than 1/3 of the counties of the Carolinas (in 1968); it is now undoubtedly in every county, an abundant weed in most of them. This species has become a very serious pest, now ranking as one of the most destructive introduced plants in our area, forming extensive and dense patches, sprawling over and eliminating nearly all other herbaceous plants. Eradication is very difficult, and considering its obvious colonizing abilities, only temporary. Hunt & Zaremba (1992) documented the continuing northern expansion of *Microstegium* into NY and CT. Redman (1995) discussed its habitat preferences in MD and DC. Koyama (1987) reported it as "common as undergrowth of forests" in Japan, part of its native distribution. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Chen, Veldkamp, & Kuoh (2012); = *Eulalia viminea* (Trinius) Kuntze – G; > *Eulalia viminea* var. *variabilis* Kuntze – F; > *Eulalia viminea* var. *viminea* – F; > *Microstegium vimineum* var. *imberbe* (Nees) Honda – HC; > *Microstegium vimineum* var. *vimineum* – HC. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

*Miscanthus* Andersson 1855 (EULALIA)

A genus of ca. 14 species, perennials, of Eurasia and s. Africa. References: Barkworth (2003p) in FNA25 (2003a).

* ***Miscanthus sinensis*** Andersson. EULALIA, CHINESE SILVER GRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides, powerline rights-of-way, other disturbed habitats, increasingly moving into a wide variety of natural habitats, including those with prescribed fire. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Comm:** This species is becoming aggressively invasive. Forms with leaves cross-variegated or linear-variegated with yellow are cultivated and sometimes escape or persist (in addition to the much more common green-leaved form). **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Miscanthus sinensis* var. *gracillimus* A.S. Hitchcock – IL; > *Miscanthus sinensis* var. *sinensis* – IL; > *Miscanthus sinensis* var. *variegatus* Beal – F, HC; > *Miscanthus sinensis* var. *zebrinus* Beal – F, HC.

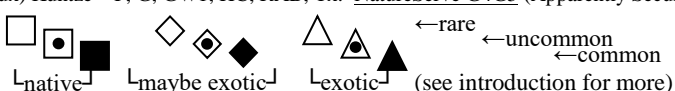
*Mnesithea* Kunth 1829 (JOINTGRASS)

A genus of about 30 species, perennial and annual herbs, widespread in the tropics and subtropics of the Old and New World. Here circumscribed to include *Coelorachis* and *Hackelochloa*, based on Veldkamp, Koning, & Sosef (1986) and Soreng et al. (2015). References: Allen (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a); Soreng et al. (2015); Thieret (2003f) in FNA25 (2003a); Veldkamp, de Koning, & Sosef (1986).

- 1 Annual; sessile spikelets hemispheric; lower glumes of the sessile spikelet alveolate; [alien weed] ***Mnesithea granularis***
 1 Perennial (cespitose or rhizomatous); sessile spikelets ovate; lower glumes of the sessile spikelet rugose or pitted; [native].
 2 Culms round in cross-section ***Mnesithea cylindrica***
 2 Culms compressed-keeled in cross-section.
 3 Lower glume with rectangular pits..... ***Mnesithea tessellata***
 3 Lower glume smooth or with transverse ridges. ***Mnesithea rugosa***

Mnesithea cylindrica (Michaux) de Koning & Sosef. CAROLINA JOINTGRASS. **Hab:** Prairies, oak woodlands, roadsides and other disturbed ground in areas formerly prairie-like and fire-maintained, perhaps now extirpated in portions of our area (including NC). **Dist:** Fairly widespread in se. North America, north to NC and SC (at least formerly), MS, MO, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = FlGr, Veldkamp, de Koning, & Sosef (1986); = *Coelorachis cylindrica* (Michaux) Nash – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, WH3; = *Manisuris campestris* (Nuttall) A.S. Hitchcock – S; = *Manisuris cylindrica* (Michaux) Kuntze – F, G, GW1, HC, RAB, Tx. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

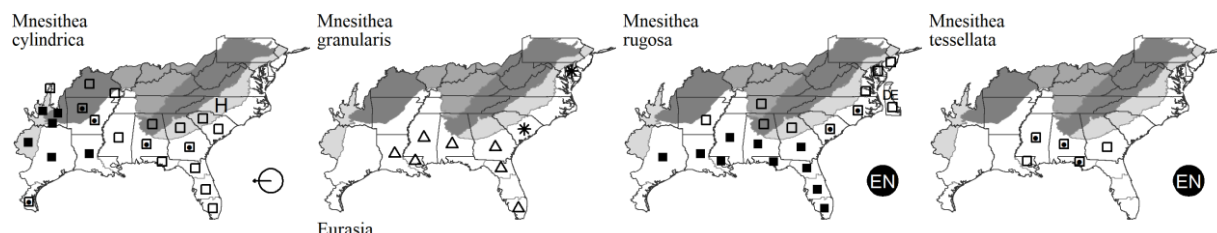
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

103. POACEAE

* **Mnesithea granularis** (Linnaeus) de Koning & Sosef. PITSSCALE GRASS. **Hab:** Hammocks, pinelands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Old World. Reported for sw. GA and other Gulf Coast states (Thieret in FNA 2003a, Jones & Coile 1988, Kartesz 1999). **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = *Hackelochloa granularis* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – FIgr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, WH3; = *Rytillix granularis* (Linnaeus) Skeels – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Mnesithea rugosa (Nuttall) de Koning & Sosef. WRINKLED JOINTGRASS. **Hab:** Limesink ponds (dolines), depression meadows, clay-based Carolina bays, wet pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, marl prairies, disturbed areas (such as seeps in powerline rights-of-way), always in places with a seasonally high water-table. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: s. NJ south to FL and west to TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FIgr, Veldkamp, de Koning, & Sosef (1986); = *Coelorachis rugosa* (Nuttall) Nash – Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Va, WH3; = *Manisuris rugosa* (Nuttall) Kuntze – F, G, GW1, HC, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Mnesithea tessellata (Steudel) de Koning & Sosef. PITTED JOINTGRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas and bogs. **Dist:** Sw. GA and FL Panhandle west to e. LA, an East Gulf Coastal Plain endemic. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = FIgr, Veldkamp, de Koning, & Sosef (1986); = *Coelorachis tessellata* (Steudel) Nash – FNA25, K1, K3, K4, WH3; = *Manisuris tessellata* (Steudel) Lamson-Scribner – GW1, HC, S. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

**Muhlenbergia** Schreber 1789 (MUHLY)

A genus of about 176 species, perennials and annuals, of North America south to Andean South America, and e. and se. Asia. *Muhlenbergia* is a large and diverse genus, recently reclassified by Peterson, Romaschenko, & Johnson (2010b); the subgenera used here follow that classification. References: Columbus & Smith (2010); Gustafson & Peterson (2007); Morden & Hatch (1989); Peterson (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a); Peterson, Romaschenko, & Johnson (2010b); Pohl (1969); Reeder (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a); Snow (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a).

Unkeyed taxa: *Muhlenbergia paniculata*

- 1 Panicle open and diffuse, > 4 cm broad, the spikelets borne on slender or capillary pedicels longer than the lemmas.
 - 4 Lemma awn 0-1.5 (-4) mm long; glume bodies (1.1-) 2.0-3.3 (-3.6) mm long, < ½ as long as the lemma bodies, acuminate, not awned (rarely the second with a short awn < 0.6 mm long); spikelets usually brown or bronze (when fresh); basal sheaths usually very fibrous.....*Muhlenbergia expansa*
 - 4 Lemma awn (2-) 3-35 mm long; glume bodies (0.3-) 0.7-1.7 (-2.4) mm long, > ½ as long as the lemma body, one or both glumes sometimes awned; spikelets usually purple (when fresh); basal sheaths rarely strongly fibrous.
 - 5 Lemma awn (2-) 3-13 (-18) mm long, first glume awnless (or rarely with an awn to 3.2 mm long), second glume awnless (or rarely with an awn up to 5.0 mm long), palea awnless; lemma lacking setaceous teeth flanking the awn; flowering late Aug-Oct; [widespread in our area, particularly in rocky, clayey, or sandy glades, barrens, and woodlands with prairie affinities].....*Muhlenbergia capillaris*
 - 5 Lemma awn (8-) 12-26 (-35) mm long, first glume awn (0.5-) 1-7 (-10) mm long, second glume awn (1-) 5-19 (-25) mm long, palea awn-tipped; lemma with two setaceous teeth flanking the awn, the teeth 0.5-2.5 (-4.7) mm long; flowering Oct-Nov; [sandy maritime situations on barrier islands of the outer Coastal Plain]..... *Muhlenbergia sericea*
- 1 Panicle slender, dense, < 2.5 cm broad, the spikelets sessile or on non-capillary pedicels shorter than the lemmas; [subgenus *Muhlenbergia*].
 - 6 Glumes minute, 0-0.5 mm long; plant lacking rhizomes; culms weak, decumbent and cespitosely branching in their lower portions, rooting at the nodes, the upper portions erect and sparsely branched.....*Muhlenbergia schreberi*
 - 6 Glumes well-developed, 1-7 mm long; plant with scaly rhizomes (except for *M. cuspidata*); culms firm (rarely sprawling), few or solitary (rarely forming dense colonies).
 - 11 Culm glabrous throughout (including below the nodes).
 - 12 Glumes 1.4-2.0 mm long; ligule 0.2-0.5 mm long.....*Muhlenbergia bushii*
 - 12 Glumes 2-4 (-5) mm long; ligule 0.8-1.5 mm long..... *Muhlenbergia frondosa*
 - 11 Culm pubescent, at least below the nodes.
*Muhlenbergia glabrifloris*

Muhlenbergia bushii Pohl. BUSH'S MUHLY, NODDING MUHLY. **Hab:** Wet oak flatwoods, bottomlands, and other (at least seasonally) moist forests, especially over calcareous substrates. **Dist:** IN west IA, south to NE and TX; apparently disjunct eastward in scattered localities, including VA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Va; = *Muhlenbergia brachyphylla* Bush – F, G, HC, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Muhlenbergia capillaris (Lamarck) Trinius. HAIRGRASS, HAIR-AWN MUHLY. **Hab:** In the Piedmont and Interior Low Plateau primarily in clayey or thin rocky soils (especially in areas which formerly burned and were prairie-like) and in open woodlands, in the Coastal Plain in pine savannas, sandhills, dry woodlands, and coastal grasslands (where sometimes in close proximity with *M. sericea*), in the Mountains around calcareous rock outcrops, sandy prairies westwards. **Dist:** MA, NY, s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, MO, and e. KS south to s. FL, LA, and c. and s. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Dec. **Tax:** *M. capillaris* and its relatives, *M. expansa* and *M. sericea*, were the subject of an herbarium morphological study by Morden & Hatch (1989), who concluded that the three taxa are not sharply separable and should be recognized only at the varietal level. If one considers behavior in the field, ecology, and geography in conjunction with morphologic characters, however, there is little doubt that the three taxa are biological species. Distribution and typical habitat are different for the three species, but *M. capillaris* can be found growing with or in proximity to each of the other two (I have not seen *M. sericea* and *M. expansa* together). In such situations, the two taxa present are readily distinguishable at a glance, and there is no evidence of intermediates or hybrids. Gustafson & Peterson (2007) also concluded that the three taxa are separable as species. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, IL, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, Gustafson & Peterson (2007); = *Muhlenbergia capillaris* var. *capillaris* – C, HC, K1, Mo1, S, WH3, Morden & Hatch (1989); < *Muhlenbergia capillaris* (Lamarck) Trinius – GW1, RAB, Tx. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



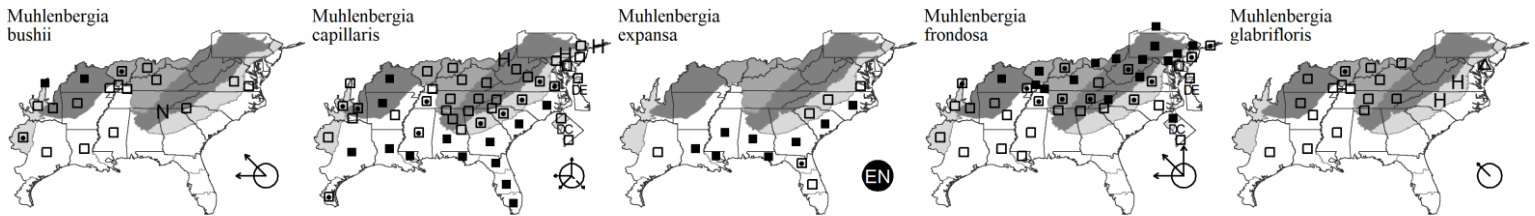
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

Muhlenbergia expansa (Poir.) Trinius. SAVANNA HAIRGRASS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, mesic areas in sandhill-pocosin ecotones. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to e. TX (nearly exactly the range of *Pinus palustris*). **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Tax:** See *M. capillaris* for a discussion of recent studies on the *M. capillaris* complex. **Comm:** An important part of the grassy component of many longleaf pine savannas, *M. expansa*'s flowering is stimulated by fire, and, lacking fire, it may be found in large populations in solely vegetative condition. **ID Notes:** *Muhlenbergia expansa* can be distinguished in sterile condition from other savanna bunchgrasses (*Sporobolus teretifolius*, *S. pinetorum*, *S. floridanus*, *S. curtissii*, *Aristida stricta*, and *A. beyrichiana*) by the following characteristics: old leaf bases fibrous and curly (rather than hardened and cartilaginous) and ligules 1-3 mm long (rather than 0.2 to 0.5 mm long). The open panicle somewhat resembles that of several species of similar habitat which often co-occur with *M. expansa* – *Sporobolus teretifolius*, *S. pinetorum*, *S. curtissii*, *S. floridanus*, and *S. brevipilis*, but the panicle of *M. expansa* is capillary, flexuous, and fragile, tending to break up over the winter (vs. fine-textured but not capillary, the branches rigid and ascending, more likely to persist over the winter in relatively intact condition). The vegetative characters listed above and under *Sporobolus brevipilis* are also useful. **Syn:** = ETx1, F, FNA25, GW1, HC, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va, Gustafson & Peterson (2007); = *Muhlenbergia capillaris* var. *trichopodes* (Elliott) Vasey – C, K1, WH3, Morden & Hatch (1989); < *Muhlenbergia capillaris* (Lamarck) Trinius – Tx; < *Muhlenbergia sericea* (Michaux) P.M. Peterson – FlGr. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Muhlenbergia frondosa (Poir.) Fernald. SMOOTH WIRESTEM MUHLY, SATIN GRASS. **Hab:** Barrens, prairies, floodplain forests, riverbanks, scour prairies, and moist disturbed areas. **Dist:** NC, ON, and ND south to e. NC, nw. SC, ne. GA, n. AL, n. MS, ne. LA, and ne. TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; = *Muhlenbergia mexicana* (Linnaeus) Trinius – S, misapplied.

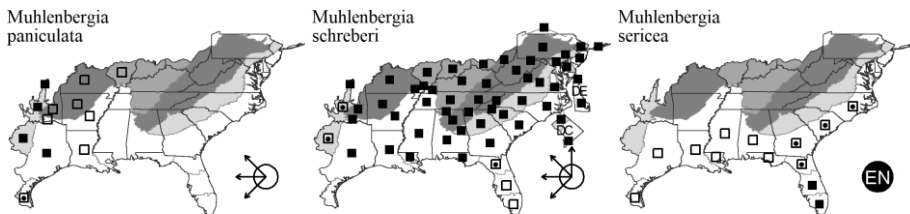
Muhlenbergia glabriflora Lamson-Scribner. CLAY-PAN MUHLY, SMOOTH MUHLY. **Hab:** Barrens, open oak flatwoods, other open habitats, in clayey soils. **Dist:** VA and NC west to IA, MO, AL, and TX, local and apparently rare in all of that range. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Comm:** In NC, only known from one collection, that from Durham County in 1936, with vague habitat data. F describes the habitat as "dry exsiccated or baked soils, prairies, gravels or rocky slopes," Pohl (1969) as "mostly on low ground, in shade on heavy clay soils." **Syn:** = Ar, FNA25, IL, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn; = *Muhlenbergia glabriflora* – C, ETx1, F, G, HC, K1, Tx, Va, orthographic variant. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).



Muhlenbergia paniculata (Nuttall) Columbus. TUMBLE GRASS. **Hab:** Dry prairies, salt licks, roadsides. **Dist:** MB west to BC, south to w. LA, TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = K4, Columbus & Smith (2010); = *Schedonnardus paniculatus* – Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K3, Mo1, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Muhlenbergia schreberi J.F. Gmelin. NIMBLE-WILL. **Hab:** Bottomland and other moist forests, dry forests, fields, dirt roads, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME, NY, ON, MI, WI, MN, and SD, south to c. peninsular FL, LA, and c. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Jan. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FlGr, FNA25, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Muhlenbergia schreberi* var. *palustris* (Lamson-Scribner) Lamson-Scribner – G, IL; > *Muhlenbergia schreberi* var. *schreberi* – G, IL. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Muhlenbergia sericea (Michaux) P.M. Peterson. DUNE HAIRGRASS, SWEET GRASS. **Hab:** Maritime dry grasslands, maritime wet grasslands, interdune swales, low dunes, sometimes edges of freshwater or brackish marshes, northwards in its distribution (in NC and SC) apparently limited to the barrier islands (sometimes in close proximity with *M. capillaris*), sometimes locally abundant. **Dist:** NC (slightly north of Oregon Inlet, Dare County, south of Nags Head) south to s. FL and west to s. TX, primarily on barrier islands (some portions of the distribution on the Gulf Coast may be by introduction only). **Phen:** Aug-Dec. **Comm:** This species is a very conspicuous part of the Outer Banks flora in the autumn, especially showy and abundant between Rodanthe (Chicamacomico) and Avon (Kinnakeet), Dare County, NC, and also abundant on Ocracoke Island, Hyde County, NC. The capillary pedicels and awns of its purple inflorescences are so light as to be moved by the slightest breeze. By December or January they fade to tan, but remain showy. This grass is a major component of baskets made in the Low Country of SC by the Gullah, who call it "sweet grass." I agree with Curtis (1843), Blomquist (1948), Pinson & Batson (1971), Gould (1975), and others who consider *M. sericea* (as *M. filipes*) a species distinct from *M. capillaris*. In addition to a discussion of its relationship to *M. capillaris*, Pinson and Batson (1971) and Morden & Hatch (1989) provide descriptions, not elsewhere available. See *M. capillaris* for a discussion of recent studies on this complex. **Syn:** = FNA25, K3, K4, Gustafson & Peterson (2007); = *Muhlenbergia capillaris* var. *filipes* (M.A. Curtis) Chapman ex Beal – HC, K1, S, WH3, Morden & Hatch (1989); < *Muhlenbergia capillaris* (Lamarck) Trinius – GW1, RAB, Tx; < *Muhlenbergia sericea* (Michaux) P.M. Peterson – FlGr. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



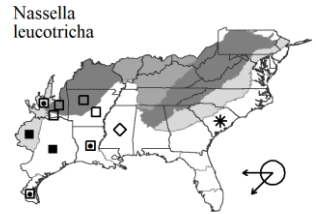
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P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Nassella (Trinius) Desvauz 1846

A genus of ca. 116 species, mainly perennials, mainly of South America. References: Barkworth (2007i) in FNA24 (2007a); Cialdella et al (2014).

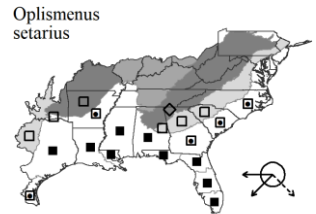
Nassella leucotricha (Trinius & Ruprecht) Pohl. TEXAS NEEDLEGRASS. **Hab:** Prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sw. AR, OK, and n. TX south to w. LA, TX, and s. Mexico (Chiapas) (and also eastwards as a waif, in waste areas near a wool-combing mill in e. SC). **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA24, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx; = *Stipa leucotricha* Trinius & Ruprecht – HC, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

*Oplismenus* Palisot de Beauvois 1807 (WOODS-GRASS, BASKET-GRASS)

A genus of 5 or more species, widespread in the New World and Old World tropics, subtropics, and warm temperate areas. References: Crins (1991); Peterson et al (1999); Scholz (1981); Wipff (2003h) in FNA25 (2003a).

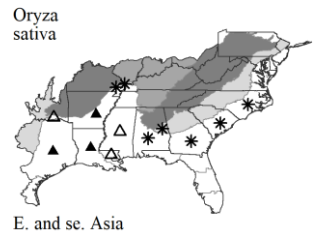
Identification Notes: Superficially, *Oplismenus* somewhat resembles *Arthraxon*, but has the leaves only slightly cordate at the base (vs. strongly cordate-clasping).

Oplismenus setarius (Lamarck) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. WOODS-GRASS. **Hab:** Hammocks, maritime forests, shell middens, moist forests. **Dist:** *O. hirtellus* is widespread in tropical and subtropical areas of the New and Old World; the "*setarius* entity" (variously treated at subspecies or species rank) ranges from e. NC south to FL, west to AR and TX, and south through the Caribbean and Central America to central South America. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Scholz (1981) recognizes many other subspecies. The "*setarius* entity" is undoubtedly native in our area, often occurring in undisturbed habitats in natural communities entirely devoid of alien species (though it can also act somewhat aggressively in disturbed sites); the basis of Gould's (1975) assertion that *Oplismenus* is "introduced or adventive in the United States" is unknown. Crins (1991) favors treating *O. setarius* as a taxonomically unrecognized component within a polymorphic *O. hirtellus*. **Syn:** = HC, RAB, S; = *Oplismenus hirtellus* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ssp. *setarius* (Lamarck) Mez ex Ekman – ETx1, FNA25, K3, Meso6, Scholz (1981); < *Oplismenus compositus* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – K4; < *Oplismenus hirtellus* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – Ar, NcTx, Tx, Crins (1991).

*Oryza* Linnaeus 1753 (RICE)

A genus of about 20 species, native of tropical and warm temperate portions of the Old World. References: Barkworth & Terrell (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Judziewicz et al (2000); Nanda & Sharma (2003); Tucker (1988).

* ***Oryza sativa*** Linnaeus. RICE. **Hab:** Marshes, impoundments, of only sporadic occurrence outside of cultivation. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Perhaps the single most important food crop in the world, developed as a crop in Asia and cultivated at least since 10,000 years BP (Hancock 2004). **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Comm:** Rice was an important crop before the Civil War in SC, GA, and extreme se. NC. It is planted as a crop in AR, LA, TX, and MS, and planted elsewhere in waterfowl impoundments. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FlGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, RAB, S, Tx, Judziewicz et al (2000), Nanda & Sharma (2003), Tucker (1988). [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

*Panicum* Linnaeus 1753 (PANIC GRASS)

Contributed by Richard J. LeBlond

There has been considerable controversy over the generic limits of *Panicum*. In its broader past conceptions, it has been considered to include (in our area) taxa sometimes and variously segregated as *Brachiaria*, *Dichanthelium*, *Eriochloa*, *Paspalidium*, *Phanopyrum*, *Steinchisma*, and *Urochloa*. All were originally recognized based on morphological characteristics, to which have recently been added anatomical, chemical, and other evidence. Crins (1991) recognizes *Eriochloa*, *Urochloa* (including *Brachiaria*), *Paspalidium*, and *Panicum* as genera, with *Panicum* subdivided into subgenera *Panicum*, *Agrostoides*, *Dichanthelium*, *Phanopyrum*, and *Steinchisma*. We prefer to recognize most of the segregates as genera, pending further analyses, since there is little evidence that these groups are more closely related to one another than they are to other genera recognized in the Paniceae. *Phanopyrum* and *Dichanthelium* are the only segregate groups with C3 photosynthesis. *Eriochloa* and *Urochloa* (including *Brachiaria*) have C4 photosynthesis, with PEP-ck decarboxylation. *Panicum* and *Paspalidium* have C4 photosynthesis, with NAD-me or NADP-me decarboxylation. *Steinchisma*, in addition to its unusual expansion of the palea, apparently has a peculiar photosynthetic pathway, described by Crins (1991) as "intermediate between" C3 and C4 photosynthesis; "the leaves have Kranz anatomy, but there are fewer organelles than usual in the outer sheath."

We agree with Hansen & Wunderlin (1988) that "*Dichanthelium* is as 'good' a grass genus as many others (e.g. *Brachiaria*, *Sacciolepis*, and many more in other tribes)". Despite arguments to the contrary, there is little doubt that *Dichanthelium* is a natural group. Zuloaga, Ellis, and Morrone (1993) argue against the recognition of *Dichanthelium* as a genus, preferring to treat it as a subgenus under *Panicum*. They state, however, "within *Panicum*, *Dichanthelium* can be distinguished at the subgeneric level by the following set of characters: lax inflorescences; ellipsoid to obovoid

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 native maybe exotic exotic (see introduction for more) rare uncommon common waif endemic historic no planted questionable

103. POACEAE

spikelets; upper glume and lower lemma usually 7-11 nerved; upper antherium apiculate or shortly crested, and simple papillae on the lemma and palea. Anatomically, all species are non-Kranz or C3, with the outer parenchymatous sheath lacking specialized chloroplasts", etc. The argument that *Phanopyrum* also has C3 photosynthesis does not materially affect the issue of the taxonomic rank at which to recognize the groups.

We also agree with Hansen & Wunderlin (1988) that "the acceptance of *Dichanthelium* provides a more consistent generic classification". It offers conveniences, as well, in our area, where *Dichanthelium* and *Panicum* are readily distinguishable from each other, and the combined genus would be very large, indeed. References: Darbyshire & Cayouette (1995); Freckmann & Lelong (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a); Haines (2010); LeBlond (2020); Lelong (1986); Sorrie (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); Zuloaga & Morrone (1996).

Identification Notes: {INTRODUCTION: Describe differences between *Panicum*, *Dichanthelium*, *Urochloa* (= *Brachiaria*), and *Paspalidium*, all of which are treated as *Panicum* in RAB. Describe collection methods and character analysis.}

Unkeyed taxa: *Panicum diffusum*

- 1 Spikelets tuberculate..... *Kelloggloa*
- 1 Spikelets smooth, not tuberculate.
 - 2 Panicle < 2 cm wide at maturity.
 - 3 Spikelets > 4.5 mm long; first glume > 2.4 mm long; ligule 4-6 mm long; [of coastal dunes]; [*Panicum* section *Hiantes*]..... *Panicum amarum*
 - 3 Spikelets < 4 mm long; first glume < 2.1 mm long; ligule < 2 mm long; [not of coastal dunes].
 - 4 Blades involute, 1.5-4 mm wide; culms wiry..... *Coleataenia*
 - 4 Blades flat, the larger 6-20 mm wide; culms stout.
 - 5 Panicles constricted, 0.3-1.6 cm wide; spikelets subsessile to short-pedicel; summit of fertile palea not enclosed by fertile lemma *Hymenachne hemitoma*
 - 5 Panicles > 1 cm wide; spikelets short to long-pedicel; summit of fertile palea enclosed by fertile lemma..... *Coleataenia*
 - 2 Panicle > 2 cm wide at maturity.
 - 6 Lower primary panicle branches in whorls of 4-7 at the nodes, stiffly spreading, naked on the proximal ½, the axils strongly pilose; lower culm internodes appressed papillose-pubescent; first glume acuminate, ½ as long as spikelet; fertile lemma chestnut brown at maturity; [*Panicum* section *Panicum*]..... *Panicum bergii*
 - 6 Plants without the above combination of characters.
 - 7 Plants from a cluster of fibrous roots, without rhizomes or hard knotty crowns, annuals or perennials.
 - 8 First glume 1/5 to 1/3 length of spikelet, blunt to broadly rounded to truncate; sheaths usually glabrous (papillose-hispid in *P. dichotomiflorum* var. *bartowense*); nodes glabrous; [*Panicum* section *Dichotomiflora*]..... *Panicum dichotomiflorum* var. *dichotomiflorum*
 - 8 First glume 1/3 to 1/2 length of spikelet, acute to subacute; sheaths villous or hispid (except in the locally introduced *P. bisulcatum*); nodes often bearded.
 - 12 Spikelets 4.5-6 mm long; panicle branches often nodding or drooping at maturity; [*Panicum* section *Panicum*] *Panicum miliaceum* ssp. *miliaceum*
 - 12 Spikelets 1.8-3.6 mm long; panicle branches ascending-spreading at maturity.
 - 13 Spikelets long-acuminate, (2.6-) 3.0-3.6 mm long; mature panicle slender, usually 2-3× as long as wide; [*Panicum* section *Panicum*] *Panicum flexile*
 - 13 Spikelets short-pointed to acuminate, 1.8-2.5 (-2.8) mm long; mature panicle usually 0.7-2× as long as wide.
 *Panicum capillare*
 - 7 Plants with rhizomes or hard knotty crowns, perennial.
 - 18 Plants with hard crowns, lacking rhizomes; fertile lemma 1.2-2.4 mm long.
 - 19 Nodes sericeous, pilose, or glabrous; internodes often glaucous; spikelets usually appressed but not secund; pedicels 1-15 mm long; second glumes and sterile lemmas 7-11-veined; fertile lemmas 0.7-1.2 mm wide; [*Panicum* section *Panicum*]..... *Panicum filipes*
 - 19 Nodes glabrous; internodes not glaucous; spikelets appressed, usually secund; pedicels 0.5-1.5 mm long; second glumes and sterile lemmas 5-veined; fertile lemmas 0.6-0.8 mm wide *Coleataenia*
 - 18 Plants with rhizomes; fertile lemma 1.6-4 mm long.
 - 21 First glume truncate apically; [*Panicum* section *Repentia*] *Panicum repens*
 - 21 First glume acute to obtuse.
 - 22 Culms slightly compressed below; ligules 0.5 mm long or less; spikelets subsessile and subsecund, usually some obliquely bent above the first glume; fertile lemma 1.8-2.2 mm long..... *Coleataenia*
 - 22 Culms terete; ligules 1-6 mm long; spikelets pedicel and not at all secund, essentially straight; fertile lemma 2-4 mm long; [*Panicum* section *Hiantes*].
 - 23 Panicle narrow, the branches erect; sheaths longer than internodes; spikelets 4.3-7.7 mm long; fertile lemma 3-4 mm long.
 - 24 First glumes 2.5-5.5 mm long, ¾-¾ as long as the spikelet, 7-9 nerved, the nerves thickened and raised; rhizomes usually elongate; culms solitary to loosely tufted, 0.2-1.5 m tall; leaves 0.7-3.6 dm long; panicles 2-6 cm wide, the primary branches usually 1-2 per node, loosely flowered; spikelets 4.7-7.7 mm long; fertile lemma 1.3-1.8 mm wide..... *Panicum amarum*
 - 24 First glumes 2-3.5 mm long, ½-¾ as long as the spikelet, 3-5 (-7) nerved, the nerves thin and wiry; rhizomes usually short; culms usually tufted, 1-2 (-3) m tall; leaves 2-5 dm long; panicles 3-10 cm wide, the primary branches usually 2 or more per node, densely flowered; spikelets 4.0-5.9 mm long; fertile lemma 1.0-1.5 mm wide..... *Panicum amarulum*
 - 23 Panicle with divergent to spreading-ascending branches; upper sheaths shorter than internodes; spikelets 2.8-5 mm long; fertile lemma 2-2.6 mm long.
 - 25 Spikelets 2.8-3.5 mm long; beak of sterile lemma exceeding fertile lemma by 0.2-0.5 mm; first glume (blunt-) acute, ½-2/3× as long as spikelet..... *Panicum virgatum* var. *cubense*
 - 25 Spikelets 3.2-5 mm long; beak of sterile lemma exceeding fertile lemma by 0.6-1.3 mm; first glume acuminate, 3/5-3/4× as long as spikelet.
 *Panicum virgatum* var. *virgatum*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

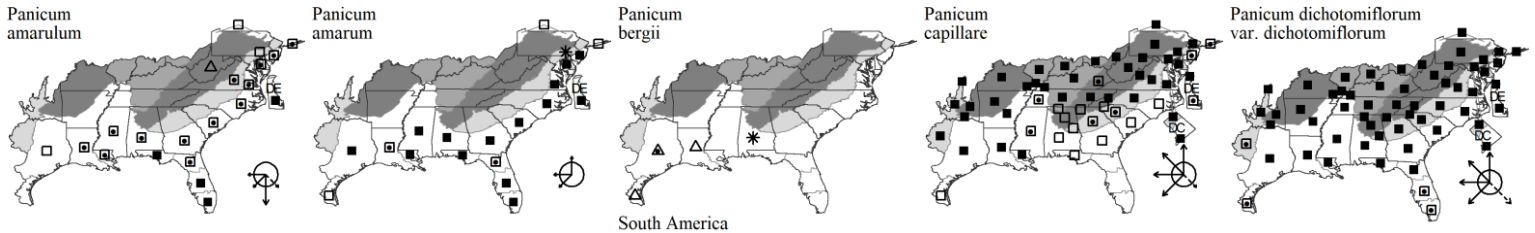
Panicum amarulum A.S. Hitchcock & Chase. SOUTHERN SEABEACH GRASS. **Hab:** Coastal dunes and shores, sand-flats, and longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** NJ s. to FL, west to TX and Mexico; West Indies; restricted to the Coastal Plain except for WV (where apparently introduced). **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** Palmer (1975) reduced *P. amarum* and *P. amarulum* to infraspecific rank, but their broadly overlapping distributions and suite of characters suggests that they are separate lineages. Ultimately, this species is not part of *Panicum sensu stricto*. **Comm:** Primarily a coastal plant, *P. amarulum* has been planted extensively in the Sandhills of NC. Blomquist 1948 says this taxon "does not seem to grow naturally in North Carolina." **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, G, HC, RAB, S, Tx, WV; = *Panicum amarum* ssp. *amarulum* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) Freckmann & Lelong – FIGr, FNA25, NE, NY; = *Panicum amarum* Elliott var. *amarulum* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) P.G. Palmer – K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Pa, Va, Lelong (1986); < *Panicum amarum* Elliott – WH3. **NatureServe G5T3T5** (Apparently Secure).

Panicum amarum Elliott. BITTER SEABEACH GRASS. **Hab:** Coastal dunes and shores. **Dist:** CT s. to FL, w. to TX and TAB; restricted to the coast. **Phen:** Aug-Nov (-Jul). **Comm:** See note under *P. amarulum*. **Syn:** = C, F, G, HC, RAB, S; = *Panicum amarum* ssp. *amarum* – FIGr, FNA25, NE, NY; = *Panicum amarum* Elliott var. *amarum* – K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Pa, Va, Lelong (1986); < *Panicum amarum* Elliott – WH3. **NatureServe G5T3T5** (Secure).

* ***Panicum bergii*** Arechavaleta. BERG'S PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Ditches and shallow, sporadically flooded depressions in grasslands. **Dist:** Native of e. South America. Reported for sc. GA (HC), AL (Kartesz 1999), and se. TX. **Phen:** Late Apr-May. **Comm:** *Panicum sensu stricto*. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S; > *Panicum pilcomayense* Hackel – Tx.

Panicum capillare Linnaeus. OLD-WITCH GRASS, TUMBLEWEED, TICKLE GRASS. **Hab:** Open sandy or stony soil, fields, roadsides, waste places, often weedy in cultivated soil. **Dist:** E. to c. Canada, s. to FL and TX; Bermuda. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Tax:** Plants formerly known as *P. capillare* var. *occidentale* Rydberg, ranging from Canada south to NJ, WV, KY, TX, and CA, are distinguished by long-acuminate spikelets 2.5-4 mm long that are mostly subsessile or short-pedicelled. In our region, *P. capillare* has short-acuminate spikelets 1.8-2.9 mm long, mostly on longer pedicels. **Syn:** = FIGr, K1, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Darbyshire & Cayouette (1995), Lelong (1986); = *Panicum capillare* ssp. *capillare* – Ar, FNA25, NE, NY; = *Panicum capillare* var. *agreste* Gattinger – G; < *Panicum capillare* Linnaeus – C, Zuloaga & Morrone (1996); > *Panicum capillare* var. *capillare* – ETx1, F, HC, W.

Panicum dichotomiflorum Michaux var. *dichotomiflorum*. SPREADING PANIC GRASS, FALL PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Marshy shores, exposed wet soils, alluvial deposits in floodplain forests, spoil banks, ditches. **Dist:** E. Canada west to BC, south to FL and TX; also in the Bahamas (Sorrie & LeBlond 1997). **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Tax:** Plants with geniculate bases, enlarged lower nodes and sheaths, and panicles with included peduncles and divergent branches have been recognized as var. *geniculatum* (Alph. Wood) Fernald. **Syn:** = FIGr, K4, NE; = *Panicum dichotomiflorum* ssp. *dichotomiflorum* – Ar, NY; < *Panicum dichotomiflorum* – C, ETx1, GW1, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WV, Lelong (1986); > *Panicum dichotomiflorum* ssp. *dichotomiflorum* – FNA25; < *Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michaux var. *dichotomiflorum* – Va; > *Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michaux var. *dichotomiflorum* – F, G, Il, K1, K3, W; >> *Panicum dichotomiflorum* Michaux var. *dichotomiflorum* – HC; > *Panicum dichotomiflorum* var. *geniculatum* (Wood) Fernald – F, G, Il, W; > *Panicum lacustre* A.S. Hitchcock & Ekman – FNA25, HC, K1, K3.



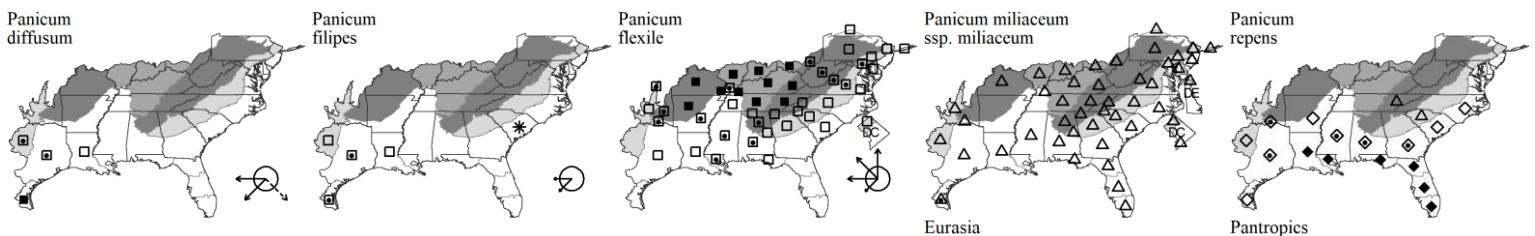
Panicum diffusum Swartz. WEST INDIAN PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** W. LA and TX south into Mexico; West Indies. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA25, K3, K4, NcTx. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Panicum filipes Lamson-Scribner. **Hab:** Prairies and disturbed areas (eastwards in SC on waste ground near wool-combing mill in Berkeley County, SC, where probably just a waif). **Dist:** W. LA to AZ, south to southern Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Tax:** *Panicum sensu stricto*. **Comm:** {X, Y, and Z may need to be added to synonymy}. **Syn:** = HC, Tx; = *Panicum hallii* Vasey ssp. *filipes* (Lamson-Scribner) Freckmann & Lelong – FNA25, K1; = *Panicum hallii* var. *filipes* – ETx1, K3, K4, NcTx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Panicum flexile (Gattinger) Lamson-Scribner. WIRY PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Glades and openings over mafic or calcareous rocks, damp sandy meadows, open woodlands. **Dist:** NY, sw. QC, S. ON, and ND south to n. FL and TX. First reported for SC by Nelson & Kelly (1997). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Darbyshire & Cayouette (1995), Lelong (1986), Zuloaga & Morrone (1996). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Panicum miliaceum*** Linnaeus ssp. *miliaceum*. BROOMCORN MILLET, PROSO MILLET, HOG MILLET. **Hab:** Planted in wildlife food plots, sometimes persistent or self-sowing nearby, also in fields and along railroads and roads. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** *Panicum sensu stricto*. **Syn:** = C, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY; < *Panicum miliaceum* – ETx1, F, G, HC, Il, NcTx, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Zuloaga & Morrone (1996). **NatureServe GNRTNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Panicum repens*** Linnaeus. TORPEDO GRASS. **Hab:** Ditches, roadbanks, disturbed coastal sands, in areas where ship's ballast was deposited. **Dist:** Probably native of Europe. First reported for NC by Leonard (1971b); reported for numerous counties in the GA Coastal Plain (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** *Panicum sensu stricto*. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3; > *Panicum guinii* Fournier – HC, S; > *Panicum repens* Linnaeus – HC, S. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:

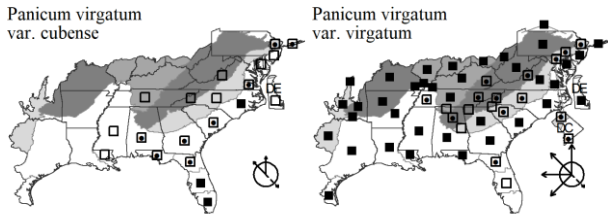
□ native
◻ maybe exotic
◼ exotic
◁ rare
◂ uncommon
◃ common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Panicum virgatum Linnaeus var. ***cubense*** Grisebach. BLUNT PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Wet to dry sandy pinelands. **Dist:** Coastal Plain from MA to FL, west to MS; also in MI; West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Not in *Panicum* sensu stricto. **Syn:** = F, HC, S, Va, Sorrie (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); < *Panicum virgatum* – C, FIGr, FNA25, G, GW1, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, Lelong (1986); < *Panicum virgatum* Linnaeus var. *virgatum* – K1, K3, K4.

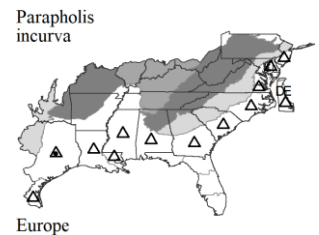
Panicum virgatum Linnaeus var. ***virgatum***. SWITCHGRASS. **Hab:** Dry or wet sandy soils of pinelands, fresh and brackish marshes, tidal swamps, interdune swales and ponds, riverside scour prairies, mafic fens, calcareous fens and spring marshes, rocky river shores and bars, and also frequently planted. **Dist:** Sw. QC and ND south to FL and TX, west to NV; Bermuda; Central and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Not in *Panicum* sensu stricto. **Syn:** = F, HC, S, Va, Sorrie (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); < *Panicum virgatum* – Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, G, GW1, Il, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Lelong (1986); < *Panicum virgatum* Linnaeus var. *virgatum* – K1, K3, K4. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Parapholis C.E. Hubbard 1946 (SICKLE GRASS)

A genus of 6 species, annuals, of Eurasia. References: Tucker (1996); Worley (2007) in FNA24 (2007a).

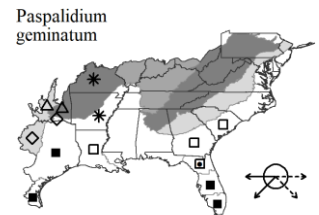
* ***Parapholis incurva*** (Linnaeus) C.E. Hubbard. SICKLE GRASS, HARD GRASS, THIN-TAIL. **Hab:** Sandy and muddy flats, brackish or salt marshes. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = C, FIGr, FNA24, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Tucker (1996); = *Pholiurus incurvus* (Linnaeus) Schinz & Thellung – F, G.



Paspalidium Stapf 1920 (PASPALIDIUM)

A genus of about 40 species, tropical and subtropical. References: Allen (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a); Crins (1991); Webster (1988); Webster (1993b); Webster (1995).

Paspalidium geminatum (Forsskål) Stapf. ALLIGATOR GRASS, PASPALIDIUM, KISSIMMEE GRASS. **Hab:** Deep water of marshes, graminoid-dominated sloughs and swamps (e.g. holes in cypress domes – in sun), and disturbed wet areas including canals. **Dist:** GA south to FL, west to TX; also in Central and South America; also in Old World tropics. The apparent SC record is based on a mislabeling (K. Bradley, pers.comm., 2020). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** Two taxa are sometimes distinguished, at specific or varietal rank (see synonymy): "*geminatum* s.s." with smaller spikelets and glumes and sterile lemma not papery, and "*paludivagum*" with larger spikelets (2.8-3.0 mm long) and glumes and sterile lemma papery. Additional study is needed. **Comm:** This taxon is sometimes considered an introduction from the Old World, but its occurrence in undisturbed wetlands remote from extensive human activity suggests that it is native. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, GW1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, WH3, Crins (1991); > *Panicum geminatum* Forsskål – Bah, HC, S, Tx; > *Panicum paludivagum* A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – HC, RAB, S, Tx; > *Paspalidium geminatum* var. *geminatum* – K1, Mo1; > *Paspalidium geminatum* var. *paludivagum* – K1; > *Setaria geminata* (Forsskål) Veldkamp var. *geminata* – Webster (1995); > *Setaria geminata* (Forsskål) Veldkamp var. *paludivaga* (A.S. Hitchcock & Chase) R.D. Webster – Webster (1995).



Paspalum Linnaeus 1759 (PASPALUM, CROWN GRASS, BEADGRASS)

Contributed by Alan S. Weakley & Richard J. LeBlond

A genus of 300-400 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Allen & Hall (2003) in FNA25 (2003a); Banks (1966); Franck & Lange (2019) in Weakley et al (2019a); Silveus (1942); Wipff & Jones (1994).

Unkeyed taxa: *Paspalum alnum*, *Paspalum denticulatum*, *Paspalum modestum*, *Paspalum pubiflorum* var. *pubiflorum*

- 1 Spikelets solitary, not associated with rudimentary spikelets or naked pedicels.
 - 2 Panicles usually composed of a terminal pair of branches, sometimes with 1 (-5) additional branches below the terminal pair.
 - 3 Upper glumes pubescent on the back or margins.
 - 4 Spikelets 1.3-1.9 mm long; upper glumes pilose along the margins *Paspalum conjugatum*
 - 4 Spikelets 2.4-3.2 mm long; upper glumes sparsely pubescent on the back *Paspalum distichum*
 - 3 Upper glumes glabrous.
 - 5 Spikelets elliptic, acute or acuminate at the tip *Paspalum vaginatum*
 - 5 Spikelets ovate to broadly elliptic, obtuse to broadly acute at the tip.
 - 6 Spikelets 1.9-2.3 mm long; leaf blades flat *Paspalum minus*
 - 6 Spikelets 2.5-4.0 mm long; leaf blades flat or longitudinally folded *Paspalum notatum*
 - 2 Panicles with 1-70 branches, if > 1, the branches arranged racemously.
 - 7 Panicle branches 7-70, the axes extending beyond the outermost spikelets; panicle branches disarticulating at maturity *Paspalum fluitans*
 - 7 Panicle branches 1-6, terminating in a spikelet; panicle branches persistent.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

- 9 Axes of panicle branches not broadly winged, 0.6-1.3 mm wide.
 10 Spikelets orbicular, 2.8-3.2 mm wide.....*Paspalum laeve* var. *circularae*
 10 Spikelets slightly longer than broad, 2.0-2.5 mm wide.....*Paspalum laeve* var. *laeve*
 9 Axes of panicle branches broadly winged, 1.8-3.3 mm wide.
 11 Spikelets 3.2-4.0 mm long; upper lemmas with a few short hairs at their tips.....*Paspalum acuminatum*
 11 Spikelets 1.7-2.1 mm long; upper lemmas glabrous.....*Paspalum dissectum*
 1 Spikelets paired, or at least the second nonfunctional spikelet represented by a naked pedicel.
 13 Margins of upper glumes and lower lemmas pilose.
 14 Panicle branches 2-7; spikelets 2.3-4.0 mm long.....*Paspalum dilatatum* ssp. *dilatatum*
 14 Panicle branches (4-) 10-30; spikelets 1.8-2.8 mm long.....*Paspalum urvillei*
 13 Margins of upper glumes and lower lemmas glabrous or pubescent (if pubescent, the hairs not pilose), but neither ciliate-lacinate, winged, nor pilose.
 15 Upper florets olive to dark brown.
 16 Panicle branches 10-28 (or more).
*Paspalum boscianum*
 16 Panicle branches 1-10 (or to 28 in *P. boscianum*, keyed under both leads).
 19 Plants annual.
 20 Spikelets 1.3-1.8 mm wide, broadly elliptic to orbicular, glabrous; panicles with 1-10 (-28) branches, the axes 0.7-2.3 mm wide.....*Paspalum boscianum*
 20 Spikelets 1.7-2.4 mm wide, broadly obovate, shortly pubescent; panicles with 1-5 branches, the axes 0.8-1.3 mm wide.....*Paspalum convexum*
 19 Plants perennial.
 21 Plants caespitose, rhizomes poorly developed; culms 10-20 dm tall; panicle branches ascending, divaricate, or reflexed.
*Paspalum plicatulum*
 21 Plants not caespitose, rhizomatous; culms 1-15 dm tall; panicle branches ascending.
*Paspalum plicatulum*
 15 Upper florets white, stramineous, or golden brown.
 25 Panicles with 15-100 branches.
*Paspalum intermedium*
 25 Panicles with 1-15 branches.
 29 Spikelets 1.3-2.5 mm long.
 30 Upper glumes (and usually also the lower lemmas) shortly pubescent.
 31 Lower glumes present.....*Paspalum langei*
 31 Lower glumes absent.
**Key A**
 30 Upper glumes and lower lemmas glabrous.
 33 Panicles both terminal and axillary, the axillary panicles partially or completely enclosed by the subtending leaf sheath.....**Key A**
 33 Panicles all terminal.
 34 Upper panicle branches erect.....*Paspalum monostachyum*
 34 Upper panicle branches spreading to ascending.
 36 Lower sheaths villous or hirsute; spikelets 2.6-3.5 mm long.....*Paspalum praecox* var. *curtisianum*
 36 Lower sheaths glabrous or sparsely papillose pubescent; spikelets 2.2-2.8 mm long.....*Paspalum praecox* var. *praecox*
 29 Spikelets 2.5-4.1 mm long.
 37 Spikelet pairs barely if at all imbricate; lower glumes usually present.....*Paspalum bifidum*
 37 Spikelet pairs imbricate; lower glumes absent or present.
 38 Upper glumes pubescent; lower lemmas usually pubescent.
 39 Lower glumes present.....*Paspalum langei*
 39 Lower glumes absent.....*Paspalum pubiflorum* var. *glabrum*
 38 Upper glumes glabrous; lower lemmas usually glabrous.
 40 Upper florets golden brown.....*Paspalum floridanum*
 40 Upper florets pale to tan.
 41 Terminal panicle branches erect.....*Paspalum monostachyum*
 41 Terminal panicle branches spreading to ascending.
 42 Plants decumbent, rooting at the lower nodes; spikelets obovate to elliptic.....*Paspalum pubiflorum* var. *glabrum*
 42 Plants rhizomatous; spikelets orbicular to elliptic.
 43 Spikelets 2.9-4.1 mm long; 1.9-3.1 mm wide, suborbicular to elliptic; upper glumes 5-veined; leaf blades flat.....*Paspalum floridanum*
 43 Spikelets 2.1-3.1 mm long, 2.0-2.8 mm wide, orbicular or nearly so; upper glumes 3-veined; leaf blades laterally folded.
 44 Lower sheaths villous or hirsute.....*Paspalum praecox* var. *curtisianum*
 44 Lower sheaths glabrous or sparsely papillose pubescent.....*Paspalum praecox* var. *praecox*

Key A - *Paspalum setaceum* complex
(by Richard J. LeBlond)

- 1 Blades glabrous to pubescent or sparsely pilose (the margins often ciliate and/or scabrous).
 4 Sterile lemma with a midvein; blades dark green to purple; spikelets elliptic to obovate, 1.7-2.0 mm long, 1.2-1.5 mm wide.....*Paspalum setaceum* var. *ciliatifolium*
 4 Sterile lemma without a midvein; blades yellow-green to dark green; spikelets obovate to suborbicular, 1.7-2.4 mm long, 1.5-2.1 mm wide.....*Paspalum setaceum* var. *stramineum*
 1 Blades densely pubescent, hirsute, or long pilose.
 8 Spikelets 1.4-1.9 mm long, 1.1-1.6 mm wide; sterile lemma without a midvein; blades grayish green, 1.5-7 mm wide.....*Paspalum setaceum* var. *setaceum*
 8 Spikelets 1.7-2.5 mm long, 1.5-2.1 mm wide; sterile lemma with or without a midvein; blades light green or yellow-green to dark green, 2-16 mm wide.

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 Symbology:



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- 9 Sterile lemma usually with a midvein; blades 2-10 mm wide, hirsute with hairs to 5.5 mm long, light to dark green; spikelets glabrous to sparsely pubescent.... *Paspalum setaceum* var. *muhlenbergii*
- 9 Sterile lemma without a midvein; blades 2-16 mm wide, pubescent with hairs < 1.5 mm long to glabrous, yellow-green to dark green; spikelets pubescent to glabrous *Paspalum setaceum* var. *stramineum*

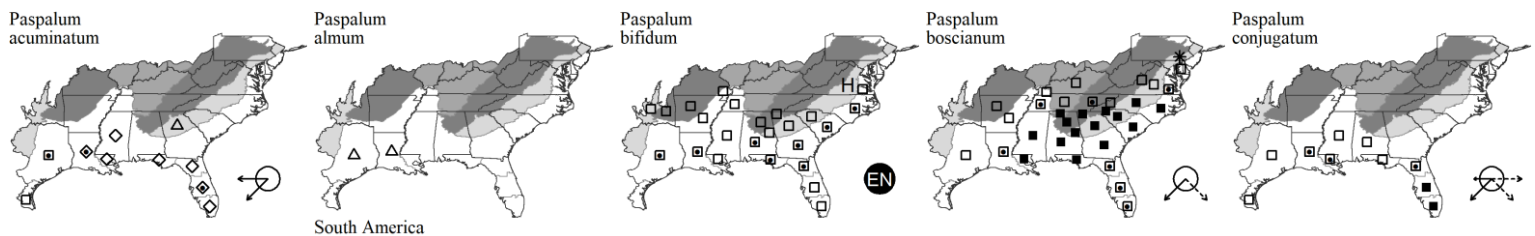
Paspalum acuminatum Raddi. BROOK PASPALUM, CANOE GRASS. **Hab:** Fresh water ponds, wet areas, often disturbed; probably adventive in parts of our region (such as FL). **Dist:** C. GA and ne. TX south to s. FL and s. TX, south through the New World tropics to s. South America (Argentina). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Paspalum alnum*** Chase. COMB'S PASPALUM. **Hab:** Pastures, ditches, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Paspalum bifidum (Bertoloni) Nash. PITCHFORK PASPALUM, PITCHFORK CROWN GRASS. **Hab:** Mesic to wet longleaf pine savannas and mesic swales in longleaf pine sandhills, inland sand savannas, other sandy woodlands and fields. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to se. MO, se. OK, and e. TX. **Phen:** (Jun-) Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Silveus (1942); > *Paspalum bifidum* var. *bifidum* - F, G; > *Paspalum bifidum* var. *projectum* Fernald - F, G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Paspalum boscianum Flügge. BULL PASPALUM. **Hab:** Marshes, cypress domes, low fields, ditches. **Dist:** MD, KY, AR, and e. TX south through tropical America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Silveus (1942). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Paspalum conjugatum Bergius. SOUR PASPALUM. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, forest edges. **Dist:** Ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and s. AL west to e. and s. TX, south in the New World tropics; Old World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Nov (-Jun). **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, S, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



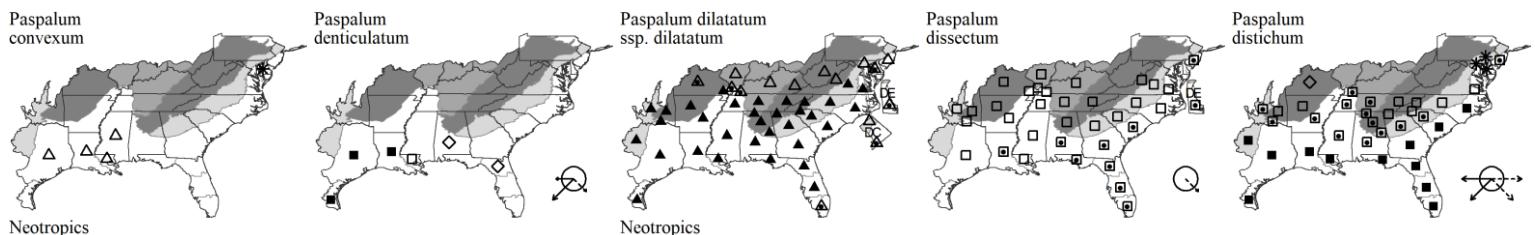
* ***Paspalum convexum*** Flügge. MEXICAN PASPALUM. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. MS, LA, and e. TX. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Paspalum denticulatum Trinius. PULL-AND-BE-DAMNED, LONG-TOM. **Hab:** Coastal marshes, ditches, wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** FL, AL, LA, and TX south through Mexico to Central America; Cuba. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA25, K3, K4; ? *Paspalum lividum* Trinius - ETx1, Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

* ***Paspalum dilatatum*** Poiret ssp. *dilatatum*. DALLIS GRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** Other subspecies occur in the native range in South America. **Syn:** < *Paspalum dilatatum* - Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Silveus (1942). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Paspalum dissectum (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. MUDBANK CROWN-GRASS, WALTER'S PASPALUM. **Hab:** Mud flats, drawdown zones of ponds and reservoirs. **Dist:** NJ, IL, and KS south to c. FL and e. TX; Cuba. **Phen:** Jul-Nov (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Silveus (1942). NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Paspalum distichum Linnaeus. JOINT PASPALUM, KNOTGRASS. **Hab:** Brackish (especially oligohaline) and freshwater marshes, interdune swales and marshes, waterfowl impoundments. **Dist:** NJ, KS, and WA south to s. FL, s. TX, s. CA, and through the New World and Old World tropics. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Silveus (1942); < *Paspalum distichum* Linnaeus - Bah, GW1; > *Paspalum distichum* var. *distichum* - Mo1.



Paspalum floridanum Michaux. FLORIDA PASPALUM, BIG PASPALUM. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, pine savannas, hammock edges, moist forests, ditches, barrens, prairies, fields, roadsides. **Dist:** NJ, IL, and KS south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, GW1, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Paspalum difforme* Le Conte - G, HC, S, Silveus (1942); > *Paspalum floridanum* Michaux - G; > *Paspalum floridanum* var. *floridanum* - F, HC, Mo1, Pa, S, Silveus (1942); > *Paspalum floridanum* var. *glabratum* Engelm ex Vasey - F, HC, Mo1, S, Silveus (1942); > *Paspalum giganteum* Baldwin ex Vasey - HC, S, Silveus (1942).

Paspalum fluitans (Elliott) Kunth. WATER PASPALUM, HORSETAIL CROWN GRASS. **Hab:** Mucky soils in swamp forests, moist riverbanks and bars, sloughs, sometimes forming floating mats. **Dist:** MD, IL, and KS south to s. FL and s. TX, and south through tropical America to c. South America. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, G, HC, IL, K1, RAB, Tx, Va; = *Paspalum repens* P.J. Bergius var. *fluitans* (Elliott) J. Wipff & S.D. Jones - K3, K4, Wipff & Jones (1994); < *Paspalum repens* P.J. Bergius - Ar, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, GW1, Meso6, Mo1, S, Tn, WH3, Silveus (1942).

* ***Paspalum intermedium*** Munro ex Morong. **Hab:** Drainage canals. **Dist:** Native of South America. Escaped in sc. GA (Tift County, where growing along drainage canals in Tifton) (Jones & Coile 1988). **Syn:** = FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:



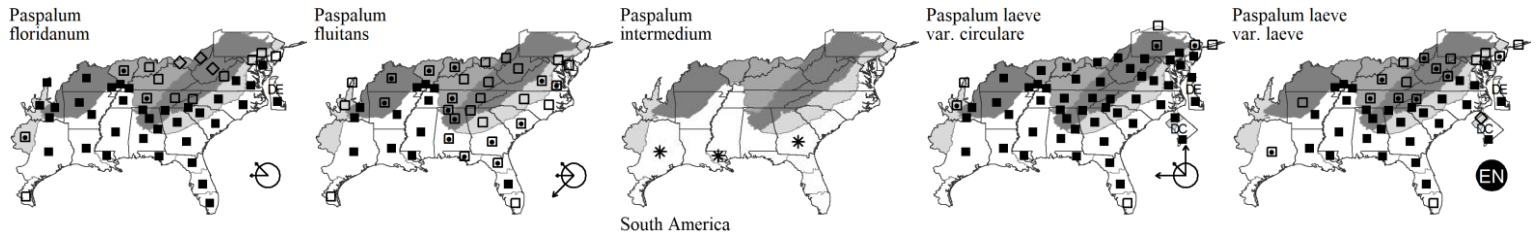
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(see introduction for more)

Paspalum laeve Michaux var. *circularae* (Nash) W. Stone. **Hab:** {need additional herbarium work to fully determine range and abundance of varieties}. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = ETx1, F, Il, Mo1, NcTx; = *Paspalum circularae* Nash – HC, S, WV, Silveus (1942); < *Paspalum laeve* – Ar, C, FlGr, FNA25, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G4G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Paspalum laeve Michaux var. *laeve*. **Hab:** Forest edges and disturbed areas. {need additional herbarium work to fully determine range and abundance of varieties}. **Dist:** Overall distribution of *P. laeve* s.l.: MA, NY, MI, and KS south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = NcTx; < *Paspalum laeve* – Ar, C, FlGr, FNA25, G, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Paspalum laeve* – HC, S, WV, Silveus (1942); > *Paspalum laeve* Michaux var. *laeve* – ETx1, F, Il, Mo1; > *Paspalum laeve* var. *pilosum* Lamson-Scribner – ETx1, F, Mo1; > *Paspalum longipilum* Nash – HC, S, WV, Silveus (1942).



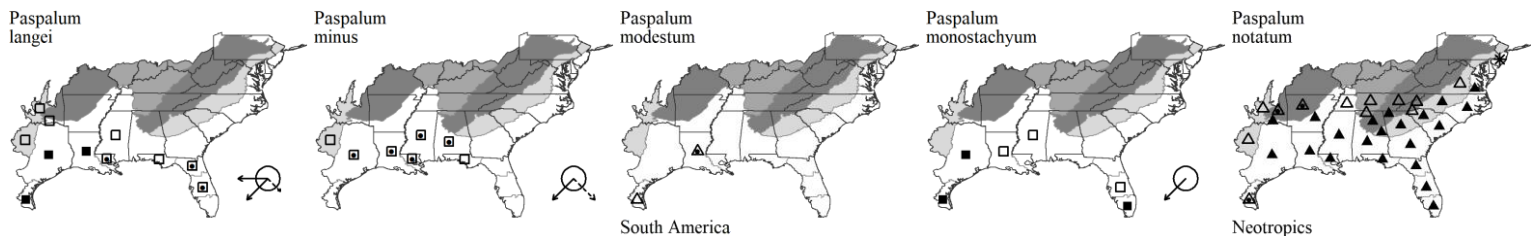
Paspalum langei (E. Fournier) Nash. RUSTYSEED PASPALUM. **Hab:** Calcareous hardwood hammocks, moist forests, stream-bottoms. **Dist:** N. peninsular FL (Alachua County) and Panhandle FL (Jackson County) west to se. TX, and south through the New World tropics to South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Tax:** The honoree's surname was Botteri, therefore the epithet '*botteri*' is correct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, K1, NcTx, Tx; ? *Paspalum botteri* (E. Fournier) Chase – K3, orthographic error; > *Paspalum botteri* (E. Fournier) Chase – Meso6, orthographic error; ? *Paspalum botteri* – FlGr, K4, WH3; > *Paspalum langei* (E. Fournier) Nash – Meso6. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Paspalum minus E. Fournier. MATTED PASPALUM. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, forest edges. **Dist:** FL Panhandle (Escambia County) and s. AL west to e. and c. TX; s. Mexico to South America; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

* *Paspalum modestum* Mez. WATER CROWN-GRASS. **Hab:** Rice fields, ditches. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Syn:** = FNA25, K4.

Paspalum monostachyum Vasey. GULFDUNE PASPALUM. **Hab:** Coastal dunes, sandy prairies, wet prairies, marl prairies (in s. FL). **Dist:** S. FL peninsula; s. MS; sw. LA west to TX and Tamaulipas. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

* *Paspalum notatum* Flügge. BAHIA GRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides and disturbed areas, often (especially in FL) planted as a coarse turfgrass or a pasture grass. **Dist:** Native of tropical America (e. Mexico to Argentina; West Indies). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA25, G, GW1, K3, K4, Meso6, Va, Silveus (1942); > *Paspalum notatum* var. *latiflorum* Döll – NcTx; > *Paspalum notatum* var. *notatum* – FlGr, HC, K1, Tx, WH3; > *Paspalum notatum* Flügge var. *saurae* Parodi – Bah, FlGr, HC, K1, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3.



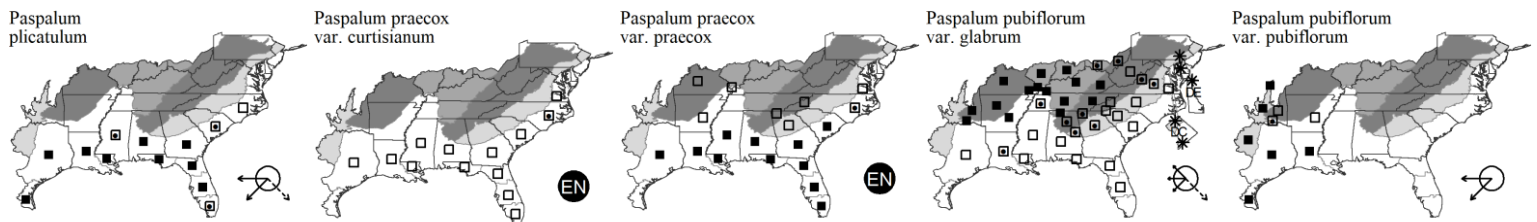
Paspalum plicatum Michaux. BROWNSEED PASPALUM. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandy loam prairies, sandy woodlands, fields (used for pasture, hay, and silage). **Dist:** Se. SC south to s. FL, west to s. TX, and south through tropical America to s. South America (Argentina); West Indies. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Silveus (1942). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Paspalum praecox Walter var. *curtissianum* (Steudel) Vasey. CURTIS'S CROWN GRASS. **Hab:** Pine savannas. **Dist:** NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** The variety was named for the Rev. Moses Ashley Curtis (of Hillsborough, NC), not Allen Hiram Curtiss (of Jacksonville, FL); the correct spelling of the epithet is therefore '*curtissianum*'. **Syn:** = F, G, RAB; = *Paspalum lentiferum* Lamarck – HC, S, Silveus (1942); = *Paspalum praecox* var. *curtissianum* – C, orthographic error; < *Paspalum praecox* – ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Va, WH3.

Paspalum praecox Walter var. *praecox*. EARLY CROWN GRASS. **Hab:** Pine savannas. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, G, RAB; = *Paspalum praecox* – HC, S, Silveus (1942); < *Paspalum praecox* – Ar, ETx1, FlGr, FNA25, GW1, Il, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Va, WH3.

Paspalum pubiflorum Ruprecht var. *glabrum* Vasey. HAIRYSEED CROWN-GRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, and other disturbed areas. **Dist:** PA west to KS and CO, south to FL and s. TX and Mexico; Cuba. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, G, HC, Il, Mo1, NcTx, S, Silveus (1942); < *Paspalum pubiflorum* – Ar, FlGr, FNA25, GW1, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Paspalum pubiflorum Ruprecht var. *pubiflorum*. HAIRY-SEED CROWN-GRASS. **Syn:** = ETx1, NcTx; < *Paspalum pubiflorum* – K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Tx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
■ maybe exotic

△ exotic

◊ rare
◊ uncommon
◊ common

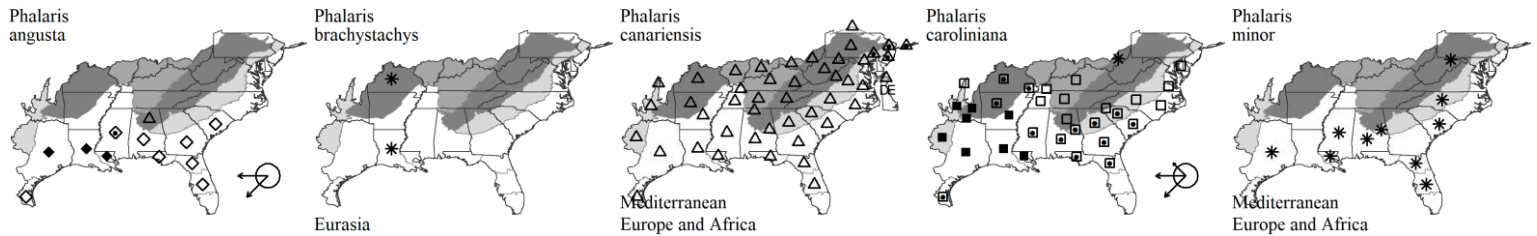
← rare
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(see introduction for more)

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* ***Phalaris paradoxa*** Linnaeus. MEDITERRANEAN CANARY GRASS. **Hab:** {habitat}. **Dist:** Reported for NC, MD, NJ, and PA (Barkworth in FNA 2007a; Kartesz 1999). **Syn:** = FNA24, K1, K3, K4, Voshell, Baldini, & Hilu (2016); > *Phalaris paradoxa* var. *paradoxa* – HC; > *Phalaris paradoxa* var. *praemorsa* (Lamarck) Coss. & Durieu – HC. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Phanopyrum (Rafinesque) Nash 1903 (PHANOPYRUM)

Circumscription of this genus is currently in flux. *Phanopyrum* is variously treated as a distinct genus or as a subgenus of *Panicum*. References: Crins (1991); Freckmann & Lelong (2003c) in FNA25 (2003a); Webster (1988).

Phanopyrum gymnocarpon (Elliott) Nash. SWAMP PHANOPYRUM. **Hab:** Swamps, seasonally flooded soils of cypress-gum sloughs, tidal (freshwater) cypress-gum swamps, disturbed wet soils, low woods, ditches, muddy banks of streams and lakes, sinks, floodplains, and marshes. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to TX and AR. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FlGr, K1, K3, Tn, Va, WH3, Webster (1988); = *Panicum gymnocarpon* Elliott – ETx1, FNA25, GW1, HC, RAB, S, Tx, Crins (1991). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Phleum Linnaeus 1753 (TIMOTHY)

A genus of about 15 species, annuals and perennials, mainly native to Eurasia. References: Barkworth (2007p) in FNA24 (2007a); Stace (2010); Tucker (1996).

* ***Phleum pratense*** Linnaeus ssp. *pratense*. TIMOTHY, CAT'S-TAIL. **Hab:** Meadows, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** The American common name comes from the name of the man (Timothy Hanson) who is believed to have introduced it into the United States in 1720; in England, *Phleum* is called "cat's-tail". **Syn:** = FNA24; = *Phleum pratense* – Stace (2010); = *Phleum pratense* var. *pratense* – F; < *Phleum pratense* – C, FlGr, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996).

Phragmites Adanson 1763 (COMMON REED)

A genus with 3-5 species, nearly worldwide in distribution. References: Allred (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a); Haines (2010); Saltonstall & Hauber (2007); Saltonstall (2002); Saltonstall, Peterson, & Soreng (2004); Ward & Jacono (2009); Ward (2010).

- 1 Panicle diffuse and partially drooping, with lower lateral branches naked for 1-4 cm; leaf blades of lower stem leaves abscising from the sheaths by mid-season; leaves lightly scabrous on lower surface; culms stout, to 20 mm in diameter, smooth and glossy; [native on the Gulf Coast, from FL and GA westward, and southward into the tropics] ***Phragmites karka***
- 1 Panicle erect and relatively compact, with lower lateral branches spikelet-bearing to base; {} ***Phragmites australis***

* ***Phragmites australis*** (Cavanilles) Trinius ex Steudel. COMMON REED, OLD WORLD REED. **Hab:** Brackish and freshwater marshes, dredge-spoil deposit islands, ditches. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Comm:** Fox, Godfrey, & Blomquist (1950) report its first collection in NC (in 1948). In most of our area, reed is of relatively recent introduction, reported from only nine counties in Radford, Ahles, & Bell (1968), but now becoming a serious weed in coastal areas, where it aggressively colonizes freshwater and brackish marshes, excluding the native species. **Syn:** = K4, NY, Haines (2010); = *Phragmites australis* ssp. *australis* – Ar, FlGr, Il, K3, Mi, Pa, Va, Saltonstall & Hauber (2007), Ward (2010); = *Phragmites australis* (Cavanilles) Trinius ex Steudel var. *australis* – FNA25, NE, Saltonstall, Peterson, & Soreng (2004); = *Phragmites communis* var. *communis* – F; < *Phragmites australis* (Cavanilles) Trinius ex Steudel – Bah, C, ETx1, GW1, K1, Meso6, WH3; < *Phragmites communis* Trinius – G, HC, RAB, WV; < *Phragmites phragmites* (Linnaeus) Karsten – S. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

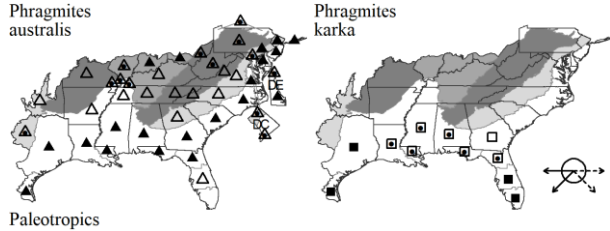
Phragmites karka (Retzius) Trinius ex Steudel. TROPICAL REED, ROSEAU-CANE. **Hab:** Marshes. **Dist:** Ne. FL south to s. FL, west across the Gulf Coast to sw. United States, south into tropical America. Reported for Seminole County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). **Phen:** Sep-Dec. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Ward (2010); = *Phragmites australis* (Cavanilles) Trinius ex Steudel ssp. *berlandieri* (E. Fournier) C.F. Reed – FlGr, Saltonstall & Hauber (2007); = *Phragmites australis* (Cavanilles) Trinius ex Steudel var. *berlandieri* (E. Fournier) C.F. Reed – FNA25, Saltonstall, Peterson, & Soreng (2004); < *Phragmites australis* (Cavanilles) Trinius ex Steudel – Bah, C, ETx1, GW1, K1, Meso6, WH3; < *Phragmites communis* Trinius – G, HC, RAB, Tx; < *Phragmites communis* var. *berlandieri* (Fournier) Fernald – F; < *Phragmites phragmites* (Linnaeus) Karsten – S.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

103. POACEAE***Phyllostachys* Siebold & Zuccarini 1843 (BAMBOO)**

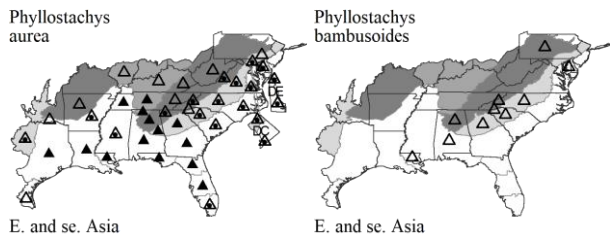
A genus of about 50 (or more) species, native of mainly temperate e. Asia. References: Duncan & Duncan [(in prep); Judziewicz et al (2000); Stapleton & Barkworth (2007) in FNA24 (2007a).

Identification Notes: In addition to the species keyed below, a number of other species are sometimes cultivated in our area, and may be encountered. Bamboos are seriously under-represented in herbaria, since they rarely flower and are impractical to press. All of the species should be anticipated in other physiographic provinces and states than those listed.

- 1 Internodes at the base of principal culms dissimilar in length, the lowermost internode 1-12 cm long, the next 3 internodes distinctly longer, with nodal junctions mostly straight across *Phyllostachys aurea*
- 1 Internodes at the base of principal culms all similar in length, mostly 4-8 cm, with nodal junctions oblique. *Phyllostachys bambusoides*

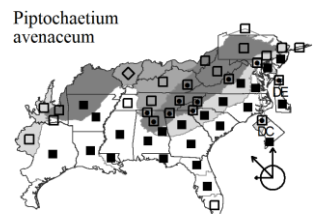
* ***Phyllostachys aurea*** Carrière ex Rivière & C. Rivière. GOLDEN BAMBOO, FISHPOLE BAMBOO. **Hab:** Suburban woodlands, upland forests and woodlands, riparian forests, stream banks, roadsides, pastures, old fields, persisting and spreading from plantings. **Dist:** Native of China and Japan. **Phen:** Mar. **Comm:** This is the usual large bamboo cultivated and naturalizing in most of our region, forming dense stands, up to at least 15 m tall. Very rarely flowering in our region. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA24, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, Va, WH3, Duncan & Duncan [(in prep), Judziewicz et al (2000). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Phyllostachys bambusoides*** Siebold & Zuccarini. GIANT TIMBER BAMBOO. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, persistent or spreading from plantings. **Dist:** Native of China. **Syn:** = FNA24, HC, K1, K3, K4, Duncan & Duncan [(in prep), Judziewicz et al (2000). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Piptochaetium* J. Presl 1830 (NEEDLEGRASS)**

A genus of about 27 species, of temperate North and South America, and montane tropical South America (Cialdella & Giussani 2002). References: Barkworth (2007g) in FNA24 (2007a); Cialdella & Giussani (2002).

Piptochaetium avenaceum (Linnaeus) Parodi. EASTERN NEEDLEGRASS, BLACK OATGRASS, BLACKSEED SPEARGRASS. **Hab:** Upland woodlands and forests, sometimes abundant or even dominant in xeric woodlands over granitic or mafic rocks in the Piedmont. **Dist:** MA, KY, s. IL, and c. OK, south to c. peninsular FL and s. TX; disjunct near the Great Lakes in n. IN and w. MI. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA24, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Stipa avenacea* Linnaeus – F, G, HC, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Poa* Linnaeus 1753 (BLUEGRASS)**

A genus of about 500 species, annuals and perennials, cosmopolitan. References: Haines (2004); Soreng & Simmons (2018); Soreng (1998); Soreng (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

- 1 Plants with well-developed rhizomes; perennial.
 - 2 Upper stems strongly flattened; [section *Tichopoa*] *Poa compressa*
 - 2 Upper stems terete or nearly so. *Poa pratensis* ssp. *pratensis*
- 1 Plants lacking rhizomes; perennial or annual.
 - 5 Plants dioecious, the florets unisexual; lemmas and glumes scarious and silvery; [rare introduction in our area]; [section *Dioicopoa*] *Poa arachnifera*
 - 5 Plants not dioecious, the florets bisexual; lemmas and glumes not notably scarious and silvery; [collectively common and widespread in our area].
 - 6 Lemmas not webbed at the base.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 7 Annual; culms decumbent to ascending and 1-3 dm long; inflorescence 2-8 cm long, the ascending branches bearing crowded spikelets above the middle; lemmas 2.4-3.4 mm long; [section *Micrantherae*]..... *Poa annua*
- 7 Perennial; culms erect, 3-6 dm long; inflorescence 6-15 cm long, the widely spreading branches bearing a few spikelets near the end; lemmas 3.2-4.4 mm long; [section *Sylvestres*]..... *Poa autumnalis*
- 6 Lemmas webbed at the base.
- 8 Culm bulbous-thickened at ground level; [section *Arenariae*]..... *Poa bulbosa* var. *vivipara*
- 8 Culm not bulbous-thickened.
- 11 Annual; [section *Homalopoa*]..... *Poa chapmaniana*
- 11 Perennial..... *Poa sylvestris*

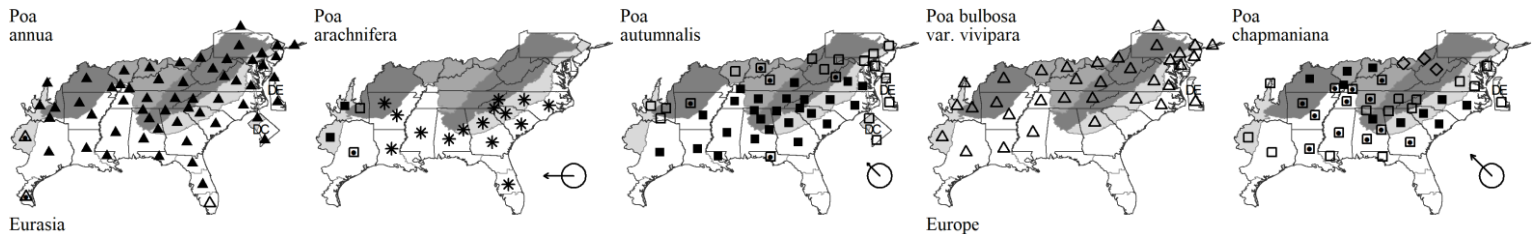
* *Poa annua* Linnaeus. SPEARGRASS, SIX-WEEKS GRASS, ANNUAL BLUEGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, gardens, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Dec-May (-Nov). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Poa arachnifera Torrey. TEXAS BLUEGRASS. **Hab:** Prairies and woodlands, eastwards in disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA24, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Poa autumnalis Muhlenberg ex Elliott. BLUEGRASS. **Hab:** Moist or dry nutrient-rich forests. **Dist:** N. NJ west to se. MI, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Tucker (1996). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Poa bulbosa* Linnaeus var. *vivipara* Koeler. BULBOUS BLUEGRASS. **Hab:** Lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Soreng & Simmons (2018); = *Poa bulbosa* Linnaeus ssp. *vivipara* (Koeler) Arcangeli – FNA24, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va; < *Poa bulbosa* – Ar, C, ETx1, F, G, HC, IL, K1, K2, Mo1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, WV, Tucker (1996). NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

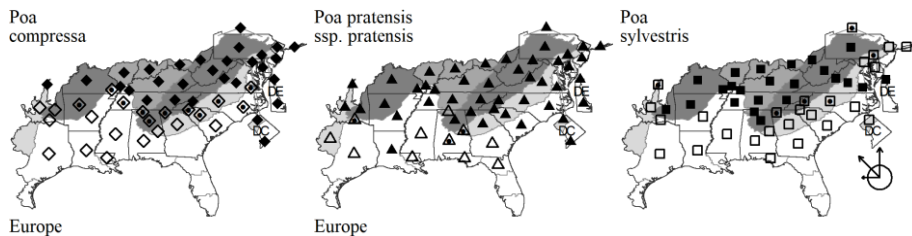
Poa chapmaniana Lamson-Scribner. CHAPMAN'S BLUEGRASS. **Hab:** Low fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** DE west to IA, south to FL Panhandle and LA. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



* *Poa compressa* Linnaeus. FLAT-STEMMED BLUEGRASS, CANADA BLUEGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Considered to be a native of Europe, but often found in remote natural areas. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA24, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Tucker (1996). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Poa pratensis* Linnaeus ssp. *pratensis*. KENTUCKY BLUEGRASS, JUNEGRASS, SPEARGRASS. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas, and widely naturalized in more natural forests, woodlands, and wetlands. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA24, K1, Mi, NE, NY, Va; = *Poa pratensis* – IL; < *Poa pratensis* – C, ETx1, F, FIGr, G, HC, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996); < *Poa pratensis* Linnaeus ssp. *pratensis* – K3, K4.

Poa sylvestris A. Gray. FOREST BLUEGRASS, WOODLAND BLUEGRASS. **Hab:** Moist to dry-mesic forests. **Dist:** NY west to MN and SD, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Polypogon Desfontaines 1798

A genus of about 18 species, annuals and perennials, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Barkworth (2007o) in FNA24 (2007a); MacRoberts, MacRoberts, & Allen (2020); Tucker (1996).

Unkeyed taxa: *Polypogon interruptus*

- 1 Inflorescence verticillate, the rachis visible between the verticils; glumes 1.6-2.3 mm long, without awns; spikelets disarticulating near base of pedicel; stoloniferous perennial..... *Polypogon viridis*
- 1 Inflorescence dense, cylindrical, and spikelike; glumes 2-3 mm long, with prominent awns 3.5-7 mm long; spikelets disarticulating near apex of pedicel; annual..... *Polypogon monspeliensis*

Key to Map
Symbology:



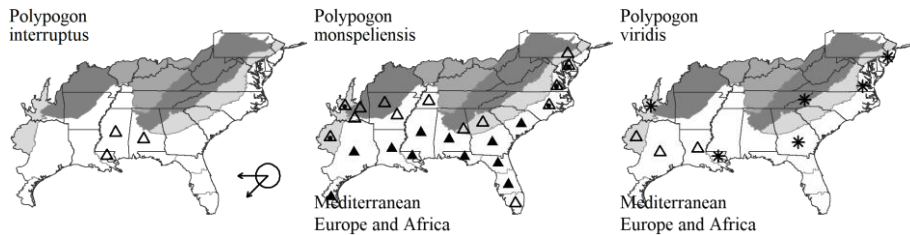
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

* ***Polypogon interruptus*** Kunth. DITCH RABBITFOOT GRASS. **Hab:** Ditches, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Native of w. North America, Mexico, south through Central America to South America. **Comm:** See Diamond (2013b) for additional information. **Syn:** = FNA24, K3, K4, NY, Tx. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

* ***Polypogon monspeliensis*** (Linnaeus) Desfontaines. ANNUAL RABBITFOOT GRASS, BEARDGRASS, ANNUAL BEARDGRASS. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, fields, nurseries, hammocks, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Europe to w. Asia. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

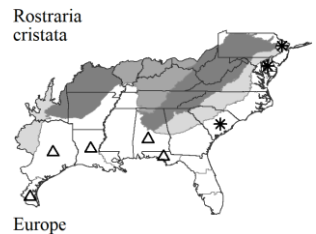
* ***Polypogon viridis*** (Gouan) Breistroffer. WATER BENT-GRASS. **Hab:** Springs, creekbeds, also introduced on ballast around old ports (where probably not persistent). **Dist:** Native of the Old World. Reported for nw. LA (MacRoberts, MacRoberts, & Allen 2020). **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **ID Notes:** Distinguished from *Agrostis* in having the spikelet falling as a whole, disarticulating below the glumes. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA24, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, NE, Tucker (1996); = *Agrostis viridis* Gouan – C; > *Agrostis semiverticillata* (Forsskål) C. Christensen – G, HC, Tx; > *Agrostis verticillata* Villars – F. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Rostraria Trinius 1820

A genus of about 10 species, native of the Mediterranean region and w. Asia. References: Standley (2007c) in FNA24 (2007a).

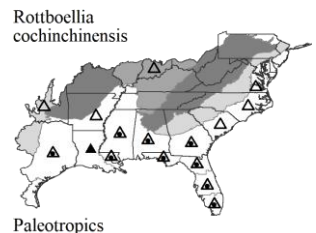
* ***Rostraria cristata*** (Linnaeus) Tzvelev. ANNUAL JUNEGRASS, ANNUAL KOELERIA. **Hab:** Open disturbed areas, also in waste areas near wool-combing mills or on ballast. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, K1, K3, K4, NY; = *Koeleria phleoides* (Villars) Persoon – HC, S; ? *Koeleria gerardii* (Villars) Shinnars – Tx, WH3; > *Rostraria cristata* var. *cristata* – FNA24; > *Rostraria cristata* var. *glabriflora* (Trautvetter) Doğan – FNA24. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Rottboellia Linnaeus f. 1782 (ITCH-GRASS)

A genus of about 5 species, native to tropical Asia and Africa. References: Wipff & Rector (1993); Wipff (2003m) in FNA25 (2003a).

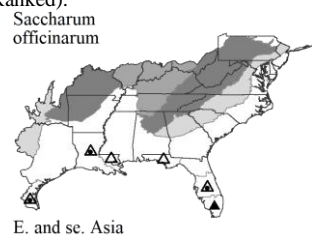
* ***Rottboellia cochinchinensis*** (Loureiro) W.D. Clayton. ITCH GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed ground, pine rocklands, pine savannas, fruit groves. **Dist:** Native of tropical se. Asia. This grass, considered a noxious weed, was found in at least 13 GA counties by 1985 (Duncan 1985; Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), on a farm in Robeson County, NC in 1984, in cornfields in Westmoreland County, VA in 2007, and in Berkeley County, SC in 2013. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FIGr, FNA25, II, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Wipff & Rector (1993); = *Manisuris exaltata* (Linnaeus f.) Kuntze – S; = *Rottboellia exaltata* Linnaeus f. – Bah, HC. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Saccharum Linnaeus 1753 (SUGARCANE)

A genus of ca. 6 species, perennial grasses, of the Paleotropics. References: Webster (2003) in FNA25 (2003a).

* ***Saccharum officinarum*** Linnaeus. SUGARCANE. **Hab:** Cultivated in s. peninsular FL and along the Gulf Coast, mainly in LA, and sparingly persistent. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. Sugarcane (*Saccharum officinarum* Linnaeus, *S. sinense* Roxburgh, *S. barberi* Jeswiet, *S. spontaneum* Linnaeus, and cultivars and hybrids derived from those four species) is cultivated along the Gulf Coast, notably in FL and LA. **Phen:** Nov-Feb. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, HC, K3, K4, S, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Sacciolepis Nash 1901 (CUPSCALE)

A genus of about 30 species, primarily in the tropics and subtropics. References: Wipff (2003i) in FNA25 (2003a).

1 Annual, cespitose; spikelets 2.5-3.5 mm long; [rare alien] *Sacciolepis indica*
1 Perennial, from creeping stolons; spikelets (3-) 4-5 mm long; [common native] *Sacciolepis striata*

* ***Sacciolepis indica*** (Linnaeus) Chase. INDIAN CUPSCALE. **Hab:** Low fields, ditches, disturbed wetlands, moist pine savannas. **Dist:** Native of India. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, RAB, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

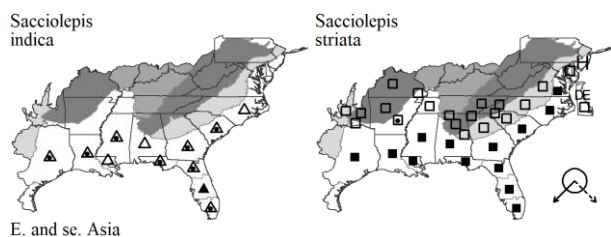


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

103. POACEAE

Sacciolepis striata (Linnaeus) Nash. AMERICAN CUPSCALE. **Hab:** Marshes (especially tidal oligohaline), interdune swales, ditches, swamps. **Dist:** S. NJ south to FL, west to e. TX and OK, nearly limited to the Coastal Plain, but occasionally inland as in w. NC and TN; also native in the West Indies and n. South America. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, NE, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



E. and se. Asia

Schizachyrium Nees 1829 (LITTLE BLUESTEM)

A genus of about 60 species, widespread in tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of the World. The issue of the separation of *Schizachyrium* from *Andropogon*, the membership of each genus, the morphological characters that are key and diagnostic (when characters are in conflict), and the reciprocal monophyly of each genus remain very uncertain (see, for instance, Arthan et al. 2017). For now, I retain the predominant usage of recent decades of separating the two genera, and allocate the species to genera on the pragmatic character of single racemes (*Schizachyrium*) vs. 2 or more racemes (*Andropogon*), but that may well prove erroneous. References: Arthan et al (2017); Gandhi (1989); Hatch (1978); Hatch (1984); Wipff (1996a); Wipff (2003l) in FNA25 (2003a).

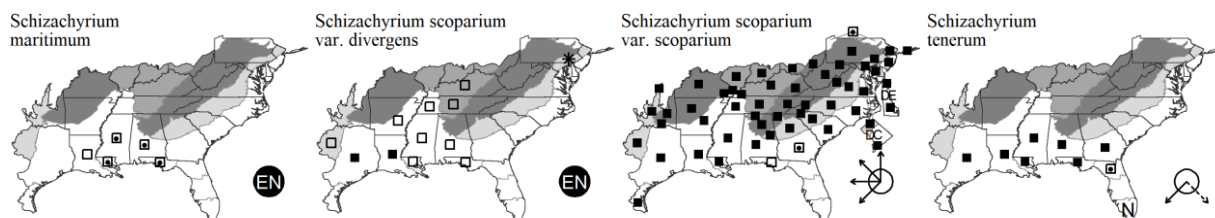
- 1 Leaf blades 0.5-1.5 mm wide, with a lighter-colored zone (of bullate cells) in the center of the upper surface; sessile spikelet 3.5-4.5 mm long **Schizachyrium tenerum**
- 1 Leaf blades >1.5 mm wide, lacking a distinct lighter zone on the upper surface; sessile spikelet 4-11 mm long.
 - 5 Leaf sheaths broad and strongly keeled; hairs of the raceme internodes 2.5-6 mm long; stems decumbent at base, rooting at the lower nodes; plants blue-green. **Schizachyrium maritimum**
 - 5 Leaf sheaths rounded or weakly keeled; hairs of the raceme internodes either 1-3 (-4) mm long, or to 9 mm long (in *S. gracile* var. *gracile* and *S. sericatum* of s. FL); stems erect, not rooting at the lower nodes; plants green or blue-green.
 - 10 Pedicellate spikelets of the proximal spikelet units on each raceme staminate, 5-10 mm long, with a lemma, the pedicellate spikelets of the distal units usually smaller (1-4 mm long) and sterile; sheaths and blades densely tomentose to glabrate **Schizachyrium scoparium** var. **divergens**
 - 10 Most pedicellate spikelets sterile, 1-6 mm long, without a lemma; sheaths and blades usually glabrous, occasionally pubescent **Schizachyrium scoparium** var. **scoparium**

Schizachyrium maritimum (Chapman) Nash. GULF COAST BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Coastal dunes and grasslands. **Dist:** AL and FL west to e. LA. **Phen:** Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, GW1, K1, K3, K4; = *Andropogon maritimus* Chapman – HC, S; < *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michaux) Nash var. *scoparium* – WH3. NatureServe G3G4Q (Vulnerable).

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michaux) Nash var. **divergens** (Hackel) Gould. PINEHILL BLUESTEM. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, upland longleaf pine savannas, barrens, prairies, various other open habitats. **Dist:** KY, AR, and TX, south to Panhandle FL, AL, MS, and LA. **Phen:** Aug-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Tn; = *Andropogon divergens* (Hackel) Andersson ex A.S. Hitchcock – HC; < *Andropogon scoparius* Michaux – S; > *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michaux) Nash var. *divergens* (Hackel) Gould – Tx; < *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michaux) Nash var. *scoparium* – FIGr, WH3; > < *Schizachyrium scoparium* var. *virile* (Shinners) Gould – Tx.

Schizachyrium scoparium (Michaux) Nash var. **scoparium**. COMMON LITTLE BLUESTEM. **Hab:** In a wide range of moist to dry habitats. **Dist:** NB west to AB, south to Panhandle FL and Mexico. **Phen:** (Jun-) Aug-Dec. **Comm:** One of the most ubiquitous plants in the modern landscape of our area, occurring throughout in the majority of habitats. This species is extremely variable, some of the variability correlated with habitat and geography; the recognition of infraspecific taxa is warranted. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, Wipff (1996a); = *Schizachyrium scoparium* – GW1; = *Schizachyrium scoparium* ssp. *scoparium* – K1, Mi, Gandhi (1989); > *Andropogon praematurus* Fernald – F, G; < *Andropogon scoparius* Michaux – RAB, S, W, WV; > *Andropogon scoparius* var. *frequens* F.T. Hubbard – F; > *Andropogon scoparius* var. *polycladus* Lamson-Scribner & Ball – F; > *Andropogon scoparius* var. *scoparius* – F, G, HC; < *Schizachyrium scoparium* – Il, NcTx; < *Schizachyrium scoparium* ssp. *scoparium* – FIGr; < *Schizachyrium scoparium* (Michaux) Nash var. *scoparium* – WH3.

Schizachyrium tenerum Nees. SLENDER BLUESTEM, LIEDOWN GRASS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, sandhills, and flatwoods. **Dist:** S. GA, ne. FL, and FL Panhandle west to e. TX; Mexico, Central America, to South America. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3; = *Andropogon tener* (Nees) Kunth – HC, S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◻ maybe exotic
△ exotic
← rare
← uncommon
← common
(see introduction for more)

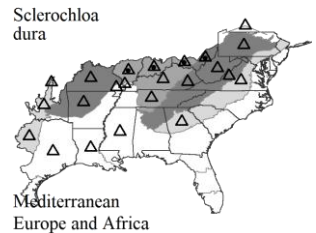
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Sclerochloa Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (HARD GRASS)

A genus of 2 species, annuals, native of s. Europe and w. Asia. References: Brandenburg (2007b) in FNA24 (2007a); Brandenburg, Estes, & Thieret (1991); Tucker (1996).

* ***Sclerochloa dura*** (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois. HARD GRASS, FAIRGROUND GRASS. **Hab:** Athletic fields, lawns, in gravel or compacted earth in agricultural fairgrounds. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Apr. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FNA24, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, Tx, Tucker (1996). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Secale* Linnaeus 1753 (RYE)

A genus of 3 species, native to western w. Asia and the Mediterranean. References: Barkworth (2007j) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

* ***Secale cereale*** Linnaeus. RYE. **Hab:** Fields; commonly cultivated, uncommonly persistent or volunteering after cultivation. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Comm:** The lemmas have awns 2-6 cm long. An important crop, cultivated for at least 8000 years. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Setaria Palisot de Beauvois 1807 (FOXTAIL GRASS)

A genus of about 110-140 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions. Webster (1995) merged *Paspalidium* into *Setaria*, but it now appears that *Paspalidium* should be held as separate. References: Allen (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a); Crins (1991); Rominger (2003) in FNA25 (2003a); Webster (1988); Webster (1993b); Webster (1995).

Unkeyed waifs: *Setaria megaphylla*

- 1 None of the spikelets subtended by a stiff bristle.....*Paspalidium*
- 1 Terminal spikelet on each branch subtended by a single bristle (other spikelets also sometimes so subtended)
 - 2 Most spikelets other than the terminal lacking a subtending bristle; leaves flat or plicate.....*Setaria palmifolia*
 - 2 All spikelets subtended by 1 or more bristles; leaves flat.
 - 5 Bristles 4-12 below each spikelet.
 - 6 Annual, with fibrous roots.
 - 7 Spikelets 2.0-2.5 mm long; bristles reddish.....*Setaria pallide-fusca*
 - 7 Spikelets 3.0-3.4 mm long; bristles yellow.....*Setaria pumila*
 - 6 Perennial, noticeably rhizomatous.....*Setaria parviflora*
 - 5 Bristles 1-3 (rarely 6) below each spikelet.
 - 9 Bristles retrorsely scabrous.
 - 10 Leaves strigose on the lower surface; sheath margins glabrous; panicles 2-6 cm long.....*Setaria adhaerens*
 - 10 Leaves scabrous on the lower surface; sheath margins ciliate; panicles 5-15 cm long.....*Setaria verticillata*
 - 9 Bristles antrorsely scabrous
 - 12 Upper lemmas smooth and shiny (occasionally with obscure rugosity)
 - 13 Culms to 1 m tall; spikelets ca. 3 mm long; [alien, of ruderal sites].....*Setaria italica*
 - 13 Culms to 6 m tall; spikelets ca. 2 mm long; [native, of marshes].....*Setaria magna*
 - 12 Upper lemmas distinctly transversely rugose, dull.
 - 14 Upper lemmas coarsely rugose; leaves 4-7 mm wide; [native].....*Setaria corrugata*
 - 14 Upper lemmas finely rugose; leaves 4-25 mm wide; [aliens, generally of ruderal sites].
 - 16 Leaves softly pilose on the upper surface; panicles arching and drooping from the base; spikelets 2.5-3.0 mm long.....*Setaria faberii*
 - 16 Leaves scabrous on the upper surface; panicles nodding only at the tip; spikelets 1.8-2.2 mm long.....*Setaria viridis* var. *viridis*

* ***Setaria adhaerens*** (Forsskål) Chiovenda. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the tropics. Distributed widely throughout the tropics and subtropics, in North America from s. AL west to CA (perhaps only adventive in portions of that distribution). **Comm:** {synonymy incomplete}. **Syn:** = FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Tx, Webster (1993b). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Setaria corrugata (Elliott) J.A. Schultes. COASTAL PLAIN BRISTLEGRASS. **Hab:** Pinelands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Ne. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX; Cuba; Dominican Republic. **Phen:** Jul-Oct (-Jun). **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Webster (1993b); = *Chaetochloa corrugata* (Elliott) Lamson-Scribner - S. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

* ***Setaria faberii*** R.A.W. Herrmann. NODDING FOXTAIL-GRASS, GIANT FOXTAIL-GRASS. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, gardens, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Setaria faberii* - F, HC, WV, Webster (1993b), orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Setaria italica*** (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois. FOXTAIL-MILLET, ITALIAN MILLET, HUNGARIAN MILLET. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, frequently planted as a cover crop after soil disturbance. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Tax:** Probably derived via cultivation and selection from *S. viridis*, and cultivated as a food crop in China since at least 6000 BP and later in Europe (Hancock 2004). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, G, HC, IL,

Key to Map
Symbology:



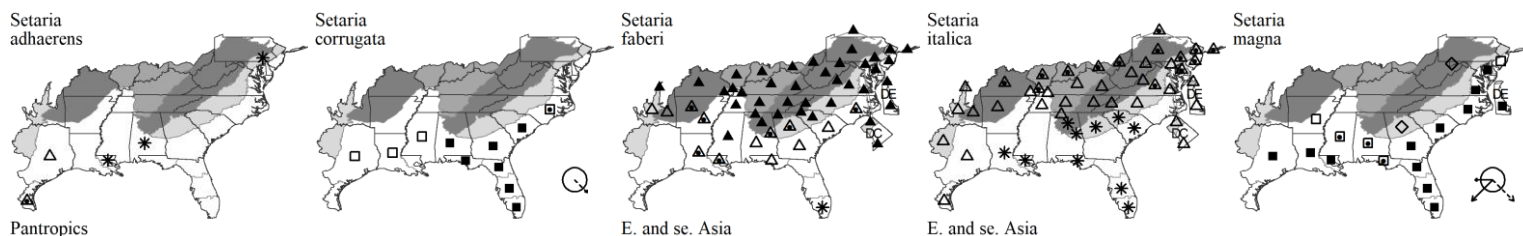
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

103. POACEAE

K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Webster (1993b); = *Chaetochloa italica* (Linnaeus) Lamson-Scribner – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Setaria magna Grisebach. SALTmarsh FOXTAIL-GRASS, GIANT FOXTAIL-GRASS. **Hab:** Tidal marshes (oligohaline and less typically mesohaline), interdune swales, near-coastal marshes, less typically inland, in south Florida interior in deep freshwater marshes and “holes” in cypress domes and strand swamps. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct inland in GA, AR, LA, TX, and NM; West Indies; Bermuda; Costa Rica, Mexico, Brazil, Argentina. **Phen:** Jun-Oct (–May). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA25, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Webster (1993b); = *Chaetochloa magna* (Grisebach) Lamson-Scribner – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



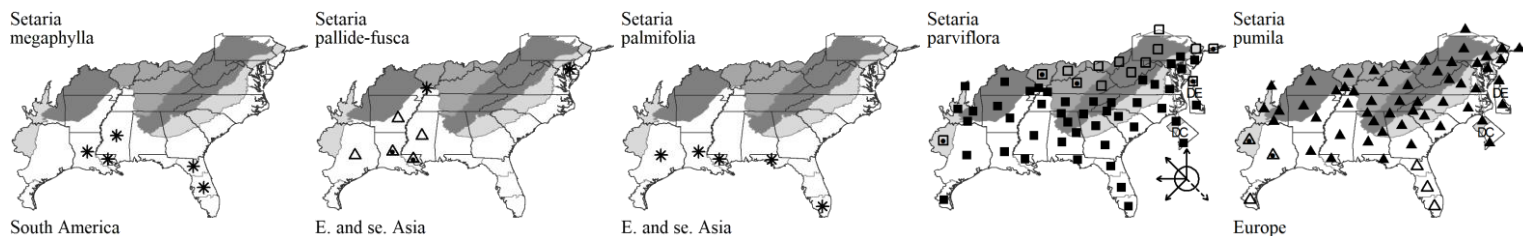
* ***Setaria megaphylla*** (Steudel) T. Durand & Schinz. BIGLEAF BRISTLEGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, K3, K4, WH3.

* ***Setaria pallide-fusca*** (Schumacher) Stapf & C.E. Hubbard. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical Africa. **Syn:** = *Setaria pumila* (Poiret) Roemer & J.A. Schultes ssp. *pallidifusca* (Schumacher) B.K. Simon – FNA25, II; = *Setaria pumila* ssp. *pallidifusca* – K3, K4, orthographic variant.

* ***Setaria palmifolia*** (J. Koenig) Stapf. PALMGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

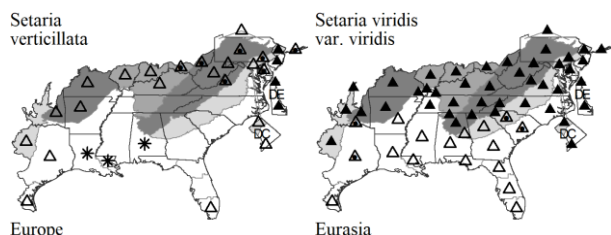
Setaria parviflora (Poiret) Kerguelen. KNOTROOT BRISTLEGRASS, PERENNIAL FOXTAIL-GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, moist disturbed areas, pine rocklands, and dry disturbed areas over limestone. **Dist:** MA to IA south to s. FL and s. TX, south through Mexico to Central America and South America; CA and NV; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Oct (–Apr). **Tax:** Gandhi & Barkworth (2003) provide a detailed discussion of the reasons for the nomenclatural change from the once more familiar *S. geniculata*. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, II, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Webster (1993b); = *Chaetochloa geniculata* (Palisot de Beauvois) Millspaugh & Chase – S; = *Setaria geniculata* Palisot de Beauvois – Bah, C, F, G, HC, RAB, Tx, W, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Setaria pumila*** (Poiret) Roemer & J.A. Schultes. YELLOW FOXTAIL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, lawns, fields, less commonly in natural habitats. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = *Chaetochloa lutescens* (Weigel) Stuntz – S; = *Setaria glauca* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – C, F, G, Mo1, RAB, Tx, W, WV, misapplied; = *Setaria pumila* (Poiret) Roemer & J.A. Schultes ssp. *pumila* – Ar, FIGr, FNA25, II, K3, K4, NE, NY, Va; > *Setaria lutescens* (Weigel) F.T. Hubbard – HC, misapplied; < *Setaria pumila* (Poiret) Roemer & J.A. Schultes – ETx1, Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tn, WH3; > *Setaria pumila* ssp. *pallidifusca* – K1.



* ***Setaria verticillata*** (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois. HOOKED BRISTLEGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, G, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Va, WH3, WV; = *Chaetochloa verticillata* (Linnaeus) Lamson-Scribner – S; = *Setaria verticillata* var. *verticillata* – C, F, HC; < *Setaria verticillata* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – Webster (1993b); > *Setaria verticillata* var. *ambigua* (Gussone) Parlato – Mo1; > *Setaria verticillata* var. *verticillata* – Mo1.

* ***Setaria viridis*** (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. *viridis*. GREEN BRISTLEGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Webster (1993b); = *Chaetochloa viridis* (Linnaeus) Lamson-Scribner – S; < *Setaria viridis* – HC, Meso6, NcTx, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Setaria viridis* var. *brevisetata* (Doell) A.S. Hitchcock – G; > *Setaria viridis* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois var. *viridis* – F, G; > *Setaria viridis* var. *weimmannii* (Roemer & J.A. Schultes) Heynhold – F.

***Sorghastrum*** Nash 1901 (INDIANGRASS)

A genus of about 18-20 species, of tropical and subtropical America and Africa, rarely extending into temperate areas. References: Dávila Aranda & Hatch (2002) in FNA25 (2003a); Hall (1982).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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H : historic

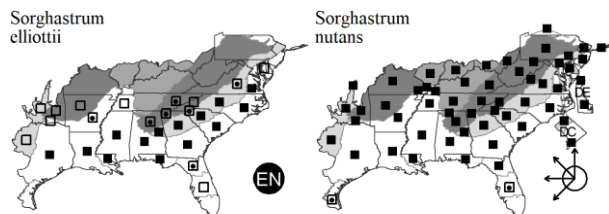
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? : questionable

103. POACEAE

- 1 Awns 10-22 (-30) mm long, once-geniculate; plants rhizomatous; surfaces of the glumes tan to slightly brown basally; ligule 2-10 mm long, prominently auricled *Sorghastrum nutans*
- 1 Awns 16-46 mm long, twice-geniculate; plants cespitose; surfaces of the glumes brown; ligule 1-5 mm long, truncate. *Sorghastrum elliottii*

Sorghastrum elliottii (C. Mohr) Nash. SLENDER INDIANGRASS. **Hab:** Woodlands and forests, river-scour areas, including oak-hickory forests and woodlands over mafic rocks. **Dist:** MD south to FL and west to TX, inland to TN, AR, and OK, mainly on the Coastal Plain, but extending inland to other physiographic provinces. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, FIgr, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Hall (1982); < *Sorghastrum elliottii* (C. Mohr) Nash – FNA25.

Sorghastrum nutans (Linnaeus) Nash. YELLOW INDIANGRASS. **Hab:** Xeric and mesic woodlands and forests of a wide variety, prairies, barrens, powerline rights-of-way, roadbanks. **Dist:** ME and QC west to s. MB, south to c. peninsular FL, TX, UT, AZ, and Mexico. **Phen:** Late Aug-Nov. **Comm:** Along with *Andropogon gerardi*, *Schizachyrium scoparium*, and *Panicum virgatum*, *Sorghastrum nutans* is one of the dominant grasses of the tall-grass prairie. It is also common in a variety of open habitats (natural and altered) in the forested landscape of eastern North America. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Hall (1982); = *Sorghastrum avenaceum* (Michaux) Nash – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

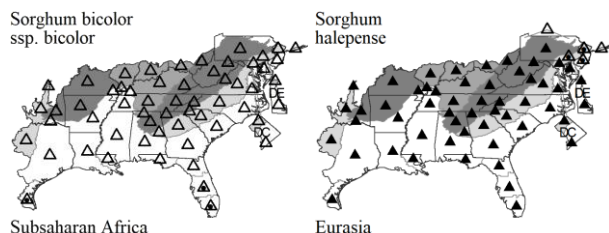
***Sorghum*** Moench 1794 (SORGHUM, MILO, JOHNSON GRASS)

A genus of about 25 species, of tropical and subtropical Old World (1 species in Mexico). References: Barkworth (2003r) in FNA25 (2003a); de Wet (1978).

- 1 Rhizomatous perennial; leaves 1-2 cm wide *Sorghum halepense*
- 1 Fibrous-rooted annual; leaves (2-) 3-5 cm wide. *Sorghum bicolor ssp. bicolor*

* ***Sorghum bicolor*** (Linnaeus) Moench *ssp. bicolor*. SORGHUM, MILO, BROOMCORN, SORGO. **Hab:** Cultivated, rarely persistent; common in cultivation, rare as an escape. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, WH3; = *Sorghum bicolor* (Linnaeus) Moench var. *bicolor* – C; = *Sorghum vulgare* var. *vulgare* – HC; < *Holcus sorghum* Linnaeus – S; < *Sorghum bicolor* – Mi, Tn, Tx; > *Sorghum bicolor* (Linnaeus) Moench var. *bicolor* – Il; > *Sorghum bicolor* var. *caffrorum* (Retzius) Mohlenbrock – Il; > *Sorghum bicolor* var. *saccharatum* (Linnaeus) Mohlenbrock – Il; < *Sorghum vulgare* Persoon – RAB; < *Sorghum vulgare* – F, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Sorghum halepense*** (Linnaeus) Persoon. JOHNSON GRASS. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, waste places, cultivated fields. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Dec. **Comm:** A serious weed, difficult to eradicate. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Holcus halepensis* Linnaeus – S; = *Sorghum halepense* – F, G, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Spartina*** Schreber 1789 (CORDGRASS)

A genus of about 15 species, perennial herbs, of the northern Hemisphere. The recognition of this genus is controversial following the work of Peterson et al. (2014a, 2014b), which shows *Spartina* as derived from within *Sporobolus*. Alternate possibilities to including *Spartina* in *Sporobolus* (the course taken by Peterson et al. 2014a, 2014b) include splitting *Sporobolus* into smaller monophyletic groups. For now and awaiting further study and potential taxonomic changes, we retain an apparently paraphyletic *Sporobolus* and recognize *Spartina*. References: Barkworth (2003j) in FNA25 (2003a); Peterson et al (2014a); Peterson et al (2014b).

- 1 Leaves with smooth or slightly scabrous margins; spikelets glabrous or nearly so; [of salt to brackish coastal marshes]; [section *Spartina*; subsection *Alterniflora*] *Spartina alterniflora*
- 1 Leaves with strongly scabrous margins; spikelets scabrous, at least on the keel; [of brackish to fresh marshes, or inland or upland].
- 2 Plants strongly cespitose, forming large clumps with numerous basal leaves and culms; leaves involute; culms 0.5-2 m tall; [of s. SC southward].
- 3 Spikes (6-) 15-75 per inflorescence, tightly appressed; leaves 1.5-4.5 mm wide, strongly involute; [section *Spartina*; subsection *Poncelletia*] *Spartina spartinae*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

- 3 Spikes 3-16 per inflorescence, appressed to ascending; leaves 3-7 mm wide, involute or somewhat flat toward the bases; [section *Spartina*; subsection *Spartina*].....*Spartina bakeri*
- 2 Plants with elongate rhizomes, forming large clonal patches, the culms arising singly; leaves involute or flat; culms either 0.5-3.5 m tall; [collectively widespread in our area]; [section *Spartina*; subsection *Spartina*].
- 5 Spikes 1-9 per inflorescence; culms 0.5-1 m tall; leaves 0.5-4 (-7) mm wide, usually involute when fresh.....*Spartina patens*
- 5 Spikes 5-70 per inflorescence; culms 1-3.5 m tall; leaves 5-20 mm wide, usually flat when fresh.
- 6 Second glume acute, not awned; first glume averaging ca. 1/2 as long as the lemma; spikes (6-) 20-50 (-more) per inflorescence; [of fresh to brackish coastal marshes].....*Spartina cynosuroides*
- 6 Second glume with an awn 3-10 mm long; first glume averaging ca. 7/8 as long as the lemma; spikes (5-) 7-27 per inflorescence; [of fresh marshes, either inland or coastal].....*Spartina pectinata*

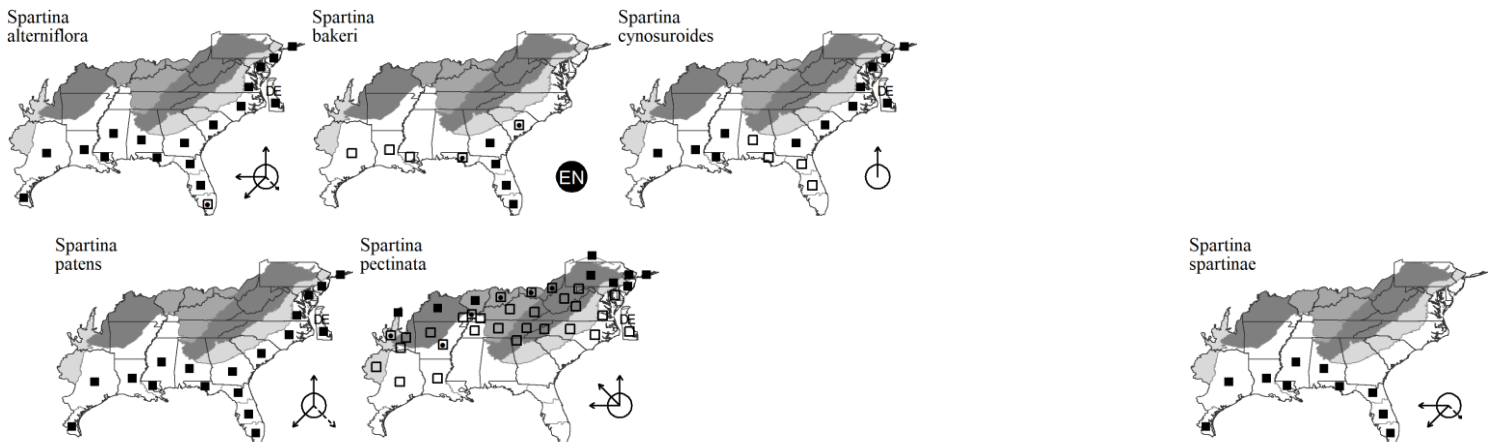
Spartina alterniflora Loiseleur-Deslongchamps. SALT MARSH CORDGRASS, SMOOTH CORDGRASS. **Hab:** Salt marshes. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) south to FL, west to TX; e. South America; introduced in n. Europe. **Phen:** Aug-Dec. **Comm:** *S. alterniflora* is the dominant plant (often essentially a monoculture) of intratidal salt marshes in our area. **Syn:** = C, FNA25, GW1, K1, K3, NE, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Sporobolus alterniflorus* (Loiseleur) P.M. Peterson & Saarela – FIgr, K4, K4, NY, Peterson et al (2014a); > *Spartina alterniflora* var. *alterniflora* – F, G, HC, S; > *Spartina alterniflora* var. *glabra* (Muhlenberg ex Bigelow) Fernald – F, G, HC, S; > *Spartina alterniflora* var. *pilosa* (Merrill) Fernald – F, G, HC. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Spartina bakeri Merrill. SAND CORDGRASS. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, marsh edges, also wet coastal hammocks under *Sabal palmetto*, *Quercus virginiana*, and *Juniperus silicicola*. **Dist:** Se. SC south to s. FL, west to Panhandle FL. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **ID Notes:** Along with *Spartina spartinae*, distinctive among our species in its densely clumped growth form. **Syn:** = FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, K3, S, WH3; = *Sporobolus bakeri* (Merrill) P.M. Peterson & Saarela – FIgr, K4, Peterson et al (2014a). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Spartina cynosuroides (Linnaeus) Roth. GIANT CORDGRASS. **Hab:** Brackish (mesohaline and oligohaline) and freshwater tidal marshes, especially along margins of tidal creeks. **Dist:** MA south to FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = C, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, NE, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Sporobolus cynosuroides* (Linnaeus) P.M. Peterson & Saarela – FIgr, K4, NY, Peterson et al (2014a); > *Spartina cynosuroides* var. *cynosuroides* – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Spartina patens (Aiton) Muhlenberg. SMALL SALTMEADOW CORDGRASS, SALT HAY, MARSH-HAY CORDGRASS. **Hab:** Dunes, sand flats, upper edges of tidal marshes, maritime wet grasslands, overwash flats. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) south to FL, west to TX; West Indies; Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Mar-Dec. **Comm:** *Spartina patens* var. *monogyna* has spikelets 7-10 mm long (vs. 9-13 mm); second glume acute to obtuse (rarely acuminate) (vs. acuminate); spikes (2-) 4-9 per inflorescence (vs. 1-4); second highest leaf blade on the stem (1-) avg. 2 (-5) dm long (vs. 0.5-2 dm); plants to 15 dm tall (vs. to 8 dm); culms to 6 mm in diameter at base (vs. to 3 mm). Whether var. *monogyna* (name available only in *Spartina*) is worthy of recognition is a matter of debate; there appear to be morphological differences correlated with geography and, according to some authors, habitat, but positive identification to variety is often difficult. **Syn:** = Bah, C, FNA25, GW1, K1, K3, Mi, NE, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Sporobolus pumilus* (Roth) P.M. Peterson & Saarela – FIgr, K4, NY, Peterson et al (2014a); > *Spartina patens* var. *monogyna* – F, G, HC; > *Spartina patens* var. *patens* – F, G, HC.

Spartina pectinata Link. PRAIRIE CORDGRASS, SLOUGH GRASS. **Hab:** Calcareous and mafic fens, banks of rivers and lakes, spray cliffs below waterfalls, rocky or sandy flood-scoured riverside grasslands, tidal freshwater (oligohaline) marshes, swamps, calcareous oak flatwoods and prairies. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to WA, south to ne. NC, sw. NC, AR, TX, and NM. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, Il, K1, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; = *Spartina michauxiana* A.S. Hitchcock – S; = *Sporobolus michauxianus* (A.S. Hitchcock) P.M. Peterson & Saarela – NY, Peterson et al (2014a); > *Spartina pectinata* var. *pectinata* – F; > *Spartina pectinata* var. *suttiei* (Farwell) Fernald – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Spartina spartinae (Trinius) Merrill ex A.S. Hitchcock. GULF CORDGRASS. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, coastal prairies, and inland saline situations. **Dist:** AL and FL west to TX; Bahamas. **Phen:** Mar-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, K3, S, Tx, WH3; = *Sporobolus spartinus* (Trinius) P.M. Peterson & Saarela – FIgr, K4, Peterson et al (2014a). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Sphenopholis Lamson-Scribner 1906 (WEDGEGRASS)

A genus of 6 species, North American. References: Daniel (2007a) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996).

Unkeyed taxa: *Sphenopholis interrupta*, *Sphenopholis longiflora*

- 1 Spikelets 5-9.5 mm long; second lemma with an awn 3.5-7 mm long.....*Sphenopholis pensylvanica*
- 1 Spikelets 1.5-5 mm long; second lemma awnless, or with an awn up to 3.5 mm long.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

- 2 Lower leaf blades mostly (10-) 15-45 cm long, usually involute, < 2 mm wide..... *Sphenopholis filiformis*
 2 Lower leaf blades mostly < 10 cm long, flat, 2-8 mm wide.
 3 First glume $\frac{1}{3}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ as wide as the second glume; second lemma strongly scabrous..... *Sphenopholis nitida*
 3 First glume less than $\frac{1}{3}$ as wide as the second glume; second lemma smooth to slightly scabrous.
 4 First lemma with an awn up to 3.5 mm long..... *Sphenopholis* \times *pallens*
 4 First lemma unawned.
 5 Panicle open; second glume 3-6 \times as long as wide, acute at the tip; lowermost rachilla internode 0.8-1.0 mm long..... *Sphenopholis intermedia*
 5 Panicle densely cylindrical; second glume 2-3 \times as long as wide, rounded or truncate at the tip; lowermost rachilla internode 0.5-0.7 mm long..... *Sphenopholis obtusata*

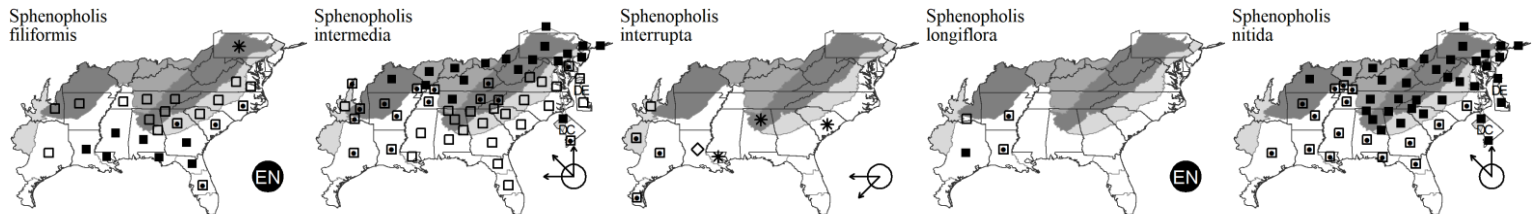
Sphenopholis filiformis (Chapman) Lamson-Scribner. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas and sandhills, sandy woodlands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to n. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996). NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Sphenopholis intermedia (Rydborg) Rydborg. **SLENDER WEDGEGRASS.** **Hab:** Moist nutrient-rich forests, barrens, meadows. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to c. AK, south to Panhandle FL, c. TX, and AZ. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** Perhaps better treated at the varietal level. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA24, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WV; = *Sphenopholis obtusata* (Michaux) Lamson-Scribner var. *major* (Torrey) K.S. Erdman – C, ETx1, Mo1, Pa, Tucker (1996); < *Sphenopholis intermedia* (Rydborg) Rydborg – G; < *Sphenopholis obtusata* (Michaux) Lamson-Scribner – FIGr, GW1, Va, W, WH3.

Sphenopholis interrupta (Buckley) Lamson-Scribner. **PRAIRIE FALSE OATS.** **Hab:** Grasslands, disturbed areas, eastwards in disturbed areas and along railroad tracks, also waste areas near wool-combing mills. **Dist:** OK, CO and AZ south to w. LA (where uncertainly native) TX, NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Comm:** See Barger et al. (2012). **Syn:** = Finot et al (2005); = *Sphenopholis interrupta* (Buckley) Lamson-Scribner ssp. *interrupta* – K4; = *Trisetum interruptum* Buckley – ETx1, FNA24, K3, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Sphenopholis longiflora (Vasey ex L.H. Dewey) A.S. Hitchcock. **TEXAS WEDGESCALE.** **Hab:** Sandy acid soils along pineland streams. **Dist:** S. AR and se. OK south to s. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA24, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

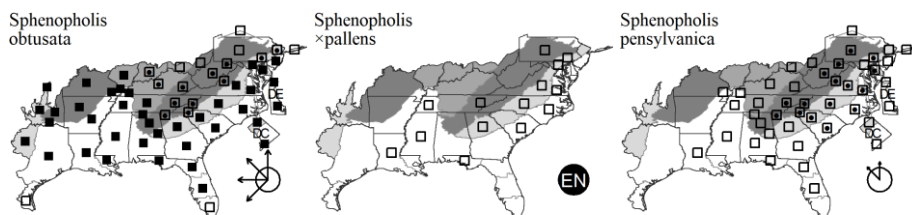
Sphenopholis nitida (Biehler) Lamson-Scribner. **Hab:** Rich forests, moist forests, bottomlands. **Dist:** MA west to IL, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIGr, FNA24, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Tucker (1996); > *Sphenopholis nitida* var. *glabra* (Nash) Lamson-Scribner – G; > *Sphenopholis nitida* var. *nitida* – G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Sphenopholis obtusata (Michaux) Lamson-Scribner. **PRAIRIE WEDGEGRASS.** **Hab:** Forests, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME west to MN and BC, south to s. FL, TX, c. Mexico, and s. CA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA24, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WV; = *Sphenopholis obtusata* var. *obtusata* – C, ETx1, Mo1, Pa, Tucker (1996); < *Sphenopholis obtusata* (Michaux) Lamson-Scribner – FIGr, GW1, Va, W, WH3; > *Sphenopholis obtusata* var. *obtusata* – F; > *Sphenopholis obtusata* var. *pubescens* (Lamson-Scribner & Merrill) Lamson-Scribner – F.

Sphenopholis* \times *pallens (Biehler) Lamson-Scribner. **Hab:** Ditches, wet forests. **Phen:** May. **Comm:** Seemingly not always with its parents. **Syn:** = C, K1, K4, Tn; = *Sphenopholis obtusata* \times *pennsylvanica* – Pa; = *Sphenopholis pallens* – F, RAB, S; < *Sphenopholis intermedia* (Rydborg) Rydborg – G.

Sphenopholis pennsylvanica (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock. **SWAMP-OATS.** **Hab:** Bogs, ditches, wet forests, tidal swamps, calcareous seeps. **Dist:** MA west to OH and se. MO, south to n. peninsular FL and LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = C, FIGr, FNA24, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Tucker (1996); = *Sphenopholis pennsylvanica* – GW1, orthographic variant; = *Trisetum pennsylvanicum* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes – F, G, RAB, S, WV. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Sporobolus R. Brown 1810 (DROPSEED)

A genus of about 193 species, perennials and annuals, of tropical, subtropical, and warm-temperate parts of the New World and Old World. Many studies over many decades have pointed towards the likely and necessary combination of related genera with *Sporobolus*. For *Calamovilfa*, Reeder & Ellington (1960) and Ortiz-Diaz & Culham (2000) showed very close affinities of *Calamovilfa* to portions of *Sporobolus*. Molecular studies have made clear that the genera *Spartina*, *Calamovilfa*, and *Crypsis* (in our flora) are deeply embedded with *Sporobolus*, with affinities to different sections of species of *Sporobolus*, and that an appropriate taxonomic treatment either requires a broad *Sporobolus*, based on Peterson et al. (2014a, 2014b), or the segregation of 6-7 additional genera from *Sporobolus*. Additionally, there is a nomenclatural issue, requiring nomenclatural conservation of the name *Sporobolus* against several names (including *Spartina*) with priority (Peterson et al. 2014b). References: Orzell & Bridges (2022); Peterson et al (2014a); Peterson et al (2014b); Peterson, Hatch, & Weakley (2003) in FNA25 (2003a); Peterson, Romaschenko, & Johnson (2010); Riggins (1977); Rogers (1970); Simon & Jacobs (1999); Thieret (1966); Weakley & Peterson (1998).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

103. POACEAE

Identification Notes: *S. brevipilis* and *S. vaseyi* (of section *Calamovilfa*, subsection *Calamovilfa*) are somewhat similar to *S. pinetorum*, *S. floridanus*, and *S. curtissii* (of section *Calamovilfa*; subsection *Floridani*) -- herbarium specimens of the two groups have been regularly confused. *S. brevipilis* and *S. vaseyi* are distinguished by leaves tapered to either end and long-acuminate (vs. parallel-margined and abruptly acute in *S. pinetorum*, *S. floridanus*, and *S. curtissii*) and tendency to form larger, clonal patches (*S. pinetorum*, *S. floridanus*, and *S. curtissii* form wiregrass-like bunches or clumps). In flower or fruit, *S. brevipilis* and *S. vaseyi* can be distinguished by characters of the spikelet, by vegetative characters, or by its coarser, generally taller culms, with the panicle branches usually spreading (rather than always ascending in *S. pinetorum*, *S. floridanus*, and *S. curtissii*). These five species have very similar bases, unlike any other grasses in our area -- the lower leaf sheaths are indurated and shiny, forming a hard, polished, knotty, and fire-proof covering over the short-creeping rhizome. *Aristida stricta* has a somewhat similar base, but less indurated, less creeping, and with an unpolished appearance. Positive identification in sterile condition is not difficult.

- 3 Inflorescence an array of spikes, the spikelets closely imbricate in 2 rows along the rachis of the spikes, the spikes alternate along the primary inflorescence axis; [genus *Spartina*, or, if treated as part of *Sporobolus*, section *Spartina*]..... *Spartina*
- 3 Inflorescence a slender or broad panicle.
- 5 Inflorescence a contracted, (superficially) spike-like panicle, < 6 cm broad, the branches appressed to strongly ascending.
 - 6 Inflorescence 2-5 cm long; most inflorescences enclosed by sheaths (or most or all exserted); plant a geniculate annual; [section *Clandestini*].
 - 7 Spikelets (1.3-) 1.6-2.8 mm long; grain falling free of the lemma and palea; lemma glabrous..... *Sporobolus neglectus*
 - 7 Spikelets 2.3-5 mm long; grain falling enclosed in the lemma and palea; lemma strigose (use 10× or more magnification) or glabrous.
 - 8 Lemma and palea shorter than the glumes; palea usually shorter than the lemma; lemma glabrous or strigose with hairs < 0.2 mm long; spikelets 2.3 - 3.3 (-3.8) mm long; floret (lemma, palea and enclosed grain) 1.6-3.3 (-3.8)× as long as wide..... *Sporobolus ozarkanus*
 - 8 Lemma and palea longer than the glumes; palea usually longer than the lemma; lemma strigose with hairs > 0.2 mm long; spikelets 2.8-5 mm long; floret (lemma, palea and enclosed grain) 2.2-5.7 (-7.5)× as long as wide..... *Sporobolus vaginiflorus*
 - 6 Inflorescence 4-15 cm long; most inflorescences exserted to partly enclosed; plant a rhizomatous or tufted perennial or caespitose annual.
 - 9 Plant creeping extensively by slender rhizomes; leaf blades cauline, distichous, to 12 cm long; [section *Virginicae*]..... *Sporobolus virginicus*
 - 9 Plant loosely tufted, from short rhizomes; leaf blades basal or cauline, not distichous, 10-100 cm long.
 - 10 Spikelets 1.2-2.2 mm long; first glume 0.5-0.8 mm long; leaves primarily basal; [section *Sporobolus*].
 - *Sporobolus indicus*
 - 10 Spikelets 4-8 mm long; first glume 2-5 mm long; leaves cauline and basal; [section *Clandestini*].
 - 13 Lemma pubescent, usually conspicuously shorter than the palea; pericarp loose when moist..... *Sporobolus clandestinus*
 - 13 Lemma glabrous, about as long as the palea; pericarp gelatinous when moist.
 - 14 Culms (1.4-) 2.0-5.0 mm thick; uppermost leaf sheath (1.3-) 1.5-6.0 mm wide near its base; panicles with 12-35 primary branches, crowded, densely flowered..... *Sporobolus compositus* var. *compositus*
 - 14 Culms 1.0-2.0 (-2.5) mm thick; terminal sheath 0.8-2.0 (-2.5) mm wide near its base; panicles with 8-18 primary branches, lax, loosely flowered.
 - 15 Plants caespitose, lacking scaly rhizomes..... *Sporobolus compositus* var. *drummondii*
 - 15 Plants forming clonal patches, with scaly rhizomes..... *Sporobolus compositus* var. *macer*
- 5 Inflorescence an open panicle, > 2 cm broad, the branches ascending to spreading.
 - 16 Branches of the panicle verticillate, whorled; spikelets 2.5-4 mm long; [section *Triachyrum*]..... *Sporobolus junceus*
 - 16 Branches of the panicle alternate (some occasionally rather randomly subopposite or opposite, but never regularly whorled); spikelets either 4-6.5 mm long, or 1.2-3.0 mm long.
 - 17 Spikelets 1.2-3.0 mm long.
 - 18 Flag blades (the last leaf below the panicle) nearly perpendicular to the culm; sheath apices with a tuft of white hairs; [section *Cryptandri*]..... *Sporobolus cryptandrus*
 - 18 Flag blades ascending to appressed; sheath apices glabrous or with few and scattered hairs.
 - *Sporobolus pyramidatus*
 - 17 Spikelets 4-6.5 mm long; [section *Calamovilfa*; subsection *Floridani*].
 - *Sporobolus silveanus*

Sporobolus clandestinus (Biehler) A.S. Hitchcock. ROUGH DROPSEED. **Hab:** Glades, barrens, and thin soil of woodlands, also in dry sands and pine rocklands. **Dist:** MA, NY, MI, WI, IA, and KS south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Wipff & Jones (1995) recommended reducing this taxon to a variety under *S. compositus*, because of its morphologic similarity. While *S. clandestinus* and *S. compositus* are undoubtedly closely related, I prefer to retain the two as species. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Riggins (1977); = *Sporobolus compositus* (Poiret) Merrill var. *clandestinus* (Biehler) J. Wipff & S.D. Jones – FGr, NcTx, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Sporobolus compositus (Poiret) Merrill var. *compositus*. TALL DROPSEED. **Hab:** Diabase glades and barrens, limestone glades and barrens, disturbed areas over diabase or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** The general range is centered in the Plains, but extending east into ne. United States. The name *S. compositus* has nomenclatural priority over the more traditionally familiar *S. asper* (Kartesz & Gandhi 1995). **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Comm:** This species and variety are reported for NC in a recent revision of the *S. asper* group (Riggins 1977); little is known about the occurrence of this species in NC. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va; = *Sporobolus asper* – F, S, WV; = *Sporobolus asper* (Michaux) Kunth var. *asper* – C, G, HC, Riggins (1977); < *Sporobolus asper* – Tx; < *Sporobolus compositus* – IL, Mi, Pa.

Sporobolus compositus (Poiret) Merrill var. *drummondii* (Trinius) Kartesz & Gandhi. DRUMMOND'S DROPSEED. **Hab:** Glades, barrens, roadsides, disturbed areas, over calcareous substrates. **Dist:** East to the Ridge and Valley province of e. TN (Chester et al. 1993), occurring over limestone, and in sw. SC (on mafic rocks at Wadokoe Mountain), and allegedly also in GA (Kartesz 2015). It could very likely occur in sw. VA, as it is in Hawkins County, TN, immediately adjacent to VA (Chester et al. 1993). **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Tn; = *Sporobolus asper* (Michaux) Kunth var. *drummondii* (Trinius) Vasey – C, Riggins (1977); = *Sporobolus asper* var. *hookeri* (Trinius) Vasey – G, HC, misapplied; = *Sporobolus drummondii* (Trinius) Vasey – F, S.

Sporobolus compositus (Poiret) Merrill var. *macer* (Trinius) Kartesz & Gandhi. **Hab:** Wet and dry pinelands, prairies, dry woodland margins. **Dist:** MO and KS south to MS, LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx; = *Sporobolus macer* (Trinius) A.S. Hitchcock – HC; = *Sporobolus macrus* (Trinius) A.S. Hitchcock – S; < *Sporobolus asper* – Tx.

Sporobolus cryptandrus (Torrey) A. Gray. SAND DROPSEED. **Hab:** Floodplains, shores, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of c. and w. North America, west of the Appalachians. This species is reported for NC by HC, F, and S. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, FNA25, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, WV, Riggins (1977); > *Sporobolus cryptandrus* var. *cryptandrus* – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



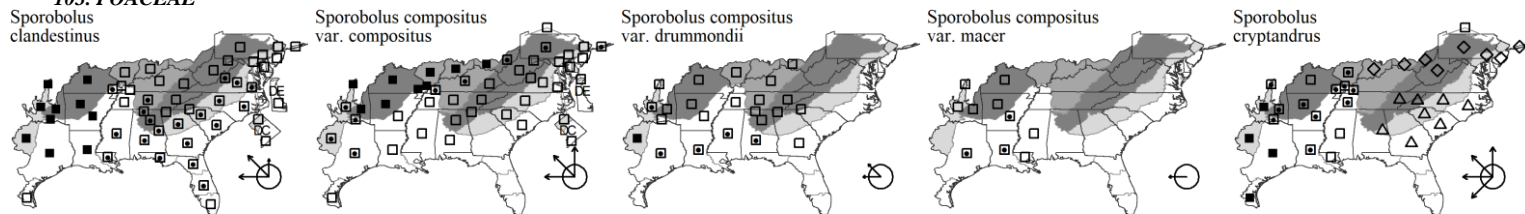
←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

103. POACEAE

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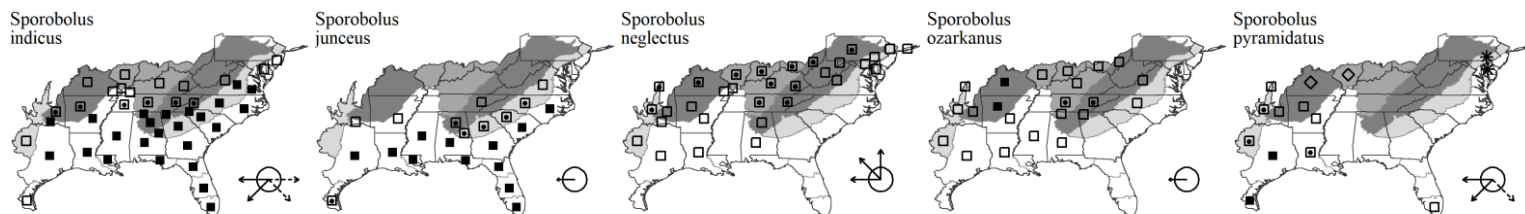
Sporobolus indicus (Linnaeus) R. Brown. SMUT GRASS, BLACKSEED. **Hab:** Low prairies and swales, roadsides, lawns, disturbed situations. **Dist:** Pantropical and subtropical, its original distribution apparently in the New World tropics, but obscured by its weedy capabilities and sometimes considered introduced in whole or in part in our area. **Phen:** (Jan-) Jul-Oct (-Dec). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, GW1, Il, Meso6, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Simon & Jacobs (1999); = *Sporobolus indicus* var. *indicus* – K1, K3, K4, WH3; > *Sporobolus berterianus* (Trinius) A.S. Hitchcock & Chase – S; > *Sporobolus indicus* (Linnaeus) R. Brown – HC, S; > *Sporobolus poiretii* (Roemer & J.A. Schultes) A.S. Hitchcock – F, G, HC, RAB. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Sporobolus junceus (Palisot de Beauvois) Kunth. SANDHILL DROPSEED, PINEYWOODS DROPSEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, glades and barrens over mafic rocks, river-scour bars, sandy prairies, pine rocklands, and other dry, open areas. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to se. OK (Mink, Singhurst, & Holmes 2012) and se. TX; scattered inland in disjunct sites. **Phen:** (Jun-) Sep-Nov (-May). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Weakley & Peterson (1998); = *Sporobolus gracilis* (Trinius) Merrill – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Sporobolus neglectus Nash. BARRENS DROPSEED. **Hab:** Dry rocky barrens and outcrops, over calcareous rocks (such as limestone or dolomite). **Dist:** ME west to ND, south to NJ, w. VA, TN, LA, and TX; apparently disjunct in WA and AZ. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Tax:** *S. ozarkanus*, *S. neglectus*, and *S. vaginiflorus* form a still very poorly understood complex. **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FNA25, G, HC, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, W; < *Sporobolus vaginaeflorus* – Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Sporobolus ozarkanus Fernald. OZARK DROPSEED. **Hab:** Limestone glades, diabase glades. **Dist:** KY west to KS, south to e. TN, AR, and TX; disjunct in c. NC. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Comm:** In Granville County, NC, it is associated (on glades of diabase, a mafic rock) with other taxa with affinities to midwestern glades and prairies: *Solidago jacksonii*, *Solidago ptarmicoides*, *Baptisia aberrans*, *Symphotrichum depauperatum*, *Silphium terebinthinaceum*, *Parthenium auriculatum*, *Ruellia humilis*, and others. *S. ozarkanus*, *S. neglectus*, and *S. vaginiflorus* form a still very poorly understood complex. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, F, G, HC, Il, K1, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Va; = *Sporobolus vaginiflorus* (Torrey ex A. Gray) Wood var. *ozarkanus* (Fernald) Shinnars – Ar, FNA25, K3, Tn; < *Sporobolus vaginaeflorus* – Tx. **NatureServe G5T5?** (Secure).

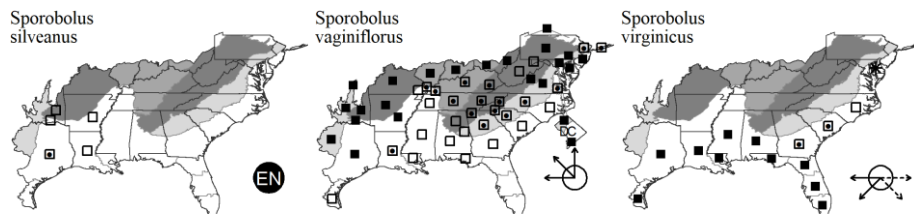
Sporobolus pyramidalis (Lamarck) A.S. Hitchcock. MATCH GRASS, WHORLED DROPSEED. **Hab:** Salt and brackish marshes, coastal rock barrens, disturbed coastal areas. **Dist:** S. FL; IL, MO, NE, CO, and UT south through LA, TX, NM, and AZ to Mexico, Central America, and South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = Bah, ETx1, FIgr, FNA25, Il, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Tx, WH3, WI; ? *Sporobolus argutus* (Nees) Kunth – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Sporobolus silveanus Swallen. SILVEUS'S DROPSEED. **Hab:** Prairies, longleaf pine savannas. **Dist:** Sw. AR and se. OK south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, HC, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Orzell & Bridges (2022), Weakley & Peterson (1998). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Sporobolus vaginiflorus (Torrey ex A. Gray) Alph. Wood. POVERTY DROPSEED. **Hab:** Glades, barrens, open disturbed sites. **Dist:** The species occurs nearly throughout e. United States. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Tax:** *S. ozarkanus*, *S. neglectus*, and *S. vaginiflorus* form a still very poorly understood complex. **Syn:** = C, ETx1, FIgr, G, HC, Il, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Sporobolus vaginaeflorus* – S, orthographic variant; = *Sporobolus vaginiflorus* var. *vaginiflorus* – Ar, F, FNA25, K1, K3, NE; < *Sporobolus vaginaeflorus* – Tx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Sporobolus virginicus (Linnaeus) Kunth. SEASHORE DROPSEED, COASTAL DROPSEED. **Hab:** Salt marshes, tidal mud flats, and low dunes in the outer Coastal Plain. **Dist:** Se. NC along the coast to TX, in the West Indies and into n. South America (its alleged occurrence in se. VA is apparently incorrect); also native in e. Asia, Africa, Australia and the Pacific region (Simon & Jacobs 1999). **Phen:** Sep-Oct (-Aug). **Comm:** *Sporobolus virginicus* is currently treated as a polymorphous and very widespread species, with a wide range of morphology and several ploidy levels (Simon & Jacobs 1999). **ID Notes:** *Sporobolus virginicus* is similar in aspect and growth form to *Distichlis spicata*, with which it occurs in tidal flats. *Sporobolus virginicus* is more delicate, and typically has long hairs on either side of the collar of the sheath; *Distichlis spicata* is generally a coarser plant, and lacks long hairs around the collar of the sheath. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FIgr, FNA25, G, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



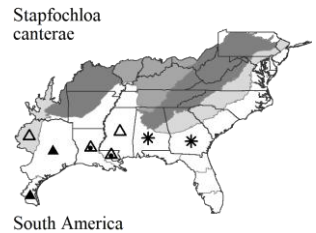
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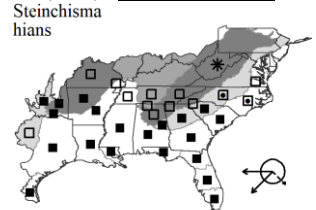
Stapfochloa H. Scholz 2004

A genus of 6-7 species, perennial herbs, of the New World tropics and 1 species in Africa. The species placed here in *Stapfochloa*, following Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015) and Wipff & Shaw (2018a), have traditionally been included in *Chloris*, but form a clade sister to *Cynodon*. References: Molina & Rúgolo de Agrasar (2004); Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015); Wipff & Shaw (2018a).

* *Stapfochloa canterae* (Arechavaleta) P.M. Peterson. PARAGUAYAN WINDMILL-GRASS. **Hab:** Gravel parking lots, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Paraguay. Reported for AL (Diamond 2016). **Tax:** The epithet was originally spelled "*canterai*," but should be corrected to the genitive "*canterae*" by the provisions of the ICNafp. **Syn:** = K4, Wipff & Shaw (2018a); = *Chloris canterae* Arechavaleta var. *canterae* – FNA25, K3; = *Chloris canterei* Arechavaleta var. *canterei* – K1; < *Chloris canterae* – ETx1; < *Chloris canterai* – Tx, orthographic variant; < *Chloris cantérai* – HC, orthographic variant; < *Stapfochloa canterae* (Arechavaleta) P.M. Peterson – Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2015). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

*Steinchisma* Rafinesque 1830 (GAPING PANIC GRASS)

A genus of about 6 species, perennial herbs, of s. North America, Central America, and South America. See discussion following *Panicum* regarding generic concepts. The large, thickened, pale sterile palea of this species is unique among panicoids of our region; it is one of several morphological characters that led to the segregation of *Steinchisma* as a genus, a finding now confirmed by DNA phylogeny. The enlargement of the sterile palea causes the spikelet to spread open, or "gape." *Steinchisma* has an "intermediate C3-C4" pathway. References: Acosta et al (2014); Freckmann & Lelong (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a); Zuloaga et al (1998).

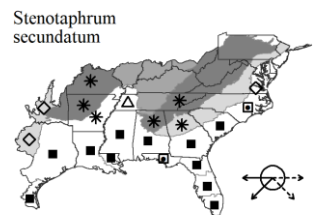


Steinchisma hians (Elliott) Nash. GAPING PANIC GRASS. **Hab:** Stream, pond, and lake shores, low woods, cypress-gum ponds, floodplains, marshes, ditches, seepage slopes. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to TX and OK, and south through Mexico and Central America to Colombia; also in s. South America. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **ID Notes:** This species can superficially closely resemble *Sphenopholis obtusata*. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Zuloaga et al (1998); = *Panicum hians* Elliott – C, F, G, GW1, HC, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Stenotaphrum Trinius 1820 (ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS)

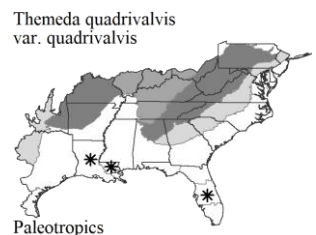
A genus of about 7 species, tropical and subtropical. References: Allred (2003e) in FNA25 (2003a); Sauer (1972).

Stenotaphrum secundatum (Walter) Kuntze. ST. AUGUSTINE GRASS, CARPET GRASS. **Hab:** Brackish and freshwater tidal marshes, roadsides, dunes, lawns. **Dist:** A pioneer species of beaches and shores, *S. secundatum* was known from the Carolinas prior to 1800. It has been interpreted as native or introduced in our area; its original range is probably now impossible to determine. Sauer (1972) maps it as widespread along the coasts of s. North America, Central America, South America, the West Indies, Africa, Australia, and sw. Pacific Islands. In our area it is certainly now more frequently encountered as a lawn or roadside grass than in anything that could be construed as a natural habitat. The other 6 species in the genus are Asian, or on islands of the sw. Pacific or Indian Oceans. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** The nativity of this species is complicated by selection for turfgrass and hybridization with genotypes from the Old World (e.g. s. Africa). Extant populations may represent more aggressive forms than historical. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Sauer (1972). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

*Themeda* Forsskål 1775

A genus of about 18 species, annual and perennial herbs, of the tropical and subtropical Eastern Hemisphere, mainly se. Asia. References: Barkworth (2003x) in FNA25 (2003a).

* *Themeda quadrivalvis* var. *quadrivalvis*. KANGAROO GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Malaysia. **Phen:** Aug. **Comm:** Used in birdseed mixes. **Syn:** = K3, K4; < *Themeda quadrivalvis* – FIGr, FNA25. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

*Tridens* Roemer & J.A. Schultes 1817 (TRIODIA, REDTOP, TRIDENS, FLUFFGRASS)

A genus of about 14 species, native to the Western Hemisphere. References: Valdés-Reyna (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a); Witsell & Baker (2013).

Unkeyed taxa: *Tridens albescens*

- 1 Panicle dense and spike-like, > 4× as long as wide, the branches ascending to appressed.
 - 2 Plants from elongate rhizomes; lemma 4-5 mm long; spikelet 7-9 mm long.....*Tridens carolinianus*
 - 2 Plants caespitose; lemma 2.5-3 mm long; spikelet 4-6 mm long.....*Tridens strictus*
- 1 Panicle open and spreading, < 4× as long as wide, the branches well-developed and spreading-ascending to reflexed.
 - 3 Spikelets 4-5 mm long, 2.5-3.5 mm wide.....*Tridens ambiguus*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

3 Spikelets 6-8 mm long, 1.5-2.2 mm wide.

- 4 Primary pulvini densely pubescent, the hairs encircling the base of the panicle branch; secondary pulvini pubescent; spikelets mostly on pedicels 3-20 mm long, these divergent from the inflorescence branchlets; main branches of the inflorescence stiffly spreading..... *Tridens chapmanii*
- 4 Primary pulvini glabrous to sparsely pubescent, tufted only in the axil (the upper surface of the panicle branch); secondary pulvini glabrous; spikelets on pedicels mostly < 3 mm long, these mainly appressed to the inflorescence branchlets; main branches of the inflorescence spreading, ascending or drooping *Tridens flavus*

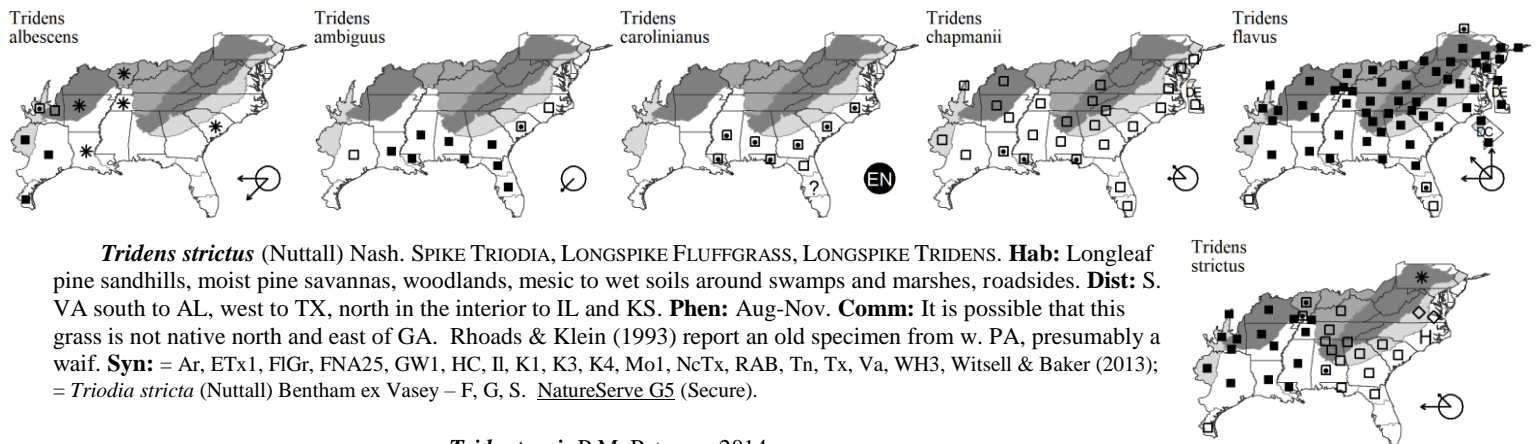
Tridens albescens (Vasey) Wooten & Standley. WHITE FLUFFGRASS. **Hab:** Dry grasslands; eastwards (SC) in waste area near wool-combing mill, presumably merely a waif. **Dist:** KS, NM, AZ south through TX into Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, IL, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Tridens ambiguus (Elliott) J.A. Schultes. PINELAND TRIODIA, FLATWOODS FLUFFGRASS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, clay-based Carolina bays, marshes. **Dist:** S. NC south to FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, GW1, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3; = *Triodia elliottii* Bush – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Tridens carolinianus (Steudel) Henrard. CAROLINA TRIODIA, CAROLINA FLUFFGRASS. **Hab:** Mesic swales in sandhills. **Dist:** S. NC south to FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3; = *Triodia drummondii* Lamson-Scribner & Kearney – S. **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).

Tridens chapmanii (Small) Chase. CHAPMAN'S TRIODIA. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, loamy sands of disturbed longleaf pine woodlands; inland in glades, river-scour prairies and barrens, sandy barrens, and roadsides. **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to TX and OK. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = HC, Tn, Va; = *Tridens flavus* (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock var. *chapmanii* (Small) Shinnars – Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, RAB, Tx, WH3, Witsell & Baker (2013); = *Triodia chapmanii* (Small) Bush – F, G; < *Triodia flava* (Linnaeus) Smyth – S.

Tridens flavus (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock. REDTOP, TALL REDTOP, PURPLETOP TRIDENS, GREASY GRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, glades, barrens. **Dist:** NH west to NE, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = HC, IL, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Tridens flavus* var. *flavus* – Ar, C, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, RAB, Tx, WH3, Witsell & Baker (2013); = *Triodia flava* (Linnaeus) Smyth – F, G, WV; < *Tridens flavus* (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock – W; < *Triodia flava* (Linnaeus) Smyth – S. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

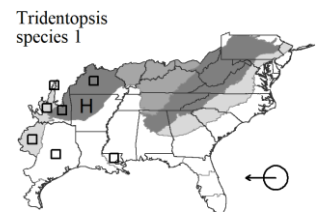


Tridens strictus (Nuttall) Nash. SPIKE TRIODIA, LONGSPIKE FLUFFGRASS, LONGSPIKE TRIDENS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, moist pine savannas, woodlands, mesic to wet soils around swamps and marshes, roadsides. **Dist:** S. VA south to AL, west to TX, north in the interior to IL and KS. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Comm:** It is possible that this grass is not native north and east of GA. Rhoads & Klein (1993) report an old specimen from w. PA, presumably a waif. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, GW1, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Witsell & Baker (2013); = *Triodia stricta* (Nuttall) Bentham ex Vasey – F, G, S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Tridentopsis P.M. Peterson 2014

A genus of about 2 species, native to the Western Hemisphere. References: Peterson et al (2014); Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2016); Valdés-Reyna (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a); Wipff & Weakley (2022); Witsell & Baker (2013).

Tridentopsis species 1. ROUGH TRIDENS. **Hab:** Calcareous glades or woodlands. **Dist:** MO, n. AR, CO, and n. AZ south to LA, TX, and NM. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = *Tridens elongatus* (Buckley) Nash – HC; = *Tridens muticus* var. *elongatus* – Ar, ETx1, FNA25, K3, Mo1, NcTx, Tx, Witsell & Baker (2013); = *Tridentopsis elongata* (Buckley) Wipff & Weakley – Wipff & Weakley (2022), in press; = *Tridentopsis mutica* var. *elongata* – Peterson, Romaschenko, & Herrera Arrieta (2016); < *Tridentopsis mutica* (Torrey) P.M. Peterson – K4. **NatureServe G5T4?** (Apparently Secure).



Triplasis Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (SANDGRASS)

A genus of 2 species, of eastern and central North America south through Mexico to Costa Rica. References: Hatch (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a).

Identification Notes: The foliage of both of our species has a sour taste.

- 1 Lemma awn 4.5-8 mm long; culm internodes appressed pilose or puberulent; perennial..... *Triplasis americana*
- 1 Lemma awn 0.5-1.5 mm long; culm internodes glabrous to minutely scaberulous; annual (or rarely perennial)..... *Triplasis purpurea* var. *purpurea*

Triplasis americana Palisot de Beauvois. SOUTHERN SANDGRASS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, beach dunes, open sandy areas. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: NC south to s. FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, HC, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

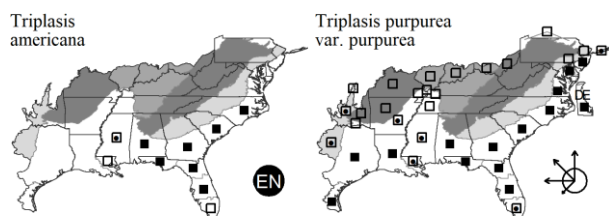


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? : questionable

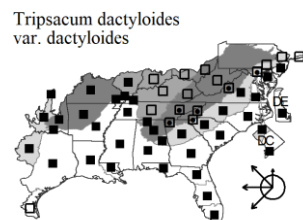
103. POACEAE

Triplasis purpurea (Walter) Chapman var. **purpurea**. PURPLE SANDGRASS. **Hab:** Dunes, maritime dry grasslands, open sandy areas. **Dist:** NH south to s. FL, and west to TX, along the coast; also around the Great Lakes, and in central United States. **Phen:** (May-) Sep-Oct (-Nov). **Comm:** Var. *caribensis* R.W. Pohl is in the New World tropics. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA25, Mo1, NE, NY, Va; > *Triplasis intermedia* Nash – S; < *Triplasis purpurea* – C, ETx1, F, FlGr, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3; > *Triplasis purpurea* – S. NatureServe G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

**Tripsacum** Linnaeus 1759 (GAMA GRASS)

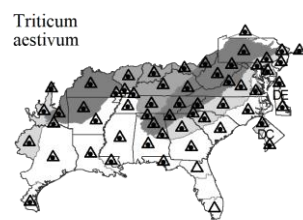
A genus of about 12 species, tropical and subtropical American. References: Barkworth (2003z) in FNA25 (2003a); DeWet, Harlan, & Brink (1982).

Tripsacum dactyloides (Linnaeus) Linnaeus var. **dactyloides**. GAMA GRASS. **Hab:** Roadsides, moist areas, disturbed areas, moist riverbanks. **Dist:** *Tripsacum dactyloides* is widespread in e. North America north to MA, MI (where adventive), IA, and NE, ranging south into tropical Central and South America; var. *dactyloides* is North American. **Phen:** Mar-Dec. **Comm:** This important species of moist and wetland areas in the Great Plains is generally seen in disturbed habitats in the eastern part of our region; its original habitats in various parts of our area are poorly understood, and it may not be truly native in the easternmost Southeast. **Syn:** = FNA25, NY, Va, DeWet, Harlan, & Brink (1982); < *Tripsacum dactyloides* – Bah, C, ETx1, FlGr, FlGr, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Tripsacum dactyloides* (Linnaeus) Linnaeus var. *dactyloides* – F, HC; > *Tripsacum dactyloides* var. *occidentale* Cutler & Anderson – F, HC. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

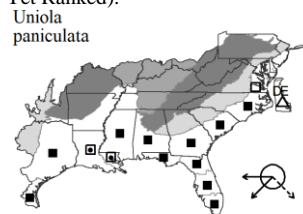
**Triticum** Linnaeus 1753 (WHEAT)

A genus of about 25 species (the taxonomy complicated by extensive and ancient cultivation), native of w. and c. Asia. References: Morrison (2007) in FNA24 (2007a); Tucker (1996); Zohary & Hopf (1994).

* **Triticum aestivum** Linnaeus. BREAD WHEAT. **Hab:** Fields; frequently cultivated, rarely persistent or volunteering following cultivation. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Comm:** One of the most important crops in the world. The lemmas can either be awnless or with long awns (to 8 cm long). **Syn:** = Ar, C, ETx1, F, FlGr, FNA24, G, HC, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, Tucker (1996); > *Triticum aestivum* ssp. *aestivum* – Mo1. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

**Uniola** Linnaeus 1753 (SEA OATS)

A genus of 2 species, perennial herbs, of warm temperate, subtropical, and tropical shores of s. North America, Central America, n. South America, and the West Indies. The only other species of the genus ranges from Baja California south along the Pacific Ocean to Ecuador; other species previously treated in *Uniola* have been shown to be only distantly related and are now treated as *Chasmanthium*. References: Hodel & Gonzalez (2013); Yates (1966a); Yates (1966b); Yates (2003) in FNA25 (2003a).



Uniola paniculata Linnaeus. SEA OATS. **Hab:** Abundant on unforested primary and secondary dunes on barrier islands, and on dry to mesic sand flats and interdune swales. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL and west to TX and Mexico (TAB); West Indies (Bahamas, Cuba). **Phen:** Jun-Nov (-Apr). **Tax:** Hodel & Gonzalez (2013) describe genetic differentiation within the species. **Comm:** This is the most important sand-binding grass on ocean dunes from NC south, playing a critical role in primary succession on dunes. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FlGr, FNA25, G, HC, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Yates (1966a), Yates (1966b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Urochloa Palisot de Beauvois 1812 (PARA-GRASS, SIGNAL-GRASS)

A genus of about 100 species, pantropical and subtropical. References: Crins (1991); Webster (1988); Wipff & Thompson (2003a) in FNA25 (2003a); Wipff & Thompson (2003b) in FNA25 (2003a).

Unkeyed taxa: *Urochloa fusca* var. *reticulata*, *Urochloa plantaginea*, *Urochloa reptans*

- 1 Spikelets suffused with purple, borne in pairs (or threes) in each row *Urochloa mutica*
- 1 Spikelets green, borne singly in each row.
 - 2 Upper half of second glume and first lemma with evident transverse veins connecting the longitudinal veins; spikelets 3.5-4.7 mm long *Urochloa platyphylla*
 - 2 Upper half of second glume and first lemma without evident transverse veins, or with very obscure cross-veins; spikelets either 2-4 mm or 5-6 mm long.
 - 3 Spikelets 2-4 mm long *Urochloa ramosa*

Key to Map
Symbology:



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H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

3 Spikelets 5-6 mm long *Urochloa texana*

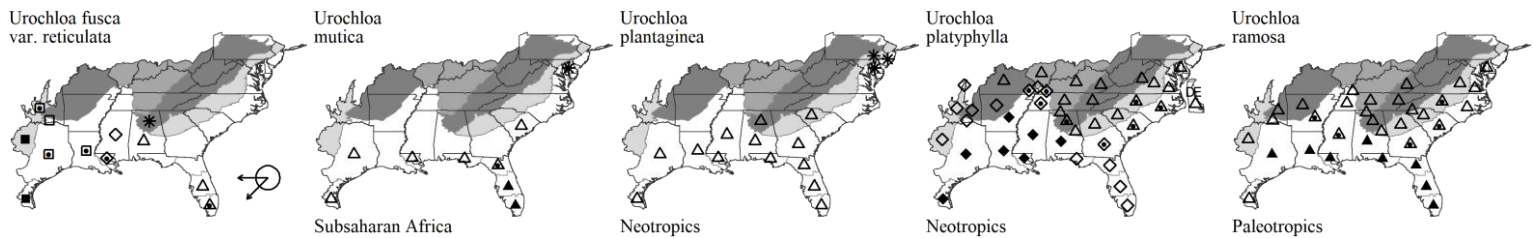
Urochloa fusca (Swartz) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin var. *reticulata* (Torrey) B.F. Hansen & Wunderlin. BROWNTOP SIGNALGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** OK and AZ south through TX, south through Mexico to tropical America; eastwards as an adventive. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FIGr, WH3; ? *Panicum fasciculatum* Torrey – Bah, HC, Tx; ? *Urochloa fasciculata* (Swartz) R. Webster – K1, Meso6, NcTx; < *Urochloa fusca* – ETx1, FNA25, K3, K4.

* *Urochloa mutica* (Forsskål) T.Q. Nguyen. PARA-GRASS. **Hab:** Wet disturbed areas, margin of ponds. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** Aug. **Syn:** = ETx1, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, Crins (1991); ? *Brachiaria purpurascens* (Raddi) Henrard – GW1; ? *Panicum purpurascens* Raddi – HC, RAB, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Urochloa plantaginea* (Link) R. Webster. ALEXANDER GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. Reported for s. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), as *Brachiaria plantaginea*, and for Escambia County in the FL Panhandle (Kunzer et al. 2009). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6, WH3, Crins (1991), Webster (1988). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

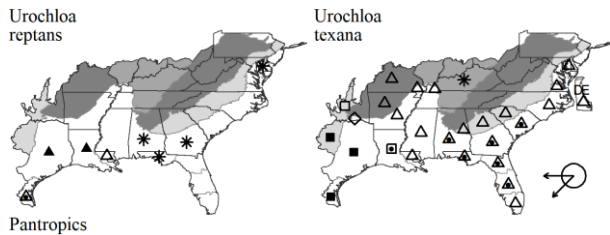
* *Urochloa platyphylla* (Munro ex Wright) R. Webster. BROADLEAF SIGNAL-GRASS. **Hab:** Edges of agricultural fields, other disturbed wet or seasonally moist areas. **Dist:** Apparently native of South America. E. NC south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to AR, OK, and se. MO; also in MD and DE (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016; Terrell & Reveal 1996). **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Va, WH3, Crins (1991), Webster (1988); = *Brachiaria platyphylla* (Munro ex Wright) Nash – GW1, HC, RAB, Tx; ? *Brachiaria extensa* Chase – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Urochloa ramosa* (Linnaeus) T.Q. Nguyen. BROWNTOP MILLET, DIXIE SIGNALGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical Africa and Asia. This species has apparently been widely planted for wildlife food and erosion control in southeastern states. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, IL, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3, Crins (1991); = *Panicum ramosum* Linnaeus – HC. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



* *Urochloa reptans* (Linnaeus) Stapf. SPRAWLING SIGNALGRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics and Paleotropics. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Meso6; = *Panicum reptans* Linnaeus – Tx.

Urochloa texana (Buckley) R. Webster. TEXAS MILLET, TEXAS SIGNALGRASS. **Hab:** Edges of agricultural fields, other disturbed areas, gardens. **Dist:** Native of TX, OK, NM, and AZ south to TX and Mexico. First reported for SC by Hill & Horn (1997). Apparently spreading in eastern North America. Reported as "new to DE and spreading in MD" by Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp (2016). **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, WH3, Crins (1991), Webster (1988); = *Panicum texanum* Buckley – C, HC, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe G5? (Secure).



Zea Linnaeus 1753 (CORN, MAIZE)

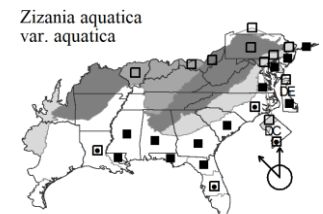
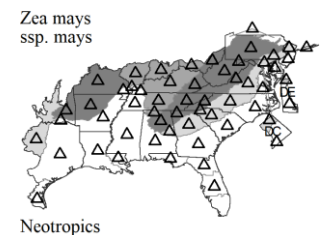
A genus of about 5 species, native of Mexico and Central America. References: Iltis (2003) in FNA25 (2003a).

* *Zea mays* Linnaeus ssp. *mays*. CORN, MAIZE. **Hab:** Very commonly cultivated, rarely volunteering in old fields or around trashpiles, common in cultivation, rare as a short-lived escape. **Dist:** Native of Mexico. *Zea* is one of the most important cultivated plants in the world, originating in Mexico, probably from *Zea mays* ssp. *parviglumis* Iltis & Doebley. **Phen:** (Mar-) Jun-Nov. **Comm:** It was initially cultivated in sw. Mexico (before 8000 BP), spreading to the sw. United States before 5000 BP, and to the e. United States by 2000 years BP. At the time of European contact, *Zea mays* ssp. *mays* was an important staple crop from s. Canada south to s. South America (Hancock 2004). **Syn:** = Ar, ETx1, FIGr, FNA25, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NE, NY, Va, WH3; < *Zea mays* – Bah, F, HC, IL, Mi, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe GNRTUTXC (Unrankable).

Zizania Linnaeus 1753 (WILD-RICE)

A genus of 4 species (and 6 taxa) of northern and eastern North America. References: Judziewicz et al (2000); Terrell (2007a) in FNA24 (2007a); Terrell et al (1997); Tucker (1988).

Zizania aquatica Linnaeus var. *aquatica*. SOUTHERN WILD-RICE. **Hab:** Freshwater marshes, usually tidal. **Dist:** Var. *aquatica* ranges from ME west to WI, south to c. peninsular FL and LA. **Phen:** May-Oct (-Apr,



Key to Map
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SECTION 6: EUDICOTYLEDONAE (EUDICOTS)

104. CERATOPHYLLACEAE S.F. Gray 1822 (HORNWORT FAMILY) [in CERATOPHYLLALES]

A peculiar and apparently very primitive family, of a single genus and about 6 species, aquatic herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Les in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Les (1985); Les (1986); Les (1988a); Les (1988b); Les (1988c); Les (1989); Les (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Szalontai et al (2018).

Ceratophyllum Linnaeus 1753 (HORNWORT, COONTAIL)

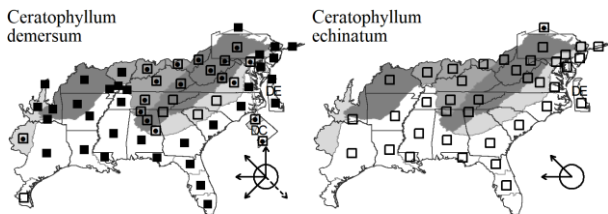
A genus of about 6 species, aquatic herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Les in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Les (1985); Les (1986); Les (1988a); Les (1988b); Les (1988c); Les (1989); Les (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Szalontai et al (2018); Wilmot-Dear (1985).

Identification Notes: *Ceratophyllum* is sometimes mistaken for superficially somewhat similar, aquatics, such as *Cabomba* (Cabombaceae), *Utricularia* (Lentibulariaceae), and *Myriophyllum* (Haloragaceae). *Cabomba* has the leaves opposite (rather than whorled), dichotomously divided (like *Ceratophyllum*), but the divisions lacking the marginal denticles of *Ceratophyllum*, and on a 1-3 cm long petiole (vs. sessile or on a petiole 0-2 mm long). *Utricularia* has the leaves sometimes dichotomously divided, but the divisions are usually irregular, the leaves are alternate (in most species), and bladder traps are present. *Myriophyllum* has the leaves pectinately rather than dichotomously divided.

- 1 Largest leaves forking 1-2× (count branching-nodes from the base of the leaf to the tip of the most-forked division); leaves coarse-textured, stiff, the marginal denticles usually strongly raised on a broad base of green tissue; achene margin wingless, with 2 basal spines or tubercles (these rarely absent), otherwise entire (lacking marginal spines)..... *Ceratophyllum demersum*
- 1 Largest leaves forking 3-4× (count branching nodes from the base of the leaf to the tip of the most-forked division); leaves fine-textured, flaccid, the marginal denticles not raised on a broad base of green tissue, sometimes obscure or obsolete; achene margin winged, with 2-20 lateral spines 0.1-6.5 mm long (occasionally spineless), with 2 basal spines (these rarely absent)..... *Ceratophyllum echinatum*

Ceratophyllum demersum Linnaeus. COONTAIL. **Hab:** Ponds, pools, slow-moving streams. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to s. FL, TX, CA, and south through the West Indies and Central America to South America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Les (1985), Les (1986), Les (1988a), Les (1988b), Les (1988c), Les (1989), Szalontai et al (2018), Wilmot-Dear (1985). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Ceratophyllum echinatum A. Gray. **Hab:** Ponds, pools, slow-moving streams. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to ON and n. MN, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX; also in BC, WA, and OR. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Les (1985), Les (1986), Les (1988a), Les (1988b), Les (1988c), Les (1989), Szalontai et al (2018); = *Ceratophyllum submersum* Linnaeus ssp. *muricatum* (Chamisso) Wilmot-Dear var. *echinatum* (A. Gray) Wilmot-Dear – Wilmot-Dear (1985); < *Ceratophyllum muricatum* Chamisso – GW2.



106b. FUMARIACEAE Marquis 1820 (FUMITORY FAMILY) [in RANUNCULALES]

This family includes 15-20 genera and 500-600 species, herbs, mostly north temperate. The Fumariaceae are often now subsumed into the Papaveraceae and separated as subfamilies (Lidén 1981, 1986; Lidén et al. 1997; Judd, Sanders, & Donoghue 1994), but the option remains (and is here followed) to recognize the two monophyletic clades as families: Papaveraceae s.s. and Fumariaceae. The placement of *Pteridophyllum* (especially) and *Hypecoum* in their own families or basal in either Papaveraceae or Fumariaceae remains unsettled. References: Hill (1992); Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Lidén (1981); Lidén (1986); Lidén et al (1997); Pérez-Gutiérrez et al (2012); Pérez-Gutiérrez et al (2015); Stern (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Wang et al (2009).

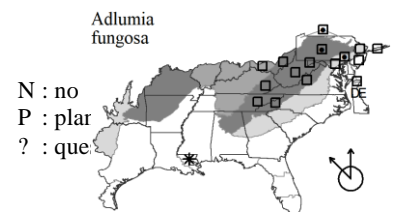
- 1 Corolla with the 2 outer petals spurred or saccate at their bases; [tribe *Corydaleae*].
- 1 Corolla with only 1 outer petal spurred or saccate at its base.
- 4 Ovary and fruit subglobose, with 1 seed; [tribe *Fumarieae*]..... *Fumaria*
- 4 Ovary and fruit elongate, with several to many seeds; [tribe *Corydaleae*].
- *Corydalis*

Adlumia Rafinesque ex A.P. de Candolle 1821 (CLIMBING FUMITORY)

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic



106b. FUMARIACEAE

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America, Korea, and Manchuria. References: Boufford (1997b) in FNA3 (1997); Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Adlumia fungosa (Aiton) Greene ex Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. ALLEGHANY-VINE, CLIFF-HARLEQUIN, CLIMBING FUMITORY. **Hab:** Cliffs, talus, rocky slopes, rich stream-bottom forests, cool rocky forests, burned areas, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** QC west to WI and MN, south to n. DE, w. NC, TN, and IN. Reported for Plaquemine Parish, LA (Allen 2017), a location that seems biogeographically implausible to be a native occurrence. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** The seeds are apparently long-lived and are scarified by fire; the species appears after fires where not previously apparent (R. Allen, pers. comm., 2017). **Syn:** = C, F, FNA3, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Corydalis A.P. de Candolle 1805 (CORYDALIS)

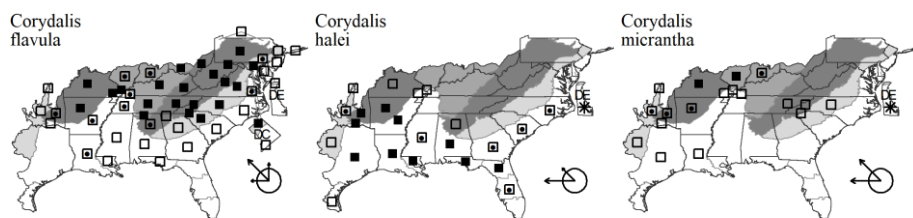
A genus of about 400 species, herbs, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere (especially China and the Himalayas). References: Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Ownbey (1947); Stern (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

- 2 Fruits pendent or divergent; spurred petal 7-10 mm long; pedicels 6-15 mm long; seeds 1.8-2.5 mm wide, with a narrow, acute ring-margin *Corydalis flavula*
- 2 Fruits erect or ascending (pendent or divergent in *C. aurea*); spurred petal 10-15 mm long; pedicels 1-6 mm long (5-10 mm long in *C. aurea*); seeds 1.0-2.2 mm wide, with or without a narrow, acute ring-margin.
- 5 Capsules mostly 10-15 mm long, 1.5-2.0 mm in diameter, slightly or not at all constricted between the seeds at maturity; inflorescence relatively short, barely (if at all) overtopping the upper leaves; ultimate leaf segments 1.0-2.0 (-4.0) mm wide; seeds > 1.5 mm wide; plant green to slightly glaucous; [mainly west of the Mississippi River, and disjunct eastwards on circumneutral rock outcrops of the upper Piedmont and Mountains].....*Corydalis micrantha*
- 5 Capsules mostly 15-20 mm long, ca. 1.0 mm in diameter, strongly constricted between the seeds at maturity; inflorescence long, usually far exceeding the poorly-developed upper leaves; ultimate leaf segments 0.5-1.5 (-3.0) mm wide; seeds < 1.5 mm wide; plant slightly to strongly glaucous; [east of the Mississippi River mainly in sandy soils of the Coastal Plain, more general in habitat westwards]
- *Corydalis halei*

Corydalis flavula (Rafinesque) A.P. de Candolle. YELLOW FUMEWORT, YELLOW HARLEQUIN, SHORT-SPURRED CORYDALIS. **Hab:** Rich moist forests, especially alluvial forests, also in glades and on outcrops over mafic rocks (such as greenstone). **Dist:** S. CT, NY, and s. ON west to SD, south to NC, AL, LA, and OK. **Phen:** Mar-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ownbey (1947); = *Capnoides flavulum* (Rafinesque) Kuntze – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Corydalis halei (Small) Fernald & Schubert. SOUTHERN CORYDALIS. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides and disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. NC south to FL, west to TX, and inland north to IL, MO, and OK. **Phen:** Feb-May; Apr-Jun. **Tax:** F and S recognized it as a species distinct from *C. micrantha*; Ownbey reduced it to a subspecies, citing inadequate morphological differences and some alleged intermediates in OK and MO. The two taxa appear readily separable on morphological, ecological, and geographical grounds; species status seems warranted. **Syn:** = F; = *Capnoides halei* Small – S; = *Corydalis micrantha* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. *australis* (Chapman) G.B. Ownbey – FNA3, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, WH3, Ownbey (1947); = *Corydalis micrantha* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray var. *australis* (Chapman) Shinnars – Ar, C, Tx; > *Corydalis halei* (Small) Fernald & Schubert – IL; < *Corydalis micrantha* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray – G; > *Corydalis micrantha* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray ssp. *australis* (Chapman) G.B. Ownbey – IL.

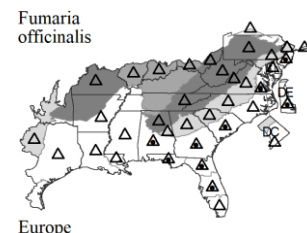
Corydalis micrantha (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray. SLENDER CORYDALIS. **Hab:** Circumneutral rock outcrops and adjacent glades and woodlands, also in disturbed areas (in DE). **Dist:** *C. micrantha* (in the narrow sense) is primarily midwestern, ranging from IL, WI, MN, and SD south to AR, TX, and OK, with disjunct outliers in e. TN and w. NC. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun. **Tax:** Ownbey (1947) had no records of Southern Appalachian populations of *C. micrantha*, and considered "ssp. *micrantha*" to range no farther east than IL and MO; RAB included montane populations in ssp. *australis*, stating "this is the only [subspecies] in our range." Morphologically, however, these populations closely resemble *C. micrantha*; their association in the Brushy Mountains with other species disjunct from western or prairie ranges (*Anemone berlandieri*, *Arabis pycnocarpa*, *Pellaea wrightiana*) provides phylogeographic corroboration. Reported as non-native in DE (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Syn:** = F; = *Capnoides micranthum* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) Britton – S; = *Corydalis micrantha* ssp. *micrantha* – Ar, FNA3, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Ownbey (1947); = *Corydalis micrantha* var. *micrantha* – C, Tx; < *Corydalis micrantha* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) A. Gray – G. NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).



Fumaria Linnaeus 1753 (FUMITORY)

A genus of about 50 species, annual herbs, primarily Eurasian. References: Boufford (1997c) in FNA3 (1997); Lidén in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Stace (2010).

* ***Fumaria officinalis*** Linnaeus. FUMITORY, EARTHSMOKE. **Hab:** Sandy fields, disturbed places, escaped from gardens. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, IL, Mi, MoI, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx,



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Va, WH3, WV; > *Fumaria officinalis* ssp. *officinalis* – K1, K3, K4, NE, Stace (2010); > *Fumaria officinalis* ssp. *wirtgenii* (W.D.J. Koch) Arcangeli – K1, K3, K4, Stace (2010).

106c. PAPAVERACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (POPPY FAMILY) [in RANUNCULALES]

A family of 23 genera and about 230 species, mainly herbs (some shrubs and small trees), largely north temperate in distribution. References: Hoot, Wefferling, & Wulff (2015); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Kiger (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Wang et al (2009).

- 1 Flowering stem scapose, leaves basal only; petals 8-16, white; [subfamily *Chelidonioideae*].....*Sanguinaria*
- 1 Flowering stem with leaves at least low on the stem; petals 0-6, purple, red, orange-red, orange, yellow, cream.
 - 3 Leaves and fruits prickly; [subfamily *Papaveroideae*].....*Argemone*
 - 3 Leaves and fruits not prickly.
 - 4 Sepals connate; leaves ternately dissected into linear segments; sap watery; [subfamily *Eschscholzioideae*].....*Eschscholzia*
 - 4 Sepals separate; leaves pinnately lobed; sap yellow, orange, or milky.
 -*Papaver*

Argemone Linnaeus 1753 (PRICKLY-POPPY)

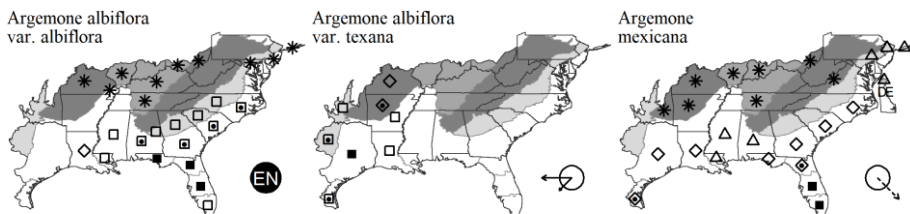
A genus of about 32 species, annual and perennial herbs, of North America, West Indies, Central America, South America, and Hawaii. References: Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Ownbey (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

- 1 Flowers yellow to cream or bronze; stamens 20-75.....*Argemone mexicana*
- 1 Flowers white to pink or pale lavender; stamens > 150.
 - 3 Sepal horns 3-5 mm long; capsule with surface not obscured by widely spaced prickles 6-8 (-10) mm long.....*Argemone albiflora* var. *albiflora*
 - 3 Sepal horns 4-6 (-10) mm long; capsule with surface partly obscured by combination of widely spaced prickles 6-8 (-10) mm long and more numerous shorter and unequal prickles.....*Argemone albiflora* var. *texana*

***Argemone albiflora* Hornemann var. *albiflora*.** CAROLINA-POPPY, WHITE PRICKLY-POPPY. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides and disturbed areas. **Dist:** This species is apparently native to the southeastern United States, presumably including portions of our area, south to s. FL, but the native range is unclear. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Sep). **Tax:** Var. *texana* (G.B. Ownbey) Shinnars occurs in TX, AR, and LA. **Comm:** The species' weediness suggests that it may be merely adventive in portions of our area. **Syn:** = *Argemone albiflora* ssp. *albiflora* – FNA3, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY; < *Argemone alba* F. Lestiboudois – G, S, WI, misapplied; < *Argemone albiflora* – C, IL, MI, RAB, WH3. NatureServe G4G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Argemone albiflora* var. *texana (G.B. Ownbey) Shinnars. WHITE PRICKLY-POPPY. **Hab:** Rocky or sandy areas, disturbed areas. **Dist:** c. OK south to sw. LA and s. TX; populations in sw. AR, n. AR, and s. MO are sometimes considered introduced, but their status is uncertain. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Tax:** This taxon needs additional study; it may warrant specific rank. **Syn:** = Ar; = *Argemone albiflora* ssp. *texana* G.B. Ownbey – FNA3, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Argemone mexicana* Linnaeus.** MEXICAN-POPPY, MEXICAN PRICKLY-POPPY. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of peninsular FL, West Indies, and maybe Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Aug). **Syn:** = Bah, C, FNA3, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tx, Tx, WH3, WI. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Eschscholzia Chamisso 1820 (CALIFORNIA-POPPY)

A genus of about 12 species, annual and perennial herbs, of sw. North America and n. Mexico. References: Clark (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

* ***Eschscholzia californica* Chamisso ssp. *californica*.** CALIFORNIA-POPPY. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of w. North America. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA3, K1, NcTx, NE, NY; < *Eschscholtzia californica* – F, IL, K3, K4, RAB, orthographic variant; < *Eschscholzia californica* – Mi, Pa. NatureServe G4T4 (Apparently Secure).



Papaver Linnaeus 1753 (POPPY)

A genus of about 80 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Northern Hemisphere. References: Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Kiger & Murray (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Kiger (1975).

Identification Notes: Additional species are cultivated and may be found in our area persistent, escaped, as waifs, or as naturalized populations.

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 native maybe exotic exotic rare uncommon common * : waif N : no X : extirpated
 EN : endemic H : historic P : planted ? : questionable

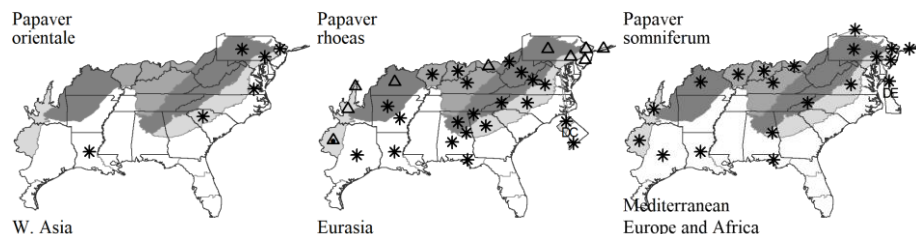
106c. PAPAVERACEAE

- 1 Upper cauline leaves clasping the stem; [section *Papaver*] *Papaver somniferum*
 1 Upper cauline leaves not clasping the stem.
 2 Flowers > 10 cm across; perennial; [section *Macrantha*] *Papaver orientale*
 2 Flowers < 10 cm across; annual; [section *Rhoeadium*] *Papaver rhoeas*

* ***Papaver orientale*** Linnaeus. ORIENTAL POPPY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of sw. Asia. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA3, G, K1, K3, NY, Pa, Kiger (1975); > *Papaver orientale* Linnaeus – Mi; > *Papaver pseudo-orientale* (Fedde) Medvedev – Mi. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

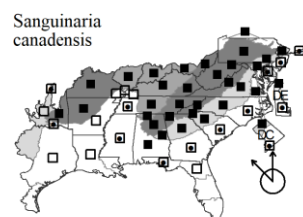
* ***Papaver rhoeas*** Linnaeus. CORN POPPY, FIELD POPPY, RED POPPY, SHIRLEY POPPY, COMMON POPPY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia and n. Africa. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tx, WH3, WV, Kiger (1975). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Papaver somniferum*** Linnaeus. OPIUM POPPY, COMMON POPPY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe and Asia Minor. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA3, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Kiger (1975). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Sanguinaria* Linnaeus 1753 (BLOODROOT)**

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, of e. North America. References: Kadereit in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Kiger (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

Sanguinaria canadensis Linnaeus. BLOODROOT, RED PUCKOON. **Hab:** Moist nutrient-rich forests. **Dist:** NS west to MN and MB, south to Panhandle FL and OK. **Phen:** (Late Jan-) Mar-Apr; Apr-May. **Tax:** Fernald recognized two varieties – var. *rotundifolia*, more southern and the primary form in our area, considered to have leaves less lobed than the more northern var. *canadensis*; leaf shape variability within populations makes it impractical to recognize infraspecific taxa. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Sanguinaria canadensis* var. *canadensis* – F; > *Sanguinaria canadensis* var. *rotundifolia* (Greene) Fedde – F, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

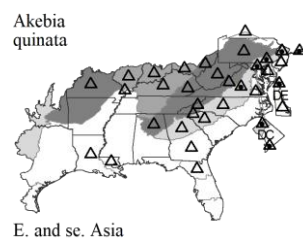
**108. LARDIZABALACEAE** Decaisne 1838 (LARDIZABALA FAMILY) [in RANUNCULALES]

A family of about 8 genera and 35 species, shrubs and vines, primarily Asian, but also in s. South America. References: Cheng-Yih & Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Thieret & Kartesz (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Wang et al (2009).

***Akebia* Decaisne 1837 (AKEBIA)**

A genus of 5 species, vines, of temperate e. Asia. References: Cheng-Yih & Kubitzki in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

* ***Akebia quinata*** (Houttuyn) Decaisne. FIVE-LEAF, FIVE-LEAF AKEBIA, CHOCOLATE-VINE. **Hab:** Escaped from cultivation to roadbanks, suburban woodlands, and floodplains. **Dist:** Native of Japan, China, and Korea. This species is likely to become a serious invasive alien in the Southeast over the next decades; it forms dense mats in natural forests and is difficult to eradicate. **Phen:** Mar-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA3, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Va. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

**109. MENISPERMACEAE** A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MOONSEED FAMILY) [in RANUNCULALES]

A family of about 72 genera and 450 species, vines, shrubs, trees, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas. References: Hoot et al (2009); Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Lian et al (2020); Rhodes (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Wang et al (2009).

Identification Notes: The flowers are unisexual and plants dioecious.

- 1 Leaves asymmetrically peltate (the stem attached 1-5 mm in from the leaf margin); stamens 4 or 12-36; petals 1, 4, or 6-9; fruit bluish-black or red; [tribe *Menispermaceae*] *Menispermum canadense*
 1 Leaves not peltate, usually cordate (the stem attached at the leaf margin); stamens 6 or 12; petals 6 or 0; fruit red or bluish-black.
 3 Leaves 3-7-lobed, the sinuses usually deep, the lobes acute; stamens 12; petals 0; fruit bluish-black, 13-25 mm long; stone concave on one side; [tribe *Tinosporaceae*] *Calycocarpum lyonii*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

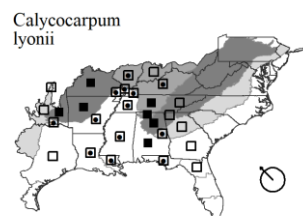
109. MENISPERMACEAE

- 3 Leaves entire to 3-lobed, the sinuses always shallow, the lobes (if present) broadly rounded; stamens 6; petals 6; fruit red or bluish-black, 4-8 mm long; stone flattened on both sides; [tribe *Tiliacoreae*].....*Nephroia*

Calyccarpum Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray 1838 (CUPSEED)

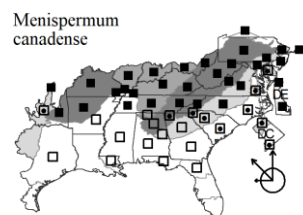
A monotypic genus, a woody vine, of e. North America. References: Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Rhodes (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

Calyccarpum lyonii (Pursh) A. Gray. CUPSEED, LYONIA-VINE. **Hab:** Mesic upland, riparian, and bottomland forests, stream banks, wet hammocks. **Dist:** E. TN, sc. KY, s. IN, s. IL, MO, and e. KS, south to se. GA, Panhandle FL, s. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and e. TX. Reported from SC, but rejected based on mistaken evidence (K. Bradley, pers.comm., 2020). **Phen:** May-Jul (-Oct); Jul-Sep (-Nov). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

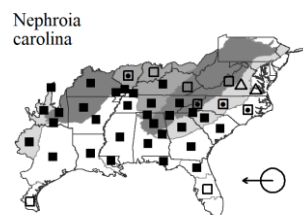
*Menispermum* Linnaeus 1753 (MOONSEED)

A genus of 2-4 species, woody vines, of temperate e. North America and temperate e. Asia. References: Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Rhodes (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

Menispermum canadense Linnaeus. MOONSEED, YELLOW PARILLA. **Hab:** Moist nutrient-rich forests, especially on floodplains or lower slopes, less commonly in dry calcium-rich forests and woodlands. **Dist:** QC west to MB, south to GA and OK. **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

*Nephroia* Loureiro 1790 (CORALBEADS, SNAILSEED)

A genus of 3 species, lianas, of temperate and subtropical e. North America (including Mexico) and e. Asia. Lian et al. (2020) show that *Cocculus* as previously circumscribed is polyphyletic, and the two North American species are grouped with an Asian species, in a resurrected genus *Nephroia*. The newly circumscribed genera are morphologically distinctive as well. References: Kessler in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Lian et al (2020); Rhodes (1997) in FNA3 (1997).



Nephroia carolina (Linnaeus) Lian Lian & Wei Wang. CORALBEADS, CAROLINA MOONSEED, SNAILSEED, RED MOONSEED. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests and thickets, especially where calcareous, also weedy in landscaped areas. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to TX, north in the interior to s. IN and MO. The occurrences in VA may be primarily adventive. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = K4, Lian et al (2020); = *Cocculus carolinus* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, NcTx, RAB, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Epibaterium carolinum* (Linnaeus) Britton – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

110. BERBERIDACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (BARBERRY FAMILY) [in RANUNCULALES]

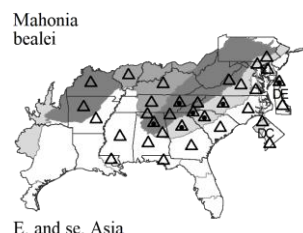
As broadly defined here, a family of about 17 genera and 650 species, herbs and shrubs, of the temperate Northern Hemisphere and Andean South America. There has been much debate and study of whether the Berberidaceae should be recognized as a broadly defined unit, or split into a variety of segregate families (such as Podophyllaceae, Epimediaceae, Nandiniaceae, Leonticaceae). Based on molecular studies, Kim & Jansen (1996, 1998) and Kim et al. (2004) conclude that division of the Berberidaceae into segregate families is not warranted. References: Ahrendt (1961); Kim & Jansen (1996); Kim & Jansen (1998); Kim et al (2004); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Loconte & Estes (1989b); Meacham (1980); Stearn (2002); Wang et al (2009); Whetstone, Atkinson, & Spaulding (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Yu & Chung (2017).

- 1 Leaves 2-3-ternately compound; [subfamily *Nandinoideae*].....*Nandina domestica*
- 1 Leaves simple (sometimes shallowly to deeply lobed), 2-foliolate, 3-foliolate, or 1-pinnately compound.
- 3 Plant a shrub; leaves simple, palmately 3-foliolate, or 1-pinnately compound; flowers yellow; [subfamily *Berberidoideae*].....*Mahonia*
- 3 Plant an herb; leaves peltate, 2-parted or radially lobed; flowers white; [subfamily *Podophylloideae*].....*Podophyllum peltatum*

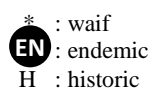
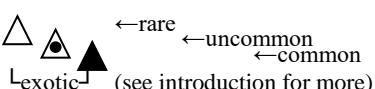
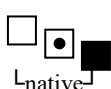
Mahonia Nuttall 1818 (MAHONIA, OREGON-GRAPE)

A genus of about 100 species, shrubs, of e. Asia and w. North America south to Central America. References: Chen et al (2020); Kim, Kim, & Landrum (2004); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Whittemore (1997d) in FNA3 (1997); Yu & Chung (2017).

* *Mahonia bealei* (Fortune) Carrière. LEATHERLEAF MAHONIA, CHINESE MAHONIA, HOLLY-GRAPE. **Hab:** In deciduous forests in suburban areas, spread from plantings. **Dist:** Native of China. Naturalizing widely (and



Key to Map
Symbology:



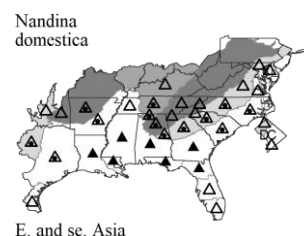
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

110. BERBERIDACEAE

increasingly aggressively) in the southeastern United States. **Phen:** Dec-Mar; May-Jul. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, RAB, Yu & Chung (2017); = *Berberis bealei* Fortune – Ar, FNA3, Tn, Va, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Nandina Thunberg 1781 (NANDINA, SACRED-BAMBOO)

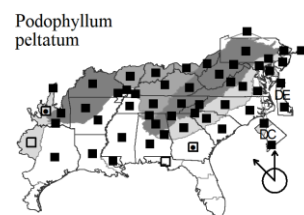
A monotypic genus, a shrub, native of Japan, China, and India. Here treated as a monotypic genus in the Berberidaceae, *Nandina* seems to have only a general kinship to the Berberidaceae (see Ehdaie & Russell 1984, Loconte & Estes 1989b, Meacham 1980) and should perhaps be placed in its own monotypic family. References: Ehdaie & Russell (1984); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Whetstone, Atkinson, & Spaulding (1997) in FNA3 (1997).



* ***Nandina domestica*** Thunberg. NANDINA, SACRED-BAMBOO. **Hab:** Forests and woodlands in suburban areas, commonly planted, increasingly escaping and naturalizing. **Dist:** Native of China. *Nandina* has numerous cultivated forms, and is widely planted, especially southward. **Phen:** May-Jun; Oct-Nov. **Comm:** Leaflet shape varies in cultivated forms from broadly ovate to linear. **Syn:** = FNA3, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Podophyllum Linnaeus 1753 (MAY-APPLE)

A monotypic genus, a perennial, rhizomatous herb, of e. North America. Ye et al. (2022) determined that *Podophyllum* is sister to the e. Asian endemic genus *Dysosma* (with which it is sometimes combined, as *Podophyllum sensu lato*), the clade of *Podophyllum* and *Dysosma* sister to *Diphylleia*. References: George (1997b) in FNA3 (1997); Loconte in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Shaw (2000); Shaw (2002); Ye et al (2022).



The aspect of a pair of orbicular leaves is shared with *Diphylleia* (Berberidaceae) and *Hydrastis* (Hydrastidaceae, sometimes included in Ranunculaceae).

Podophyllum peltatum Linnaeus. MAY-APPLE, AMERICAN MANDRAKE. **Hab:** Rich forests, bottomlands, slopes, pastures. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** (Late Feb-) Mar-Apr; May-Jun. **Comm:** The ripe fruits are edible; the rest of the plant contains a variety of alkaloids, and is poisonous-medicinal. Compounds from *Podophyllum* are used in wart removal, and show anti-viral and anti-cancer promise. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Podophyllum peltatum* var. *annulare* J.M.H. Shaw – Shaw (2000), Shaw (2002); > *Podophyllum peltatum* var. *peltatum* – Shaw (2000), Shaw (2002). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

111b. RANUNCULACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (BUTTERCUP FAMILY) [in RANUNCULALES]

A family of about 62 genera and 2450 species, herbs, shrubs, and vines, primarily of temperate and boreal regions. Classification of subfamilies and tribes follows Wang et al. (2009). References: Carrive (2019); Cossard et al (2016); Keener (1977); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Wang et al (2009); Wang et al (2014); Whittemore & Parfitt (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Zhai et al (2019).

- 1 Shrub or vine; leaves compound (or sometimes some to most of them simple in *Clematis*).
 - 2 Leaves opposite, distributed along the stem; sepals 4, white to blue or purplish, 10-50 mm long; wood not yellow; [subfamily *Ranunculoideae*, tribe *Anemoneae*] ***Clematis***
 - 2 Leaves alternate, clustered together at the top of the usually unbranched, erect stem; sepals 5, maroon, 2-5 mm long; wood yellow; [subfamily *Coptidoideae*] ***Xanthorhiza***
- 1 Herb; leaves compound or simple.
 - 3 Leaves simple, sometimes deeply cleft or lobed into rounded or elongate segments; [subfamily *Ranunculoideae*].
 - 4 Plants in flower **Key A**
 - 4 Plants in fruit **Key B**
 - 3 Leaves compound, the leaflets either linear or more-or-less petiolulate.
 - 5 Plants in flower **Key C**
 - 5 Plants in fruit **Key D**

Key A

- 1 Flowers bilaterally symmetrical, the upper sepal hooded or spurred; [tribe *Delphinieae*] ***Delphinium***
- 1 Flowers radially symmetrical, no perianth parts spurred or hooded (except the 5 sepals spurred in *Myosurus*).
 - 3 Petals present, white or yellow, larger and more conspicuous than the sepals; sepals present, green; [in other words, with a second, green, less conspicuous perianth whorl below the largest and colored perianth whorl; note that some *Anemone* have a calyx-like involucre of 3 bracts subtending each flower]; [tribe *Ranunculeae*].
 - 4 Basal leaves linear to linear-spatulate, mostly 4-8 cm long, 1-3 mm wide; receptacle elongate, 1-6 cm long (superficially resembling a *Plantago* inflorescence) ***Myosurus***
 - 4 Basal leaves various, but not as above; receptacle globose to sub-cylindric, mostly < 1 cm long ***Ranunculus***
 - 3 Petals absent (or modified into relatively inconspicuous nectaries or staminodia); sepals present and petaloid (white, yellow, yellow-green, cream, or blue).
 ***Clematis***

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

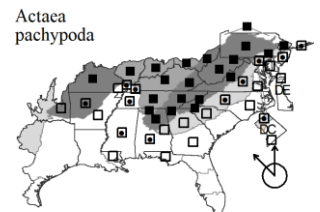
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

| | | |
|---|--|-------------------------|
| 1 | Fruit a follicle, each carpel with 2 or more ovules. | <i>Delphinium</i> |
| 1 | Fruit an achene (or dehiscent utricle in <i>Trautvetteria</i>), each carpel with 1 ovule. | |
| 6 | Leaves opposite, distributed along the stem; style plumose; [tribe <i>Anemoneae</i>] | <i>Clematis</i> |
| 6 | Leaves all basal, or with a few alternate or whorled involucrate leaves on the stem; style not plumose. | |
| 7 | Basal leaves linear to linear-spatulate, mostly 4-8 cm long, 1-3 mm wide; receptacle elongate, 1-6 cm long (superficially resembling a <i>Plantago</i> inflorescence); [tribe <i>Ranunculeae</i>] | <i>Myosurus minimus</i> |
| 7 | Basal leaves various, but not as above, generally long-petiolate, with an expanded, crenate-toothed, 3-lobed, or palmately-lobed blade; receptacle globose to sub-cylindric, mostly < 1 cm long. | <i>Ranunculus</i> |

| | | |
|----|---|-------------------|
| 1 | Leaflets linear, < 1.5 mm wide. | |
| 2 | Flowers bilaterally symmetrical; [subfamily <i>Ranunculoideae</i> , tribe <i>Delphineae</i>] | <i>Delphinium</i> |
| 2 | Flowers radially symmetrical. | |
| 3 | Aquatic; [native]; [subfamily <i>Ranunculoideae</i> , tribe <i>Ranunculeae</i>] | <i>Ranunculus</i> |
| 3 | Terrestrial; [alien]. | |
| | | <i>Adonis</i> |
| 1 | Leaflets broader, rounded, lobed, or toothed. | |
| 6 | Leaves all cauline, opposite; stems somewhat woody at base; [subfamily <i>Ranunculoideae</i> , tribe <i>Anemoneae</i>] | <i>Clematis</i> |
| 6 | Leaves basal and cauline, the cauline alternate (or with opposite or whorled involucre bracts). | |
| 7 | Petals present, conspicuous | <i>Ranunculus</i> |
| 7 | Petals absent or inconspicuous (soon deciduous or altered into a nectary-bearing clavate structure); sepals sometimes petaloid and conspicuous. | |
| 9 | Sepals petaloid, conspicuous, white (or cream, rose, pink, or tinged with green). | <i>Anemone</i> |
| 9 | Sepals absent, or inconspicuous in comparison to the stamens or pistils. | |
| 13 | Inflorescence a raceme; [subfamily <i>Ranunculoideae</i> , tribe <i>Cimicifugeae</i>] | <i>Actaea</i> |
| 13 | Inflorescence a panicle; [subfamily <i>Thalicthroideae</i>] | <i>Thalictrum</i> |

1 Fruit a follicle or capsular (or fleshy and berrylike in some *Actaea*).
 2 Mature leaves > 4 dm wide; [subfamily *Ranunculoideae*, tribe *Cimicifugeae*].....*Actaea*
 2 Mature leaves < 3 dm wide.
*Delphinium*
 1 Fruit an achene.
 7 Leaves divided into numerous linear segments, all of which are < 1 mm wide.
 8 Plant aquatic (if leaves divided into numerous linear segments); [subfamily *Ranunculoideae*, tribe *Ranunculeae*].....*Ranunculus*
 8 Plant terrestrial.
*Adonis*
 7 Leaf segments rounded or cleft, > 1 mm wide.
 10 Leaves cauline, opposite; [subfamily *Ranunculoideae*, tribe *Anemoneae*].....*Clematis*
 10 Leaves basal and/or cauline, cauline leaves (if present) alternate (leaflike involuclral bracts sometimes present and opposite or whorled).
 11 Leaflike involuclral bracts present, opposite or whorled.
*Anemone*
 11 Leaflike involuclral bracts not present.
 13 Leaflets 3-many, if many the leaflets typically with teeth, or sharp lobes; [subfamily *Ranunculoideae*, tribe *Ranunculeae*].....*Ranunculus*
 13 Leaflets many, unlobed or typically with 3-9 rounded lobes; [subfamily *Thalictrioideae*].....*Thalictrum*

A genus of about 28 species, perennial herbs, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Compton, Culham, & Jury (1998) support the inclusion of *Cimicifuga* in *Actaea*, based on morphologic and molecular analyses. References: Compton, Culham, & Jury (1998); Ford (1997c) in FNA3 (1997); Park & Lee (1996); Ramsey (1987); Ramsey (1988); Ramsey (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).



Identification Notes: In rich coves and other mesic Appalachian forests, *Actaea* often grows with a number of other herbs with similarly compound leaves, including *Astilbe* (Saxifragaceae), *Aruncus* (Rosaceae), *Caulophyllum* (Berberidaceae), *Angelica*, *Thaspium*, *Osmorrhiza*, and *Ligusticum* (Apiaceae), *Aralia* (Araliaceae), *Thalictrum* (Ranunculaceae), and others. The curious evolutionary convergence of leaf morphology (to a 2-3-ternately compound form) of a large number of unrelated genera of Appalachian cove forests is interesting.

* : waif
EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

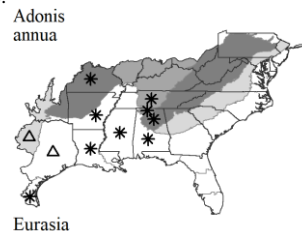
111b. RANUNCULACEAE

Actaea pachypoda Elliott. WHITE BANEERRY, DOLLS'-EYES, WHITE COHOSH. **Hab:** Rich cove forests and slopes. **Dist:** QC and MN south to c. GA, FL Panhandle, s. AL, s. MS, e. LA, and OK. **Phen:** Mar-May; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA3, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Compton, Culham, & Jury (1998); = *Actaea alba* (Linnaeus) P. Miller – G, GrPl, S, probably misapplied. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Adonis Linnaeus 1753 (ADONIS)

A genus of about 26 species, annual and perennial herbs, of Eurasia. References: Parfitt (1997c) in FNA3 (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

* **Adonis annua** Linnaeus. AUTUMN ADONIS, BIRD'S-EYE, PHEASANT'S-EYE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, formerly especially as a weed in grain fields. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Naturalized in n. AL and sc. TN (Parfitt in FNA 1997). **Phen:** (Late Mar-) Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Anemone Linnaeus 1753 (ANEMONE)

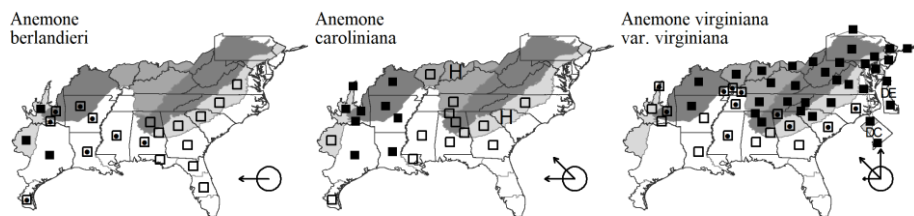
A genus of about 140-200 species (depending on circumscription), perennial herbs (rarely shrubs), of Eurasia, North America, Central America, South America, and Africa. The infrageneric classification shown in the key is that of Hoot, Meyer, & Manning (2012). References: Dutton, Keener, & Ford (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Ehrendorfer et al (2009); Hoot, Meyer, & Manning (2012); Hoot, Reznicek, & Palmer (1994); Jiang et al (2017); Keener, Dix, & Dutton (1996); Mlinarec et al (2011); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Ziman et al (2004).

- 3 Stem branched, 4-11 dm tall, bearing 2 or more flowers; stem leaves petiolate; [subsection *Virginianae*].
- 3 Stem unbranched, 0.5-4 dm tall, bearing 1 flower; stem leaves sessile or petiolate.
 - 7 Stem densely pubescent above and below the stem leaves; stem leaves borne above the midpoint of the stem at anthesis; plant from a globose, vertically oriented bulb, lacking rhizomes; basal leaves 1-ternate, the 3 lobes sublobed or toothed, but not additionally divided; involucre leaves (1.5-) 3-6 cm long; achene bodies 2.7-3.5 mm long; achene beak sinuous, hidden in the achene indument.....*Anemone berlandieri*
 - 7 Stem densely pubescent above the stem leaves, glabrous to very sparsely pubescent beneath the stem leaves; stem leaves borne at or below the midpoint of the stem at anthesis; plant with slender, horizontal rhizomes; basal leaves 1-3-ternate, the 3 primary lobes usually further divided into linear segments; involucre leaves 1-2.5 (-3) cm long; achene bodies 1.5-2.5 (-3.0) mm long; achene beak straight, extending out of the achene indument*Anemone caroliniana*

Anemone berlandieri Pritzel. EASTERN PRAIRIE ANEMONE, TEN-PETAL ANEMONE. **Hab:** Thin, circumneutral soils around rock outcrops, calcareous glades, calcareous hammocks (in FL), calcareous bluffs, chalk outcrops & thin-soiled black-belt prairies, lawns and mowed roadsides (over calcareous soils). **Dist:** *A. berlandieri* is primarily a species of midwestern prairies, occurring from n. AR and s. KS south through OK to c. LA and s. TX; disjunct eastward in AL, c. GA, n. FL, c. NC, c. SC, and sc. VA. It reaches its northeastern limit (and only VA occurrence) at calcareous mudstone cliffs on the Banister River (Pittsylvania County); it is scattered in the Piedmont of NC on a variety of rock types, including mafic meta-argillite and plagioclase-rich granite. **Phen:** (Late Feb-) Mar-Apr. **Tax:** *A. berlandieri* and *A. caroliniana* have been much confused in floras; see Joseph & Heimbürger (1966) for clarification. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Va, WH3, Hoot, Meyer, & Manning (2012); < *Anemone caroliniana* Walter – C, F, G, RAB, S, W; > *Anemone heterophylla* Nuttall ex Torrey & Gray – Tx.

Anemone caroliniana Walter. PRAIRIE ANEMONE, CAROLINA ANEMONE. **Hab:** Clayey soils of post oak and blackjack oak woodlands (Iredell soils), calcareous glades and barrens, wet meadows. **Dist:** Wc. IN, n. IL, WI, MN, and SD south to s. LA and e. and c. TX; disjunct east of the Mississippi River in c. NC south to s. GA, and c. TN south to s. AL. **Phen:** (Late Feb-) Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Hoot, Meyer, & Manning (2012); < *Anemone caroliniana* Walter – C, F, G, RAB, S, W.

Anemone virginiana Linnaeus var. *virginiana*. TALL ANEMONE, THIMBLEWEED. **Hab:** Rich forests and woodlands, prairies, especially prevalent on circumneutral soils. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland), ME, s. ON, and SK, south to GA, AL, MS, LA, OK, and WY. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Tax:** Two other varieties are more northern; see discussion of var. *alba*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Va; = *Anemone virginiana* – F, G, GrPl, Hoot, Meyer, & Manning (2012); > *Anemone riparia* Fernald – S, misapplied; < *Anemone virginiana* – Il, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, W; > *Anemone virginiana* – S. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

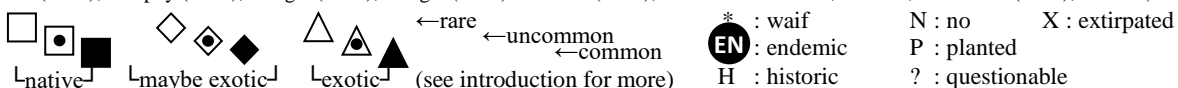


Clematis Linnaeus 1753 (CLEMATIS, VIRGIN'S-BOWER)

Contributed by Thomas Murphy, Zach Irick, Dwayne Estes, and Alan Weakley

A genus of about 295 species, shrubs, vines, and suffrutescent herbs, of Eurasia, North America, South America, Africa, Madagascar, and Oceania. W.A. Weber (1995) proposed generic status (as *Coriflora* W.A. Weber) for the leatherflowers, here treated as *Clematis*, subgenus *Viorna*. References: Essig (1990); Estes (2006); Floden (2013); Keener (1967); Keener (1975); Keener (2017) in Weakley et al (2017); Krakowiak, Shelton, & Shaw (2019); Moreno & Essig (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Murphy (2020); Pringle (1971); Pringle (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Weber (1995).

Key to Map
Symbology:



Identification Notes: Additional species of *Clematis*, of Asian or European origin, are cultivated as ornamentals and might be encountered.

- 1 Flowers numerous, in compound cymose-paniculate inflorescences; sepals white; filaments glabrous; [subgenus *Clematis*].
 - 2 Flowers perfect, with 5-10 carpels; anthers 1.5-3 mm long; leaf margins entire (rarely cleft or with 1-2 rounded teeth or small lobes); leaflets (3-) 5 (-7), often variegated with a silver blaze along the midvein; [alien, in disturbed areas]..... *Clematis terniflora*
 - 2 Flowers mostly polygamo-dioecious, the pistillate with 18-60 carpels; anthers 0.5-1 mm long; leaf margins coarsely toothed with acute teeth; leaflets 3 (*C. virginiana*) or 5-7 (*C. catesbyana*), uniformly green; [native, though sometimes weedy].
 - 4 Leaves (3-) 5-7-foliolate; pistillate flowers with 18-35 carpels..... *Clematis catesbyana*
 - 4 Leaves 3-foliolate; pistillate flowers with 40-60 carpels..... *Clematis virginiana*
- 1 Flowers solitary or in groups of 3's; sepals usually at least partly bluish, purplish or red; filaments pubescent.
 - 13 Lower surface of leaves glaucous and glabrous (rarely with a few scattered hairs)..... *Clematis glaucophylla*
 - 13 Lower surface of leaves not glaucous, pubescent (rarely nearly glabrous).
 - 19 Leaves coriaceous, the secondary and tertiary veins forming prominent reticulations on the upper surface..... *Clematis species 2*
 - 19 Leaves membranous to subcoriaceous, the secondary and tertiary veins forming faint, indistinct reticulations on the upper surface..... *Clematis crispa*

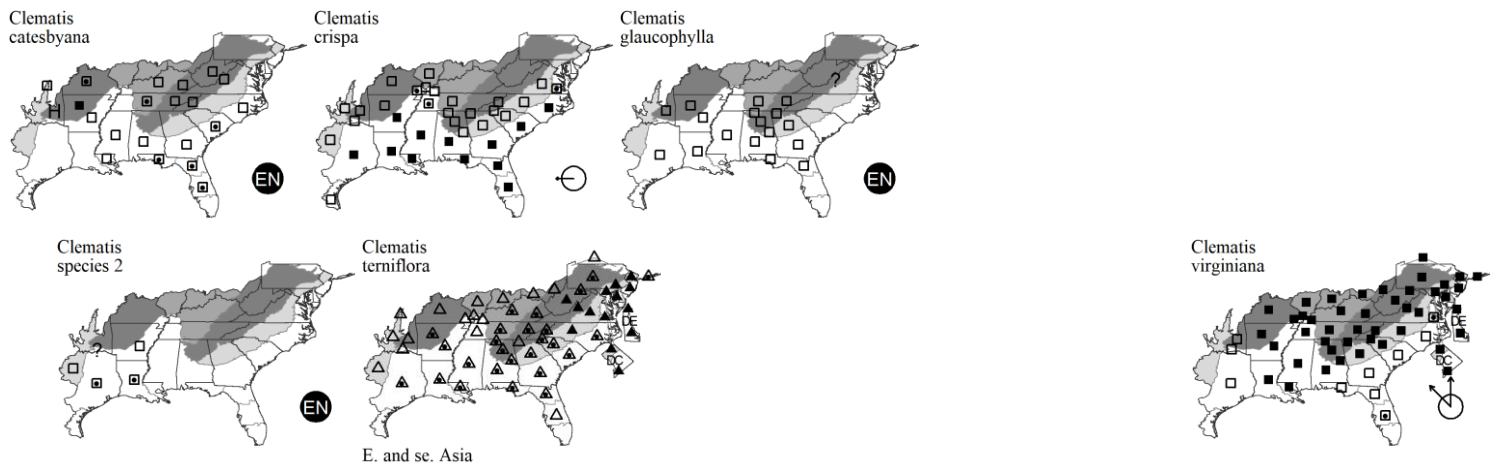
Clematis catesbyana Pursh. COASTAL VIRGIN'S-BOWER, SATIN-CURLS. **Hab:** Dunes and interdune swales with abundant shell hash, calcareous woodlands, thickets, and glades, calcareous hammocks. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL and west to LA, and inland especially in calcareous parts of c. KY, c. TN and n. AR and s. MO, as well as in the Ridge and Valley of VA and disjunct at Linville Caverns, McDowell County, NC, where on dolomite in a geologic window in the Blue Ridge. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI2, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3; > *Clematis catesbyana* Pursh - S; < *Clematis ligusticifolia* Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray - RAB, misapplied; > *Clematis micrantha* Small - S.

Clematis crispa Linnaeus. MARSH CLEMATIS, SOUTHERN LEATHERFLOWER, SWAMP LEATHERFLOWER, BLUE JASMINE. **Hab:** Marshes, tidal and non-tidal swamps, floodplain forests, disturbed wet or moist areas. **Dist:** FL to TX, north to se. VA and s. IL. **Phen:** Apr-Aug (-Sep). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI2, FNA3, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NeTx, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Coriflora crispa* (Linnaeus) W.A. Weber - Weber (1995); = *Viorna crispa* (Linnaeus) Small - S; > *Clematis crispa* var. *crispa* - Tx; > *Clematis crispa* Linnaeus var. *walteri* A. Gray - Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Clematis glaucophylla Small. WHITE-LEAVED LEATHERFLOWER. **Hab:** Dry rocky river bluffs, scrub-shrub over xeric alluvial deposits and fluvial sand ridges, wet hammocks (FL). **Dist:** Widespread in Southeastern United States, from se. TN and OK, south to FL Panhandle, LA, and TX, but apparently rare and poorly known. Previous attributions of this species for NC, SC, KY, and (perhaps) VA appear to be based on misidentifications. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI2, FNA3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, Estes (2006); = *Coriflora glaucophylla* (Small) W.A. Weber - Weber (1995); = *Viorna glaucophylla* (Small) Small - S. **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

Clematis species 2. WEST GULF LEATHERFLOWER. **Hab:** Deep sandy soils of dry longleaf pine woodlands, sandy prairies, pine-oak savannas and woodlands. **Dist:** A West Gulf Coastal Plain endemic, of w. LA, e. TX, and sw. AR. **Phen:** Apr-mid Jun. **Tax:** See Murphy (2020). **Syn:** < *Clematis reticulata* Walter - Ar, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, Tx; < *Coriflora reticulata* (Walter) W.M. Weber - Weber (1995).

* ***Clematis terniflora*** A.P. de Candolle. SWEET AUTUMN CLEMATIS, YAM-LEAVED CLEMATIS, "CLEMATHY-VINE". **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia (Japan, China, Korea). **Phen:** Jul-Oct (-Dec). **ID Notes:** The leaflets are often variegated, with whitish-green blazes along the main veins. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI2, FNA3, GrPl, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NeTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3; < *Clematis dioscoreifolia* Léveillé & Vaniot - RAB, Tx, misapplied; > *Clematis dioscoreifolia* Léveillé & Vaniot var. *robusta* Carrière & Rehder - F; ? *Clematis paniculata* Thunberg - S. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Clematis virginiana Linnaeus. VIRGIN'S-BOWER. **Hab:** In a wide variety of moist forests, thickets, and openings. **Dist:** Nova Scotia, ON, and MB, south to wc. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **ID Notes:** Vegetatively, this species can be distinguished from *C. viorna* and *C. crispa* (the other common and widespread species in our area) by its leaves with three relatively symmetrical leaflets (vs. leaves with 3-many irregular leaflets). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI2, FNA3, GrPl, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; ? *Clematis virginiana* var. *virginiana* - G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Delphinium Linnaeus 1753 (LARKSPUR)

A genus of about 360 species, annual and perennial herbs, of Eurasia, Africa, and North America. Jabbour & Renner (2011a, 2011b, 2012) show convincingly that *Consolida* should be included in *Delphinium*. References: Jabbour & Renner (2011); Jabbour & Renner (2012); Jabbour (2011); Kral (1976); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Warnock (1995); Warnock (1997a) in FNA3 (1997); Warnock (1997b) in FNA3 (1997).

1 Annual; pistil 1; petals 2, connate; leaf lobes < 1.5 mm wide; [section *Consolida*]; [aliens].

..... *Delphinium ajacis*

1 Perennial; pistils 3 (-5); petals 4, separate; leaf lobes > 0.5 mm wide; [natives].

11 Basal leaves absent at anthesis; flowers (sepals) blue to purplish (rarely white); stems (3-) 6-10 (-15) dm tall; blade of midstem leaves not distinctly 3-parted, the ultimate segments 12-25 in number, 0.5-1.5 mm wide..... *Delphinium carolinianum* ssp. *carolinianum*

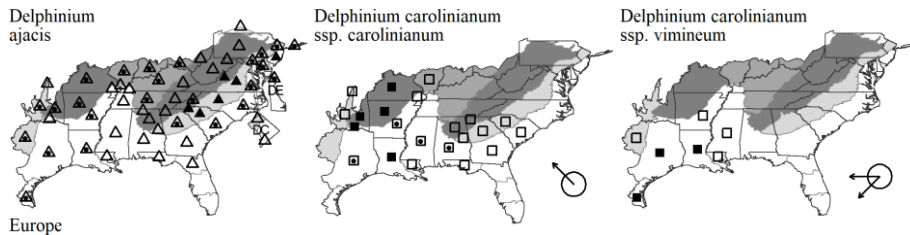
11 Basal leaves usually present at anthesis; flowers (sepals) blue or white; stems 2-8 (-10) dm tall; blade of midstem leaves distinctly 3-7-parted (and then usually additionally divided), the ultimate segments 3-15 in number, 2-10 mm wide.

..... *Delphinium carolinianum* ssp. *vimineum*

* *Delphinium ajacis* Linnaeus. ROCKET LARKSPUR, GARDEN LARKSPUR. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, waste places, disturbed ground. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = F, G, GrPl, NY, RAB, S, Tx, WV; = *Consolida ajacis* (Linnaeus) Schur – Ar, FNA3, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Consolida ambigua* (Linnaeus) P.W. Ball & Heywood in Heywood & P.W. Ball – W; = *Delphinium ambiguum* Linnaeus – C. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Delphinium carolinianum Walter ssp. *carolinianum*. OZARK LARKSPUR, PRAIRIE LARKSPUR, CAROLINA LARKSPUR, BLUE LARKSPUR. **Hab:** Rocky woodlands, granite outcrops, Altamaha Grit outcrops, blackland prairies, calcareous glades, moist sandy woodlands associated with longleaf pine. **Dist:** IL west to e. KS, south to LA and TX, with disjunct occurrences eastward in SC, GA, AL, Panhandle FL (Gadsden County), and MS; questionably reported for c. TN. The flowers are a pale to medium blue. This species has been reported for NC (by C) and 'north to Va.' (by F and S). I know of no documentation for its past or present occurrence in NC or VA, but its presence in those states is plausible. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn; = *Delphinium carolinianum* Walter – C, G, GrPl, WH3, Kral (1976); < *Delphinium carolinianum* Walter – S, Tx; < *Delphinium carolinianum* var. *carolinianum* – F. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

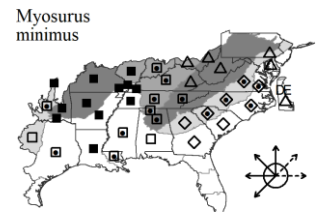
Delphinium carolinianum Walter ssp. *vimineum* (D. Don) M.J. Warnock. PINEYWOODS LARKSPUR, TEXAS LARKSPUR. **Hab:** Grasslands, coastal prairies, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** Sw. AR south to MS, e. and w. LA, s. TX, and Mexico (CHH, COA, and TAM). **Phen:** Mar-Jun (-Jul). **Comm:** Reported for MS (John Kees, pers.comm. 2020). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, K3, K4, NcTx; = *Delphinium vimineum* D. Don – Tx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

*Myosurus* Linnaeus 1753 (MOUSETAIL)

A genus of about 15 species, annual scapose herbs, nearly cosmopolitan (lacking in e. Asia and tropical regions), with a center of diversity in w. North America. References: Campbell (1952); Emadzade et al (2010); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Whittemore (1997b) in FNA3 (1997).

Identification Notes: The tremendously elongated receptacle of the flower is easily mistaken for a spikelike inflorescence (such as of *Plantago*).

Myosurus minimus Linnaeus. MOUSETAIL. **Hab:** Usually in disturbed areas, such as fields in floodplains. **Dist:** The species is circumboreal and also found in various places in the Southern Hemisphere. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Tax:** A number of subspecies have been described; if these are recognized, our material in eastern North America is the typical ssp. *minimus*. **Comm:** Widely distributed in North America, Eurasia, and the Southern Hemisphere. The pre-Columbian occurrence of *Myosurus* in parts of our area (such as the Coastal Plain and Piedmont of the Atlantic states) is uncertain; it may well be an alien, early introduced from more western parts of se. North America. The plant is a winter annual, sprouting from seed in the fall, overwintering as a rosette, and flowering in early spring. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va; = *Ranunculus minimus* (Linnaeus) E.H.L. Krause – K4; > *Myosurus minimus* ssp. *minimus* – Campbell (1952).

*Ranunculus* Linnaeus 1753 (BUTTERCUP, CROWFOOT, SPEARWORT)

A genus of about 550 species, perennial and annual herbs, nearly cosmopolitan (most diverse in temperate and boreal regions of the Northern Hemisphere), here following the circumscription of Emadzade et al. (2010), with removal of numerous small genera more closely related to *Myosurus* and *Trautvetteria*. Subgeneric and sectional taxonomy follows Hörandl & Emadzade (2012). In the *R. hispidus* complex, I follow Duncan's (1980) taxonomic entities, though recognizing some of his varieties as species; distributions given in many works for the *R. hispidus* complex are apparently garbled by differences in taxonomic concepts. References: Duncan (1980); Emadzade et al (2010); Haines (2007b); Hörandl &

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111b. RANUNCULACEAE

Emadzade (2012); Keener & Hoot (1987); Keener (1976); Paun et al (2005); Tamura in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).; Whittemore (1997a) in FNA3 (1997); Wiegand, Bobrov, & Zaleska-Galosz (2017).

Identification Notes: Mature or relatively mature achenes are necessary for the identification of some species. Shape and pubescence of the receptacle is also a frequently used taxonomic character, best judged by stripping off the achenes.

- 2 Cauline leaves all simple, mostly lanceolate, either entire, denticulate, or serrate, but not lobed or deeply divided; [native, occurring in marshes or other wetlands]; [subgenus *Auricomus*; section *Flammula*] **Key B**
- 2 Cauline leaves (at least most them) lobed, divided, or compound; [native or introduced, occurring in various habitats].
- 3 Basal leaves not divided, mostly cordate, reniform, or ovate (and merely toothed), distinctly unlike the deeply divided cauline leaves; achenes turgid, ovoid, 1-2.5 mm long, without pronounced marginal rims; petals 1.5-6.5 mm long; [native, occurring in mesic to dry forests and woodlands, and also (especially *R. abortivus*) weedy]; [subgenus *Auricomus*; section *Auricomus*] **Key C**
- 3 Basal leaves mostly deeply parted or compound, the cauline leaves generally similar but smaller and often less divided; achenes various, 1-5 mm long, with or without pronounced marginal rims; petals 2-15 mm long; [native or introduced, occurring in various habitats].
- 4 Achenes markedly spiny, papillose, or tuberculate (the protuberances few and small in *R. sardous*, keyed both here and below); [introduced, usually weedy and in disturbed habitats] **Key D**
- 4 Achenes smooth (rarely pubescent or papillose); [native or introduced, occurring in various habitats].
- 5 Achenes turgid, 1-1.5 (-2) mm long, the marginal rims scarcely or not at all evident, the achenes corky-thickened at their bases for dispersal by floating; [of mucky marshes or ditches, or aquatic in pools]; [subgenus *Auricomus*; section *Hecatonnia*] **Key E**
- 5 Achenes moderately turgid or flattened, 1.5-3.8 mm long, with a pronounced (at 10× or more) marginal rim appearing as a differentiated border or flange, more-or-less flattened, and separated from the central bulge of the achene by a concavity or even a groove, the achenes not corky-thickened at their bases; [of mostly terrestrial habitats or in bottomland forests] **Key F**

Key B - subgenus *Auricomus*; section *Flammula* (simple-leaved buttercups) (Spearworts)

- 1 Petals 1-3 (-5); petals 1-2 mm long, about as long as the sepals; annual..... *Ranunculus pusillus*
- 1 Petals (4-) 5-9; petals 2-8 mm long, distinctly longer than the sepals; annual or perennial.
- 2 Lower stem leaves 6-14 cm long; sepals 4-7 mm long; achene beaks 1.0-1.3 mm long.....*Ranunculus ambigens*
- 2 Lower stem leaves 1-6.5 cm long; sepals 1.5-4 mm long; achene beaks 0.1-0.6 mm long.
..... *Ranunculus laxicaulis*

Key C - subgenus *Auricomus*; section *Auricomus*

- 2 Petals 4-8 mm long, longer than the sepals..... *Ranunculus harveyi*
- 2 Petals 1.5-3.5 mm long, slightly shorter than the sepals.
..... *Ranunculus abortivus*

Key D - subgenus *Ranunculus*; sections *Polyanthemos*, *Ranunculus*, and *Echinella*

- 1 Flowers sessile, opposite the petioles; sepals 3; petals 3; [section *Polyanthemos*]..... *Ranunculus platensis*
- 1 Flowers pedunculate, axillary; sepals usually 5; petals usually 5.
- 2 Petals 1-2 (-3) mm long; receptacles glabrous; [section *Ranunculus*]..... *Ranunculus parviflorus*
- 2 Petals (3-) 4-12 mm long; receptacles pubescent.
- 3 Achenes bodies 1.5-3 mm long, 30-60 per head; achene beak ca. 0.5 mm long; achene with conical protuberances or short spines, to 0.16 mm long; achene beak 0.1-0.5 mm long; basal leaves compound; [section *Polyanthemos*].
- 4 Achene with a few conical protuberances; petals 5-12 mm long; plant sparsely to densely hirsute; achenes 30-40 per head *Ranunculus sardous*
- 4 Achene with numerous short spines; petals (3-) 4-5 mm long; plant with a few, widely scattered, long hairs; achenes 40-60 per head *Ranunculus trilobus*
- 3 Achenes 2.5-5 mm long, 4-20 per head; achene beak 1.5-3.0 mm long (or 0.8-1 mm long in *R. marginatus*); achene conspicuously spiny, the longer spines mostly 0.30-0.85 mm long (or only ca. 0.2 mm long in *R. marginatus*); basal leaves simple (but deeply lobed) or compound.
- 5 Achenes 4-9 per head, in a single whorl; achene margins spiny, as also the faces; beak of the achene 2.5-3 mm long; [section *Echinella*]..... *Ranunculus arvensis*
- 5 Achenes 10-20 per head, in several whorls; achene margins smooth, the spines restricted to the faces; beak of the achene 1.5-2.5 mm long; [section *Polyanthemos*].
- 6 Achene faces with short protuberances ca. 0.2 mm long; achene beak 0.8-1.0 mm long; peduncle usually longer than the subtending leaf..... *Ranunculus marginatus* var. *trachycarpus*
- 6 Achene faces with stout spines ca. 0.5 mm long; achene beak 2.0-2.5 mm long; peduncle usually shorter than the subtending leaf *Ranunculus muricatus*

Key E - subgenus *Auricomus*; section *Hecatonnia*

- 1 Petals 6-14 mm long; achene body 1.3-2.5 mm long, the beak 0.7-1.5 mm long; plants with submersed leaves dissected into numerous linear segments; [aquatic]..... *Ranunculus flabellaris*
- 1 Petals 2-4 (-5) mm long; achene body 0.8-1.2 mm long, the beak 0-0.1 mm long; plants without distinctive, dissected submersed leaves; [terrestrial or semi-aquatic] .
..... *Ranunculus sceleratus* var. *sceleratus*

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Key F - subgenus *Ranunculus*; section *Polyanthemos* (and *Ranunculus*)

- 1 Petals 2-6 mm long, about as long as the sepals; [section *Polyanthemos*]. *Ranunculus recurvatus* var. *recurvatus*
- 1 Petals 5-15 mm long, (1.3-) 1.5× or more as long as the sepals; achene beak straight, flexuous, slightly curved, or hooked, 0.2-3.0 mm long.
- 4 Achene beaks recurved or hooked, the stigmatic surface elongate, along the upper (curved) side of the style (beak) (visible at 10×); [introduced, usually weedy in disturbed habitats].
- 6 Petals 5-8 mm long; plant a soft-based annual; achene face usually with at least a few conical protuberances (if examined carefully at 10× or more); [section *Polyanthemos*]. *Ranunculus sardous*
- 6 Petals 8-16 mm long; plant a cormose or hard-based perennial; achene face truly smooth. *Ranunculus bulbosus*
- 4 Achene beaks straight or slightly curved, flexuous, the stigmatic surface limited to the tip of the style (beak); [native, normally in more-or-less natural habitats]; [section *Polyanthemos*].
- 8 Larger leaves mostly pinnately 3-7-foliolate, the terminal leaflet larger than the lateral leaflets, the leaflets (especially the terminal) often further cleft or lobed, the blade usually longer than wide in outline, the segments often rather narrow; naked receptacle conical, tapering gradually to the apex (the region of staminal attachment as thick as the region of gynoecial attachment, which tapers through all or nearly all of its length, best seen by stripping off the achenes); rhizome regenerating totally each growing season, producing both fibrous and (at the end of the growing season) tuberous roots (1.3-4.9 mm in diameter); [rare in our area, in calcareous, mafic, or ultramafic sites with prairie affinities]. *Ranunculus fascicularis*
- 8 Larger leaves mostly palmately 3-foliolate, the terminal leaflet about the same size as the lateral leaflets, the leaflets sometimes further cleft or lobed, the blade usually as wide as long or wider; naked receptacle clavate or ellipsoid (the region of staminal attachment distinctly narrower than the region of gynoecial attachment, thus forming a waist, from which the gynoecial region expands and then tapers to the apex); rhizome regenerated partially each growing season, producing uniform, fibrous roots (up to 3.0 mm in diameter); leaves usually simple and ovate, or trifoliate with ovate leaflets; [collectively widespread in our area]. *Ranunculus septentrionalis*

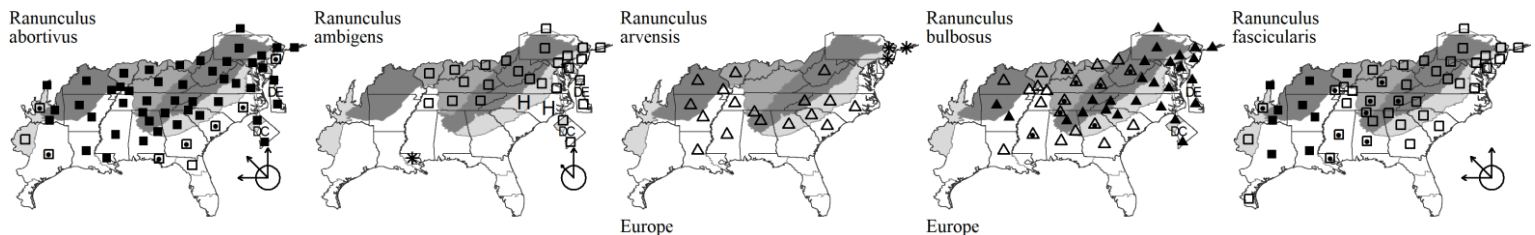
Ranunculus abortivus Linnaeus. KIDNEYLEAF BUTTERCUP, EARLY WOOD BUTTERCUP. **Hab:** Bottomland and other moist forests, low fields, disturbed areas, lawns, roadsides. **Dist:** NL (Labrador) to AK, south to FL, TX, and CO. **Phen:** (Feb-) Mar-Jun. **ID Notes:** A common plant, sometimes pretty weedy, in shady and sunny places, recognizable from its cordate, basal leaves that are broader than long, and with distinctive broad teeth that are flattish. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Keener (1976); > *Ranunculus abortivus* var. *abortivus* – C, F, G, Il; > *Ranunculus abortivus* Linnaeus var. *acrolasius* Fernald – F, Il; > *Ranunculus abortivus* Linnaeus var. *eucyclus* Fernald – F; > *Ranunculus abortivus* Linnaeus var. *indivisus* Fernald – F.

Ranunculus ambigenus S. Watson. WATER-PLANTAIN CROWFOOT, WATER-PLANTAIN SPEARWORT. **Hab:** Marshes, swampy forests. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to VA, NC, ne. TN, w. TN, and LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA3, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Keener (1976); = *Ranunculus obtusiusculus* Rafinesque – S. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

* ***Ranunculus arvensis*** Linnaeus. CORN CROWFOOT, HUNGERWEED. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NY, WV, Keener & Hoot (1987), Keener (1976); > *Ranunculus arvensis* var. *arvensis* – RAB; > *Ranunculus arvensis* var. *tuberculatus* (A.P. de Candolle) Koch – RAB. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Ranunculus bulbosus*** Linnaeus. BULBOUS BUTTERCUP, ST. ANTHONY'S TURNIP. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Keener (1976); > *Ranunculus bulbosus* var. *bulbosus* – F; > *Ranunculus bulbosus* var. *dissectus* Barbey – F; > *Ranunculus bulbosus* var. *valdepubens* (Jordan) Briquet – F. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Ranunculus fascicularis Muhlenberg ex Bigelow. THICK-ROOT BUTTERCUP, EARLY BUTTERCUP. **Hab:** Wet flats with prairie affinities (with *Camassia scilloides*), rocky barrens and glades over mafic rocks (such as gabbro or diabase), ultramafic outcrop barrens (over olivine), limestone barrens, prairies, oak savannas. **Dist:** MA and NY west to s. ON, MN, and se. MB, south to c. NC, nc. SC, sw. GA, and e. TX; occurrences which are both south of New England and east of the Appalachians are scattered and disjunct. **Phen:** Feb-May; Mar-Jun. **Comm:** This species is tetraploid (n = 16). **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, W, Duncan (1980), Keener (1976); > *Ranunculus fascicularis* var. *apricus* (Greene) Fernald – Tx; > *Ranunculus fascicularis* var. *fascicularis* – F, G, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Ranunculus flabellaris Rafinesque. YELLOW WATER CROWFOOT. **Hab:** Pools in floodplains of small stream swamps, ponds, borrow pits, other stagnant or slowly moving waters. **Dist:** ME west to BC, south to ne. NC, KY, IN, IL, LA, OK, UT, and CA. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, Keener (1976); = *Ranunculus delphinifolius* Torrey ex Eaton – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Ranunculus harveyi (A. Gray) Britton. **Hab:** Forests, savannas, shaley bluffs, and prairies, mostly on acidic substrates. **Dist:** IN, IL, MO, and OK south to TN, AL, and LA. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = *Ranunculus harveyi* var. *harveyi* – Ar, FNA3, K1; < *Ranunculus harveyi* (A. Gray) Britton – C, F, G, Il, K3, K4, Tn. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Ranunculus laxicaulis (Torrey & A. Gray) Darby. COASTAL PLAIN SPEARWORT. **Hab:** Marshes, swamps, tidal cypress swamps. **Dist:** DE south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL (L. Anderson, pers.comm., 2021), west to e. TX, inland in the interior to w. TN, s. IN, s. IL, MO, and KS, almost entirely on the southeastern Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Tax:** *R. subcordatus* E.O. Beal, allegedly endemic to NC, is conspecific with *R. laxicaulis*. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Ranunculus laxicaulis* (Torrey & A. Gray) Darby – GW2, Keener (1976); ? *Ranunculus oblongifolius* Elliott – S, misapplied; > *Ranunculus subcordatus* E.O. Beal – GW2, Keener (1976); ? *Ranunculus texensis* Engelmann – C.

Key to Map
Symbology:

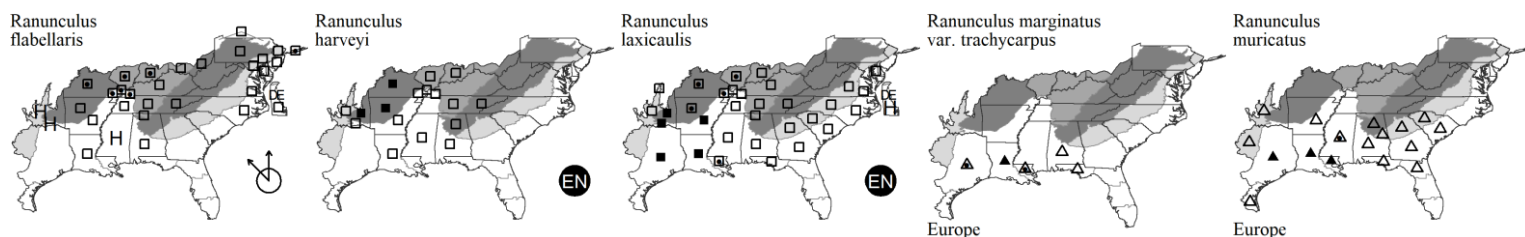


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111b. RANUNCULACEAE

- * ***Ranunculus marginatus*** d'Urville var. ***trachycarpus*** (Fischer & C.A. Meyer) Aznavour. ST. MARTIN'S BUTTERCUP. **Hab:** Moist, disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of e. Mediterranean Europe. **Syn:** = K4, WH3; < *Ranunculus marginatus* – FNA3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).
- * ***Ranunculus muricatus*** Linnaeus. ROUGHSEED BUTTERCUP. **Hab:** Ditches and marshes. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Keener & Hoot (1987), Keener (1976). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



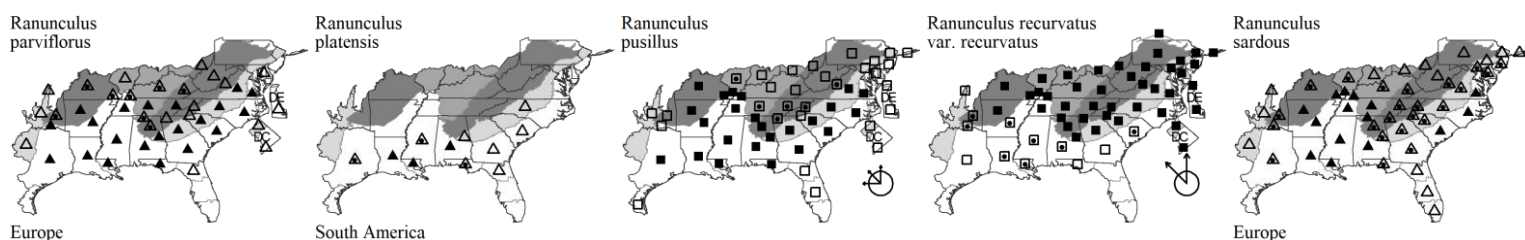
- * ***Ranunculus parviflorus*** Linnaeus. SMALL-FLOWERED BUTTERCUP, STICKSEED CROWFOOT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Keener & Hoot (1987), Keener (1976). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

- * ***Ranunculus platensis*** Sprengel. **Hab:** Lawns, ditches. **Dist:** Native of South America. Reported for Beaufort, Berkeley, Lee, and Orangeburg counties, SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Syn:** = FNA3, GW2, K1, K4, Tx, WH3, Keener & Hoot (1987), Keener (1976). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

- Ranunculus pusillus*** Poirlet. LOW SPEARWORT, SMALL SPEARWORT. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, other wet habitats. **Dist:** S. NY south to c. peninsular FL, west to c. TX, north in the interior to OH, IN, and MO. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GW2, IL, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Keener (1976); > *Ranunculus pusillus* var. *pusillus* – K1.

- Ranunculus recurvatus*** Poirlet var. ***recurvatus***. HOOKED BUTTERCUP, HOOKED CROWFOOT. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, cove forests, swamps, mesic slope forests. **Dist:** ME and QC west to MN, south to sw. GA, MS, and OK. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** Var. *tropicus* (Grisebach) Fawcett & Rendle occurs in Puerto Rico and other islands of the West Indies. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Va; < *Ranunculus recurvatus* – C, G, GrPl, GW2, IL, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Keener (1976); > *Ranunculus recurvatus* var. *adpressipilis* Weatherby – F, WV; > *Ranunculus recurvatus* Poirlet var. *recurvatus* – F, WV. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

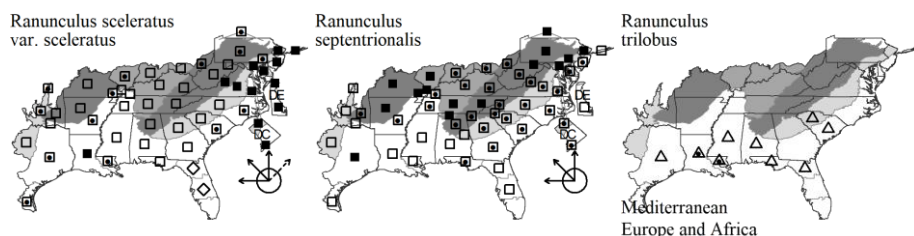
- * ***Ranunculus sardous*** Crantz. SARDINIAN BUTTERCUP, HAIRY BUTTERCUP. **Hab:** Low fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jul (-Oct). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Keener & Hoot (1987), Keener (1976). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



- Ranunculus sceleratus*** Linnaeus var. ***sceleratus***. CURSED BUTTERCUP, CELERY-LEAF CROWFOOT. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, and stream margins. **Dist:** The species is circumboreal, ranging south in North America (partly introduced, at least southward) to n. FL, LA, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Tax:** Var. *sceleratus* is widespread and the only variety in e. North America; var. *multifidus* occurs in w. North America. The epithet has sometimes been misspelled 'scleratus'. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Va; < *Ranunculus sceleratus* – GW2, IL, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Keener (1976). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

- Ranunculus septentrionalis*** Poirlet in Lamarck. CAROLINA BUTTERCUP. **Hab:** Swamp forests, wet woodlands, open marshy wetlands. **Dist:** NY west to s. ON, WI, and MN, south to n. peninsular FL, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Aug. **Tax:** This species is tetraploid (n = 16). **Syn:** = NY, Haines (2007b); = *Ranunculus carolinianus* A.P. de Candolle – F, G, GW2, IL, RAB, Va, W, WV, Keener (1976); = *Ranunculus hispidus* Michaux var. *nitidus* (Chapman) T. Duncan – Ar, C, FNA3, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tn, WH3, Duncan (1980); > *Ranunculus carolinianus* var. *carolinianus* – Tx; > *Ranunculus carolinianus* var. *villicaulis* Shinnery – Tx; > *Ranunculus palmatus* Elliott – S; > *Ranunculus septentrionalis* Poirlet in Lamarck – S.

- * ***Ranunculus trilobus*** Desfontaines. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, ditches. **Dist:** Native of sw. Europe. **Syn:** = FNA3, K1, WH3, Keener & Hoot (1987), Keener (1976). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Thalictrum Linnaeus 1753 (MEADOW-RUE)

A genus of about 330 species, perennial herbs, of Eurasia, North America, South America, and Africa. Ro & McPherson (1997) corroborated via molecular phylogeny that *Anemonella* should be included in *Thalictrum*; in fact, *T. thalictroides* appears to form a "basal" subclade in *Thalictrum*.

Key to Map
Symbology:













* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

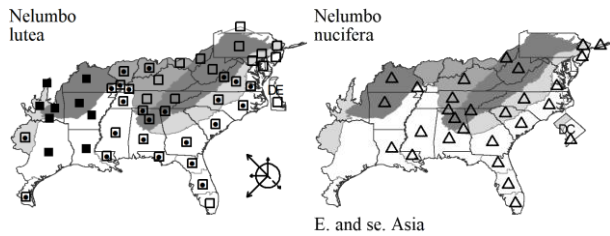
1 Petals yellow; flower stalks and petioles smooth; mature fruits ('nuts') usually $< 1.25\times$ as long as wide *Nelumbo lutea*
 1 Petals pink or white; flower stalks and petioles roughened; mature fruits ('nuts') usually $> 1.5\times$ as long as wide *Nelumbo nucifera*

Key to Map
 Symbology:

 native
 maybe exotic
 exotic
 (see introduction for more)
 rare
 uncommon
 common
 * : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic
 N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Nelumbo lutea Willdenow. YONKAPIN, AMERICAN LOTUS-LILY, YELLOW LOTUS, YOCKERNUT, WATER-CHINQUAPIN, POND-NUTS. **Hab:** Ponds, natural lakes, sluggish streams, freshwater tidal marshes. **Dist:** NY and s. ON west to MN and IA, south to s. FL and e. TX, and south into the West Indies and Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

* *Nelumbo nucifera* Gaertner. SACRED-LOTUS, ORIENTAL LOTUS-LILY, PINK LOTUS. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, canals. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



114. PLATANACEAE T. Lestiboudois 1826 (PLANE-TREE FAMILY) [in PROTEALES]

A family of a single genus and about 7 species (and several additional infrataxa), trees, of North America south to Central America and w. Asia to se. Asia. Probably with a close relationship to the Proteaceae (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2009), and sometimes included there (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 1998, 2003). References: Kaul (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Platanus Linnaeus 1753 (PLANE-TREE, SYCAMORE)

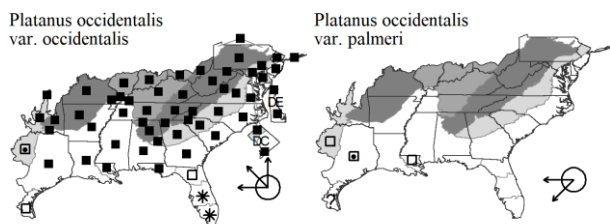
A genus of about 7 species (and several additional infrataxa), trees, of North America south to Central America and w. Asia to se. Asia. References: Grimm & Denk (2010); Kaul (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Nixon & Poole (2003).

Identification Notes: The exposed white inner bark on the middle and upper trunks make *Platanus occidentalis* recognizable at long distances, especially in winter.

- 2 Major lobes of leaves usually with several secondary teeth per lobe, acuminate; lower leaf surface pubescent or glabrate with age; [widespread in our region] *Platanus occidentalis* var. *occidentalis*
- 2 Major lobes of leaves usually with entire margins (rarely with 1-2 scattered secondary teeth), long-acuminate; lower leaf surface always glabrous or glabrate with age; [TX, rarely adjacent states] *Platanus occidentalis* var. *palmeri*

Platanus occidentalis var. *occidentalis*. SYCAMORE, PLANE-TREE. **Hab:** Riverbanks and alluvial forests, streambanks, sometimes weedy on rocky roadcuts. **Dist:** S. ME west to s. ON, MI, and MN, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Nov. **Tax:** *P. palmeri* Kuntze, sometimes treated as *P. occidentalis* var. *palmeri* (Kuntze) Nixon & Poole ex Geerinck, but better interpreted as a species (Grimm & Denk 2010), occurs from central TX south into Coahuila. **Comm:** One of the largest trees in e. North America, and probably the largest that is widespread in the Piedmont of our area. **Syn:** = Nixon & Poole (2003); = *Platanus occidentalis* Linnaeus – Ar, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Tx, Va, Grimm & Denk (2010); < *Platanus occidentalis* Linnaeus – C, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, WV; >> *Platanus occidentalis* var. *glabrata* (Fernald) Sargent – F; > *Platanus occidentalis* var. *occidentalis* – F.

Platanus occidentalis Linnaeus var. *palmeri* (Kuntze) Nixon & J.M. Poole ex Geerinck. PLATEAU SYCAMORE, PALMER'S SYCAMORE. **Hab:** Along rivers and streams. **Dist:** C. TX south and west to COA; scattered eastwards and northwards to e. LA, e. TX, and nc. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun; Sep-Nov. **Tax:** This entity has been recognized at species and varietal rank, and also ignored as mere variation in *P. occidentalis*. The case for its recognition at some rank was made by Nixon & Poole (2003) and Grimm & Denk (2010). **Syn:** = Nixon & Poole (2003); = *Platanus occidentalis* var. *glabrata* (Fernald) Sargent – F; = *Platanus palmeri* – Grimm & Denk (2010), name not published; < *Platanus occidentalis* Linnaeus – FNA3, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx; >> *Platanus occidentalis* var. *glabrata* (Fernald) Sargent – F.



117. BUXACEAE Dumortier 1822 (BOXWOOD FAMILY) [in BUXALES]

A family of 517 genera and about 120 species, mainly shrubs, mainly of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Boufford (2021a) in FNA10 (2021); Channell & Wood (1987); Köhler in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); von Balthazar, Endress, & Qiu (2000).

Key to Map
Symbology:



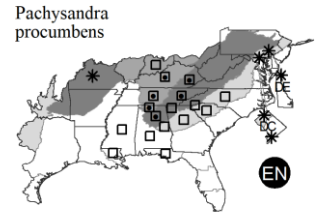
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Pachysandra Michaux 1803 (PACHYSANDRA)

A genus of 3-4 species, 1 of e. North America, the others of e. Asia, suffruticose herbs and shrubs. References: Boufford (2021a) in FNA10 (2021); Köhler in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Robbins (1968).

Pachysandra procumbens Michaux. MOUNTAIN PACHYSANDRA, ALLEGHENY-SPURGE. **Hab:** Moist rich forests, mainly over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** C. KY south to w. NC, nw. SC, w. GA, Panhandle FL (Jackson County only), AL, MS, and e. LA (on loess in the Tunica Hills). **Phen:** Feb-May; Jul-Aug. **Comm:** Its distribution (and, for that matter, that of the genus as a whole) appears to be relictual and to reflect a poor ability to disperse itself and colonize new territory. Channell & Wood (1987) refer to *P. procumbens* as a "nonaggressive if not 'senile' species with a very low evolutionary potential". The only locations for this species in NC are in Polk County, NC, which has other notable disjunctions of species which normally occur west of the Blue Ridge (*Veratrum woodii*, *Smilax lasioneura*). **Syn:** = C, F, FNA10, G, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, Robbins (1968). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



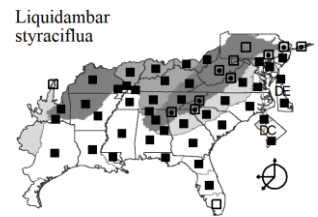
123. ALTINGIACEAE Horaninow 1846 (SWEET-GUM FAMILY) [in SAXIFRAGALES]

A monogeneric family of 1 genus and about 15 species, trees, of e. Asia, Indomalaysia, e. North America, Central America, and e. Mediterranean. References: Endress in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Hoot, Magallón, & Crane (1999); Ickert-Bond & Wen (2013).

Liquidambar Linnaeus 1753 (SWEET GUM)

A genus of about 15 species, trees, north temperate, of e. North America, Central America (Mexico to Nicaragua), e. Asia (s. China, Taiwan, Vietnam, Cambodia), and e. Mediterranean (Turkey, Rhodos, Cyprus). The circumscription of *Liquidambar* here follows Ickert-Bond & Wen (2013) in including *Altingia* and *Semiliquidambar*. References: Endress in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Ickert-Bond & Wen (2013); Li & Donoghue (1999); Meyer (1997b) in FNA3 (1997); Morris et al (2008).

Liquidambar styraciflua Linnaeus. SWEET GUM, RED GUM. **Hab:** Swamp forests, floodplains, moist forests, depressional wetlands, pond and lake margins, old fields, disturbed areas, nearly ubiquitous in the modern southeastern United States landscape. **Dist:** CT west to s. OH, s. IL and OK, south to s. FL and TX; Mexico; Guatemala. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-May; Aug-Sep. **Tax:** Morris et al. (2008) report on the genetic diversity within *L. styraciflua* as it relates to post-Pleistocene plant migrations. A form with rounded leaf lobes ('*Rotundiloba*') is sometimes grown horticulturally. **Comm:** One of the most spectacular of our trees in the fall; a single tree often has a mixture of green, yellow, orange, dark red, bronze, and purple leaves. The sap was previously gathered as a source of chewing gum. The bark is one of the favorite foods of beavers. Although sometimes thought of as a small and weedy tree, *Liquidambar* reaches its greatest abundance and size in Coastal Plain swamp forests, where it can reach 2 meters in diameter. Along with such species as *Pinus taeda*, *Quercus phellos*, and others, *Liquidambar* is a good example of a primarily bottomland tree which has proven to be an excellent colonizer of disturbed uplands. The twigs sometimes have irregular corky growths. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ickert-Bond & Wen (2013). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



124. HAMAMELIDACEAE R. Brown 1818 (WITCH-HAZEL FAMILY) [in SAXIFRAGALES]

A family of ca. 27 genera and ca. 87 species, trees and shrubs, tropical to temperate, and especially e. Asian. References: Endress in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Meyer (1997b) in FNA3 (1997).

- 1 Leaves 5-7-palmately lobed and palmately veined, glabrous.....*Altingiaceae*
1 Leaves unlobed, pinnately veined, stellate-pubescent beneath (at least when young).....*Hamamelis*

Hamamelis Linnaeus 1753 (WITCH-HAZEL)

A genus of 5-6 species, shrubs and small trees, of e. North America and e. Asia (China and Japan). References: Endress in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Jenne (1966); Lane (2005); Leonard (2006); Meyer (1997b) in FNA3 (1997); Wen & Shi (1999).

- 1 Outer surface of calyx yellow; petals 7-20 mm long, yellow, flowering Oct-Jan; leaves 3.7-16.7 cm long, 2.5-13 cm wide; leaf lateral veins 9 or 10 (5 on one side of the leaf, 4-5 on the other); [plants collectively widespread in our area].
2 Stellate trichomes of the leaves moderately dense to dense, averaging 0.09 mm across, with 7-11 rays; leaves (3.6-) avg. 6.4 (-10.3) cm long, (1.8-) avg. 4.1 (-6.2) cm wide; petals 7-15 mm long, 0.5-0.8 mm wide; [e. SC south to Panhandle FL, west to se. LA in the Coastal Plain].....*Hamamelis virginiana* var. *henryae*
2 Stellate trichomes of the leaves sparse to moderately dense, averaging 0.16-0.40 mm across, with 3-6 (-8) rays; leaves (4.7-) avg. 9.9 (-14.0) cm long, (3.9-) avg. 6.6 (-9.2) cm wide; petals 15-20 mm long, 1 mm wide; [widespread in our area].....*Hamamelis virginiana* var. *virginiana*
1 Outer surface of calyx scarlet; petals red or reddish (often yellow-tipped, or rarely completely yellow), flowering late Dec to Apr; leaves 7-24 cm long, 4-17 cm wide; leaf lateral veins 9, 10, or 11 (5 on one side of the leaf, 4, 5, or 6 on the other); [Gulf Coast of GA to TX, Interior Highlands of MO, AR, and OK].
.....*Hamamelis ovalis*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

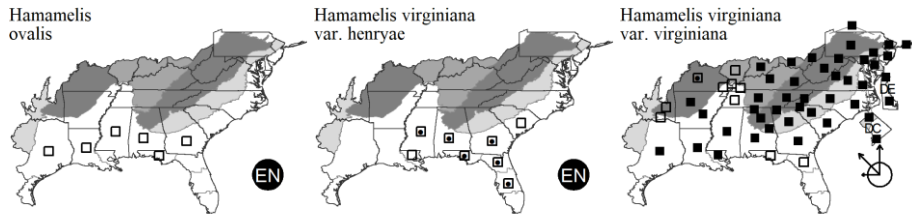
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

124. HAMAMELIDACEAE

Hamamelis ovalis S.W. Leonard. RUNNING WITCH-HAZEL, SOUTHERN RED WITCH-HAZEL, BIGLEAF WITCH-HAZEL. **Hab:** Dry-mesic pineland ravines. **Dist:** Originally believed to be possibly endemic to sc. MS (Perry County) (Leonard 2006), but now found as well in five counties in s. AL (Butler, Clarke, Covington, Crenshaw, and Monroe Counties.) (Keener 2010, Diamond 2013), in e. GA (T. Patrick, pers. comm., 2015), e. TX (Lewandowski, pers. comm., 2016), and w. Panhandle FL (Loran Anderson and Steve Leonard, pers. comm. 2018). **Phen:** Late Dec-early Feb. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Leonard (2006); < *Hamamelis vernalis* Sargent – Tx.

Hamamelis virginiana Linnaeus var. *henryae* Jenne ex C. Lane. SMALL-LEAVED WITCH-HAZEL. **Hab:** Sandhill margins, xeric hammocks, streamheads. **Dist:** E. SC (Horry and Hampton counties), s. GA, and Panhandle FL west to se. LA. **Phen:** Nov-Jan. **Tax:** Though cited in Lane (2005) as var. *henryi*, the honoree is collector Mary G. Henry; thus the honorific epithet is corrected to the feminine. Additional study is needed of these small-leaved Coastal Plain populations. **Syn:** = *Hamamelis virginiana* var. *henryi* Jenne ex C. Lane – Jenne (1966), Lane (2005), orthographic error; < *Hamamelis virginiana* – FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3.

Hamamelis virginiana Linnaeus var. *virginiana*. NORTHERN WITCH-HAZEL. **Hab:** Moist to dryish forests. **Dist:** QC and NS west to n. MI and MN, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Sep-Dec; Oct-Nov (of the following year). **Comm:** The bark is still gathered in large quantities in the Southern Appalachians, as the source for witch hazel liniment. The name ‘witch-hazel’ alludes to its superficial resemblance to *Corylus*, the true hazel, and to the ‘perversity’ of its flowering in the fall as it drops its leaves. **Syn:** = Va, Jenne (1966), Lane (2005); < *Hamamelis virginiana* – Ar, C, FNA3, G, GW2, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Hamamelis virginiana* var. *parvifolia* Nuttall – F; > *Hamamelis virginiana* Linnaeus var. *virginiana* – F.

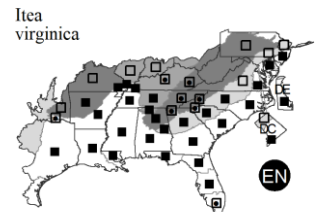


127. ITEACEAE J. Agardh 1858 (SWEETSPIRE FAMILY) [in SAXIFRAGALES]

A family of 1 genus and about 27 species, shrubs, of e. and se. Asia (about 25 species), e. North America (1 species), and sub-Saharan Africa (1 species). References: Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Morin (2009a) in FNA8 (2009).

Itea Linnaeus 1753 (VIRGINIA-WILLOW, SWEETSPIRE, TASSEL-WHITE)

A genus of about 27 species, shrubs and trees, all but 2 (ours and 1 in sub-Saharan Africa) are in e. and se. Asia. The closest relative of our species is *I. japonica* Oliver, of Japan. Various treated in a very broadly-conceived Saxifragaceae (RAB, F, G, GW, W), a less comprehensive Grossulariaceae (C, K), a narrow Escalloniaceae, or a very narrow (single genus) Iteaceae (S), the relationships of *Itea* remain problematic. Recent molecular data suggest that the relationship between *Itea* and other woody ‘saxifrageous’ genera (including *Escallonia*) is only distant (Morgan & Soltis 1993). *Itea* is here conservatively treated in a narrow Iteaceae. References: Bohm et al (1999); Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Morgan & Soltis (1993); Morin (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Spongberg (1972).



Identification Notes: Sometimes confused needlessly with *Clethra*, whose much more coarsely serrate, obovate leaves contrast with the serrulate, elliptic leaves of *Itea*. Also often confused with *Eubotrys racemosus* in vegetative condition.

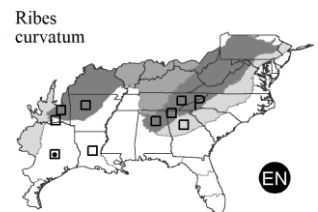
Itea virginica Linnaeus. VIRGINIA-WILLOW, SWEETSPIRE, TASSEL-WHITE. **Hab:** Moist forests and thickets, especially along the banks of streams. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL and west to e. TX and OK, north in the interior (especially in the Mississippi Embayment) to s. IL and se. MO. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA8, G, GW2, II, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

128. GROSSULARIACEAE A.P. de Candolle 1805 (CURRANT FAMILY) [in SAXIFRAGALES]

A family of one genus, of the northern hemisphere and montane South America (Andes). The familial distinction from the Saxifragaceae is supported by recent molecular data, though the affinities of Grossulariaceae and Saxifragaceae (sensu stricto) are closer than those of many other groups traditionally included in the Saxifragaceae, such as *Parnassia*, *Lepuropetalon*, and *Penthorum* (Morgan & Soltis 1993). References: Morin (2009b) in FNA8 (2009); Weigend in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

Ribes Linnaeus 1753 (CURRANT, GOOSEBERRY)

A genus of 150-200 species, temperate, of the Northern Hemisphere and montane South America. The genus is separated into distinctive subgenera, these sometimes maintained as full genera (as by S). A molecular study suggests that recognition of *Grossularia* as a genus distinct from *Ribes* is not warranted, though it does form a monophyletic group nested within *Ribes* s.l. (Senters & Soltis 2003; Weigend, Mohr, & Motley 2002). The dried ‘currants’ commonly available in stores are actually raisins made from a small variety of grape, and have nothing to do with *Ribes*. References: Minney & Landsman (2018); Morin (2009b) in FNA8 (2009); Schultheis & Donoghue (2004);



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

128. GROSSULARIACEAE

Senters & Soltis (2003); Sinnott (1985); Spongberg (1972); Weigend in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Weigend, Mohr, & Motley (2002).

Ribes curvatum Small. GRANITE GOOSEBERRY. **Hab:** Rocky upland and riparian forests and woodlands, bluffs, glade margins. **Dist:** E. TN, AR, and OK south to GA, AL, LA, and TX. Also reported for NC by Sinnott (1985); the specimens came from cultivated plants in a botanist's garden, so there is no evidence that *R. curvatum* is a native or naturalized component of NC's flora. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA8, K3, K4, Tn, Tx, Sinnott (1985); = *Grossularia curvata* (Small) Coville & Britton – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

129. SAXIFRAGACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (SAXIFRAGE FAMILY) [in SAXIFRAGALES]

If narrowly circumscribed (as here), a family of about 35 genera and 500-650 species, herbs (mainly perennial), nearly cosmopolitan, but especially diverse in warm temperate and cold temperate regions of North America and Eurasia. The circumscription of a much narrower Saxifragaceae is clearly warranted, based on a wide variety of data, and strongly corroborated by molecular data (Morgan & Soltis 1993 and many later references). References: Morgan & Soltis (1993); Soltis in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Spongberg (1972); Wells & Elvander (2009) in FNA8 (2009).

- 3 Basal leaves short-petioled or sessile, the petioles 0-1× as long as the blade; basal leaves cuneate or rounded at the base; leaf venation predominately pinnate. *Micranthes*
- 3 Basal leaves long-petioled, the petioles (1-) 2-5× as long as the blade; basal leaves cordate at the base; leaf venation predominantly palmate. {add to key *Saxifraga* (*stolonifera*)} *Heuchera*

Heuchera Linnaeus 1753 (ALUMROOT)

Contributed by R.A. Folk and A.S. Weakley

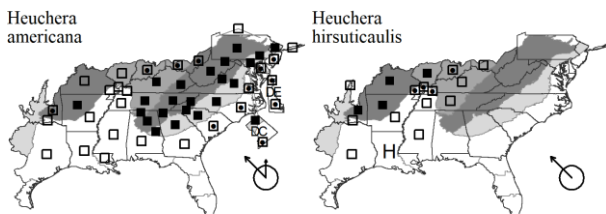
A genus of about 37 (or more) species, perennial herbs, of North America. Sections and subsections recognized follow Folk & Freudenstein (2014). References: Folk & Freudenstein (2014); Folk & Freudenstein (2015); Folk et al (2018); Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela (1936); Schuette et al (2018); Soltis in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Wells & Shipes (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Wells (1979); Wells (1984).

Identification Notes: Vegetatively, *Heuchera* resembles *Tiarella* and *Mitella*. *Heuchera* usually has leaves as wide as long and with prominent variegation, while *Tiarella* and *Mitella* usually have leaves longer than wide and lacking variegation (except in cultivated forms of *Tiarella*).

- 10 Petioles densely hirsute; free hypanthium (1.1-) avg. 1.5 (-1.9) mm long..... *Heuchera hirsuticaulis*
- 10 Petioles glabrous, short-pubescent, or scantily hirsute; free hypanthium either (0.6-) avg. 1.1 (-1.5) mm long or (1.5-) avg. 1.7 (-1.9) mm long. *Heuchera americana*

Heuchera americana Linnaeus. AMERICAN ALUMROOT. **Hab:** Rocky forests, rock outcrops, particularly where soils are subacidic to circumneutral. **Dist:** CT and NY west to s. ON, n. IN, s. IL, and sc. MO south to c. GA, c. AL, n. MS, n. LA, and ne. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Tax:** *Heuchera americana* var. *heteradenia* may warrant recognition, and is likely the basis of some eastern records considered to be *H. hirsuticaulis*; further study is needed. **Comm:** *H. americana* is the most widespread species of *Heuchera* in e. North America. Within the range of *H. caroliniana*, *H. americana* is nearly absent. **Syn:** = C, Pa, Va; = *Heuchera americana* var. *americana* – Ar, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Tn, Schuette et al (2018), Wells (1984); < *Heuchera americana* Linnaeus – RAB, W; > *Heuchera americana* var. *americana* – F, G, WV; > *Heuchera americana* var. *brevipetala* Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela – G, NcTx, Tx, Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela (1936); > *Heuchera americana* var. *calycosa* (Small) Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela – Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela (1936); > *Heuchera americana* var. *heteradenia* Fernald – F; > *Heuchera americana* var. *subtruncata* Fernald – F; > *Heuchera americana* var. *typica* – Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela (1936); > *Heuchera calycosa* Small – S; > *Heuchera curtisii* – S; > *Heuchera lancipetala* Rydberg – S. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Heuchera hirsuticaulis (Wheelock) Rydberg. **Hab:** Bluffs and outcrops. **Dist:** S. MI west to n. IL and sw. MO, south to c. TN, nw. AR, and ne. OK. In Union Parish, LA (Michael 2021c). Allegedly ranging east to w. KY (Medley 1993), w. and c. TN (D. Estes, pers. comm. 2008), and e. GA (Screven County specimens at NCU, but perhaps better considered *H. americana* [var. *heteradenia*]). **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** Considered by Wells (1984) to represent fertile hybrids between *H. americana* var. *americana* and *H. richardsonii*; here regarded as a stabilized taxon, with numerous occurrences beyond the distribution of one or the other alleged parent. **Comm:** {add to synonymy G, S}. **Syn:** = GrPl; = *Heuchera* × *hirsuticaulis* (Wheelock) Rydberg, pro – C; = *Heuchera americana* Linnaeus var. *hirsuticaulis* (Wheelock) Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela – Ar, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Tn, Wells (1984); > *Heuchera americana* Linnaeus var. *hirsuticaulis* (Wheelock) Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela – F, Il, Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela (1936); > *Heuchera americana* var. *interior* Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela – F, Il, Rosendahl, Butters, & Lakela (1936). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

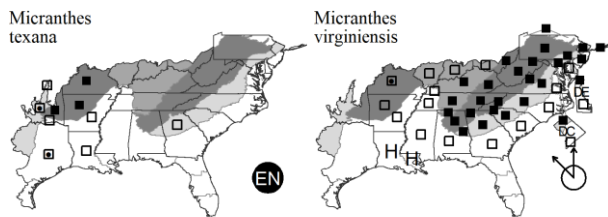
Micranthes Haworth 1812 (SAXIFRAGE)

A genus of about 85 species, perennials, mostly of north temperate, boreal, and arctic regions of North America, South America, and Eurasia. As shown by molecular data, *Saxifraga*, as often broadly defined, is polyphyletic, and all of our native species belong in *Micranthes* (Soltis 1995, Soltis et al. 1996, Mort & Soltis 1999, Tkach et al. 2015). Soltis et al. (1996) demonstrate that *Micranthes* is closely allied with *Heuchera*, *Mitella*, and *Tiarella*, less closely related to *Astilbe*, *Boykinia*, *Sullivantia*, and *Chrysosplenium*, and least closely related to the bulk of *Saxifraga*. Sectional classification follows Tkach et al. (2015). References: Brouillet & Elvander (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Brouillet & Gornall (2007); Cushman, Richards, & McMillan (2020); Lanning & Mathews (2019); Lanning (2009); Soltis in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Tkach, Röser, & Hoffmann (2015).

- 7 Inflorescence remaining compact with age; inflorescence axis sparsely short-hairy, the hairs not glandular (or with a very few glandular hairs interspersed); pedicels glabrous or nearly so; petals 2-3.5 mm long (only slightly longer than the sepals); [west of the Mississippi River; disjunct on granite outcrops in GA] *Micranthes texana*
- 7 Inflorescence branching with age, some branches often lower than the midpoint of the plant's height; inflorescence axis either glandular-hairy or mostly non-glandular-hairy; pedicels either glandular-hairy or nearly glabrous; petals 3.5-6 mm long (2-3× as long as the sepals); [collectively widespread in our area]. *Micranthes virginensis*

Micranthes texana (Buckley) Small. TEXAS SAXIFRAGE. **Hab:** Prairies, eastwards on outcrops of sandstone, chert, and granite. **Dist:** Sw. MO and se. KS south through AR and OK to nw. LA and e. TX; disjunct in e. GA (found in 1980 by Jim Allison on a small granite outcrop in McDuffie County, GA). It is uncertain whether its occurrence in GA represents a natural disjunction or a freak introduction (J. Allison, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Feb-May. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA8, K3, K4, S, Brouillet & Gornall (2007); = *Saxifraga texana* Buckley – F, G, GrPl, K1, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Micranthes virginensis (Michaux) Small. EARLY SAXIFRAGE. **Hab:** Rock outcrops, moist alluvial and slope forests, streambanks, riverbanks. **Dist:** NB west to MB, south to c. GA, LA, and AR. **Phen:** Feb-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA8, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, S, Tn, Va, Brouillet & Gornall (2007), Tkach, Röser, & Hoffmann (2015); = *Saxifraga virginensis* Michaux – C, F, G, GW2, Pa, RAB, W, WV; > *Saxifraga virginensis* var. *virginensis* – K1.



130. CRASSULACEAE J. Saint-Hilaire 1805 (STONECROP FAMILY) [in SAXIFRAGALES]

A family of about 34-35 genera and 1100-1410 species, succulent shrubs and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, but with centers of diversity in s. Africa and Mexico. References: Gontcharova, Artyukova, & Gontcharov (2006); Messerschmid et al (2020); Moran (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Nikulin et al (2016); Thiede & Eggli (2007) in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

- 1 Leaves connate at the base, opposite; flowers solitary in the axils of leaves; flowers 3-4-merous; [subfamily *Crassuloideae*]..... *Crassula*
- 1 Leaves distinct, whorled or alternate; flowers in terminal cymose inflorescences; flowers 4-5 (-8)-merous.
- 2 Petals connate as a tube; leaves serrate, bearing plantlets in the serrations; [subfamily *Kalanchoideae*]..... *Bryophyllum*
- 2 Petals distinct or at most basally connate; leaves entire, crenate, or serrate, but not bearing plantlets along the margin; [subfamily *Sempervivoideae*].
- 5 Perennials without rosettes, the stems 0.5-10 dm tall (dying back in winter to the rootstock); leaves large, relatively thin in texture, usually 5-25 times as wide as thick, often crenate; flowers pink, purple, white, or greenish. *Hylotelephium*
- 5 Perennials or annuals with or without rosettes, the stems < 2 dm tall (the perennials with stems persistent through the winter); leaves smaller, flat or terete, relatively thicker, entire; flowers white or yellow; [tribe *Sedeeae*]. *Sedum*

Bryophyllum Salisbury 1805

A genus of about 30 species, perennial herbs, of islands of the Indian Ocean. *Bryophyllum* is often treated as a subgenus of *Kalanchoe*; the appropriate names for our species in *Kalanchoe* are provided in synonymy. References: Moran (2009e) in FNA8 (2009); Thiede & Eggli (2007) in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

- 3 Leaves flat; leaf margins serrate, bearing plantlets between the teeth..... *Bryophyllum daigremontianum*
- 3 Leaves terete, about as thick as wide; leaf margins entire, except for a few teeth at the apex, bearing plantlets between the teeth *Bryophyllum delagoense*

* ***Bryophyllum daigremontianum*** (Raymond-Hamet & H. Perrier) A. Berger. MATERNITY PLANT, DEVIL'S BACKBONE, ALLIGATOR-PLANT, MOTHER-OF-MILLIONS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Madagascar. Barger et al. (2012) describe the first naturalizing population in AL; McNair, Alford, & Turnbull (2014) describe its naturalization in Orleans Parish, LA. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA8; = *Kalanchoe daigremontiana* Raymond-Hamet & H. Perrier – Bah, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

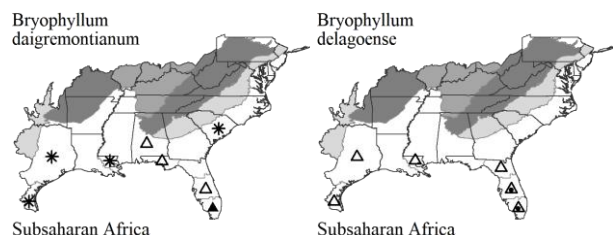


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P : planted
? : questionable

130. CRASSULACEAE

* **Bryophyllum delagoense** (Ecklon & Zeyher) Schinz. CHANDELIER PLANT, TINGO TINGO. **Hab:** Suburban areas, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Madagascar. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA8; = *Kalanchoe delagoense* Ecklon & Zeyher – K3, WH3, orthographic variant; = *Kalanchoe delagoensis* Ecklon & Zeyher – Bah, K4; ? *Kalanchoe verticillata* Scott Elliot – Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

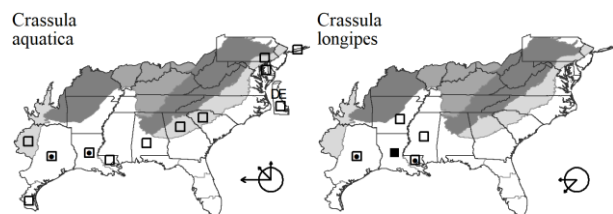
**Crassula** Linnaeus 1753

A genus of 195-250 species, nearly cosmopolitan (centered in s. Africa). Mort et al. (2009) provide strong evidence supporting the inclusion of *Tillaea* in *Crassula*. References: Bywater & Wickens (1984); Moran (2009b) in FNA8 (2009); Mort et al (2009); Thiede & Eggli (2007) in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

- 3 Sepals 0.4-0.7 mm long; follicles ascending..... **Crassula longipes**
 3 Sepals 0.5-1.5 mm long; follicles erect..... **Crassula aquatica**

Crassula aquatica (Linnaeus) Schönland. PYGMYWEED. **Hab:** Tidal marshes and shores, shores and mudflats of artificial lakes and reservoirs. **Dist:** Occurring in tidal marshes and shores, south to MD and se. PA, and also inland along shores and mudflats of inland reservoirs in SC, GA, and AL (Kartesz 1999, FNA, England 2013). Reported for AL by England (2013). **Phen:** Apr-Aug; May-Sep. **Tax:** Inland records have fruiting pedicels 1-19 mm long (such populations sometimes considered as the segregate taxon *C. saginoides*), while coastal populations have fruiting pedicels which remain < 1 mm long. **Syn:** = FNA8, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa; = *Tillaea aquatica* Linnaeus – GW2; = *Tillaeastrum aquaticum* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; > *Crassula aquatica* (Linnaeus) Schönland – Bywater & Wickens (1984); > *Crassula saginoides* (Maximilian) Bywater & Wickens – Bywater & Wickens (1984); < *Tillaea aquatica* Linnaeus var. *aquatica* – Tx.

Crassula longipes (Rose) Bywater & Wickens. LOUISIANA PYGMYWEED. **Hab:** Aquatic or stranded on sand or mud. **Dist:** MS and AR south to LA, TX, and Mexico; also s. South America. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = FNA8, K1, K3, K4, Bywater & Wickens (1984). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

**Hylotelephium** H. Ohba 1977 (LIVE-FOR-EVER)

A genus of about 30 species, of temperate Eurasia and North America. References: Clausen (1975); Moran (2009f) in FNA8 (2009); Thiede & Eggli (2007) in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

- 2 Flowers white or greenish; cymes lax, subcorymbose; leaves not markedly reduced upward from base of plant upward..... **Hylotelephium erythrostictum**
 2 Flowers deep pink to purple; cymes densely subglobose; leaves typically strongly reduced in size from base of plant upward..... **Hylotelephium telephium**

* **Hylotelephium erythrostictum** (Miquel) H. Ohba. GARDEN ORPINE, LIVE-FOR-EVER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Aug-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA8, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Va; = *Hylotelephium ×erythrostictum* (Miquel) H. Ohba (pro sp.) – Il; = *Sedum ×erythrostictum* (Miquel) H. Ohba (pro sp.) – C; > *Hylotelephium erythrostictum* (Miquel) H. Ohba – NE, NY; > *Hylotelephium spectabile* – NE, NY; ? *Sedum ×alboroseum* Baker – Pa; ? *Sedum alboroseum* Baker – F, G, Clausen (1975); ? *Sedum spectabile* Boreau – Pa, RAB, misapplied.

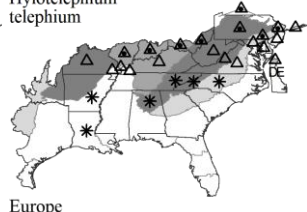
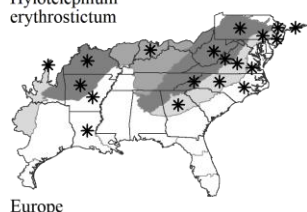
* **Hylotelephium telephium** (Linnaeus) H. Ohba. LIVE-FOR-EVER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Sep-Oct; Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA8, Il, K4, Mi, Pa, Va; = *Hylotelephium telephium* ssp. *telephium* – K1, K3; > *Hylotelephium telephium* ssp. *fabaria* (W.D.J. Koch) H. Ohba – NE; > *Hylotelephium telephium* ssp. *telephium* – NE; > *Sedum purpureum* (Linnaeus) Link – C, F, RAB, WV, Clausen (1975); > *Sedum telephium* – F, Pa; > *Sedum telephium* ssp. *fabaria* (Koch) Schinz & R. Keller – G; > *Sedum telephium* Linnaeus ssp. *purpureum* (Link) Schinz & R. Keller – G.

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
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 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

130. CRASSULACEAEHylotelephium
erythrostictumHylotelephium
telephium**Sedum** Linnaeus 1753 (STONECROP, ORPINE, SEDUM)

A genus of perhaps 200 species, depending on circumscription. There is considerable controversy about the circumscription of the genus *Sedum*. *Diamorpha* is usually separated, but Thiede & Eggli (2007) include it in *Sedum*. The removal from *Sedum* of the plants treated here in genera *Aizopsis*, *Hylotelephium*, *Petrosedum*, *Phedimus*, and *Rhodiola* is uncontroversial. Other segregates from *Sedum* which would affect the species treated below have been proposed, such as *Chetysen*, *Clausenellia*, and *Oreosedum* (see synonymy); these remain controversial, with some advocating for them and others for a broad (remnant of) *Sedum*. The circumscription of a broad remnant of *Sedum* would likely also include *Diamorpha* and *Lenophyllum*. References: Calie (1981); Clausen (1975); Messerschmid et al (2020); Nikulin et al (2016); Ohba (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Thiede & Eggli (2007) in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

Sedum
sarmentosum

E. and se. Asia

Identification Notes: Other species of *Sedum* are grown as ornamentals, especially in rock gardens; some are aggressive and rather weedy and can be expected eventually to become a naturalized part of our flora.

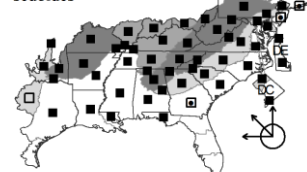
* ***Sedum sarmentosum*** Bunge. **Hab:** Xeric rock outcrops, stone walls, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA8, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Clausen (1975). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

133. PENTHORACEAE Rydberg ex Britton 1901 (PENTHORUM FAMILY) [in SAXIFRAGALES]

A family of one genus and 2 species, herbs, of e. North America and e. Asia. *Penthorum* has been variously placed in the Crassulaceae, Saxifragaceae, or in the Penthoraceae. Haskins & Hayden (1987) concluded that *Penthorum* was best treated in a monogeneric Penthoraceae, a conclusion based on extensive anatomical evidence. Among those who do not favor a monotypic family, there is nearly evenly divided opinion between the Crassulaceae and Saxifragaceae; this in itself perhaps supports segregation in the Penthoraceae. Molecular evidence supports the recognition of the Penthoraceae, and suggests closer affinities with the Haloragaceae than with either the Crassulaceae or the Saxifragaceae (Morgan & Soltis 1993). References: Freeman (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Thiede in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

Penthorum Linnaeus 1753 (PENTHORUM, DITCH-STONECROP)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America and e. and se. Asia. The only other species in the genus is *P. chinense* Pursh, of e. Russia, China, Korea, and Japan. References: Freeman (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Haskins & Hayden (1987); Thiede in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

Penthorum
sedoides

Penthorum sedoides Linnaeus. AMERICAN PENTHORUM, MARSH-STONECROP, DITCH-STONECROP. **Hab:** Shores, drawdown areas, moist forests, floodplain forests, moist disturbed areas, ditches. **Dist:** NB west to MB, south to Panhandle FL and TX; introduced from BC south to OR. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA8, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Haskins & Hayden (1987). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

134. HALORAGACEAE R. Brown 1814 (WATER-MILFOIL FAMILY) [in SAXIFRAGALES]

A family of 8-10 genera and about 120-150 species, mainly aquatic and wetland herbs (including all our taxa), also with some shrubs and trees, cosmopolitan but centered in the Southern Hemisphere (especially Australia). The family has sometimes been spelled 'Haloragidaceae'. References: Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Scribailo & Alix (2021) in FNA10 (2021).

- 1 Leaves whorled or alternate; stamens 4 or 8; carpels 4; emerged leaves bract-like and much-reduced (except in *M. aquaticum*) **Myriophyllum**
1 Leaves alternate; stamens 3; carpels 3; emerged leaves foliaceous, little if at all reduced..... **Proserpinaca**

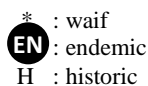
Myriophyllum Linnaeus 1753 (WATER-MILFOIL)

Contributed by B.A. Sorrie and A.S. Weakley

A genus of about 68 species, aquatic and wetland herbs, cosmopolitan, with a primary center of diversity in Australia and secondary centers in North America and Asia. The species taxonomy and infrageneric classification used here follow Moody & Les (2010). References: Aiken (1981); Crow & Hellquist (2000a); Moody & Les (2010); Scribailo & Alix (2021) in FNA10 (2021).

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

134. HALORAGACEAE

Identification Notes: Stranded plants of *M. heterophyllum* and *M. humile* (and perhaps others) produce leaves that are reduced in size. Leaves and bracts become pectinate or pinnate, so that plants resemble *M. pinnatum*. Such plants are the source of nearly all inland records of *M. pinnatum* in the VA-NC-SC-GA area. *M. heterophyllum* usually flowers and fruits when stranded and may be distinguished from *M. pinnatum* by its much denser disposition of leaves and bracts, and by its dull red fruits obscurely tuberculate (vs. tan or pale brown fruits strongly tuberculate). From stranded *M. humile*, *M. heterophyllum* may be distinguished by leaves and bracts which are clearly whorled and much more densely disposed. *M. humile* differs from *M. pinnatum* by its wholly alternate leaves and bracts, and by its smooth fruits.

- 2 Flowers/fruits absent and emerged shoots with leaves closely similar in size and shape to submersed ones; widespread alien; [subgenus *Myriophyllum*; section *Pectinatum*].....*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
- 2 Flowers/fruits present; emerged shoots present or not.
- 3 Flowers/fruits in axils of leaves.
-*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
- 3 Flowers/fruits in erect spikes emerged from water, flowers/fruits subtended by bracts much smaller than the normally submersed leaves.
- 6 Uppermost flowers/fruits alternate; leaves alternate or whorled or both; [subgenus *Brachytheca*; section *Tessaronia*; subsection *Spondylastrum*].
- 7 Bracts much shorter than floral internodes, varying from pectinate to entire; fruit surface smooth or papillose.....*Myriophyllum laxum*
- 7 Bracts usually longer than floral internode, pinnatifid to pectinate; fruit surface strongly tuberculate.....*Myriophyllum pinnatum*
- 6 Uppermost flowers/fruits opposite; leaves whorled (technically pseudo-whorled in many *M. heterophyllum*) (note that early season plants of *M. pinnatum* may have flowers opposite, but at least some leaves will be alternate).
- 8 Bracts usually > 2× as long as pistillate flowers; stems drying brown, pale brown, or reddish.
-*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*
- 8 Bracts usually < 2× as long as pistillate flowers; stems drying pale tan or whitish; [subgenus *Myriophyllum*; section *Myriophyllum*; subsection *Myriophyllum*].
-*Myriophyllum spicatum*

Alternate key

- 4 Emerged shoots with feathery leaves about same size and shape as submersed leaves; flowers/fruits rarely produced; [widespread alien] [subgenus *Myriophyllum*; section *Pectinatum*].....*Myriophyllum aquaticum*
- 4 Emerged shoots with bracts subtending flowers/fruits; these bracts much different in shape than submersed leaves. [stranded plants may produce bracts and leaves of similar size and shape, but these not feathery].
- 6 Bracts usually longer than the internodes; [subgenus *Brachytheca*; section *Tessaronia*; subsection *Spondylastrum*].
- 7 Leaves whorled or pseudo-whorled; fruits with low bumps.....*Myriophyllum heterophyllum*
- 7 Leaves strictly alternate; fruits strongly tuberculate.....*Myriophyllum pinnatum*
- 6 Bracts usually shorter than the internodes.
- 9 Leaves alternate, pseudo-whorled, or both; plain green; [of se. VA and southward] ; [subgenus *Brachytheca*; section *Tessaronia*; subsection *Spondylastrum*].....*Myriophyllum laxum*
- 9 All leaves whorled, grayish green; [collectively widespread]; [subgenus *Myriophyllum*; section *Myriophyllum*; subsection *Myriophyllum*].
-*Myriophyllum spicatum*

* ***Myriophyllum aquaticum*** (Vellozo) Verdcourt. PARROT-FEATHER. **Hab:** Ditches, slow-moving rivers, pools, ponds. **Dist:** Native of South America. An introduced species now widespread in se. United States, north to NY, WV, and MO. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Aiken (1981), Crow & Hellquist (2000a), Moody & Les (2010); = *Myriophyllum brasiliense* Cambessedes – F, G, GrPl, RAB, Tx, WV; = *Myriophyllum proserpinacoides* Gillies ex Hooker & Arnott – S. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Myriophyllum heterophyllum Michaux. SOUTHERN WATER-MILFOIL. **Hab:** Ditches, slow-moving waters of rivers and streams, pools, ponds, springs. **Dist:** NY west to ON and MN, south to FL, TX, and Mexico (VER). **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA10, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Aiken (1981), Crow & Hellquist (2000a), Moody & Les (2010). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Myriophyllum laxum Shuttleworth ex Chapman. LOOSE WATER-MILFOIL. **Hab:** Limesink depression ponds (dolines), spring-runs, rarely also in lakes. **Dist:** Se. VA south to n. FL, s. AL, s. MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999), and e. LA (Reid et al. 2021). Documented for VA by a 1922 specimen from Princess Anne County at GH (Sorrie, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **ID Notes:** *M. laxum* and *M. heterophyllum* both have reddish submersed stems and present difficulties in identification when in sterile condition. *M. laxum* has a total of 7-15 (-17) segments per leaf, vs. (15-) 17-31 (-37) segments in *M. heterophyllum*. **Syn:** = FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Aiken (1981), Moody & Les (2010); = *Myriophyllum* × *laxum* Shuttleworth ex Chapman (pro species) – NE. **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).

Myriophyllum pinnatum (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. ALTERNATE-LEAVED WATER-MILFOIL, CUTLEAF WATER-MILFOIL, GREEN PARROT'S-FEATHER. **Hab:** Pools, ditches, ponds. **Dist:** NB, VT, and MA west to IA and SD, south to GA and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA10, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Aiken (1981), Crow & Hellquist (2000a), Moody & Les (2010). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Myriophyllum spicatum*** Linnaeus. EURASIAN WATER-MILFOIL. **Hab:** Ponds and impoundments. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Easily confused with *M. sibiricum*, *M. spicatum* is an introduced species, now widespread in e. United States. Reported for SC by Hill & Horn (1997). **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA10, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Aiken (1981), Crow & Hellquist (2000a), Moody & Les (2010); < *Myriophyllum spicatum* var. *exalbescens* – Tx, misapplied. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

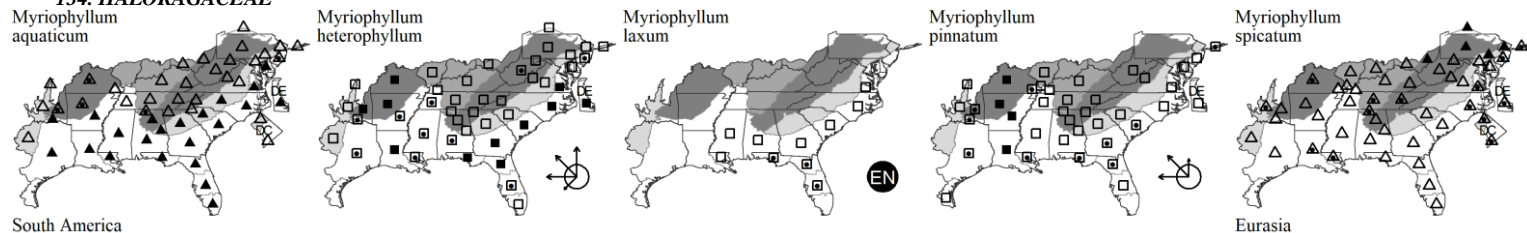
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

134. HALORAGACEAE

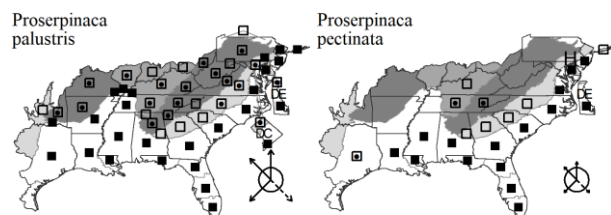
*Proserpinaca* Linnaeus 1753 (MERMAID-WEED)

A genus of 2 species, aquatic and wetland herbs, of e. North America, the West Indies. Central America, and South America. References: Alix & Scribailo (2021) in FNA10 (2021); Catling (1998); Crow & Hellquist (2000a).

- 1 Bracteal (emersed) leaves serrate; submersed pectinate leaves with 8-14 pairs of divisions 5-30 mm long; fruits 2.3-6.0 mm wide *Proserpinaca palustris*
 1 Bracteal (emersed) leaves pinnatifid to pectinate; submersed pectinate leaves with 4-12 pairs of divisions 2-7.5 mm long; fruits 2.0-3.6 mm wide *Proserpinaca pectinata*

Proserpinaca palustris Linnaeus. COMMON MERMAID-WEED. **Hab:** Wet places, swamp forests. **Dist:** Throughout e. North America and south to the Caribbean and Central and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Various varieties and an additional species have sometimes been recognized in this variable species (see synonymy). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, FNA10, GW2, Meso4.1, Mi, NE, NY, Va, Crow & Hellquist (2000a); > *Proserpinaca* × *intermedia* – NE; > *Proserpinaca intermedia* – C, F, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Catling (1998); > *Proserpinaca palustris* Linnaeus – K4, RAB, S, Tn; > *Proserpinaca palustris* var. *amblyogona* – C, F, G, K1, NcTx, Tx, Catling (1998); > *Proserpinaca palustris* var. *crebra* – C, F, G, Il, K1, Pa, WV, Catling (1998); > *Proserpinaca palustris* var. *palustris* – C, F, G, Il, K1, Pa, Catling (1998); > *Proserpinaca platycarpa* Small – S.

Proserpinaca pectinata Lamarck. FEATHERY MERMAID-WEED. **Hab:** Bogs, savannas, ditches, other wet places. **Dist:** NS south to s. FL and west to w. LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but scattered inland as well, as in c. TN; Cuba; Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA10, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Catling (1998). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



136. VITACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (GRAPE FAMILY) [in VITALES]

A family of about 14-16 genera and 900 species, vines (rarely small trees or herbs), of tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. Tribes and genera follow Ma et al. (2020), with the exception of separating *Muscadinia* (and extraregional *Ampelocissus*) from *Vitis*, as is suggested as equally parsimonious by their findings. References: Chen, Ren, & Wen (2007); Ma et al (2020); Moore & Wen (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Péros et al (2011); Ren et al (2011); Soejima & Wen (2006); Tröndle et al (2010); Wen in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Wen et al (2018).

- 1 Leaves simple, sometimes shallowly or deeply 3-5 (-7)-lobed.
 3 Petals separate at their tips, falling individually; pith white, continuous through the node; bark adherent; tendrils bifid or trifid *Ampelopsis*
 3 Petals connate at their tips, falling together; pith tan to brown, interrupted by a diaphragm at each node (*Vitis*) or continuous through the node (*Muscadinia*); bark adherent (*Muscadinia*) or exfoliating (*Vitis*); tendrils bifid or trifid (*Vitis*) or simple (*Muscadinia*); [tribe Vitaceae].
 5 Tendrils simple; bark adherent (on all but the largest stems), with prominent lenticels; pith continuous through nodes; leaves relatively small (< 10 cm long and wide) and coarsely toothed, pentagonal in outline, but never deeply lobed *Muscadinia*
 5 Tendrils bifid to trifid; bark shedding, the lenticels inconspicuous; pith interrupted by diaphragms at nodes; leaves relatively large (well-developed leaves usually > 10 cm wide and long) and finely toothed, often deeply lobed *Vitis*
 1 Leaves compound with either 3-5 (-7) or numerous leaflets.
 6 Leaves bipinnate to tripinnate, the leaflets on at least the better-developed leaves > 7; inflorescences axillary; [tribe Ampelopsidae] *Nekemias arborea*
 6 Leaves 3-7-foliolate; inflorescences axillary, leaf-opposed, or terminal.
 8 Leaves pedately 5-foliolate (the lateral 2 leaflets on either side borne on a common stalk, attached to one another above the summit of the petiole); [tribe Cayratieae] *Causonis japonica*
 8 Leaves palmately 3-7-foliolate (the petiolules of all leaflets joined at the summit of the petiole).
 9 Inflorescences leaf-opposed or apparently terminal; leaves 3-7-foliolate; [tribe Parthenocissae] *Parthenocissus*
 9 Inflorescences axillary or leaf-opposed; leaves 3-foliolate (even the largest and best-developed).
 *Cissus trifoliata*

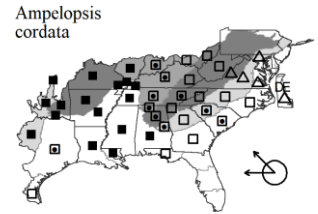
Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

A genus of about 25 species, woody vines, of temperate and subtropical America and Asia. See Wen, Boggan, & Nie (2014) and Soejima & Wen (2006) for the reasons for separating *Ampelopsis* sect. *Leeaceifoliae* as genus *Nekemias*. References: Chen, Ren, & Wen (2007); Moore & Wen (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Soejima & Wen (2006); Wen in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Wen, Boggan, & Nie (2014).

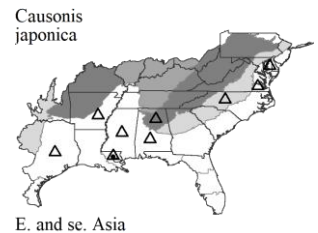


- 1 Leaves bipinnate to tripinnate, with > 11 leaflets; [native and alien species].....*Nekemias*
 1 Leaves simple and palmately veined (grape-like), or palmately 5-foliolate (the leaflets additionally pinnately lobed); [alien species].
*Ampelopsis cordata*

Ampelopsis cordata Michaux. HEARTLEAF PEPPERVINE, RACCOON-GRAPE, FALSE-GRAPE. **Hab:** Moist forests, bottomlands, and thickets, particularly where disturbed. **Dist:** E. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to TX, north in the interior to s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, MO, and NE; also introduced at scattered sites inland. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl3, FNA12, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Causonis Rafinesque 1830 (BUSHKILLER)

A genus of 25 species, lianas and herbaceous vines, of the Old World tropics and subtropics. Our single introduced species has been traditionally placed in *Cayratia* subgenus *Discypharia*, but this has been shown to be more closely allied to *Tetrastigma* than to *Cayratia* s.s., and so has been separated as *Causonis* (Lu et al. 2013). References: Chen, Ren, & Wen (2007); Krings & Richardson (2006); Lu et al (2013); Moore & Wen (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Wen in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

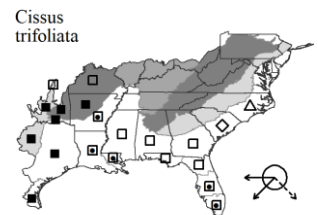


* ***Causonis japonica*** (Thunberg) Rafinesque. BUSHKILLER, SORREL VINE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, suburban woodlands. **Dist:** Native of temperate and subtropical se. Asia. Reported for NC from several suburban areas, as in Forsyth County (Krings & Richardson 2006) and Mecklenburg, Davidson, and Franklin counties (Soule et al. 2008). Reported as naturalized in AL (Hansen & Goertzen 2006), MS, LA, and TX. Reports of *Nekemias megalophylla* (Diels & Gilg) J. Wen & Z.L. Nie as naturalized in MS are misidentifications based on *Causonis japonica* (S.W. Leonard, pers. comm., 2006). **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA12; = *Cayratia japonica* (Thunberg) Gagnepain – K1, K3, K4; > *Cayratia japonica* var. *japonica* – Chen, Ren, & Wen (2007). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Cissus Linnaeus 1753

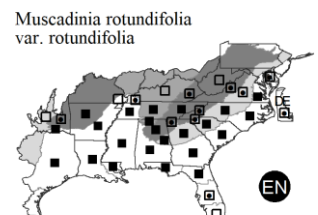
A genus of about 350 species, woody vines, herbaceous vines, and rarely shrubs, of tropical and rarely warm temperate areas. References: Moore & Wen (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Wen in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

Cissus trifoliata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. MARINE-IVY, SORREL-VINE. **Hab:** Coastal hammocks, dunes, disturbed coastal areas, inland in exposed bluffs, glades, and rocky, open woodlands, disturbed thickets, agricultural field edges. **Dist:** Se. SC (Jasper County) south through GA, FL, and west along the Gulf Coast to TX, AR, and Mexico, thence south through Central America to South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Sep. **ID Notes:** The leaves have a strong fragrance reminiscent of stale chocolate, or also described as "a disagreeable, pungent, nitrogenous odor similar to that of jimson-weed" (Great Plains Flora Association 1986). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, F13, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, WH3; > *Cissus incisa* (Nuttall) Des Moulins – GrPl, GW2, NcTx, S, Tx; > *Cissus trifoliata* (Linnaeus) Linnaeus – S. Muscadinia rotundifolia



***Muscadinia* (Planchon) Small 1903 (MUSCADINE, SCUPPERNONG)**

A genus of 2 species and 4 taxa, woody vines, of se. North America (including Mexico) and the West Indies. In the past decade, a number of molecular phylogenetic studies of the Vitaceae have been undertaken, using different genes and different sampling within the family; overall, they all corroborate the clear distinction of the muscadines from the true grapes. Some studies suggest that muscadines are sister to *Vitis* s.s., while others show equivocal results as to whether *Muscadinia* + *Vitis* is a monophyletic group. Overall, and even if *Muscadinia* is basal to but forms a monophyletic clade with *Vitis* s.s., recognition of *Muscadinia* at generic rank is warranted, based on the long-recognized morphological distinctiveness of *Muscadinia* vs. *Vitis* s.s. (see key), the genetic distance of it from *Vitis* s.s., the different chromosome numbers (40 in *Muscadinia*, 38 in *Vitis* s.s.), the frequent past and current recognition of *Muscadinia*, and the standards of morphological distinctiveness of genera in the Vitaceae (Nie et al. 2012; Ren et al. 2011; Péros et al. 2011; Tröndle et al. 2010; Rossetto et al. 2002; Soejima & Wen 2006; Weakley et al. 2011). References: Comeaux, Nesbitt, & Fantz (1987); Moore & Wen (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Moore (1991); Ward (2006b); Weakley et al (2011); Wen in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Wen et al (2018).



Muscadinia rotundifolia (Michaux) Small var. ***rotundifolia***. MUSCADINE, SCUPPERNONG. **Hab:** Dry upland forests (especially sandy or rocky), other forests, swamps, dunes, roadsides, thickets. **Dist:** DE west to s. WV, KY, and MO, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Comm:**

Key to Map
Symbology:



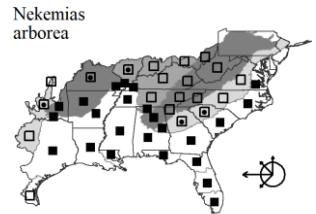
* : waif
EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Cultivars of this species are popular in the Southeastern United States as table grapes and the source of a distinctive wine. **Syn:** = Weakley et al (2011); = *Muscadinia rotundifolia* (Michaux) Small – K4, S; = *Vitis rotundifolia* Michaux – C, F, GW2, RAB, Tn, W, WV, Comeaux, Nesbitt, & Fantz (1987); = *Vitis rotundifolia* Michaux var. *rotundifolia* – FNA12, K1, K3, Moore (1991), Ward (2006b); < *Vitis rotundifolia* Michaux – Ar, Fl3, NcTx, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

***Nekemias* Rafinesque 1833 (PEPPERVINE)**

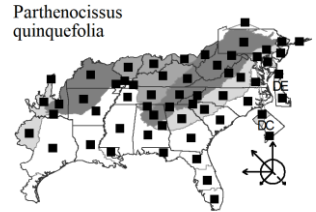
A genus of ca. 9 species, lianas, of e. Asia and e. North America. See Wen, Boggan & Nie (2014) for a discussion of the issues of generic circumscription. References: Chen, Ren, & Wen (2007); Moore & Wen (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Soejima & Wen (2006); Wen in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Wen, Boggan, & Nie (2014).



***Nekemias arborea* (Linnaeus) J. Wen & Boggan. PEPPERVINE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, marshes, wet thickets, moist to wet maritime forests. **Dist:** Se. VA (and MD?) south to s. FL, west to TX and n. Mexico, north in the interior to s. IL and sw. WV. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA12, K4, Wen, Boggan, & Nie (2014); = *Ampelopsis arborea* (Linnaeus) Koehne – Ar, C, F, Fl3, G, GW2, Il, K1, K2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).**

***Parthenocissus* Planchon 1887 (VIRGINIA-CREEPER, WOODBINE)**

A genus of about 15 species, woody vines, of temperate Asia and North America. References: Chen, Ren, & Wen (2007); Moore & Wen (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Wen in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).



***Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Linnaeus) Planchon. VIRGINIA-CREEPER. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bottomlands, maritime forests and thickets, rock outcrops, mesic forests. **Dist:** ME west to IA and NE, south to s. FL and TX; West Indies (Bahamas, Cuba); Central America (El Salvador, Guatemala). **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl3, FNA12, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Chen, Ren, & Wen (2007); > *Parthenocissus hirsuta* (Pursh) Graebner – S; > *Parthenocissus quinquefolia* (Linnaeus) Planchon – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).**

***Vitis* Linnaeus 1753 (GRAPE)**

A genus of about 60-65 species, vines, of temperate regions of Eurasia and North America. References: Comeaux, Nesbitt, & Fantz (1987); Mabblerley (1999); Moore & Wen (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Moore (1991); Ward (2006b); Wen in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Wen et al (2018); Wen et al (2020). [also see *Muscadinia*]

- 1 Tendrils simple; bark adherent (on all but the largest stems), with prominent lenticels; pith continuous through nodes; leaves relatively small (< 10 cm long and wide) and coarsely toothed, pentagonal in outline but never deeply lobed ***Muscadinia***
- 1 Tendrils bifid to trifid; bark shedding, the lenticels inconspicuous; pith interrupted by diaphragms at nodes; leaves relatively large (well-developed leaves usually > 10 cm wide and long) and finely toothed, often deeply lobed.
- 3 Mature leaves glaucous beneath (the glaucescence sometimes rather obscured by pubescence); nodes often glaucous; inflorescence rachis (flowering and young-fruited) orange-red arachnoid-pubescent; [series *Aestivalis*].
 - 5 Twigs and petioles nearly or completely glabrous ***Vitis aestivalis* var. *aestivalis***
 - 5 Twigs and petioles rusty-tomentose. ***Vitis lincedumii***
- 3 Mature leaves not glaucous beneath; nodes not glaucous; inflorescence rachis (flowering and young-fruited) glabrous, hispid, or white-floccose.
 - 7 Leaves densely pubescent beneath, so as to obscure the surface; [series *Labruscae* or hybrid involving that series].
 - 8 Tendrils or inflorescences present at 3 or more consecutive nodes. ***Vitis labrusca***
 - 8 Tendrils or inflorescences present at only 2 consecutive nodes. ***Vitis mustangensis***
 - 7 Leaves glabrous or somewhat pubescent beneath (but not so densely as to completely obscure the leaf surface).
 - 13 Nodal diaphragms < 1 mm wide, usually < 0.5 mm wide; growing shoot tips enveloped by enlarging, unfolded leaves; inflorescence rachis (flowering or early-fruited) glabrous or glabrescent; [section *Ripariae*] ***Vitis riparia***
 - 13 Nodal diaphragms > 1 mm wide; growing shoot tips not enveloped by enlarging, unfolded leaves; inflorescence axis (flowering or early-fruited) hispid and/or white-floccose.
 - 14 Branchlets of the season more or less terete, glabrous or arachnoid-pubescent; mature 3-4 seeded berries usually > 8 mm in diameter; nodes usually not banded with red pigmentation; inflorescence rachis (flowering or early-fruited) densely hispid (never floccose); [series *Cordifoliae*].
 - 15 Nodal diaphragms > 2.5 mm wide; leaves strongly 3-lobed, the tips usually long-acuminate; branchlets of the season with a red or purplish cast ***Vitis palmata***
 - 15 Nodal diaphragms < 2.5 mm wide; leaves unlobed or shallowly lobed, the tips acute to short-acuminate; branchlets of the season gray, green, or brown (sometimes purple only on one side) ***Vitis vulpina***
 - 14 Branchlets of the season angled, arachnoid-pubescent and/or hirtellous-pubescent (or nearly glabrous); mature 3-4 seeded berries < 8 mm in diameter; nodes frequently banded with red pigmentation; inflorescence rachis (flowering or early-fruited) white-floccose (and sometimes also hispid); [series *Cinerescentes*].
 ***Vitis cinerea***

***Vitis aestivalis* Michaux var. *aestivalis*. SUMMER GRAPE. **Hab:** Forests and woodlands, mostly upland. **Dist:** MA west to MO and IA, south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3, WV, Moore (1991); = *Vitis aestivalis* – S; < *Vitis aestivalis* – Ar, Fl3, FNA12, GrPl, GW2, K4, NY, Pa, Tx, W; < *Vitis aestivalis* Michaux var. *aestivalis* – Comeaux, Nesbitt, & Fantz (1987), Ward (2006b).**

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

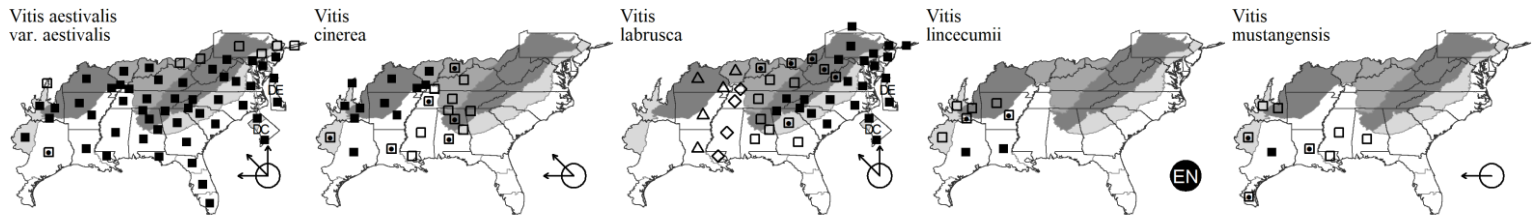
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Vitis cinerea (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Millardet. GRAYBARK GRAPE, PIGEON GRAPE. **Hab:** Hammocks, most forests. **Dist:** VA (?), w. KY, wc. TN, IN, and WI, south to Panhandle FL (Okaloosa County), sc. AL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jul; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Wen et al (2018); = *Vitis cinerea* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Millardet var. *cinerea* – C, F, FNA12, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Moore (1991); < *Vitis cinerea* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Millardet – Ar, GrPl, GW2, Il, W; > *Vitis cinerea* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Millardet var. *canescens* (Engelmann) Bailey – Tx; > *Vitis cinerea* (Engelmann) Engelmann ex Millardet var. *cinerea* – Tx. NatureServe G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Vitis labrusca Linnaeus. FOX GRAPE. **Hab:** Forests and woodlands, mainly in wet to moist situations. **Dist:** ME west to s. MI, south to n. GA, n. AL, and n. MS. **Phen:** May-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = C, FNA12, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Comeaux, Nesbitt, & Fantz (1987), Moore (1991); < *Vitis labrusca* Linnaeus; > *Vitis labrusca* var. *labrusca* – F, G; > *Vitis labrusca* var. *subidentata* Fernald – F, G.

Vitis lincecumii Buckley. POST OAK GRAPE, LINCECUM'S GRAPE. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands and longleaf pinelands. **Dist:** AR and OK south to w. LA and e. and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr; Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Tx; = *Vitis aestivalis* var. *lincecumii* – K3, NcTx, Moore (1991); < *Vitis aestivalis* – Ar, GrPl. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

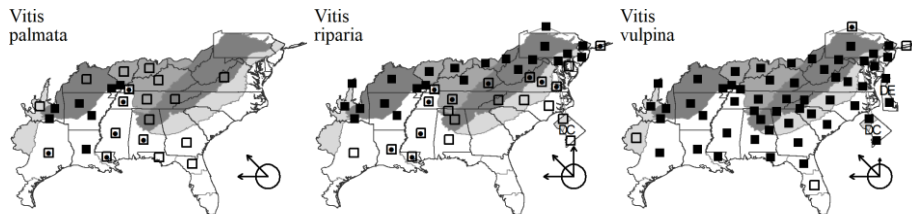
Vitis mustangensis Buckley. MUSTANG GRAPE. **Hab:** Woodland edges, fencerows, thickets, lowland woods, disturbed areas. **Dist:** AR and s. OK south to s. LA and s. TX; disjunct east of the Mississippi River in MS and AL. **Phen:** May-early Jun; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA12, K1, K3, NcTx; > *Vitis mustangensis* Buckley var. *diversa* (Bailey) Shinnars – Tx; > *Vitis mustangensis* var. *mustangensis* – Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Vitis palmata Vahl. RED GRAPE, CAT GRAPE, CATBIRD GRAPE. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, riverbanks. **Dist:** IN, sw. VA (Townsend, pers. comm. 2009), c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), sc. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), and FL Panhandle west to MO, OK, and TX. **Phen:** Mid Jun-late Jun; late Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, FNA12, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Moore (1991), Ward (2006b). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Vitis riparia Michaux. RIVERBANK GRAPE. **Hab:** Forests and woodlands, mostly moist to wet. **Dist:** NB west to se. SK, south to VA, NC, c. and w. TN, n. MS, LA, and e. TX, and in the Pacific Northwest. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA12, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Moore (1991); > *Vitis riparia* var. *praecox* Engelmann – F, GrPl, Il; > *Vitis riparia* var. *riparia* – F, GrPl, Il; > *Vitis riparia* var. *syrticola* (Fernald & Wiegand) Fernald – F, GrPl, Il.

Vitis vulpina Linnaeus. FROST GRAPE, WINTER GRAPE, CHICKEN GRAPE. **Hab:** Forests and woodlands, primarily upland, but also in bottomlands. **Dist:** Se. NY west to MO and e. KS, south to c. peninsular FL and nc. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, FNA12, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Comeaux, Nesbitt, & Fantz (1987), Moore (1991), Ward (2006b); > *Vitis cordifolia* Michaux – S, Tx; < *Vitis vulpina* Linnaeus – GW2; > *Vitis vulpina* Linnaeus – S, Tx.



138. ZYGOPHYLLACEAE R. Brown 1814 (CREOSOTE-BUSH FAMILY) [in ZYGOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 27 genera and 240 species, trees, shrubs, and (rarely) herbs, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old and New Worlds. References: Porter (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Sheahan in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

Tribulus Linnaeus 1753 (CALTROP)

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, of tropical and subtropical parts of the Old World (introduced in the New World). References: Porter (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Sheahan in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

- 1 Petals 8-22 mm long; peduncles > 2 cm long; perennial..... *Tribulus cistoides*
1 Petals 3-5 mm long; peduncles < 1 cm long; annual..... *Tribulus terrestris*

* ***Tribulus cistoides*** Linnaeus. JAMAICAN FEVER-PLANT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, FI3, FNA12, K1, K4, S, Tx, WH3, WI. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Tribulus terrestris*** Linnaeus. PUNCTURE-WEED, CALTROP, DEVIL'S-THORN. **Hab:** Dunes, sandy roadsides, ballast. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FI3, FNA12, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, WI. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

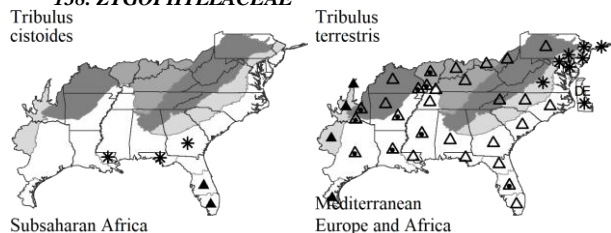
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

138. ZYGOPHYLLACEAE



140. FABACEAE Lindley 1836 (LEGUME FAMILY) [in FABALES]

A family of about 730 genera and 20,000 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, cosmopolitan. Classification of subfamilies follows LPGW (2017).

References: SE3; Isely (1998); Lewis et al (2005); Robertson & Lee (1976); Wilbur (1963a); Wojciechowski, Lavin, & Sanderson (2004).

Subfamily Cercidoideae: *Bauhinia*, *Cercis*, *Phanera* Subfamily Detarioideae: *Tamarindus* Subfamily Caesalpinioideae [“Caesalpinioideae clade”]: *Caesalpinia*, *Cassia*, *Chamaecrista*, *Delonix*, *Denisophytum*, *Erythrostemon*, *Gleditsia*, *Guilandina*, *Gymnocladus*, *Hoffmannseggia*, *Parkinsonia*, *Peltophorum*, *Pomaria*, *Senna* Subfamily Caesalpinioideae [“Mimosoid Clade”]: *Acacia*, *Acaciella*, *Adenanthura*, *Albizia*, *Calliandra*, *Desmanthus*, *Ebenopsis*, *Enterolobium*, *Havardia*, *Leucaena*, *Lysiloma*, *Mimosa*, *Neptunia*, *Pithecellobium*, *Prosopis*, *Samanea*, *Senegalia*, *Vachellia* Subfamily Papilionoideae (Faboideae): *Abrus*, *Acmispon*, *Aeschynomene*, *Alhagi*, *Alysicarpus*, *Amorpha*, *Amphicarpaea*, *Andira*, *Anthyllis*, *Apios*, *Arachis*, *Astragalus*, *Baptisia*, *Cajanus*, *Callerya*, *Canavalia*, *Caragana*, *Centrosema*, *Chapmannia*, *Cicer*, *Cladrastis*, *Clitoria*, *Colutea*, *Coursetia*, *Cullen*, *Cytisus*, *Dalbergia*, *Dalea*, *Dermatophyllum*, *Desmodium*, *Erythrina*, *Eysenhardtia*, *Galactia*, *Galega*, *Genista*, *Gliricidia*, *Glycine*, *Glycyrrhiza*, *Hedysarum*, *Hylodesmum*, *Indigofera*, *Kummerowia*, *Lablab*, *Lackeya*, *Ladeania*, *Lathyrus*, *Lens*, *Leptospron*, *Lespedeza*, *Lonchocarpus*, *Lotononis*, *Lotus*, *Lupinus*, *Maackia*, *Macroptilium*, *Medicago*, *Melilotus*, *Milletia*, *Mucuna*, *Neonotonia*, *Onobrychis*, *Ononis*, *Orbexilum*, *Oxytropis*, *Pachyrhizus*, *Pediomelum*, *Phaseolus*, *Piscidia*, *Pisum*, *Psophocarpus*, *Pueraria*, *Rhynchosia*, *Robinia*, *Scorpiurus*, *Securigera*, *Sesbania*, *Sigmoidotropis*, *Sophora*, *Strophostyles*, *Stylosanthes*, *Styphnolobium*, *Tephrosia*, *Thermopsis*, *Trifolium*, *Trigonella*, *Ulex*, *Vicia*, *Vigna*, *Wisteria*, *Zornia*

- 1 Trees, shrubs, or woody vines; [subfamilies *Caesalpinioideae*, *Mimosoideae*, and *Faboideae*]
 - 2 Leaves 1-3-foliolate, or leaves reduced to flattened phyllodia or phyllodial spines **Key A**
 - 2 Leaves 4-many-foliolate.
 - 3 Leaves bipinnately compound **Key B**
 - 3 Leaves pinnately compound.
 - 4 Leaves evenly 1-pinnate, with 1 or more lateral pairs of leaflets and 0 terminal leaflet **Key C**
 - 4 Leaves oddly 1-pinnate, with a terminal leaflet **Key D**
- 1 Herbs (including herbaceous vines).
 - 5 Leaves 4-many-foliolate.
 - 6 Leaves palmately compound, with 4 or more leaflets; [subfamily *Faboideae*] **Key E**
 - 6 Leaves pinnately or bipinnately compound.
 - 7 Leaves bipinnately compound **Key F**
 - 7 Leaves pinnately compound
 - 8 Leaves evenly 1-pinnate, with 1 or more lateral pairs of leaflets and 0 terminal leaflet **Key G**
 - 8 Leaves oddly 1-pinnate, with a terminal leaflet **Key H**
 - 5 Leaves 0-3-foliolate; [subfamily *Faboideae*].
 - 9 Leaves 2-foliolate **Key G**
 - 9 Leaves 0, 1, or 3-foliolate.
 - 10 Leaves unifoliolate, or with leaf or leaflet blades absent, replaced by a tendril (and with foliaceous stipules) **Key I**
 - 10 Leaves trifoliolate (plants with some upper stem or lower stem leaves unifoliolate but with other trifoliolate leaves should be keyed here).
 - 11 Leaves palmately 3-foliolate (the petiolules of the 3 leaflets usually of similar length (if the apparent petiolule of the terminal leaflet is slightly longer, it does not have a joint between a rachis and the petiolule of the terminal leaflet) **Key J**
 - 11 Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate **Key K**

Key A - woody legumes with all leaves 1-, 2-, or 3-foliolate, or reduced to flattened phyllodia or phyllodial spines

- 2 Leaves 1- or 2-foliolate and > 2 cm wide; trees, shrubs, or lianas. **Cercis**
- 2 Leaves 3-foliolate, or reduced to phyllodial spines, or 1-foliolate (but then < 2 cm wide); shrubs or woody vines (rarely trees in *Erythrina*); [subfamily *Faboideae*].
 - 6 Woody vine (*Pueraria*, a robust herbaceous vine, is also keyed here as a failsafe).
 - 8 Calyx 4.5-6 mm long; leaflets unlobed; [tribe Phaseoleae] **Lackeya multiflora**
 - 8 Calyx 10-12 mm long; leaflets generally lobed; [tribe Phaseoleae] **Pueraria montana var. lobata**
 - 6 Shrub or tree.
 - 15 Leaves unifoliolate; [tribe Genisteae] **Lupinus**
 - 15 Leaves trifoliolate.
 - 16 Corolla 30-50 mm long, scarlet; legume with several seeds; leaflets lobed or not; [tribe Phaseoleae] **Erythrina**
 - 16 Corolla 8-15 mm long, purplish, pink, or white; legume 1-seeded; leaflets not lobed. **Lespedeza**

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Key B - woody legumes (trees, shrubs, or woody vines) with bipinnately compound leaves

- 1 Leaves variously modified from strict 2-even-pinnateness, either with 1) a mixture (on a tree) of 1-even-pinnate and 2-even-pinnate leaves, and/or 2) the pinnae or leaflets often subopposite or fully alternate, and/or 3) with an odd number of pinnae per leaf (the tip of the rachis with a pair of lateral pinnae and a terminal pinna, but the leaflets of the pinnae still in opposite pairs), and/or 4) the basal pair of pinnae evolutionarily replaced by a single pair of leaflets larger than the other leaflets.
..... *Gleditsia*
- 1 Leaves strictly 2-even-pinnate (with pinna pairs borne opposite one another and no pinna terminal on the rachis, and with leaflets also born in opposite pairs).
6 Pinna pairs 1-6 (-7) per leaf; leaflets 4-ca. 250 per leaf.
7 Leaflets 1.5-14 mm long.
8 Glands absent on petioles and rachises.
..... *Parkinsonia*
- 8 Glands (stalked, columnar, or domed) 1 or more on petioles or rachises, on the petiole or at rachis nodes.
..... *Vachellia*
- 7 Leaflets 10-60 mm long (at least the larger leaflets on a plant > 14 mm long).
20 Glands absent on petioles and rachises.
..... *Guilandina*
- 20 Glands (stalked, columnar, or domed) 1 or more on petioles or rachises, on the petiole or at rachis nodes.
24 Branches usually armed with paired, straight, nodal spines; inflorescences cylindrical; stamens 10..... *Prosopis glandulosa* var. *glandulosa*
24 Branches unarmed; inflorescences spherical; stamens many.
..... *Albizia*
- 6 Pinna pairs 4-25 per leaf (at least the larger leaves on a plant with > 6 pinna pairs); leaflets 150-3000 per leaf.
29 Glands absent on petioles and rachises.
..... *Mimosa*
- 29 Glands (stalked, columnar, or domed) or nonglandular spheroid projections 1 or more on petioles or rachises, on the petiole or at rachis nodes.
31 Branches unarmed.
..... *Albizia julibrissin*
- 31 Branches variously armed, with nodal spines, thorn spurs, or catclaw prickles scattered along internodes.
..... *Vachellia*

Key C - woody legumes with evenly 1-pinnately compound leaves with 2 or more leaflets
[subfamilies *Faboideae* and *Caesalpinioideae*]

- 1 Flowers with 5 petals, 2 fused to form the keel (papilionaceous); corolla rose, yellow, orange, red, pink, or white; [subfamily *Faboideae*].
..... *Sesbania*
- 1 Flowers with 5 or 3 petals, all distinct (caesalpinaceous); corolla yellow, orange, red, or pink; [subfamily *Detarioideae* or *Caesalpinioideae*].
..... *Senna*

Key D - woody legumes with oddly 1-pinnately compound leaves with 5 or more leaflets
[subfamilies]

- 1 Liana, climbing by twining; [tribe *Millettieae*]
..... *Wisteria*
- 1 Shrubs and trees, lacking climbing adaptations.
3 Leaflets glandular-punctate (not requiring magnification).
5 Corolla reduced to a single petal (the standard); flowers whitish, sky blue, dark blue, purple, or violet; [collectively widespread] *Amorpha*
5 Corolla of 5 petals; flowers white to cream, sometimes 'fading' to dark purple; [s. FL, TX].
..... *Dalea*
- 3 Leaflets lacking punctate glands.
7 Leaflets 3-9 per leaf; leaflets 2-15 (-20) cm long; small or large tree (to shrub in *Dermatophyllum secundiflorum*).
..... *Cladrastis kentukea*
- 7 Leaflets (5-) 7-31 per leaf, at least the larger and better developed leaves on a plant with 11 or more leaflets; leaflets 0.4-12 cm long; shrub, small tree, or large tree.
..... *Robinia*

Key E - herbaceous legumes with palmate leaves with 4 or more leaflets [subfamily *Faboideae*]

- 1 Leaflets 4; corolla yellow; [tribe *Dalbergieae*]..... *Zornia bracteata*
- 1 Leaflets 5 or more (at least on the largest and best developed leaves); corolla blue, pink, or violet (except yellow in *Lupinus luteus*).
2 Leaflets and fruits not glandular-punctate; stamens monadelphous; [tribe *Genisteae*] *Lupinus*
2 Leaflets and fruits glandular-punctate; stamens diadelphous; [tribe *Psoraleae*].
..... *Pedimelum*

Key F - herbaceous legumes with bipinnate leaves [subfamily *Mimosoideae*]

- 4 Coarse climbing or sprawling suffrutescent herbs, the stems to 6 m long, and usually armed with retrorsely curved prickles; [Caesalpinioideae]..... *Guilandina*
- 4 Perennial herbs, less coarse; [Mimosoideae]
5 Stamens > 10; [tribe *Acacieae*]..... *Acaciella*
5 Stamens 10 or fewer; [tribe *Mimoseae*].
6 Petiole with 1-several glands; stems ascending to erect; flowers greenish-white..... *Desmanthus*

Key to Map
Symbology:

└native┐



└maybe exotic┐



└exotic┐

←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
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? : questionable

- 6 Petiole without glands; stems prostrate to weakly arching; flowers pink-purple, yellow, or greenish-yellow. *Mimosa*
 7 Flowers pink-purple; legume ribbed, the ribs with prickles *Neptunia*
 7 Flowers yellow to greenish-yellow; legume not ribbed or prickly

Key G - herbaceous legumes with once-pinnately, even-pinnately compound (or 'palmately' 2-foliolate) leaves with 2 or more leaflets
 [subfamilies *Faboideae* and *Caesalpinioideae*]

- 1 Flowers nearly regular; stamens 5-10, separate; [subfamily *Caesalpinioideae*, tribe *Cassieae*].
 2 Leaflets 5-25 pairs, each leaflet 0.5-1.5 cm long; stipules persistent, striate. *Chamaecrista*
 2 Leaflets (2-) 3-12 pairs, each leaflet 1.5-12 cm long; stipules caduceous, small, not striate. *Senna*
 1 Flowers papilionoid; stamens diadelphous or monadelphous; [subfamily *Faboideae*].
 3 Tendrils lacking on all leaves; stamens monadelphous or diadelphous.
 4 Leaflets 2 per leaf; [tribe *Aeschynomeneae*] *Zornia*
 4 Leaflets 4-60 per leaf.
 5 Floating aquatic with stems swollen, inflated *Aeschynomene fluitans*
 5 Terrestrial plants with stem not swollen
 6 Leaflets 20-60 per leaf; strong herbs (or woody) 1-4 m tall, simultaneously erect, > 1 m tall, and with stems usually > 5 mm in diameter
 7 Fruit a loment, with single-seeded segments separated by sutures; stamens monadelphous or diadelphous in 2 phalanges of 5; [tribe *Aeschynomeneae*] *Aeschynomene*
 7 Fruit a legume; stamens diadelphous; [tribe *Sesbanieae*] *Sesbania*
 6 Leaflets 4-18 per leaf; weak or sprawling herbs to 1.5 m long, with weak stems usually < 5 mm in diameter (or if thicker, then < 1 m long; stamens monadelphous or diadelphous).
 8 Leaflets 4 per leaf; stamens monadelphous; [tribe *Dalbergieae*] *Arachis*
 8 Leaflets 4-16 per leaf; stamens monadelphous, diadelphous (9 and 1, or 5 and 5) *Vicia*
 3 Tendrils present in the terminal position on some or all leaves; stamens diadelphous; [tribe *Fabeae*].
 10 Stipules foliaceous, typically larger than the leaflets. *Pisum*
 10 Stipules smaller, typically much smaller than the leaflets.
 11 Calyx lobes 2-4× as long as the calyx tube; [rare waif] *Lens culinaris*
 11 Calyx lobes 1-2× as long as the calyx tube; [collectively widespread and common].
 12 Style stout, flattened or folded, with a dense longitudinal band of hairs longitudinally arrayed along the inner side; stems ridged, angled, or longitudinally winged; leaflets 2-6 (-8) cm long; calyx 5-12 mm long *Lathyrus*
 12 Style slender and hair-like, terete (round in ×-section), glabrous except for a ring of short hairs just below the stigma; stems ridged or angled, but not longitudinally winged; leaflets 0.5-4.5 cm long (except larger in a few waifs); calyx 2-8 mm long (except larger in a few waifs). *Vicia*

Key H - herbaceous legumes with once-pinnately, odd-pinnately compound leaves with 5 or more leaflets
 [subfamilies *Faboideae* and *Caesalpinioideae*]

- 1 Lateral veins of each leaflet neatly straight and parallel to one another; [tribe *Millettieae*] *Tephrosia*
 1 Lateral veins of each leaflet complicatedly and less regularly arrayed.
 2 Leaves (at least the largest and those with the most leaflets) with ≥ 13 leaflets.
 5 Hairs dolabriform (with 2 branches parallel to the surface and pointing at 180° from each other).
 6 Petals reddish orange and/or with some pink or salmon; [tribe *Indigofereae*] *Indigofera*
 6 Petals pink-purple to violet; [tribe *Galegeae*] *Oxytropis lambertii* var. *articulata*
 5 Hairs basifixed.
 7 Fruit a loment (jointed between each seed and splitting into single-seeded segments).
 8 Loments cylindrical, jointed but not noticeably constricted between the seeds; inflorescence an umbel of (7-) 10-15 flowers; corolla white and pink (or yellow in the rare waif *S. securidaca*); [tribe *Loteae*] *Securigera*
 8 Loments flattened, prominently constricted between the seeds; inflorescence a raceme of 2-6 flowers; corolla primarily yellow (sometimes also marked with pink or orange); [tribe *Dalbergieae*] *Aeschynomene*
 7 Fruit a legume (lacking joints between each seed, though sometimes the pod constricted).
 9 Inflorescences pedunculate, axillary racemes; leaflets eglandular; fruits dehiscent; [tribe *Galegeae*] *Astragalus*
 9 Inflorescences terminal racemes, spikes, or heads; leaflets glandular-punctate or not; fruits indehiscent. *Dalea*
 2 Leaves (the largest and those with the most leaflets) with < 11 leaflets.
 15 Plants erect or ascending herbs.
 17 Hairs dolabriform (with 2 branches parallel to the surface and pointing at 180° from each other; petals reddish orange and/or with some pink or salmon; flowers papilionaceous; stamens 10, diadelphous (9+1); leaflets often > 5 mm wide; legume 3+-seeded; flowers 5-12 mm long, in racemes; [tribe *Indigofereae*] *Indigofera*
 17 Hairs basifixed; petals of various colors; flowers not papilionaceous, barely bilaterally symmetrical; stamens 5, monadelphous; leaflets 0.5-5 mm wide; legume 1-seeded; flowers very small, < 5.5 mm long, aggregated into tight spike; [tribe *Amorpheae*] *Dalea*
 15 Plants prostrate or twining herbaceous vines.
 18 Hairs dolabriform (with 2 branches parallel to the surface and pointing at 180° from each other; petals reddish orange and/or with some pink or salmon; [tribe *Indigofereae*] *Indigofera*
 18 Hairs basifixed; petals of various colors; [tribe *Phaseoleae*].
 20 Corolla purplish, maroon, brownish, or yellowish green; leaflets 4-9 cm long, on petioles 3-5 mm long; keel coiled *Apios*
 20 Corolla either white with red striations or lavender; leaflets 2-5 cm long, on petioles 1-2 mm long; keel carinate, not coiled *Galactia*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Key I - herbaceous legumes with all leaves unifoliate or leaflets absent [subfamily *Faboideae*]

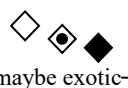
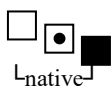
- 1 Tendrils present on plant; leaves modified into tendrils (leaflike structures present clearly interpretable as stipules); [tribe *Fabeae*].
 2 Legume 4-7 mm wide; corolla 10-13 mm long. *Lathyrus aphaca*
 2 Legume 12-20 mm wide; corolla 18-25 mm long. *Pisum*
- 1 Tendrils absent; leaves or stipules present on plant and interpretable as leaves with 1 leaflet.
 3 Leaflet blades roundish, 0.6-1.5× as long as wide.
 4 Leaves with a well-developed petiole, > 0.5 cm long. *Rhynchosia*
 4 Leaves sessile, subsessile, or perfoliate. *Baptisia*
- 3 Leaflet blades elongate, 1.5-15× as long as wide.
 7 Leaves basally disposed. *Lupinus*
 7 Leaves all or primarily cauline.
 11 Stamens monadelphous; corolla yellow, 8-30 mm long; [tribe *Crotalarieae*]. *Crotalaria*
 11 Stamens diadelphous; corolla purple, lavender, or cream, 5-15 mm long.
 13 Flowers solitary in leaf axils; [tribe *Loteae*] *Acmispon*
 13 Flowers in racemose inflorescences; [tribe *Desmodieae*] *Alysicarpus*

Key J - herbaceous legumes with palmately trifoliate leaves [subfamily *Faboideae*]

- 1 Stamens separate, unfused; stipules (at least the lower on the stem) often persistent, foliaceous, not striate; corollas yellow, white, or purple-blue. *Baptisia*
- 1 Stamens monadelphous or diadelphous; stipules either caducous or well-developed and persistent, and then separate or adnate to the petiole; corollas pink, blue, violet, yellow, or white.
 3 Stamens monadelphous; corollas 7-20 mm long. *Crotalaria*
- 3 Stamens diadelphous (9 and 1); corollas 3-16 mm long.
 7 Foliage punctate-glandular; corollas blue, violet, or white. *Pedimelum*
 7 Foliage eglandular; corollas purple, pink, red, or white.
 9 Lateral veins of each leaflet lateral veins neatly straight and parallel to one another; leaflets entire; [tribe *Desmodieae*] *Kummerowia*
 9 Lateral veins of each leaflet complicatedly and irregularly arrayed; leaflets denticulate; [tribe *Trifolieae*] *Trifolium*

Key K - herbaceous legumes with pinnately trifoliate leaves [subfamily *Faboideae*]

- 1 Leaflets denticulate (sometimes inconspicuously so); [tribe *Trifolieae*].
 2 Inflorescences elongate racemes with an axis 5-15 cm long, the flowers well-spaced along the axis, the overall inflorescence much longer than its diameter. *Melilotus*
- 2 Inflorescences umbellate or headlike clusters or short racemes with an axis < 2 cm long, the flowers closely clustered, the overall inflorescence little (if at all) longer than its diameter.
 3 Legumes spirally coiled or curved, often tuberculate or prickly; stems 4-angled towards the tip. *Medicago*
 3 Legumes straight or nearly so, never tuberculate or prickly; stems terete or flattened (2-angled) towards the tip. *Trifolium*
- 1 Leaflets entire (and sometimes also with 1 or 2 broad lobes), or with scattered, irregular large teeth (*Pachyrhizus erosus*).
 4 Main stems erect or ascending, not trailing, twining, or otherwise vine-like.
 5 Flowers not papilionaceous (the wings and keel epistemonous, arising terminally or laterally from the stamen tube), barely bilaterally symmetrical; stamens 5, monadelphous; [tribe *Amorpheae*] *Dalea pinnata* var. *trifoliata*
- 5 Flowers papilionaceous; stamens 10, diadelphous or monadelphous.
 6 Plants with separate leafy and flowering stems (the flowering stems naked or nearly so of leaves).
 7 Standard bright red, remaining folded, 30-50 mm long; leaves hastately lobed; fruit a torulose legume, 6-20 cm long, the seeds red; [tribe *Phaseoleae*] ... *Erythrina herbacea*
 7 Standard white or pink, expanded, 4-8 mm long; leaves not hastate; fruit a flattened loment, < 5 cm long, the seeds drab; [tribe *Desmodieae*] *Hylodesmum nudiflorum*
- 6 Plants bearing leaves and flowers on the same stems.
 8 Leaves, stems, and/or calyces glandular-punctate.
 9 Corollas pink or lavender/purplish; leaflets estipellate; fruit 1-seeded, indehiscent; [tribe *Psoraleae*] *Orbexilum*
 9 Corollas yellow; leaflets stipellate; fruit 2-many-seeded, dehiscent; [tribe *Phaseoleae*, subtribe *Cajaninae*] *Rhynchosia*
- 8 Leaves, stems, and calyces lacking punctate glands.
 11 Leaflet blades large, at least the largest terminal leaflets on a plant > 5 cm long.
 12 Stipels absent on the petioles of mature leaflets; stamens monadelphous. *Hylodesmum*
- 12 Stipels present, persistent; stamens diadelphous (9 and 1).
 14 Fruit a loment (separating into single-seeded segments), uncinulate (with hooked hairs, the fruits attaching to hairs or clothes as 'stick-tights'); [plants widespread, common] *Desmodium*
 14 Fruit a legume (not segmented into 1-seed dispersal units), hairy but the hairs not hooked; [plants cultivated as crops or garden plants, rare as waifs]
 15 Keel of corolla coiled 1-3 turns; stipules inconspicuous; [soy beans] *Glycine max*
 15 Keel of corolla not coiled; stipules conspicuous, persistent, striate; [bush green beans or lima beans] *Phaseolus*

Key to Map
Symbology:

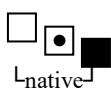
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

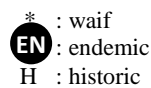
N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 11 Leaflet blades smaller, all on a plant < 5 cm long.
- 16 Stipels present, persistent.
- 17 Fruit a loment (separating into single-seeded segments), uncinulate (with hooked hairs, the fruits attaching to hairs or clothes as 'stick-tights') *Desmodium*
- 17 Fruit a several- to many-seeded legume, glabrous to hairy (but not uncinulate) *Galactia*
- 16 Stipels absent on the petiolules of mature leaflets.
- 18 Fruits dehiscent, a legume with 2 or more seeds. *Acmispon*
- 18 Fruits indehiscent: either 1-seeded, or a loment with 2 or more one-seeded (indehiscent) segments.
- 20 Petioles fused most of length with amplexicaul stipules, the leaves thus appearing sessile or nearly so; corollas lemon to orangy yellow; flowers subsessile; fruit a loment of 2 segments, the terminal segment fertile, the lower segment either sterile or fertile *Stylosanthes*
- 20 Petioles free from stipules, leaves evidently petiolate; corollas white to pink; flowers pedicellate; fruit either 1-seeded, or a loment normally with 3+ segments
- 21 Fruit a loment, with 1-3 segments; terminal leaflets 3-10 cm long, 1-1.5× as long as wide; stamens monadelphous *Hyloidesmum*
- 21 Fruit 1-seeded; terminal leaflets 1-5 cm long, 1.2-8× as long as wide; stamens diadelphous (9 and 1) *Lespedeza*
- 4 Main stems trailing, twining, creeping, or climbing or sprawling over other vegetation.
- 22 Leaves, stems, and/or calyces glandular-punctate; corollas yellow *Rhynchosia*
- 22 Leaves, stems, and calyces lacking punctate glands; corollas yellow, pink, purplish, white, red, blue.
- 23 Leaflet blades smaller, all on a plant < 5 cm long.
- 24 Stipels absent on the petiolules of mature leaflets.
- 25 Fruit a loment of 2 segments, the terminal segment fertile, the lower segment either sterile or fertile; corollas lemon to orangy yellow *Stylosanthes*
- 25 Fruit 1-seeded; corollas pink-purplish to white, or bronze to brick-red.
- 26 Corollas pink-purplish to white *Lespedeza*
- 26 Corollas bronze to brick-red *Pedimelum rhombifolium*
- 24 Stipels present, persistent (minute in *Amphicarpa*).
- 27 Fruit a loment (separating into single-seeded segments), uncinulate (with hooked hairs, the fruits attaching to hairs or clothes as 'stick-tights').
- 28 Flowers in axillary or terminal racemes; leaflets rotund, broadly ovate, broadly elliptic, or narrowly elliptic, the larger > 1 cm long. *Desmodium*
- 28 Flowers in axillary clusters; leaflets broadly obovate, 0.5-1 cm long. *Grona triflora*
- 27 Fruit a legume, dehiscent (at least tardily), unsegmented, and with 2+ seeds.
- 29 Flowers resupinate (the pedicel twisted 180 degrees), the banner 2.5-5.5 cm long and positioned lowermost.
- 30 Calyx lobes equal to or longer than the calyx tube; fruits 3-5 mm wide *Centrosema*
- 30 Calyx lobes shorter than the calyx tube; fruits 5-8 mm wide *Clitoria*
- 29 Flowers not resupinate, the banner 0.7-2.5 cm long and positioned uppermost.
- 31 Stipules caducous *Galactia*
- 31 Stipules persistent, sometimes conspicuous, sometimes striate.
- 32 Keel petal and the included style straight to gently upcurved; stems very slender, < 0.75 mm in diameter *Amphicarpa*
- 32 Keel petal and the included style either strongly curved upwards 90-180 degrees, or even more extensively coiled (asymmetrically and spirally) in towards the flower center; stems slender to thicker, > 0.75 mm in diameter.
- 33 Keel petal and the included style strongly curved upwards 90-180 degrees; corollas yellow or pink to lavender (or whitish).
- 34 Corollas pink to lavender (or whitish); corolla keel usually somewhat twisted, asymmetrical; [widespread in our region] *Strophostyles*
- 34 Corollas yellow; corolla keel symmetrical; [mainly outer Coastal Plain] *Vigna*
- 33 Keel petal and the included style extensively coiled > 180 degrees (asymmetrically and spirally) in towards the flower center; corollas pink, purple, maroon, purple-black (or whitish).
- 35 Peduncles long, the flowers borne in clusters on a raceme axis shorter than the peduncle; plants glabrate to villous, the hairs not hooked *Macropitilium*
- 35 Peduncles short, the flowers scattered along a (sometimes branched) raceme axis, the raceme axis about as long as or longer than the peduncle; plants uncinulate pubescent (use 20× magnification, or touch the plant for the 'tacky' feel) *Phaseolus*
- 23 Leaflet blades large, at least the largest terminal leaflets on a plant > 5 cm long.
- 36 Stipels absent on the petiolules of mature leaflets; stamens monadelphous *Canavalia*
- 36 Stipels present, persistent (minute in *Amphicarpa*); stamens diadelphous (9 and 1) or monadelphous (*Pueraria*).
- 37 Stamens monadelphous; robust herbaceous vine with stems to 30 m long; flowers purple, when fresh smelling like artificial grape flavoring. *Pueraria montana* var. *lobata*
- 37 Stamens diadelphous (9 and 1); herbaceous vines with stems usually < 5 m long; flowers various in color, not 'grapy' in odor.
- 38 Flowers resupinate (the pedicel twisted 180 degrees), the banner (standard) petal lowermost; banner (standard) 25-50 mm long, much larger than the other petals.
- 39 Calyx lobes equal to or longer than the calyx tube; fruits 3-5 mm wide *Centrosema*
- 39 Calyx lobes shorter than the calyx tube; fruits 5-8 mm wide *Clitoria*
- 38 Flowers not resupinate, the banner (standard) uppermost; banner (standard) < 25 mm long, or if up to 30 mm then not much longer than the other petals.
- 40 Fruit a loment (separating into single-seeded segments), uncinulate (with hooked hairs, the fruits attaching to hairs or clothes as 'stick-tights') *Desmodium*
- 40 Fruit a several- to many-seeded legume, glabrous to hairy (but not uncinulate).
- 41 Keel incurved < 90 (-120) degrees; style glabrous or pubescent.
- 42 Stipules inconspicuous or obsolescent. *Lackeya multiflora*
- 42 Stipules persistent and conspicuous.
- 49 Keel petal and the included style straight to gently upcurved; stems very slender, < 0.75 mm in diameter *Amphicarpa*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



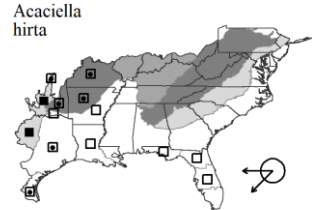
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 49 Keel petal and the included style strongly curved upwards 90-180 degrees; stems slender to thicker, > 0.75 mm in diameter..... *Strophostyles*
- 41 Keel petal and the included style either strongly curved upwards 90-180 degrees, or even more extensively coiled (asymmetrically and spirally) in towards the flower center; style or stigma pubescent.
- 50 Plants uncinulate pubescent (use 20× magnification, or touch the plant for the 'tacky' feel) *Phaseolus*
- 50 Plants glabrate to villous, the hairs not hooked.
- 51 Keel petal and the included style strongly curved upwards 90-180 degrees
- *Strophostyles*
- 51 Keel petal and the included style even more extensively coiled (asymmetrically and spirally) in towards the flower center.
- *Macroptilium*

Acaciella Britton & Rose 1928 (ACACIA)

A genus of about 15-20 species, shrubs, small trees, and perennial herbs (ours an herb), of sc. and se. United States south to Argentina. References: Ebinger & Seigler in FNA () (in prep); Isely (1969); Isely (1998); Rico & Bachman (2006).

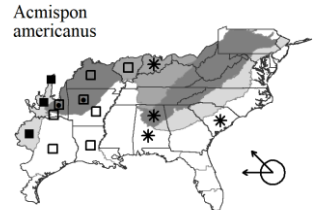
Acaciella hirta (Nuttall) Britton & Rose. PRAIRIE ACACIA, FERN ACACIA. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, glades and ledges over limestone, disturbed sandy areas. **Dist:** W. LA, AR, and s. MO west to KS, OK, TX and Mexico; disjunct in e. Panhandle FL and n. peninsular FL. **Phen:** Late May-early Jul. **Tax:** Isely (1969) mentions that "the status of Florida material referred to [*Acacia angustissima*] var. *hirta* is problematic. To my knowledge, these populations are disjunct by several hundred miles from the other forms of the species... There seems no morphological differentiation except for the fact that most (but not all) of my rather limited Florida material represents the glabrate extreme of var *hirta*". Isely (1969) also gives the flowering dates as "May-July" for the latitudinally similar main range of the "*hirta*" entity, but August-September" for Florida. Rico & Bachman (2006) in a rangewide assessment of the genus take a broad approach to the *Acaciella angustissima* complex ("a very variable taxon") and include our material in *A. angustissima* var. *angustissima*, defined to include material from se. United States, sw. United States, Mexico, Central America, and South America, but they apparently did not see any material from se. United States in their monograph. Wunderlin & Hansen (2016) treat Florida material even more broadly, in an undifferentiated *Acaciella angustissima*. Further study using modern techniques is needed. **Syn:** = S; = *Acacia angustissima* (P. Miller) Kuntze var. *hirta* (Nuttall) B.L. Robinson – GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, WH3, Isely (1969), Isely (1998); = n/a – F; > *Acacia hirta* Nuttall – Tx; > *Acacia texensis* Torrey & A. Gray – Tx; < *Acaciella angustissima* – Ar, Fl3, Mo2; < *Acaciella angustissima* var. *angustissima* – Rico & Bachman (2006). NatureServe G5T4? (Apparently Secure).



Acmispon Rafinesque 1832 (AMERICAN BIRD'S-FOOT-TREFOIL, PRAIRIE-TREFOIL)

A genus of about 8 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate North America and South America. New World taxa often referred to *Lotus* are not closely related to it, and should be segregated (Degtjareva et al 2006; Allan & Porter 2000). References: Allan & Porter (2000); Degtjareva et al (2006); Grant & Small (1996); Isely (1981); Isely (1998); Sokoloff (2000).

Acmispon americanus (Nuttall) Rydberg. WESTERN PRAIRIE-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, bluff-tops, roadsides; eastwards a waif, as near wool waste-combing mills, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** MB and SK south to w. LA and c. TX; also BC south to s. CA, AZ, NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** Mid May-Aug. **Syn:** = *Acmispon americanum* – S, orthographic variant; = *Acmispon americanus* var. *americanus* – K3, K4, NY; = *Lotus purshianus* F.E. & E.G. Clements var. *purshianus* – C, SE3, Isely (1981), Isely (1998); = *Lotus unifoliolatus* (Hooker) Benth var. *unifoliolatus* – Ar, K1, NE; < *Lotus americanus* (Nuttall) Bischoff – F; < *Lotus purshianus* F.E. & E.G. Clements – G, GrPl, Tx; < *Lotus unifoliolatus* – Il, NcTx.



Aeschynomene Linnaeus 1753 (JOINTVETCH)

A genus of about 115 species, herbs and shrubs, pantropical and warm temperate. The genus as currently circumscribed includes at least three disparate clades (Cardoso et al. 2019), one of which has been removed (Cardoso et al. 2020) as *Ctenodon*. References: Arrighi et al (2013); Cardoso et al (2019); Cardoso et al (2020); Carulli, Tucker, & Dill (1988); Isely (1998); Rudd (1955); Vanni (2016).

- 1 Floating aquatic with swollen, inflated stems *Aeschynomene fluitans*
- 1 Terrestrial, prostrate or upright, stems not inflated.
- 3 Leaflets with 2-4 longitudinal nerves; mature fruit stipe 1.5-3 mm long *Aeschynomene americana* var. *americana*
- 3 Leaflets with 1 longitudinal nerve; mature fruit stipe 4-25 mm long; [section *Aeschynomene*].
- 6 Paired bracts subtending each flower entire (rarely toothed); leaflets 2.5-13 mm long, 1-2.5 mm wide; fruit segments 4-5 mm long, 3.5-5 mm wide..... *Aeschynomene indica*
- 6 Paired bracts subtending each flower toothed (rarely entire); leaflets 6-25 mm long, 1.5-4 mm wide; fruit segments 5-6 mm long, 5-6 mm wide..... *Aeschynomene rudis*

Aeschynomene americana Linnaeus var. *americana*. SHYLEAF. **Hab:** Moist, disturbed sites. **Dist:** S. GA (Jones & Coile 1988, SE), south to s. FL, westwards in Panhandle FL, s. AL, and s. LA; West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America; reported for se. Asia. **Syn:** = SE3, Isely (1998), Rudd (1955); < *Aeschynomene americana* – Fl3, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Vanni (2016). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Aeschynomene fluitans*** Peter. GIANT WATER SENSITIVE-VETCH. **Hab:** Ponds and lakes. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Tax:** A member of the "African *Aeschynomene* clade" (Oliveira Silva Cardoso et al. 2019). **Syn:** = Fl3, K3, K4.

Key to Map
Symbology:



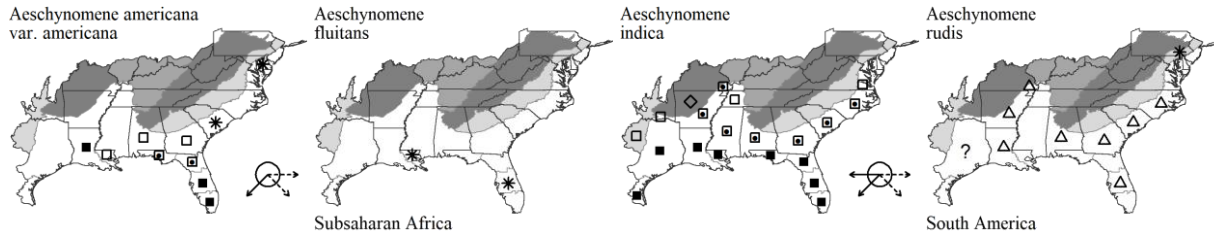
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

Aeschynomene indica Linnaeus. SOUTHERN JOINTVETCH. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, disturbed wetlands. **Dist:** Apparently native to se. North America, from NC west to AR, south to s. FL and TX, now widespread in the tropics and subtropics of the Old World and New World. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** A member of the American sect. *Aeschynomene* clade (Oliveira Silva Cardoso et al. 2019). At least some s. TX material may represent *Aeschynomene evenia* C. Wright (see Correll & Johnston (1970). **Comm:** Perry, Ware, & McKenney-Mueller (1998) discuss the occurrence of this species in VA. Apparently a tetraploid derivative of *A. evenia* and *A. scabra* (Arrighi et al. 2013). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, SE3, Va, WH3, Carulli, Tucker, & Dill (1988), Isely (1998), Rudd (1955); < *Aeschynomene virginica* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – S.

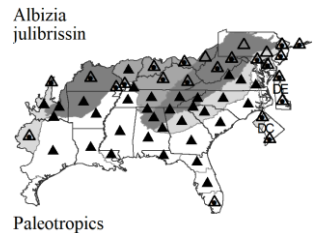
* **Aeschynomene rudis** Benth. FRISOLILLO. **Hab:** Roadside ditches, rice fields, disturbed wetlands. **Dist:** Native of South America. Native to South America, introduced in se. United States, recently becoming a weed. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** A member of the American sect. *Aeschynomene* clade (Oliveira Silva Cardoso et al. 2019). **Comm:** A diploid, and one of the parents of *A. virginica* (Arrighi et al. 2013). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl3, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, SE3, WH3, Carulli, Tucker, & Dill (1988), Isely (1998), Rudd (1955), Vanni (2016). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Albizia Durazzini 1772 (SILKTREE)

A genus of about 100-120 species, trees, shrubs, and vines, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate Asia, Africa, and America. References: Barneby & Grimes (1996); Isely (1973); Isely (1998).

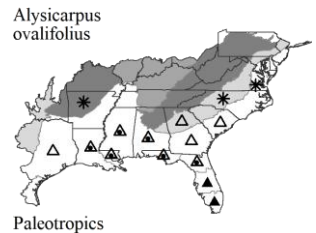
* **Albizia julibrissin** Durazzini. MIMOSA, SILKTREE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, suburban woodlots, escaped and persistent in forests and woodlands. **Dist:** Native of warm-temperate and subtropical Asia. A serious weed tree; "literally almost everywhere in the 'Dixie' south" (Isely 1973). **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl3, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Barneby & Grimes (1996), Isely (1973), Isely (1998); = *Albizia julibrissin* – F, G, S, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Alysicarpus Necker ex Desvaux 1813 (ALYCE CLOVER)

A genus of about 25-30 species, herbs, native of the Old World tropics. References: Isely (1998); Woods & Diamond (2016).

* **Alysicarpus ovalifolius** (Schumacher) J. Léonard. ALYCE CLOVER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Old World Tropics, planted as a forage crop (at least formerly), and rarely naturalized. The VA occurrence is from chrome ore piles in Newport News and presumably a waif. Present in the SC Coastal Plain (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Syn:** = Fl3, K3, K4, WH3, Woods & Diamond (2016); < *Alysicarpus vaginalis* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – Ar, K1, SE3, Isely (1998).



Amorpha Linnaeus 1753 (INDIGO-BUSH, LEADPLANT)

A genus of about 15 species, shrubs, of temperate North America. References: Isely (1998); Straub, Sorrie, & Weakley (2009); Wilbur (1954); Wilbur (1964); Wilbur (1975).

- 1 Short shrubs, usually 0.3-1 (-1.5) m tall; petioles 1-15 (-20) mm long, usually shorter than the width of the contiguous leaflets (except in *A. confusa*); leaflets usually slightly or conspicuously revolute. *Amorpha canescens*
- 1 Taller shrubs, usually 1-3 (-4) m tall, petioles 10-70 mm long, usually exceeding the width of the contiguous leaflets; leaflets not revolute, or slightly so. *Amorpha paniculata*
- 8 Leaflets strongly reticulate, the lateral veins especially strongly raised on the lower surface; inflorescence a panicle, the 5-10 racemes elevated on a peduncle well above the uppermost leaf; [w. LA, e. TX, sw. AR, and se. OK] *Amorpha paniculata*
- 8 Leaflets not strongly reticulate; inflorescence of a single or 2-5 racemes, closely subtended by the uppermost leaf; [collectively widespread]. *Amorpha nitens*
- 10 Foliage blackening when dried; leaflets (7-) 9-15 (-19) per leaf, usually shiny above when fresh; [of s. SC and southward] *Amorpha nitens*
- 10 Foliage remaining green when dried; leaflets (7-) 9-23 (-31) per leaf, dull to somewhat shiny above when fresh; [widespread in our area]. *Amorpha fruticosa*
- 11 Midrib of leaflets terminating in a slender, tapering mucro (this sometimes gland-tipped; petiolules usually not glandular-pustulate; leaflet surfaces generally pubescent, conspicuously glandular punctate or not; [moist habitats, such as streambanks, marshes, and shores]; [widespread] *Amorpha fruticosa*
- 11 Midrib of leaflets terminating in a sessile or slightly stalked glandular knob; petiolules usually glandular-pustulate; leaflet surfaces glabrate and also conspicuously glandular punctate; [dry woodland, glade, and bluff habitats]; [AR, OK, LA, TX]. *Amorpha laevigata*

Amorpha canescens Pursh. LEADPLANT. **Hab:** Prairies, calcareous glades, exposed bluffs, dry open woodlands and oak savannas, pastures. **Dist:** S. MI west to se. MT, south to IN, AR, LA, TX, and NM. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Tx, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

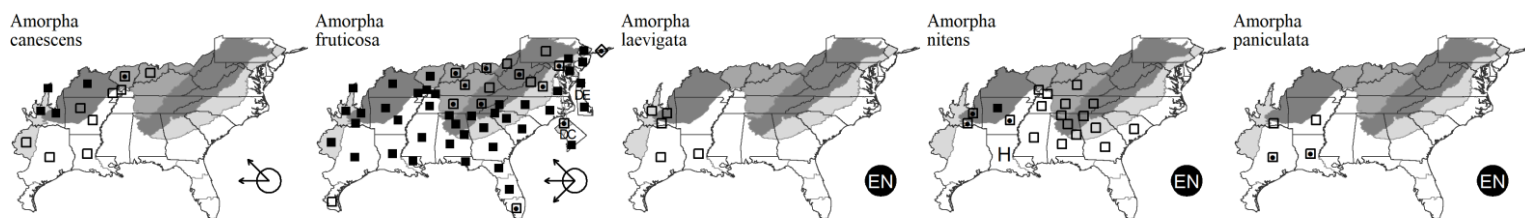
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Amorpha fruticosa Linnaeus. TALL INDIGO-BUSH. **Hab:** Riverbanks, forests, woodlands, marsh edges, sometimes in disturbed sites. **Dist:** NB west to WA, south to s. FL, TX, s. CA, and Mexico (BCN, CHH, SON). **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl3, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998), Wilbur (1975); > *Amorpha curtissii* Rydberg – S; > *Amorpha fruticosa* Linnaeus – S; > *Amorpha fruticosa* var. *angustifolia* Pursh – Il, Tx; > *Amorpha fruticosa* var. *croceolana* (P.W. Watson) Schneider – Il, Tx; > *Amorpha fruticosa* var. *fruticosa* – F, Il, Tx; > *Amorpha fruticosa* var. *occidentalis* (Abrams) Kearney & Peebles – Tx; > *Amorpha fruticosa* var. *tennesseensis* (Shuttleworth) E.J. Palmer – F; > *Amorpha tennesseensis* Shuttleworth – S; > *Amorpha virgata* Small – S.

Amorpha laevigata Nuttall. SMOOTH INDIGO-BUSH. **Hab:** Prairies, woodlands, roadsides. **Dist:** OK south to n. LA and se. TX. **Syn:** = K3, K4, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998). **NatureServe G3?** (Vulnerable).

Amorpha nitens F.E. Boynton. DARK INDIGO-BUSH, SHINING INDIGO-BUSH. **Hab:** Dry to mesic upland and riparian forests, ravines, bluffs, stream banks, glade margins, sandy woodlands, rocky slopes, bottomland forests. **Dist:** S. SC south to GA, west to s. LA, north in the interior to w. KY, s. IL, AR, and e. OK. First reported for SC by Nelson & Kelly (1997) and for MS by John Kees (2021). **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, Il, K1, K3, K4, S, SE3, Tn, Isely (1998), Wilbur (1975); = n/a – RAB. **NatureServe G3?** (Vulnerable).

Amorpha paniculata Torrey & A. Gray. PANICLED INDIGO-BUSH. **Hab:** Marshes, sloughs. **Dist:** S. AR and se. OK south to sw. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998). **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).



Amphicarpaea Elliott ex Nuttall 1818 (HOG-PEANUT)

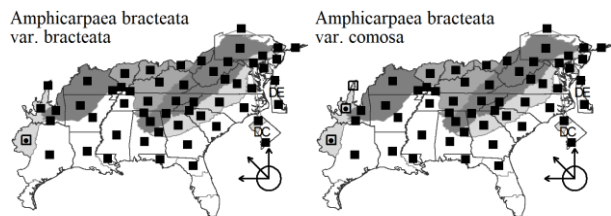
A genus of 5-6 species, of e. and se. Asia, North America, and montane Africa. It now appears that 3 (or more?) semi-cryptic taxa should be recognized in what has traditionally been considered a single species of *Amphicarpaea* (Kartzinel et al. 2016; Callahan 1997; Parker 1996). The genus name has been corrected to *Amphicarpaea* from the frequently used *Amphicarpa*. References: Callahan (1997); Isely (1998); Kartzinel et al (2016); Parker (1996); Parker, Doyle, & Doyle (2004).

Identification Notes: Producing inflorescences of two types, one with chasmogamous flowers and aerial legumes, the other with cleistogamous flowers and subterranean legumes.

- 1 Petiole 3.5-5.3 cm long; petiolule of the terminal leaflet (not including the rachis extending from the point of connection of the lateral leaflets to the joint marking the beginning of the petiolule of the terminal leaflet) 1.0-1.4 mm long; terminal leaflet 4.2-5.2 cm long *Amphicarpaea bracteata* var. *bracteata*
 1 Petiole 6.0-6.8 cm long; petiolule of the terminal leaflet 1.7-1.9 mm long; terminal leaflet 5.5-6.1 cm long *Amphicarpaea bracteata* var. *comosa*

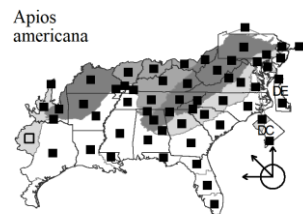
Amphicarpaea bracteata (Linnaeus) Fernald var. *bracteata*. HOG-PEANUT. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests, thickets. **Dist:** Widely distributed in eastern North America but more common eastwards. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** {The distributions and habitats of the two varieties in our area require herbarium and field investigation}. **Syn:** = Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Callahan (1997), Parker (1996); = *Amphicarpa bracteata* var. *bracteata* – F, G, orthographic variant; < *Amphicarpa bracteata* – Pa, RAB, orthographic variant; < *Amphicarpaea bracteata* – Ar, C, GrPl, NcTx, NE, NY, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998); < *Falcata comosa* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Amphicarpaea bracteata (Linnaeus) Fernald var. *comosa* Fassett. HOG-PEANUT. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests, thickets. **Dist:** Widely distributed in eastern North America, but more common westwards. **Phen:** May-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** {The distributions and habitats of the two varieties in our area require herbarium and field investigation}. **Syn:** = Il, K1, K3, Mi, Callahan (1997), Parker (1996); = *Amphicarpa bracteata* var. *comosa* – F, G, orthographic variant; < *Amphicarpa bracteata* – Pa, RAB, orthographic variant; < *Amphicarpaea bracteata* – Ar, C, GrPl, NcTx, NE, NY, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998); < *Falcata comosa* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G5T5?** (Secure).



Apios Fabricius 1759 (GROUNDNUT)

A genus of about 6 species, perennial vines, of temperate e. Asia and e. North America. Our two species are sister to one another, and otherwise most closely related to *A. delavayi* Franchon (Himalayan) and *A. fortunei* Maximowicz (of Japan, China, and Taiwan) (Li et al. 2014). References: Isely (1998); Li et al (2014); Woods (2005).



Key to Map
 Symbology:

□ native
 ◻ maybe exotic
 △ exotic
 ◀ rare
 ◀ uncommon
 ◀ common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Apios americana Medikus. COMMON GROUNDNUT. **Hab:** Marshes (tidal and non-tidal), wet thickets, streambanks, bottomland forests. **Dist:** NS, NB, and QC west to MN and SD, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl3, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998), Woods (2005); = *Glycine apios* Linnaeus – S; > *Apios americana* var. *americana* – F, G; > *Apios americana* var. *turrigera* Fernald – F, G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

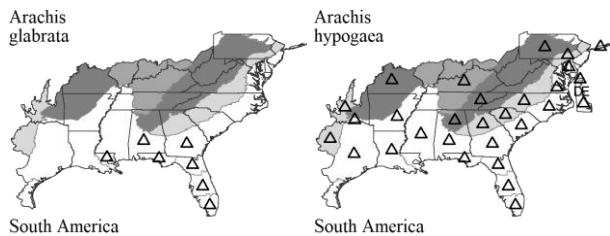
Arachis Linnaeus 1753 (PEANUT)

A genus of about 60 species, annual and perennial herbs, native of South America (especially Brazil). References: Isely (1998).

- 1 Petiole 2.5-3.5 cm long; corolla 1.8-2 cm long; perennial *Arachis glabrata*
 1 Petiole 5-10 cm long; corolla 1-1.5 cm long; annual *Arachis hypogaea*

* **Arachis glabrata** Benth. GRASSNUT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America, planted on roadsides and spreading. Anderson (2007) states that this is "naturalized and spreading"; the species is also reported for Charlton County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), Baldwin County, AL (Keener, 2012; Barger et al. 2012), and Orleans Parish LA (Allen 2015). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl3, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Arachis glabrata* var. *glabrata* – K2; = *Arachis prostrata* Benth. – K1, misapplied; > *Arachis glabrata* var. *glabrata* – K4; > *Arachis glabrata* var. *hagenbeckii* (Harms) F.J. Hermann – K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Arachis hypogaea** Linnaeus. PEANUT. **Hab:** Fields; commonly cultivated, rarely persistent. **Dist:** Native of South America. This remarkable plant bears normal aerial flowers, but following pollination the pedicels elongate and arch downward, the legume soon buried and developing underground. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl3, Il, K1, K2, K4, NcTx, NE, RAB, S, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Astragalus Linnaeus 1753 (MILKVETCH)

A genus of 2300-2500 species, herbs and shrubs, most diverse in arid regions of w. North America and w. and c. Asia. The habitats of the southeastern species may be characterized as rocky or sandy, "relictual islands" of aridity in the generally moist landscape of eastern North America. References: Barneby (1964); Isely (1998).

Unkeyed taxa: *Astragalus leptocarpus*, *Astragalus soxmaniorum*, *Astragalus trichocalyx*

- 3 Plants erect, stems (3-) 4-15 dm long; legume straight to moderately curved. *Astragalus canadensis* var. *canadensis*
 3 Plants decumbent or ascending, stems 1-5 dm long; legume either dry and strongly curved (about 90 degrees), or globose and initially fleshy.
 7 Corolla 4-7 mm long; legume 2-3.5 mm wide. *Astragalus nuttallianus* var. *nuttallianus*
 7 Corolla (7-) 8-15 mm long; legume 4-7 mm wide.
 9 Keel 7-9.5 mm long; legume usually 3-4x as long as wide, often curved 90°, grooved along sutures on both sides *Astragalus distortus* var. *distortus*
 9 Keel 6-7 mm long; legume usually 2.5-3.5x as long as wide, nearly straight or curved < 90°, grooved only along one suture *Astragalus distortus* var. *engelmannii*

Astragalus canadensis Linnaeus var. *canadensis*. CANADA MILKVETCH. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, streambanks, rocky slopes and bluffs, prairies. **Dist:** Ranging through much of North America, from QC and Hudson Bay west to BC, south to GA, TX, NM, and CA; also apparently disjunct in Siberia. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** The other varieties occur farther west. See Barneby (1964) for a detailed discussion of taxonomic and nomenclatural problems involving *A. canadensis*. Barneby comments that "the eastern mountain race [in the Appalachians] is commonly distinguished from var. *canadensis* of the Mississippi Valley and northward by a narrower and more open flowering and fruiting raceme, and the flowers at the same time are relatively small. There is something to be said in favor of recognizing an eastern montane variety, so long as we confine its distinguishing characteristic to a loose raceme". The distribution, as mapped by Barneby, is suggestive of a composite map of two (or more) different taxa, one of them being centered in the Southern and Central Appalachians (extending out into nearby provinces). F and G separate var. *carolinianus*, basing the distinction, however, on a different set of characters, and considering var. *canadensis* to range south to VA (at least). Further study is needed; it seems we may have in our area two taxa worthy of distinction at the varietal level. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, SE3, Va, Barneby (1964), Isely (1998); < *Astragalus canadensis* – C, GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W; > *Astragalus canadensis* Linnaeus var. *canadensis* – F, G; > *Astragalus canadensis* var. *carolinianus* (Linnaeus) M.E. Jones – F, G; > *Astragalus carolinianus* Linnaeus – S.

Astragalus distortus Torrey & A. Gray var. *distortus*. OZARK MILKVETCH, BENT MILKVETCH. **Hab:** Shale barrens and other dry, shaley places, westwards in a variety of dry open and wooded habitats. **Dist:** *A. distortus* is interpreted by Barneby (1964) (and followed by Cronquist [1991] and Isely [1990]) to consist of 2 varieties: var. *distortus*, occurring in the s. Midwest from IL, MO, and OK south to MS, LA, and AR, and disjunct in n. and sc. VA, e. WV, and w. MD, and var. *engelmannii* (Sheldon) M.E. Jones, of TX and ne. LA. **Phen:** (Late Mar-) May-Jul. **Tax:** The two varieties seem fairly readily distinguishable morphologically in the Midwest. Appalachian var. *distortus* complicates the issue, since it approaches var. *engelmannii* in flower size and matches it in ovule number. The Appalachian plant, with a combination of morphologic characters not matching the two named varieties and far allopatric from them might better be considered a distinct variety. Further study is needed. **Syn:** = Ar, C, K1, K3, K4, NcTx,

Key to Map Symbology:
 native maybe exotic exotic (see introduction for more) rare uncommon common EN: endemic H: historic N: no X: extirpated P: planted ? : questionable

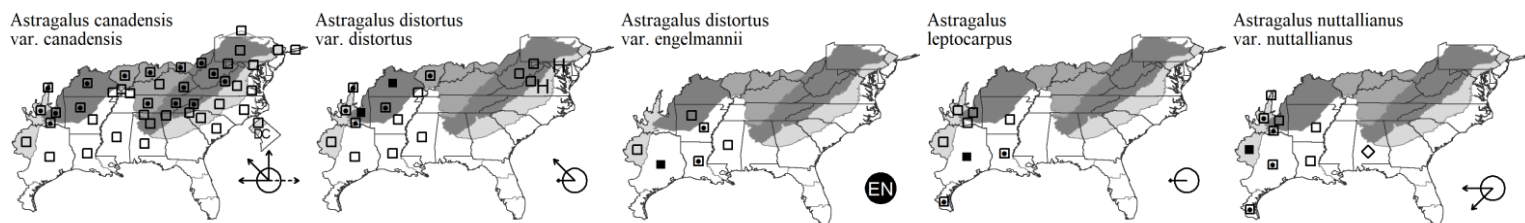
140. FABACEAE

SE3, Tx, Va, Barneby (1964), Isely (1998); = *Holcophacos distortus* (Torrey & A. Gray) Rydberg – S; < *Astragalus distortus* – F, G, GrPl, Il. [NatureServe G5T5?](#) (Secure).

***Astragalus distortus* Torrey & A. Gray var. *engelmannii* (E. Sheldon) M.E. Jones. ENGELMANN'S MILKVETCH. **Hab:** Open pine or oak woodlands. **Dist:** AR, TX, and w. LA; disjunct eastward in MS (?) (NatureServe 2007). **Phen:** Feb-May. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tx, Barneby (1964), Isely (1998). [NatureServe G5T4](#) (Apparently Secure).**

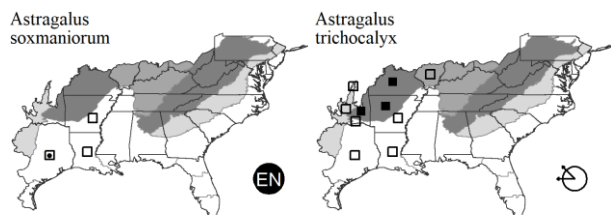
***Astragalus leptocarpus* Torrey & A. Gray. SLIM-POD MILKVETCH. **Dist:** Sw. AR and s. OK south to sw. LA and e. and s. TX. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).**

***Astragalus nuttallianus* A.P. de Candolle var. *nuttallianus*. NUTTALL'S MILKVETCH. **Hab:** Blackland prairies. **Dist:** W. AR, s. KS, and n. TX south to sw. LA, s. TX, and Mexico; disjunct in w. AL (Keener 2013). **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tx, Barneby (1964), Isely (1998). [NatureServe G5TNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).**



***Astragalus soxmaniorum* Lundell. SOXMAN'S MILKVETCH. **Hab:** Longleaf pinelands, other woodlands. **Dist:** S. AR south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998). [NatureServe G3](#) (Vulnerable).**

***Astragalus trichocalyx* Nuttall. OZARK GROUND-PLUM, CREAM GROUND-PLUM. **Hab:** Glades, barrens, woodlands, and prairies, often over calcareous substrates. **Dist:** IL south and west through MO, AR, and se. KS to nc. LA, ne. TX, and OK. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-May (-Jun). **Tax:** Barneby (1964) describes this taxon (relative to the other taxa, almost all formerly species, he treats as varieties of *A. crassicaarpus*) as "ordinarily very distinct" and states that it "differs (at least ideally) from var. *crassicaarpus* in growth-habit, pubescence, and especially ecology, [and] might with reason be retained at specific level". The evidence supports its recognition as a species. **Syn:** = *Astragalus crassicaarpus* var. *trichocalyx* – Ar, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tx, Barneby (1964), Isely (1998). [NatureServe G5T5?](#) (Secure).**

***Baptisia* Ventenat 1808 (WILD INDIGO)**

A genus of about 20 species, perennial herbs, of temperate e. and c. North America. References: Isely (1981); Isely (1998); Larisey (1940a); Mendenhall (1994a); Mendenhall (1994b); Turner (2006a); Weakley (2018) in Weakley et al (2018a); Woods & Diamond (2014).

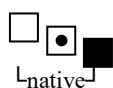
Identification Notes: Many of our species hybridize when they grow in proximity. They are generally recognizable (especially in context with their parents) by their intermediate morphology. Additional hybrids have been created by plant breeders and may be found in cultivation.

- 7 Plants in flower..... **Key A**
7 Plants in fruit..... **Key B**

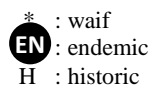
Key A - flowering *Baptisia*

- 4 Flowers white or cream-white.
5 Flowering pedicels 10-18 (-30) mm long, subtended by persistent bracts 10-25 mm long and 7-10 mm wide; flowers cream-white (to pale-yellow).
7 Leaves and stems glabrous; leaflets 1.5-2.5× as long as wide..... *Baptisia leucophaea* var. *laevicaulis*
7 Leaves and stems pubescent; leaflets (1.5-) 2.5-5× as long as wide..... *Baptisia leucophaea* var. *leucophaea*
5 Flowering pedicels 3-10 mm long, subtended by caducous bracts 4-7 mm long and 1-2 mm wide; flowers white.
..... *Baptisia lactea*
4 Flowers yellow.
10 Flowering pedicels 14-18 (-30) mm long, subtended by persistent bracts 10-25 mm long and 7-10 mm wide; flowers pale-yellow (to cream-white).
12 Leaves and stems glabrous; leaflets 1.5-2.5× as long as wide..... *Baptisia leucophaea* var. *laevicaulis*
12 Leaves and stems pubescent; leaflets (1.5-) 2.5-5× as long as wide..... *Baptisia leucophaea* var. *leucophaea*
10 Flowering pedicels 2-10 mm long, subtended by caducous bracts 2-10 mm long and 1-2 mm wide; flowers bright yellow.
14 Inflorescences of racemes of (3-) 5-25 (or more) flowers; stipules persistent or caducous.
..... *Baptisia sphaerocarpa*
14 Inflorescence either of solitary axillary flowers or flowers in clusters of 2-4 in axils or in terminal racemes of 2-4 (-10) flowers; stipules caducous.
..... *Baptisia nuttalliana*

Key to Map
Symbology:



(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Key B - fruiting *Baptisia*

6 Stems puberulent (sometimes inconspicuously so) or villous.

6 Stems glabrous and generally glaucous as well {*B. alba*, *B. leucantha*, *B. leucophaea* var. *laevicaulis*, *B. australis* var. *aberrans*, *B. australis* var. *australis*} *Baptisia leucophaea* var. *leucophaea*

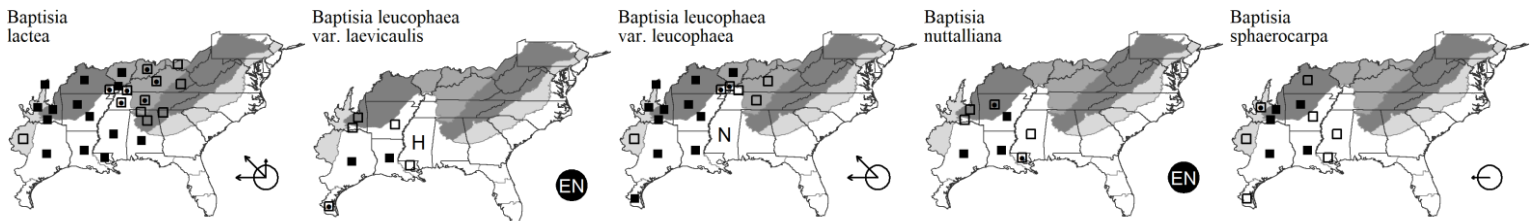
Baptisia lactea (Rafinesque) Thieret. **Hab:** Woodlands, prairies, roadsides. **Dist:** W. NY, MI, WI, MN, and e. NE, south to AL, nw. GA (R. Ware, pers.comm., 2022), MS, LA, e. TX, and sw. OK; alleged by S to occur in NC, presumably based on misinterpreted material of *B. alba*. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = GrPl, Mi, NY; = *Baptisia alba* (Linnaeus) Ventenat var. *macrophylla* (Larisey) Isely – Ar, Il, K1, K3, K4, SE3, Tn, Isely (1998); = *Baptisia lactea* (Rafinesque) Thieret var. *lactea* – C, Isely (1981), Turner (2006a); = *Baptisia leucantha* Torrey & A. Gray – S, Tx, Mendenhall (1994a), Mendenhall (1994b); > *Baptisia pendula* Larisey var. *macrophylla* Larisey – Larisey (1940a).

Baptisia leucophaea Nuttall var. *laevicaulis* A. Gray ex Canby. **Hab:** Dry longleaf pine / bluestem woodlands, other pinelands, coastal prairies. **Dist:** E. LA west to s. TX, scattered northward to s. AR and e. OK. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Tx; = *Baptisia bracteata* var. *laevicaulis* (A. Gray ex Canby) Isely – K3, K4, SE3, Isely (1998); < *Baptisia bracteata* var. *glabrescens* (Larisey) Isely – GrPl, Il; < *Baptisia bracteata* var. *laevicaulis* (A. Gray ex Canby) Isely – Isely (1981); < *Baptisia bracteata* Muhlenberg ex Elliott var. *leucophaea* (Nuttall) Kartesz & Gandhi – Ar, K1; < *Baptisia leucophaea* Nuttall var. *leucophaea* – Turner (2006a); < *Baptisia leucophaea* var. *glabrescens* Larisey – Larisey (1940a).

Baptisia leucophaea Nuttall var. *leucophaea*. PLAINS WILD INDIGO. **Hab:** Pinelands, oak woodlands, barrens. **Dist:** Nw. IN west to s. MN and e. NE, south to w. KY, c. MS, c. LA, se. LA (Turner 2006), and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Tx; = *Baptisia bracteata* Muhlenberg ex Elliott var. *leucophaea* (Nuttall) Kartesz & Gandhi – K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Isely (1998); < *Baptisia bracteata* var. *glabrescens* (Larisey) Isely – C, GrPl, Isely (1981); < *Baptisia bracteata* Muhlenberg ex Elliott var. *leucophaea* (Nuttall) Kartesz & Gandhi – Ar, K1, NE, Tn; < *Baptisia leucophaea* Nuttall var. *leucophaea* – Mi, Turner (2006a); < *Baptisia leucophaea* var. *glabrescens* Larisey – Larisey (1940a); < *Baptisia leucophaea* Nuttall var. *leucophaea* – F, G.

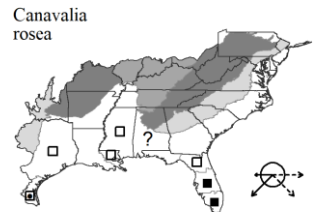
Baptisia nuttalliana Small. NUTTALL'S WILD INDIGO. **Hab:** Woodlands and prairies. **Dist:** S. AR and se. OK south to se. LA (Florida parishes) and se. TX. **Comm:** {synonymy incomplete}. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, SE3, Tx, Isely (1981), Isely (1998), Larisey (1940a), Turner (2006a). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Baptisia sphaerocarpa Nuttall. GREEN WILD INDIGO. **Hab:** Woodlands and prairies. **Dist:** S. MS west to se. MO, e. OK, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Comm:** {synonymy incomplete}. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tx, Isely (1981), Isely (1998), Turner (2006a); > *Baptisia sphaerocarpa* Nuttall – Larisey (1940a); > *Baptisia viridis* Larisey – Larisey (1940a). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

*Canavalia* Adanson 1763

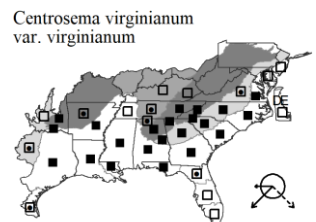
A genus of about 50 species, perennial or annual herbs or vines, pantropical. References: Isely (1998); Sauer (1964).

Canavalia rosea (Swartz) A.P. de Candolle. BAYBEAN, SEASIDE JACKBEAN. **Hab:** Ocean beaches, coastal strands. **Dist:** Pantropical, north to Dixie County on the west coast and Volusia County on the east coast of FL. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = F13, K1, K3, K4, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Canavalia maritima* – Tx, Sauer (1964); ? *Canavalia lineata* (Thunberg) A.P. de Candolle – S, misapplied.

*Centrosema* (A.P. de Candolle) Bentham 1837 (SPURRED BUTTERFLY PEA)

A genus of about 40 species, perennial vining herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Western Hemisphere. References: Fantz (2002a); Isely (1998).

Identification Notes: *Centrosema* and *Clitoria* are unique among our legumes in having resupinate flowers, the pedicel twisted 180 degrees so that the large “standard” is lowermost. They are often confused; the following key includes both genera for easier differentiation. The two widespread Southeastern United States species *Clitoria mariana* and *Centrosema virginianum* are especially often confused when vegetative (see key for easy distinctions when in flower or fruit). *Clitoria mariana* has the upper leaf surface glabrous (vs. uncinulate, and thus tacky to the touch, sticking lightly to skin or fabric, in *Centrosema virginianum*), the terminal leaflet broadest 0.3-0.5× of the distance from the leaflet base to leaflet apex (vs. *Centrosema virginianum* broadest at 0.1-0.4×), terminal leaflet with 4-5 or fewer main veins on each side of the midvein (vs. 5-7, or more in *Centrosema virginianum* var. *angustifolium*), the apex blunter (vs. more acute), the venation less raised and reticulated on the lower leaflet surface (vs. more obviously raised-reticulated), and the color of the leaf bluer (vs. greener).



3 Calyx tube (of chasmogamous flowers) 4-5 mm long, shorter than or about as long as the lobes; bracteoles 5-12 mm long, partly enclosing the calyx tube; legume 6-12.5 cm long, 3-6 mm broad; standard 2.5-3.5 cm long, spurred near the base. *Centrosema virginianum* var. *virginianum*

3 Calyx tube (of chasmogamous flowers) 7-13 mm long, much longer than the lobes; bracteoles 3-7 mm long, not enclosing the calyx tube; legume 3-5 cm long, 5-7 mm broad; standard 4-6 cm long, not spurred. *Clitoria mariana* var. *mariana*

Key to Map
Symbology:



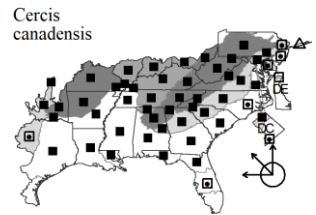
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Centrosema virginianum (Linnaeus) Benth var. **virginianum**. SPURRED BUTTERFLY PEA. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and openings. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL, west to KY, sc. MO, AR, and TX; West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** *Centrosema virginianum* s.l. is very variable in leaflet length:width ratio, with forms with very narrow leaflets prevalent southwards (10:1 or greater), especially in peninsular FL (and in the West Indies). These are here accorded taxonomic recognition as *C. virginianum* var. *angustifolium* (A.P. de Candolle) Grisebach. Further study is needed. **Syn:** = *Centrosema virginianum* (Linnaeus) Benth – Bah; < *Bradburya virginiana* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S; < *Centrosema virginianum* (Linnaeus) Benth – Ar, C, Fl3, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WI, Isely (1998); > *Centrosema virginianum* var. *ellipticum* Fernald – F; > *Centrosema virginianum* (Linnaeus) Benth var. *virginianum* – F.

Cercis Linnaeus 1753 (REDBUD)

A genus of about 6-10 species, trees of north temperate areas. Apparently the basalmost (evolutionarily the earliest diverging) extant genus in the Fabaceae (Lewis et al. 2005). References: Greene (1912a); Isely (1975); SE3; Isely (1998); Robertson & Lee (1976).



Cercis canadensis Linnaeus. EASTERN REDBUD. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests and woodlands, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks, also commonly planted as an ornamental. **Dist:** MA, WI, and NE south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** (Jan-) Late Feb-May; Jun-Nov (and persistent later). **Tax:** Other taxa (here treated at specific rank) occur in OK, TX, and Mexico. **Comm:** This spectacular small tree is showy in bud or flower. The smooth, medium gray bark is distinctive in winter. **Syn:** = *Cercis canadensis* Linnaeus var. *canadensis* – Ar, C, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, SE3, Tx, Va, Isely (1975), Isely (1998), Robertson & Lee (1976); < *Cercis canadensis* Linnaeus – F, Fl3, GrPl, Il, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3; > *Cercis canadensis* Linnaeus – Greene (1912a); > *Cercis dilatata* Greene – Greene (1912a); > *Cercis georgiana* Greene – Greene (1912a). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Chamaecrista Moench 1794 (PARTRIDGE-PEA)

A genus of about 250-350 species, shrubs and herbs, of primarily tropical and subtropical areas, extending into temperate areas in North America, South America, and e. Asia. References: Franck (2021a) in Weakley et al (2021); Irwin & Barneby (1982); Isely (1975); SE3; Isely (1998); Robertson & Lee (1976).

7 Corolla 0.8-1.0 cm in diameter, the larger petals 4-7 (-8) mm long; functional stamens 4-8; fruits (15-) 18-32 (-36) mm long.

7 Corolla 2.0-3.5 cm in diameter, the larger petals 12-20 mm long; functional stamens 10; fruits 25-75 (-85) mm long.

..... *Chamaecrista nictitans* var. *nictitans*

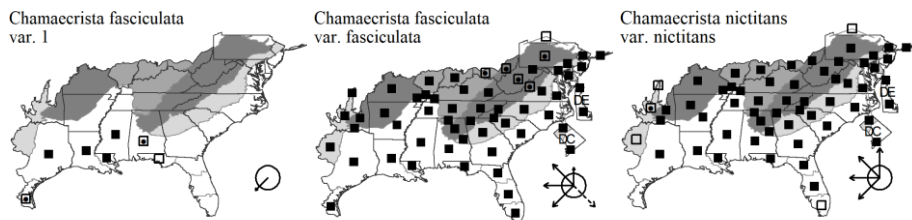
14 Surface of leaflets pubescent; [from w. Panhandle FL and s. AL westward]..... *Chamaecrista fasciculata* var. *1*

14 Surface of leaflets glabrous; [collectively widespread in our area]..... *Chamaecrista fasciculata* var. *fasciculata*

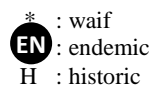
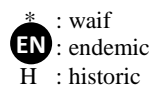
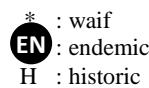
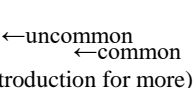
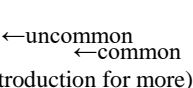
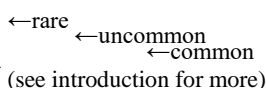
Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michaux) Greene var. **1**. **Hab:** Dunes, sandy disturbed areas. **Dist:** Panhandle FL and s. AL west to e. and se. TX. **Comm:** {synonymy incomplete}. **Syn:** = *Cassia fasciculata* var. *puberula* (Greene) J.F. Macbride – Isely (1975); < *Chamaecrista fasciculata* (Michaux) Greene – Fl3, SE3, WH3, Irwin & Barneby (1982); < *Chamaecrista fasciculata* (Michaux) Greene var. *fasciculata* – K1, K3, K4, Isely (1998); > *Chamaecrista littoralis* Pollard – S; > *Chamaecrista mississippiensis* (Pollard) Pollard ex Heller – S.

Chamaecrista fasciculata (Michaux) Greene var. **fasciculata**. COMMON PARTRIDGE-PEA. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas, fencerows, and a wide range of other habitats. **Dist:** MA west to MN, south to s. FL and Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Jul-Nov. **Tax:** See discussion of the *Chamaecrista fasciculata* complex under var. *macrocarpa*. **Syn:** = NY, Va; = *Chamaecrista fasciculata* var. *fasciculata* (variant 1, variant 2, and typical variant) – Isely (1975); > *Cassia chamaecrista* var. *robusta* Pollard – GrPl; > *Cassia chamaecrista* var. *rostrata* – GrPl, not published; < *Cassia fasciculata* Michaux – RAB, W; > *Cassia fasciculata* var. *fasciculata* – F, G, Tx, Robertson & Lee (1976); > *Cassia fasciculata* var. *ferrisiae* – Tx; > *Cassia fasciculata* var. *littoralis* (Pollard) J.F. MacBride – Robertson & Lee (1976); > *Cassia fasciculata* var. *puberula* (Greene) J.F. Macbride – Tx; > *Cassia fasciculata* var. *robusta* (Pollard) J.F. Macbride – F, G, Tx, Robertson & Lee (1976); > *Chamaecrista fasciculata* var. *fasciculata* – Il, misspelling; > *Chamaecrista fasciculata* var. *robusta* – Il, misspelling; < *Chamaecrista fasciculata* (Michaux) Greene – C, Fl3, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, WH3, Irwin & Barneby (1982); > *Chamaecrista fasciculata* (Michaux) Greene – S; < *Chamaecrista fasciculata* (Michaux) Greene var. *fasciculata* – Ar, K1, K3, K4, SE3, Isely (1998), (also see var. *macrocarpa*); > *Chamaecrista robusta* Pollard – S.

Chamaecrista nictitans (Linnaeus) Moench var. **nictitans**. COMMON SENSITIVE-PLANT. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, disturbed areas, pine savannas, and a wide variety of other habitats. **Dist:** *C. nictitans* is widely distributed in e. North America, and (depending on the scope of what is included in it) south into South America. Var. *nictitans* ranges throughout se. United States, north to MA, NY, OH, and KA. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl3, NY, Va, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Chamaecrista nictitans* ssp. *nictitans* var. *nictitans* – K1, K3, K4, NE, SE3, Irwin & Barneby (1982); < *Cassia nictitans* Linnaeus – GrPl, RAB, W, Isely (1975), Robertson & Lee (1976); > *Cassia nictitans* var. *hebecarpa* Fernald – F, G; > *Cassia nictitans* var. *nictitans* – F, G, Tx; < *Chamaecrista nictitans* – Il, misspelling; > *Chamaecrista multipinnata* Pollard – S; < *Chamaecrista nictitans* – C, Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tn; > *Chamaecrista procumbens* (Linnaeus) Greene – S. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:

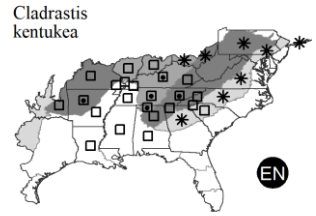


N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Cladrastis Rafinesque 1824 (YELLOW-WOOD)

A genus of about 6 species, trees, of the se. United States and montane regions of Japan and China. References: Duley & Vincent (2003); Isely (1981); Isely (1998); Rudd (1972).

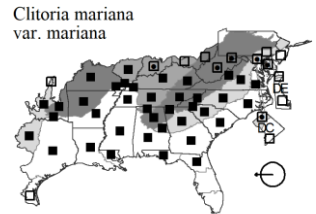
Cladrastis kentukea (Dumont de Courset) Rudd. YELLOW-WOOD. **Hab:** Mountain forests, Piedmont bluffs, especially on calcareous or mafic rocks (introduced only in the Piedmont of NC). **Dist:** This small to large tree has a native range primarily in the Southern Appalachians (mostly on the west side), the Ozarks, and limestone regions in-between (such as c. TN), ranging from s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, and s. MO south to sw. NC, sc. SC, n. GA, AL, c. AR, and e. OK, but is cultivated and (at least sparsely) naturalized more widely. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jul-Aug. **Comm:** As discussed by Wyatt (1985), the SC occurrence on Fall Line bluffs of the Savannah River is an interesting disjunction, apparently relictual. Yellow-wood is a distinctive tree, distinguished by its smooth silvery-gray bark, peculiar leaves with alternate leaflets, and pendent panicles of white flowers. Increasingly planted as an ornamental, and likely to start escaping more widely, as reported for Fairfax County, VA (Steury 2011). **Syn:** = Ar, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, W, Duley & Vincent (2003), Rudd (1972); = *Cladrastis lutea* (Michaux f.) K. Koch – C, F, G, RAB, S, SE3, Isely (1981), Isely (1998). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

*Clitoria* Linnaeus 1753 (BUTTERFLY PEA, PIGEONWINGS)

A genus of about 60 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the New and Old World. References: Fantz (2000); Fantz (2002b); Isely (1998).

Identification Notes: *Centrosema* and *Clitoria* are unique among our legumes in having resupinate flowers, the pedicel twisted 180 degrees so that the large 'standard' is lowermost. They are often confused; see key and identification comments under *Centrosema*.

Clitoria mariana Linnaeus var. *mariana*. BUTTERFLY PEA, SHE-PEA. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and openings, roadsides. **Dist:** NY (Long Island), NJ west to s. OH, s. IL, MO, and OK, south to c. peninsular FL, TX, and South America; disjunct in s. AZ. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Var. *pubescentia* Fantz is endemic in c. and s. peninsular FL (see below); a third variety, var. *orientalis* Fantz, is endemic in se. Asia. **Syn:** = K4, NY, Va, Fantz (2000), Fantz (2002b); < *Clitoria mariana* – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, NeTx, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Isely (1998); < *Clitoria mariana* Linnaeus var. *mariana* – Fl3; < *Martusia mariana* (Linnaeus) Small – S.

*Crotalaria* Linnaeus 1753 (RATTLEBOX)

A genus of about 600 species, annual and perennial herbs, nearly cosmopolitan in tropical and temperate regions (especially diverse in Africa). References: Isely (1986b); Isely (1998); Leverett & Woods (2012); Ward (2009a); Ward (2010b); Windler (1974).

- 1 Leaves trifoliate; either a decumbent or ascending perennial herb to 1 m tall, or an erect annual herb, typically 1-2 m tall. *Crotalaria ochroleuca*
- 1 Leaves unifoliate; plants of various habits, mostly either perennial, smaller, or both. *Crotalaria retusa*
- 7 Corolla 1.7-3.0 cm long; leaflets 4-15 cm long; stipules not decurrent on the stem and not conspicuously foliose; [exotic annual herbs, in disturbed habitats].
 - 9 Bracts of the inflorescence 2-3 mm long, caducous; leaflets 4-8 cm long. *Crotalaria spectabilis*
 - 9 Bracts of the inflorescence 5-8 mm long, persistent; leaflets 5-15 cm long. *Crotalaria sagittalis*
- 7 Corolla 0.7-1.4 cm long; leaflets 1-8 cm long; stipules of at least the upper leaves conspicuously decurrent on the stem, giving the impression of a downward-pointing arrowhead (this feature sometimes inconspicuous or essentially absent in *C. maritima*, *C. rotundifolia*, and *C. avonensis*); [native perennial or annual herbs, in natural or disturbed habitats].
 - 10 Plant an erect annual; stems with spreading pubescence, the longer hairs 1-2 mm long; leaflets of the upper portion of the plant (4-) avg. 6 (-8)× as long as wide; [mostly of the Piedmont and Mountains (and Coastal Plain of VA)]. *Crotalaria purshii*
 - 10 Plant a decumbent, sprawling, or erect perennial; stems with appressed or spreading pubescence, the longer hairs < 1.2 mm long; leaflets of the upper portion of the plant averaging either (1-) avg. 1-2 (-4)× or (5-) avg. 8-10 (-15)× as long as wide; [mostly of the Coastal Plain].
 - 11 Leaflets glabrous above; leaflets of the upper portion of the plant usually (5-) 10 (-15)× as long as wide; plant erect or ascending. *Crotalaria rotundifolia*
 - 11 Leaflets pubescent above with strigose hairs (the hairs sometimes sparse – check with hand lens); leaflets of the upper portion of the plant usually (1-) 2-10× as long as wide; plant erect, decumbent, or low-ascending.
 - 13 Stem pubescence of an overstory of spreading or ascending hairs 1.5-3 mm long (and longer than the stem diameter) and an understory of appressed hairs; leaf texture thin, herbaceous, fresh leaves flexible; leaf surfaces bicolored, the upper medium green, the lower distinctly paler, whitish-green; [pinelands and other dry sandy habitats, MD south to c. peninsular FL (Hernando, Lake, Volusia counties), west to e. LA]. *Crotalaria maritima*
 - 13 Stem pubescence appressed-strigose, the hairs shorter than the stem diameter; leaf texture somewhat succulent, fresh leaves fragile, easily broken if bent; leaf surfaces unicolored, medium green. *Crotalaria maritima*

Crotalaria maritima Chapman. LOW RATTLEBOX, RABBITBELLS. **Hab:** Sandy forests and woodlands, roadsides. **Dist:** E. SC south to s. FL, and west to e. LA, endemic to the Southeastern Coastal Plain. **Syn:** = S, Ward (2009, 2010); = *Crotalaria rotundifolia* Walter ex J.F. Gmelin var. *rotundifolia* – Windler (1974); < *Crotalaria angulata* – F, G, RAB, misapplied; < *Crotalaria rotundifolia* Walter ex J.F. Gmelin – C, Fl3, K1, K3, K4, SE3, WH3, Isely (1986b), Isely (1998).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

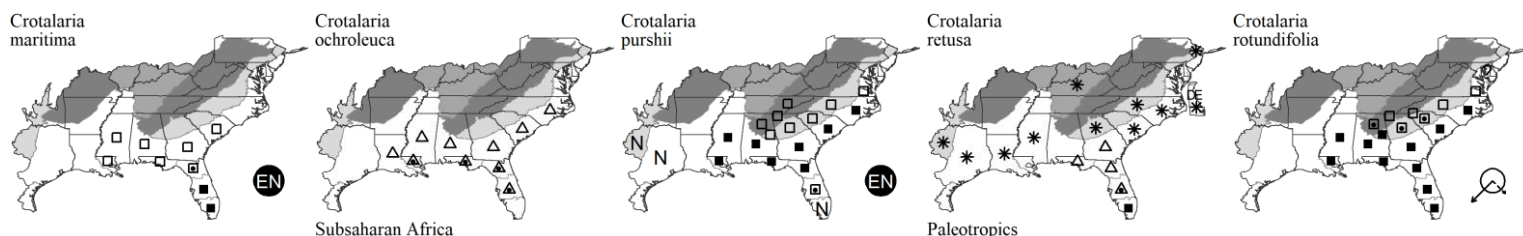
140. FABACEAE

* ***Crotalaria ochroleuca*** G. Don. SLENDERLEAF RATTLEBOX. **Hab:** Roadsides and sandy fields. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** All naturalized southeastern US material appears to be *C. ochroleuca*, not *C. brevidens* var. *intermedia* (M. Woods, pers. comm., 2011). **Syn:** = Fl3, K1, K3, K4, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998), Leverett & Woods (2012), Ward (2009, 2010); ? *Crotalaria intermedia* – RAB, misapplied.

Crotalaria purshii A.P. de Candolle. COASTAL PLAIN RATTLEBOX, PURSH'S RATTLEBOX. **Hab:** Mesic to dry pinelands, sandy openings, roadsides. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to n. FL, c. peninsular FL, and west to e. LA, with scattered locations inland. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, Fl3, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998), Leverett & Woods (2012), Ward (2009, 2010); > *Crotalaria purshii* var. *bracteolifera* Fernald – F; > *Crotalaria purshii* var. *purshii* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

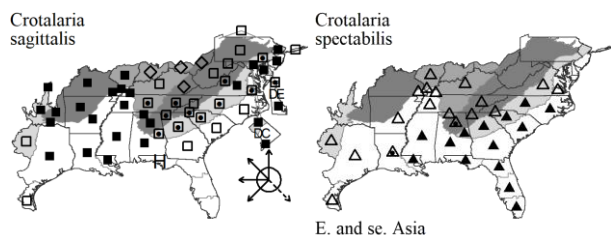
Crotalaria retusa Linnaeus. RATTLEWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Old World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, F, Fl3, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998), Ward (2009, 2010). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Crotalaria rotundifolia Walter ex J.F. Gmelin. LOW RATTLEBOX, RABBITBELLS. **Hab:** Sandy forests and woodlands, roadsides. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA; also widespread in Mexico. **Syn:** = S, Leverett & Woods (2012), Ward (2009, 2010); = *Crotalaria rotundifolia* Walter ex J.F. Gmelin var. *vulgaris* Windler – Va, Windler (1974); < *Crotalaria angulata* – F, G, RAB, misapplied; < *Crotalaria rotundifolia* Walter ex J.F. Gmelin – C, Fl3, K1, K3, K4, SE3, WH3, Isely (1986b), Isely (1998).



Crotalaria sagittalis Linnaeus. COMMON RATTLEBOX. **Hab:** Woodlands, woodland edges, barrens, prairies, openings, fields. **Dist:** MA and VT west to s. MI, s. WI, and c. MN, south to c. SC, s. AL, s. MS, TX, Mexico and Central America; West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Isely (1998), Leverett & Woods (2012); > *Crotalaria sagittalis* var. *oblonga* Michaux – F; > *Crotalaria sagittalis* var. *sagittalis* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Crotalaria spectabilis*** Roth. SHOWY RATTLEBOX. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, Fl3, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998), Leverett & Woods (2012), Ward (2009, 2010); ? *Crotalaria retzii* A.S. Hitchcock – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Dalea* Linnaeus 1758 (PRAIRIE-CLOVER)**

A genus of about 165 species, herbs and shrubs, of temperate and tropical America, especially of dry habitats and most diverse in Mexico. References: Barneby (1977); Diggs & Weakley (2017) in Weakley et al (2017); Isely (1998); Turner (2006b); Turner (2010); Turner (2013); Ward (2004c); Woods (2013).

Identification Notes: In our region, *Dalea* may be recognized by its odd-pinnately compound leaves with 3-many leaflets, the aggregation of smallish flowers into spikes, racemes or heads, the modification of the flower to a lesser or greater degree from the standard papilionaceous "pea flower bauplan", and being mainly small to medium-sized herbs (except for three shrub species, restricted to s. FL, OK, and TX). Flowers of *Dalea* in our region are diverse. *Dalea* Type A has the corolla bilaterally symmetrical and papilionaceous, the 9-10 stamens enclosed in a keel, the wings and keel of standard papilionaceous conformation, arising laterally from the stamen column. *Dalea* Type B has the corolla nearly symmetrical, the petals arising laterally from the stamen column, the 9-10 stamens or staminodes exposed. *Dalea* Type C has the corolla nearly symmetrical, the epistemonous petals arising from the summit of the stamen column, the 5 stamens exposed.

12 Corollas of *Dalea* Type B (the corolla nearly symmetrical, the petals arising laterally from the stamen column, the 9-10 stamens or staminodes exposed); stamens either 9-10, or 5 with alternating staminodes; [IL, w. MO, AR, and w. LA westward, and also rarely introduced eastwards].

.....***Dalea emarginata***

12 *Dalea* Type C (the corolla nearly symmetrical, the epistemonous petals arising from the summit of the stamen column, the 5 stamens exposed); [collectively widespread]; [subgenus *Dalea*, section *Kuhnistera*].

16 Spikes arrayed in a compound corymb; spike capitate, surrounded by an involucre of 3-4 series of sterile bracts.

.....***Dalea pinnata* var. *trifoliata***

16 Spikes not corymbosely disposed, ovoid to cylindric; spikes not capitate, with or without a few subtending, sterile bracts.

19 Leaflets 11-41.

21 Calyx external surface densely pilose to cinerous; stems pilose; corollas purple to rose or pink; leaflets 3.5-6× as long as wide.

.....***Dalea grisea***

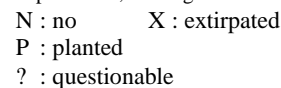
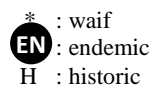
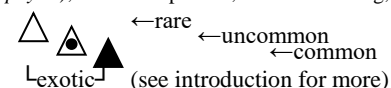
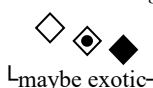
21 Calyx external surface glabrous or glabrate (also ciliolate); stems glabrate or finely pubescent; corollas white, lavender, or purple; leaflets 2.5-4× as long as wide.

.....***Dalea phleoides***

19 Leaflets 3-11.

25 Calyx glabrous (puberulent in *D. oligophylla*); bracteoles present, 0.5-1.5 mm long, bristle-like and tending to be persistent; stems glabrous.

Key to Map
Symbology:



(see introduction for more)

- 28 Calyx tube split on the upper side; calyx tube ribs not prominent, the intervals eglandular or nearly so; leaflets 5; [GA, AL, FL].
 *Dalea mountjoyae*
- 28 Calyx not split on the upper side; calyx tube ribs prominent (sometimes even flange-like), the intervals with 1 (-3) prominent gland(s); leaflets 5-11; [IN, c. KY, e. TN, c. AL westward].
 *Dalea candida*
- 25 Calyx variously and obviously hairy; bracteoles absent; stems glabrate to variously hairy.
 37 Spikes 10-14 mm in diameter (not including the petals); calyx 4.6-6 mm long; calyx tube villosulous in lines (glabrous between).
 *Dalea compacta* var. *pubescens*
- 37 Spikes 7-12 mm in diameter (not including the petals); calyx 3.5-5 mm long; calyx tube villosulous across the surface.
 *Dalea purpurea*

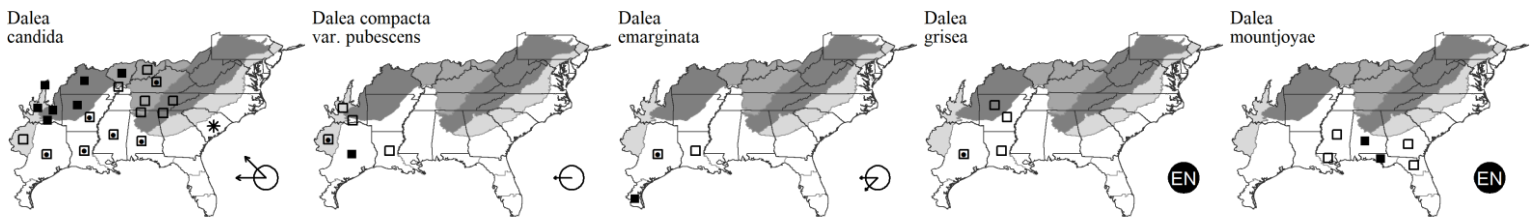
Dalea candida Michaux ex Willdenow. WHITE PRAIRIE-CLOVER. **Hab:** Calcareous glades and barrens, prairies. **Dist:** WV, KY, IN, WI, MN, and SK south to nw. GA, e. TN, w. AL, sc. MS, s. LA, and ne. TX. **Phen:** Late May-Sep. **Syn:** = Il, NE, SE3, Tn, Isely (1998); = *Dalea candida* var. *candida* – Ar, C, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Barneby (1977); = *Petalostemon candidus* (Michaux ex Willdenow) Michaux – S; = *Petalostemum candidum* (Michaux ex Willdenow) Michaux – F, G; = *Petalostemum candidum* var. *candidum* – Tx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Dalea compacta Sprengel var. *pubescens* (A. Gray) Barneby. SHOWY PRAIRIE-CLOVER. **Hab:** Prairies, on clay and limestone. **Dist:** OK south to nw. LA and se, and sc. TX. **Phen:** Jun-early Jul. **Tax:** Traditionally treated as distinct at species rank from *Dalea compacta* var. *compacta*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Barneby (1977), Isely (1998); = *Petalostemon pulcherrimum* (Heller) Heller – Tx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Dalea emarginata (Torrey & A. Gray) Shinnars. WEDGELEAF PRAIRIE-CLOVER. **Hab:** Sandy soils. **Dist:** Sw. LA west to c. and s. TX and ne. Mexico. **Syn:** = K3, K4, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Dalea grisea (Torrey & A. Gray) Shinnars. EAST TEXAS PRAIRIE-CLOVER. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands and prairies. **Dist:** AR south to nw. LA and e. TX. **Syn:** = K3, K4; = *Dalea villosa* (Nuttall) Sprengel var. *grisea* (Torrey & A. Gray) Barneby – Ar, NcTx, SE3; = *Petalostemon griseum* Torrey & A. Gray – Tx. **NatureServe G5T4** (Apparently Secure).

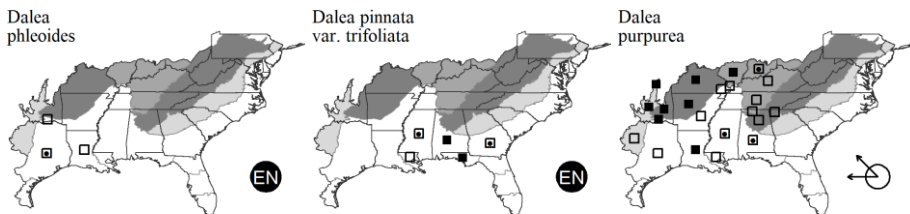
Dalea mountjoyae M. Woods. SPRAWLING WHITE-TASSELS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Sc. and sw. GA west to se. LA. **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Comm:** The combination at the specific level in *Dalea* using the epithet '*gracilis*' is preoccupied; the replacement name is supplied by Woods (2013). **Syn:** = K3, K4, Woods (2013); = *Dalea carnea* (Michaux) Poirer var. *gracilis* (Nuttall) Barneby – Fl3, K1, SE3, WH3, Barneby (1977), Isely (1998); = *Dalea gracilis* (Nuttall) D.B. Ward – Ward (2004c); = *Petalostemon gracilis* Nuttall – S. **NatureServe G5T3** (Vulnerable).



Dalea phleoides (Torrey & A. Gray) Shinnars. SLIM-SPIKE PRAIRIE-CLOVER. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands and openings. **Dist:** Nw. LA and se. OK south to se. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Turner (2013); = *Dalea phleoides* var. *phleoides* – K3, K4, SE3, Barneby (1977); = *Petalostemon glandulosum* Coulter & Fisher – Tx. **NatureServe G4T4** (Apparently Secure).

Dalea pinnata (J.F. Gmelin) Barneby var. *trifoliata* (Chapman) Barneby. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry to moist longleaf pine flatwoods. **Dist:** E. GA (near the Savannah River) south and west to w. Panhandle FL, s. AL, and s. MS. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Tax:** Under study by Diggs & Fuller. **Syn:** = Fl3, K1, K3, K4, SE3, WH3, Barneby (1977), Isely (1998); < *Kuhnistera pinnata* (J.F. Gmelin) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G5T3T4** (Vulnerable).

Dalea purpurea Ventenat. PURPLE PRAIRIE-CLOVER. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, and open woodlands. **Dist:** ON west to BC, south to KY, TN, n. AL, c. MS, TX, and NM. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Tn; = *Dalea purpurea* var. *purpurea* – C, GrPl, K1, NY, SE3, Barneby (1977), Isely (1998); = *Petalostemon purpureus* (Ventenat) Rydberg – S; = *Petalostemum purpureum* (Ventenat) Rydberg – F, G, Tx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

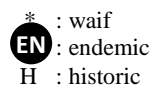
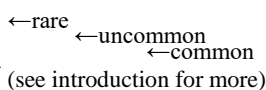
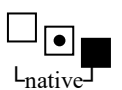


Desmanthus Willdenow 1806 (BUNDLEFLOWER)

A genus of about 25 species, herbs and shrubs, of warm temperate and subtropical America. References: Isely (1973); Isely (1998); Luckow (1993); MacRoberts & MacRoberts (2011b).

- 6 Pinna pairs (5-) 7-18 per leaf; stamens 5; legume 15-25 (-32) mm long, 4.5-7.0 mm wide, 3-4× as long as wide, strongly curved; [widespread]..... *Desmanthus illinoensis*
- 6 Pinna pairs 1-7 (-9) per leaf; stamens 5 or 10; legume 22-82 mm long, 2.5-4.5 mm wide, 8-25× as long as wide, straight to slightly curved.
 8 Nectary between lowest pair of pinnae 0.3-1.0 (-1.2) mm in diameter; legumes dehiscent along both sutures but not curling longitudinally and the inner surface of each valve therefore remaining concave; taproot brown, cylindrical (to 50 cm long × 2 cm in diameter)..... *Desmanthus virgatus*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic
 N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

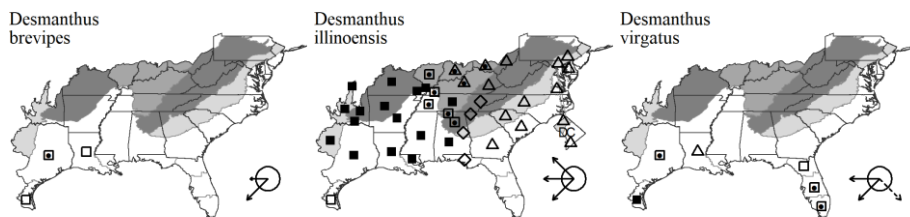
- 8 Nectary between lowest pair of pinnae 0.8-3.0 mm in diameter; legumes dehiscent along both sutures, the sutural ridges curling longitudinally over the valves after dehiscence and causing the inner surface of each valve to be slightly convex; taproot red, napiform (turnip-like) (to 40 cm long \times 2.5 cm in diameter at the thickest point)

..... *Desmanthus brevipes*

Desmanthus brevipes B.L. Turner. DWARF BUNDLE-FLOWER. **Hab:** Post oak or juniper woodlands, prairies, and along roadsides, most commonly found on sandy or gravelly soils but also on calcareous and clay soils. **Dist:** Sw. LA west along the coast to s. TX; disjunct in Brazil. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Oct). **Tax:** Sometimes treated at varietal rank (Luckow 1993), but seemingly warranting species status of morphological and geographic grounds. **Syn:** = Tx, Isely (1998); = *Desmanthus tathuyensis* var. *brevipes* – K3, K4, Luckow (1993). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Desmanthus illinoensis (Michaux) MacMillan ex B.L. Robinson & Fernald. COMMON BUNDLEFLOWER, PRAIRIE MIMOSA. **Hab:** Prairies, open woodlands, barrens, marsh edges, disturbed areas. **Dist:** OH, MN, and ND south to Panhandle FL, TX, and NM; with scattered adventive occurrences east and west of the native distribution. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Isely (1973), Isely (1998), Luckow (1993); = *Acuan illinoense* (Michaux) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Desmanthus virgatus (Linnaeus) Willdenow. WILD TANTAN. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, shell middens, hammocks, scrub, mesquital, disturbed areas. **Dist:** FL peninsula (north to Levy County); West Indies; nw. LA and c. Texas south through Mexico and Central America to South America. The location in nw. LA (Caddo Parish) is adventive (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 2011b). **Phen:** (Jan-) Apr-Nov (-Dec). **Tax:** There is a case to be made for recognizing (at least at varietal rank) two taxonomic entities, but the choice is complicated by the lack of available names with correct application. One entity, the usual one in our region, is decumbent to prostrate, with petiolar gland erect, circular, and < 0.5 mm in diameter, leaflets in 8-16 pairs, and fruits 2-3.5 (rarely to 5 cm) long; this has been called "depressus", but the type of "virgatus" applies to this entity. More tropical and present in our area only as a waif, is an erect shrub (to 1.5 m tall), with a large (> 1 mm long), flattened, sessile, elliptical petiolar gland, 10-20 leaflet pairs, and fruits 3-7 cm long; this has been called "virgatus", but with that epithet accurately applied to the "depressus" entity (see Luckow 1993), this entity is apparently without a name if recognized separately. **Syn:** = Fl3, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3, Luckow (1993); > *Acuan depressus* (Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow) Kuntze – S; > *Acuan virgatum* (Linnaeus) Medikus – S; > *Desmanthus virgatus* (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. *depressus* (Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow) B.L. Turner – SE3, Tx, Isely (1998); > *Desmanthus virgatus* (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. *virgatus* – SE3, Isely (1998).



Desmodium Desvaux 1813 (TICK-TREFOIL, TICK-CLOVER, BEGGAR'S-TICKS, STICK-TIGHTS)

A genus of about 275-300 species, annual herbs, perennial herbs, and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan (but lacking from Europe). In our area, *Desmodium* is a complex genus. Some of the species in our area are confusing and can be identified only with difficulty. References: Isely (1998); Krings (2004); Ohashi & Ohashi (2018); Ohashi (2013); Ohashi et al (2018); Ohashi in FNA () (in prep); Raveill (2002); Thomas (2020).

Identification Notes: In fruit, *Desmodium* is easy to recognize, as one of only four genera of Fabaceae in our region with loments (legumes which separate into one-seeded segments along sutures). *Aeschynomene* has pinnately compound leaves with many leaflets, in contrast to the trifoliate (exceptionally unifoliate) leaves of *Desmodium*. The other two genera have both often been treated as components of *Desmodium*. *Grona* is represented in our flora by a single naturalized species, *Grona triflora*, in the Coastal Plain of FL, GA, AL, and e. LA (and to be expected in MS and perhaps other nearby areas); it has flowers in axillary clusters rather than axillary or terminal racemes or panicles. *Hylodesmum* consists of three species occurring in mainly shady, forested settings, separable from *Desmodium* by many characters (see key).

- 2 Longest calyx lobes shorter than the calyx tube; stipe of the loment 4-20 mm long, about 3 \times or more as long as the calyx; mature leaves without stipels at the base of the petiolules of the leaflets; leaves subverticillate at the top of the stem (alternate in *D. pauciflorum*); stamens monadelphous; lower margin of the loment incised to the upper suture..... ***Hylodesmum***
- 2 Longest calyx lobes longer than the calyx tube; stipe of the loment absent or nearly so, included within the calyx; mature leaves retaining stipels at the base of the petiolules of the leaflets; leaves alternate; stamens diadelphous; lower margin of the loment not incised to the upper suture.
- 3 Leaflets narrow, the terminal leaflet < 14 mm wide, and also 4-12 \times as long as wide, typically thick and strongly reticulate; petioles of midstem leaves 1-10 (-15) mm long; [primarily of the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont (rarely Mountains) in our area]..... **Key A**
- 3 Leaflets broader, the terminal leaflet > 15 mm wide, or < 4 \times as long as wide, typically thin and not reticulate; petioles of midstem leaves various, but > 15 mm long if leaflet proportions are narrow; [collectively widespread in our area].
- 4 Stems trailing vinelike along the ground, and/or the plants stoloniferous or rhizomatous..... **Key B**
- 4 Stems erect or ascending, not vinelike.
- 5 Stipules (5-) 7-20 mm long, > 1 mm wide at the base, clasping or truncate at the base, persistent (most or all of the stipules persisting through the year), 4-20 mm long; leaflets 1.5-3 \times as long as wide..... **Key C**
- 5 Stipules 2-6 (-9.5) mm long, < 1 mm wide at the base, narrowed or parallel-sided to the base, caducous (most or all of the stipules falling soon after expansion of the leaves); leaflets 1-8 (-10) \times as long as wide..... **Key D**

Key A - : *Desmodium* with very narrow leaflets

- 1 Petioles (0-) 1-3 (-4) mm long, the leaves thus subsessile; leaflets 5-10 mm wide, strongly pubescent on the lower surface..... ***Desmodium sessilifolium***

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 1 Petioles 3-15 mm long, the leaves thus obviously petiolate; leaflets 2-5 (-8) mm wide, glabrate or inconspicuously puberulent on the lower surface.
 - 2 Loment segments flat to distinctly concave along the upper (suture) margin; [of dry to mesic habitats].....*Desmodium strictum*
 - 2 Loment segments slightly convex along the upper (suture) margin; [of boggy, wet, or mesic habitats].....*Desmodium tenuifolium*

Key B - : *Desmodium* with trailing stems or stoloniferous-rhizomatous habit

- 1 Flowers in axillary clusters; leaflets broadly obovate, 0.5-1 cm long *Grona triflora*
- 1 Flowers in axillary or terminal racemes; leaflets rotund, broadly ovate, broadly elliptic, or narrowly elliptic, the larger > 1 cm long.
 - 4 Stipules ovate, persistent, slightly to strongly clasping at the base, 6-12 mm long. *Desmodium rotundifolium*
 - 4 Stipules lanceolate to linear (or deltate in *D. humifusum*), usually quickly deciduous, not clasping at the base, 2-8 mm long. *Desmodium lineatum*

Key C

- 1 Loment segments 3-5.5 mm long, nearly symmetrical along the axis of the loment (the isthmi more or less equal above and below, thus each segment diamond-shaped, rounded-diamond-shaped, or essentially elliptical). *Desmodium tortuosum*
- 1 Loment segments 5-11 mm long, asymmetrical along the axis of the loment (the isthmi deeper below than above, thus each segment triangular, rounded-triangular, or semi-circular).
 - 5 Stem densely spreading pilose (at least the upper stem) and also uncinat-puberulent; loment segments 6.5-10 mm long *Desmodium canescens*
 - 5 Stem glabrous or uncinat-puberulent; loment segments 9-11 mm long *Desmodium cuspidatum*

Key D

- 2 Loment with 1-3 segments, rounded below.
 - 3 Leaflets cinereous on the lower surface; corolla 6-7 mm long; loment with 3 (-4) segments *Desmodium nuttallii*
 - 3 Leaflets not cinereous on the lower surface; corolla 3.5-6 mm long; loment with 1-2 (-3) segments; [*Desmodium ciliare* group].....
 - 4 Leaflets 3-5.5× as long as wide..... *Desmodium ciliare*
 - 4 Leaflets 1.2-3.5× as long as wide.
 - 5 Terminal leaflet usually distinctly longer and narrower than the lateral leaflets; stem (near the middle) sparsely to densely uncinat-pubescent..... *Desmodium obtusum*
 - 5 Terminal leaflet similar to the lateral leaflets; stem (near the middle) glabrous to pilose, or also with some uncinat-pubescent.
 - 6 Petioles 1-3 (-5) mm long; pedicels 3-8 mm long; stem usually pilose; leaflets sub-appressed pubescent (to glabrate) *Desmodium ciliare*
 - 6 Petioles 10-25 mm long; pedicels 8-15 mm long; stem glabrous (to sparsely uncinat-puberulent); leaflets glabrous or with only a few scattered hairs.... *Desmodium marilandicum*
- 2 Loment with 2-5 segments, mostly obtusely angled below.
 - 7 Leaves densely villous on the lower surface; stem densely pubescent with uncinat or non-uncinat hairs.
 - 8 Leaflets 1.5-2.0 (-2.2)× as long as wide; loment usually curved (the upper margin convex); loment with 2-4 segments; loment segments 4-7 mm long *Desmodium nuttallii*
 - 8 Leaflets 1.0-1.5 (-1.9)× as long as wide; loment straight; loment with (3-) 4-5 (-6) segments; loment segments 5-8 (-9) mm long *Desmodium viridiflorum*
 - 7 Leaves glabrous to moderately appressed-villous on the lower surface; stem glabrate, pilose or uncinat pubescent.
 - 9 Bracts (subtending clusters of 2-3 flowers) usually villous; plants moderately to densely villous; loment usually incurved (the upper margin convex); loment with 2-4 segments, each segment 4-5 mm long..... *Desmodium nuttallii*
 - 9 Bracts (subtending clusters of 2-3 flowers) not villous; plants glabrous or slightly to moderately villous or pilose; loment usually nearly straight; loment with 3-5 segments, each segment 4-8.5 mm long.
 - 10 Corolla 8-10 mm long; pedicels usually 10-15 (-20) mm long; stems and leaves glabrous; leaflets distinctly pale on the lower surface *Desmodium laevigatum*
 - 10 Corolla 6-8 (-9) mm long; pedicels 3-12 mm long; stems and leaves pubescent or glabrate (but pubescent at least on the leaves); leaflets green or slightly pale on the lower surface; [*Desmodium paniculatum* group].....
 - 11 Leaflet lower surface glabrous, except for the conspicuous uncinat puberulence on the veins; stems and petioles glabrous or uncinat-puberulent; [plant of the Coastal Plain and possibly lower Piedmont] *Desmodium fernaldii*
 - 11 Leaflet lower surface strigose to conspicuously sub-appressed-villous, and sometimes also uncinat-puberulent; stems and petioles glabrate to conspicuously pilose or uncinat-puberulent; [plants collectively widespread in our area].
 - 12 Leaflets (2.5-) 3-8 (-10)× as long as wide; leaflet pubescence usually sparse, of straight, appressed hairs < 0.5 mm long (or sometimes of longer spreading hairs); leaflets usually lacking uncinat pubescence on either surface; mid-stems glabrous or glabrate, the pubescence usually uncinat puberulence. *Desmodium paniculatum* var. *paniculatum*
 - 12 Leaflets 1.5-3 (-4)× as long as wide; leaflet pubescence usually evident, of spreading hairs > 0.5 mm long; leaflets usually with uncinat pubescence on the veins of the upper surface; mid-stems pubescent, either pilose or with uncinat pubescence (if not, evidently pubescent on the petioles).
 - 14 Each side (from the isthmus on one side of the article to the broadest point) of the ventral margin of most articles straight to slightly convex; leaves gradually but noticeably reduced in size and petiole length distally along the stem, often with small leaves extending well onto the flowering branches; terminal leaflets lanceolate to broadly ovate (most specimens, especially of full sun habitats, are on the narrow end of this range), broadest nearer the base than the middle..... *Desmodium glabellum*
 - 14 Each side (from the isthmus on one side of the article to the broadest point) of the ventral margin of most articles concave; leaves mostly all the same size and not or little extending onto the flowering branches (the few leaves that do extend into the inflorescence branches will also be reduced in size but more abruptly so); terminal leaflets narrowly ovate to broadly elliptic-ovate (most specimens are on the wider end of this range), broadest nearer the middle than the base..... *Desmodium perplexum*

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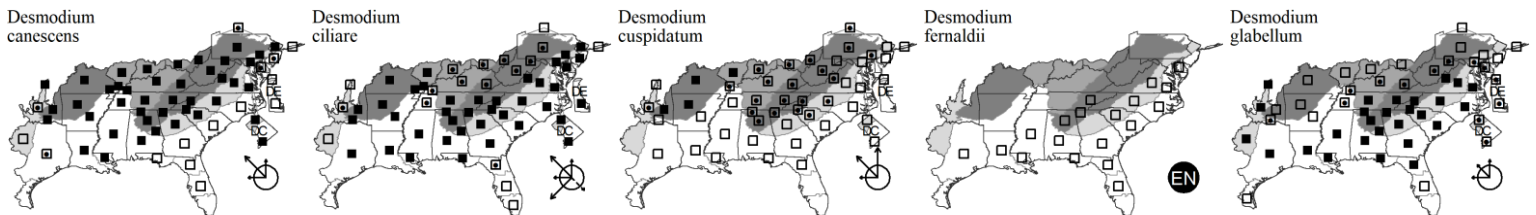
Desmodium canescens (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. HOARY TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MA west to WI and NE, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); = *Meibomia canescens* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Desmodium ciliare (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A.P. de Candolle. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MA west to IN, MO, and se. KS, south to s. FL and TX; also in Cuba. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, FI3, G, GrPl, Il, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); = *Desmodium marilandicum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *ciliare* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) H. Ohashi – K4, Ohashi (2013); = *Meibomia ciliaris* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Blake – S; > *Desmodium ciliare* var. *ciliare* – F, K1; > *Desmodium ciliare* var. *lancifolium* Fernald – F, K1.

Desmodium cuspidatum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A.P. de Candolle ex Loudon. LARGE-BRACTED TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, woodlands, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** VT and MA west to MN, south to FL Panhandle and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI3, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); > *Desmodium cuspidatum* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A.P. de Candolle ex Loudon var. *cuspidatum* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, SE3, Va; > *Desmodium cuspidatum* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A.P. de Candolle ex Loudon var. *longifolium* (Torrey & A. Gray) Schubert – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, SE3.

Desmodium fernaldii B.G. Schubert. FERNALD'S TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and dry flatwoods, other dry sandy habitats, woodland borders. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. SC (and maybe e. GA and n. FL); Isely (1998) states that reports from the Gulf Coast are based on "glabrate forms of *D. glabellum*", and also suggests that *D. fernaldii* is only weakly differentiated from *D. glabellum*. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, Il, K1, K3, RAB, SE3, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Desmodium paniculatum* var. *fernaldii* – K4, Ohashi (2013); < *Meibomia rhombifolia* Vail – S. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Desmodium glabellum (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle. TALL TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME west to WI and NE, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See Thomas (2020) for a detailed discussion and reinterpretation of the taxonomy of *Desmodium glabellum* and *D. perplexum*. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FI3, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Isely (1998), Thomas (2020); < *Desmodium glabellum* (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle – C; < *Desmodium paniculatum* var. *dillenii* (Darlington) Isely – W; < *Desmodium paniculatum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *paniculatum* – K4; ? *Meibomia paniculata* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S; ? *Meibomia pubens* (Torrey & A. Gray) Rydberg – S.



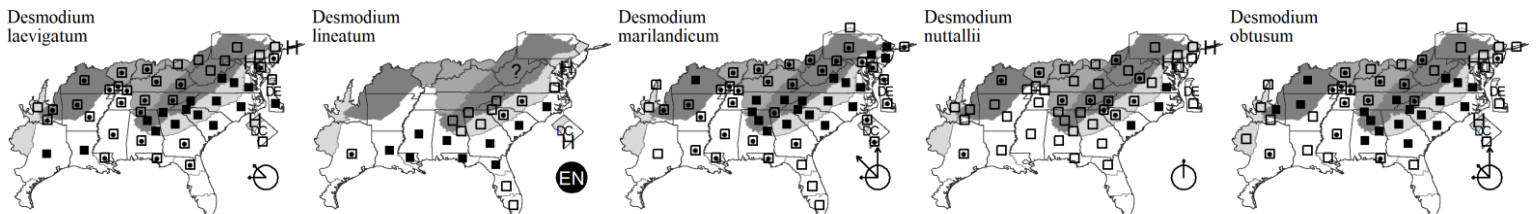
Desmodium laevigatum (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle. SMOOTH TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Dry oak and pine forests, fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. NY west to IN and MO, south to n. FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); = *Meibomia laevigata* (Nuttall) Kuntze – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Desmodium lineatum A.P. de Candolle. MATTED TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and other dry forests and woodlands. **Dist:** Se. MD south to n. peninsular FL, west to TX, rarely inland. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); > *Meibomia arenicola* Vail – S; > *Meibomia polymorpha* (A. Gray) Small – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Desmodium marilandicum (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. MARYLAND TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MA west to MI and MO, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); = *Desmodium marilandicum* var. *marilandicum* – K4, Ohashi (2013), Zhang, Zhang, & Endress (2003); = *Meibomia marilandica* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S.

Desmodium nuttallii (Schindler) B.G. Schubert. NUTTALL'S TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NY west to IN, south to n. peninsular FL, FL Panhandle, AL, and AR. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FI3, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); < *Desmodium viridiflorum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – C, G; < *Meibomia viridiflora* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S.

Desmodium obtusum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) A.P. de Candolle. STIFF TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and dry pine flatwoods, other dry pine woodlands, fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MA west to s. MI, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI3, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Desmodium marilandicum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *lancifolium* (Fernald & B.G. Schubert) H. Ohashi – K4, Ohashi (2013); = *Desmodium rigidum* (Elliott) A.P. de Candolle – C, F, G, WV; = *Meibomia rigida* (Elliott) Kuntze – S.



Desmodium paniculatum (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *paniculatum*. PANICLED TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. ME west to s. ON, MI, and NE, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = F, K1, SE3, Tx, Va, Isely (1998); = *Desmodium paniculatum* var. *pubens* Torrey & A. Gray – G; < *Desmodium paniculatum* – Ar, C, FI3, Il, K3, Mi, Mo1, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, WH3, WV; > *Desmodium paniculatum* var. *dillenii* (Darlington) Isely – GrPl; < *Desmodium paniculatum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *paniculatum* – K4, W, Ohashi (2013); > *Desmodium paniculatum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *paniculatum* – GrPl; > *Meibomia chapmanii* (Britton) Small – S; > *Meibomia paniculata* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S; >> *Meibomia pubens* (Torrey & A. Gray) Rydberg – S.

Desmodium perplexum Schubert. PERPLEXING TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders, hammocks, disturbed areas. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See Thomas (2020) for a detailed discussion and reinterpretation of the taxonomy of *Desmodium glabellum* and *D. perplexum*. **Syn:** = Ar,

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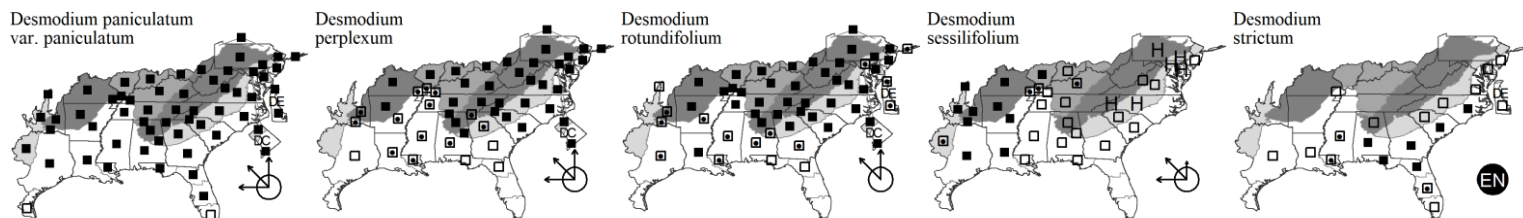
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F, FI3, IL, K1, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Va, WH3, WV, Isely (1998), Thomas (2020); = *Meibomia dillenii* (Darlington) Kuntze – S; < *Desmodium glabellum* (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle – C; < *Desmodium paniculatum* var. *dillenii* (Darlington) Isely – W; < *Desmodium paniculatum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *paniculatum* – K4.

Desmodium rotundifolium A.P. de Candolle. ROUNDLEAF TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Dry forests and woodlands. **Dist:** VT and MA west to s. MI, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, LA, and MO. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); ? *Meibomia michauxii* Vail – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Desmodium sessilifolium (Torrey) Torrey & A. Gray. SESSILE-LEAF TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Dry woodlands. **Dist:** RI west to s. MI and KS, south to NC, Panhandle FL, MS, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Meibomia sessilifolia* (Torrey) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

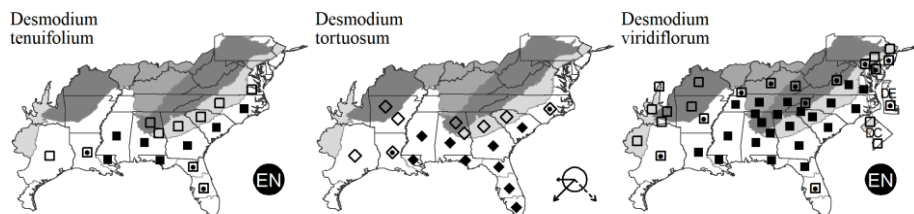
Desmodium strictum (Pursh) A.P. de Candolle. PINELAND TICK-TREFOIL, PINEBARREN TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL, west to w. LA and ne. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Meibomia stricta* (Pursh) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).



Desmodium tenuifolium Torrey & A. Gray. SLIMLEAF TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to w. LA. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, Va, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Meibomia tenuifolia* (Torrey & A. Gray) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

* ***Desmodium tortuosum*** (Swartz) A.P. de Candolle. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to AR and TX; Mexico, Central America, n. South America, West Indies; perhaps only introduced in the more eastern parts of the southeastern United States. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI3, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Meibomia purpurea* (P. Miller) Vail – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Desmodium viridiflorum (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. VELVETY TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NJ and DE south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX, and inland to w. VA, w. NC, n. TN, and AR. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **ID Notes:** This robust species is strongly uncinately puberulent on the upper leaf surfaces, stems, and inflorescence axes. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FI3, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998); < *Desmodium viridiflorum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – C, G; < *Meibomia viridiflora* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S.

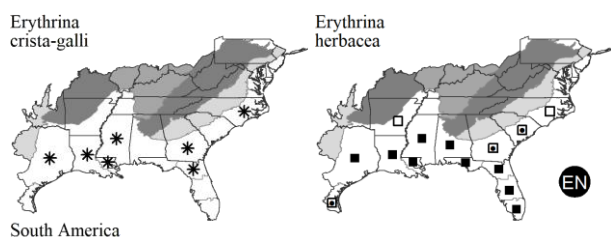
***Erythrina*** Linnaeus 1753 (CORAL BEAN)

A genus of about 120 species, trees, shrubs, and perennial herbs, of tropical and subtropical regions of the Old and New World. References: Isely (1998); Nesom (2016e).

- 1 Leaflets not lobed; [cultivated tree, persistent] *Erythrina crista-galli*
 1 Leaflets hastately lobed; [native herb or shrub] *Erythrina herbacea*

* ***Erythrina crista-galli*** Linnaeus. CORALTREE. **Hab:** Cultivated, disturbed areas, roadside ditches. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, SE3, Isely (1998); = *Micropteryx crista-galli* (Linnaeus) Walpers – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Erythrina herbacea Linnaeus. CORAL BEAN, CARDINAL-SPEAR, COLORÍN. **Hab:** Maritime forests, dry sandy woodlands, hammocks, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** Se. NC south to FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Populations in e. Mexico (Tamaulipas, San Luis Potosí) previously ascribed to this species have been separated as a species (Nesom 2016). **Syn:** = Nesom (2016e); > *Erythrina arborea* (Chapman) Small – S; < *Erythrina herbacea* Linnaeus – Ar, FI3, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998); >> *Erythrina herbacea* Linnaeus – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Key to Map
 Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Galactia P. Browne 1756 (MILKPEA)

A genus of about 111 species, perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions, primarily American. References: Duncan (1979); Franck (2017); Isely (1998); Nesom (2015a); Nesom in FNA () (in prep); Ward & Hall (2004).

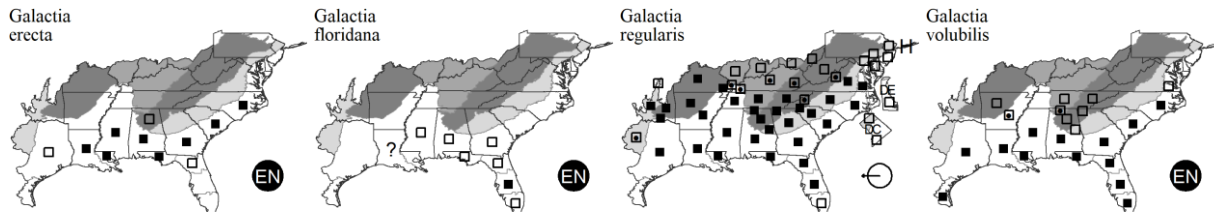
- 4 Stems erect (not prostrate, trailing, or twining), with 4-6 (-8) leaves, usually alternately bent at nodes; inflorescence subsessile, 1-6-flowered *Galactia erecta*
- 4 Stems prostrate, trailing, or twining, with numerous leaves (except in depauperate plants), not bent at nodes; inflorescence pedunculate, 1-flowered if sessile or subsessile.
- 5 Stems climbing or sprawling, twining.
- 11 Leaflets mostly elliptic to broadly elliptic, (5-) 10-21 (-25) mm wide, usually widest at the midpoint; stems moderately to densely hirsute to hirsute-villous with spreading-deflexed hairs; corollas 7-10 mm; leaflets thick in texture, not glaucous below *Galactia regularis*
- 11 Leaflets mostly ovate to lanceolate, 5-15 (-17) mm wide, widest below the midpoint; stems moderately to sparsely strigose with tightly to loosely appressed, retrorse hairs, sometimes glabrate; corollas 9-14 mm; leaflets thin in texture, usually glaucous below *Galactia volubilis*
- 5 Stems procumbent at least proximally and variously twining, weakly twining, or not twining towards the tip. *Galactia floridana*

Galactia erecta (Walter) Vail. ERECT MILKPEA. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** Se. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; Jul-Sep. **ID Notes:** "*Galactia erecta* is distinct in its erect habit, slender rhizomes, subsessile leaflets, and flowers in axillary-sessile clusters" (Nesom 2015). **Syn:** = FI3, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE3, Tx, WH3, Duncan (1979), Franck (2017), Isely (1998), Nesom (2015a), Ward & Hall (2004). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Galactia floridana Torrey & A. Gray. FLORIDA MILKPEA. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and other xeric sands. **Dist:** S. GA south to s. FL, west to s. MS. **Phen:** Mar-Aug (-Sep). **Comm:** "The species is recognized by its procumbent, densely short-tomentose to hirsute-villous stems, relatively large, thick leaves (compare *G. microphylla*), and large flowers" (Nesom 2015). **Syn:** = K4, Nesom (2015a), Ward & Hall (2004); = *Galactia floridana* var. *floridana* - S; < *Galactia floridana* Torrey & A. Gray - K1, K3, SE3, Duncan (1979), Franck (2017), Isely (1998), (also see *G. volubilis* var. *fasciculata*); < *Galactia volubilis* (Linnaeus) Britton - WH3.

Galactia regularis (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. **Hab:** Dry forests and woodlands. **Dist:** Se. NY west to MO and OK, south to s. FL and se. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** "*Galactia regularis* refers to the species widespread in the eastern USA, with leaflets mostly elliptic to broadly elliptic, relatively small flowers, and twining stems hirsute-villous with deflexed hairs" (Nesom 2015). **Syn:** = FI3, GrPl, K4, NY, WH3, Duncan (1979), Franck (2017), Nesom (2015a), Ward & Hall (2004); = *Galactia volubilis* (Linnaeus) Britton - K1, S, SE3, Tn, Isely (1998), misapplied; > *Galactia macraei* M.A. Curtis - C, F, G, RAB, Tx; < *Galactia volubilis* (Linnaeus) Britton - Ar, NcTx, WV, (misapplied); > *Galactia volubilis* (Linnaeus) Britton - C, F, G, Pa, RAB, Tx.

Galactia volubilis (Linnaeus) Britton. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry forests and openings. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to c. AR and e. TX. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Aug (-Sep). **Syn:** = K4, Nesom (2015a); = *Galactia volubilis* var. *volubilis* - Ward & Hall (2004); > *Galactia brachypoda* Torrey & A. Gray - S; > *Galactia brevipes* Small - S; < *Galactia regularis* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg - C, F, G, K1, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998), (misapplied); > *Galactia regularis* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg - S, misapplied; < *Galactia volubilis* (Linnaeus) Britton - Ar, WH3.

*Gleditsia* Linnaeus 1753 (HONEY LOCUST, WATER LOCUST)

A genus of 13-16 species, trees (and a shrub), scattered relictually in the Old and New Worlds, related to *Gymnocladus*. References: Isely (1975); SE3; Isely (1998); Robertson & Lee (1976); Schnabel & Wendel (1998).

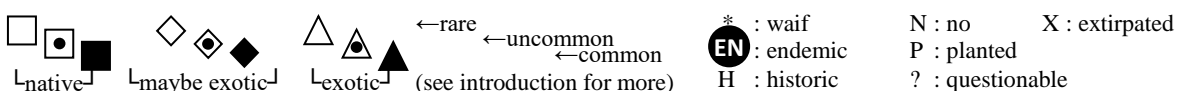
Identification Notes: The hybrid *Gleditsia* × *texana* Sargent (pro sp.) [*G. aquatica* × *triacanthos*] occurs occasionally in the area of range overlap of its parents. It is intermediate (but variably so) between its parents.

- 1 Legume ovate, 3-5 (-8) cm long and 1-3-seeded; foliage glabrous (or slightly puberulent when young); [trees of frequently flooded swamps, often with *Taxodium*, rarely planted and escaped]..... *Gleditsia aquatica*
- 1 Legume elongate, 20-40 cm long and multi-seeded; foliage puberulent (even in age); [trees of moist to dry forests, frequently planted and escaped in disturbed areas] *Gleditsia triacanthos*

Gleditsia aquatica Marshall. WATER LOCUST. **Hab:** Swamp forests, marshes. **Dist:** E. SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to IN, IL, and MO (as a native species almost completely restricted to the Coastal Plain); occasionally cultivated north of its native range. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Jun); Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, WH3, Isely (1975), Isely (1998), Robertson & Lee (1976). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

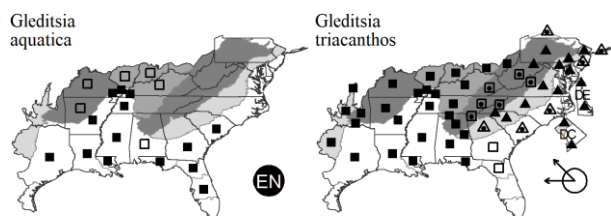
Gleditsia triacanthos Linnaeus. HONEY LOCUST, HONEYSHUCK. **Hab:** Woodlands, forests (generally bottomland), fencerows, often planted as a street tree. **Dist:** Native distribution is believed to be from w. NY (?) west to se. SD, south to Panhandle FL and TX (in and west of the Blue Ridge); its occurrence in the more eastern portions of our region (east of the Blue Ridge) appears to be as an adventive. Kimball, Whyte, & Crites (2010)

Key to Map
Symbology:



140. FABACEAE

found remains in an archeological site near Asheville NC (Blue Ridge) dated at ca. 500 A.D. **Phen:** Apr-early Jun; Jul-Nov. **Comm:** The trunks are normally beset with lengthy, branched thorns, but thornless trees (forma *inermis* Zabel) are encountered (and are usually favored for horticultural planting). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1975), Isely (1998), Robertson & Lee (1976). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Glycine* Willdenow 1802 (SOYBEAN, SOYA)

A genus of about 10-20 species, annual and perennial herbs, of Asia and Australia. References: Isely (1998).

* ***Glycine max*** (Linnaeus) Merrill. SOYBEAN. **Hab:** Abundantly cultivated as a crop, rarely persisting as a waif. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** One of the most important legume crops in the world. **Syn:** = Ar, F, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, SE3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Grona Loureiro 1790

A genus of ca. 45 species, annual to perennial herbs (ours) and shrubs, native to Asia and Africa. Separated from *Desmodium* in order to make monophyletic genera (Ohashi & Ohashi 2018; Ohashi et al. 2018). References: Ohashi & Ohashi (2018); Ohashi et al. (2018).

* ***Grona triflora*** (Linnaeus) H. Ohashi & K. Ohashi. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of the Old World tropics. Reported for Escambia County, FL Panhandle (Kunzer et al. 2009), and widespread in the FL peninsula; also in GA, AL, and e. LA and to be expected in MS. **Syn:** = Ohashi & Ohashi (2018), Ohashi et al. (2018); = *Desmodium triflorum* (Linnaeus) de Candolle – Fl3, K1, K3, K4, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Sagotia triflora* (Linnaeus) Duchassaing & Walpers – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Guilandina Linnaeus 1753 (NICKER)

A genus of 7 or more species, lianas and scandent shrubs, pantropical. References: Gagnon et al (2013); Gagnon et al (2016); SE3; Isely (1998); Lewis et al (2005).

Guilandina bonduc Linnaeus. GRAY NICKER. **Hab:** Coastal beaches and thickets. **Dist:** Widely distributed in the tropics and subtropics. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = K4, Gagnon et al (2016), Lewis et al (2005), Zhang, Zhang, & Endress (2003); = *Caesalpinia bonduc* (Linnaeus) Roxburgh – Bah, Fl3, K1, K3, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998); > *Guilandina crista* (Linnaeus) Small – S, misapplied. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

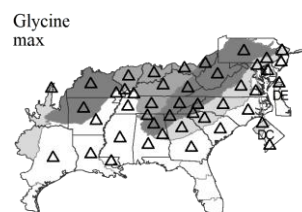
Hyloidesmum H. Ohashi & R.R. Mill 2000 (FOREST TICK-TREFOIL)

A genus of ca. 15 species, perennial herbs, mainly of e. Asia and e. North America. This group has often been included in *Desmodium* as a section or subgenus, but is now shown to be amply distinct in morphology and also to form a monophyletic group based on molecular analysis. References: Ohashi & Mill (2000); Raveill (2006).

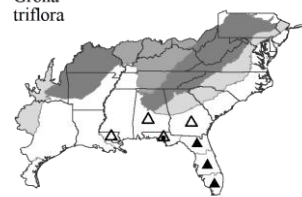
- 1 Stems dimorphic, the flowering stem normally lacking leaves (rarely with leaves), the sterile stem with a subverticillate cluster of 3-7 leaves near the top; pedicels 10-20 mm long *Hyloidesmum nudiflorum*
- 1 Stems monomorphic, bearing both leaves and flowers, the leaves either subverticillate or not; pedicels 2-10 mm long.
 - 2 Leaves subverticillate, clustered; leaflets conspicuously and strongly acuminate, 5-10 cm long; flowers usually distinctly pink or pink-purple; inflorescence 3-8 dm long, elongate, large, and conspicuous, much exceeding the leaves *Hyloidesmum glutinosum*
 - 2 Leaves alternate, scattered; leaflets acute to slightly acuminate, 3-7 cm long; flowers white; inflorescence 1-2 dm long, small and inconspicuous, often partly obscured by the leaves *Hyloidesmum pauciflorum*

Hyloidesmum glutinosum (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) H. Ohashi & R.R. Mill. HEARTLEAF TICK-TREFOIL, CLUSTERLEAF TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Moist forests, especially nutrient-rich. **Dist:** NS west to SK, south to Panhandle FL and Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl3, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Va, WH3, Ohashi & Mill (2000); = *Desmodium glutinosum* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Alph. Wood – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, W, WV, Isely (1998); = *Meibomia acuminata* (Michaux) Blake – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

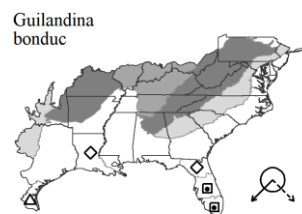
Hyloidesmum nudiflorum (Linnaeus) H. Ohashi & R.R. Mill. NAKED TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to Panhandle FL, n. peninsular FL, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Aug (-Sep); Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl3, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Va, WH3, Ohashi & Mill (2000); = *Desmodium*



E. and se. Asia
Grona triflora



Paleotropics



Guilandina bonduc

Key to Map
Symbology:



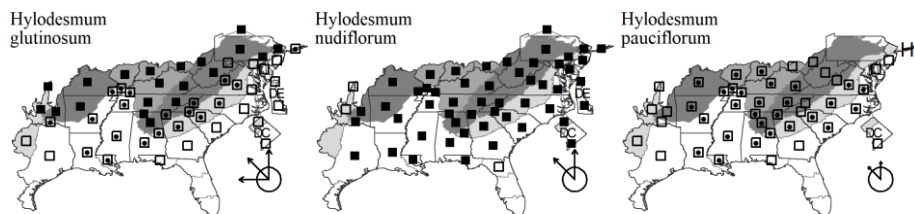
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

140. FABACEAE

nudiflorum (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, W, WV, Isely (1998); = *Meibomia nudiflora* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Hylodesmum pauciflorum (Nuttall) H. Ohashi & R.R. Mill. FEW-FLOWERED TICK-TREFOIL. **Hab:** Moist forests. **Dist:** NY west to OH and IA, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl3, K3, K4, NY, Va, WH3, Ohashi & Mill (2000); = *Desmodium pauciflorum* (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, NcTx, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, W, WV, Isely (1998); = *Meibomia pauciflora* (Nuttall) Kuntze – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Indigofera*** Linnaeus 1753 (INDIGO)

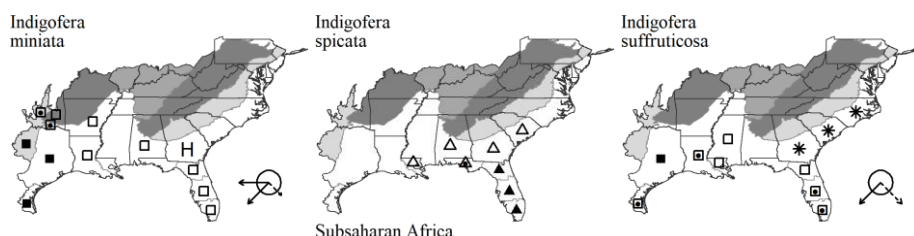
A genus of about 700-750 species, annual herbs, perennial herbs, and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan in tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Franck (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); Isely (1998); Lievens & Vincent in FNA () (in prep).

- 1 Leaflets borne alternate or irregularly on the rachis.
 - 2 Stipules subulate, < 1.5 mm wide; legumes divergent to deflexed, spaced on the rachis; flowers 6-10 per inflorescence..... *Indigofera miniata*
 - 2 Stipules deltate to lanceolate, 2-3 mm wide; legumes deflexed, crowded on the rachis; flowers many per inflorescence..... *Indigofera spicata*
- 1 Leaflets borne opposite on the rachis..... *Indigofera suffruticosa*

Indigofera miniata Ortega. COASTAL INDIGO, SCARLET-PEA. **Hab:** Dunes, dry disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. KS south to s. TX, disjunct eastward in FL and (?) GA (where reported by Chapman 1883). **Phen:** Jan-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl3, K1, K3, K4, Isely (1998); > *Indigofera leptosepala* Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray – S; > *Indigofera miniata* var. *leptosepala* (Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray) B.L. Turner – GrPl, NcTx, SE3, Tx, WH3; > *Indigofera miniata* var. *miniata* – NcTx, Tx; > *Indigofera miniata* Ortega var. *texana* (Buckley) B.L. Turner – Tx.

* ***Indigofera spicata*** Forsskål. TRAILING INDIGO, CREEPING INDIGO. **Hab:** Dry, disturbed areas, hammocks, dunes. **Dist:** Native of Africa. Reported for Camden County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009) and Mobile County, AL (Barger et al. 2012). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** Plants referred to *I. hendecaphylla* in the southeastern United States are all (as far as is known) actually *I. spicata*; see Du Puy et al. (1993) and Franck (2018b) for explanation that there are two distinct species and the morphological differences separating them. **Syn:** = K4, Franck (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); < *Indigofera hendecaphylla* Jacquin – K3; < *Indigofera spicata* Forsskål – K1, SE3, WI, Isely (1998); > *Indigofera spicata* Forsskål – K3. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Indigofera suffruticosa P. Miller. WEST INDIAN INDIGO. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, dry sandy woodlands, formerly commonly cultivated; in NC, SC, and GA, formerly locally established as a weed in the period of its cultivation, but perhaps no longer present. **Dist:** Native of the New World tropics and subtropics, including the Southeastern United States. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl3, K1, K3, K4, S, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Kummerowia*** Schindler 1912 (KOREAN-CLOVER, JAPANESE-CLOVER)

A genus of 2 species, annual herbs, native to temperate e. Asia. *Kummerowia* differs from *Lespedeza* in its annual habit (vs. perennial), conspicuous stipules (vs. not conspicuous), inflorescence branching pattern (see Akiyama & Ohba 1985), and leaflets with striate, parallel, lateral veins (vs. with reticulate lateral veins). It is now generally regarded as distinct from *Lespedeza* at the generic level, though they are closely related. References: Akiyama & Ohba (1985); Isely (1998).

- 1 Mid-stem leaves with petioles 4-10 mm long; leaflets emarginate at the apex; leaflets conspicuously spreading-ciliate; stems antrorsely appressed-strigose; calyx covering 1/3-1/2 of the legume..... *Kummerowia stipulacea*
- 1 Mid-stem leaves with petioles 1-2 (-4) mm long; leaflets not emarginate at the apex; leaflets inconspicuously appressed-ciliate; stems retrorsely appressed-strigose; calyx covering 1/2-4/5 of the legume..... *Kummerowia striata*

* ***Kummerowia stipulacea*** (Maximowicz) Makino. KOREAN LESPEDEZA, KOREAN-CLOVER. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, SE3, Tn, Va, Akiyama & Ohba (1985), Isely (1998); = *Lespedeza stipulacea* Maximowicz – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, Tx, W, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

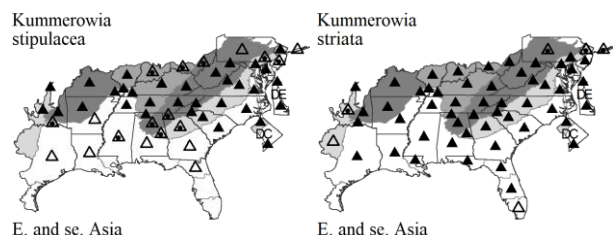


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

140. FABACEAE

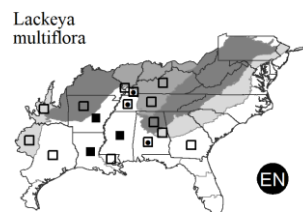
* **Kummerowia striata** (Thunberg) Schindler. JAPANESE-CLOVER, COMMON LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl3, Il, K1, K3, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, SE3, Tn, Va, WH3, Akiyama & Ohba (1985), Isely (1998); = *Lespedeza striata* (Thunberg) Hooker & Arnott – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Lackeya Fortunato, L.P. Queiroz, & G.P. Lewis 1996

A monotypic genus, a perennial woody or semi-woody vine, of the Southeastern United States. References: Fortunato, de Queiroz, & Lewis (1996); Isely (1998); Lewis et al (2005); Maxwell (1979).

Lackeya multiflora (Torrey & A. Gray) Fortunato, L.P. Queiroz, & G.P. Lewis. **Hab:** Alluvial forests, streambanks, prairies. **Dist:** GA west to e. TX, north in the interior to w. TN, w. KY, and AR (sometimes attributed to FL, but excluded by Wunderlin & Hansen 2008, 2011). **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Fortunato, de Queiroz, & Lewis (1996), Lewis et al (2005); = *Dioclea multiflora* (Torrey & A. Gray) C. Mohr – Ar, C, G, K1, Ky, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Isely (1998); > *Galactia mohlenbrockii* var. *halei* (Alph. Wood) R.H. Maxwell – Maxwell (1979); > *Galactia mohlenbrockii* R.H. Maxwell var. *mohlenbrockii* – Il, Maxwell (1979). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Lathyrus Linnaeus 1753 (WILD-PEA, VETCHLING)

A genus of about 150-160 species, annual and perennial herbs, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution. References: Isely (1998).

- 1 Leaflets > 2, generally 4-12; [native species of various habitats]..... **Lathyrus venosus**
- 1 Leaflets 0-2; [alien species, except *L. pusillus*].
- 5 Leaflets absent (but with foliaceous stipules)..... **Lathyrus aphaca**
- 5 Leaflets 2.
- 8 Stems with wings 0-1 (-2) mm wide; corolla 6-14 mm long; flowers 1-3 (-4) per raceme.
- 9 Legume (in fruit) and ovary (in flower) hirsute with swollen-based hairs; corolla 9-14 mm long **Lathyrus hirsutus**
- 9 Legume (in fruit) and ovary (in flower) glabrous; corolla 6-9 mm long **Lathyrus pusillus**
- 8 Stems with wings 1-3 mm wide; corolla 13-30 mm long; flowers 2-12 per raceme.
- **Lathyrus latifolius**

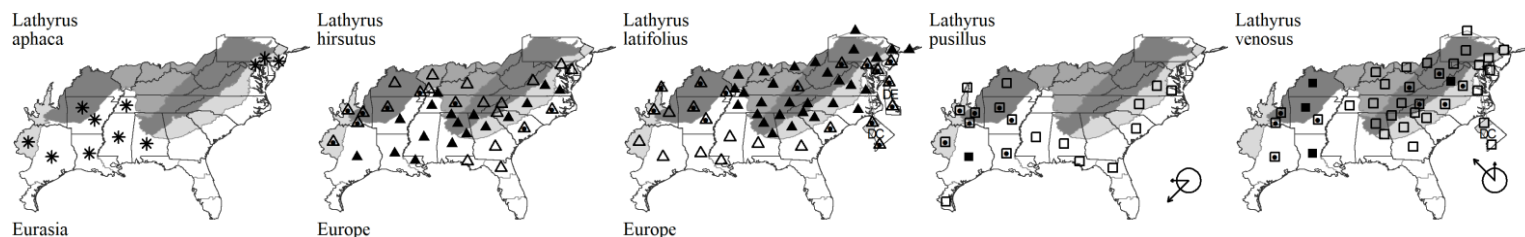
* **Lathyrus aphaca** Linnaeus. YELLOW VETCHLING. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Scattered in occurrence in the Southeast, including AL, TN, and KY (Kartesz 1999). **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, SE3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Lathyrus hirsutus** Linnaeus. CALEY PEA, SINGLETARY PEA, ROUGH PEA. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl3, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Lathyrus latifolius** Linnaeus. EVERLASTING PEA, PERENNIAL SWEET PEA. **Hab:** Roadsides, fencerows, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, G, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Lathyrus pusillus Elliott. TINY PEA. **Hab:** Open areas in bottomlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. VA, MO and KS, south to FL Panhandle and TX; disjunct in s. South America. The more eastern populations are scattered and curious. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, F, Fl3, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, SE3, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Lathyrus venosus Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. FOREST PEA, BUSH VETCH, VEINY PEA. **Hab:** Dry to mesic slope and bottomlands forests and woodlands, rocky bars and outcrops along rivers, somewhat (but not at all strictly) associated with base-rich soils. **Dist:** S. ON west to MN and SK, south to c. NC, wc. GA, LA, and TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Va, W, Isely (1998); > *Lathyrus palustris* var. *meridionalis* – WV; > *Lathyrus venosus* var. *intonsus* Butters & St. John – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Tx, WV; > *Lathyrus venosus* var. *meridionalis* Butters & St. John – F; > *Lathyrus venosus* var. *venosus* – C, F, G, WV.



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◊ maybe exotic
△ exotic
← rare
← uncommon
← common
(see introduction for more)

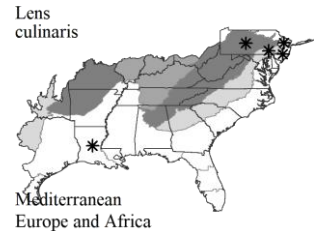
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Lens P. Miller 1754 (LENTIL)

A genus of about 5 species, herbs, of sw. Asia, s. Europe, and n. Africa. References: Isely (1998).

* ***Lens culinaris*** Medikus. LENTIL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, probably only a waif. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe and w. Asia. **Tax:** *Lens* should perhaps be included in *Vicia*; alternatively, additional genera should be split out of *Vicia*. **Syn:** = K1, K3, NE, NY, Isely (1998); = *Vicia lens* (Linnaeus) Cosson & Germain – K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Lespedeza* Michaux 1803 (LESPEDEZA)

A genus of about 40 species, perennial herbs and shrubs, of temperate regions of e. Asia and e. North America. References: Akiyama (1988); Clewell & Stickell (1990); Clewell (1966a); Clewell (1966b); Isely (1986b); Isely (1998).

Identification Notes: Many species of *Lespedeza* hybridize, and most combinations may occur in our area. Some of the hybrids have been named in the past as varieties or species. Hybrids generally occur in mixed populations with both parents and can usually be identified by their intermediate morphology (identification much easier in the field where context is apparent than in the herbarium). See Isely (1990) and Clewell (1966a) for additional suggestions for the identification of hybrids.

- 1 Leaflets distinctly widest toward the tip, 3-5× as long as wide, the base and apex very differently shaped (the base narrowly cuneate, the tip rounded, truncate or even retuse); racemes reduced, with 2-3 flowers, shorter than the subtending leaves; [plants alien] *Lespedeza cuneata*
- 1 Leaflets generally widest near the middle, 1-8 (-10)× as long as wide, the base and apex shaped similarly (i.e., both rounded, or both cuneate); racemes with 3-many flowers, shorter or longer than the subtending leaves; [plants native, except *L. virgata* and *L. daurica*].
 - 4 Plants trailing at maturity (young stems erect to arching-ascending up to 2 dm tall, then lopping over); stems slender, wiry; corolla pink to purple.
 - 6 Pubescence of the stem spreading (pilose), the hairs at more-or-less 90 degree angles to the stem.....*Lespedeza procumbens*
 - 6 Pubescence of the stem appressed (strigose).
 - 7 Plant trailing, typically mat-forming (after initial ascending growth); calyx of legumes produced from cleistogamous flowers 1/4-1/3 as long as the pod (cleistogamous flowers are clustered and sessile in leaf axils, in contrast to the chasmogamous flowers borne in groups on long, axillary, ascending peduncles); stems usually lacking axillary leaves; keel subequal to the wings, or shorter; stipules 2-4 (-5) mm long*Lespedeza repens*
 - 7 Plant ascending (keyed here for rare sprawling individuals); calyx of legumes produced from cleistogamous flowers ca. 1/5 as long as the pod; stems often with axillary leaves distinctly smaller than the primary leaves; keel usually longer than the wings; stipules 3-5 (-6) mm long*Lespedeza frutescens*
 - 4 Plants erect at maturity; stems generally stout, stiff; corolla pink, purple, white, cream, or mixed.
 - 8 Plants in flower.
 - 9 Corolla primarily white or cream (often with a purplish throat).
 - 10 Raceme peduncles short (shorter than the subtending leaf), the inflorescence itself barely if at all exceeding the subtending leaf; calyx lobes 6-10 mm long; leaflets (2-) 2.5-5 (-8)× as long as wide..... *Lespedeza capitata*
 - 10 Raceme peduncles elongate (often longer than the subtending leaf), the inflorescence itself well-exserted beyond the subtending leaf; calyx lobes 3-7 mm long; leaflets either narrower or wider (see below).
 - 12 Leaves closely strigose on both surfaces with hairs 0.2-0.5 mm long, silvery when fresh; leaflets 1-2 cm long; petiole of midstem leaves not generally > 1 cm long, about the same length as the rachis; [plants of the Coastal Plain and, in NC and SC, the lower Piedmont] *Lespedeza hirta* var. *curtissii*
 - 12 Leaves glabrate, or strigose above only, at least some of the hairs (especially those on the veins below) > 0.5 mm long, green or grey (to somewhat silvery) when fresh; leaflets 1.5-4 (-5) cm long; petiole of midstem leaves 1-1.5 (-2) cm long, much exceeding the rachis; [plants widespread in our area]..... *Lespedeza hirta* var. *hirta*
 - 9 Corolla primarily pink or purple.
 - 13 Peduncles of the racemes of chasmogamous (petaliferous) flowers longer than the subtending leaves; keel > 1 mm longer than the wings.
 - 14 Stems to 7 dm long, herbaceous, not bushy-branched; petioles of medial leaves 0.5-2 cm long; chasmogamous panicles with 4-7 flowers; corolla 6-8 mm long; legumes of the chasmogamous flowers glabrate or inconspicuously strigulose, 5-7 mm long; [native]..... *Lespedeza frutescens*
 - 14 Stems 10-30 dm long, woody or suffrutescent, bushy-branched; petioles of medial leaves 2-4 cm long; chasmogamous panicles with 5-15 flowers; corolla 8-15 mm long; legumes of the chasmogamous flowers strigose, 7-8 mm long; [plants alien, planted in 'wildlife food plots' and persisting or spreading]; [section *Macrolespedeza*].
 - 16 Calyx lobes equal to or shorter than the calyx tube; corolla 8-11 mm long; leaflets 1.5-2× as long as wide; racemes erect or strongly ascending; stems 1-several per crown, brown when young..... *Lespedeza bicolor*
 - 16 Calyx lobes longer than the calyx tube (at least the lowest lobe); corolla (10-) 12-15 mm long; leaflets 2-3× as long as wide; racemes lax and drooping; stems many per crown, purplish when young *Lespedeza thunbergii*
 - 13 Peduncles of the racemes of chasmogamous (petaliferous) flowers absent or shorter than the subtending leaves; keel about as long as or shorter than the wings.
 - 18 Upper surface of the leaflets glabrous (sometimes strigose along the midrib only); pubescence of the stem appressed; leaflets 1.5-3× as long as wide *Lespedeza violacea*
 - 18 Upper surface of the leaflets pubescent; pubescence of the stem appressed or spreading; leaflets 1.3-7× as long as wide.
 - 19 Leaflets 1.3-3 (-3.5)× as long as wide..... *Lespedeza stuevei*
 - 19 Leaflets (4-) 5-7× as long as wide..... *Lespedeza virginica*
 - 8 Plants not in flower.
 - 20 Leaflets of average, mid-stem leaves > 4× as long as wide (*L. capitata* keyed here and below).
 - 21 Petioles of mid-stem leaves ca. 10 mm long..... *Lespedeza virginica*
 - 21 Petioles of mid-stem leaves 1-3 mm long.
 - 20 Leaflets of average, mid-stem leaves < 3.5× as long as wide (*L. capitata* keyed here and above).

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 23 Leaflets (2-) 2.5-5 (-8)× as long as wide; leaf rachis (not including the petiolule of the terminal leaflet) longer than the petiole *Lespedeza capitata*
- 24 Leaflets 1-3 (-3.5)× as long as wide; leaf rachis shorter than the petiole (or about equal in *L. hirta* var. *curtissii*).
 24 Central axis not strongly dominant, branches divaricate, irregular; stems slender, wiry *Lespedeza frutescens*
 24 Central axis strongly dominant, branches ascending, mostly on the upper stem; stems stout, stiff.
- 25 Stems 10-30 dm tall, woody or suffrutescent, 1-many from the base; median leaf petiole 2-4 cm long; [plants alien, planted in 'wildlife food plots' and persisting and naturalizing]; [section *Macrolespedeza*].
 27 Calyx lobes equal to or shorter than the calyx tube; leaflets 1.5-2 × as long as wide; racemes erect or strongly ascending; stems 1-several per crown, brown when young *Lespedeza bicolor*
 27 Calyx lobes longer than the calyx tube (at least the lowest lobe); leaflets 2-3 × as long as wide; racemes lax and drooping; stems many per crown, purplish when young *Lespedeza thunbergii*
- 25 Stems 3-15 (-20) dm tall, herbaceous, 1-few from the base; median leaf petiole 0.7-2.5 cm long; [native].
 28 Leaflets (1.3-) 1.8-3 (-3.5)× as long as wide.
 29 Upper surface of the leaflets pubescent; pubescence of the stem appressed or spreading *Lespedeza stuevei*
 29 Upper surface of the leaflets glabrous (sometimes strigose along the midrib only); pubescence of the stem appressed *Lespedeza violacea*
- 28 Leaflets 1.3-1.8× as long as wide.
 30 Leaves closely strigose on both surfaces with hairs 0.2-0.5 mm long, silvery when fresh; leaflets 1-2 cm long; petiole of midstem leaves not generally > 1 cm long, about the same length as the rachis; [plants of the Coastal Plain and, in NC and SC, the lower Piedmont] *Lespedeza hirta* var. *curtissii*
 30 Leaves glabrate, or strigose above only, at least some of the hairs (especially those on the veins below) > 0.5 mm long, green or grey (to somewhat silvery) when fresh; leaflets 1.5-4 (-5) cm long; petiole of midstem leaves 1-1.5 (-2) cm long, much exceeding the rachis; [plants widespread in our area] *Lespedeza hirta* var. *hirta*

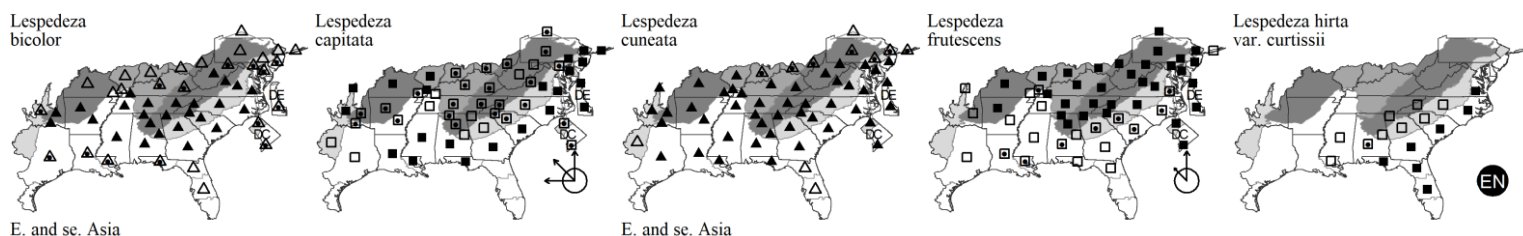
* *Lespedeza bicolor* Turczaninow. BICOLOR LESPEDEZA, SHRUBBY LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** 'Wildlife food plots', roadsides, forests, woodlands. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI3, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Akiyama (1988), Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Lespedeza capitata Michaux. BUSH-CLOVER, ROUND-HEADED LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** Woodlands and woodland borders, wet meadows, fens, prairies, barrens. **Dist:** ME and s. ON west to MN, SD, and NE, south to FL Panhandle and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI3, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Clewell (1966a), Clewell (1966b), Isely (1998); > *Lespedeza capitata* var. *capitata* – F, G, II, WV; > *Lespedeza capitata* var. *stenophylla* Bissell & Fernald – F, G, II, WV; > *Lespedeza capitata* var. *velutina* (E.P. Bicknell) Fernald – F, G; > *Lespedeza capitata* var. *vulgaris* Torrey & A. Gray – F, II, WV.

* *Lespedeza cuneata* (Dumont de Courset) G. Don. SERICEA LESPEDEZA, CHINESE LESPEDEZA, SERICEA. **Hab:** Roadbanks, 'wildlife food plots', disturbed areas, floodplains, creekbanks, and invading other natural habitats. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Oct; Oct-Dec. **Comm:** Extensively used as a soil stabilizer. Now invasive across most of our region. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, G, GrPl, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Lespedeza frutescens (Linnaeus) Hornemann. VIOLET LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** Woodlands and woodland borders. **Dist:** MA and NY west to MI, WI, IA, and KS, south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, AL, MS, AR, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Oct-Nov. **Comm:** Known in many floras as *L. violacea* (see synonymy), that name actually is the correct name for the species traditionally known as *L. intermedia*. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, S, Va; = *Lespedeza violacea* (Linnaeus) Persoon – C, F, G, GrPl, II, NcTx, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, W, WV, Clewell (1966a), Clewell (1966b), Isely (1998), misapplied; < *Lespedeza violacea* (Linnaeus) Persoon – WH3.

Lespedeza hirta (Linnaeus) Hornemann var. *curtissii* (Clewell) Isely. SILVERY LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and dry to moist savannas. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to Panhandle FL and se. AL, barely extending onto the Piedmont in NC, SC, and GA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Sep-Nov. **Comm:** Clewell (1966a) discusses apparent intergrades between the two varieties in s. NJ. **Syn:** = C, SE3, Va, Isely (1986b), Isely (1998); = *Lespedeza hirta* ssp. *curtissii* Clewell – K1, K3, K4, Clewell (1966a), Clewell (1966b); = *Lespedeza hirta* var. *apressipilis* Blake – F, as to intent; < *Lespedeza hirta* – FI3, G, RAB, S, WH3. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Lespedeza hirta (Linnaeus) Hornemann var. *hirta*. HAIRY LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** Woodlands and woodland borders. **Dist:** S. ME and s. ON west to MI, n. IL, c. MO, and OK, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, SE3, Va, Isely (1986b), Isely (1998); = *Lespedeza hirta* ssp. *hirta* – K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Clewell (1966a), Clewell (1966b); > *Lespedeza capitata* var. *calycina* (Schindler) Fernald – F; < *Lespedeza hirta* – FI3, G, GrPl, II, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Lespedeza hirta* (Linnaeus) Hornemann var. *hirta* – F. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Lespedeza procumbens Michaux. DOWNY TRAILING LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** Woodlands and woodland borders, hammocks. **Dist:** MA, NH, and NY west to IL, MO, and KS, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI3, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Clewell (1966a), Clewell (1966b), Isely (1998); > *Lespedeza procumbens* var. *elliptica* Blake – F, II; > *Lespedeza procumbens* var. *procumbens* – F, II. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Lespedeza repens (Linnaeus) W.P.C. Barton. SMOOTH TRAILING LESPEDEZA, CREEPING LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** Woodlands and woodland borders. **Dist:** CT and NY west to n. OH, s. WI, MO, and KS, south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and c. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, G, GrPl, II, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Clewell (1966a), Clewell (1966b), Isely (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Lespedeza stuevei Nuttall. VELVET LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands and woodland borders. **Dist:** MA south to n. peninsular FL, west to c. and n. TX, north in the interior to NC, TN, s. IN, s. IL, c. MO, and nc. KS. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3,

Key to Map
Symbology:



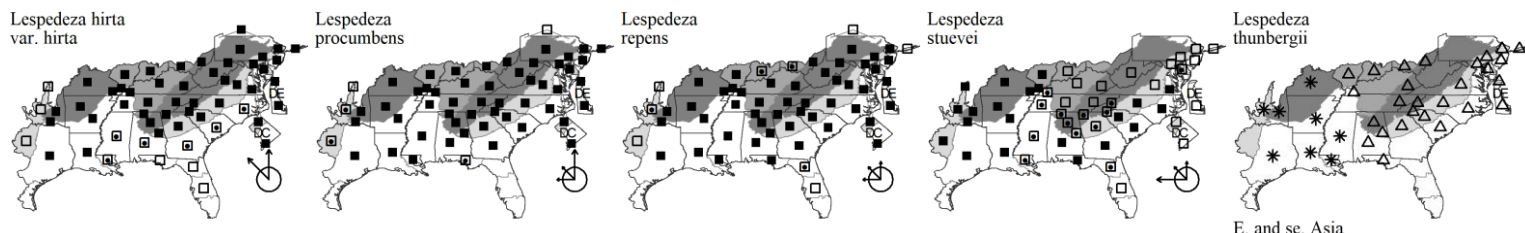
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

140. FABACEAE

G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Clewell (1966a), Clewell (1966b), Isely (1998); = *Lespedeza stuevei* – S, orthographic variant. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

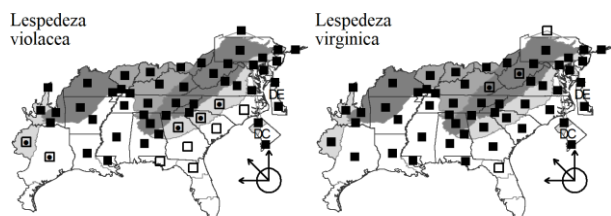
* ***Lespedeza thunbergii*** (A.P. de Candolle) Nakai. THUNBERG'S BUSH-CLOVER. **Hab:** 'Wildlife food plots', roadbanks. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. Reported for Macon County, NC by Pittillo & Brown (1988). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl3, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, SE3, WH3, Akiyama (1988), Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



E. and se. Asia

Lespedeza violacea (Linnaeus) Persoon. WAND LESPEDEZA. **Hab:** Woodlands and woodland borders. **Dist:** S. ME and s. ON west to MI and se. MN, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Tax:** Known in many floras as *L. intermedia*, this species is actually correctly named *L. violacea*. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, S, Va; = *Lespedeza intermedia* (S. Watson) Britton – C, F, G, Il, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, W, WV, Clewell (1966a), Clewell (1966b), Isely (1998); < *Lespedeza violacea* (Linnaeus) Persoon – Fl3, WH3.

Lespedeza virginica (Linnaeus) Britton. VIRGINIA LESPEDEZA, SLENDER BUSH-CLOVER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, woodlands, and woodland borders. **Dist:** MA and NH west to MI, WI, IA, and KS, south to Panhandle FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Clewell (1966a), Clewell (1966b), Isely (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Lupinus*** Linnaeus 1753 (LUPINE)

A genus of about 200-250 species, annual herbs, perennial herbs, and shrubs, of temperate and tropical regions in North America, Mediterranean Europe, South America, and Africa (especially diverse in w. North America and South America). References: Isely (1998).

Unkeyed taxa: *Lupinus subcarnosus*, *Lupinus texensis*

1 Leaves unifoliolate; leaves and stems evergreen, overwintering (absent in midsummer); plant conspicuously pubescent.

..... *Lupinus villosus*

1 Leaves palmately compound; leaves and stems deciduous, dying back in winter; plant inconspicuously pubescent.

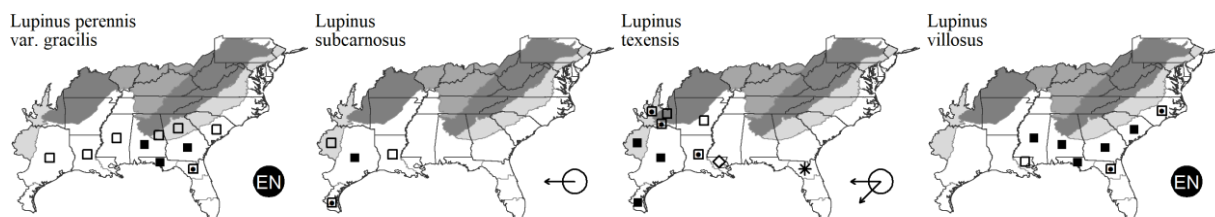
..... *Lupinus perennis* var. *gracilis*

Lupinus perennis Linnaeus var. *gracilis* (Nuttall) Chapman. SOUTHERN SUNDIAL LUPINE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and sandy or dry rocky roadsides. **Dist:** E. GA (immediately across the Savannah River from SC), south to n. FL and west to s. AL. **Comm:** The validity of this taxon is uncertain; the differences may be only clinal. **Syn:** = Isely (1998); = *Lupinus nuttallii* S. Watson – S; = *Lupinus perennis* Linnaeus ssp. *gracilis* (Nuttall) Dunn – K1, K3, K4, SE3; < *Lupinus perennis* – C, G, Pa, RAB, WH3. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

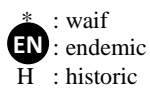
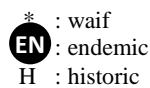
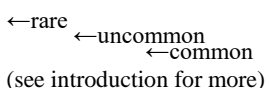
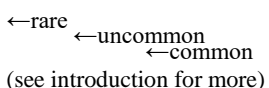
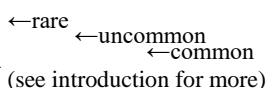
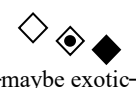
Lupinus subcarnosus Hooker. TEXAS BLUEBONNET. **Hab:** Open, sandy habitats, roadsides. **Dist:** W. LA west to c. and s. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Tx, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Lupinus texensis Hooker. TEXAS BLUEBONNET. **Hab:** Prairies, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of TX and adjacent states. Sw. AR and se. OK south to s. LA, s. and w. TX, and Mexico (COA, NLE, and TAM). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl3, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Lupinus villosus Willdenow. PINK SANDHILL LUPINE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, sandy roadsides. **Dist:** Se. NC south to n. FL, west to se. LA. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Fl3, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no

P : planted

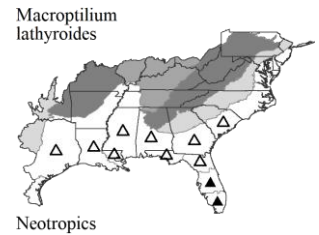
? : questionable

X : extirpated

Macroptilium (Benth) Urban 1928

A genus of about 20 species, annual and perennial herbs, of tropical and subtropical America. References: Isely (1998).

* *Macroptilium lathyroides* (Linnaeus) Urban. PHASEY BEAN, WILD BUSHBEAN. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl3, K1, K3, K4, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5? (Secure).

*Medicago* Linnaeus 1753 (MEDICK, BUR-CLOVER)

A genus of about 80 species, annual and perennial herbs, of Eurasia and Africa. References: Isely (1998); Woods & Orcutt (2017).

- 1 Legume 1-seeded, reniform, black at maturity; corolla 2-3 mm long *Medicago lupulina*
- 1 Legume several-seeded, spirally coiled or falcate, tan to dark brown; corolla 3-11 mm long.
 - 2 Plants perennial, mostly erect or ascending, 2-8 (-10) dm tall; corolla 6-11 mm long, violet, yellow, or varicolored; legumes spineless *Medicago sativa*
 - 2 Plants annual, mostly prostrate or ascending, 1-6 dm tall; corolla 3-6 mm long, yellow; legumes spiny (except lacking spines in *M. orbicularis*).
 - 3 Stipules entire or slightly dentate (*M. minima*) or the base only of the stipule lacerate (*M. laciniata*); plants pilose (*M. minima*) or glabrous (*M. laciniata*). *Medicago minima*
 - 3 Stipules lacerate; plants glabrous or sparsely pubescent.
 - 5 Legume lacking spines; stipules deeply lacerate, the sinuses extending nearly to the base *Medicago orbicularis*
 - 5 Legume spiny; stipules shallowly to deeply lacerate.
 - 7 Leaflets 0.7-1.1× as long as wide, usually marked with a central dark spot; leaflet tip usually strongly notched; stipules shallowly lacerate, the sinuses extending < ½ way to the base *Medicago arabica*
 - 7 Leaflets 1-2× as long as wide, not marked with a central dark spot; leaflet tip not strongly notched; stipules deeply lacerate, the sinuses extending > ½ way to the base *Medicago polymorpha*

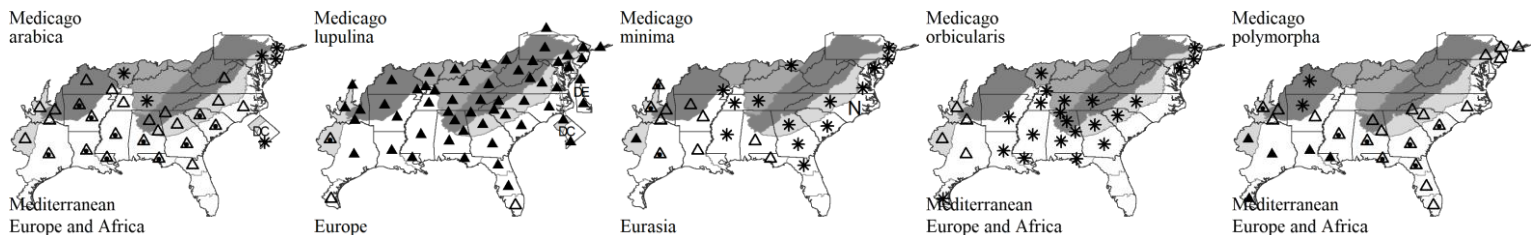
* *Medicago arabica* (Linnaeus) Hudson. SPOTTED MEDICK, SPOTTED BUR-CLOVER. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998), Woods & Orcutt (2017). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Medicago lupulina* Linnaeus. BLACK MEDICK, YELLOW TREFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, vacant lots. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998), Woods & Orcutt (2017); > *Medicago lupulina* var. *glandulosa* Neilreich – F; > *Medicago lupulina* var. *lupulina* – F. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Medicago minima* (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. DOWNY BUR-CLOVER, BUR MEDICK. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, on ballast. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, SE3, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998), Woods & Orcutt (2017); > *Medicago minima* var. *compacta* Neyraut – F; > *Medicago minima* var. *longiseta* A.P. de Candolle – F; > *Medicago minima* var. *minima* – F. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Medicago orbicularis* (Linnaeus) Bartolini. BUTTON MEDICK. **Hab:** Lawns, disturbed areas, limestone glades. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe and n. Africa. Reported for Calloway County, KY (Abbott & Thompson 2019). **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998), Woods & Orcutt (2017). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Medicago polymorpha* Linnaeus. SMOOTH BUR-CLOVER, TOOTHED MEDICK. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas, vacant lots. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl3, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998), Woods & Orcutt (2017); = *Medicago hispida* Gaertner – F, G, S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:

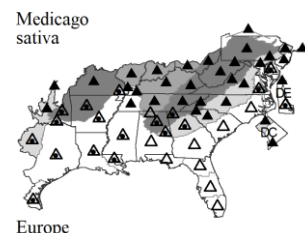


* : waif
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 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

140. FABACEAE

* ***Medicago sativa*** Linnaeus. ALFALFA, LUCERNE, BLUE ALFALFA, YELLOW ALFALFA, SICKLE MEDICK. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe and sw. Asia. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** Havananda et al. (2010) explain the complex evolution of the *M. sativa* complex, including its selection for human uses. Small & Jomphe (1989) recognize various subspecies and varieties within the complex. Given the complex human-influenced set of morphotypes, of diploid, allotetraploid, and autotetraploid origin, their interfertility, and the difficulties of associating American material with European wild taxa, I reluctantly take the same approach as Yatskievych (2013) in treating *M. sativa* as a practical unit without taxonomic subdivisions. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, NcTx; > *Medicago varia* – Mi; > *Medicago falcata* – F, G, Il, Mi, NE, NY, S, SE3, Isely (1998); > *Medicago falcata* × *sativa* – NY; > *Medicago sativa* Linnaeus – F, Fl3, G, Il, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998), Woods & Orcutt (2017); > *Medicago sativa* Linnaeus ssp. *falcata* (Linnaeus) Arcangeli – C, GrPl, K1, K3, K4; > *Medicago sativa* Linnaeus ssp. *sativa* – C, GrPl, K1, K3, K4.

***Melilotus*** P. Miller 1754 (MELILOT, SWEETCLOVER, SOURCLOVER)

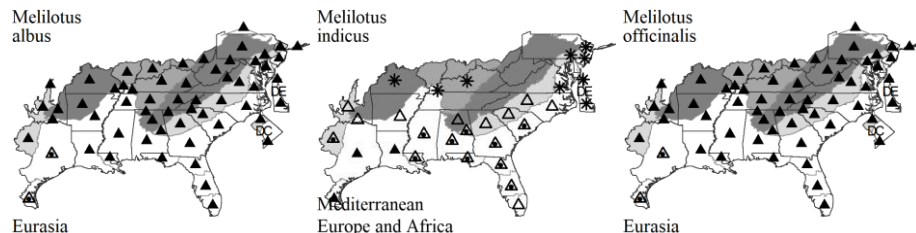
A genus of about 20 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Eurasia and Africa. References: Isely (1998); Stace (2010).

- 1 Corolla white..... ***Melilotus albus***
 1 Corolla yellow.
 2 Corolla 2-3.5 mm long; fruits < 3 mm long..... ***Melilotus indicus***
 2 Corolla 5-7 mm long; fruits > 3 mm long..... ***Melilotus officinalis***

* ***Melilotus albus*** Medikus. WHITE MELILOT, WHITE SWEETCLOVER. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Tax:** The similar *M. albus* and *M. officinalis* are apparently incompatible (Isely 1998) and differ in less obvious ways than flower color; they should not be synonymized, as was done by Kartesz (1999, 2010). Other differences useful in the determination of faded herbarium specimens are given by Isely (1998) and Yatskievych (2013): corolla 3.5-5 mm long, the wing petals about as long as the keel, ovaries narrowed at base, mature fruits with a network of raised nerves (*M. albus*) vs. corolla 5-7 mm long, the wing petals generally longer than the keel, ovaries noticeably stalked at base, mature fruits with a pattern of cross-nerves or merely with irregular cross-wrinkles (*M. officinalis*). **Syn:** = Ar, Il, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998), Stace (2010); = *Melilotus alba* – Bah, C, F, G, GrPl, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, W, WV, orthographic variant; < *Melilotus officinalis* (Linnaeus) Pallas – K1, K3, K4.

* ***Melilotus indicus*** (Linnaeus) Allioni. SMALL MELILOT, SOURCLOVER, ALFALFILLA. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998), Stace (2010); = *Melilotus indica* – Bah, C, F, G, RAB, S, SE3, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Melilotus officinalis*** (Linnaeus) Pallas. YELLOW MELILOT, YELLOW SWEETCLOVER, RIBBED MELILOT. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998), Stace (2010); < *Melilotus officinalis* (Linnaeus) Pallas – K1, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Mimosa*** Linnaeus 1753 (MIMOSA)

A genus of about 500 species, herbs, shrubs, trees, and vines, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas, especially America. Barneby (1991) and Beard (1963) argue that there are no characters which serve to separate *Schrankia* from *Mimosa*. References: Barneby (1991); Grether & Simon (2018); Isely (1973); Isely (1973); Isely (1998); Weakley & Flores-Cruz (2017) in Weakley et al (2017).

Identification Notes: Unmistakable in our flora for its bipinnate leaves, with tiny (2-4 mm long) leaflets, responding to touch by closing.

- 5 Plant unarmed (rarely with widely scattered prickles), the stem with strigose hairs with bulbous bases, 0.5-3 mm long; capitula 1.5-3× as long as the diameter, 9-25 mm long..... ***Mimosa strigillosa***
 5 Plant well-armed with recurved, catchaw prickles; capitula spherical or nearly so, 1-1.2× as long as wide, 3.5-14 mm long.
 8 Leaflets 5-9 (-10) pairs per pinna..... ***Mimosa latidens***
 8 Leaflets (9-) 10-17 (-19) per pinna.
 9 Venation of the lower leaf surface readily visible, pale; The midrib giving rise on both sides to 1 or more secondary veins.
 11 Pod 20-45 mm long, densely armed on all ribs with spines that are basally confluent; valves of the pod as wide as or wider than the replum; [Coastal Plain, w. LA west to se. TX]..... ***Mimosa hystrix***
 11 Pod 55-120 mm long, the spines separate from one another; valves of the pod narrower than the replum; [widespread west of the Mississippi River, Coastal Plain and inland (northwards)]..... ***Mimosa nuttallii***
 9 Venation of the lower leaf surface not visible (sometimes the upper surface with darkened and impressed veins).
 13 Pinnae 4-8 pairs per leaf; seeds 3.2-5.2 mm long; [east of the Mississippi River, VA and KY south to s. FL and e. LA] ***Mimosa microphylla***
 13 Pinnae 1-3 pairs per leaf; seeds (5-) 6-9 mm long; [west of the Mississippi River, sw. LA and TX southwestwards to COA]..... ***Mimosa monclovensis***

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

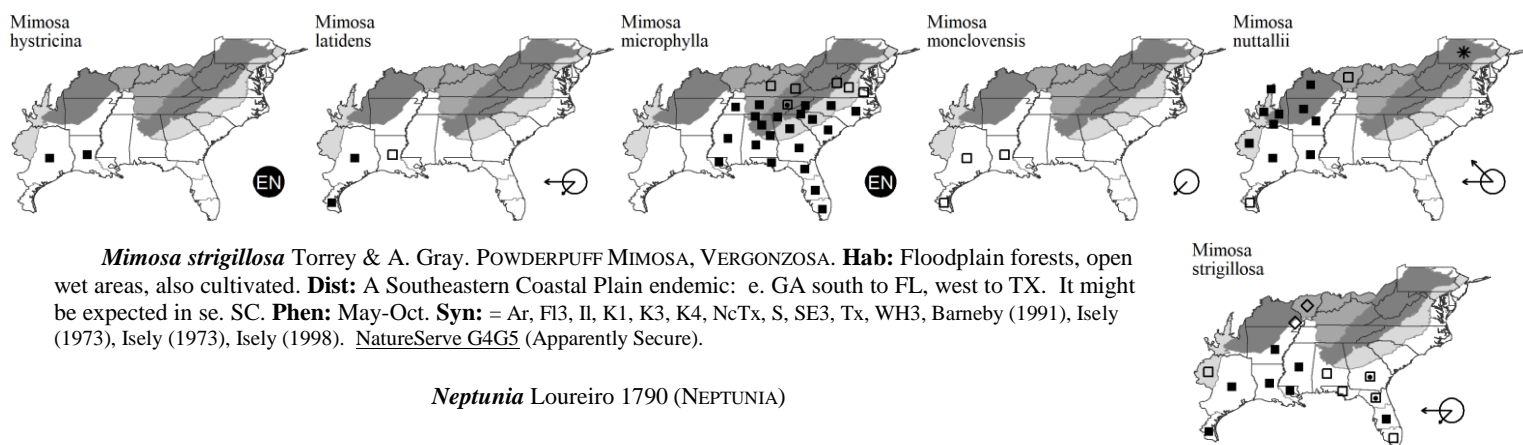
Mimosa hystrix (Small ex Britton & Rose) B.L. Turner. PORCUPINE MIMOSA. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, open habitats. **Dist:** W. LA west to se. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx; = *Mimosa quadrivalvis* Linnaeus var. *hystrix* (Small ex Britton & Rose) Barneby – Isely (1998); = *Schrankia hystrix* (Small ex Britton & Rose) Standley – Tx, Isely (1973); = *Schrankia nuttallii* (A.P. de Candolle ex Britton & Rose) Standley var. *hystrix* (Small ex Britton & Rose) Isely – SE3. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Mimosa latidens (Small) B.L. Turner. SMALL-POD MIMOSA. **Hab:** Oak woodlands, grasslands, thornscrub. **Dist:** Sw. LA west to s. and s. TX and Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx; = *Mimosa quadrivalvis* Linnaeus var. *latidens* (Small) Barneby – Isely (1998); = *Schrankia latidens* (Small) K. Schumann – Tx, Isely (1973). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Mimosa microphylla Dryander. EASTERN SENSITIVE-BRIAR. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands and forests, dry disturbed areas. **Dist:** DE, WV, and KY south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Tax:** A form with smaller fruits (3-5 cm long vs. 5-12 cm long) has been variously treated as a species [*Leptoglottis chapmanii*, *Schrankia chapmanii*] or a "recurrent fruit-form genotype" [phase *brachycarpa* of Isely (1973)]. This needs additional investigation. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Weakley & Flores-Cruz (2017) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Mimosa quadrivalvis* Linnaeus var. *angustata* (Torrey & A. Gray) Barneby – C, Fl3, WH3, Barneby (1991), Isely (1998); = *Schrankia microphylla* (Dryander) J.F. Macbride – F, G, RAB, Tx, W; = *Schrankia microphylla* (Dryander) J.F. Macbride var. *microphylla* – SE3; > *Leptoglottis chapmanii* Small ex Britton & Rose – S; > *Leptoglottis microphylla* (Dryander) Britton & Rose – S; > *Schrankia microphylla* – Isely (1973), Isely (1973). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Mimosa monclovensis R. Grether & M.F. Simon. **Hab:** Dry sandy or gravelly places. **Dist:** Sw. LA, TX, and COA. **Syn:** = Grether & Simon (2018).

Mimosa nuttallii (A.P. de Candolle) B.L. Turner. PLAINS SENSITIVE-BRIAR. **Hab:** Glades, upland prairies, dry forest openings. **Dist:** S. WI, IA, and NE south to w. LA and TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx; = *Mimosa quadrivalvis* Linnaeus var. *nuttallii* (A.P. de Candolle) Beard ex Barneby – Ar, C, Mo2, Barneby (1991), Isely (1998); = *Schrankia nuttallii* (A.P. de Candolle) Standley – Isely (1973); = *Schrankia nuttallii* (A.P. de Candolle) Standley var. *nuttallii* – SE3; < *Mimosa quadrivalvis* – Mi; < *Schrankia nuttallii* (A.P. de Candolle) Standley – GrPl; ? *Schrankia uncinata* Willdenow – Tx, misapplied.



Mimosa strigillosa Torrey & A. Gray. POWDERPUFF MIMOSA, VERGONZOSA. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, open wet areas, also cultivated. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. GA south to FL, west to TX. It might be expected in se. SC. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl3, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, SE3, Tx, WH3, Barneby (1991), Isely (1973), Isely (1973), Isely (1998). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

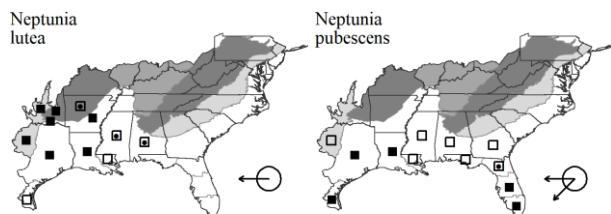
Neptunia Loureiro 1790 (NEPTUNIA)

A genus of about 12 species, herbs, of the tropics and subtropics of America and Eurasia. References: Isely (1973); Isely (1998); Turner (1951); Windler (1966).

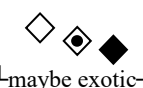
- 3 Leaflets 9-15 pairs per pinna; stipules 2-4 mm long; all flowers perfect, with functional stamens; stipe of fruit 4-15 mm long.....*Neptunia lutea*
 3 Leaflets (12-) 15-25 (-35) pairs per pinna; stipules 4-10 mm long; flowers in the lower part of the inflorescence with flattened staminodes; stipe of fruit 2-5 mm long.
*Neptunia pubescens*

Neptunia lutea (Leavenworth) Benth. YELLOW NEPTUNIA. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, prairies, roadsides. **Dist:** AL west to OK and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, SE3, Tx, Isely (1973), Isely (1998), Windler (1966); > *Neptunia lutea* var. *lutea* – Turner (1951); > *Neptunia lutea* var. *multipinnata* B.L. Turner – Turner (1951). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Neptunia pubescens Benth. TROPICAL NEPTUNIA. **Hab:** Pine savannas, longleaf pine sandhills, Florida scrub, prairies, coastal prairies, roadsides. **Dist:** S. GA, AL, and FL west to s. TX, and south to Argentina. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Tax:** Turner (1951) treated *N. pubescens* in our area with two varieties differing from the type (the type is from Lima, Peru); this distinction has not been followed by later authors. A modern reassessment is needed. Var. *floridana* has "leaflets glabrous or sparsely ciliate, the cilia scarcely 0.2 mm long, the under-surface completely glabrous or ciliate along the margin only; fruiting peduncles 6-11 cm long; calyx glabrous or with but 4-5 hairs along the lobes; petals glabrous" and ranges from s. FL along the Gulf Coast to s. FL. Var. *lindheimeri* has "leaflets conspicuously ciliate, most of the cilia 0.2-0.7 mm long, the undersurface near apex conspicuously so; stipules covered with a scattered short pubescence; fruiting peduncles 2.5-7 cm long; calyx lobes pubescent (10-20 cilia on each lobe); petals ciliate" and is distributed in se. and s. TX. **Syn:** = Fl3, K3, K4, WH3; = *Neptunia pubescens* Benth. var. *pubescens* – K1, SE3, Tx, Isely (1973), Isely (1998), Windler (1966); > *Neptunia floridana* Small – S; > *Neptunia pubescens* var. *floridana* (Small) B.L. Turner – Turner (1951); > *Neptunia pubescens* var. *lindheimeri* (B.L. Robinson) B.L. Turner – Turner (1951). **NatureServe G5?TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
 Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
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N : no X : extirpated
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Orbexilum Rafinesque 1832 (SCURFPEA, SAMPSON'S-SNAKEROOT)

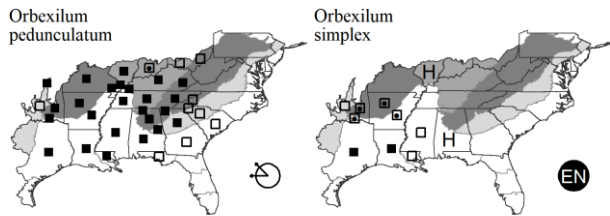
A genus of about 11 species, perennial herbs, of s. North America and Mexico (south to Chiapas). References: Grimes (1988); Grimes (1990); Isely (1998); Turner (2008); Vincent (2014).

- 6 Flowers 8-10 mm long; [of s. AL westward]..... *Orbexilum simplex*
 6 Flowers 5-7 mm long; [collectively widespread in our area].

..... *Orbexilum pedunculatum*

Orbexilum pedunculatum (P. Miller) Rydberg. WESTERN SAMPSON'S-SNAKEROOT. **Hab:** Open woodlands, bluffs, prairies. **Dist:** S. OH, s. IN, s. IL, c. MO, and se. KS, south to sw. NC, sc. SC, sw. GA, w. Panhandle FL, s. AL, s. LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = K4, Mi, NcTx, S, Tn, Turner (2008), Vincent (2014); = *Orbexilum pedunculatum* (P. Miller) Rydberg var. *pedunculatum* – Ar, C, K1, K3, SE3, Grimes (1988), Grimes (1990), Isely (1998); = *Psoralea psoralioides* (Walter) Cory var. *eglandulosa* (Elliott) F.L. Freeman – F, G, GrPl, GW2, RAB, Tx, W; > *Orbexilum pedunculatum* var. *gracile* (Torrey & A. Gray) Grimes – Il, misapplied. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Orbexilum simplex (Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray) Rydberg. LEATHER-ROOT. **Hab:** Prairies, open woodlands. **Dist:** AR and OK south to s. AL, MS, e. and w. LA, and e. TX; perhaps disjunct in IL. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, IL, K1, K3, NcTx, S, SE3, Grimes (1988), Grimes (1990), Isely (1998), Turner (2008); = *Psoralea simplex* Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray – Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

*Oxytropis* A.P. de Candolle 1802 (LOCO)

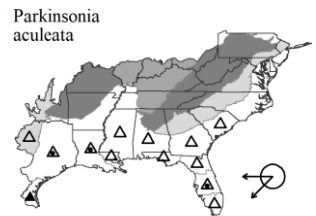
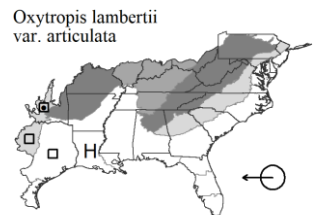
A genus of 250-300 species, perennial (ours) or annual herbs, of n. Eurasia and n. and w. North America.

Oxytropis lambertii Pursh var. *articulata* (Greene) Barneby. PURPLE LOCO. **Hab:** Prairies. **Dist:** E. OK west to se. CO, south to sw. LA, c. TX, and nc. NM. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4, Tx, Isely (1998); < *Oxytropis lambertii* – NcTx. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Parkinsonia Linnaeus 1753 (JERUSALEM THORN)

A genus of about 10-30 species (if circumscribed, as here, to include *Cercidium*), shrubs and trees of sw. North America, Central America, and Africa. References: Isely (1975); Isely (1998); Robertson & Lee (1976).

* ***Parkinsonia aculeata*** Linnaeus. JERUSALEM THORN, RETAMA, HORSE-BEAN, MEXICAN PALOVERDE. **Hab:** Sandy or gravelly areas along washes, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of sc. and sw. North America, rarely established or spread from cultivation in the eastern portions of our area, though somewhat more commonly so in much of FL. **Phen:** May. **Syn:** = Bah, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1975), Isely (1998), Robertson & Lee (1976). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Pediomelum* Rydberg 1919 (BUCKROOT, PRAIRIE-TURNIP)

A genus of about 22 species, perennial herbs, of North America. References: Allison, Morris, & Egan (2006); Egan & Crandall (2008); Grimes (1988); Grimes (1990); Isely (1998).

- 1 Leaves pinnately 3-foliolate; plant a prostrate or ascending vine; corolla orange, red, or bronze; [w. AR and w. LA westward]..... *Pediomelum rhombifolium*
 1 Leaves palmately (1-) 3-7-foliolate; plant a caulescent or acaulescent herb; corolla blue, lavender, or purple to cream or white; [collectively widespread].
 2 Plants acaulescent or nearly so, the aboveground stem 0-2 cm long; leaves (3-) 5-7-foliolate; corollas 11-18 mm long.
 *Pediomelum hypogaeum* var. *subulatum*
 2 Plants caulescent, 3-10 dm tall; leaves (1-) 3-7-foliolate; corollas 5-25 mm long.
 *Pediomelum digitatum*

Pediomelum digitatum (Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray) Isely. PALMLEAF INDIAN-BREADROOT, PALMLEAF SCURFPEA. **Hab:** Sandy prairies and woodlands. **Dist:** W. SD and se. WY south to sw. AR, nw. LA, e., c., and n. TX, and e. NM. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** Var. *parvifolium* needs additional assessment and may warrant acceptance. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Isely (1998); > *Psoralea digitata* Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray var. *digitata* – GrPl, Tx; > *Psoralea digitata* Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray var. *parvifolia* Shinnery – GrPl, Tx.

Pediomelum hypogaeum (Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray) Rydberg var. *subulatum* (Bush) J.W. Grimes. BURIED INDIAN-BREADROOT. **Hab:** Post oak woodlands, longleaf pine woodlands. **Dist:** Sw. AR and OK south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, Isely (1998); = *Pediomelum subulatum* (Bush) Rydberg – SE3; = *Psoralea subulata* Bush – Tx. NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



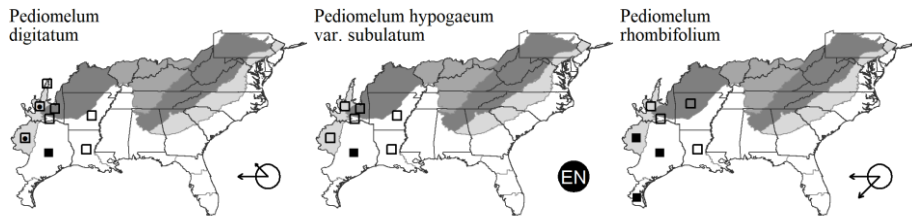
←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

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140. FABACEAE

Pedimelum rhombifolium (Torrey & A. Gray) Rydberg. GULF INDIAN-BREADROOT, ROUNDEAF SCURFPEA. **Hab:** Sandy soils of open areas. **Dist:** W. AR and c. OK south to sw. LA, s. TX, w. TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Isely (1998); = *Psoralea rhombifolia* Torrey & A. Gray – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Phaseolus* Linnaeus 1753 (BEAN)**

A genus of about 80-85 species, annual and perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America (now widely distributed worldwide in cultivation). References: Debouck (2021); Freytag & Debouck (2002); Isely (1998); Maréchal, Mascherpa, & Stainier (1978).

Phaseolus polystachios (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. WILD BEAN, WILD KIDNEY BEAN. **Hab:** Thickets, woodlands, seemingly declining. **Dist:** S. ME west to OH, IL, and MO, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, G, II, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Isely (1998); = *Phaseolus polystachios* var. *polystachios* – K1, K3, Mo1, WH3; = *Phaseolus polystachios* – S, Debouck (2021), orthographic variant; = *Phaseolus polystachios* ssp. *polystachios* – K4, Freytag & Debouck (2002); = *Phaseolus polystachios* var. *polystachios* – Maréchal, Mascherpa, & Stainier (1978); > *Phaseolus polystachios* var. *aquiloni* Fernald – F; > *Phaseolus polystachios* var. *polystachios* – F.

***Pisum* Linnaeus 1753 (PEA)**

A genus of 2-5 species, annual herbs, native to w. Asia and the Mediterranean region. References: Isely (1998).

* ***Pisum sativum*** Linnaeus. PEA, GARDEN PEA, ENGLISH PEA. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated in home gardens, rarely found as a waif. **Dist:** Native of w. Asia and Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998); > *Pisum sativum* var. *arvense* (Linnaeus) Poiret – F, RAB; > *Pisum sativum* var. *sativum* – F.

***Prosopis* Linnaeus 1767 (MESQUITE)**

A genus of about 35 species, trees and shrubs, of warm temperate, subtropical and subtropical areas.

Prosopis glandulosa Torrey var. *glandulosa*. HONEY MESQUITE. **Hab:** Westwards in prairies, pastures, roadsides, eastwards in disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. KS and s. CO south to n. LA, TX, NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** Late Apr-May (-Jul). **Tax:** Var. *torreyana* (L. Benson) M.C. Johnston is more western. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998); < *Prosopis glandulosa* – GrPl, NcTx. NatureServe G5/TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Pueraria* A.P. de Candolle 1825 (KUDZU)**

A genus of about 15 species, perennial vining herbs and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical Asia. References: Isely (1998); Ward (1998).

* ***Pueraria montana*** (Loureiro) Merrill var. *lobata* (Willdenow) Maesen & S.M. Almeida ex Sanjappa & Predeep. KUDZU. **Hab:** Roadsides, waste areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** Kudzu was strongly promoted in the 1920's and 1930's in the Southeastern United States as a stabilizer of eroded areas. Hundreds of Kudzu Clubs formed, and Kudzu Songbooks were published. It is now notorious as a weed and symbol of the South. Despite its notoriety in the popular press, kudzu is an ecologically relatively trivial (though conspicuous) weed, since it rarely produces viable seeds in our area, and generally does not invade high quality natural areas. The thickened rhizome can weigh as much as 150 kg, and is the source of a high quality cooking starch prized in the Orient. The purple flowers smell like artificial grape flavoring. The leaves are very frost-sensitive. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3, Isely (1998), Ward (1998); = *Pueraria lobata* (Willdenow) Ohwi – C, F, G, GrPl, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tx, W, WV; = *Pueraria thunbergiana* (Siebold & Zuccarini) Benth – S; < *Pueraria montana* – II. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Rhynchosia* Loureiro 1790 (SNOUTBEAN)**

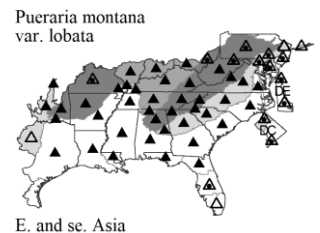
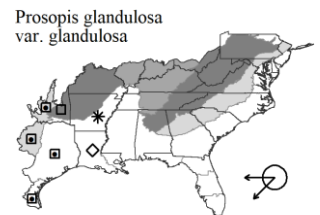
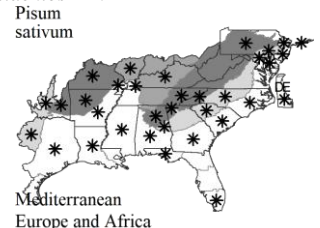
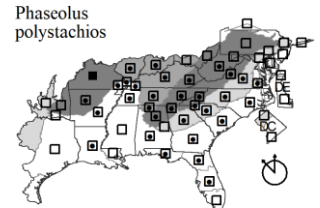
A genus of about 200-230 species, perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Grear (1978); Isely (1998); Woods & Key (2009).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated



- 1 Leaves unifoliate (rarely with a few upper leaves trifoliate).

..... *Rhynchosia reniformis*

- 1 Leaves trifoliate (rarely with a few lowermost leaves unifoliate, these generally withering before flowering and fruiting).

- 3 Plant erect; pubescence of the lower leaf surface not restricted to the veins (except in the rare upright forms of *R. difformis* keyed below).

- 4 Terminal leaflet suborbicular, 1.0-1.3× as long as wide; plants ascending to erect (or more usually twining [keyed elsewhere]) *Rhynchosia difformis*

- 4 Terminal leaflet elliptic 1.6-2.5× as long as wide; plants erect.

..... *Rhynchosia tomentosa*

- 3 Plant trailing or twining; pubescence of the lower leaf surface mostly restricted to the veins.

- 7 Calyx 8-14 mm long, about as long as the corolla; [plants collectively widespread in our area].

- 8 Calyx 10-14 mm long; inflorescence (including peduncle) 5-25 cm at anthesis, elongating further in fruit, with flowers scattered; [MS and w, TN westward] *Rhynchosia latifolia*

- 8 Calyx 8-10 (-12) mm long; inflorescence (including peduncle) 1-2 cm long at anthesis, elongating to 4 (-8) cm, the flowers tightly packed; [collectively widespread in our area].

..... *Rhynchosia difformis*

- 7 Calyx 2.5-7 mm long, clearly shorter than the corolla; [plants of e. GA southward and westward].

..... *Rhynchosia minima*

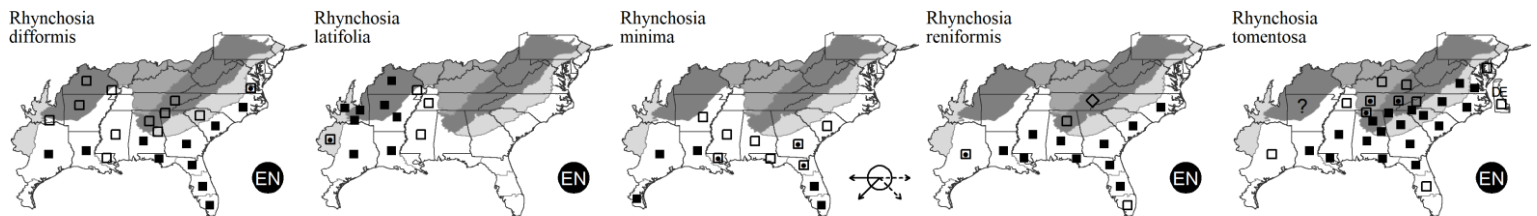
Rhynchosia difformis (Elliott) A.P. de Candolle. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998), Woods & Key (2009); = *Rhynchosia tomentosa* (Linnaeus) Hooker & Arnott – S, misapplied.

Rhynchosia latifolia Nuttall. PRAIRIE SNOOTBEAN. **Hab:** Open woods, barrens, pinelands, dry woodlands, roadsides. **Dist:** W. TN, s. MO, and OK south to c. MS, s. LA, and se. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tn, Tx, Isely (1998). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Rhynchosia minima (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. LITTLE SNOOTBEAN. **Hab:** Hammocks, dry pine flatwoods, coastal sands, shelly areas. **Dist:** Se. SC (Beaufort County), e. GA, south to s. FL, west to s. TX; West Indies; Neotropics, Paleotropics. The record from Beaufort County, SC is reported by Bradley et al. [in prep.]. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Comm:** The species also occurs in the Old World, and the New World distribution is sometimes considered a result of introduction. Relocated in AL in 2015 (Diamond 2015). **Syn:** = Bah, FI3, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998), Woods & Key (2009); = *Dolicholus minimus* (Linnaeus) Medikus – S; > *Rhynchosia minima* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *diminifolia* Walraven – Tx; > *Rhynchosia minima* var. *minima* – Tx. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Rhynchosia reniformis A.P. de Candolle. DOLLARWEED, DOLLARLEAF SNOOTBEAN. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, pine rocklands. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct (introduced?) in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FI3, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, Tn, WH3, Isely (1998), Woods & Key (2009); = *Rhynchosia simplicifolia* (Walter) Wood – S; > *Rhynchosia reniformis* var. *reniformis* – Tx. **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Rhynchosia tomentosa (Linnaeus) Hooker & Arnott. ERECT SNOOTBEAN. **Hab:** Xeric woodlands and forests, longleaf pine sandhills, barrens, edges, open areas. **Dist:** DE south to n. peninsular FL, west to LA, and north in the interior to e. and c. TN. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = *Rhynchosia tomentosa* (Linnaeus) Hooker & Arnott var. *tomentosa* – C, FI3, K1, K3, K4, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998), Woods & Key (2009); > *Rhynchosia erecta* (Walter) A.P. de Candolle – S; > *Rhynchosia intermedia* (Torrey & Gray) Small – S; < *Rhynchosia tomentosa* (Linnaeus) Hooker & Arnott – F, G, RAB, Tn, Va, W. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Robinia Linnaeus 1753 (LOCUST)

A genus of 5-8 species, shrubs and trees, of e. and sw. North America. The Southern Appalachians are a center of diversity of *Robinia*, with active hybridization, introgression, and formation of local (sterile) races involved; a fully satisfying taxonomic treatment of such a situation is not possible. Isely & Peabody's (1984) and Peabody's (1984) treatment seems a reasonable approach, and I have largely followed it here, differing in the rank of some of the taxa. References: Ashe (1922); Isely & Peabody (1984); SE3; Isely (1998); Peabody (1984).

Identification Notes: The key is differently structured than that in RAB or SE; it is presented as an alternative. This treatment may be altered substantially prior to publication. A variety of hybrids (including some cultivars) are known, including the following: *Robinia* × *longiloba* Ashe (pro sp.) [*R. hispida* × *viscosa*], known from NC and SC; *Robinia* × *margaretiae* Ashe (pro sp.) [*R. hispida* × *pseudoacacia*], known from NC, SC, and GA; *Robinia* × *ambigua* Poirer (pro sp.) [*R. pseudoacacia* × *viscosa*], known from NC; *Robinia hartwigii* × *hispida*, known from Whiteside Mountain, Jackson County, NC; *Robinia hartwigii* × *viscosa*, known from Whiteside Mountain, Jackson County, NC.

- 1 Corolla white, 1.5-2.0 cm long; peduncles, pedicels, and calyces velvety-puberulent, the hairs neither glandular nor hispid; plant a small to large tree *Robinia pseudoacacia*

- 1 Corolla pink to pink-purple (rarely white or nearly so), (1.5-) 2.0-2.5 cm long; peduncles, pedicels, and calyces glandular-pubescent, hispid, or with short-stalked to sessile glands; plant a shrub to small tree.

..... *Robinia hispida* var. *hispida*

Key to Map
Symbology:

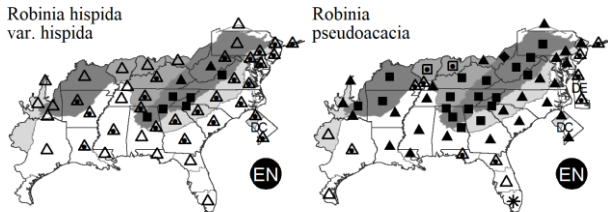


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Robinia hispida Linnaeus var. **hispida**. COMMON BRISTLY LOCUST. **Hab:** Woodlands and forests, and as an escape in disturbed areas and roadsides. **Dist:** Probably originally endemic to the Southern Appalachians (and perhaps adjacent provinces) of NC, SC, GA, TN, and VA, now widely distributed in e. North America as an escape from cultivation. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, K1, NE, NY, SE3, Isely & Peabody (1984); = *Robinia hispida* – G, S, Ashe (1922); < *Robinia hispida* – F13, GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Robinia hispida* – S; < *Robinia hispida* Linnaeus var. *hispida* – K3, K4; > *Robinia pallida* Ashe – S; > *Robinia speciosa* Ashe – S. NatureServe G4T4 (Apparently Secure).

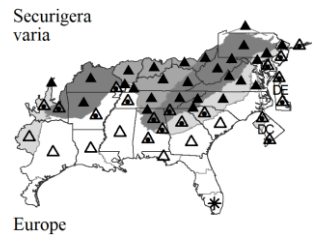
Robinia pseudoacacia Linnaeus. BLACK LOCUST. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, disturbed areas, roadcuts. **Dist:** Native in the s. and c. Appalachians, from PA south to GA and AL, and the Interior Highlands, now much more widespread, throughout e. and c. North America, also widely cultivated and escaped in Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Nov. **Comm:** Often considered a weed tree; Correll & Johnston (1970) state "black locusts are weedy. 'dirty' trees and root-sprout perniciously, therefore they are to be avoided in cultivation, although they are widely touted by unscrupulous nursery-dealers as 'million-dollar shade trees' ". **Syn:** = Ar, C, F13, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, SE3, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Isely & Peabody (1984); = *Robinia pseudo-acacia* – F, GrPl, RAB, S, WV, orthographic variant; > *Robinia pseudo-acacia* var. *pseudo-acacia* – G, orthographic variant; > *Robinia pseudo-acacia* var. *rectissima* (Linnaeus) Raber – G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Securigera A.P. de Candolle 1805 (CROWN-VETCH)

A genus of about 12-13 species, annual and perennial herbs, of Eurasia. This genus is sometimes included in *Coronilla*, but is apparently better separated (Isely 1998). References: Isely (1998).

* **Securigera varia** (Linnaeus) Lassen. CROWN-VETCH. **Hab:** Roadbanks, woodland borders. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** This species is widely used to stabilize roadcuts. **Syn:** = Ar, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Isely (1998); = *Coronilla varia* Linnaeus – C, F, F13, G, GrPl, K1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, SE3, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Senna P. Miller 1754 (SENNA, SICKLEPOD, WILD COFFEE)

A genus of about 295-350 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Irwin & Barneby (1982); Isely (1975); SE3; Isely (1998); Marazzi et al (2006); Robertson & Lee (1976).

Identification Notes: In the key, "gland" refers to the leafstalk glands, which are located on the petiole or associated with the point of attachment of one or more pairs of leaflets to the leaf rachis.

- 1 Herbs, 0.5-22 dm tall.
 - 6 Racemes spike-like, 3-6 (-10) dm long; legume 4-winged; glands 0; leaves with (6-) 7-14 pairs of leaflets; [section *Senna*, series *Pictae*].....*Senna alata*
 - 6 Racemes not spike-like, < 3 dm long; legume not winged; glands present on petiole or rachis of leaves; leaves with (3-) 4-9 (-10) pairs of leaflets.
 - 7 Leaves with 3 pairs of leaflets; leaflets obovate, 1.6-2.5× as long as wide, the widest point past the midpoint, the apex broadly rounded to obtuse; gland(s) positioned at the lowest pair of leaflets and sometimes also at the 2nd pair; [section *Chamaefistula*, section *Trigonelloideae*]..... *Senna obtusifolia*
 - 7 Leaves with (3-) 4-9 (-10) pairs of leaflets; leaflets ovate, lanceolate, or elliptic, 1.9-7× as long as wide, the widest below or near the midpoint, the apex acuminate, acute, or obtuse; gland(s) positioned variously (see below).
 - 10 Leaflets 1.5-3.0 cm wide, in 3-6 pairs; racemes with 1-5 flowers; [section *Chamaefistula*, series *Basiglandulosae*] *Senna occidentalis*
 - 10 Leaflets 0.7-2.0 cm wide, in 6-10 pairs; racemes with 5-10 (-25) flowers; [section *Chamaefistula*, series *Temperateae*]..... *Senna marilandica*
- 1 Shrubs and trees, 20-200 dm tall.
 - 13 Leaves with 5-16 (-18) pairs of leaflets.*Senna alata*
 - 13 Leaves with (1-) 2-7 pairs of leaflets.*Senna corymbosa*

* **Senna alata** (Linnaeus) Roxburgh. EMPEROR'S CANDLESTICKS, CANDLESTICK PLANT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. Planted and slightly naturalized from s. AL and FL west to OK and TX. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, WH3, Irwin & Barneby (1982), Isely (1998); = *Cassia alata* Linnaeus – Tx, Isely (1975). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

* **Senna corymbosa** (Lamarck) H.S. Irwin & Barneby. ARGENTINE SENNA. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, rarely persistent or spreading to disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. Reported for AL (Diamond & Woods 2009). **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = K1, K3, NcTx, SE3, WH3, Irwin & Barneby (1982), Isely (1998); = *Adipera corymbosa* (Lamarck) Britton & Rose – S; = *Cassia corymbosa* – Tx, Isely (1975), Robertson & Lee (1976). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

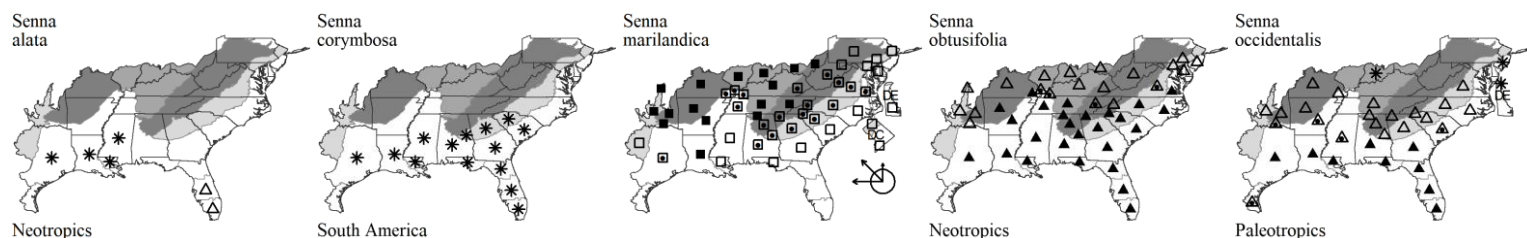
Senna marilandica (Linnaeus) Link. MARYLAND WILD SENNA. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests, especially on greenstone and diabase barrens and rocky woodlands, thickets, woodland borders, sometimes somewhat weedy. **Dist:** S. MA and s. NY west to e. NE, south to Panhandle FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = *Ditremexa medseri* (Shafer) Britton & Rose – S; < *Cassia marilandica* Linnaeus – F, G, GrPl, RAB, Tx, W, WV, Isely (1975), Robertson & Lee (1976); < *Senna marilandica* (Linnaeus) Link – Ar, C, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, SE3, Tn, Va, WH3, Irwin & Barneby (1982), Isely (1998).

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 ←rare ←uncommon ←common
 * : waif N : no X : extirpated
 EN : endemic P : planted
 H : historic ? : questionable
 (see introduction for more)

140. FABACEAE

* ***Senna obtusifolia*** (Linnaeus) H.S. Irwin & Barneby. SICKLEPOD, COFFEEWEED. **Hab:** Fields (especially soybean fields), disturbed areas. **Dist:** Probably native of the New World Tropics. The species is now pantropical. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, SE3, Tn, Va, WH3, Irwin & Barneby (1982), Isely (1998), Robertson & Lee (1976); = *Cassia obtusifolia* Linnaeus – Bah, RAB, Tx, W, Isely (1975); < *Cassia tora* Linnaeus – F, G, misapplied; < *Emelista tora* (Linnaeus) Britton & Rose – S, misapplied.

* ***Senna occidentalis*** (Linnaeus) Link. COFFEE SENNA. **Hab:** Disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of the Old World Tropics. The species is now pantropical. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, SE3, Va, WH3, Irwin & Barneby (1982), Isely (1998); = *Cassia occidentalis* Linnaeus – Bah, F, G, RAB, Isely (1975), Robertson & Lee (1976); = *Ditremexa occidentalis* (Linnaeus) Britton & Rose ex Britton & Wilson – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Sesbania* Adanson 1760 (RATTLEBOX, SESBAN)**

A genus of about 60-70 species, annual herbs, perennial herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical, subtropical, and less commonly warm temperate regions of the Old and New World, here circumscribed to include *Glottidium*, following Lewis et al. (2005). References: Farruggia in FNA () (in prep); Farruggia, Lavin, & Wojciechowski (2018); Isely (1998).

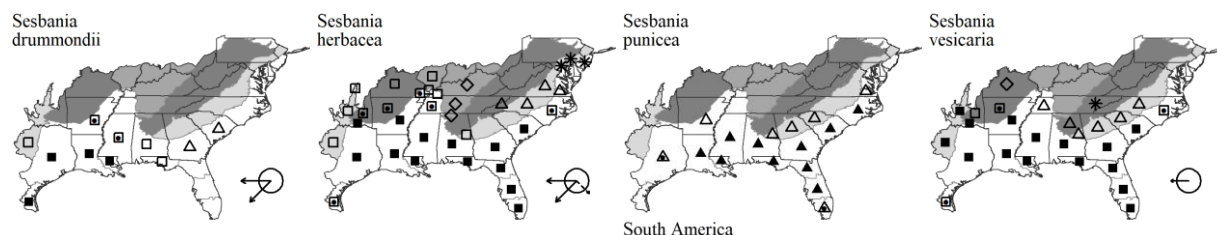
- 1 Legume 10-40 cm long, 0.3-0.8 cm wide; legume x-section terete, laterally compressed, or somewhat tetrangular (but not at all flanged or winged); seeds many (> 10) per legume; [sect. *Sesbania*].
- ***Sesbania herbacea***
- 1 Legume 3-8 cm long, 0.6-1.6 cm wide; legume x-section laterally compressed or obviously tetrangular (the corners flanged or prominently winged); seeds 1-10 per legume.
- 4 Corolla 8-9 mm long; legume flattened; seeds 1-2 (-3) per legume; leaves with 8-13 (-18) pairs of leaflets; [sect. *Glottidium*]..... ***Sesbania vesicaria***
- 4 Corolla 9-25 mm long; legume quadrangular or 4-winged; seeds 4-10 per legume; leaves with 10-35 pairs of leaflets; [sect. *Daubentonia*].
- 6 Corolla yellow; pedicels 0.5-1.0 cm long; legume blunt or abruptly acuminate to a beak..... ***Sesbania drummondii***
- 6 Corolla orange or red; pedicels 0.5-1.2 (-1.5) cm long; legume acuminate or tapering to a beak..... ***Sesbania punicea***

Sesbania drummondii (Rydborg) Cory. RATTLEBOX, POISON-BEAN. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, spoil, marsh edges, ditches. **Dist:** Native on the Gulf Coast west to s. TX and Mexico, the exact eastern edge of the native range uncertain, perhaps w. FL Panhandle. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** First reported for GA and SC by Townsend et al. (2000), where clearly introduced. **Syn:** = Ar, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Daubentonia drummondii* Rydborg – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Sesbania herbacea (P. Miller) McVaugh. SESBAN, COFFEE-WEED, INDIGO-WEED, PEATREE, BEQUILLA. **Hab:** Ditches, wet fields, disturbed moist and wet areas, perhaps native only in the deeper South. **Dist:** Native distribution uncertain, perhaps e. NC south to s. FL, west on the Coastal Plain and Mississippi Embayment to TX, south into Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, NcTx, NE, WH3; = *Sesban exaltatus* (Rafinesque) Rydborg – S; = *Sesbania exaltata* (Rafinesque) Cory – C, F, G, Il, K4, RAB, SE3, Tn, Isely (1998); = *Sesbania macrocarpa* Muhlenberg ex Rafinesque – GrPl, GW2, Tx. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

* ***Sesbania punicea*** (Cavanilles) Benth. RATTLEBOX, SCARLET WISTERIA-TREE, RED SESBAN. **Hab:** Ditches, wet fields, marshes, ponded wetlands, wet pinelands. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, GW2, K1, K3, K4, SE3, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Daubentonia punicea* (Cavanilles) A.P. de Candolle – RAB, S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Sesbania vesicaria (Jacquin) Elliott. BLADDERPOD, BAGPOD. **Hab:** Ditches, marshes, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** The original native distribution of *S. vesicaria* is uncertain; its distribution is from ne. NC south to s. FL, west to e. OK and se. TX, and Isely (1998) states that it is unknown from outside the United States; occurrences in provinces inland of the Coastal Plain seem to represent introductions into artificial wetlands (such as ditches). **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = GW2, K3, K4, Tx, WH3; = *Glottidium vesicarium* (Jacquin) R.M. Harper – Ar, K1, NcTx, RAB, S, SE3, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Strophostyles* Elliott 1823 (SAND BEAN, WOOLLY BEAN, WILD BEAN, FUZZY BEAN)**

A genus of 3 species, annual and perennial herbs, of North America. References: Delgado-Salinas in FNA () (in prep); Isely (1998); Pelotto & Del Pero Martínez (1998).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

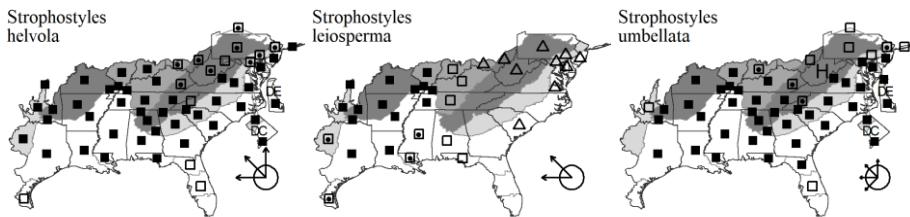
N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 1 Legumes 2-4 cm long, permanently pubescent; corolla 5-8 mm long; leaves permanently pubescent on the upper surface; seeds glabrous.....*Strophostyles leiosperma*
- 1 Legumes 3-8 cm long, glabrate at maturity; corolla 8-15 mm long; leaves usually glabrate on the upper surface; seeds pubescent.
- 2 Bracteoles (immediately subtending the calyx) 2-3 mm long, equaling or exceeding the calyx tube; leaflets usually prominently 3-lobed; terminal leaflet 2.5-3.5 cm wide; plant an annual.....*Strophostyles helvola*
- 2 Bracteoles (immediately subtending the calyx) 0.5-1.0 (-1.5) mm long, shorter than the calyx tube; leaflets not lobed; terminal leaflet 0.3-2.0 cm wide; plant a perennial.....*Strophostyles umbellata*

Strophostyles helvola (Linnaeus) Elliott. ANNUAL SAND BEAN, TRAILING FUZZY BEAN, AMBERIQUE BEAN. **Hab:** Coastal dunes, beaches, dry sandy woodlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** QC west to MN and SD, south to n. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See Isely (1986b) for a discussion of the orthography of the epithet. **Syn:** = C, G, GrPl, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, WV; = *Strophostyles helvola* (Linnaeus) Elliott – K1, Mi, NcTx, SE3, Tn, W, Pelotto & Del Pero Martínez (1998), orthographic variant; > *Strophostyles helvola* var. *helvola* – F; > *Strophostyles helvola* var. *missouriensis* (S. Watson) Britton – F; > *Strophostyles helvola* var. *helvola* – Il; > *Strophostyles helvola* var. *missouriensis* (S. Watson) Britton – Il.

Strophostyles leiosperma (Torrey & A. Gray) Piper. SMALL-FLOWERED SAND BEAN, SLICKSEED FUZZY BEAN. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, barrens, sand bars, disturbed areas. **Dist:** IN, WI, MN, and ND, south to FL Panhandle, AL, MS, LA, TX, NM, and AZ; also scattered eastward presumably as introductions. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Pa, SE3, Tn, Tx, WH3, Pelotto & Del Pero Martínez (1998); = *Strophostyles pauciflora* (Benth) S. Watson – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Strophostyles umbellata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Britton. PERENNIAL SAND BEAN, PERENNIAL FUZZY BEAN. **Hab:** Dry sandy or rocky woodlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. NY west to s. IN, s. MO, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL, s. TX, and COA. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mex, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Pelotto & Del Pero Martínez (1998); > *Strophostyles umbellata* var. *paludigena* Fernald – F; > *Strophostyles umbellata* var. *umbellata* – F.

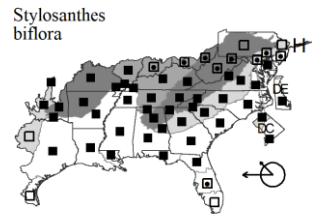


Stylosanthes Swartz 1788 (PENCIL-FLOWER)

A genus of about 25-50 species, annual and perennial herbs, pantropical and less commonly temperate. References: Isely (1998); Mohlenbrock (1957).

Identification Notes: The large, adnate stipules are distinctive. *Stylosanthes* fruits are loments with 2 segments, the terminal almost always fertile, and terminated by the persistent style, the lower often abortive.

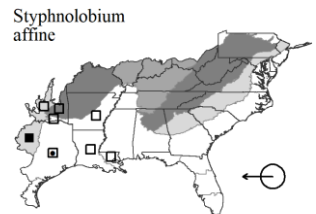
Stylosanthes biflora (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. PENCIL-FLOWER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry to moist (but not wet) pine savannas and flatwoods, dry forests, woodlands, woodland borders, glades, barrens, rock outcrops. **Dist:** S. NY west to OH, s. IL, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Mohlenbrock (1957) studied variation in this species and did not choose to recognize variation taxonomically (see synonymy); a modern re-evaluation is perhaps warranted. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998), Mohlenbrock (1957); > *Stylosanthes biflora* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – S; > *Stylosanthes biflora* var. *biflora* – F, G; > *Stylosanthes biflora* var. *hispidissima* (Michaux) Pollard & Ball – F, G; > *Stylosanthes riparia* Kearney – G, S; > *Stylosanthes riparia* var. *riparia* – F; > *Stylosanthes riparia* var. *setifera* Fernald – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Styphnolobium Schott 1830 (PAGODA TREE)

A genus of about 9 species, trees and shrubs, of central and South America and e. Asia. References: Isely (1981); Isely (1998); Palomino et al (1993); Sousa S. & Rudd (1993).

Styphnolobium affine (Torrey & A. Gray) Walpers. EVE'S NECKLACE. **Hab:** Hardwood flatwoods, calcareous slopes and ravines, riparian forests, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sw. AR and OK south to sw. LA and c. TX; disjunct eastward in se. LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4; = *Sophora affinis* Torrey & A. Gray – NcTx, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Tephrosia Persoon 1807 (GOAT'S-RUE)

A genus of about 350-400 species, perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old World and New World. References: Isely (1998); Ward (2004c); Wood (1949).

- 5 Corolla bicolored, the standard yellow and the wings pink; racemes terminal; stems erect; stamens monadelphous; leaves with (9-) 13-23 (-37) leaflets.....*Tephrosia virginiana*
- 5 Corolla unicolored, initially white or pink, darkening in age to a dark maroon or purple; racemes opposite the leaves (the uppermost appearing terminal); stems decumbent or ascending; stamens diadelphous; leaves with (3-) 5-23 (-27) leaflets.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

- 7 Upper stamen fused with the staminal sheath for part or most of its length (submonadelphous); leaves with (9-) 13-23 (-27) leaflets; [plants from s. AL westward] *Tephrosia onobrychoides*
- 7 Upper stamen completely separate from the staminal sheath (diadelphous); leaves with (3-) 5-17 (-19) leaflets; [plants collectively widespread in our area].
- 9 Petiole (1-) 2-4× as long as the lowest leaflets of the leaf; peduncle and rachis of inflorescence strongly flattened (2-angled, or rarely, 3-angled) in cross-section; leaflets averaging 25 mm long and 12 mm wide..... *Tephrosia florida*
- 9 Petiole 1/3-1× as long as the lowest leaflets of the leaf; peduncle and rachis of inflorescence terete or inconspicuously 2-4-angled in cross-section; leaflets averaging smaller.
- 12 Inflorescence with 1-3 (-5) nodes; plants inconspicuously pubescent with gray hairs (the hairs appressed or spreading, short to fairly long); leaflets (3-) avg. 5-6 (-7) mm wide, mostly acute; [plants of the Coastal Plain of NC and SC] *Tephrosia hispidula*
- 12 Inflorescence with 2-20 nodes; plants conspicuously tawny long-pilose with rusty brown hairs; leaflets (6-) avg. 8 (-12) mm wide, mostly obtuse; [plants widespread in our area]..... *Tephrosia spicata*

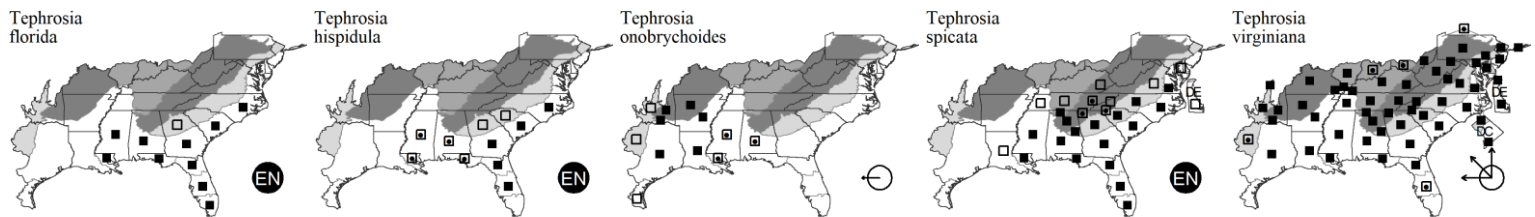
Tephrosia florida (F.G. Dietrich) C.E. Wood. FLORIDA HOARYPEA, FLORIDA GOAT'S-RUE. **Hab:** Pine savannas and other pinelands. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to se. LA, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jun-Sep. **Tax:** See *T. chrysophylla* for discussion of hybrids between *T. chrysophylla* and *T. florida*. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998), Wood (1949); = *Cracca ambigua* (M.A. Curtis) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Tephrosia hispidula (Michaux) Persoon. SPRAWLING HOARYPEA. **Hab:** Pine savannas and other pinelands. **Dist:** E. NC (se. VA?) south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Comm:** Fernald (1950) reports this species from se. VA. **Syn:** = F, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998), Wood (1949); = *Cracca hispidula* (Michaux) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Tephrosia onobrychoides Nuttall. **Hab:** Dry pinelands. **Dist:** S. AL, n. AR, e. OK, south to s. LA, and sc. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Jul (-Sep). **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tx, Isely (1998), Wood (1949); = *Cracca onobrychoides* (Nuttall) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Tephrosia spicata (Walter) Torrey & A. Gray. SPIKED HOARYPEA. **Hab:** Sandhills, oak and oak-pine woodlands. **Dist:** S. DE south to s. FL, west to w. LA, north in the interior to se., sc., and sw. TN and se. KY. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Wood (1949); = *Cracca spicata* (Walter) Kuntze – S.; > *Tephrosia spicata* var. *semitonsa* Fernald – F.; > *Tephrosia spicata* var. *spicata* – F. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Tephrosia virginiana (Linnaeus) Persoon. VIRGINIA GOAT'S-RUE, DEVIL'S SHOELACES. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry or dryish pinelands, xeric and/or rocky oak and oak-pine woodlands and forests, rock outcrops, shale barrens and other barrens, dry roadbanks. **Dist:** S. NH west to WI, se. MN, and c. KS, south to c. peninsular FL, c. TX, and nw. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul-Oct. **Comm:** "Under grazing the plant soon disappears" (Great Plains Flora Association 1986). **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Isely (1998); = *Cracca virginiana* Linnaeus – S.; = *Tephrosia virginiana* var. *virginiana* – Ward (2004c); < *Tephrosia virginiana* (Linnaeus) Persoon – SE3, WH3, Isely (1998), Wood (1949); > *Tephrosia virginiana* var. *glabra* Nuttall – F, G; > *Tephrosia virginiana* var. *holosericea* (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray – Il; > *Tephrosia virginiana* var. *virginiana* – F, G, Il.



Trifolium Linnaeus 1753 (CLOVER)

A genus of about 240-250 species, annual and perennial herbs, nearly cosmopolitan (primarily north temperate). References: Chapel & Vincent (2013); Collins & Wieboldt (1992); Isely (1998); Zohary & Heller (1984).

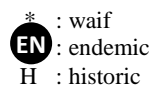
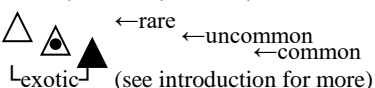
Identification Notes: Draft key adapted from various published sources, including SE and C.

Unkeyed taxa: *Trifolium amphianthum*, *Trifolium bejariense*

Unkeyed waifs: *Trifolium angustifolium*, *Trifolium echinatum*

- 1 Flowers bright yellow (fading brown); [section *Chronosemium*].
- 3 Standard with 5 obvious diagonal veins (striations); heads 8-13 mm in diameter, generally with 20-30 flowers; flowers 3.5-5 mm long; petiolule of the terminal leaflet 1-3 mm long *Trifolium campestre*
- 3 Standard inconspicuously veined; heads 5-8 mm in diameter, generally with 5-15 (-20) flowers; flowers 2.5-3.5 mm long; petiolule of the terminal leaflet ca. 1 mm long *Trifolium dubium*
- 1 Flowers not white, pink, purplish, or red.
- 4 Flowers borne on distinct pedicels, (1-) 2-10 mm long, these often curving or reflexing in age; flowers white, fading pink with age in most species; [native and alien species]; [section *Lotoidea*].
- 5 Plants stoloniferous, all or some of the leaves alternate from ground level and long petioled. *Trifolium repens*
- 5 Plants not stoloniferous, clumped (though sometimes with prostrate or lax stems).
- 8 Calyx lobes narrowly triangular, about as long as the calyx tube (or longer in *T. hybridum*); stipules scarious-membranaceous; [plants introduced].
- 9 Calyx lobes not scarious-margined, straight, equal to or longer than the tube *Trifolium hybridum*
- 9 Calyx lobes scarious-margined, becoming divergent and twisted, about equal to the tube *Trifolium nigrescens*
- 8 Calyx lobes subulate to lanceolate, distinctly longer than the calyx tube; stipules green, foliaceous; [plants rare natives].
- 10 Flowers 4-6 mm long; calyx lobes lanceolate, foliaceous, 3-nerved, 0.4-0.8 mm wide *Trifolium carolinianum*
- 10 Flowers 8-12 mm long; calyx lobes subulate, setaceous, 1-nerved, < 0.4 mm wide.

Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 4 Flowers sessile or on very short pedicels (usually < 1 mm long); flowers pink, purplish, white, or scarlet; [alien species].
13 Plants stoloniferous, all or some of the leaves alternate from ground level and long petioled. *Trifolium reflexum*
- 13 Plants not stoloniferous, the leaves clustered at or near ground level and/or produced on aerial stems.
15 Heads subtended by a pseudo-involucre of 2 (-3) enlarged stipules and/or opposite or subopposite leaves; [section *Trifolium*].
16 Flowers white (fading pink), 7-8 mm long; calyx tube both externally glabrous and 20-nerved *Trifolium lappaceum*
16 Flowers red, pink-purple, or bicolored, either 11-20 mm long or 4-6 mm long; calyx tube not both externally glabrous and 20-nerved (externally pubescent, or 10-nerved, or both).
18 Stipules gradually tapering to a long slender tip, longer than the fused part; calyx densely hirsute; stem soft pubescent with deflexed to spreading hairs *Trifolium hirtum*
18 Stipules abruptly narrowed to a short awn; calyx glabrous to pilose; stem appressed pubescent *Trifolium pratense*
- 15 Heads not subtended by a pseudo-involucre of leaves or expanded stipules.
20 Calyx bladderly-inflated in fruit; corolla resupinate (inverted 180 degrees, such that the standard is lowermost); [section *Vesicaria*].
..... *Trifolium resupinatum*
20 Calyx not bladderly-inflated in fruit; corolla orientation normal (standard uppermost).
22 Corolla 3-6 mm long; [section *Trifolium*]. *Trifolium arvense*
22 Corolla 10-18 mm long.
23 Corolla crimson, 10-13 (-15) mm long; floral bracts absent; heads 1-1.5 (-2) cm in diameter; [section *Trifolium*] *Trifolium incarnatum*
23 Corolla white, 15-18 mm long; floral bracts present; heads 2.5-3 cm in diameter; [section *Mistyllus*] *Trifolium vesiculosum*

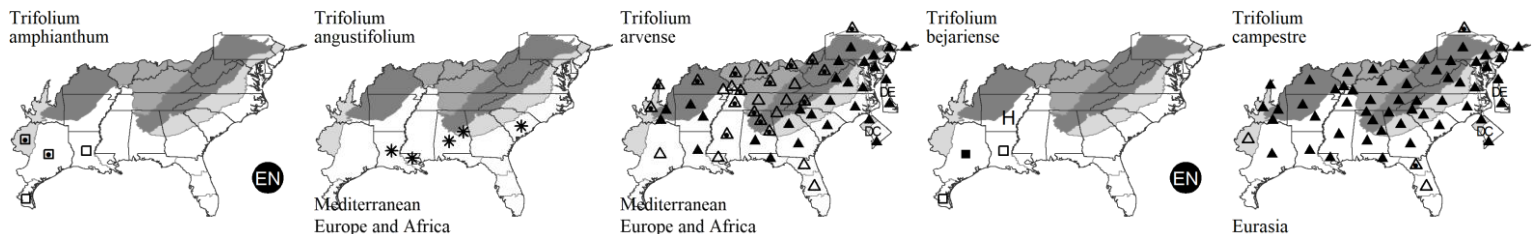
Trifolium amphianthum Torrey & A. Gray. PEANUT CLOVER. **Hab:** Sandy prairies. **Dist:** W. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Tax:** *Trifolium amphianthum*, apparently native in e. TX and w. LA, is questionably combined with the South American *T. polymorphum*. **Syn:** = SE3, Tx, Isely (1998); < *Trifolium polymorphum* – K3, K4, NcTx. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

* ***Trifolium angustifolium*** Linnaeus. NARROWLEAF CLOVER. **Hab:** Waste areas near wool-combing mills, perhaps only a waif. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe and w. Asia. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999), based on specimen at NCU. **Comm:** {not yet keyed}. **Syn:** = K1, K2, K4, Isely (1998). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Trifolium arvense*** Linnaeus. RABBITFOOT CLOVER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, shale barrens. **Dist:** Native of the Mediterranean region. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Trifolium bejariense Moricand. BEJAR CLOVER. **Hab:** Prairies, post oak savannas. **Dist:** Sw. AR and w. LA west to e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Isely (1998). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

* ***Trifolium campestre*** Schreber. HOP CLOVER. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Feb-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); ? *Trifolium procumbens* Linnaeus – F, G, S, misapplied. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



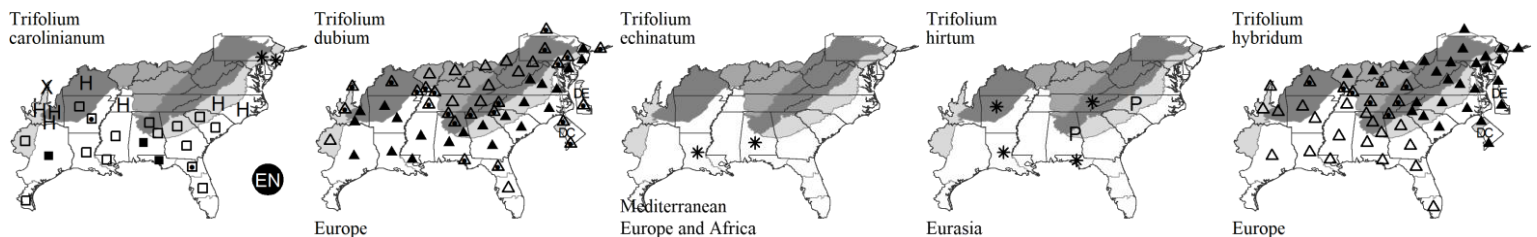
Trifolium carolinianum Michaux. WILD WHITE CLOVER, CAROLINA CLOVER. **Hab:** Open woodlands, woodland edges, pine savannas, thin soils around rock outcrops, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to n. FL, west to MO, OK, and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, SE3, Tx, W, WH3, Isely (1998); > *Trifolium carolinianum* Michaux – S; > *Trifolium saxicola* Small – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Trifolium dubium*** Sibthorp. LOW HOP CLOVER, LITTLE HOP CLOVER. **Hab:** Roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Trifolium echinatum*** M. Bieberstein. PRICKLY CLOVER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. **Syn:** = K4. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Trifolium hirtum*** Allioni. ROSE CLOVER. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia and n. Africa. A report for VA has no documentation. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = C, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Trifolium hybridum*** Linnaeus. ALSIKE CLOVER. **Hab:** Lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); > *Trifolium hybridum* ssp. *elegans* (Savi) Ascherson & Graebner – GrPl; > *Trifolium hybridum* ssp. *hybridum* – GrPl; > *Trifolium hybridum* var. *elegans* (Savi) Boissier – F; > *Trifolium hybridum* var. *hybridum* – F.



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◻ maybe exotic
◼ exotic
◻ rare
◻ uncommon
◻ common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

140. FABACEAE

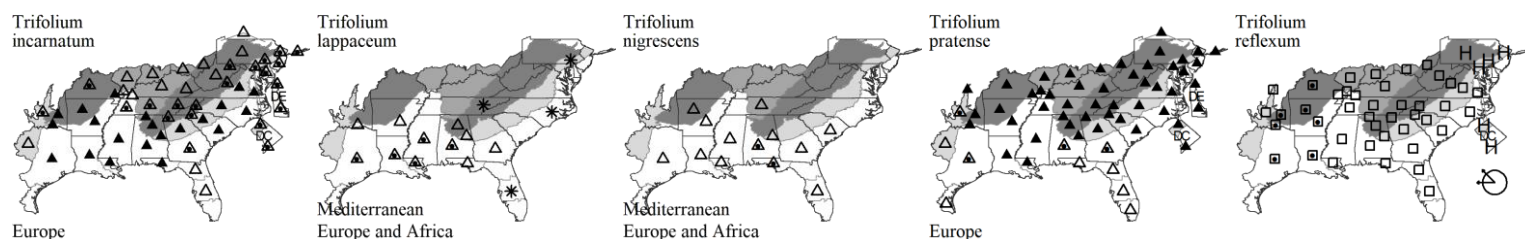
* *Trifolium incarnatum* Linnaeus. CRIMSON CLOVER. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Sep; Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Trifolium lappaceum* Linnaeus. LAPP CLOVER, BURDOCK CLOVER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Eurasia and Africa. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Trifolium nigrescens* Viviani. BALL CLOVER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe and n. Africa. Introduced in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, S, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Trifolium pratense* Linnaeus. RED CLOVER. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); > *Trifolium pratense* var. *pratense* – F, Il; > *Trifolium pratense* var. *sativum* (P. Miller) Schreber – F, Il. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Trifolium reflexum Linnaeus. BUFFALO CLOVER. **Hab:** Open woodlands, woodland edges, dry shaly places. **Dist:** NJ, PA, OH, IN, IL, IA, and se. NE south to FL, AL, MS, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Comm:** This species appears to have declined very significantly in recent decades across most or all of its distribution. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Chapel & Vincent (2013), Collins & Wieboldt (1992), Isely (1998); > *Trifolium reflexum* var. *glabrum* Lojaccono – F, G, Il; > *Trifolium reflexum* var. *reflexum* – F, G, Il.

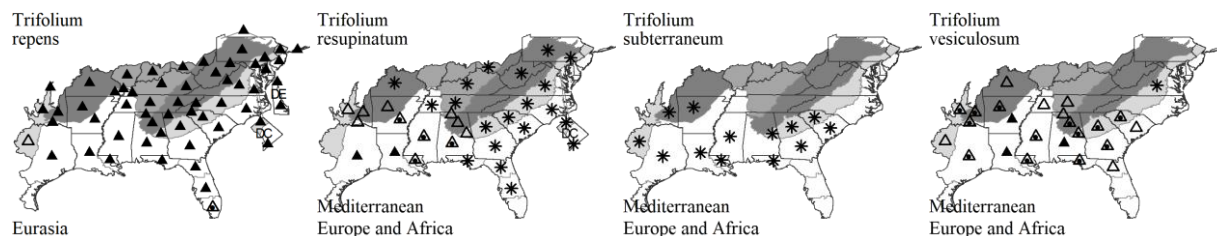


* *Trifolium repens* Linnaeus. WHITE CLOVER, DUTCH CLOVER, LADINO CLOVER. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jan-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Collins & Wieboldt (1992), Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Trifolium resupinatum* Linnaeus. PERSIAN CLOVER, REVERSED CLOVER. **Hab:** Lawns and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean region and w. Asia. **Phen:** Feb-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

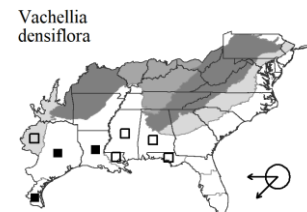
* *Trifolium subterraneum* Linnaeus. SUBTERRANEAN CLOVER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, waste areas near wool-combing mills. **Dist:** Native of Europe, Asia, and n. Africa. Reported for NC and SC by Isely (1990); reported for Piedmont of GA by Jones & Coile (1988), and collected in MS (Stone County) (S.W. Leonard, pers. comm. 2007). **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NE, SE3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Trifolium vesiculosum* Savi. ARROWLEAF CLOVER. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Europe. **Comm:** First reported for South Carolina by Hill & Horn (1997). **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Vachellia* Wight & Arnott 1834 (ACACIA)

A genus of about 163 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. Formerly considered part of *Acacia*. References: Ebinger & Seigler in FNA () (in prep); Ebinger, Seigler, & Clarke (2002); Isely (1969); Isely (1998); Maslin, Miller, & Seigler (2003); Seigler & Ebinger (2005).

Vachellia densiflora Alexander ex Small. SMALL'S SWEET ACACIA, HUISACHE. **Hab:** Sandy flats on barrier islands, maritime scrub, shell middens, disturbed uplands. **Dist:** FL Panhandle west along the coast to TX and Tamaulipas. **Syn:** = S; = *Acacia smallii* Isely – SE3, Isely (1969), Isely (1998); < *Acacia farnesiana* (Linnaeus) Willdenow – K1, NcTx, Tx, WH3; < *Acacia farnesiana* ssp. *farnesiana* – Ebinger, Seigler, & Clarke (2002); < *Vachellia farnesiana* var. *farnesiana* – K3, K4, Seigler & Ebinger (2005). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Vicia* Linnaeus 1753 (VETCH, TARE)

A genus of about 150-160 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Eurasia and North America. References: Isely (1998); Lassetter (1984); van de Wouw, Maxted, & Ford-Lloyd (2003).

1 Inflorescence nearly sessile, of 1-4 flowers clustered in the leaf axil; [alien species].

4 Calyx lobes conspicuously unequal; legumes pilose with pustulate-based hairs *Vicia lutea*

4 Calyx lobes more or less equal; legumes glabrous at maturity, or very finely pubescent with non-pustulate-based hairs.

5 Calyx lobes all shorter than the calyx tube; corolla yellow, often streaked with purple, 25-30 mm long *Vicia grandiflora*

5 Calyx lobes (at least the longer) about as long as the calyx tube; corolla pink, purple, lavender, white, or creamy yellow, 10-25 (-30) mm long.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

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- 7 Calyx 7-11 (-12) mm long; corolla pink-purple to whitish, 10-18 mm long; leaflets 4-10× as long as wide..... *Vicia sativa* ssp. *nigra*
- 7 Calyx 10-15 mm long; corolla generally pink-purple, 18-25 (-30) mm long; leaflets 2-5 (-7)× as long as wide..... *Vicia sativa* ssp. *sativa*
- 1 Inflorescence pedunculate, of 2-many flowers along a well-developed raceme; [alien and native species].
- 10 Corolla 10-25 mm long.
- 13 Calyx swollen on one side; plant an annual; inflorescence secund.
- 14 Plant glabrate or with pubescence of incurved or loosely appressed hairs < 1 mm long; lower calyx lobe lanceolate to linear-lanceolate, 1-2 (-3) mm long; leaflets 2-4 mm wide..... *Vicia villosa* ssp. *varia*
- 14 Plant conspicuously villous, the hairs spreading and 1-2 mm long; lower calyx lobe acicular or weak, (2-) 3-4 mm long; leaflets 3-6 mm wide..... *Vicia villosa* ssp. *villosa*
- 13 Calyx not swollen on one side; plant a rhizomatous perennial; inflorescence not secund..... *Vicia caroliniana*
- 10 Corolla 2.5-8 (-10) mm long.
- 16 Plant a rhizomatous perennial..... *Vicia caroliniana*
- 16 Plant an annual.
- 20 Legume symmetrically rounded at the apex; inflorescence with 1-2 (-4) flowers..... *Vicia tetrasperma*
- 20 Legume asymmetrically acute at the apex; inflorescence with 1-15 flowers.
- 21 Leaves with 2-4 leaflets; legume glabrous to inconspicuously puberulent..... *Vicia minutiflora*
- 21 Leaves with (8-) 10-16 leaflets; legume glabrous or finely hirsute.
- 22 Legume finely hirsute; calyx 2-2.5 mm long; corolla 2.5-4.5 mm long..... *Vicia hirsuta*
- 22 Legume glabrous; calyx 2.8-3.7 mm long; corolla 4.5-8 mm long.
- 23 Flowers opening before the peduncle elongates; young fruits often present and visible when flowers open; style 0.6-0.8 mm long; leaflets generally 11-15..... *Vicia ludoviciana* var. 1 ('louisianica')
- 23 Flowers opening after the peduncle elongates; young fruits not present when flowers open; style (0.6-) 0.8-1.4 (-1.7) mm long; leaflets (5-) 7-10 (-13)..... *Vicia ludoviciana* var. *ludoviciana*

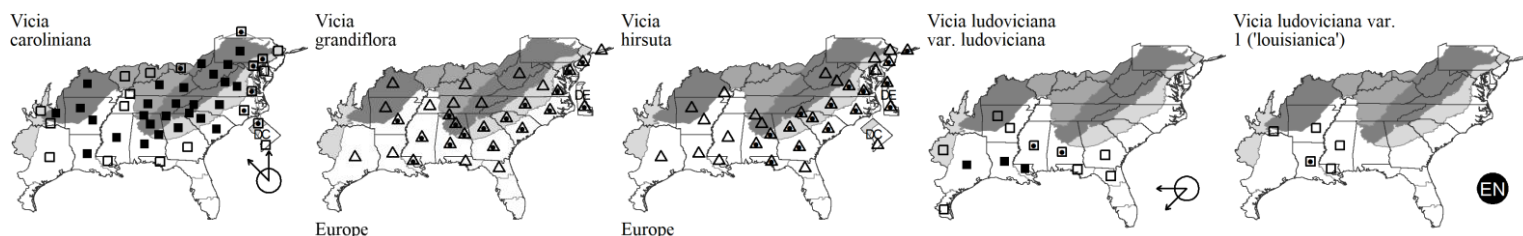
Vicia caroliniana Walter. PALE VETCH, WOOD VETCH, CAROLINA VETCH. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** NY west to WI, south to s. GA, s. MS, and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998); > *Vicia caroliniana* Walter – RAB, S; > *Vicia hugeri* Small – RAB, S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Vicia grandiflora* Scopoli. LARGE YELLOW VETCH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, SE3, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Isely (1998); > *Vicia grandiflora* var. *kitabelliana* W.D.J. Koch – RAB. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Vicia hirsuta* (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray. TINY VETCH, HAIRY TARE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Va, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Vicia ludoviciana var. *ludoviciana*. LOUISIANA VETCH. **Hab:** Woodlands, prairies, dunes, disturbed areas. **Dist:** GA, AL, and Panhandle FL west to AR and c. TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-May. **Syn:** = GrPl, Tx; = *Vicia ludoviciana* ssp. *ludoviciana* (race 1) – Lassetter (1984); = *Vicia ludoviciana* ssp. *ludoviciana* (Race 1, ludoviciana) – Isely (1998); < *Vicia ludoviciana* – WH3; < *Vicia ludoviciana* Nuttall ssp. *ludoviciana* – K1, K3, NcTx, SE3. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Vicia ludoviciana var. 1 ('louisianica'). LOUISIANA VETCH. **Hab:** Deciduous forests and bottomlands, streamsides, prairies, glades, roadsides. **Dist:** W. MS, AR, and se. OK south to s. LA. **Phen:** (Late Feb-) Mar-Apr (late May); late Mar-May. **Syn:** = *Vicia ludoviciana* ssp. *leavenworthii* (race 2, lousianica) – Isely (1998); = *Vicia ludoviciana* ssp. *leavenworthii* (race 7) – Lassetter (1984); < *Vicia leavenworthii* Torrey & A. Gray – Tx; < *Vicia ludoviciana* Nuttall ssp. *leavenworthii* (Torrey & A. Gray) Lassetter & Gunn – K1, K3, K4, SE3.



* *Vicia lutea* Linnaeus. YELLOW VETCH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, SE3, Isely (1998). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Vicia minutiflora D. Dietrich. SMALLFLOWER VETCH. **Hab:** Calcareous woodlands, bluffs, and outcrops, dry hammocks. **Dist:** Sw. KY (Trigg County; Brock 2020), TN, Panhandle FL, and sw. GA west to OK and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE3, Tn, WH3, Isely (1998), van de Wouw, Maxted, & Ford-Lloyd (2003); = *Vicia micrantha* Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray – F, G, S; > *Vicia minutiflora* D. Dietrich – Tx; > *Vicia reverchonii* S. Watson – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Vicia sativa* Linnaeus ssp. *nigra* (Linnaeus) Ehrhart. NARROWLEAF VETCH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Oct; Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, SE3, Tn, Va, Isely (1998); = *Vicia angustifolia* Linnaeus – C, Il, RAB, S, Tx, W; = *Vicia sativa* var. *angustifolia* (Linnaeus) Ehrhart – GrPl; > *Vicia angustifolia* var. *angustifolia* – F, G, WV; > *Vicia angustifolia* var. *segetalis* (Thuillier) Seringe – F, G, WV; > *Vicia angustifolia* var. *uncinata* (Desvaux) Rouy – F; < *Vicia sativa* – WH3.

* *Vicia sativa* Linnaeus ssp. *sativa*. COMMON VETCH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Sep; May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, SE3, Va, Isely (1998); = *Vicia sativa* – C, G, Il, RAB, S, Tx; = *Vicia sativa* var. *sativa* – GrPl; > *Vicia sativa* var. *linearis* Lange – F; > *Vicia sativa* var. *sativa* – F. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

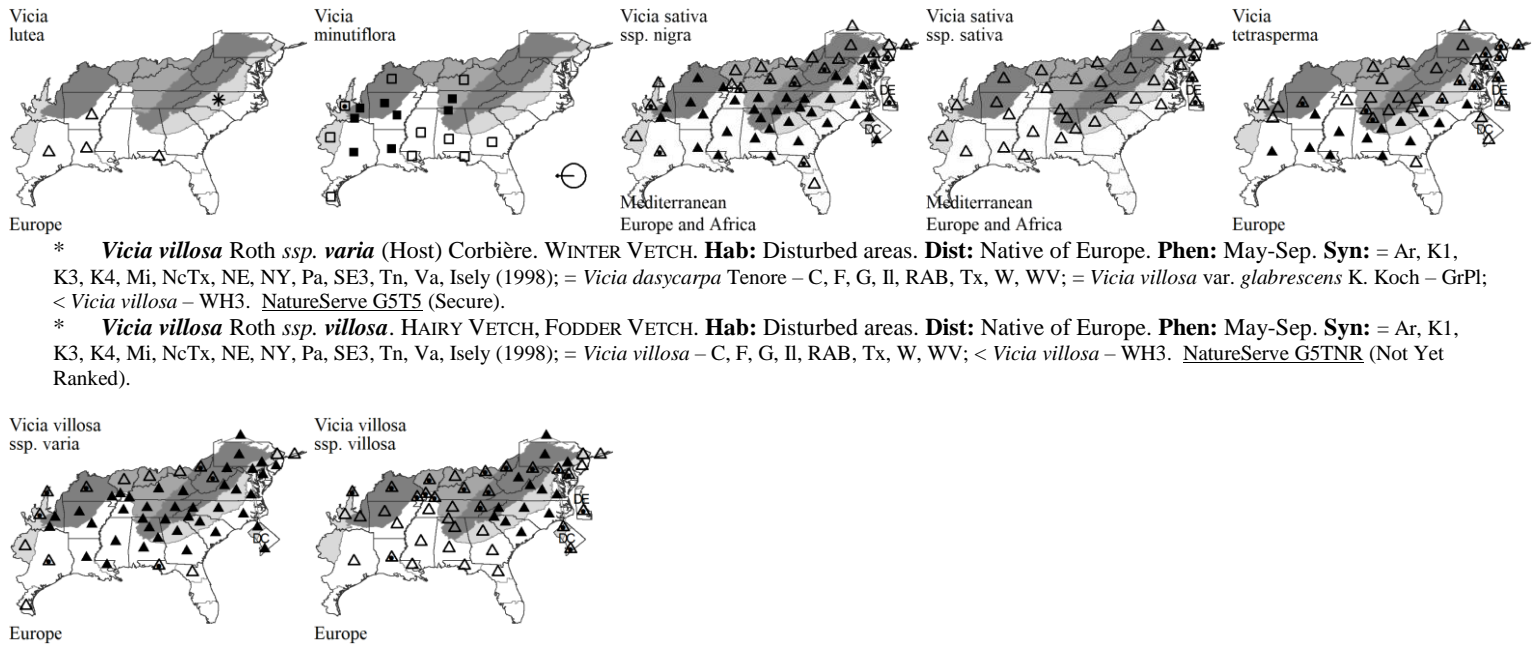
* *Vicia tetrasperma* (Linnaeus) Schreber. SLENDER VETCH, SMOOTH TARE, LENTIL VETCH, SPARROW VETCH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Sep; May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE3, Tn, Va, WH3, Isely (1998); > *Vicia tetrasperma* var. *tenuissima* Druce – F; > *Vicia tetrasperma* var. *tetrasperma* – F.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable



* *Vicia villosa* Roth ssp. *varia* (Host) Corbière. WINTER VETCH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, SE3, Tn, Va, Isely (1998); = *Vicia dasycarpa* Tenore – C, F, G, Il, RAB, Tx, W, WV; = *Vicia villosa* var. *glabrescens* K. Koch – GrPl; < *Vicia villosa* – WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

* *Vicia villosa* Roth ssp. *villosa*. HAIRY VETCH, FODDER VETCH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, SE3, Tn, Va, Isely (1998); = *Vicia villosa* – C, F, G, Il, RAB, Tx, W, WV; < *Vicia villosa* – WH3. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Vigna Savi 1824 (COWPEA)

A genus of about 60-150 species, annual and perennial herbs, pantropical, rarely extending into warm temperate regions. References: Delgado-Salinas in FNA () (in prep); Isely (1998); Maréchal, Mascherpa, & Stainier (1978).

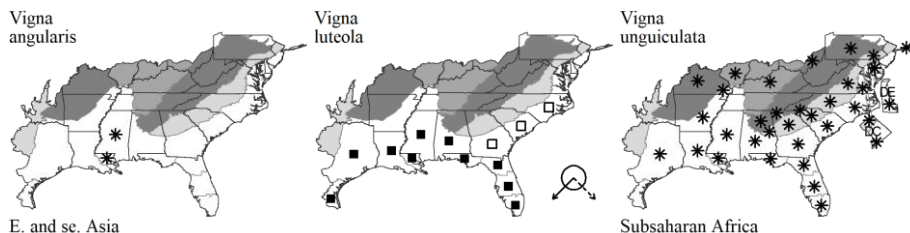
Unkeyed waifs: *Vigna angularis*

- 1 Corolla yellow, 1.5-1.7 cm long; leaves somewhat fleshy-thickened; [plant native or introduced in maritime situations]; [section *Vigna*] *Vigna luteola*
1 Corolla pink to purple, 1.5-2.5 cm long; leaves herbaceous; [plant a cultivated introduction]; [section *Catjang*] *Vigna unguiculata*

* *Vigna angularis* (Willdenow) Ohwi & H. Ohashi. ADZUKI BEAN. **Hab:** Waif from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Syn:** = K3, Isely (1998); = *Phaseolus angularis* (Willdenow) W.F. Wight – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Vigna luteola (Jacquin) Benth. WILD COWPEA. **Hab:** Edges of freshwater tidal marshes, beaches, hammocks, disturbed areas, railroad embankments, low fields, in the outer Coastal Plain. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX, and in the New World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** Often weedy in appearance, and its nativity at a particular location difficult to judge. **Syn:** = Bah, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998), Maréchal, Mascherpa, & Stainier (1978); ? *Vigna repens* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S.

* *Vigna unguiculata* (Linnaeus) Walpers. BLACK-EYED PEA, FIELD PEA, COWPEA. **Hab:** Cultivated in commercial and home gardens, rarely persistent or occurring as a waif in disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical Africa. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Bah, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, RAB, Tx, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Vigna unguiculata* – Fl3, misspelling; ? *Vigna sinensis* (Linnaeus) Savi – F, S; > *Vigna unguiculata* var. *unguiculata* – Maréchal, Mascherpa, & Stainier (1978). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Wisteria Nuttall 1818 (WISTERIA)

A genus of about 6 species, woody vines, shrubs, and small trees, of temperate e. Asia and e. North America. Some research suggests that the Asian species should be placed in a separate genus (see Isely 1998 and Stritch 1984). References: Isely (1998); Stritch (1984); Valder (1995).

Identification Notes: Twining direction can be determined by looking at (or imagining) the vine twining around a branch or pole. Look at the pole or branch from the base (from the direction from which the vine is growing). If the vine is circling the branch or pole in a clockwise direction, that is dextrorse; if counterclockwise, that is sinistrorse. Identification of the two alien species and their hybrids is uncertain. Genetic sorting of morphological characters and horticultural selection mean that morphology is only poorly correlated with genetic origin. Trusty et al. (2007) found that 24 of 25 individuals tested from scattered sites around the Southeast showed

Key to Map Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

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genetic admixture (sometimes complicated) between *W. floribunda* and *W. sinensis*. Probably the great majority of material in the Southeast could be called *W. ×formosa*; the below key may work poorly or not at all for some material encountered.

- 1 Legume and ovary glabrous; pedicels 5-10 (-15) mm long; standard reflexed near the middle; seeds reniform; leaflet margins plane; leaflet apices acute to slightly acuminate; [native species of swamps and bottomland forests and thickets]
 - 2 Upper lip of the calyx <0.5× as long as the tube; inflorescence usually 4-15 cm long; pedicels and calyx with 0-few clavate glands *Wisteria frutescens* var. *frutescens*
 - 2 Upper lip of the calyx 0.7-1.2× as long as the tube; inflorescence usually 15-30 cm long; pedicels and calyx densely clavate-glandular *Wisteria frutescens* var. *macrostachya*
- 1 Legume and ovary velvety pubescent; pedicels 15-20 mm long; standard reflexed at the base; seeds lenticular; leaflet margins undulate; leaflet apices mainly strongly acuminate; [introduced species, naturalized in a wide variety of situations].
 - 3 Standard 20-23.5 mm long, 21-23 mm wide; leaflets (7-) 9-11 (-13) per leaf; raceme to 33 cm long, with 25-95 flowers opening nearly simultaneously; vine twining clockwise (dextrorse; from lower left ascending to upper right)..... *Wisteria sinensis*
 - 3 Standard 16-18 mm long, 16-18 mm wide; leaflets 7-17 (-19) per leaf; raceme to 132 cm long, with 25-170 flowers opening nearly simultaneously or sequentially; vine twining counter-clockwise (sinistrorse; from lower right ascending to upper left).
 - 4 Auricles of the standard's callosity 1.1-1.2 mm long; leaflets (11-) 13-17 (-19) per leaf; raceme to 132 cm long, with the 50-170 flowers opening successively from base to the tip of the inflorescence, those at the base withering before those at the tip have opened *Wisteria floribunda*
 - 4 Auricles of the standard's callosity 0.7-0.8 mm long; leaflets 7-17 per leaf; racemes to 36 cm long *Wisteria ×formosa*

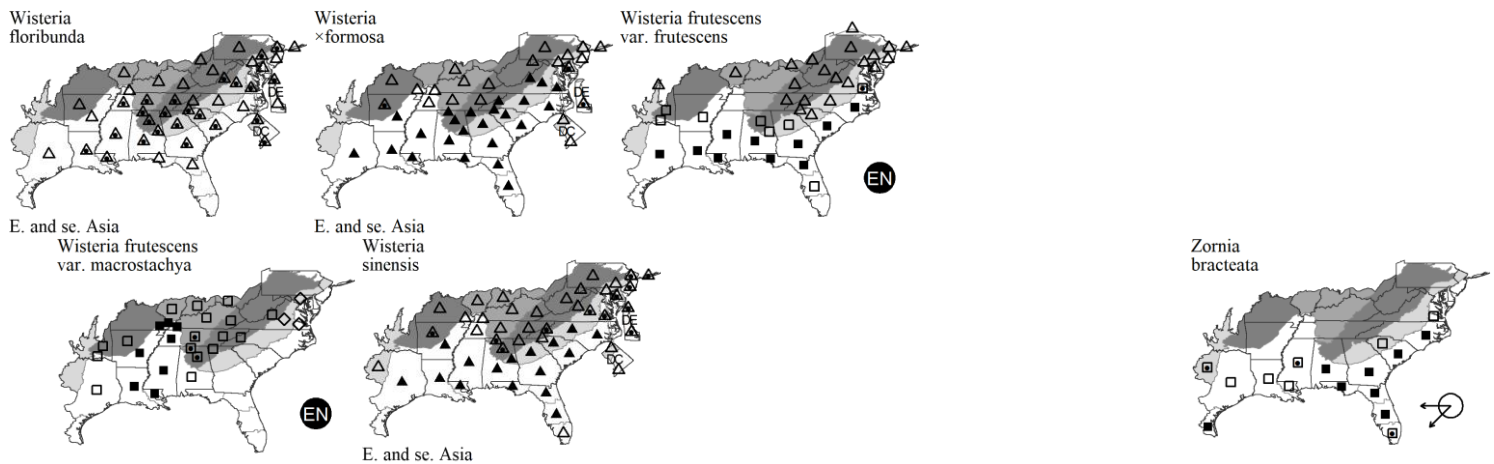
* ***Wisteria floribunda*** (Willdenow) A.P. de Candolle. JAPANESE WISTERIA. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, escaped to urban, suburban, and rural forests and woodlands. **Dist:** Native of Japan. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998), Valder (1995); = *Kraunhia floribunda* (Willdenow) Taubert – S; = *Rehsonia floribunda* (Willdenow) Stritch – Il, Stritch (1984). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Wisteria ×formosa*** Rehder. HYBRID ASIAN WISTERIA. **Hab:** Cultivated, escaped to urban, suburban, and rural forests and woodlands, commonly cultivated and escaped; a cross of species native to China and Japan. **Dist:** Trusty et al. (2007, 2008) revealed that much of the invasive *Wisteria* in southeastern United States involves complex hybrids and backcrosses involving *W. floribunda* and *W. sinensis*. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Va, WH3; = *Rehsonia ×formosa* (Rehder) Stritch – Stritch (1984).

Wisteria frutescens (Linnaeus) Poiret var. *frutescens*. ATLANTIC WISTERIA, AMERICAN WISTERIA, SWAMP WISTERIA. **Hab:** Swamp forests, wet thickets. **Dist:** E. VA south to n. peninsular FL, west to TX, north in the interior to AR. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = *Kraunhia frutescens* (Linnaeus) Greene – S; = *Wisteria frutescens* (Linnaeus) Poiret – C, F, G, Valder (1995); < *Wisteria frutescens* (Linnaeus) Poiret – Ar, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Isely (1998).

Wisteria frutescens (Linnaeus) Poiret var. *macrostachya* Torrey & A. Gray. MISSISSIPPI WISTERIA, AMERICAN WISTERIA, SWAMP WISTERIA. **Hab:** Swamp forests, wet thickets. **Dist:** S. IN and s. MO south to LA, eastwards to w. VA and w. NC. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun-Sep. **Tax:** This taxon may well warrant recognition as separate from *W. frutescens* at specific rank. **Syn:** = *Kraunhia macrostachya* (Torrey & A. Gray) Small – S; = *Wisteria macrostachya* (Torrey & A. Gray) Nuttall ex B.L. Robinson & Fernald – C, F, G, Tx, Valder (1995); < *Wisteria frutescens* (Linnaeus) Poiret – Ar, GW2, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NY, RAB, SE3, Tn, Va, W, Isely (1998).

* ***Wisteria sinensis*** (Sims) A.P. de Candolle. CHINESE WISTERIA. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, escaped to a wide diversity of urban, suburban, and rural forests and woodlands. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE3, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998); = *Rehsonia sinensis* (Sims) Stritch – Il, Stritch (1984). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

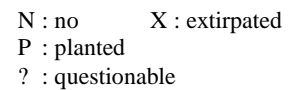
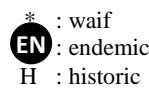
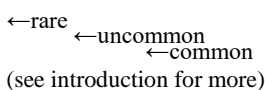
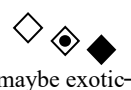
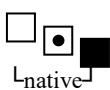
***Zornia*** J. F. Gmelin 1792 (ZORNIA)

A genus of about 50-90 species, perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Carter & Mears (2017); Isely (1998).

Identification Notes: The palmately 4-foliolate leaves of *Z. bracteata* are unique in the flora of our region.

Zornia bracteata Walter ex J.F. Gmelin. VIPERINA. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, longleaf pine sandhills, pine rocklands, sandy roadsides, rarely disjunct inland in sandy soils. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to TX and e. Mexico; disjunct in w. SC in the uppermost Piedmont in the Blue Ridge Escarpment region. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, SE3, Tx, Va, WH3, Isely (1998). NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



(see introduction for more)

142. POLYGALACEAE Hoffmannsegg & Link 1809 (MILKWORT FAMILY) [in FABALES]

A family of about 29 genera and about 1200 species, trees, shrubs, woody vines, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, but most diverse in tropical and subtropical areas. References: Abbott (2011); Abbott (2021) in FNA10 (2021); Eriksen & Persson in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Miller (1971b); Pastore & Abbott (2012); Pastore et al (2019).

Identification Notes: The Polygalaceae has a distinctive flower structure which can be confusing. The corolla consists of 3 fused petals, partly fused into a tube, and also fused with the stamens. The lower petal is called the keel; it is usually boatlike, and also lacerate, fringed, or lobed at its tip (in most species). The calyx is 5-lobed, the lobes usually of 3 distinct sizes. The two lateral sepals are called wings; they are generally large and petaloid (colored like petals). The upper sepal is usually the next largest; the two lower sepals are usually the smallest.

1 Corolla keel blunt, lacking a terminal crest or beak.

..... *Asemeia*

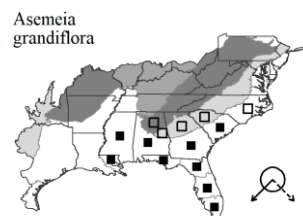
1 Corolla keel appendaged, with a terminal beak, or lobed or tufted crest.

..... *Polygala*

Asemeia Rafinesque 1833 (MILKWORT)

A genus of ca. 28 species, perennial herbs (sometimes suffrutescent), neotropical north to the se. United States. References: Abbott (2011); Abbott (2021) in FNA10 (2021); Bernardi (2000); Pastore & Abbott (2012).

Asemeia grandiflora (Walter) Small. SHOWY MILKWORT. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry sandy soils of roadsides and fields. **Dist:** S. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS; West Indies, Mexico to Central America. **Phen:** (Dec-) May-Jul. **Tax:** Sometimes included in the neotropical *P. violacea* Aublet (Nicaragua to Paraguay) (as by Bernardi 2000), or alternatively subdivided into varieties or species (see synonymy); some at least of Small's species merit recognition, but are listed here as synonyms until additional studies are done. At a minimum, separation of *Asemeia grandiflora* from the "*violacea* entity" seems warranted, based on Pastore & Abbott's (2012) rangewide study. **Syn:** = FNA10, K3, Abbott (2011), Pastore & Abbott (2012); = *Polygala grandiflora* – Bah, RAB; > *Asemeia cumulicola* Small – S; > *Asemeia grandiflora* var. *angustifolia* – S; > *Asemeia grandiflora* (Walter) Small var. *grandiflora* – S; > *Asemeia leiodes* (Blake) Small – S; > *Asemeia miamiensis* Small – S; < *Asemeia violacea* (Aublet) J.F.B. Pastore & J.R. Abbott – Fl3, K4; > *Polygala grandiflora* Walter var. *grandiflora* – K1; < *Polygala violacea* Aublet – WH3, W1, Bernardi (2000).



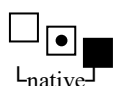
Polygala Linnaeus 1753 (MILKWORT)

A genus of 300-400 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. The genus as currently circumscribed is clearly not monophyletic, even after the removal of some elements that are not closely related to the core of *Polygala*, and additional changes in generic circumscriptions are forthcoming (Abbott 2011; Pastore et al. 2019); it is unlikely that any of our species will remain in *Polygala* (which will be restricted to the Old World). Our taxa will likely be transferred to *Senega* (A.P. de Candolle) Spach. References: Eriksen & Persson in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Haines (2010); Neubig & Abbott (2020); Pastore (2013); Pastore et al (2019); Smith & Ward (1976); Sorrie & Weakley (2017a); Trauth-Nare & Naczi (1998).

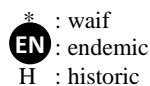
Unkeyed taxa: *Polygala appendiculata*, *Polygala chapmanii*, *Polygala crenata*

- 1 Fresh flowers orange, yellow, greenish-yellow, or greenish white (if greenish white, then the inflorescence a terminal many-branched cyme); ["North America clade"].
 - 2 Inflorescence a dense pom-pom-like raceme, terminating leafy branches.
 - 3 Fresh flowers lemon-yellow or greenish yellow; subulate bracts of the inflorescence 4.5-6.5 mm long; plants 3-10 (-15) cm tall; lobes of lower petal (keel) 1.5-2.5 mm long..... *Polygala nana*
 - 3 Fresh flowers bright orange or bright yellow; subulate bracts of the inflorescence 2-4 mm long; plants 5-80 cm tall; lobes of lower petal (keel) 0.5-1.1 mm long..... *Polygala lutea*
 - 2 Inflorescence a terminal, many-branched cyme, the many individual branches loosely to densely flowered.
 - 7 Plants 4.5-12 dm tall, the stem solitary; basal leaves 3.5-14 cm long, linear-lanceolate, about 15-20× as long as wide, persistent as a basal rosette; stem leaves linear-subulate, sharp-tipped, much reduced from the basal leaves, becoming bractlike upward; seeds glabrous, 0.7-0.9 mm long..... *Polygala cymosa*
 - 7 Plants 1-4 dm tall, the stems 1-several from the base; basal leaves 3-7 cm long, spatulate, about 10× as long as wide, usually not persistent after flowering; stem leaves narrowly spatulate to linear, blunt-tipped, only slightly reduced from the basal leaves; seeds pubescent, 0.5-0.7 mm long *Polygala ramosa*
- 1 Fresh flowers pink, purple, white, or green (if green or white, then the inflorescence a simple raceme, not a many-branched cyme).
 - 9 Leaves whorled, at least at the principal lower nodes; annual, from a slender taproot.
 - 10 Racemes 3-8 mm in diameter, pointed in outline; flowers sessile to pedicellate with pedicels < 1 mm long; ["Verticillatae clade"].
 - 11 Wings 2-3 mm long; plant perennial, usually multistemmed from the base and little or not branched above; racemes 30-240 mm long..... *Polygala boykinii* var. *boykinii*
 - 11 Wings 1-1.75 mm long; plant annual, unbranched or freely branched above.
 - 14 Racemes 2-5 cm long, becoming interrupted below through persistence of the fruits on the axis; wings equaling the fruit..... *Polygala ambigua*
 - 14 Racemes 0.5-1.5 cm long, the fruits falling promptly, thus the inflorescence compact and truncate below; wings shorter than the fruit..... *Polygala verticillata* var. *isocycla*
 - 10 Racemes 7-20 mm in diameter, rounded in outline (somewhat rounded to somewhat pointed in *P. hookeri*); flowers pedicellate; ["North America clade"].

Key to Map
Symbology:



(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 16 Racemes loosely flowered, with ca. 10 flowers per cm of length; raceme 7-12 mm in diameter, the tip pointed (obconical) in outline; full raceme (including the portion with dropped fruits) to 6 cm long *Polygala hookeri*
- 16 Racemes densely flowered, with ca. 20 flowers per cm of length; raceme 7-20 mm in diameter, the tip rounded to truncate in outline; full raceme (including the portion with dropped fruits) to 4.5 cm long.
- 17 Bracts of the inflorescence ca. 1 mm long; wings 1.5-2.5 mm wide, acute or short-mucronate at the tip; raceme peduncle (0.8-) 3-5 cm long..... *Polygala brevifolia*
- 17 Bracts of the inflorescence 1.5-3 mm long; wings 3-4 mm wide, acuminate, the tips cuspidate; raceme peduncle 0-0.8 (-4.0) cm long *Polygala cruciata*
- 9 Leaves all alternate; either annual, from a slender taproot, the stems solitary, or biennial to perennial, from a taproot, the stems solitary to several, or perennial, from a thick rhizome, the stems several.
- 19 Leaves glaucous, somewhat succulent, linear; corolla 7-10 mm long, > 2× as long as the wings; ["North America clade"] *Polygala incarnata*
- 19 Leaves green, herbaceous, usually broader than linear; corolla < 5 mm long, roughly equal to or shorter than the wings.
- 21 Perennial or biennial, usually several stems arising together from a rhizome or taproot.
- 24 Corolla keel entire at the tip; wings 5-7 mm long, reniform-orbicular; plants lacking cleistogamous flowers..... *Asemeia*
- 24 Corolla keel fringed at the tip; wings 4-6 mm long, elliptic; plants producing cleistogamous flowers in loose subterranean or surficial racemes; ["North America clade"]..... *Polygala polygama*
- 21 Annual, the stems solitary; ["North America clade"].
- 25 Corolla about 0.5× as long as the wings *Polygala sanguinea*
- 25 Corolla about 1× as long as the wings. *Polygala mariana*

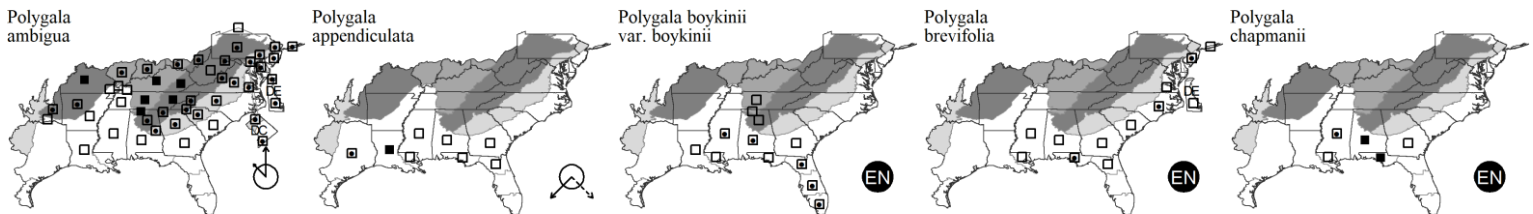
Polygala ambigua Nuttall. LOOSE MILKWORT. **Hab:** Fields, woodlands, openings. **Dist:** ME west to MI, south to GA, AL, and OK. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Through most of its range *P. ambigua* has wings 1.3-1.7 mm long; plants from se. VA south to SC and from the Ozarks have wings 2.0-2.6 mm long. These plants have been named as a variety of *P. verticillata*, var. *dolichoptera* Fernald. They may warrant taxonomic recognition, but need additional study, including resolution of our Coastal Plain plants and those of the Ozarks. **Syn:** = C, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, S, Tn; = *Polygala verticillata* Linnaeus var. *ambigua* (Nuttall) Wood – GrPl, Pa, RAB, Tx; < *Polygala verticillata* – NY, W; > *Polygala verticillata* Linnaeus var. *ambigua* (Nuttall) Wood – F, WV; > *Polygala verticillata* var. *dolichoptera* Fernald – F, WV.

Polygala appendiculata Vellozo. SWAMP MILKWORT. **Hab:** Bogs and pond margins. **Dist:** Ne. and Panhandle FL west to e. TX; Mexico, Central America, and South America; Cuba. **Tax:** Pastore (2013) established that the correct name for this species is *P. appendiculata*. **Syn:** = FI3, K3, K4; = *Polygala leptocaulis* Torrey & A. Gray – GW2, S, Tx, WI; = *Polygala tenella* Willdenow – WH3, misapplied. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Polygala boykinii Nuttall var. *boykinii*. BOYKIN'S MILKWORT. **Hab:** Longleaf pine flatwoods and savannas, seeps, prairies, calcareous glades. **Dist:** C. TN south through GA, AL, and MS to s. FL and w. LA. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4; = *Polygala boykinii* – S; < *Polygala boykinii* – FI3, Tn, WH3. **NatureServe G4TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Polygala brevifolia Nuttall. SHORTLEAF MILKWORT, LITTLE-LEAF MILKWORT. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pocosin margins, pocosin interiors after fire. **Dist:** NY (presumably Long Island) and NJ south to Panhandle FL, west to s. MS. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NY, RAB, S, WH3. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Polygala chapmanii Torrey & A. Gray. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepage bogs. **Dist:** Panhandle FL and sw. GA west to s. MS. **Syn:** = FI3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3. **NatureServe G3G5** (Apparently Secure).



Polygala crenata C.W. James. SCALLOPED MILKWORT. **Hab:** Wet pine flatwoods, bogs, bayheads. **Dist:** FL Panhandle and AL west to TX; reported for GA (B.A. Sorrie, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Apr. **Comm:** {not yet keyed; synonymy incomplete}. **Syn:** = FI3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3. **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

Polygala cruciata Linnaeus. DRUMHEADS. **Hab:** Bogs, damp or wet soil in openings. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL, west to AR, se. OK, and e. TX; disjunct inland in se. TN. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** See Sorrie & Weakley (2017) for a discussion supporting recognition of *P. cruciata* and *P. aquilonia* at species rank. **Syn:** = K4, Sorrie & Weakley (2017a); = *Polygala cruciata* var. *cruciata* – F, K1; = *Polygala ramosior* (Nash) Small – S; < *Polygala cruciata* Linnaeus – Ar, C, FI3, G, GW2, K3, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3. **NatureServe G5T4T5** (Apparently Secure).

Polygala cymosa Walter. TALL PINEBARREN MILKWORT. **Hab:** Pond-cypress savannas, Coastal Plain depression ponds, clay-based Carolina bays, other sites with seasonally flooded hydrology. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS; disjunct in s. DE. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Smith & Ward (1976); = *Pilostaxis cymosa* (Walter) Small – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Polygala hookeri Torrey & A. Gray. HOOKER'S MILKWORT. **Hab:** Pine savannas. **Dist:** Panhandle FL (and sw. GA?), west to s. MS and e. LA; disjunct in se. NC and ne. SC; reported for e. TX (Correll & Johnston 1970). **Syn:** = FI3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3. **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).

Polygala incarnata Linnaeus. PINK MILKWORT, PROCESSION-FLOWER. **Hab:** Pine savannas, woodlands, glades, upland dry prairies, fields. **Dist:** NY (Long Island) and se. PA (Rhoads & Block 2007) west to MI, WI, and IA, south to s. FL and TX; Mexico; Central America. **Phen:** Late Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Galypola incarnata* (Linnaeus) Nieuwland – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

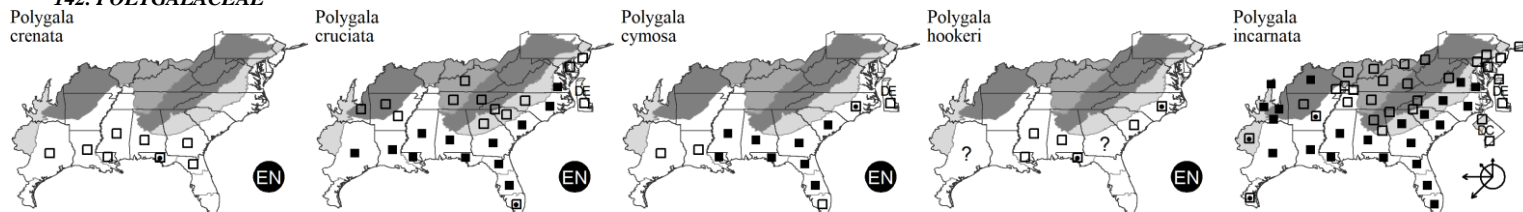
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

142. POLYGALACEAE



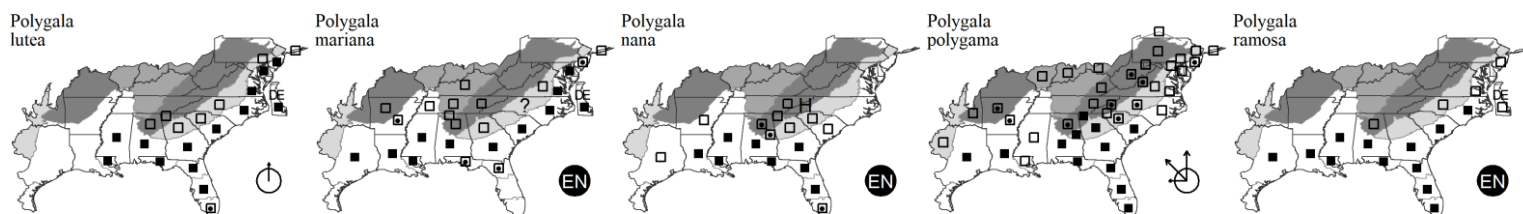
Polygala lutea Linnaeus. ORANGE MILKWORT, RED-HOT-POKER. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, ditches, bogs, other wet areas. **Dist:** NY (Long Island), se. PA (Rhoads & Block 2007), and NJ south to s. FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Feb-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, WH3, Smith & Ward (1976); = *Pilostaxis lutea* (Linnaeus) Small – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Polygala mariana P. Miller. MARYLAND MILKWORT. **Hab:** Bogs, pine savannas, other open wet habitats. **Dist:** S. NJ south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX; disjunct inland in sw. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NY, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; > *Polygala harperi* Small – F, S; > *Polygala mariana* P. Miller – F, S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Polygala nana (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle. DWARF MILKWORT, CANDYROOT. **Hab:** Longleaf pine flatwoods, other open moist areas. **Dist:** E. GA south to s. FL, west to e. TX, with scattered populations inland to n. SC, w. NC, nw. GA, n. AL, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), and ne. MS. **Phen:** Dec-Jun (-Oct). **Syn:** = Ar, FI3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, Smith & Ward (1976); = *Pilostaxis nana* (Michaux) Rafinesque – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

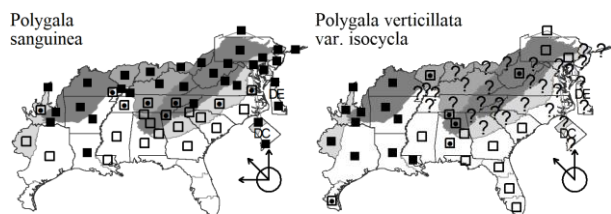
Polygala polygama Walter. BITTER MILKWORT, RACEMED MILKWORT. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, woodlands, woodland borders. **Dist:** NS, ON, and MN south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jun-Jul. **Tax:** Two varieties are sometimes recognized. **Syn:** = FI3, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Polygala aboriginum* Small – S; > *Polygala polygama* Walter – S; > *Polygala polygama* var. *obtusata* – C, F, G, Il, NcTx, WV; > *Polygala polygama* var. *polygama* – C, F, G.

Polygala ramosa Elliott. SHORT PINEBARREN MILKWORT, LOW PINEBARREN MILKWORT. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, pocosin margins, bogs. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. TX; rarely disjunct inland. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Smith & Ward (1976); = *Pilostaxis ramosa* (Elliott) Small – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Polygala sanguinea Linnaeus. BLOOD MILKWORT, FIELD MILKWORT. **Hab:** Bogs, fens, seeps, prairies, woodlands, openings, woodland borders. **Dist:** NS and MN, south to nw. SC, n. GA, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; ? *Polygala viridescens* Linnaeus – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Polygala verticillata Linnaeus var. *isocycla* Fernald. WHORLED MILKWORT. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, woodland borders, openings, fields. **Dist:** VT west to MB, south to Panhandle FL (Kunzer et al. 2009), s. FL, and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** The validity and relative distributions, habitats, phenology of the two varieties need additional assessment in the herbarium and the field. **Syn:** = C, F, FI3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, Pa, WH3, WV; = *Polygala verticillata* – S, misapplied; < *Polygala verticillata* – Ar, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Tx, Va, W; < *Polygala verticillata* Linnaeus var. *verticillata* – RAB.



143. ROSACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (ROSE FAMILY) [in ROSALES]

A family of about 85-95 genera and 2000-3000 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, but mainly boreal and temperate. References: Chen et al (2020); Eriksson et al (2003); Ertter (2007); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Phipps (2014a) in FNA9 (2014); Potter et al (2007).

Subfamily Rosoideae

Tribe Ulmarieae: *Filipendula*

Tribe Roseae: *Rosa*

Tribe Rubeae: *Dalibarda*, *Rubacer*, *Rubus*

Tribe Sanguisorbeae: *Agrimonia*, *Poterium*, *Poteridium*, *Sanguisorba*

Tribe Potentilleae: *Argentina*, *Potentilla*, *Aphanes*, *Dasiphora*, *Drymocallis*, *Fragaria*, *Sibbaldiopsis*

Tribe Colurieae: *Geum*, *Waldsteinia*

Subfamily Amygdaloideae

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

Tribe Amygdaleae: *Prunus*Tribe Neillieae: *Neillia*, *Physocarpus*Tribe Sorbarieae: *Sorbaria*Tribe Spiraeae: *Aruncus*, *Spiraea*Tribe Exochordeae: *Exochorda*Tribe Kerrieae: *Kerria*, *Neviusia*, *Rhodotypos*Tribe Gilleniae: *Gillenia*Tribe Maleae: *Amelanchier*, *Crataegus*, *Pyracantha*, *Sorbus*, *Pyrus*, *Raphiolepis*, *Eriobotrya*, *Pseudocycdonia*, *Chaenomeles*, *Photinia*, *Pourthiaea*, *Aronia*, *Cycdonia*, *Malus*

- 1 Herbs or subshrubs (if woody at base, then < 3 dm tall).
 2 Leaves simple..... *Aphanes*
 2 Leaves compound (at least the lower and better developed)..... *Key B*
 1 Trees, shrubs, or woody vines (with arching "canes" or climbing, arching, or scrambling stems).
 3 Leaves simple..... *Key C*
 3 Leaves compound..... *Key D*

Key B - Herbs and subshrubs with compound leaves

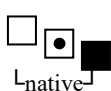
- 2 Principal (basalmost) leaves pinnately compound, with (5-) 7-many leaflets (stem leaves sometimes 3-foliolate, especially in *Geum*).
 4 Lateral leaflets alternating between small and large, the terminal leaflet similar in size and shape to the larger lateral leaflets; terminal leaflet < 3 cm wide; hypanthium either conical or turbinate, armed with hooked bristles, the pistils 2, or hemispheric, the pistils >5.
 *Agrimonia*
 4 Leaflets variable in size and shape, usually the terminal leaflet much larger than any of the lateral leaflets; terminal leaflet 3-20 cm wide; hypanthium either sauce-r-shaped or hemispheric to conical; pistils 5 or more.
 *Geum*
 2 Principal (basal-most) leaves palmately compound, with 3-7 (-9) leaflets.
 10 Principal leaves sessile, 3-foliolate; fruit of follicles; leaves cauline; [tribe *Gillenieae*] *Gillenia*
 10 Principal leaves distinctly petiolate, the petiole often longer than the leaflets, 3-7 (-9)-foliolate; fruit of achenes; leaves basal and cauline.
 11 Principal leaves 5-7 (-9)-foliolate; [tribe *Potentilleae*] *Potentilla*
 11 Principal leaves 3-foliolate.
 12 Plants in flower.
 13 Petals yellow.
 *Potentilla*
 13 Petals white (or slightly pinkish).
 *Fragaria*
 12 Plants in fruit (or sterile).
 20 Fruit an aggregate of dry achenes *Potentilla*
 20 Fruit an accessory fruit of achenes borne on the surface of a fleshy, red receptacle.
 21 Fresh fruit reddish inside; leaflets serrate, 2.5-12 cm long; sepals bracts narrowing to apex, untoothed *Fragaria*
 21 Fresh fruit whitish inside; leaflets crenate, 2-4 cm long; sepals bracts widest at apex, 3-5-toothed *Potentilla indica*

Key C - Shrubs and trees with simple leaves

- 1 Ovary inferior; fruit indehiscent (pome); [tribe *Pyraceae*].
 2 Upper surface of leaves bearing dark glandular trichomes along the midrib (most easily seen with a 10× hand lens); shrubs *Aronia*
 2 Upper surface of leaves lacking dark glandular trichomes along the midrib; shrubs and trees.
 3 Ovary and fruit 10-locular; inflorescence a raceme (rarely a fascicle); pome < 1 cm in diameter *Amelanchier*
 3 Ovary and fruit 5-locular; inflorescence a cyme, umbel, or fascicle (lacking an elongated central axis); pome 0.7-10 cm in diameter.
 4 Styles distinct; exocarps (carpels within pericarp) bony and seedlike; trees and shrubs, with thorns *Crataegus*
 4 Styles usually connate at base; exocarps leather or papery and easily opened to expose seeds; small trees, unarmed, or armed with sharp spur branches.
 5 Pome globose to ovoid, lacking stone cells; anthers yellow to white; styles connate at the base; leaves blunt to acuminate; [apples and crabapples] *Malus*
 5 Pome globose or pyriform, with stone cells; anthers reddish; styles distinct; leaves acute to acuminate; [pears] *Pyrus*
 1 Ovary superior; fruit dehiscent (aggregate of follicles, or capsule) or indehiscent (drupe, aggregate of drupelets, aggregate of achenes).
 9 Gynoecium of separate carpels; fruit an aggregate of follicles; [tribe *Spiraeae*] *Spiraea*
 9 Gynoecium of fused carpels; fruit either a fleshy drupe or a capsule.
 10 Ovary 5-angled in ×-section; fruit a 5-angled capsule; leaves obovate, obviously broadest towards the tip; [tribe *Osmaronieae*] *Exochorda racemosa*
 10 Ovary circular in ×-section; fruit a fleshy spherical drupe; leaves generally broadest near or below the middle; [tribe *Amygdaleae*] *Prunus*

Key D - Shrubs and trees with compound leaves

- 4 Fruit a hip, developing from a globose to urceolate hypanthium, enclosing the ovaries and achenes, except for the apical orifice; leaflets usually acute to obtuse at the apex; leaflet margins crenulate or serrulate; [tribe *Roseae*] *Rosa*

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 4 Fruit an aggregate of drupelets, developing from a flattish or hemispheric hypanthium, with the ovaries and drupelets exposed; leaflets usually acuminate at the apex; leaflet margins serrate or doubly serrate; [tribe *Rubaeae*]..... **Rubus**

Agrimonia Linnaeus 1753 (AGRIMONY)

A genus of about 10-15 species, perennial herbs, mainly north temperate. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Kline & Sørensen (2008); Kline & Sørensen (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Robertson (1974).

- 1 Stem and inflorescence axis lacking sessile or short-stalked glistening glands (but with spreading or ascending non-glandular hairs).
 2 Stipules deeply incised, half-ovate; hirsute hairs of the stem 3 mm or longer; 0-1 pair of minor leaflets between major; mature fruiting hypanthium as broad as long or broader; hypanthium ridges rarely with eglandular hairs..... *Agrimonia microcarpa*
 2 Stipules toothed, not deeply, half-ovate to half-round; hirsute hairs of the stem 3 mm or shorter; 0-3 pair(s) of minor leaflets between major; mature fruiting hypanthium as long as broad or longer; hypanthium ridges usually with hirsute eglandular hairs..... *Agrimonia pubescens*
 1 Stem and inflorescence with glistening glands, these either sessile, or short-stalked, or both (and also with spreading or ascending non-glandular hairs).
 4 Glistening glands of the stem and inflorescence axis short stalked, or both short-stalked and sessile.
 5 Lower inflorescence rachis with mostly erect hirsute eglandular hairs ca. 2 mm long; minor leaflets rarely only one pair between all major leaflet pairs; roots merely fibrous..... *Agrimonia gryposepala*
 5 Lower inflorescence rachis with mostly ascending hirsute eglandular hairs less than 1 mm long; minor leaflets one pair between major leaflet pairs; roots with fusiform tubers..... *Agrimonia rostellata*
 4 Glistening glands of the stem and inflorescence axis only sessile.
 7 Major leaflets obovate to elliptic, apex obtuse to acute; flowers mostly alternate along inflorescence axis; [Coastal Plain pinelands; e. SC south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX]..... *Agrimonia incisa*
 7 Major leaflets lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, apex acuminate to rarely acute; flowers mostly sub-opposite along inflorescence axis; [bottomlands, marshes; CT west to s. MI and SD, south to FL, TX, the West Indies and Mexico]..... *Agrimonia parviflora*

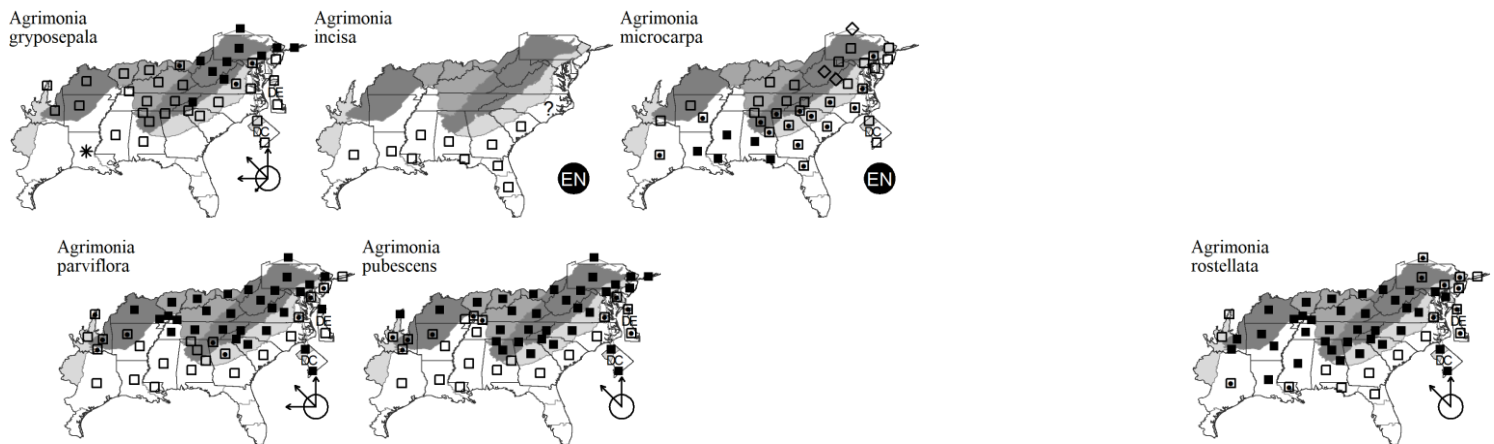
Agrimonia gryposepala Wallroth. COMMON AGRIMONY, SWAMP AGRIMONY. **Hab:** Mesic forests, thickets, marshes, bogs, wet meadows, wet forests, especially in base-rich substrates. **Dist:** ME and ON west to MT, south to NJ, w. NC, e. TN, IN, and KS; also in CA and NM. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA9, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Kline & Sørensen (2008), Robertson (1974). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Agrimonia incisa Torrey & A. Gray. PINELAND AGRIMONY. **Hab:** Pinelands, disturbed areas associated with pinelands. **Dist:** E. SC south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX (also reported from NC, but no specimen has been seen). **Phen:** Jul-early Sep. **Syn:** = C, FNA9, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Kline & Sørensen (2008), Robertson (1974). **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).

Agrimonia microcarpa Wallroth. LOW AGRIMONY. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests and woodlands. **Dist:** NJ south to n. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Kline & Sørensen (2008), Robertson (1974); = *Agrimonia pubescens* Wallroth var. *microcarpa* (Wallroth) H.E. Ahles – RAB; > *Agrimonia microcarpa* Wallroth – S; > *Agrimonia platycarpa* Wallroth – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Agrimonia parviflora Aiton. SOUTHERN AGRIMONY. **Hab:** Marshes, bottomland forests, wet pastures. **Dist:** CT west to s. MI and SD, south to FL, TX, the West Indies and Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Kline & Sørensen (2008), Robertson (1974). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Agrimonia pubescens Wallroth. DOWNY AGRIMONY. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests and woodlands, especially in base-rich soils. **Dist:** ME west to MI and SD, south to NC, GA, and OK. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, GrPl, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, Kline & Sørensen (2008); = *Agrimonia pubescens* var. *pubescens* – RAB; > *Agrimonia bicknellii* (Kearney) Rydberg – K1, S, Robertson (1974); > *Agrimonia pubescens* Wallroth – K1, S, W, Robertson (1974).



Agrimonia rostellata Wallroth. WOODLAND AGRIMONY. **Hab:** Moist to wet forests and woodlands, especially in base-rich soils. **Dist:** CT west to IN and KS, south to SC, GA, Panhandle FL, LA, and OK. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Kline & Sørensen (2008), Robertson (1974). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:

□ native
 ■ maybe exotic
 △ exotic
 ▲ rare
 ◇ uncommon
 ◆ common
 (see introduction for more)

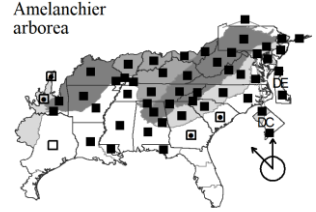
* : waif
 EN : endemic
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N : no
 P : planted
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 X : extirpated

Amelanchier Medikus 1789 (SERVICEBERRY, SARVIS, SHADBUSH, JUNE BERRY, "MAY CHERRY", "CURRANT")

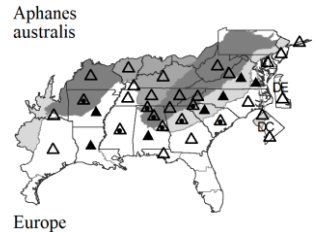
A genus of about 20-40 species, shrubs and trees, north temperate. References: Campbell et al (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Robertson (1974).

Amelanchier arborea (F. Michaux) Fernald. DOWNY SERVICEBERRY. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests, seepage and depression wetlands. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX (Holmes, Singhurst, & Loos 2014). **Phen:** Mar-May; May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W; > *Amelanchier alabamensis* Britton – S; < *Amelanchier arborea* (F. Michaux) Fernald – GrPl, WH3; > *Amelanchier arborea* var. *alabamensis* (Britton) G.N. Jones – K1, Robertson (1974); > *Amelanchier arborea* var. *arborea* – K1, RAB, Robertson (1974); > *Amelanchier arborea* var. *austromontana* (W.W. Ashe) H.E. Ahles – K1, RAB, Robertson (1974); > *Amelanchier canadensis* (Linnaeus) Medikus – S, misapplied.

*Aphanes* Linnaeus 1753 (PARSLEY-PIERT)

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of tropical and temperate Old World. *Aphanes* has usually been accepted by Europeans as distinct from *Alchemilla*, but Kalkman (in Kubitzki 2004) retains it (with some doubt) in *Alchemilla*, as a subgenus and Eriksson et al. (2003) and Gehrke et al. (2008) include it in *Alchemilla* based on molecular evidence. *Aphanes* appears to be monophyletic and is morphologically distinctive; Gehrke et al. (2008) prefer a broad circumscription of *Alchemilla* to naming an additional monophyletic clade of African species as a separate genus. References: Eriksson et al (2003); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); McNeill & Erter (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Robertson (1974).

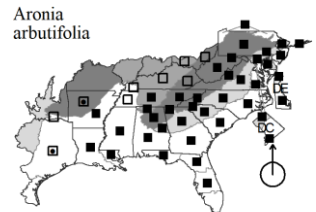
* ***Aphanes australis*** Rydberg. PARSLEY-PIERT. **Hab:** Lawns, fields, pastures, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Mar-May. **Comm:** This plant is inconspicuous and often overlooked. **Syn:** = FNA9, K3, K4, NY, S, Va, WH3; = *Alchemilla microcarpa* Boissier & Reuter – F, G, RAB, Tx, W, Robertson (1974), misapplied; = *Aphanes microcarpa* (Boissier & Reuter) Rothmaler – Ar, C, K1, Tn, misapplied.

*Aronia* Medikus 1789 (CHOKEBERRY)

A genus of 3 species, of e. North America (south into Central America). In North American floristic literature, *Aronia* has sometimes been treated as a component of *Pyrus*, *Sorbus*, or *Photinia* (see synonymy below). Robertson et al. (1991) included *Aronia* in *Photinia*. Kalkman in Kubitzki (2004) agrees that *Aronia* and *Photinia* should be combined, but points out that *Aronia* is the older name and therefore must be used for the combined genus. Guo et al. (2011) and Lo & Donoghue (2012) separate *Photinia*, *Aronia*, and *Pourthiaea* at generic rank, a decision followed here; while *Aronia* and *Pourthiaea* are closely related (sister), *Photinia* is not closely related to either and is sister to *Pyracantha* (Lo & Donoghue 2012). References: Guo et al (2011); Hardin (1973); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Lo & Donoghue (2012); Pankhurst (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Robertson (1974); Robertson et al (1991).

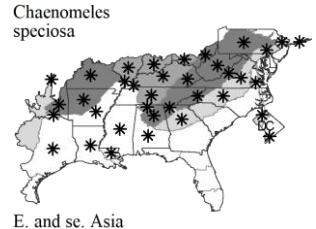
Identification Notes: All our species of *Aronia* can be distinguished from other shrubs in our flora by the presence of several dark (usually purplish-black) glandular trichomes on the upper surface of the midrib, mostly toward the base of the leaf.

Aronia arbutifolia (Linnaeus) Persoon. RED CHOKEBERRY. **Hab:** Bogs, pocosins, wet savannas, swamps, other wet habitats. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) south to c. peninsular FL and west to TX, mainly in the Coastal Plain, but extending inland in the south to WV and KY. **Phen:** Late Feb-May; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = C, FNA9, G, GW2, K3, K4, NE, NY, S, Tn, Va, W, Guo et al (2011); = *Photinia pyrifolia* (Lamarck) K. Robertson & J.B. Phipps – Ar, K1, Pa, WH3, WV, Robertson et al (1991); = *Pyrus arbutifolia* (Linnaeus) Linnaeus f. – F, Tx, Robertson (1974); = *Sorbus arbutifolia* (Linnaeus) Heynhold var. *arbutifolia* – RAB. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Chaenomeles* Lindley 1821 (FLOWERING QUINCE)

A genus of 3-4 species, shrubs, of montane, temperate e. Asia. References: Catling & Mitrow (2014b) in FNA9 (2014); Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004).

* ***Chaenomeles speciosa*** (Sweet) Nakai. COMMON FLOWERING QUINCE. **Hab:** Frequently persisting and rarely spreading from horticultural plantings to suburban woodlands. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** Jan-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA9, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa; = *Pyrus speciosa* (Sweet) M.F. Fay & Christenhusz – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Crataegus* Linnaeus 1753 (HAWTHORN, HAW, THORNAPPLE)

Contributed by Ron Lance

A genus of 100-500 species, shrubs and small trees, north temperate and Central America, most in e. North America. References: Ashe (1900a); Ashe (1900b); Ashe (1900c); Ashe (1901); Ashe (1903a); Ashe (1903b); Ashe (1916); Beadle (1913) in S2 (1913a); Chapman (1892); Chen et al (2020); Deam (1940); Eggleston (1913) in Britton & Brown (1913); Eriksson et al (2003); Eugenia, Stefanović, & Dickinson (2007); Harper (1928); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Kruschke (1955); Kruschke (1965); Lance & Phipps (2000); Lance (1995); Lance (2011); Lance (2013); Lance (2014); Palmer

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

143. ROSACEAE

(1924); Palmer (1925); Palmer (1926); Palmer (1935); Palmer (1956); Palmer (1960) in Vines (1960); Palmer (1969) in Braun (1969); Phipps & Dvorsky (2006); Phipps & Dvorsky (2007); Phipps & Dvorsky (2008); Phipps & O'Kennon (1997); Phipps (1988a); Phipps (1988b); Phipps (1990); Phipps (1998); Phipps (2006); Phipps (2007); Phipps (2012); Phipps (2014d) in FNA9 (2014); Phipps (2014d) in FNA9 (2014); Phipps (2014e) in FNA9 (2014); Phipps (2016); Phipps, Lance, & Dvorsky (2006); Phipps, O'Kennon, & Lance (2003); Phipps, O'Kennon, & Dvorsky (2006); Phipps, Yatskievych, & Wood (2007); Poindexter & Lance (2011); Potter et al (2007); Sargent (1903); Sargent (1908b); Sargent (1911a); Sargent (1913); Sargent (1920); Sargent (1921a); Sargent (1921b); Sargent (1922a); Tucker (1976).

Identification Notes: All references to leaves and petioles pertain to foliage on short shoots (floreal shoots, or spur shoots), unless otherwise specified. The term "terminal shoots" refers to elongating vegetative twigs, typically at the terminus of branches.

- 1 Leaf blades mostly ovate or deltate, widest below their midpoint; blade base subcordate, truncate, rounded, or abruptly contracted..... **Key A**
 1 Leaf blades elliptical, rhomboid, suborbicular, obovate or oblanceolate, widest at midpoint or beyond midpoint; blade base usually cuneate.
 2 Leaves conspicuously glandular on petiole and teeth, especially when young; leading twigs and branchlets geniculate *Crataegus florens*
 2 Leaves eglandular, or if glandular then twigs relatively straight, not conspicuously geniculate..... **Key C**

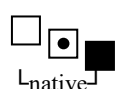
**Key A - hawthorns with leaf blades widest below midpoint;
blade bases subcordate, truncate, rounded, or abruptly contracted**

- 1 Primary lateral veins of lobed leaves run to sinuses between lobes as well as to points of lobes, in some or most leaves [see also *Crataegus viridis*].
 *Crataegus marshallii*
 1 Primary lateral veins of lobed leaves run only to lobe points, excepting on vigorous sprouts.
 7 Leaves abaxially with whitish hair tufts in proximal main vein axils, especially in spring; [*Virides* series and hybrids].
 8 Leaves mostly ovate-lanceolate to elliptic, bases cuneate.
 9 Leaves and inflorescences pubescent..... *Crataegus viridis* var. *velutina*
 9 Leaves glabrous, except for hair tufts.
 10 Leaves predominately lanceolate..... *Crataegus viridis* var. *lanceolata*
 10 Leaves predominately elliptic or rhomboid *Crataegus viridis* var. *viridis*
 8 Leaves often ovate to rhomboid or suborbicular, bases cuneate or rounded.
 *Crataegus viridis* var. *ovata*
 7 Leaves lacking hair tufts; hairs, if present, dispersed over veins or surface of leaves.
 17 Leaves abaxially pubescent, veins tomentose; petiole stout, pubescent, eglandular; inflorescence tomentose; [*Molles* series]
 18 Anthers pink or reddish.
 *Crataegus mollis* var. *texana*
 18 Anthers white or yellowish.
 *Crataegus mollis* var. *mollis*
 17 Leaves variously pubescent or glabrous; petiole typically glandular, particularly in spring; inflorescence pubescent or glabrous.
 27 Petiole distinctly villous or pubescent, particularly early in growing season.
 31 Terminal shoot leaves ovate or tending toward oval or suborbicular, unlobed or very shallowly lobed.
 *Crataegus triflora*
 31 Terminal shoot leaves broadly ovate or deltate, often lobed 20% or more to midrib.
 *Crataegus iracunda* var. *iracunda*
 27 Petiole glabrous, or at most only sparsely hairy in spring
 40 Calyx sessile on mature fruit.
 *Crataegus iracunda* var. *iracunda*
 40 Calyx collar elevated on mature fruit
 57 Petiole remotely glandular in spring; sepals remotely glandular-serrate or subentire; [*Pruinosae* series]
 *Crataegus pruinosa* var. *pruinosa*
 57 Petiole distinctly and persistently glandular; sepals distinctly glandular-serrate.
 74 Leaves mostly unlobed and apex obtuse; terminal shoot leaves lobed 5-10% to midrib..... *Crataegus mendosa*
 74 Leaves shallowly lobed, or if unlobed then apex acute; terminal shoot leaves lobed 10-60% to midrib.
 *Crataegus pulcherrima* var. *pulcherrima*

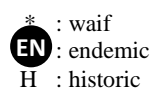
**Key C - hawthorns with leaf blades widest at midpoint or beyond midpoint; blade bases acute or cuneate;
leaves eglandular, or if glandular then twigs and branchlets not geniculate**

- 2 Leaves spatulate or oblanceolate, < 13 mm wide; fruit < 6 mm diameter; pyrenes about 3 mm long *Crataegus spathulata*
 2 Leaves variously shaped but most > 13 mm wide; fruit > 6 mm; pyrenes 4 mm long or more.
 3 Leaves abaxially with dense hair tufts in proximal main vein axils, especially in spring; [plants typically of wet or floodplain habitats].
 4 Inflorescence simple, 1-5-flowered; fruit 10-15 mm diameter, lustrous red, mature in late spring.
 *Crataegus opaca*
 4 Inflorescence compound, 5-20-flowered; fruit 5-15 mm diameter, dull red or orange-red, mature in autumn.
 7 Petiole 5-10 mm long; terminal shoot leaves < 25 mm broad *Crataegus crus-galli* var. *pyracanthifolia*
 7 Petiole > 10 mm long; terminal shoot leaves > 25 mm broad; [*Virides* series and hybrids].
 8 Leaves glabrous, except for hair tufts.
 9 Leaves mostly ovate; terminal shoot leaves suborbicular, unlobed or barely lobed; bases rounded..... *Crataegus viridis* var. *ovata*
 9 Leaves predominately lanceolate, elliptical, rhomboid or obovate; terminal shoot leaves often ovate; bases usually cuneate.
 10 Leaves frequently lanceolate..... *Crataegus viridis* var. *lanceolata*
 10 Leaves rarely lanceolate, mostly elliptical or rhomboid.
 *Crataegus viridis* var. *viridis*
 8 Leaves and/or inflorescences hairy, at least in spring.
 *Crataegus viridis* var. *velutina*

Key to Map
Symbology:



(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 3 Leaves glabrous or with hairs scattered, not in tufts; [plants typically of upland habitats].
 23 Sepals foliaceous, equaling or exceeding petal length in flower and persistent on fruit; flowers usually 1-5 per inflorescence..... *Crataegus uniflora*
- 23 Sepals not foliaceous, shorter than petals; flowers 5 or more per inflorescence
 25 Thorns short (< 2 cm), or spinose spur shoots present; main lateral leaf veins run to sinuses and lobe tips in lobed leaves..... *Crataegus brachyacantha*
- 25 Thorns usually > 2 cm long; main lateral leaf veins lead only to lobe tips in lobed leaves.
 27 Petioles distinctly glandular, usually with 3 or more glands persistent.
 35 Leaves pubescent, at least abaxially; anthers white or yellowish.
 37 Leaves thin; inflorescence simple, 3-5-flowered; stamens usually 30 or more..... *Crataegus triflora*
 37 Leaves firm; inflorescence compound, > 5-flowered; stamens 20..... *Crataegus ashei*
- 35 Leaves glabrous; anthers pink to purplish, rarely white.
 41 Terminal shoot leaves shallowly lobed or unlobed, apex obtuse, margins crenate-serrate..... *Crataegus mendosa*
 41 Terminal shoot leaves shallowly to moderately lobed, apex usually acute, margins serrate..... *Crataegus pulcherrima* var. *pulcherrima*
- 27 Petioles eglandular, or occasionally with 1 or 2 glands deciduous or obscure after spring. xx
 50 Mature leaves pubescent or villous on veins.
 57 Inflorescence tomentose; leaves pubescent abaxially; stamens 20..... *Crataegus berberifolia* var. *berberifolia*
 57 Inflorescence villous or glabrate; leaves usually villous; stamens 10..... *Crataegus berberifolia* var. *engelmannii*
- 50 Mature leaves glabrous or glabrate.
 62 Terminal shoot leaves 4.5-7 cm long; 1-3 styles and pyrenes..... *Crataegus crus-galli* var. *crus-galli*
 62 Terminal shoot leaves mostly 2.5-4 cm long; 3-5 styles and pyrenes..... *Crataegus reverchonii*

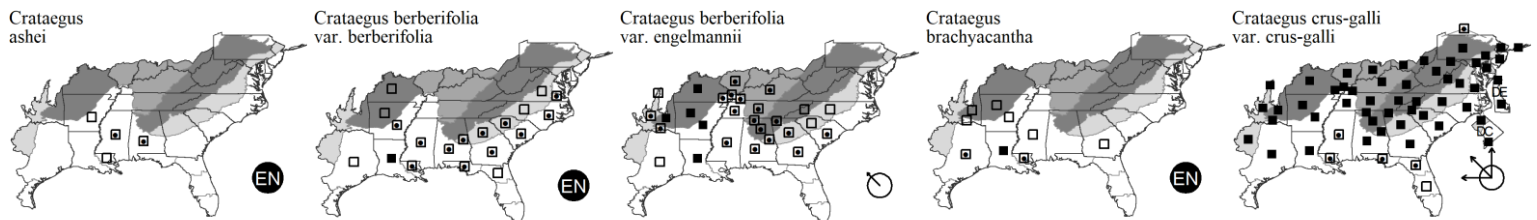
Crataegus ashei Beadle. ASHE HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Prairies, hardwood forests, pine-hardwood flats, especially over calcareous clay soils. **Dist:** Core of range is central MS, where this species is locally common in Scott and Smith counties; sporadic in c. and s. AL, e. LA, se. AR (s. TN ?). **Tax:** Related to *C. triflora* Chapman and *C. harbisonii* Beadle. **Syn:** = FNA9, S2, Lance (2014), Phipps, Lance, & Dvorsky (2006); < *Crataegus harbisonii* Beadle – K1.

Crataegus berberifolia Torrey & A. Gray var. *berberifolia*. BARBERRY HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Mixed hardwood and pine forests. **Dist:** C. VA south to n. FL, west to TX, MO; most common in LA, s. AR, e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** Closely related to and sometimes intergrading with *C. crus-galli*; differing from that species by consistent pubescence on foliage, twigs, floral and fruit parts; 10-stamened forms of the normally 20-stamened *C. berberifolia* have been called *C. engelmannii* Sargent, here treated as *C. berberifolia* var. *engelmannii*. **Syn:** = C, FNA9, K1, S, S2, Lance (2014); < *Crataegus berberifolia* – Ar, K3. **NatureServe G5T4** (Apparently Secure).

Crataegus berberifolia Torrey & A. Gray var. *engelmannii* (Sargent) Eggleston. ENGELMANN'S HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Mixed hardwood and pine forests of uplands, usually in subxeric to xeric habitats, especially over basic to calcareous soils. **Dist:** Appears most common in MO and AR, mixed sporadically with the species eastward to e. TN, c. NC. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Foliage is similar to typical var. *berberifolia* in most respects, except for a tendency to be more scabrous-pubescent and reticulate-veined; presence of 10 stamens per flower is typical. Occasional intergradation with *C. crus-galli* in mixed populations is evident. **Syn:** = FNA9, Lance (2014); < *Crataegus berberifolia* – Ar, K3, Tn; > *Crataegus engelmannii* Sargent – NcTx, S2; > *Crataegus sinistra* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus torva* Beadle – S2. **NatureServe G5T4** (Apparently Secure).

Crataegus brachyacantha Sargent & Engelm. BLUEBERRY HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Oak flatwoods, bottomland forests, margins of prairies and saline barrens, pine flatwoods. **Dist:** LA, s. AR, se. OK, e. TX; one historic, disjunct record in sw. GA. **Phen:** Apr; Sep. **ID Notes:** The only eastern hawthorn bearing black fruit, appearing blue due to an exterior waxy bloom. **Syn:** = FNA9, K1, K3, NcTx, S, S2, Lance (2014), Phipps (1998), Phipps, O'Kennon, & Lance (2003). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Crataegus crus-galli Linnaeus var. *crus-galli*. COCKSPUR HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Pastures, thickets, disturbed woodlands and forests, fencerows. **Dist:** Ranges throughout the eastern US, except c. and s. peninsular FL, sometimes forming extensive colonies. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** *C. crus-galli* is variable in the size and shape of leaves and minor flower and fruit characters, this accounting for an extensive synonymy. Most earlier names in the synonymy were applied by Charles Sargent. Plants having 3 to 5 styles and as many pyrenes are alternatively placed under *C. reverchonii* Sargent, these also exhibiting a tendency to have smaller, suborbiculate leaves on terminal shoots. Typical forms of *C. crus-galli* tend to have 1-2 styles and pyrenes, and with a range of leaf shapes from narrowly oblanceolate to nearly suborbiculate. **Syn:** = C, FNA9, Tn, W, Lance (2014); > *Crataegus algens* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus arborea* Beadle – K1; ? *Crataegus crus-galli* – S; < *Crataegus crus-galli* – Ar, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB; > *Crataegus crus-galli* – K1; > *Crataegus crus-galli* Linnaeus var. *crus-galli* – F, G; > *Crataegus crus-galli* var. *exigua* (Sargent) Eggleston – G; > *Crataegus crus-galli* var. *macra* (Beadle) E.J. Palmer – F, G; > *Crataegus macra* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus regalis* Beadle var. *regalis* – F.



Crataegus crus-galli Linnaeus var. *pyracanthifolia* (Aiton) Sargent. NARROWLEAF COCKSPUR HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, swamp borders, lowlands, sometimes locally abundant. **Dist:** DE south to n. FL, west to MO, e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Oct. **Comm:** The narrow leaves may be glabrous or pubescent on the lower surface, varying as local genotypes. **Syn:** = FNA9, Tn, Lance (2014); > *Crataegus crus-galli* Linnaeus var. *pyracanthifolia* (Aiton) Sargent – F, G; > *Crataegus limnophylla* Sargent – K1; > *Crataegus pyracanthoides* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus pyracanthoides* Beadle var. *arborea* (Beadle) E.J. Palmer – G. **NatureServe G3G5Q** (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:

□ native
 ◻ maybe exotic
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 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
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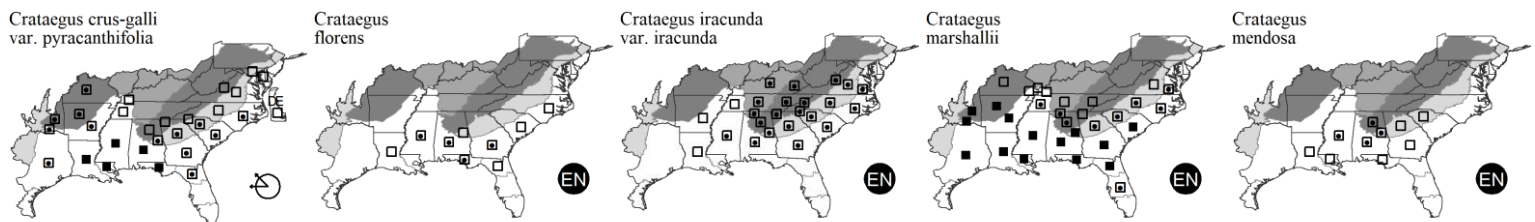
N : no
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 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Crataegus florens Beadle. MISSISSIPPI HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Pine and pine-oak forests, subxeric to mesic habitats with sandy or clay soils. **Dist:** E. NC south to n. FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Aug-Sep. **ID Notes:** Distinctive characters include slightly pilose-pubescent inflorescences, slightly pubescent or glabrate leaves and 3-5 styles. **Syn:** = FNA9, Phipps, O'Kennon, & Lance (2003); < *Crataegus alabamensis* var. *florens* (Beadle) Lance – Lance (2014); > *Crataegus attrita* Beadle – S2, Lance (2014); < *Crataegus flava* Aiton – K1, RAB, S; > *Crataegus florens* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus fortis* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus insidiosa* Beadle – S2.

Crataegus iracunda Beadle var. *iracunda*. FOREST HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Swamps, bottomlands, moist slopes, wooded hills, overall uncommon but sometimes locally abundant. **Dist:** VA to SC, w. to s. AR, n. LA. **Phen:** Mar-late April; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** *C. iracunda* and its associated, allied taxa suggest a complex possibly derived as hybrids involving series *Tenuifoliae* and *Pruinosae*, all formerly included within series *Silvicolae* (F, G). Recent reassignment by Phipps (FNA9) suggests separation of taxa in this complex into series *Populneae* and *Tenuifoliae*. The southern forms of the *iracunda* complex tend to occasionally display sparse hairs or pubescence on the foliage and inflorescence stems, here attributed to the typical var. *iracunda*; the more glabrous northern forms to var. *populnea*. *C. iracunda* Beadle sensu stricto is morphologically similar to the more widespread species *C. macrosperma* Ashe and separation of sterile and juvenile plants in sympatric ranges can be problematic; a primary distinction of hard fruit flesh in *C. iracunda* and soft fruit flesh in *C. macrosperma* is not always available for comparison. **Syn:** = Lance (2014); = *Crataegus iracunda* Beadle – K1, Tn, Lance (2014); < *Crataegus flabellata* (Bosc ex Spach) K. Koch – C, RAB; > *Crataegus iracunda* Beadle – FNA9, S2; > *Crataegus iracunda* Beadle var. *iracunda* – F, G; > *Crataegus iracunda* var. *silvicola* (Beadle) E.J. Palmer – F, G; > *Crataegus populnea* Ashe – G; > *Crataegus silvicola* Beadle – S2.

Crataegus marshallii Eggleston. PARSLEY HAWTHORN, PARSLEY HAW. **Hab:** Swamps, alluvial forests, mesic to subxeric upland slopes over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, and north in the interior to n. AL, sc. and w. TN, n. MS, s. IL, se. MO, se. OK. **Phen:** Apr-early May; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** *Crataegus marshallii* is distinctive and immediately recognizable by its deeply incised, pubescent leaves with slender petioles, small (4-7 mm) fruits and the scaly, mottled trunk bark. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, K1, K3, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, W, Lance (2014), Phipps (1998); = *Crataegus apiifolia* (Marshall) Michaux – S2. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Crataegus mendosa Beadle. ALBERTVILLE HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Mesic hardwood forests, mixed pine-hardwood forests, upland wooded hills over calcareous substrates and well-drained clays. **Dist:** Lower Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain of sc. SC, wc. GA, ne. and c. AL, and c. and s. MS. **Phen:** Apr; Sep. **Tax:** Allied to *C. pulcherrima* Ashe, and perhaps only a variant of it, *C. mendosa* is distributed northward and eastward beyond the bulk of the range of *C. pulcherrima*, and the only member of the *Pulcherrimae* series known to occur in SC. **ID Notes:** The often-obtuse leaf apex and accompanying obscure, blunt lobes and sub-crenate teeth are characteristic; the glabrous foliage coupled with 20 stamens per flower help separate this species from members of the *Intricatae* series. **Syn:** = FNA9, K1, S, S2, Lance (2014). **NatureServe G3Q** (Vulnerable).



Crataegus mollis (Torrey & A. Gray) Scheele var. *mollis*. DOWNY HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Mesic forests, alluvial forests, prairies, streamsides, wooded uplands over basic or calcareous soils. **Dist:** MI to e. ND, s. to AL, TX south to s. TX, e. to nw. GA; an occurrence of this species in the mountains of VA is atypical of the majority of the range, which is mostly Midwestern, west and southwest of the Appalachians. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** The typical variety of *C. mollis* exhibits ovate to broadly ovate or deltate leaves heavily pubescent or tomentose abaxially, particularly in spring; similar vestiture is seen on the stout, eglandular petioles and inflorescence parts. The fruits of some local genotypes can reach 24 mm diameter, among the largest of the genus in the U.S. *C. mollis* often reaches treelike dimensions, to 10 m tall and trunk diameters to 30 cm. **Syn:** = C, Pa, S, Lance (2014); ? > *Crataegus albicans* Ashe – S; > *Crataegus cibaria* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus graviora* Beadle – S2; < *Crataegus mollis* – Ar, GrPl, K1, K3, Mi, Tn; > *Crataegus mollis* – S2; > *Crataegus mollis* (Torrey & A. Gray) Scheele var. *mollis* – F, G.

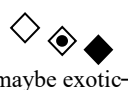
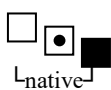
Crataegus mollis (Torrey & A. Gray) Scheele var. *texana* (Buckley) Lance. TEXAS DOWNY HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Riverine woodlands, brushlands, prairies. **Dist:** MO, AR, TX, s. OK. **Phen:** Late Mar-Apr; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** This variety assimilates most of the southwestern *Molles* entities exhibiting pink to reddish anthers, a trait of provisional intraspecific value, but the genetic implications are not well understood. Interserial hybrids between var. *texana* entities and other sympatric species, including *C. viridis*, *C. marshallii*, and *C. collina*, are known. **Syn:** = Lance (2014); < *Crataegus mollis* – Ar, GrPl, K3; > *Crataegus texana* var. *dasyphylla* (Sargent) J.B. Phipps – FNA9; > *Crataegus texana* var. *texana* – FNA9.

Crataegus opaca Hooker & Arnott. WESTERN MAYHAW. **Hab:** Bottomlands, swampy forests, lowland depressions and wetland soils where flooded for periods of the year. **Dist:** E. TX to Escambia and Santa Rosa counties, FL (Kunzer et al. 2009). **Phen:** Feb-Mar; Apr-May. **Comm:** Occasionally cultivated for its fruit production. **ID Notes:** The leaves of *C. opaca* differ from the eastern *C. aestivalis* in being predominately elliptical, with subentire to obscurely crenate or shallowly sinuate margins. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA9, K1, K3, Lance (2014), Phipps (1988a). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

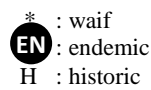
Crataegus pruinosa (H.L. Wendland) K. Koch var. *pruinosa*. FROSTED HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Upland hardwood forests, pastures, rock outcrops, mountain summits and balds, sometimes colonial or locally abundant. **Dist:** ME to WI, IA, s. to NC, TN, AR. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** The presence of a waxy bloom on the mature fruit (pruinose) is not always evident. Foliage and floral parts are usually entirely glabrous on plants in our area. **Syn:** = C, FNA9, Pa, S, W; > *Crataegus arcana* Beadle – K1, S2; < *Crataegus flabellata* (Bosc ex Spach) K. Koch – RAB; > *Crataegus gattingeri* Ashe – F; > *Crataegus gattingeri* var. *gattingeri* – G; > *Crataegus gattingeri* var. *rigida* E.J. Palmer – G; > *Crataegus georgiana* Sargent – S2; < *Crataegus pruinosa* – Ar, GrPl; > < *Crataegus pruinosa* – K1, Tn; > *Crataegus pruinosa* var. *delawarensis* (Sargent) E.J. Palmer – F, G; > *Crataegus pruinosa* (H.L. Wendland) K. Koch var. *gattingeri* (Ashe) Lance – Lance (2014); > *Crataegus pruinosa* (H.L. Wendland) K. Koch var. *pruinosa* – F, G, Lance (2014); > *Crataegus rugosa* – F, G; > *Crataegus rustica* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus vinalis* Beadle – S2.

Crataegus pulcherrima Ashe var. *pulcherrima*. BEAUTIFUL HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Hardwood and hardwood-pine forests, ravines, mesic slopes, sometimes locally abundant. **Dist:** W. GA and Panhandle FL, w. to LA and extreme e. TX; disjunct populations have been reported from Richmond and Burke Cos, GA and McCormick Co, SC. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Defined broadly, var. *pulcherrima* includes in synonymy a number of species described by Beadle, most of these not clearly distinct and sometimes intergrading in sympatric populations. The entities *C. pinetorum*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

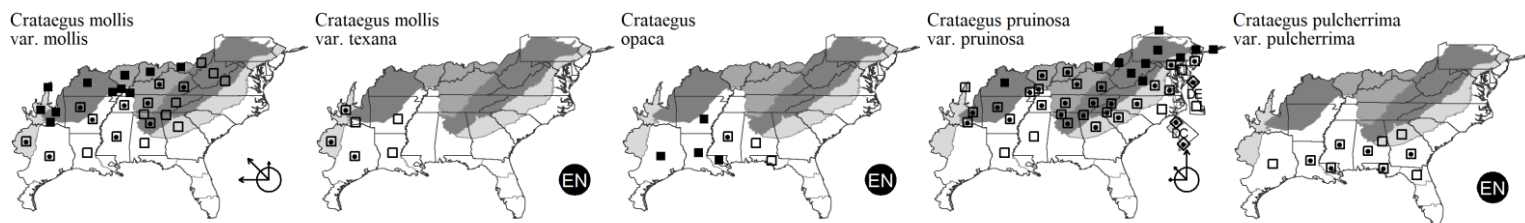


N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

143. ROSACEAE

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Beadle and *C. tecta* Beadle, synonyms here, are held to species status by Phipps (FNA9). Suspected intraserial and interserial hybrids are occasionally found across the range, two of which may be *Crataegus cullasagensis* Ashe and *Crataegus agrestina* Beadle. **ID Notes:** Var. *pulcherrima* generally displays reasonable consistency in evenly incised leaf margins and straight, parallel primary veins, 20-stamened flowers, small (5-10 mm diameter) fruit and brown, furrowed trunk bark. **Syn:** = FNA9, Lance (2014); > *Crataegus abstrusa* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus ancisa* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus austrina* – S2, Lance (2014); > *Crataegus concinna* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus contrita* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus illustris* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus incilis* Beadle – S2, Phipps, O'Kennon, & Dvorsky (2006); < *Crataegus intricata* Palmer – S; > *Crataegus lenis* Beadle – S2, S2; > *Crataegus macilentia* Beadle – S2, S2; > *Crataegus pinetorum* – K1, S2; > *Crataegus pulcherrima* – K1, S2, Phipps, O'Kennon, & Dvorsky (2006); > *Crataegus robur* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus tecta* Beadle – S2.



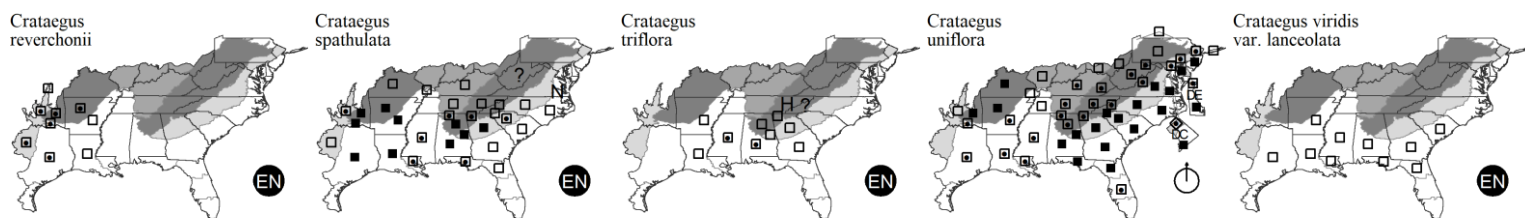
Crataegus reverchonii Sargent. REVERCHON HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Scrubland, prairie borders, streamsides. **Dist:** C. and e. TX, OK, se KS, sw MO, w AR, nw. LA. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** A broad view of this species incorporates a range of variation in stamen counts (10-20) and anthor color (whitish to reddish), but the small leaf size (15-35 mm) and presence of 3-5 styles and pyrenes are more consistent. Intermediates with sympatric members of the *Crus-galli* series are suspected, and may account for some of the unresolved taxonomy. **Syn:** = Tx; > *Crataegus reverchonii* Sargent var. *reverchonii* – Lance (2014), Phipps, O'Kennon, & Lance (2003); > *Crataegus reverchonii* var. *stevensiana* (Sargent) Palmer – Lance (2014), Phipps, O'Kennon, & Lance (2003).

Crataegus spatulata Michaux. LITTLEHIP HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Scrubland, pine-oak woodlands, bottomland forests, rocky uplands over mafic or calcareous substrates. **Dist:** Se. VA and c. NC south to panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to c. TN, sw. MO, e. OK; sporadic in TN, sw. NC. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** This species is distinctive for its small, spatulate leaves (tending to be trilobed) and thin, flaking bark of the main trunk (multicolored green, brown, gray and yellowish). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, K1, K3, NcTx, RAB, S, S2, Tn, W, Lance (2014), Phipps (1998). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Crataegus triflora Chapman. THREEFLOWER HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Wooded ravines, mesic slopes, limestone outcrops, flatwoods, prairies. **Dist:** Nw. GA to n. MS, s. to s. AL, MS; disjunct populations in prairie sites of Houston Co, GA, c. LA, s. AR (possibly in se. TN?). **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** The related *C. austromontana* Beadle may be a local genotype or hybrid that appears to be extinct. **ID Notes:** Usually a multi-stemmed shrub 1-3 m tall, rarely to 6 m. *C. triflora* produces some of the largest flowers in the genus (to 3 cm diameter), though frequently only 3 flowers are borne per inflorescence; occasional vigorous plants may bear 4-6 flowers per inflorescence. **Syn:** = K1, W, Lance (2014); > *Crataegus austromontana* Beadle – FNA9, K3, S2, Tn, Phipps, Lance, & Dvorsky (2006); > *Crataegus triflora* Chapman – Ar, FNA9, K3, S2, Tn, Phipps, Lance, & Dvorsky (2006).

Crataegus uniflora Münchhausen. ONEFLOWER HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Thin woodlands, disturbed lands, roadsides, rock outcrops, often in xeric or sub-xeric conditions. **Dist:** NY to peninsular FL, w. to IL, MO, OK, e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** Normally a shrubby species, 0.5-2 m in height, though local forms may reach 4 m, particularly in n. FL. Minor variation occurs in foliage, but fairly consistent are the slender thorns (2-7 cm long) and foliaceous calyx lobes persistent on the fruit. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, K1, K3, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, Lance (2014); > *Crataegus gregalis* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus pentaneura* Ashe – S2; > *Crataegus raleighensis* Ashe – S2; > *Crataegus uniflora* Münchhausen – S2.

Crataegus viridis Linnaeus var. *lanceolata* (Sargent) E.J. Palmer. LANCELEAF GREEN HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Moist forests and woodlands, streamsides, calcareous uplands. **Dist:** SC to FL, w. to e. TX, AR; range sympatric with much of the typical variety of the species. **Phen:** Late Mar-late Apr; Sep-Nov. **Tax:** Assignment of var. *lanceolata* is sometimes problematic due to intermediacy of leaf shapes seen in the wide variation of var. *viridis*; this taxon perhaps deserving forma status. **Syn:** = FNA9, Lance (2014).



Crataegus viridis Linnaeus var. *ovata* (Sargent) E.J. Palmer. ROUNDLEAF GREEN HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Alluvial woodlands, moist, brushy fields, uplands in calcareous soils. **Dist:** MO s. to AR, n. LA, e. TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-late Apr; Sep-Nov. **Tax:** Intermediates with other varieties of sympatric *C. viridis* may occur. The MO entity *Crataegus nitens* Sargent is similar and here considered in synonymy; it may actually be of interserial hybrid origin. **ID Notes:** A marginally distinct variety that is distinguished by its ovate, mostly unlobed leaves. **Syn:** = F, G; > *Crataegus viridis* var. *nitens* (Sargent) J.B. Phipps – FNA9, Lance (2014); > *Crataegus viridis* Linnaeus var. *ovata* (Sargent) E.J. Palmer – FNA9, Lance (2014). NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

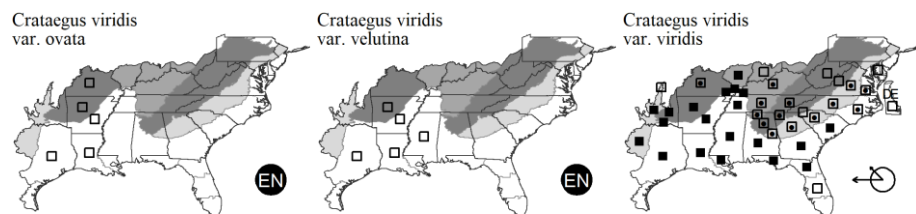
Crataegus viridis Linnaeus var. *velutina* (Sargent) J.B. Phipps. VELVET GREEN HAWTHORN. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, field borders, moist to wet woodlands. **Dist:** MS, AR, n. LA, e. TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-late Apr; Sep-Nov. **ID Notes:** This taxon is most distinctive in spring; the vestiture wanes with the season and parts may be glabrate by autumn. **Syn:** = FNA9, Lance (2014). NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Crataegus viridis Linnaeus var. *viridis*. GREEN HAWTHORN, GREENHAW. **Hab:** Swamps, bottomland forests, alluvial woodlands, streamsides, wet flatwoods, and uplands where soils are often basic to calcareous. **Dist:** MD to n. FL, w. MO, c. TX; absent or rare on Appalachian Plateau. **Phen:** Late Mar-late Apr; Sep-Nov. **Comm:** One of our largest hawthorn species, frequently reaching treelike proportions (5-10 m tall, trunk 10-40 cm diameter). The orange-red fruits often persist on the bare branches into winter, sometimes until the following spring. Bark of the trunk is usually mottled with patterns of gray, reddish-brown, and greenish-gray coloration, due to the dehiscing layers of scales and plates. **Syn:** = F, FNA9, G, K1,

Key to Map
Symbology: N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable
(see introduction for more)

143. ROSACEAE

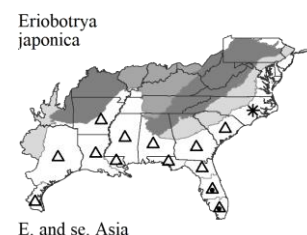
K3, Lance (2014); > *Crataegus interior* Beadle – S2; > *Crataegus penita* Beadle – K1, S2; < *Crataegus viridis* Linnaeus – Ar, C, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, W; > *Crataegus viridis* Linnaeus – S2; > *Crataegus vulsa* Beadle – K1, S2.



Eriobotrya Lindley 1821 (LOQUAT)

A genus of about 15-30 species, trees and shrubs, native to e. Asia. Liu et al. (2020) propose merging *Eriobotrya* into *Rhaphiolepis*. We here retain *Eriobotrya*, in part because other, possibly better, taxonomic alternatives are available based on the results of Liu et al. (2020), and also because the name they proposed for the only species in our flora is invalid. References: Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Liu et al (2020a); Liu et al (2020b); Phipps (2014c) in FNA9 (2014).

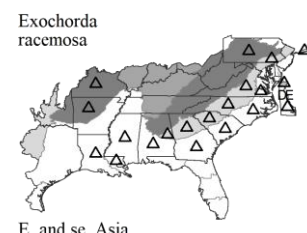
* ***Eriobotrya japonica*** (Thunberg) Lindley. LOQUAT, JAPANESE-MEDLAR. **Hab:** Suburban woodlands, uncommonly cultivated, sometimes naturalizing, and potentially invasive in the deeper South. **Dist:** Native of ec. China. Reported for Lowndes County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). Also reported for LA. Reported for SC (Congaree National Park, Richland County) and appearing in additional locations in SC (Bradley et al. [in prep]). Reported for AR (Serviss & Serviss 2020). **Tax:** We disagree with the regressive proposal to merge *Eriobotrya* (and many other genera) into *Pyrus* (Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng 2018). The less radical proposal to merge *Eriobotrya* into *Rhaphiolepis* (Liu et al. 2020a) needs additional consideration; the name in *Rhaphiolepis* proposed for our single species by Liu et al. (2020) is invalid, corrected in Liu et al. (2020b). **Syn:** = FNA9, K1, K3, K4, WH3; = *Pyrus bibas* (Loureiro) M.F. Fay & Christenhusz – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); = *Rhaphiolepis bibas* (Loureiro) Galasso & Banfi – Liu et al (2020b); = *Rhaphiolepis loquata* B.B. Liu & J. Wen – Liu et al (2020a), invalid name. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Exochorda Lindley 1858 (PEARLBUSH)

A genus of about 4 species, shrubs, of e. Asia. References: Haines (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004).

* ***Exochorda racemosa*** (Lindley) Rehder. PEARLBUSH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, woodland borders, suburban woodlands. **Dist:** Native of China. First reported for SC by Hill & Horn (1997) and for AL by Diamond (2014). This species appears to have substantial likelihood of increasingly naturalizing and becoming invasive. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA9, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Fragaria Linnaeus 1753 (STRAWBERRY)

A genus of about 10-24 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia, North America, and South America. References: Bird et al (2021); NE; Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Staudt (2014) in FNA9 (2014).

- 1 Fruit (at least the larger on a plant) usually > 1.5 cm thick; petals 10-15 mm long; leaves evergreen; [cultivated, rarely persistent] ***Fragaria ×ananassa* var. *ananassa***
- 1 Fruit 0.5-1.5 cm thick; petals 3-10 mm long; leaves deciduous (at least tardily so); [native] ***Fragaria virginiana***

* ***Fragaria ×ananassa*** (Weston) Duchesne ex Rozier var. *ananassa* [*F. chiloensis* × *virginiana*]. GARDEN STRAWBERRY, CULTIVATED STRAWBERRY. **Hab:** Gardens, persistent on garden edges, commonly cultivated. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Tax:** An octoploid garden hybrid of the two octoploid species, *F. chiloensis* and *F. virginiana*. **Syn:** = K1; = *Fragaria ×ananassa* ssp. *ananassa* – FNA9, K3, K4; = *Fragaria ananassa* ssp. *ananassa* – NE; = *Fragaria chiloensis* × *virginiana* – NY; < *Fragaria ×ananassa* – F, GrPl, Il, RAB; < *Fragaria ananassa* – C, WV; < *Fragaria chiloensis* Duchesne var. *ananassa* – G. ***Fragaria virginiana*** P. Miller. WILD STRAWBERRY. **Hab:** Grasslands, roadsides, pastures, woodlands, grassy balds. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MB, south to peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = C, Il, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Fragaria virginiana* ssp. *virginiana* – K4; > *Fragaria australis* (Rydberg) Rydberg – S; > *Fragaria grayana* Vilmoren ex J. Gay – S; < *Fragaria virginiana* P. Miller – GrPl; > *Fragaria virginiana* P. Miller – S; > *Fragaria virginiana* ssp. *grayana* (Vilmoren ex J. Gay) Staudt – FNA9, K1, K3, NcTx, NE, NY; > *Fragaria virginiana* ssp. *virginiana* – FNA9, K1, K3, NE, NY; > *Fragaria virginiana* var. *australis* Rydberg – G; > *Fragaria virginiana* var. *illinoensis* (Prince) Gray – F, G, Tx; > *Fragaria virginiana* var. *virginiana* – F, G, Tx.

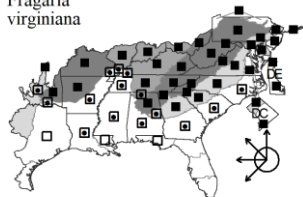
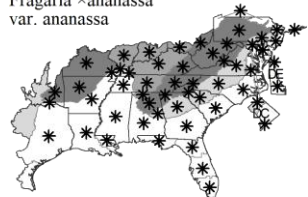
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

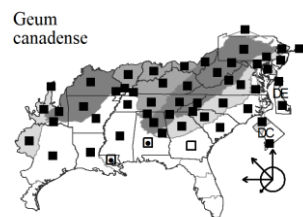
143. ROSACEAE

Fragaria × ananassa
var. ananassaFragaria
virginiana

Garden origin

Geum Linnaeus 1753 (AVENS)

A genus of 40-60 species, herbs, mainly of north temperate areas. Many researchers have advocated breaking *Geum* into varying numbers of segregate genera; even the most conservative of these divisions place *G. radiatum* in a genus separate from our other species (such as *Parageum*; see synonymy) and some would place *G. vernum* in *Stylipus*. Molecular studies (Smedmark 2006; Smedmark & Eriksson 2002) have made a case for a broad circumscription of *Geum*, including *Waldsteinia*, as many of the segregates are complexly and reticulately interrelated; more recent studies have pushed back against including *Waldsteinia* and some other segregates in *Geum* based on more detailed hypotheses of the phylogeny of the *Coluriae*. We here retain *Waldsteinia* at its traditional genus rank. Hough (2018) provides a useful report on various hybrids of our native *Geum*. References: Bolle (1933); Hough (2018); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Král (1966); Phipps (2014b) in FNA9 (2014); Robertson (1974); Rohrer (2014a) in FNA9 (2014); Shattleroe et al (2021); Smedmark & Eriksson (2002); Smedmark (2006); Weakley & Gandhi (2008).



7 Plant in flower.

Geum canadense

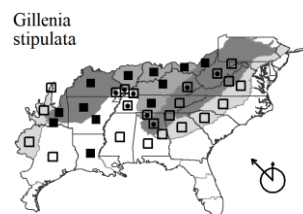
7 Plant in fruit.

Geum canadense

Geum canadense Jacquin. WHITE AVENS. **Hab:** Moist slope forests, bottomland forests, swamp forests, tidal swamps, rarely in submesic forests. **Dist:** NS west to ND, south to c. GA and TX; allegedly disjunct in Mexico (Villaseñor 2016). **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Nov. **Tax:** Some authors have recognized a number of varieties in *G. canadense* (see synonymy); some (at least) of these may warrant recognition. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA9, G, GrPl, GW2, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Robertson (1974); > *Geum canadense* var. *brevipes* Fernald – F, Bolle (1933); > *Geum canadense* var. *camporum* (Rydborg) Fernald & Weatherby – F, NcTx, Tx, Bolle (1933); > *Geum canadense* var. *canadense* – F, Il, K1, K3, NE, WV, Bolle (1933); > *Geum canadense* var. *grimesii* Fernald & Weatherby – F, Il, Bolle (1933); > *Geum canadense* var. *texanum* Fernald & Weatherby – K3, NcTx, Tx.

Gillenia Moench 1802 (INDIAN-PHYSIC, BOWMAN'S-ROOT)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America. The contention that *Gillenia* is a later homonym of *Gillena* and must therefore be rejected for the later name *Porteranthus* has been ruled against (Robertson 1974; Brummitt 1988; Parkinson 1988). References: Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Nesom (2014b) in FNA9 (2014); Robertson (1974).



Gillenia stipulata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Nuttall. MIDWESTERN INDIAN-PHYSIC. **Hab:** Dry to mesic woodlands and forests, especially over circumneutral soils derived from mafic rocks (such as diabase or greenstone) or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** NY to KS, south to nw. GA and TX, and disjunct east of the Blue Ridge in sc. VA, c. NC, sc. SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]), and c. GA. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA9, G, K3, K4, Mi, NY, RAB, Tx, Va, WV; = *Porteranthus stipulatus* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Britton – C, GrPl, Il, K1, NcTx, S, Tn, W, Robertson (1974). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

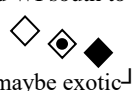
Malus P. Miller 1754 (APPLE, CRABAPPLE)

A genus of 25-55 species, trees and shrubs, north temperate. References: Dickson (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Qian, Liu, & Tang (2010); Robertson (1974).

- 1 Twigs not thorny; leaves involute or convolute in bud; leaves unlobed; [aliens, cultivated and persistent or escaping]; [section *Malus*].
 *Malus domestica*
- 1 Twigs thorny; leaves folded (conduplicate) in bud; leaves often lobed; [natives and aliens].
 7 Leaves permanently pubescent beneath; pedicels and hypanthium pubescent; [western, disjunct east to KY and MS].
 *Malus ioensis*
- 7 Leaves glabrous or nearly so; pedicels and hypanthium glabrous or with scattered long hairs; [widespread in our area].
 8 Leaves elliptic to elliptic-lanceolate, 2.5-8 cm long, 1-4 cm wide, mostly > 2× as long as wide, subacute to obtuse at the tip *Malus angustifolia*
- 8 Leaves ovate to ovate lanceolate, 4-10 cm long, 2-7 cm wide, mostly < 2× as long as wide, acute to acuminate at the tip *Malus coronaria*

Malus angustifolia (Aiton) Michaux. WILD CRABAPPLE. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, fence-rows, dry hammocks, occasionally in bottomlands. **Dist:** NJ, PA, OH, s. IL, and se. MO, south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Sep. **Comm:** See Riley, Vincent, & Widrechner (2020) for the removal of this species from OH's flora. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA9, Il, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Pyrus angustifolia* Aiton – C, G, Tx, WV, Robertson (1974); > *Malus angustifolia* var. *angustifolia* – K1, K3; > *Malus angustifolia* var. *puberula* Rehder – K1, K3; > *Pyrus angustifolia* var. *angustifolia* – F; > *Pyrus angustifolia* var. *spinosa* (Rehder) L.H. Bailey – F.

Malus coronaria (Linnaeus) P. Miller. SWEET CRABAPPLE, WILD CRABAPPLE. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, fencerows, occasionally in bottomlands. **Dist:** NY, ON and WI south to GA, AL, and AR. **Phen:** May; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA9, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W; = *Pyrus coronaria*

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

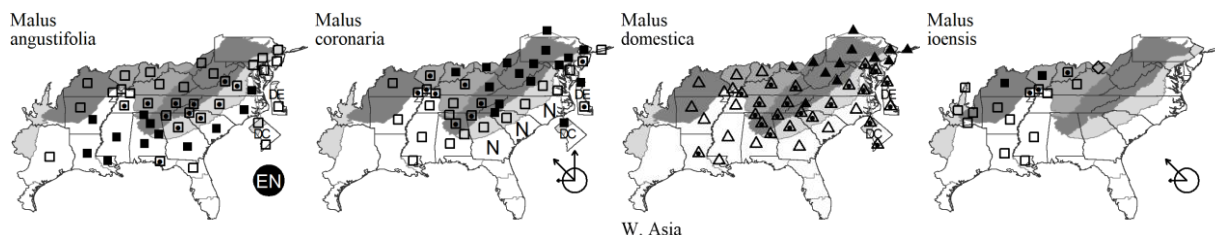
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

143. ROSACEAE

Linnaeus – C, Robertson (1974); = *Pyrus lancifolia* L.H. Bailey – G; > *Malus angustifolia* var. *puberula* Rehder – K1, K3; > *Malus bracteata* L.H. Bailey – S; > *Malus coronaria* (Linnaeus) P. Miller – K1, K3, S; > *Malus coronaria* var. *coronaria* – Il; > *Malus coronaria* (Linnaeus) P. Miller var. *dasycalyx* Rehder – Il; > *Malus lancifolia* Rehder – S; > *Pyrus coronaria* Linnaeus var. *coronaria* – F, WV; > *Pyrus coronaria* Linnaeus var. *dasycalyx* (Rehder) Fernald – F; > *Pyrus coronaria* Linnaeus var. *elongata* Rehder – F; > *Pyrus coronaria* Linnaeus var. *lancifolia* (Rehder) Fernald – F, WV.

* ***Malus domestica*** (Suckow) Borkhausen. COMMON APPLE. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated throughout, especially in the Mountains and Piedmont, and long persistent. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Qian, Liu, & Tang's (2010) proposal to conserve the name *Malus domestica* (against *M. pumila*, *M. communis*, *M. frutescens*, and *Pyrus dioica*) was approved at the Shenzhen Botanical Congress held in Jul 2017. **Syn:** = Qian, Liu, & Tang (2010); = *Malus malus* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; = *Malus pumila* P. Miller – Ar, FNA9, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W; = *Pyrus malus* Linnaeus – C, F, G, WV, Robertson (1974). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Malus ioensis (Alph. Wood) Britton. PRAIRIE CRABAPPLE, WESTERN CRABAPPLE, IOWA CRAB, BECHTEL CRAB. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, fence-rows. **Dist:** MI, MN, e. SD, and w. NE, south to w. WV, KY, s. MS, se. LA, and c. TX. **Phen:** May. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA9, Il, K3, K4, WV; = *Malus ioensis* (Alph. Wood) Britton – Mi; = *Pyrus ioensis* (Wood) L.H. Bailey – C, F, G, GrPl, Tx; > *Malus ioensis* var. *ioensis* – K1.



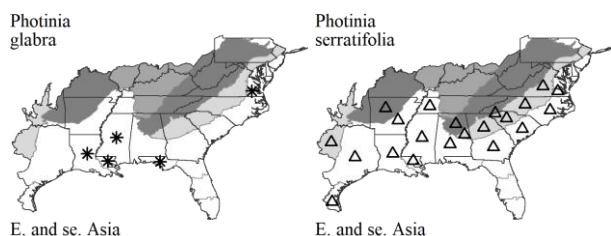
Photinia Lindley 1821 (PHOTINIA, REDTIP)

A genus of about 40 species, trees and shrubs, of Asia and Central America. References: Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Guo et al (2011); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Nesom (2014c) in FNA9 (2014).

Unkeyed waifs: *Photinia glabra*

* ***Photinia glabra*** (Thunberg) Franchet & Savatier. JAPANESE REDTIP. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Syn:** = K4. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Photinia serratifolia*** (Desfontaines) Kalkman. TAIWANESE REDTIP. **Hab:** Suburban woodlands; uncommonly cultivated and rarely naturalizing. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA9, K1, K3, K4, NcTx; = *Pyrus serratifolia* (Desfontaines) M.F. Fay & Christenhusz – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Potentilla Linnaeus 1753 (CINQUEFOIL, FIVE-FINGERS, POTENTILLA)

A genus of 350-400 species, depending on the controversial circumscription. *Potentilla* here follows the circumscription recommended by Eriksson, Persson, & Smedmark (2022), excluding *Alchemilla*, *Aphanes*, *Argentina*, *Comarum*, *Dasiphora*, *Drymocallis*, *Fragaria*, and *Sibbaldiopsis* (for our area), but including *Duchesnea*, following studies by Dobeš & Paule (2010), Soják (2010), Eriksson et al. (2003), and Eriksson, Persson, & Smedmark (2022). References: Eriksson et al (2003); Eriksson, Donoghue, & Hibbs (1998); Eriksson, Persson, & Smedmark (2022); Erter & Reveal (2014a) in FNA9 (2014); Erter et al. (2014), Elven, Reveal, & Murray in FNA9 (2014); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Robertson (1974).

- 3 Flowers solitary, on naked, axillary pedicels; leaves either palmately 3-5-foliolate or pinnately (5-) 7-21 (-31)-foliolate.
 - 4 Leaves 3-foliolate; fruit strawberry-like, fleshy and red, consisting of an expanded fleshy receptacle bearing superficial achenes; [formerly genus *Duchesnea*] *Potentilla indica*
 - 4 Leaves primarily 5-foliolate on a plant (some poorly developed leaves may be 3-4-foliolate); fruit a head of achenes, dry; [section *Potentilla*]. *Potentilla simplex*
- 3 Flowers in terminal cymes; leaves palmately 3-9-foliolate. *Potentilla recta*

* ***Potentilla indica*** (Andrews) T. Wolf. SNAKEBERRY, MOCK STRAWBERRY, INDIAN STRAWBERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, lawns, gardens, weedy clearings. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** Feb-frost. **Comm:** . **ID Notes:** The strawberry-like fruit is not sweet; it can also be distinguished from *Fragaria* by its whitish interior flesh. The leaves are more coarsely and crenately toothed than *Fragaria*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Va; = *Duchesnea indica* (Andrews) Focke – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Duchesnea indica* var. *indica* – FNA9. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:



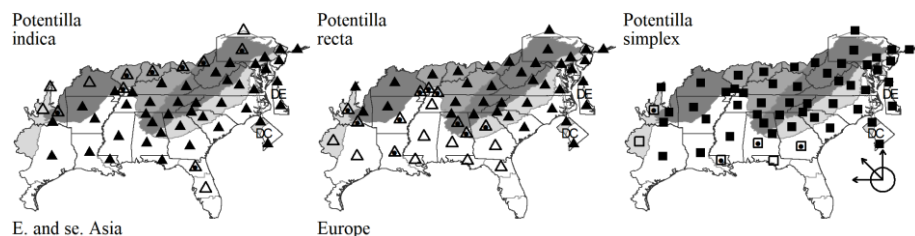
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

143. ROSACEAE

* **Potentilla recta** Linnaeus. SULPHUR FIVE-FINGERS, SULPHUR CINQUEFOIL. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, FNA9, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Potentilla simplex Michaux. OLD-FIELD FIVE-FINGERS. **Hab:** Woodlands, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and MN south to Panhandle FL, AL, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI3, FNA9, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Potentilla canadensis* Linnaeus – S, misapplied; > *Potentilla simplex* Michaux – S; > *Potentilla simplex* var. *argyrisma* Fernald – F, Il, Tn; > *Potentilla simplex* var. *calvescens* Fernald – F, Il; > *Potentilla simplex* var. *simplex* – F, Il, Tn.

**Prunus** Linnaeus 1753 (PLUM, CHERRY, SLOE, PEACH, APRICOT)

A genus of about 200 species, trees and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan, but especially in north temperate regions. Liu et al. (2012) make a strong case for combining subgenus *Laurocerasus* into subgenus *Padus*. References: Catling, McKay-Kuja, & Mitrow (1999); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Klooster et al (2018); Liu et al (2012); McVaugh (1951); Robertson (1974); Rohrer (2014b) in FNA9 (2014); Shaw & Small (2004); Yazbek & Oh (2013).

- 1 Flowers in elongate racemes of (12-) 20-many flowers; [black-cherries, subgenus *Padus*]..... **Key A**
 1 Flowers solitary, in fascicles, in umbellate or corymbose inflorescences, or in short racemes (*P. mahaleb*) of 1-12 flowers.
 2 Fruit glabrous; ovary glabrous or pubescent initially; flowers and fruit pedicellate, the pedicel > 4 mm long (except...)..... **Key C**
 2 Fruit densely velvety or puberulent; ovary densely velvety or puberulent; flowers and fruits sessile or on pedicel 0-2 mm long.
 **Prunus persica**

Key A - BLACK-CHERRIES, subgenus *Padus*

- 1 Leaves evergreen, entire or serrate with few or rather many (but widely spaced) prominent teeth; petioles lacking 2 glands near junction with leaf blade.
 **Prunus caroliniana**
 1 Leaves deciduous, regularly and rather finely toothed; petioles with 2 glands near the junction with the leaf blade.
 **Prunus serotina** var. *serotina*

Key C - PLUMS, subgenus *Prunus*

- 5 Leaf teeth gland-tipped (or with a scar where the gland has fallen); sepals with marginal glands (except *P. angustifolia*); ripe fruit yellow, orange, or red.
 6 Leaves 3-6 cm long, often folded longitudinally; sepals lacking marginal glands..... **Prunus angustifolia**
 6 Leaves (4-) 5-13 cm long, not folded (folded in *P. munsoniana* and *P. rivularis*); sepals with marginal glands.
 **Prunus munsoniana**
 5 Leaf teeth glandless (or if glandular, then sharp-tipped); sepals without marginal glands; ripe fruit yellow, orange red, purple-red, purple, or black.
 10 Petals 10-15 mm long; leaves 6-10 cm long, acuminate; fruit 2-2.5 cm long, red or yellow.
 11 Leaves narrowly to broadly cuneate at the base; petiole usually lacking glands near its junction with the leaf blade; sepals glabrous on the lower side **Prunus americana**
 11 Leaves broadly rounded at the base; petiole usually with glands near its junction with the leaf blade; sepals pubescent on the lower side..... **Prunus mexicana**
 10 Petals 4-9 mm long; leaves 2-8 cm long, obtuse, acute, or slightly acuminate; fruit 0.9-1.5 cm long, dark purple, black, yellow, orange, or red.
 12 Twigs and pedicels pubescent, often densely so; leaf apices acute to obtuse, rarely rounded; leaf blades mostly < 2× as long as wide; shrubs to 2.5 m tall; [Coastal Plain of e. VA, and northward]
 **Prunus gracilis**
 12 Twigs and pedicels usually glabrous, but occasionally pubescent; leaf apices acute, sometimes acuminate; leaf blades mostly > 2× as long as wide; shrubs or small trees, 2-6 m tall; [either inland in the Mountains and Piedmont from nw. NC northward, or Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and Mountains of s. NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, MS, LA, and westward].
 **Prunus umbellata**

Prunus americana Marshall. AMERICAN WILD PLUM. **Hab:** Upland forests, bottomland forests, fencerows, usually in mesic situations. **Dist:** ME to SK, south to n. peninsular FL, AR, OK, NM, and AZ. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = C, FI3, FNA9, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Robertson (1974); = *Prunus americana* var. *americana* – F, G, RAB; > *Prunus americana* var. *americana* – Il; > *Prunus americana* Marshall var. *lanata* Sudworth – Il. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Prunus angustifolia Marshall. CHICKSAW PLUM, SANDHILL PLUM. **Hab:** Prairies, sand barrens, river banks, old fields, fencerows, abandoned fields, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas; often in sandy or rocky soil. **Dist:** NJ, PA, IN, IL, MO, NE, and CO, south to FL, TX, and e. NM. The original native distribution is unclear; much of its more eastern distribution may be the result of early spread by native Americans. **Phen:** (Late Feb-) Mar-Apr; May-early Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI3, FNA9, G, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Robertson (1974); > *Prunus angustifolia* var. *angustifolia* – F, GrPl, K1.

Key to Map
 Symbology:



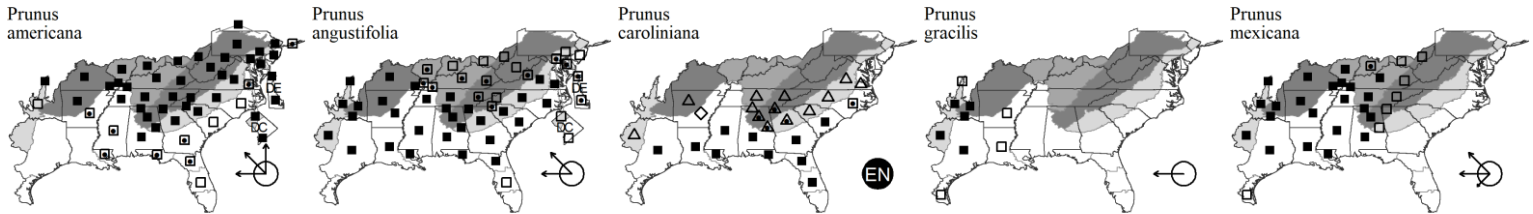
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Prunus caroliniana (P. Miller) Aiton. CAROLINA LAUREL CHERRY. **Hab:** Maritime forests and sandy hammocks in the Coastal Plain, escaped from cultivation to fencerows and suburban forests and thickets in more inland areas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to sc. Peninsular FL, west to AR and TX; mainly inland occurrences, especially off the Coastal Plain, are the result of naturalization from horticultural use. **Phen:** Feb-Apr; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI3, FNA9, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, Robertson (1974); = *Laurocerasus caroliniana* (P. Miller) M. Roemer – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Prunus gracilis Engelman & A. Gray. OKLAHOMA PLUM, SAND PLUM. **Hab:** Sand barrens, dry woodlands with sandy soil. **Dist:** Sw. AR, c. MS, and se. CO south to nw. LA, sc. TX, and e. NM. **Phen:** Mar-early Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA9, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Prunus mexicana S. Watson. BIG-TREE PLUM, MEXICAN PLUM. **Hab:** Streamsides, upland forests, fencerows. **Dist:** IN, IL, and IA, south to AL, MS, LA, TX, and Mexico; reports from farther east are apparently in error and based on pubescent material of *P. americana*. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA9, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, Robertson (1974); = *Prunus americana* Marshall var. *lanata* Sudworth – F, IL, misapplied. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

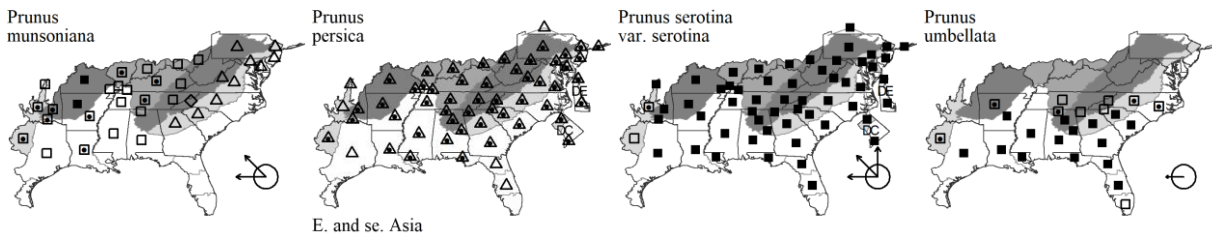


Prunus munsoniana W. Wight & Hedrick. MUNSON PLUM, WILD-GOOSE PLUM, MUNSON'S PLUM. **Hab:** Prairies, stream banks, woodland edges, pond margins, roadsides, old fields, pastures, old homesites. **Dist:** OH, IL, MO, and KS, south to MS and TX; disjunct (introduced?) in GA, NC, VA, and NJ. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, NcTx, S, Tx, Va, Robertson (1974); < *Prunus rivularis* Scheele – FNA9, K4.

* ***Prunus persica*** (Linnaeus) Batsch. PEACH. **Hab:** Roadsides, trash-heaps, old fields, fencerows, disturbed thickets; commonly cultivated and commonly escaped or persistent. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI3, FNA9, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Robertson (1974); = *Amygdalus persica* Linnaeus – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Prunus serotina Ehrhart var. *serotina*. EASTERN WILD BLACK CHERRY, BIRD CHERRY. **Hab:** Rich coves, bottomlands, northern hardwood forests, and in a wide variety of lower elevation habitats from dry to mesic, and weedy in fencerows. **Dist:** NS west to ND, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** Several other varieties occur in sc. and sw. North America, from c. TX westward. In the Piedmont and Coastal Plain, *P. serotina* is generally a small, scrubby tree of fencerows and an understory tree in forests and woodlands, but in the Mountains reaching large sizes and full canopy stature. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Va; = *Prunus serotina* ssp. *serotina* – Robertson (1974); < *Padus virginiana* – S, misapplied; < *Prunus serotina* – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, IL, Mi, Pa, Tn, W; < *Prunus serotina* Ehrhart var. *serotina* – FI3, FNA9, RAB, WH3.

Prunus umbellata Elliott. HOG PLUM, FLATWOODS PLUM. **Hab:** Upland, usually xeric, sandy or rocky forests and woodlands. **Dist:** S. NC, TN, and AR south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Aug-Sep. **Tax:** Fox, Godfrey, & Blomquist (1952) report *Prunus mitis* for s. NC (Cleveland County). It is presently unclear how best to treat variation in this complex. **Syn:** = Ar, FI3, FNA9, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Robertson (1974); > *Prunus injucunda* Small – S; > *Prunus mitis* Beadle – S; > *Prunus umbellata* Elliott – S; > *Prunus umbellata* Elliott var. *injucunda* (Small) Sargent – K1; > *Prunus umbellata* Elliott var. *umbellata* – K1.



Pyracantha M.J. Roemer 1847 (FIRETHORN, PYRACANTHA)

A genus of about 10 species, shrubs, of s. Europe east to e. Asia. References: Feng et al (2021); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Lance & Zika (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Nesom (2010); Robertson (1974).

- 1 Leaf margins crenulate to serrulate for at least ½ the length of the blade. *Pyracantha coccinea*
- 1 Leaf margins usually entire, rarely remotely serrulate and only towards the leaf apex. *Pyracantha atalantioides*
- 4 Leaf blades widest near the middle (elliptic, oblong, or oblong-obovate); leaf apices obtuse, apiculate, or aristate; leaf undersurface glaucescent *Pyracantha atalantioides*
- 4 Leaf blades widest towards the tip (oblong-ovate to oblong-obovate); leaf apices notched or truncate; leaf undersurface pale green but not glaucescent *Pyracantha koidzumii*

* ***Pyracantha atalantioides*** (Hance) Stapf. **Hab:** Planted, rarely escaped or persistent. **Dist:** Native of China. **Syn:** = FNA9, K4, Nesom (2010).

* ***Pyracantha coccinea*** M.J. Roemer. SCARLET FIRETHORN. **Hab:** Planted, persistent around old homesites, and rarely escaped to woodlands.

Dist: Native of se. Europe and Asia Minor. Reported for AL, LA, OK, SC, TN, and TX (Nesom 2010a). **Syn:** = FNA9, K1, K3, K4, NY, Nesom (2010), Robertson (1974); = *Cotoneaster pyracantha* (Linnaeus) Spach – F, S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

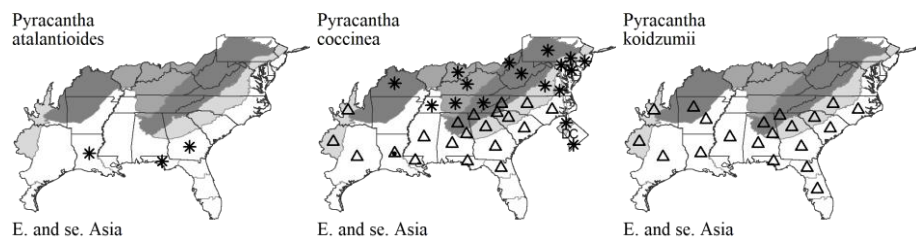


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

143. ROSACEAE

* ***Pyracantha koidzumii*** (Hayata) Rehder. FORMOSAN FIRETHORN. **Hab:** Planted, rarely escaped to woodlands. **Dist:** Native of Taiwan. **Tax:** Reported for AL, AR, FL, GA, LA, MS, OK, SC, TX (Nesom 2010a). See Serviss et al. (2018) for discussion of its occurrence in AR. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA9, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3, Nesom (2010), Robertson (1974). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

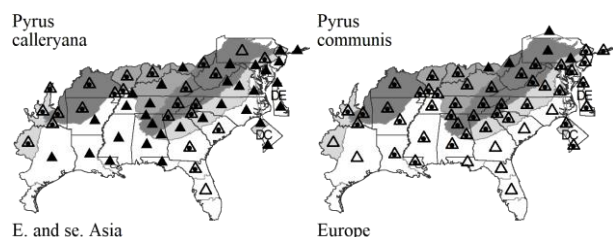
***Pyrus* Linnaeus 1753 (PEAR)**

A genus of 10-20 species, trees and shrubs, of Eurasia and n. Africa. References: Catling & Mitrow (2014a) in FNA9 (2014); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Robertson (1974); Zheng et al (2014).

- 1 Fruit pyriform (pear-shaped!); flowers 2.5-3 cm across; leaves crenate; styles 5.....***Pyrus communis***
 1 Fruit subglobose; flowers either 2-2.5 cm or 3-3.5 cm across; leaves serrate; styles 2 or 5 (rarely 3 or 4).....***Pyrus calleryana***

* ***Pyrus calleryana*** Decaisne. BRADFORD PEAR, CALLERY PEAR. **Hab:** Commonly planted and persistent, now an aggressive naturalizer in fields, roadsides, and disturbed areas across most of our region. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** Late Feb-Apr; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Some of the stock naturalizing may be of hybrids and horticultural selections involving additional species, including *P. betulifolia* Bunge and *P. bretschneideri* Rehder. **Comm:** This species has become an aggressive naturalizer in much of our area (Nesom 2000c; Vincent 2005; Culley & Hardiman 2007). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA9, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Va, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Pyrus communis*** Linnaeus. COMMON PEAR. **Hab:** Planted, persistent around old houses and in orchards. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA9, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, WV, Robertson (1974). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

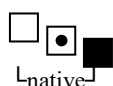
***Rosa* Linnaeus 1753 (ROSE)**

A genus of more than 100 species, shrubs or woody vines; mainly of north temperate regions. Many cultivars cannot be readily identified to species. References: Joly & Bruneau (2007); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Lewis (2008); Lewis (2016); Lewis, Ertter, & Bruneau (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Robertson (1974).

Unkeyed waifs: *Rosa ×borboniana*, *Rosa ×odorata*

- 1 Stipules adnate to the petiole only basally, for < 1/2 their length; vigorous climbing vines, 3-5 (-10) m tall; petals white.
 2 Stems brown-tomentose, stipitate-glandular; terminal leaflet petiolules 3-5 mm; pedicels tomentose, 3-6 mm; hypanthia subglobose, white tomentose; [section *Bracteatae*].....***Rosa bracteata***
 2 Stems glabrous, eglandular; terminal leaflet petiolules 9-13 mm; pedicels glabrous, 12-30 mm; hypanthia cupulate, densely setose [section *Laevigatae*].....***Rosa laevigata***
 1 Stipules adnate to the petiole > 1/2 their length; vigorous climbing vines or shrubs, 0.3-4 m tall; petals white, pink, rose-purple, or yellow.
 3 Styles connate into a column which protrudes from the orifice by 3-6 mm (sometimes separating in fruit); stipule margins and auricles deeply lacinate (or entire to ciliate in *R. setigera*); vines, climbing and scrambling to 4 m tall; [section *Systylae*].
 4 Leaflets 3-5; stipule margins and auricles mostly entire or ciliate; inflorescences laxly corymbose; flowers 3-5 cm in diameter, petals single, rose-purple to pink; carpels 20-25, styles glabrous, exserted 5-6 mm beyond the orifice; [native].....***Rosa setigera***
 4 Leaflets (5-) 7-9; stipule margins and auricles deeply lacinate; inflorescences panicle; flowers 1.5-2.5 cm in diameter, petals single or double, white to shades of pink; carpels 6-20; styles glabrous or pubescent, exserted 3-5 mm beyond the orifice; [alien].
 5 Pedicels 18-25 mm, glabrous, eglandular; flowers 2-2.5 cm in diameter, hypanthium elongate-ovoid, 4-6.5 mm x 2-3 mm, eglandular; carpels 12-20, styles pubescent, exserted 3.5-5 mm beyond orifices (1.5-2 mm in diameter) of flat discs (3-4 mm in diameter).....***Rosa luciae***
 5 Pedicels 5-12 mm, tomentose, stipitate glandular at least near the base; flowers 1.5-2.5 cm in diameter; hypanthium 2 mm x 1-1.5 mm, eglandular or stipitate-glandular; carpels 6-11, styles glabrous, exserted 3-4 mm beyond the orifice (0.5-1 mm in diameter) of conical discs (2-3 mm in diameter).....***Rosa multiflora***
 3 Styles distinct, usually only the stigmas protruding from the orifice, by 0-4 mm; stipule margins and auricles entire to serrate, not lacinate; shrubs, erect or arching, to 0.3-5 m tall.
 8 Inflorescence of a solitary flower (rarely with a few laterals), the paired bracts on the pedicel caducous; [section *Gallicae*].

Key to Map
 Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Rosa gallica

- 8 Inflorescence either corymbose, or of a solitary flower and its pedicel subtended by persistent bracts.

10 Sepals disparate in size and shape, the outer pinnatifid with leafy segments; orifice of the hypanthium ca. 1 mm in diameter, the styles slightly exerted; [aliens]; [section *Caninae*].

Rosa rubiginosa var. *rubiginosa*

- 10 Sepals alike, all entire or with a few scarcely leafy teeth near the base; orifice of the hypanthium ca. 2-4 mm in diameter, the opening blocked by the stigmas; [natives and aliens]; [section *Cinnamomeae*].

15 Hypanthium glabrous.

15 Hypanthium with glands.

18 Bristles present on new branches.

20 Fertile branches armed with straight, thin or rarely stout, circular or somewhat flattened infrastipular prickles, lacking internodal prickles or aciculi (or if these present, few and scattered); stems mostly thin, pendent or upright; hypanthia (later hips) and pedicels stipitate-glandular (rarely eglandular)..... *Rosa carolina* ssp. *carolina*

20 Fertile branches armed with straight, thin or often stout, circular or flattened infrastipular prickles, with internodal prickles of small prickles, aciculi, or stipitate glands, usually densely covering branches and adjacent stems; stems mostly thick, or upright; hypanthia (later hips) and pedicels stipitate-glandular or eglandular..... *Rosa carolina* ssp. *subserulata*

18 Bristles absent on new branches.

22 Hypanthium typically with > 86 glands; terminal leaflet oblong, generally with 20-30 small teeth per side *Rosa palustris*

22 Hypanthium typically with < 86 glands; terminal leaflet ovate, elliptic, or obovate, with 10-18 (-23) small teeth per side.

24 Fertile branches armed with straight, thin or rarely stout, circular or somewhat flattened infrastipular prickles, lacking internodal prickles or aciculi (or if these present, few and scattered); stems mostly thin, pendent or upright; hypanthia (later hips) and pedicels stipitate-glandular (rarely eglandular)..... *Rosa carolina* ssp. *carolina*

24 Fertile branches armed with straight, thin or often stout, circular or flattened infrastipular prickles, with internodal prickles of small prickles, aciculi, or stipitate glands, usually densely covering branches and adjacent stems; stems mostly thick, upright; hypanthia (later hips) and pedicels stipitate-glandular or eglandular *Rosa carolina* ssp. *subserulata*

* *Rosa xborboniana* Desportes [*Rosa chinensis* x *damascena*]. **Syn:** = K4.

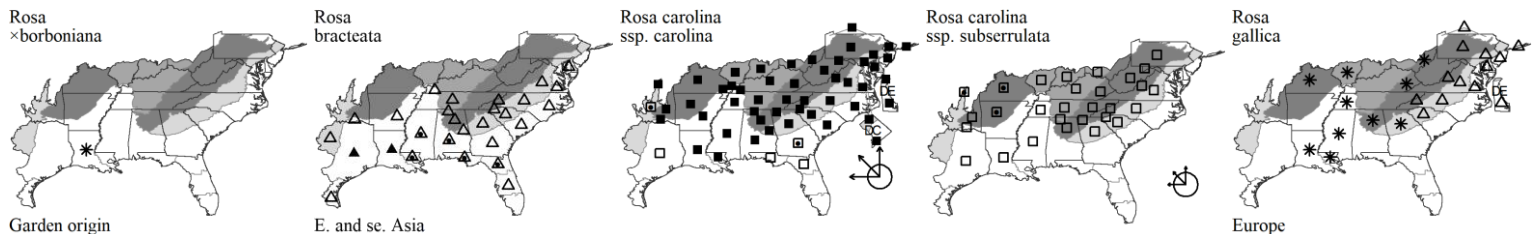
* *Rosa bracteata* J.C. Wendland. MCCARTNEY ROSE, CHICKASAW ROSE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, suburban borders, persistent after cultivation.

Dist: Native of China. **Phen:** May-Nov; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Robertson (1974). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Rosa carolina Linnaeus ssp. *carolina*. CAROLINA ROSE. **Hab:** Upland forests, woodlands, pastures, roadsides. **Dist:** NB and ON south to FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA9, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va; < *Rosa carolina* – Ar, C, G, GrPl, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, Joly & Bruneau (2007), Robertson (1974); > *Rosa carolina* – S; < *Rosa carolina* var. *carolina* – K1; > *Rosa carolina* var. *carolina* – F, Il; > *Rosa carolina* var. *grandiflora* (Baker) Rehder – F; > *Rosa carolina* var. *villosa* (Best) Rehder – F, Il; > *Rosa lyoni* Pursh – S; > *Rosa serrulata* Rafinesque – S.

Rosa carolina Linnaeus ssp. *subserulata* (Rydberg) W.H. Lewis. CAROLINA ROSE. **Hab:** Glades and barrens. **Dist:** VT, ON, MI, and MO, south to SC, AL, and TX. **Phen:** May-Jul; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA9, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va; ? *Rosa carolina* – S; < *Rosa carolina* – Ar, C, G, GrPl, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, Joly & Bruneau (2007), Robertson (1974); < *Rosa carolina* var. *carolina* – K1; > *Rosa carolina* var. *carolina* – F; ? *Rosa carolina* var. *grandiflora* (Baker) Rehder – F; ? *Rosa carolina* var. *villosa* (Best) Rehder – F; ? *Rosa lyoni* Pursh – S; ? *Rosa serrulata* Rafinesque – S.

* *Rosa gallica* Linnaeus. FRENCH ROSE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Jul; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** There is a question as to whether the name *R. gallica* can be used; if not, it would be replaced with *R. austriaca*. Represented by many cultivated forms, some involving complex hybridization with other species. *R. xdamascena* P. Miller is apparently a hybrid of *R. gallica* and *R. moschata* J. Herrmann. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA9, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Robertson (1974). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



* *Rosa laevigata* Michaux. CHEROKEE ROSE. **Hab:** Roadsides, moist forests. **Dist:** Native of China. Apparently introduced into the se. United States very early, where encountered by André Michaux in the 1790s and named by him as an apparent native species. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA9, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Robertson (1974). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Rosa luciae* Franchet & Roehbrune ex Crépin. MEMORIAL ROSE, DOROTHY PERKINS ROSE, LUCIE ROSE. **Hab:** Roadbanks, railroad embankments, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. See Duncan (1985) for documentation for GA. **Phen:** May-Jul; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = K4, NY; = *Rosa luciae* Franchet & Roehbrune ex Crépin – FNA9, NE, Va, orthographic variant; > *Rosa wichuraiana* Crépin – Ar, C, F, G, K1, K2, Pa, W, WH3, Robertson (1974); > *Rosa wichuriana* – Il, RAB, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Rosa multiflora* Thunberg ex Murray. MULTIFLORA ROSE. **Hab:** Pastures, thickets, bottomlands, upland forests, bogs. **Dist:** Native of Asia, aggressively invasive. **Phen:** May-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Robertson (1974). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Rosa xodorata* Sweet [*Rosa chinensis* x *gigantea*]. **Syn:** = K4.

Rosa palustris Marshall. SWAMP ROSE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bogs, fens, seeps, streamsides, tidal swamps, beaver ponds. **Dist:** NB and ON south to c. peninsular FL, MS, and ne. AR. **Phen:** May-Jul (-Aug); Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, GW2, Il, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Joly & Bruneau (2007), Robertson (1974); > *Rosa floridana* Rydberg – S; > *Rosa lancifolia* Small – S; > *Rosa obtusiuscula* Rydberg – K1, K3, S; > *Rosa palustris* Marshall – K1, K3, S.

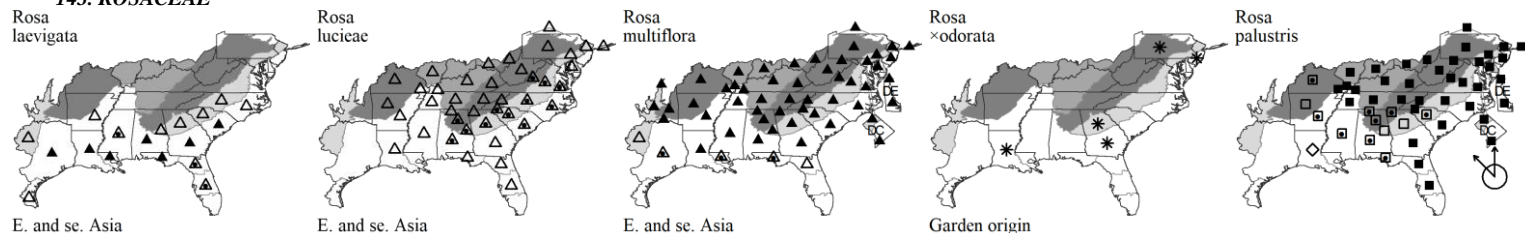
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

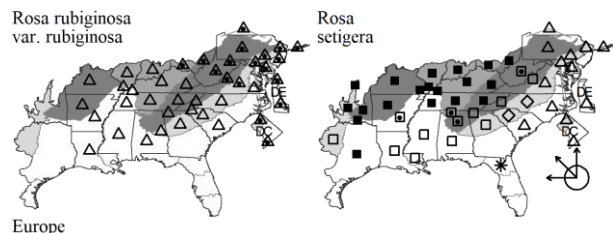
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

143. ROSACEAE



* **Rosa rubiginosa** Linnaeus var. **rubiginosa**. EGLANTINE ROSE, SWEETBRIAR ROSE. **Hab**: Pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist**: Native of Europe. **Phen**: May-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Tax**: The name *R. eglanteria* was formally rejected in favor of *R. rubiginosa* (Brummitt 2005). **Syn**: = FNA9, K4; = *Rosa eglanteria* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, G, Il, K1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, WV, Robertson (1974), rejected name; = *Rosa rubiginosa* – NE, NY; < *Rosa rubiginosa* – K3, Mi, S, Tn, Va.

Rosa setigera Michaux. OZARK ROSE, CLIMBING PRAIRIE ROSE. **Hab**: Dry-mesic to mesic upland forests and woodlands, prairies, bluffs, bottomland and riparian forests, stream banks, pastures, old fields, roadsides; nativity uncertain in portions of our area. **Dist**: ME west to WI and NE, south to FL and TX. **Phen**: May-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Syn**: = Ar, C, FNA9, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Rosa setigera* var. *setigera* – F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, Tx, WV, Robertson (1974); > *Rosa setigera* var. *tomentosa* Torrey & A. Gray – F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, NcTx, Tx, WV, Robertson (1974).

**Rubus** Linnaeus 1753 (BLACKBERRY, RASPBERRY, DEWBERRY, WINEBERRY, BRAMBLE)

A genus of about 250 species (if treated conservatively) or 2000-3000 microspecies, shrubs (and a few herbs), almost cosmopolitan in temperate areas. While the recent approach of grouping taxa into very broad "species" is not very satisfying, it is impossible at this time to create a coherent finer-scale taxonomy for *Rubus* across the region, and this treatment must be considered (like all before it) highly provisional. There also remain issues of generic circumscription, with morphologically divergent clades (sometimes of single species) basal to the rest of the genus (Carter et al. 2019), and here treated as separate genera (e.g. *Dalibarda* and *Rubacer* in our region). References: Alice & Campbell (1999); Alice et al (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Carter et al (2019); Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Ladd & Thomas (2015); Robertson (1974); Widrechner (1998).

Identification Notes: With *Dalibarda* and *Rubacer* removed from *Rubus*, all of our species except *R. pubescens* have biennial stems. The first year the stems remain sterile and are termed primocanes. The second year, these stems produce lateral branches with flowers and are termed floricanes. Primocane and florican leaves differ substantially in many species (less so in others).

- 5 Canes very coarse, scrambling, often 2-5 m long, heavily armed; inflorescence cymose-paniculate; branches and pedicels of the floricanes armed with strong, flattened prickles (recurved cat's-claw, or nearly straight in *R. bifrons*); [alien, generally in disturbed habitats]; [Eurasian blackberries]..... **Key B**
- 5 Canes delicate to coarse, arching or trailing, 0-4 m long, unarmed to strongly armed; inflorescence racemiform; branches and pedicels of the floricanes generally unarmed; [native, though often in disturbed habitats]..... **Key C**
- 6 Primocanes prostrate, creeping, or low-arching, rooting at the tip or also at the nodes; [dewberries]..... **Key C**
- 6 Primocanes erect, ascending, or high-arching, not rooting; [native blackberries]..... **Key D**

Key B - Eurasian blackberries

- 2 Prickles nearly straight; stems glabrescent; petals pale pink to deep pink..... **Rubus bifrons**
- 2 Prickles recurved; stems canescent above; petals white to pale pink..... **Rubus pascuus**

Key C - Dewberries

- 2 Stems primarily armed with narrow-based prickles or even narrower bristles, with or without stout-based prickles as well. **Rubus trivialis**
- 2 Stems armed with stout-based, usually recurved prickles (bristles lacking, though weak, stalked glands may be present); leaf undersurfaces nearly glabrous or softly pubescent; leaves deciduous.
- 4 Leaf undersurface thinly hairy, not soft to the touch (when fully developed). **Rubus flagellaris**
- 4 Leaf undersurface densely hairy, soft to the touch. **Rubus aboriginum**

Key D - American blackberries

- 8 Primocane leaves with central leaflets ovate-elliptic to nearly orbicular; floricanes generally arching to low-arching, 5-13 (+) dm tall; inflorescences leafy-racemose. **Rubus pensilvanicus**

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

8 Primocane leaves with central leaflets narrowly elliptic, elliptic, or obovate; floricanes generally erect to arching, 7-40 dm tall; inflorescences various.

Rubus argutus

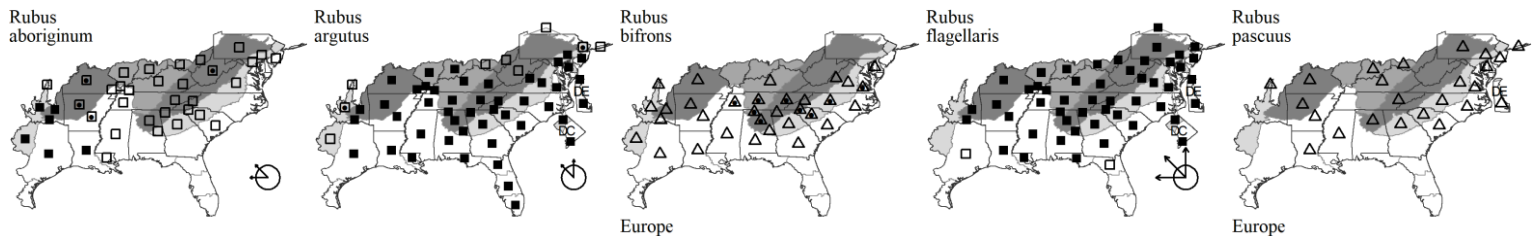
Rubus aboriginum Rydberg. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, open areas, disturbed areas. **Dist:** PA and IA, south to SC, AL, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = K4, NcTx, Tx; > *Rubus aboriginus* – Il, orthographic variant; < *Rubus flagellaris* Willdenow – GrPl; > *Rubus mundus* L.H. Bailey – Il.

Rubus argutus Link. SAWTOOTH BLACKBERRY. **Hab:** Thickets, disturbed areas. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GW2, Il, NE, RAB, S, Tn, W, Ladd & Thomas (2015); > *Rubus argutus* Link – K4; > *Rubus arvensis* L.H. Bailey – K4; > *Rubus louisianus* Berger – Tx; > *Rubus oklahomus* Biley – NcTx, Tx; > *Rubus persists* Rydberg – Tx; > *Rubus saepescandens* Bailey – Tx.

* ***Rubus bifrons*** Vest. EUROPEAN BLACKBERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, thickets, old fields. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = C, FNA9, G, K1, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W; > *Rubus armeniacus* Focke – Il, K3, K4; > *Rubus bifrons* Vest – F, K3, K4; > *Rubus linkianus* Seringe – S; > *Rubus procerus* P.J. Mueller – F.

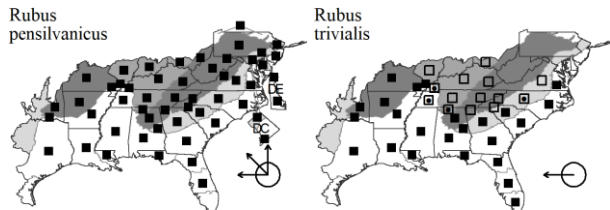
Rubus flagellaris Willdenow. COMMON DEWBERRY. **Hab:** Old fields, woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to GA and LA. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Il, Pa, Ladd & Thomas (2015); > *Rubus akermani* Fernald – F; > *Rubus apogaeus* L.H. Bailey – K4, NcTx, Tx; > *Rubus arenicola* Blanchard – K4, NE; > *Rubus arundelanus* Blanchard – G; > *Rubus baileyanus* Britton – F, Il, K1, K4, S, WV; > *Rubus boyntoni* Ashe – F, orthographic variant; > *Rubus boyntonii* Ashe – K1, K4; > *Rubus cacaponensis* H.A. Davis & T. Davis – WV; > *Rubus cathartium* Fernald – F; > *Rubus clarus* L.H. Bailey – F, K1; > *Rubus cordifrons* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus decor* L.H. Bailey – F, WV; > *Rubus depavitus* L.H. Bailey – F, K1; > *Rubus enslenii* Trattinnick – G, GrPl; > *Rubus exsularis* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus fecundus* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus felix* L.H. Bailey – F, WV; < *Rubus flagellaris* Willdenow – FNA9, Mi, NY, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Rubus flagellaris* Willdenow – C, F, G, GrPl, K1, NE, S, Tx, WV; > *Rubus grimesii* L.H. Bailey – F, K1; > *Rubus hypolasius* Fernald – F; > *Rubus imperiorum* Fernald – WV; > *Rubus iniens* L.H. Bailey – F, K1; > *Rubus injunctus* L.H. Bailey – F, WV; > *Rubus invisus* (L.H. Bailey) Britton – F, K1, S, WV; > *Rubus jaysmithii* – F, K1, NE; > *Rubus kentuckiensis* L.H. Bailey – F, WV; > *Rubus longipes* Fernald – F; > *Rubus michiganensis* (Card ex L.H. Bailey) L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus montensis* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus multiflorus* L.H. Bailey – Il, WV; > *Rubus nefrens* L.H. Bailey – F, K1; > *Rubus obvius* L.H. Bailey – F, K1; > *Rubus occidialis* L.H. Bailey – Il; > *Rubus particularis* L.H. Bailey – F, K1, WV; > *Rubus pernagaeus* Fernald – F, K1; > *Rubus plexus* Fernald – F, K1; > *Rubus profusiflorus* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus pronus* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus recurvicaulis* Blanchard – NE; > *Rubus redundans* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus rosagnetis* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus russeus* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus sailori* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus scambens* L.H. Bailey – F, K1; > *Rubus sewardianus* – F, K1; > *Rubus subinnoxius* Fernald – F; > *Rubus temerarius* L.H. Bailey – F, K1; > *Rubus terraltanus* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus tetricus* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus vixalacer* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus whartoniae* L.H. Bailey – F, K1.

* ***Rubus pascuus*** L.H. Bailey. TOPSY BLACKBERRY, CHESAPEAKE BLACKBERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, thickets. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Aug. **Syn:** = FNA9, K3, NE, NY; = *Rubus discolor* Weihe & Nees – C, K1, Pa, Va, misapplied.



Rubus pensilvanicus Poir. PENNSYLVANIA BLACKBERRY, EASTERN BLACKBERRY. **Hab:** Roadsides, thickets, woodlands. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; late May-Jul. **Comm:** The most common "highbush" blackberry in most of our area, if circumscribed, as here and following FNA, to include *R. argutus*. **Syn:** = FNA9, GrPl, Mi, NY, Va, WH3; = *Rubus argutus* Link – W; > *Rubus abactus* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus andrewsianus* Blanchard – K4, WV; > *Rubus argutus* Link – C, F, G, GW2, K1, NE, RAB, S, Tn; > *Rubus barbarus* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus bellobatus* L.H. Bailey – Il, WV; > *Rubus betulifolius* Small – RAB, S; > *Rubus blakei* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus condensiflorus* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus congruus* Bailey – F; > *Rubus cupressorum* Fernald – F; > *Rubus defectionis* Fernald – F, K1; > *Rubus densissimus* H.A. Davis & T. Davis – WV; > *Rubus dissitiflorus* Fernald – F; > *Rubus fatuus* Bailey – F; > *Rubus floricomus* Blanchard – F, K1; > *Rubus floridus* Trattinnick – F, S; > *Rubus frondosus* Bigelow – F, K1, NE, WV; > *Rubus immanis* L.H. Bailey – K1; > *Rubus impar* L.H. Bailey – Il; > *Rubus jennisonii* L.H. Bailey – WV; > *Rubus jugosus* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus laudatus* Berger – K1, WV; > *Rubus leggi* H.A. Davis & T. Davis – WV; > *Rubus libratus* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus louisianus* Berger – F; > *Rubus oklahomus* Biley – NcTx; > *Rubus orarius* Blanchard – C; > *Rubus ostryifolius* Rydberg – G; > *Rubus pauciflorus* L.H. Bailey – F, K1; > *Rubus pensilvanicus* Poir. – C, F, G, Il, K1, NE, Pa, Tn, WV; > *Rubus pergratus* Blanchard – Il, K1; > *Rubus philadelphicus* Blanchard – WV; > *Rubus praepes* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rubus prestonensis* H.A. Davis & T. Davis – WV; > *Rubus pubifolius* L.H. Bailey – Il; > *Rubus recurvans* Blanchard – F, Il, K1; > *Rubus rosarius* L.H. Bailey – K1; > *Rubus subsolanus* L.H. Bailey – F, WV; > *Rubus tygartensis* H.A. Davis & T. Davis – WV; > *Rubus wisconsinensis* L.H. Bailey – Il.

Rubus trivialis Michaux. SOUTHERN DEWBERRY, COASTAL PLAIN DEWBERRY. **Hab:** Roadsides, old fields, thickets, disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. MD south to s. FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; late Apr-May. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA9, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Rubus lucidus* Rydberg – S; > *Rubus nessianus* Bailey – Tx; > *Rubus trivialis* Michaux – S, Tx.



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Spiraea Linnaeus 1753 (SPIRAEA, MEADOWSWEET, HARDHACK)

A genus of about 80-120 species, shrubs, of north temperate areas (especially Asia). Many species and hybrids are cultivated, and additional taxa to those treated below may be encountered as persistent or escaped. References: Kalkman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Lis (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Mink, Singhurst, & Holmes (2011b); Rehder (1940); Robertson (1974); Uttal (1974).

- 1 Inflorescence a simple umbel; flowers white; [section *Chamaedryon*]; [alien].
 - 2 Flowers 10-15 mm in diameter.
 - 3 Leaves 2-7 cm long, coarsely serrate and sometimes also slightly 3-lobed; inflorescences with > 6 flowers..... *Spiraea cantoniensis*
 - 3 Leaves 1-4 (-5) cm long, finely serrulate, not lobed; inflorescences with 3-6 flowers *Spiraea prunifolia*
 - 2 Flowers 6-10 mm in diameter.
 - 4 Leaf blades linear to lanceolate, 2.5-4 cm × 0.3-1 cm, > 4× as long as wide; flowers 6-8 mm in diameter..... *Spiraea thunbergii*
 - 4 Leaf blades ovate to obovate, 3-5 cm × 2-3 cm, < 2× as long as wide; flowers 7-10 mm in diameter..... *Spiraea ×vanhouttei*
- 1 Inflorescence a compound corymb or panicle; flowers white, pink, or red; [native or alien].
 - 5 Inflorescence a corymb, flat-topped or rounded, broader than long; [section *Calospyra*].
 *Spiraea japonica*
 - 5 Inflorescence a panicle, longer than broad; [section *Spiraea*].
 - 9 Lower leaf surface densely tomentose with white, tawny, or rusty tomentum which obscures the surface.
 *Spiraea tomentosa*
 - 9 Lower leaf surface glabrous or with a few scattered hairs that do not obscure the surface.
 *Spiraea salicifolia*

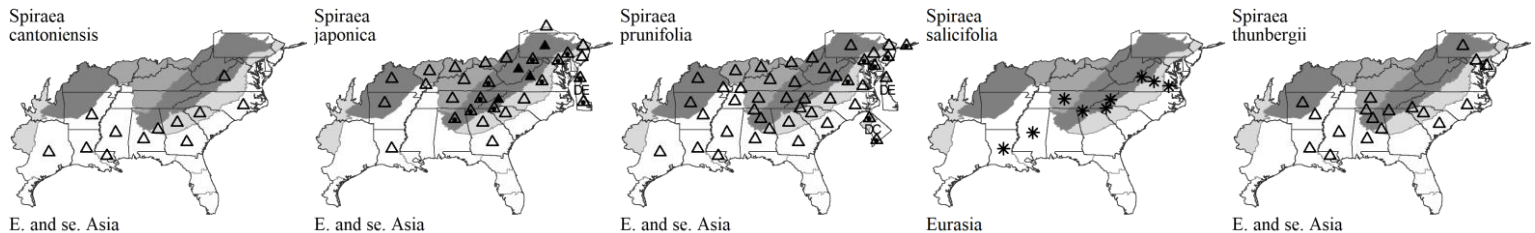
* *Spiraea cantoniensis* Loureiro. **Hab:** Roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Asia. *S. cantoniensis* has been collected twice on Fort Bragg, NC, by Phil Crutchfield (specimen at Fort Bragg) (Sorrie, pers. comm.). Also reported for other scattered states in e. North America (AL, AR, LA, NY (Kartesz 1999, FNA). **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA9, K1, K3, K4, NY. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Spiraea japonica* Linnaeus f. JAPANESE SPIRAEA. **Hab:** Roadsides, woodland borders, old home-sites, bogs, alluvial forests. **Dist:** Native of Japan and China. **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA9, G, Il, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Robertson (1974); > *Spiraea japonica* var. *fortunei* (Planchon) Rehder – K1, K3, K4, NE.

* *Spiraea prunifolia* Siebold & Zuccarini. BRIDAL-WREATH SPIRAEA. **Hab:** Cultivated, escaped or persisting. **Dist:** Native of China, Korea, and Taiwan. **Phen:** Apr-Aug; May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA9, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; > *Spiraea prunifolia* var. *prunifolia*. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

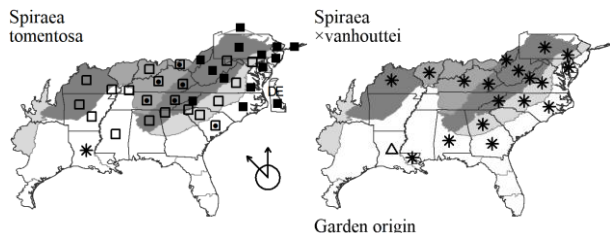
* *Spiraea salicifolia* Linnaeus. WILLOWLEAF SPIRAEA. **Hab:** Cultivated, escaped or persisting. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, FNA9, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Spiraea thunbergii* Siebold ex Blume. THUNBERG'S MEADOWSWEET. **Hab:** Roadsides, old homesites. **Dist:** Native of Asia. *S. thunbergii* has been collected from roadside at Fort Bragg, NC, by Phil Crutchfield (specimen at Fort Bragg) (Sorrie, pers. comm.). Also GA, MS, and MD (FNA9) and additional states (Kartesz 2020). **Phen:** Mar-May; Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA9, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Spiraea tomentosa Linnaeus. HARDHACK, STEEPLEBUSH, ROSY MEADOWSWEET. **Hab:** Bogs, wet meadows. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to SC, ne. GA, c. TN, ne. AL, and AR. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV; > *Spiraea tomentosa* var. *rosea* (Rafinesque) Fernald – C, F, FNA9, G, Robertson (1974); > *Spiraea tomentosa* var. *tomentosa* – C, F, FNA9, G, Robertson (1974).

* *Spiraea ×vanhouttei* (Briot) Carrière. BRIDAL-WREATH SPIRAEA. **Hab:** Cultivated, escaped or persisting. **Dist:** A hybrid of garden origin between the Asian *S. cantoniensis* Loureiro and the Asian *S. trilobata* Linnaeus. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA9, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Robertson (1974); = *Spiraea cantoniensis* × *trilobata* – NY; = *Spiraea vanhouttei* – C, G, GrPl.



146. ELAEAGNACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (OLEASTER FAMILY) [in ROSALES]

A family of 3 genera and 30-50 species, shrubs, small trees, and lianas, of temperate Eurasia and North America, and tropical Asia and Australia. References: Bartish & Swenson in Kubitzki et al (2004).

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 * : waif
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 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 ←rare ←uncommon ←common (see introduction for more)

Berchemia to *Phyllogeiton*. References: Brizicky (1964a); Huang et al (2021); Medan & Schirarend in Kubitzki et al (2004); Nesom (2016c) in FNA12 (2016).

Identification Notes: The young stems are shining and red, orange, or green; older stems can reach at least 18 cm in diameter, with bark medium gray and smooth (though often marred by sap wells drilled by Yellow-bellied Sapsuckers). The smooth bark and neatly pinnately-veined leaves are distinctive.

Berchemia scandens (Hill) K. Koch. SUPPLEJACK, AMERICAN RATTAN, ALABAMA SUPPLEJACK, CAROLINA SUPPLEJACK. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bottomlands, streambanks, also upland in mesic to even xeric forests, woodlands, glades, and prairies over calcareous rock or sediment. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to TX, north in the interior to nc. TN, w. TN, s. IL, and s. MO; Mexico (Chiapas) and Guatemala. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** *Berchemia scandens* climbs high into the crowns of swamp trees. **ID Notes:** The smooth gray bark on larger vines (often marred by sapsucker wells) is distinctive even when the leaves are high overhead; vines can be at least 18 cm in diameter. Younger twigs are bright green (or reddish tinted if sungrown), and the neatly pinnate venation is also distinctive. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA12, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Brizicky (1964a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Ceanothus* Linnaeus 1753 (REDROOT, NEW JERSEY TEA, CEANOTHUS)**

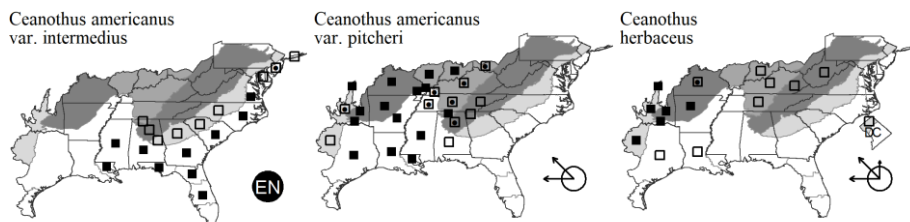
A genus of about 58 species, shrubs, mostly in California. References: Brizicky (1964a); Coile (1988a); Fross & Wilken (2006); Medan & Schirarend in Kubitzki et al (2004); Schmidt & Wilken (2016) in FNA12 (2016).

- 2 Inflorescences terminating leafy terminal shoots; leaves mostly obtuse to acute..... *Ceanothus herbaceus*
- 2 Inflorescences terminating leafless axillary shoots (these sometimes with leafy bracts distinctly smaller than normal leaves); leaves mostly acute to acuminate.
 - 3 Leaves 2-4 (-6) cm long, mostly 1-2 cm wide; [primarily of sandy habitats of the Coastal Plain and rarely Piedmont]..... *Ceanothus americanus* var. *intermedius*
 - 3 Leaves (3-) 4-10 cm long, mostly 2.5-6 cm wide; [of various habitats of the Piedmont, Mountains, and rarely Coastal Plain]..... *Ceanothus americanus* var. *pitcheri*

Ceanothus americanus* Linnaeus var. *intermedius (Pursh) Torrey & A. Gray. SOUTHEASTERN NEW JERSEY TEA, SOUTHEASTERN CEANOTHUS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry sandy woodlands and forests, rocky openings around granitic or quartzitic rocks in the Piedmont. **Dist:** NJ (or possibly MA) south to c. peninsular FL, west to LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but disjunct inland to sandy soils around outcrops of siliceous rocks. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Tax:** The recognition of infraspecific taxa in the variable *C. americanus* is uncertain; var. *intermedius* may either represent ecological forms, or the variation may be too clinal to make taxonomic recognition rewarding. However, material sorts relatively easily, with some intermediates from the Piedmont; varietal status seems provisionally appropriate. **Syn:** = C, F, G, Brizicky (1964a), Coile (1988a), Fross & Wilken (2006); = *Ceanothus intermedius* Pursh – S; < *Ceanothus americanus* – FNA12, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3.

Ceanothus americanus* Linnaeus var. *pitcheri Torrey & A. Gray. HAIRY NEW JERSEY TEA, MIDWESTERN CEANOTHUS. **Hab:** Prairies, woodland margins. **Dist:** IN west to IA and NE, south to nw. GA and e. and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **ID Notes:** This variety seems to be more floriferous and showy than the other two varieties, with inflorescences from the axils of many upper leaves per stem. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Tx, Brizicky (1964a), Coile (1988a), Fross & Wilken (2006); < *Ceanothus americanus* – FNA12, K1, K3, K4, NE, S.

***Ceanothus herbaceus* Rafinesque.** PRAIRIE REDROOT, PRAIRIE CEANOTHUS. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, upland woodlands, eastwards in flood-scoured rocky and/or sandy riverbanks. **Dist:** Primarily midwestern: MI west to MT, south to nw. IN, AR, TX, and Mexico; disjunct eastward in QC, NH, VT, NY, KY, TN, and DC. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Tax:** Rafinesque described *C. herbaceus* from "near the falls of the Potomack, between the rocks". The holotype not extant, Coile (1988) chose a neotype, collected by Sheldon in 1881 from "Arlington County, Virginia, Chain Bridge, rocky river bottoms, Potomac River". However, Bartgis, Fleming, & Wiegand (1997) indicate that *C. herbaceus* in the Washington, D.C. area can only be ascribed with certainty to DC. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Tx, Brizicky (1964a), Coile (1988a), Fross & Wilken (2006); > *Ceanothus herbaceus* Rafinesque var. *pubescens* (Torrey & A. Gray) Shinnars – GrPl, orthographic error; > *Ceanothus ovatus* Desfontaines – F, S, misapplied; > *Ceanothus pubescens* (Torrey & A. Gray ex S. Watson) Rydberg ex Small – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



***Endotropis* Rafinesque 1825 (AMERICAN BUCKTHORN)**

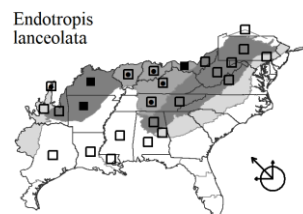
A genus of about 5 species, shrubs and small trees, of North America (including Mexico). Hauenschild et al. (2016b) discussed at length the rationale for recognizing *Ventia* and *Frangula* (in our flora) and *Oreohertzogia* as genera separate from *Rhamnus*. Hauenschild (2016c) corrected the name of *Ventia* to *Endotropis* Rafinesque and *Oreohertzogia* to *Atadinus* Rafinesque. References: Bolmgren & Oxelman (2004); Brizicky (1964a); Hauenschild et al (2016a); Hauenschild et al (2016b); Hauenschild et al (2016c); Johnston (1975); Medan & Schirarend in Kubitzki et al (2004); Nesom & Sawyer (2016) in FNA12 (2016).

Endotropis lanceolata (Pursh) Hauenschild. LANCE-LEAVED BUCKTHORN. **Hab:** Dry to moist thickets and woodlands over calcareous rocks, bottomland hardwood forests. **Dist:** PA west to WI and SD, south to AL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Tax:** Two varieties with partial geographic

Key to Map Symbology:
 □ native
 ◻ maybe exotic
 ▲ exotic
 △ rare
 ◼ uncommon
 ● common
 * : waif
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 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 (see introduction for more)

147. RHAMNACEAE

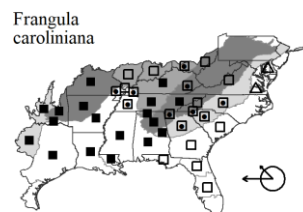
separation are sometimes recognized. *Var. lanceolata* ranges from PA south to AL, mostly in the Appalachians, and has young leaves and young branches pubescent and mature leaves soft pubescent below. *Var. glabrata* Gleason ranges from OH west to SD, south to w. VA (Ludwig 1999), KY, c. TN, AR, and KS, and has young leaves and young branches glabrous or with scattered hairs and mature leaves glabrous below. Johnston (1975) did not recognize infraspecific taxa, Yatskievych (2013) states that "intermediate plants are relatively widespread in the midwestern states", and Nesom & Sawyer in FNA (2016) state that "plants with hirtellous-pubescent stems and leaves ... are more restricted in distribution than glabrous plants, but the distinction often seems arbitrary". **Syn:** = *Rhamnus lanceolata* Pursh – Ar, FNA12, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, W, WV, Johnston (1975); > *Endotropis lanceolata* (Pursh) Hauenschild ssp. *glabrata* (Gleason) Hauenschild – Hauenschild et al (2016c); > *Endotropis lanceolata* (Pursh) Hauenschild ssp. *lanceolata* – Hauenschild et al (2016c); > *Rhamnus lanceolata* ssp. *glabrata* (Gleason) Kartesz & Gandhi – K1, K3, K4, NcTx; > *Rhamnus lanceolata* ssp. *lanceolata* – K1, K3, K4; > *Rhamnus lanceolata* var. *glabrata* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Va, Brizicky (1964a); > *Rhamnus lanceolata* var. *lanceolata* – C, F, G, Il, Va, Brizicky (1964a); > *Ventia lanceolata* ssp. *glabrata* (Gleason) Hauenschild – Hauenschild et al (2016b); > *Ventia lanceolata* ssp. *lanceolata* – Hauenschild et al (2016b).



Frangula P. Miller 1754 (BUCKTHORN)

A genus of ca. 50 species, shrubs and small trees, of the northern hemisphere. The distinctions between *Frangula* and *Rhamnus s.l.* are many and meaningful; their separation at the generic level seems warranted based on morphological and molecular analyses (Richardson et al. 2000a; Bolmgren & Oxelman 2004; Hauenschild et al. 2016a, 2016b). References: Brizicky (1964a); Hauenschild et al (2016a); Hauenschild et al (2016b); Medan & Schirarend in Kubitzki et al (2004); Nesom in FNA () (in prep); Sawyer & Nesom (2016) in FNA12 (2016).

Frangula caroliniana (Walter) A. Gray. CAROLINA BUCKTHORN, INDIAN-CHERRY. **Hab:** Dry to moist barrens, woodlands, and forests, Coastal Plain limestone bluffs and shell middens, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** Sw. VA west to s. OH and s. MO, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Va; = *Rhamnus caroliniana* Walter – RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3; > *Frangula caroliniana* var. *caroliniana* – Il; > *Frangula caroliniana* (Walter) A. Gray var. *mollis* (Fernald) Mohlenbrock, – Il; > *Rhamnus caroliniana* Walter var. *caroliniana* – C, F, G, Brizicky (1964a); > *Rhamnus caroliniana* var. *mollis* Fernald – C, F, G, Brizicky (1964a). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



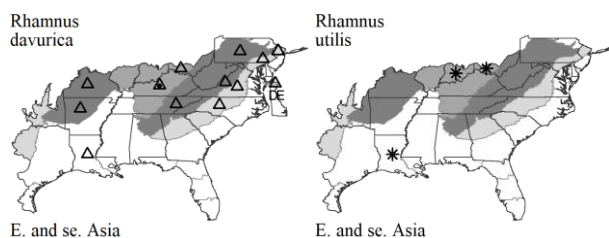
Rhamnus Linnaeus 1753 (BUCKTHORN)

A genus of ca. 150 species, trees and shrubs, of the northern hemisphere. The recognition of *Frangula* as separate from *Rhamnus* is supported by molecular phylogeny (Bolmgren & Oxelman 2004). References: Bolmgren & Oxelman (2004); Brizicky (1964a); Hauenschild et al (2016b); Johnston (1975); Medan & Schirarend in Kubitzki et al (2004); Nesom & Sawyer (2016) in FNA12 (2016).

- 1 Leaves alternate; plant a shrub to 2 (-4) m tall; fruit with 2-3 stones; sepals 4 or 5; petals 4 or 0; [natives of various, calcareous habitats]..... *Endotropis*
- 1 Leaves opposite (to subopposite); plant a large shrub or small tree, to 10 m tall; fruit with 2-4 stones; sepals 4; petals 4; [aliens, mostly of moist (but not boggy) soils].
- 4 Leaves with (3) 4-5 (6) lateral veins on either side of the midvein; lower leaf surface with straight, colorless hairs on the veins; pedicels 10-20 mm long..... *Rhamnus davurica*
- 4 Leaves with (4) 5-7 (8) lateral veins on either side of the midvein; lower leaf surface with wavy or curled, yellow hairs along the veins and in the vein axils; pedicels 5-10 mm long..... *Rhamnus utilis*

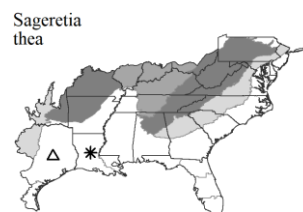
* **Rhamnus davurica** Pallas. DAVURIAN BUCKTHORN. **Hab:** Suburban woodlands, fields, floodplains, rarely naturalized but potentially very invasive. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia (n. China). Reported from Clarke and Frederick counties, VA (Virginia Botanical Associates 2019). Reported from suburban areas near Louisville, KY, and Knoxville, TN (D. Estes, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = GrPl, Il, Pa, Tn, Va, Hauenschild et al (2016b); = *Rhamnus citrifolia* (Weston) W.J. Hess & Stearn – C, illegitimate name; > *Rhamnus davurica* ssp. *davurica* – FNA12, K1, K3, K4, NE; > *Rhamnus davurica* ssp. *nipponica* (Makino) Kartesz & Gandhi – K1, K3, K4.

* **Rhamnus utilis** Decaisne. CHINESE BUCKTHORN. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Il, K3, K4, Mi. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Sageretia Brongniart 1827 (MOCK BUCKTHORN)

A genus of about 35 species, shrubs and trees, of tropical to warm temperate areas of Africa, Asia, and America. References: Brizicky (1964a); Medan & Schirarend in Kubitzki et al (2004); Nesom (1993c); Nesom (2016g) in FNA12 (2016).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

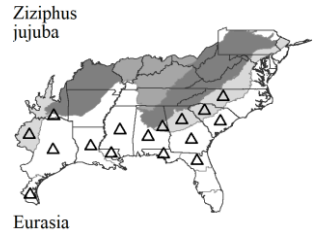
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 E. and se. Asia

* ***Sageretia thea*** (Osbeck) M.C. Johnston. CHINESE SWEET-PLUM. **Hab:** Roadsides, bottomlands, disturbed areas, spreading from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA12, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Ziziphus P. Miller 1754 (JUJUBE)

A genus of 85-100 species, shrubs and trees, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Brizicky (1964a); Medan & Schirarend in Kubitzki et al (2004); Nesom (2016l) in FNA12 (2016).

* ***Ziziphus jujuba*** P. Miller. CHINESE JUJUBE, COMMON JUJUBE, CHINESE DATE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Reported from ec. GA (Jones & Coile 1988). **Phen:** May. **Comm:** Cultivated at least as far north as NC. *Z. jujuba* has been 'conserved' over *Z. zizyphus*. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Brizicky (1964a); = *Ziziphus zizyphus* (Linnaeus) Karsten – K1, NcTx; = *Ziziphus zizyphus* (Linnaeus) Karsten – S, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



148. ULMACEAE Mirbel 1815 (ELM FAMILY) [in ROSALES]

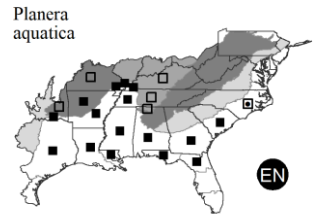
As here circumscribed (excluding *Celtis* and relatives), a family of 6-7 genera and about 35 species, of temperate, subtropical, and boreal Northern Hemisphere, rarely extending into the Southern Hemisphere). Zavada & Kim (1996) discuss compelling reasons to remove *Celtis* from the Ulmaceae. References: Sherman-Broyles, Barker, & Schultz (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Zavada & Kim (1996).

- 1 Leaves strongly 3-veined from the base, the venation otherwise pinnate; fruit a drupe with thin flesh..... *Celtis*
- 1 Leaf venation pinnate throughout, the venation strictly pinnate; fruit dry, a samara (flat and winged) or nutlike (with or without fleshy protuberances).
 - 2 Fruit a samara (flat and winged); primary lateral veins mostly parallel and unforked to the leaf margin *Ulmus*
 - 2 Fruit nutlike (globular, with or without fleshy protuberances); primary lateral veins either mostly parallel and unforked to the leaf margin, or mostly forking before reaching the margin. *Planera*

Planera J.F. Gmelin 1791 (PLANER-TREE, WATER-ELM)

A monotypic genus, a tree, of temperate se. North America. References: Barker (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Planera aquatica (Walter) J.F. Gmelin. PLANER-TREE, WATER-ELM. **Hab:** River swamps where flooded (often to depths of 1-2 m) in the winter. **Dist:** Se. NC (limited to the Waccamaw and Lumber rivers) south to n. FL, west to e. TX, and north in the Mississippi Embayment to w. TN, w. KY, s. IL, and se. MO. **Phen:** Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Ulmus Linnaeus 1753 (ELM)

A genus of about 25-30 species, trees (rarely shrubs), of temperate and boreal regions of the Northern Hemisphere (most diverse in c. and n. Asia). Subgeneric classification shown in the key follows Whittemore et al. (2021). References: Kurz & Godfrey (1962); Sherman-Broyles (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Whittemore & Olsen (2011); Whittemore et al (2021); Wiegrefe, Sytsma, & Guries (1994).

- 1 Leaf blades mostly < 7 cm long, the base symmetrical to somewhat oblique.
 - 2 Samaras ciliate-margined; twigs often cork-winged; upper surfaces of leaves glabrous to scabrous; petioles 1-3 mm long; [native, sometimes weedy]; [subgenus *Oreoptelea*, section *Chaetoptelea*].
 - 3 Leaf apex acute; flowers appearing in the late winter to late spring; calyx lobes 5, broadly rounded; upper surfaces of leaves glabrous to somewhat scabrous; [widespread in our area]..... *Ulmus alata*
 - 3 Leaf apex obtuse; flowers appearing in the late summer to fall; calyx lobes 6-9, linear; upper surfaces of leaves harshly scabrous; [w. TN and w. MS westward; disjunct in FL]..... *Ulmus crassifolia*
 - 2 Samaras with glabrous margins; twigs never cork-winged; upper surfaces of leaves glabrous; petioles 2-8 mm long; [introduced, planted and sometimes naturalized or persistent].
 - 4 Flowers appearing in the late summer to fall; leaf base generally oblique; leaves 1.5-2.5 cm wide, 5 or more of the lateral veins forked per side; bark of trunks irregularly platy with smooth, flattened plates, exfoliating to reveal lighter-colored areas beneath plates; leaf margins singly serrate-crenate (the teeth rather rounded); [subgenus *Ulmus*, section *Microptelea*]..... *Ulmus parvifolia*
 - 4 Flowers appearing in the late winter to late spring; leaf base generally symmetrical; leaves 2-3.5 cm wide, 3 or fewer of the lateral veins forked per side; bark of trunks deeply ridged and furrowed; leaf margins sharply doubly serrate (the teeth acute-acuminate); [subgenus *Ulmus*, section *Foliaceae*] *Ulmus pumila*
- 1 Leaf blades mostly > 7 cm long, the base moderately to strongly oblique (rarely nearly symmetrical).
 - 5 Leaf uppersurface slightly to very strongly scabrous; leaf undersurface tomentose or villous, with tufts of hairs in the vein axils; flowers and fruits sessile or subsessile (on pedicels 0-2 mm long), in dense non-pendulous fascicles. *Ulmus rubra*
 - 5 Leaf uppersurface glabrous (or slightly to moderately scabrous, especially on stump sprouts or seedlings); leaf undersurface glabrous to tomentose, with or without tufts of hairs in the vein axils; flowers and fruits pedicellate (on pedicels 5-20 mm long), pendulous, in fascicles or racemes. *Ulmus americana* var. *americana*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

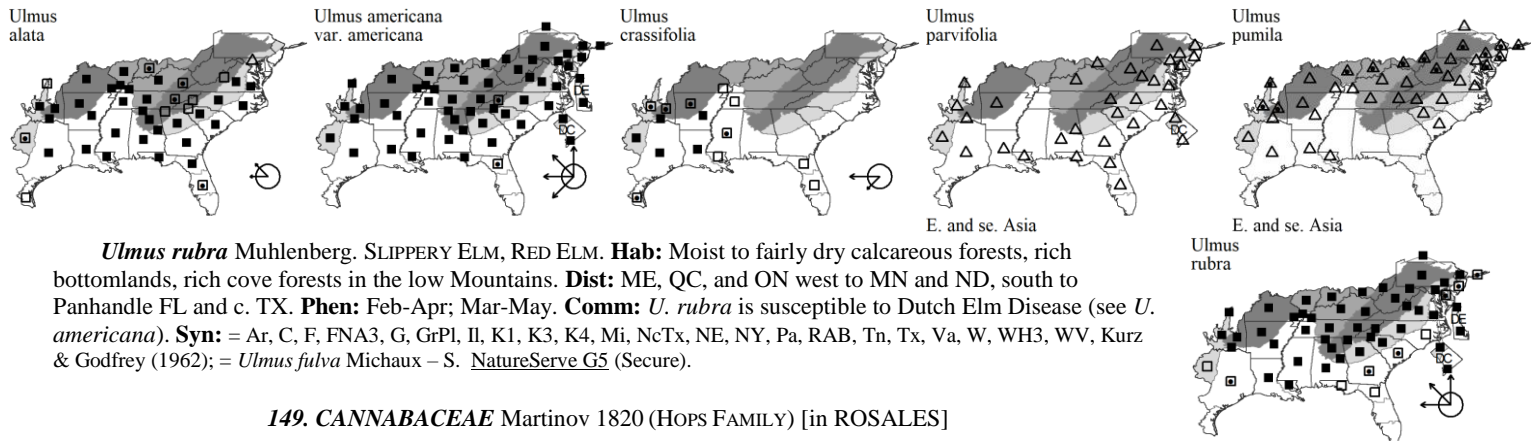
Ulmus alata Michaux. WINGED ELM. **Hab:** Rock outcrops, dry and mesic forests and woodlands, bottomlands, old fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** N. VA west to MO, south to c. peninsular FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Feb-Mar; Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Kurz & Godfrey (1962). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ulmus americana Linnaeus var. **americana**. AMERICAN ELM, WHITE ELM. **Hab:** Swamps, bottomland forests, moist slopes, especially on relatively or strongly nutrient-rich substrates. **Dist:** NS, NB, and QC west to se. SK, south to n. FL, c. TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Feb-Mar; Mar-Apr. **Tax:** It now appears that *U. americana* (in the broad sense) is a polyploid complex, with tetraploids throughout its distribution and diploids south of the glacial maximum (Whittemore & Olson 2011). **Comm:** Ascomycetous fungi, *Ophiostoma ulmi* and *O. novo-ulmi*, are the cause of the Dutch Elm disease. In our area, the effects of the disease appear to have been variable, with less impact southwards and in natural populations (as compared to suburban or urban plantings). **Syn:** = Kurz & Godfrey (1962); = *Ulmus americana* – S; < *Ulmus americana* – Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV.

Ulmus crassifolia Nuttall. CEDAR ELM. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, hardwood flatwoods; rarely river bluffs and ravines. **Dist:** W. TN, s. MO, and OK south to MS, LA, TX, and Mexico; disjunct in e. Panhandle FL. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Kurz & Godfrey (1962). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* **Ulmus parvifolia** Jacquin. CHINESE ELM, LACEBARK ELM. **Hab:** Disturbed secondary forests, roadsides, fencerows, old fields, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of China and Japan. The bark on mature trees exfoliates creating a patchwork of gray, brown, green, and orange blotches. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA3, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Pa, Va, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Ulmus pumila** Linnaeus. SIBERIAN ELM, DWARF ELM. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** (Feb-) Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Ulmus rubra Muhlenberg. SLIPPERY ELM, RED ELM. **Hab:** Moist to fairly dry calcareous forests, rich bottomlands, rich cove forests in the low Mountains. **Dist:** ME, QC, and ON west to MN and ND, south to Panhandle FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Feb-Apr; Mar-May. **Comm:** *U. rubra* is susceptible to Dutch Elm Disease (see *U. americana*). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Kurz & Godfrey (1962); = *Ulmus fulva* Michaux – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

149. CANNABACEAE Martinov 1820 (HOPS FAMILY) [in ROSALES]

As circumscribed to include the Celtidaceae, a family of 14 genera and about 120 species, trees, shrubs, woody vines, herbs, and herbaceous vines, of cosmopolitan distribution. Zavada & Kim (1996) discuss compelling reasons to recognize the Celtidaceae as a family distinct from the Ulmaceae. The distinctiveness of the Celtidaceae from the Cannabaceae and Moraceae is more questionable; and Yang et al. (2013), Sytsma et al. (2002), and many others conclude that Celtidaceae should be considered a part of Cannabaceae. References: Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Sherman-Broyles, Barker, & Schultz (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Small (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Sytsma et al (2002); Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Zavada & Kim (1996).

1 Tree or shrub; leaves simple and unlobed.

1 Herb or vine; leaves either compound or lobed.

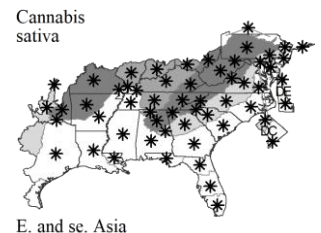
..... *Celtis*

..... *Cannabis*

Cannabis Linnaeus 1753 (HEMP, MARIJUANA)

A genus of 1-3 species, herbs, originally native to c. Asia. *Cannabis* was formerly widely cultivated nearly worldwide for the fiber hemp; it is now better known as a drug. References: Hillig & Mahlberg (2004); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Small (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

* **Cannabis sativa** Linnaeus. HEMP, MARIJUANA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas and clandestinely cultivated plots. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Though perhaps not truly naturalized or persistent, *Cannabis* is treated here since clandestine cultivated plots are encountered by the field biologist, especially in fairly remote areas in the mountainous parts of our area. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = F, FNA22, G, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, WH3, WV; > *Cannabis sativa* ssp. *indica* (Lamarck) E. Small & Cronquist – K3, K4, Tn; > *Cannabis sativa* ssp. *sativa* – Tn; > *Cannabis sativa* Linnaeus ssp. *sativa* var. *sativa* – C, GrPl, K1, K3, K4; > *Cannabis sativa* ssp. *sativa* var. *spontanea* Vavilov – GrPl, K3, K4; > *Cannabis sativa* var. *sativa* – Il; > *Cannabis sativa* var. *spontanea* Vavilov – Il.



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Celtis Linnaeus 1753 (HACKBERRY)

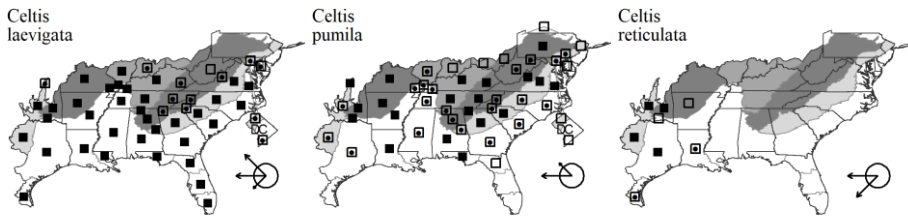
A genus of about 100 species, trees, shrubs, and woody vines, widespread in tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions worldwide. References: Henrickson (2010); Sherman-Broyles, Barker, & Schultz (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Todzia in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Whittemore in Mo3 (2013).

- 6 Leaf blades 2-4.5 (-7) cm long; upper leaf surface harshly scabrous; leaf apex obtuse to acute (rarely nearly acuminate); fruit (5-) 8-10 mm in diameter; [LA and OK southwestwards] *Celtis reticulata*
- 6 Leaf blades (2-) 5-8 (-15) cm long; upper leaf surface smooth or slightly scabrous; leaf apex acuminate to acute; fruit 5-8 mm in diameter; [collectively widespread].
- 7 Plants shrubs or small trees, to 7 m tall, with ascending trunks and horizontal or arching leaders; bark often nearly smooth (sometimes with corky warts near the base or around wounds); leaf undersurface glaucous or pale green, usually distinctly lighter than the upper surface; flower stalks usually hairy (puberulent); twigs usually moderately to densely hairy (sometimes glabrous); anthers small and indehiscent, pollen malformed and generally sterile (< 10% of the grains stainable with acetocarmine) *Celtis pumila*
- 7 Plants usually trees, to 30 m tall, typically single-trunked, with erect leaders; bark with corky warts on trunks and major branches; leaf undersurface usually bright green, little if at all paler than the uppersurface; flower stalks glabrous (rarely with a few hairs); twigs glabrous or sparsely hairy; anthers well-developed, dehiscent, pollen copious, regular, and fertile (> 95% of the grains stainable with acetocarmine). *Celtis laevigata*

Celtis laevigata Willdenow. SOUTHERN HACKBERRY, SUGARBERRY. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, especially on natural levees, upland calcareous forests and woodlands, shell middens. **Dist:** MD, WV, IN, IL, MO and KS south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = *Celtis laevigata* var. *laevigata*; = *Celtis mississippiensis* Bosc – S; < *Celtis laevigata* Willdenow – Ar, C, FNA3, G, GW2, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Celtis laevigata* var. *laevigata* – F, GrPl, Il, Tx; > *Celtis laevigata* var. *texana* Sargent – F, GrPl, Il, Tx.

Celtis pumila Pursh. DWARF HACKBERRY, GEORGIA HACKBERRY. **Hab:** Xeric to mesic glades, outcrops, barrens, woodlands, exposed bluffs, stream banks, and disturbed areas, often over calcareous substrate. **Dist:** NJ, PA, IN, IL, and KS south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** *C. pumila* Pursh has priority over *C. tenuifolia* Nuttall; the description in Pursh's flora ("a small straggling bush"), and more critically the type specimen, conform to what has more generally been known as *C. tenuifolia* (Whittemore in Yatskievych 2013). This species is mainly an apomictic triploid. **Syn:** = NY; = *Celtis georgiana* Small – S; = *Celtis occidentalis* var. *georgiana* (Small) H.E. Ahles – RAB; = *Celtis tenuifolia* Nuttall – Ar, C, FNA3, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WV; < *Celtis occidentalis* Linnaeus – WH3; > *Celtis tenuifolia* var. *georgiana* (Small) Fernald & Schubert – F, Il, Tx; > *Celtis tenuifolia* var. *tenuifolia* – F, Il, Tx.

Celtis reticulata Torrey. NETLEAF HACKBERRY, PALO BLANCO. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests, prairies, chaparral, and mesquital. **Dist:** AR, KS, CO, ID, and WA south to LA, TX, NM, AZ, CA, and Mexico. **Phen:** Late Mar-mid Apr. **Syn:** = FNA3, GrPl, K3, K4, Tx; = *Celtis laevigata* Willdenow var. *reticulata* Torrey – NcTx.



150. MORACEAE Gaudichaud-Beaupré 1835 (MULBERRY FAMILY) [in ROSALES]

A family of about 38 genera and 1100 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and (few) warm temperate areas. Tribal classification follows Gardner et al. (2021). References: Gardner et al (2021); Rohwer & Berg in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Wunderlin (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

- 1 Herb, < 1.0 m tall; stems and leaves without latex; [tribe Dorstenieae] *Fatoua villosa*
- 1 Shrub or tree, at maturity over 1 m tall, or woody vine growing appressed to masonry; stems and leaves bearing translucent to milky-white latex.
- 3 Stipules connate, the stipule scar encircling the twig; inflorescence a syconium (the flowers borne on the inner walls of the fleshy receptacle); [tribe Ficeae] *Ficus*
- 3 Stipules free, the stipule scar not encircling the twig; inflorescence a spike, head, or catkin (the flowers borne exposed on a contracted or elongated axis or receptacle).
- 4 Leaves entire, unlobed or shallowly 3 (-5)-lobed; stems with axillary spines [tribe Chlorophoreae] *Maclura*
- 4 Leaves serrate, often also 3-15-lobed (the lobes sometimes deep); stems not armed.
- 5 Stems and leaves hirsute; leaves alternate, opposite, and whorled; [tribe Dorstenieae] *Broussonetia papyrifera*
- 5 Stems and leaves glabrous to pubescent; leaves alternate; [tribe Moreae] *Morus*

Broussonetia L'Héritier ex Ventenat 1799 (PAPER MULBERRY)

A genus of about 8 species, trees, shrubs, and vines, of tropical and subtropical Asia and Madagascar. References: Endress & Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Wunderlin (1997) in FNA3 (1997).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : plant
E. and se. Asia
? : questionable

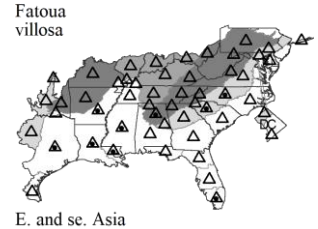
150. MORACEAE

* *Broussonetia papyrifera* (Linnaeus) L'Héritier ex Ventenat. PAPER MULBERRY. **Hab:** Urban lots, disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Papyrius papyrifera* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Fatoua Gaudichaud-Beaupré 1830 (CRABWEED)

A genus of 2-3 species, herbs or weak shrubs, of Asia, Madagascar, and Australia. References: Endress & Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Kral (1981c); Massey (1975); Miller & Wood (2003); Vincent (2004); Wunderlin (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

* *Fatoua villosa* (Thunberg) Nakai. CRABWEED, MULBERRY-WEED, FOOLISH-WEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, vegetable and flower gardens, landscaped areas around institutional buildings. **Dist:** Native of Asia (apparently se. Asian islands). As discussed by Massey (1975) and Vincent (2004), *Fatoua* was first reported in the United States (Louisiana) in the early 1960s. As of 2004, its distribution in North America had spread to include 28 states and the District of Columbia, including most states except the Great Plains and Rocky Mountains had spread (Vincent 2004, Sundell et al. 1999, Miller & Wood 2003). Since all early collections seem to be in and around greenhouses and nurseries, it is likely that it has been introduced in horticultural material, perhaps repeatedly (Kral 1981b). *Fatoua* appears to have become a fairly aggressive weed in eastern North America. It can be expected to continue to spread, and has the potential to become noxious. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **ID Notes:** *Fatoua villosa* has alternate, ovate leaves with cordate bases, borne on long petioles (about as long as the leaf blade), the inflorescences are dense cymes borne on peduncles in the axils of leaves. Pubescence of the stem and foliage is uncinulate, giving the plant a "tacky" feel. An excellent illustration appears in Correll & Correll (1982). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, FNA3, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Va, WH3, Massey (1975), Vincent (2004). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

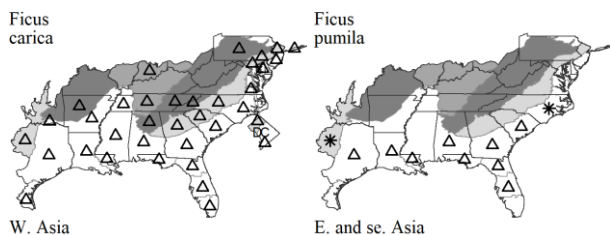
*Ficus* Linnaeus 1753 (FIG)

A genus of about 750 species, trees, shrubs, and vines, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas. Rasplus et al. (2021) and discussed the evolution, phylogeny, and sectional classification of the genus. References: Endress & Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Rasplus et al (2021); Wunderlin (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

- 1 Vine, climbing by adventitious roots, appressed to walls or trailing; leaves dimorphic (small and distichous on climbing branches, larger on non-climbing branches); [subgenus *Synoecia*] *Ficus pumila*
 1 Shrub to tree, erect; leaves monomorphic. *Ficus carica*

* *Ficus carica* Linnaeus. EDIBLE FIG, GARDEN FIG. **Hab:** Grown for its fruits, persistent from plantings, persisting and naturalizing particularly on barrier islands, where it sometimes forms thickets on dunes, or otherwise in the outer Coastal Plain, where proximity to the ocean ameliorates cold winter temperatures. **Dist:** Native of w. Asia. **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Comm:** This is the common cultivated fig, grown for its fruit in the Mid-east for millennia. **Syn:** = F, FI3, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Ficus pumila* Linnaeus. CLIMBING FIG. **Hab:** Walls, disturbed urban areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. Locally common in Charleston, Savannah, Pensacola, Mobile, New Orleans, and other old seaports, where grown on walls as an ornamental, more recently planted more extensively in the South, especially but not strictly in the Coastal Plain, commonly persisting and also spreading vegetatively into disturbed urban areas (cf. Diamond 2013). **Syn:** = FI3, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Maclura* Nuttall 1818 (OSAGE-ORANGE)

A genus of 11-12 species, trees, of sc. North America, e. Asia, tropical Asia, Africa, and South America. Generic circumscription and sectional classification follow Gardner et al. (2017). References: Endress & Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Gardner et al (2017); Rehder (1940); Wunderlin (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

Maclura pomifera (Rafinesque) C.K. Schneider. OSAGE-ORANGE, BOW-WOOD, BOIS-D'ARC, HEDGE-APPLE. **Hab:** Dry-mesic to mesic upland forests and woodlands, bottomland and riparian forests, stream banks, fencerows, old fields, pastures, prairies, roadsides, naturalized beyond its native range from extensive planting in the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. **Dist:** The native distribution is obscured by early introduction eastwards and spread from cultivation, probably native to an area from sw. AR and OK south to w. LA and e. and c. TX, but possibly native also in areas like the Black Belt of MS and AL. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** The large fruits are unmistakable: yellowish-green, grapefruit-sized, and wrinkled, reminiscent of a giant, spherical mulberry fruit. The wood is extremely heavy, fine-grained, a bright yellow-orange when fresh, but

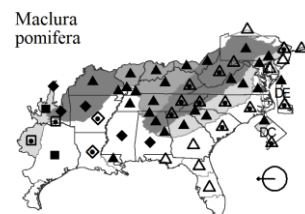
Key to Map
 Symbology:
 native maybe exotic exotic rare uncommon common * : endemic N : no X : extirpated
 EN : endemic H : historic P : planted ? : questionable

150. MORACEAE

darkening with age, famous for making bows and also used in cabinetry. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Gardner et al (2017); = *Toxylon pomiferum* Rafinesque ex Sargent – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Morus Linnaeus 1753 (MULBERRY)

A genus of about 10-15 species, trees, of warm temperate, subtropical, and tropical areas. References: Endress & Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Galla et al (2009); Gardner et al (2021); Saar et al (2012); Wunderlin (1997) in FNA3 (1997).



Identification Notes: When not in flower or fruit, *Tilia* and *Morus* are often confused. They can be easily told apart by leaf venation. *Morus* has the main leaf veins splitting towards the margin but then rejoining to form a rather prominent, looping (scalloped) marginal vein; the basal veins 3, palmate, sometimes an additional prominent vein on each side joining the lateral vein above its divergence from the petiole end; and the main lateral leaf veins (above the basal veins) mainly alternate. *Tilia* has the main leaf veins splitting several times towards the leaf margin and leading into the teeth without rejoining and forming a marginal vein; the basal veins 5, palmate, all joining together at the summit of the petiole; and the main lateral leaf veins (above the basal veins) usually opposite.

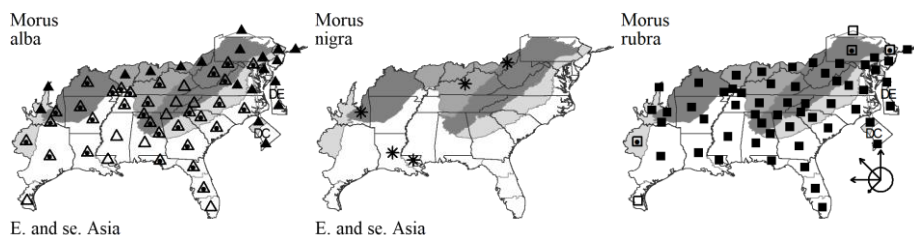
Unkeyed waifs: *Morus nigra*

- 2 Upper leaf surface glossy, glabrous or slightly scabrous; lower leaf surface glabrous, or slightly pubescent on the veins and in the vein axils only; ripe fruits black, purple, red, pink, or white; pistillate inflorescences 5-8 mm long (in flower)..... *Morus alba*
- 2 Upper leaf surface dull, scabrous; lower leaf surface pubescent on the veins, veinlets, and the surface between the veins; ripe fruits black or purple; pistillate inflorescences 8-12 mm long (in flower)..... *Morus rubra*

* ***Morus alba*** Linnaeus. WHITE MULBERRY, SILKWORM MULBERRY, RUSSIAN MULBERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, vacant lots, roadsides, moist forests. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Mar-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Galla et al (2009), Saar et al (2012); > *Morus alba* Linnaeus – Il, S; > *Morus nigra* Linnaeus – S, misapplied as to our material; > *Morus tatarica* Linnaeus – Il.

* ***Morus nigra*** Linnaeus. BLACK MULBERRY. **Hab:** Reported for scattered localities in North America, perhaps only because of confusion with dark-fruited plants of *M. alba*. **Comm:** {add to synonymy; add to key}. **Syn:** = FNA3, K3, K4.

Morus rubra Linnaeus. RED MULBERRY. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, mesic slopes, disturbed areas, suburban woodlands. **Dist:** MA, VT, NY, MI, WI, and se. SD south to s. FL and w. TX, and into Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jun. **Tax:** *M. murrayana* D.E. Saar & S.J. Galla (or alternatively treated as a variety of *M. rubra*) has recently been described as distinct from *M. rubra* and occurring widely in eastern North America (KY, TN, MO, IL, IN, MS, LA, VA, NC, and AL) (Galla et al. 2009; Saar et al. 2012). It is alleged to differ from *M. rubra* by its leaves to 38 cm long (vs. to 15 cm long), the outer three leaves on branchlets almost always > 15 cm long (vs. < 15 cm long), leaves with caudate apex (vs. acute to acuminate apex); mature fruit to 4 cm long and 1.5 cm wide but often thinner, with much size variation on a single individual (vs. mature fruit to 3 cm long). All the alleged characters appear to be highly variable and correlated with vigor. **Comm:** The fruits are very variable in quality from tree to tree. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Morus murrayana* D.E. Saar & S.J. Galla – Il, Galla et al (2009); > *Morus rubra* Linnaeus – Il, Galla et al (2009); > *Morus rubra* var. *murrayana* (D.E. Saar & S.J. Galla) D.E. Saar – Gardner et al (2021), Saar et al (2012); > *Morus rubra* var. *rubra* – K1, Tx, Gardner et al (2021), Saar et al (2012); > *Morus rubra* Linnaeus var. *tomentosa* (Rafinesque) Bureau – Tx.



151. URTICACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (NETTLE FAMILY) [in ROSALES]

A family of about 45 genera and 1000 species, herbs, shrubs, vines, and trees, of cosmopolitan distribution in tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions. References: Boufford (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Miller (1971a); Wu et al (2018).

- 2 Leaves opposite.
- 3 Plant with stinging trichomes, these having a distinct bulbous or cylindrical base, and a stiff, translucent apex; [tribe *Urticeae*]..... *Urtica*
- 3 Plant without stinging trichomes (or these minute and not apparent), the non-stinging hairs (if present) soft and flexible, lacking a bulbous or cylindrical base.
- 4 Flowers in axillary spikes; foliage dull, yellow-green; leaves 3-veined from the base, the 2 main side veins reaching the margin about 2/3s of the way from blade base to blade tip, the midvein with 1-2 or more prominent secondary veins borne near or past the midpoint and at a sharply acute angle to the midvein, these arching to the leaf margin; [tribe *Boehmerieae*]..... *Boehmeria cylindrica*
- 4 Flowers in axillary panicles or fascicles; foliage shiny, bright green; leaves 3-veined from the base, the 2 main side veins extending to the apex of the blade, the midvein with many secondary veins borne along its length at a nearly right angle, and connecting to the 2 main side veins rather than reaching the leaf margin; [tribe *Lecantheae*]..... *Pilea*
- 2 Leaves alternate (at least above, if not throughout).
- 5 Leaves toothed; plant either with or without stinging trichomes.
- 6 Flowers in axillary spikes; woody herb to 4 m tall, without stinging trichomes; leaf undersurfaces white-pubescent; [tribe *Boehmerieae*]..... *Boehmeria nivea*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

151. URTICACEAE

- 6 Flowers in terminal or axillary panicles; herb to 1.5 m tall, with stinging trichomes; leaf undersurfaces green; [tribe *Urticeae*] *Laportea*
- 5 Leaves entire; plants without stinging trichomes. *Parietaria*

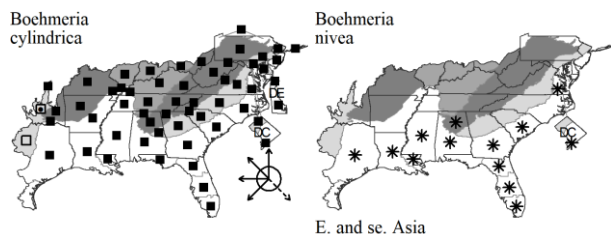
Boehmeria Jacquin 1760 (SWAMP-NETTLE)

A genus of about 50-80 species, trees, shrubs, and perennial herbs, of warm temperate, subtropical, and tropical regions of the Old World and New World. Wu et al. (2018) showed *Boehmeria* to be polyphyletic, with *B. nivea* likely to be separated from the genus. References: Boufford (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Wu et al (2018).

- 1 Leaves opposite (upper leaves sometimes subopposite or alternate); leaf lower surface glabrous, puberulent, or short-pilose, the pubescence not obscuring the green leaf surface; inflorescences (axillary) spikes, often leafy at their apices; herb to 1.5 m tall; [subgenus *Duretia*]..... *Boehmeria cylindrica*
- 1 Leaves alternate; leaf lower surface white-tomentose, the pubescence obscuring the green leaf surface; inflorescences (axillary) paniculately branched, never leafy at their apices; herb or shrub to 4 m tall; [subgenus *Tilocnide*]..... *Boehmeria nivea*

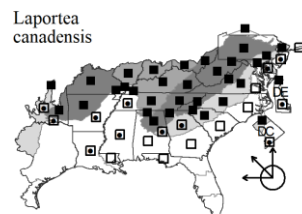
Boehmeria cylindrica (Linnaeus) Swartz. SWAMP-NETTLE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bottomland forests, bogs, tidal marshes, other marshes, other wetlands. **Dist:** QC and MN south to FL and NM; West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WI; > *Boehmeria cylindrica* (Linnaeus) Swartz – S; > *Boehmeria cylindrica* var. *cylindrica* – F, Il, Tx; > *Boehmeria cylindrica* var. *drummondiana* (Weddell) Weddell – F, Il, Tx; > *Boehmeria decurrens* Small – S; > *Boehmeria drummondiana* Weddell – S.

* ***Boehmeria nivea*** (Linnaeus) Gaudichaud-Beaupré. RAMIE. **Hab:** Disturbed suburban areas, waste ground. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Reported for Lowndes County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). **Tax:** *Boehmeria nivea* will be removed from *Boehmeria*, either to a monotypic genus, *Ramium* (see synonymy) or perhaps to be included in related genera, such as *Sarcochlamys* Gaudichaud, *Archiboehmeria* C.J. Chen, or *Astrothalamus* C.B. Robinson (all natives of se. Asia). **Comm:** This plant has been cultivated for the fiber of its stems, which is extracted and used for fabric in a manner reminiscent of linen (which is made from stem fibers of *Linum usitatissimum*). **Syn:** = FNA3, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3; = *Ramium niveum* (Linnaeus) Small – S, the genus name illegitimate. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Laportea* Gaudichaud-Beaupré 1830 (WOOD-NETTLE)

A genus of about 21 species, shrubs, perennial herbs, and annual herbs, of tropical and warm temperate e. Asia and temperate e. North America. References: Boufford (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Laportea canadensis (Linnaeus) Weddell. WOOD-NETTLE. **Hab:** Moist, nutrient-rich forests, seepage swamps, especially abundant in cove forests in the Mountains and bottomlands in the Piedmont. **Dist:** NS and se. MB south to Panhandle FL and OK. **Phen:** May-Aug; late Jul-Oct. **Comm:** By mid-summer, *Laportea* often becomes the aspect dominant in rich, moist cove forests of the mountains (especially those with extensive seepage), visually replacing the diverse spring flora. The stinging hairs can penetrate pants made of light-weight or loosely woven fabrics. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; ? *Urticasterum divaricatum* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Parietaria* Linnaeus 1753 (PELLITORY)

A genus of about 20 species, annual and perennial herbs, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution. References: Boufford (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Hinton (1968).

- 1 Main lateral veins diverging from the midvein above the usually narrowly cuneate leaf base; larger leaves 2-5× as long as wide; achene 0.9-1.2 mm long
- 2 Perennial; achenes dark brown, with an acute apex and lacking a mucro; tepals 2.0-3.5 mm long, longer than the involucre bracts (1.5-2.5 mm long); [alien weed]; [subgenus *Parietaria*]..... *Parietaria judaica*
- 2 Annual; achenes light brown, the apex rounded but with an apical mucro; tepals 1.5-2.0 mm long, shorter than the involucre bracts (1.8-5.0 mm long); [native, sometimes weedy]; [subgenus *Freirea*]..... *Parietaria pensylvanica*
- 1 Main lateral veins diverging from the midvein at the usually truncate, rounded, or broadly cuneate leaf base; larger leaves 1-2× as long as wide; achene either 0.6-0.9 or 1.0-1.4 mm long.
- 3 Achene 0.6-0.9 mm long, with a flanged stipe, the mucro located symmetrically at the pole of the achene; leaf blades 0.7-2.7 cm long *Parietaria floridana*
- 3 Achene 1.0-1.4 mm long, without a flanged stipe, the mucro located asymmetrically; leaf blades 1.0-6.5 cm long *Parietaria praetermissa*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

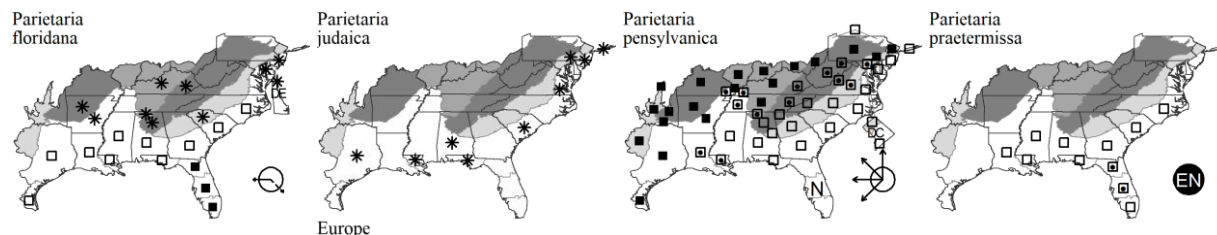
151. URTICACEAE

Parietaria floridana Nuttall. FLORIDA PELLITORY. **Hab:** Coastal shores, sometimes weedy in calcareous situations or around greenhouses. **Dist:** DE south to FL and west to TX, on the outer Coastal Plain; Bahamas. Reported for c. KY (Adanick & Medley 2020). **Phen:** Mar-frost; Apr-frost. **Tax:** Perhaps conspecific with *P. debilis*. **ID Notes:** This species has smaller leaves than *P. praetermissa*. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Hinton (1968); = *Parietaria nummularia* Small – C, F, S; < *Parietaria debilis* Forster – WI.

* **Parietaria judaica** Linnaeus. PELLITORY-OF-THE-WALL. **Hab:** Disturbed urban areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Reports of *P. officinalis* in our area are based on *P. judaica*. Reported for Beaufort County, SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Syn:** = FNA3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, WH3; > *Parietaria judaica* Linnaeus – K1, K3; > *Parietaria officinalis* – K1, K3.

Parietaria pensylvanica Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. PENNSYLVANIA PELLITORY, ROCK PELLITORY. **Hab:** In circumneutral soils, such as in thin soils at the bases of calcareous or subcalcareous cliffs or on calcareous shale barrens, rich floodplain soils. **Dist:** ME west to BC, south to e. NC, w. NC, SC (Gaddy 2014), AL, Panhandle FL, TX, NV, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Oct; May-Oct. **Tax:** Two varieties are sometimes delimited, var. *pensylvanica* eastern and northern and var. *obtusata* (Rydborg ex Small) Shinnors southwestern. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Parietaria obtusata* Rydborg – Tx; > *Parietaria pensylvanica* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – F, Tx, WV, sensu stricto; > *Parietaria pensylvanica* var. *obtusata* (Rydborg ex Small) Shinnors – NcTx; > *Parietaria pensylvanica* var. *pensylvanica* – NcTx.

Parietaria praetermissa Hinton. COASTAL PELLITORY. **Hab:** Shell middens, coastal hammocks. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL and west to w. LA. **Phen:** Mar-frost; Apr-frost. **Syn:** = FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Hinton (1968); = *Parietaria floridana* Nuttall – C, F, RAB, S, misapplied.

*Pilea* Lindley 1821 (CLEARWEED)

A genus of about 250 species, annual and perennial herbs, nearly cosmopolitan in tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old World and the New World. References: Boufford (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Floden & Engelhardt (2019); Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Unkeyed waifs: *Pilea involucrata*

1 Leaf margins dentate; leaves 2-13 cm long, the 2 leaves of a pair equal in size.

..... *Pilea pumila*

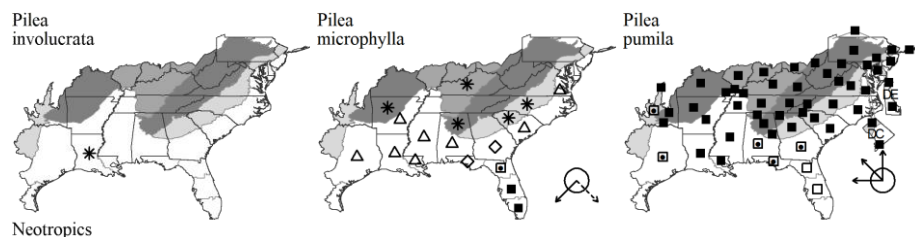
1 Leaf margins entire; leaves 0.1-1.0 (-1.8) cm long, the 2 leaves of a pair slightly to strongly unequal in size.

..... *Pilea microphylla*

* **Pilea involucrata** (Sims) Urban. FRIENDSHIP-PLANT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. **Syn:** = K3, K4.

Pilea microphylla (Linnaeus) Liebmann. ROCKWEED, ARTILLERYWEED. **Hab:** Marl prairies, hammocks, pine rocklands, old rock and brick walls, urban areas, hammocks, especially in thin soil over limestone. **Dist:** FL (perhaps more widespread as a native in the Southeastern US than just FL); West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America. Although listed by RAB for the Carolinas as "a weed in and around greenhouses, not established as part of our flora", this species is well-established and weedy in Charleston, SC and Savannah, GA. Native at least in FL, and perhaps further north, the original distribution unclear. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3; > *Pilea microphylla* var. *microphylla* – WI. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Pilea pumila (Linnaeus) A. Gray. GREENFRUIT CLEARWEED, COOLWORT, RICHWEED. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bottomlands, freshwater marshes, tidal marshes, disturbed wet ground. **Dist:** QC west to MN, south to FL, LA, and OK. Sometimes considered to also occur in e. Asia, or these populations separated as *P. mongolica* Weddell, the course followed here. Additional study is needed. **Phen:** Aug-Sep (-Nov); Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Pilea pumila* var. *pumila* – NE, NY; < *Adicea pumila* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – S; > *Pilea pumila* var. *deamii* (Lunell) Fernald – F, K1, NcTx, Tx; > *Pilea pumila* var. *pumila* – F, K1, Tx.

*Urtica* Linnaeus 1753 (STINGING NETTLE)

A genus of about 80 species, annual and perennial herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, but primarily in temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Boufford (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Friis in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Grosse-Veldmann & Weigend (2017); Henning et al (2014); Woodland (1982); Woodland et al (1982).

Key to Map
Symbology:

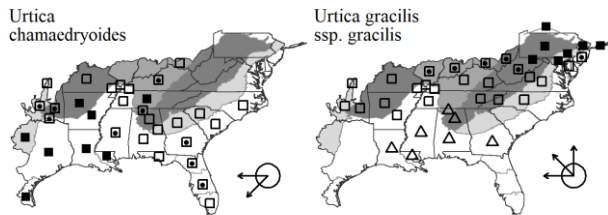
* : waif
EN : endemic
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N : no X : extirpated
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? : questionable

- 1 Tap-rooted annual; stipules 1-3 mm long, spreading or deflexed; inflorescences usually shorter than the subtending leaf petiole, each panicle consisting of a mixture of pistillate and staminate flowers. *Urtica chamaedryoides*
- 1 Rhizomatous perennial; stipules 5-15 mm long, erect; inflorescences usually surpassing the subtending leaf petiole, each panicle of either pistillate or staminate flowers; [*Urtica dioica* clade]. *Urtica gracilis* ssp. *gracilis*

Urtica chamaedryoides Pursh. DWARF STINGING NETTLE, HEARTLEAF NETTLE, ORTIGUILLA. **Hab:** Rich moist soil, usually on floodplains. **Dist:** WV, KY, se. MO and OK south to FL, TX, and Mexico; very rare east of the Blue Ridge. Notable disjunct eastern locations include Stevens Creek (McCormick County, SC), Congaree Swamp (Richland County, SC), and various sites on very rich levees of the Roanoke River (NC). **Phen:** Sep-May; Nov-Jul. **Comm:** Gaddy & Rayner (1980) report the common winter flowering of this species in our area. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, WH3, Grosse-Veldmann & Weigend (2017), Woodland (1982); > *Urtica chamaedryoides* var. *chamaedryoides* – Tx; > *Urtica chamaedryoides* Pursh var. *runyonii* Correll – Tx. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Urtica gracilis Aiton ssp. *gracilis*. AMERICAN STINGING NETTLE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests and edges, particularly over limestone or mafic rocks. **Dist:** NL (Labrador) and NS west to AK, south to sw. VA, w. NC, s. OH, s. IL, s. MO, n. TX, s. NM, and se. AZ. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Sep. **Tax:** The native stinging nettle of North America is best treated as specifically distinct from *U. dioica* of Europe. Woodland (1982) and Woodland, Bassett, Crompton, & Forget (1982) showed that *U. gracilis* differs from *U. dioica* in a variety of morphologic characters (see key), chromosome number ($2n = 26$ for *U. gracilis*, $2n = 52$ for *U. dioica*), breeding system (monoecy vs. dioecy), and distribution (North American vs. Eurasian); furthermore, the two taxa could not be crossed. Woodland (1982) chose subspecific status, apparently to emphasize the close relationship of the two (and a third taxa in w. North America). The combination of morphological distinctiveness, allopatry, major differences in species biology, and incompatibility warrants separation as species. F (as *U. procera*), G (as *U. dioica* var. *procera*) and S include NC in the range; Woodland (1982), however, showed the range as extending only south to VA. Henning et al. (2014) further validate the idea that American "*U. dioica*" is specifically distinct from European *U. dioica*. **Syn:** = NY, Grosse-Veldmann & Weigend (2017), Henning et al (2014); = *Urtica dioica* Linnaeus ssp. *gracilis* (Aiton) Selander – FNA3, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, Tn, Woodland (1982); = *Urtica dioica* Linnaeus var. *procera* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Weddell – C, G; = *Urtica gracilis* Aiton – Ar, Il, S, Tx, Va, WV; < *Urtica dioica* – RAB, W; > *Urtica gracilis* Aiton – F; > *Urtica procera* Muhlenberg – F.



153. FAGACEAE Dumortier 1829 (BEECH FAMILY) [in FAGALES]

A family of about 8 genera and 620-1050 species, trees and shrubs, mostly of the Northern Hemisphere, but extending into se. Asia and Australia. References: Elias (1971a); Govaerts & Frodin (1998); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Nixon (1997a) in FNA3 (1997).

- 1 Fruits partially enclosed in a scaly cup; leaves lobed, toothed, crenate, or entire. *Quercus*
- 1 Fruits enclosed in a spiny or prickly bur; leaves toothed.
- 2 Nuts rounded or flattened on one or two sides; bur with long, straight spines; winter buds < 1 cm long; leaves elliptic or oblanceolate, some of them usually > 12 cm long. *Castanea*
- 2 Nuts sharply triangular; bur with short, recurved prickles; winter buds 1.5-2.5 cm long; leaves ovate, 6-12 cm long. *Fagus*

Castanea P. Miller 1754 (CHESTNUT, CHINQUAPIN)

A genus of 8-10 species, trees and shrubs, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Johnson (1988); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Nixon (1997a) in FNA3 (1997); Perkins et al (2021); Spriggs & Fertakos (2021); Stanford (1998).

- 2 Longest spines of the fruit husk usually > 10 mm long; young twigs glabrous; petiole 8-10 (-15) mm long; [plants of n. AL and westward] *Castanea ozarkensis*
- 2 Longest spines of the fruit husk usually < 10 mm long; young twigs puberulent; petiole 3-7 (-10) mm long; [plants widespread in our area] *Castanea pumila*

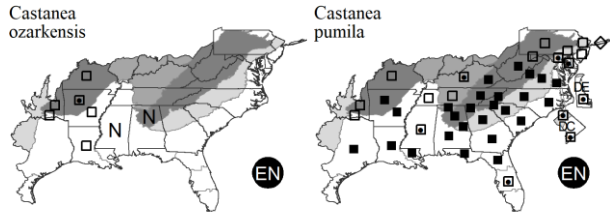
Castanea ozarkensis Ashe. OZARK CHINQUAPIN. **Hab:** Dry to dry-mesic upland woodlands and forests, bluffs, glade margins, usually in acid soils derived from sandstone or chert. **Dist:** S. MO, e. OK, and w. AR; disjunct in c. AL, where now apparently extirpated by blight. **Phen:** May-Jul; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** *C. ozarkensis* is related to *C. pumila*, though showing some relation as well to *C. dentata*. *C. ozarkensis* is more susceptible to blight than *C. pumila*. **Syn:** = S; = *Castanea pumila* P. Miller var. *ozarkensis* (Ashe) G.E. Tucker – Ar, K1, Johnson (1988); < *Castanea ozarkensis* Ashe – FNA3, K3, K4. **NatureServe G5T3** (Vulnerable).

Castanea pumila (Linnaeus) P. Miller. COMMON CHINQUAPIN. **Hab:** Xeric forests and woodlands, generally in fire-maintained habitats. **Dist:** NJ, s. PA, n. KY, and s. MO, south to c. peninsular FL and se. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Some of the taxa previously recognized at specific or varietal rank may indeed warrant taxonomic recognition, but results are preliminary (J. Shaw, pers. comm., 2019). **Comm:** It is relatively resistant to chestnut blight. Riley, Vincent, & Widrlechner (2020) remove *C. pumila* from OH's flora. **Syn:** = Fl2, FNA3, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Castanea pumila* var. *pumila* – Ar, C, K1, Johnson (1988); > *Castanea alnifolia* Nuttall – S; > *Castanea alnifolia* Nuttall var. *alnifolia* – RAB, Tx; > *Castanea alnifolia*

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 * : waif N : no X : extirpated
 EN : endemic P : planted
 H : historic ? : questionable

153. FAGACEAE

Nuttall var. *floridana* Sargent – RAB, Tx; > *Castanea ashei* (Sudworth) Sudworth – S; > *Castanea floridana* (Sargent) Ashe – S; > *Castanea pumila* (Linnaeus) P. Miller – G, S, W; > *Castanea pumila* var. *ashei* Sudworth – F, RAB, Tx; > *Castanea pumila* var. *pumila* – F, RAB, Tx. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).



Fagus Linnaeus 1753 (BEECH)

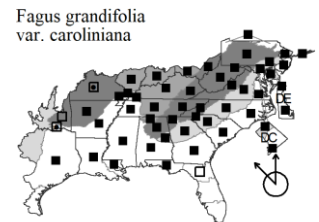
A genus of about 10 species, trees, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Our native trees belong to subgenus *Fagus*, section *Grandifolia* (Shen 1992). References: Cooper & Mercer (1977); Elias (1971a); Govaerts & Frodin (1998); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Nixon (1997a) in FNA3 (1997); Shen (1992); Stanford (1998).

Fagus grandifolia Ehrhart var. *caroliniana* (Loudon) Fernald & Rehder. WHITE BEECH, AMERICAN BEECH.

Hab: Moist forests, from near sea level to low elevations in the Mountains, mostly below 1050 meters (3500 feet).

Dist: Se. MA, OH, IN, s. MI (?), and MO south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; Sep-Oct. **Tax:**

Several subspecies, varieties, or phases of *Fagus grandifolia* have been described, and their taxonomic recognition is controversial. The most recent monographer, Shen (1992), recognizes three subspecies, one of which is limited to Mexico, the other two as treated here but at the subspecific level. I have here chosen to recognize two intergradient varieties in our area. A third variety, var. *mexicana* (Martínez) Little, of the mountains of México, is apparently most closely related to var. *grandifolia*. Cooper & Mercer (1977) studied variation in NC, concluding that two genetic races or varieties were present, the montane var. *grandifolia* and the Piedmont and Coastal Plain var. *caroliniana*, but that patterns of variation were complicated. Hardin & Johnson (1985) and Hardin (1992, 1985) note that variation is "more-or-less" clinal, variation within populations is great, and they do not favor recognition of infraspecific taxa. Depending on one's tolerance or intolerance for intergradational varieties, one may choose to recognize one or two taxa in our area. **Syn:** = C, F, G, IL, Tx, Elias (1971a); = *Fagus grandifolia* ssp. *caroliniana* (Loudon) Camp ex Shen – Shen (1992), nomen nudum; < *Fagus grandifolia* – Ar, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Cooper & Mercer (1977); < *Fagus grandifolia* ssp. *grandifolia* – Govaerts & Frodin (1998).



Quercus Linnaeus 1753 (OAK)

A genus of about 350-530 species, trees and shrubs, of temperate, subtropical, and rarely tropical regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Oaks are the predominant tree genus of our region, with a variety of species dominating much of the landscape in nearly every ecological situation. Only in a few specialized (and usually in some sense edaphically extreme) communities are oaks generally entirely absent: deepest Coastal Plain swamps, some Coastal Plain depression ponds, wettest pine savannas, pocosins, spruce-fir forests, highest elevation northern hardwood forests, and mountain bogs. Our native oaks are divided into three well-marked sections; other sections occur outside our area and two are present as naturalized introductions. North American red oaks (section *Lobatae* of subgenus *Quercus*) are characterized by acorns maturing in two years (in one year in *Q. elliotii*), styles elongate, abortive ovules are at the top of the seed, leaves and leaf lobes bristle-tipped, inner surface of the acorn shell velvety-pubescent, and acorns rooting in the spring. White oaks (section *Quercus* of subgenus *Quercus*) are characterized by acorns maturing in a single year, styles short or absent, abortive ovules at the base of the seed, leaves and leaf lobes not bristle-tipped, inner surface of the acorn shell smooth, and acorns rooting in the autumn. Nineteen of our *Quercus* species are in this group: *Q. alba*, *Q. austrina*, *Q. bicolor*, *Q. boyntonii*, *Q. chapmanii*, *Q. durandii* var. *breviloba*, *Q. durandii* var. *durandii*, *Q. lyrata*, *Q. macrocarpa* var. *macrocarpa*, *Q. margaretiae*, *Q. michauxii*, *Q. mohriana*, *Q. montana*, *Q. muehlenbergii*, *Q. oglethorpensis*, *Q. prinoides*, *Q. robur*, *Q. similis*, *Q. stellata*. The live oaks of the southeastern Coastal Plain, e. and c. TX, and Central America are section *Virentes* of subgenus *Quercus* (*Q. fusiformis*, *Q. geminata*, *Q. minima*, *Q. virginiana*). Hybrids within each section are frequent and diverse; hybrids do not naturally occur between the sections. References: Denk et al (2017); Duncan & Duncan (1988); Godfrey (1988); Hardin (1979b); Hunt (1990); Hunt (1994); Jensen in FNA (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Manos & Hipp (2021); Mummaw (2018); Nixon & Muller (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Nixon in FNA (1997b) in FNA3 (1997); Stein, Binion, & Acciavatti (2003); Ward (2007d); Wilbur & Ho (2008); Wilbur (2002b).

Fifteen oak species in our area are typical of upland Coastal Plain communities with at least occasional fire: *Q. arkansana*, *Q. chapmanii*, *Q. geminata*, *Q. hemisphaerica*, *Q. incana*, *Q. laevis*, *Q. margaretiae*, *Q. marilandica* var. *ashei*, *Q. marilandica* var. *marilandica*, *Q. minima*, *Q. myrtifolia*, *Q. stellata*, and less typically *Q. falcata*, *Q. nigra*, *Q. velutina*, and *Q. virginiana*. Fire suppression of Coastal Plain communities, especially of longleaf pine sandhills, leads to an unnatural increase in the stature and abundance of oaks present. In frequent fire conditions, most oaks will persist as short, shrubby fire sprouts. Additional suggestions of how to recognize fire sprouts of these species are given below. In general, leaves of fire sprouts are larger and more deeply lobed than normal leaves. In species of the red oak group, the bristle tips are larger and more pronounced. Increased size in leaves is particularly noticeable when an area previously long fire-suppressed is burned (the large underground root system and nutritional resources of a small tree destroyed by fire being devoted to a few very vigorous sprouts). Fire sprouts are often in sunny conditions, which tend to make oak leaves more deeply lobed and more coriaceous than shaded leaves. White oaks with lobed leaves: *Q. margaretiae* – often forms dense clonal, stoloniferous patches in frequent fire conditions. Tends to retain standard leaf characteristics. *Q. stellata* – less prone to formal clonal patches. Sprout leaves often very large, with exaggerated lobing. Red oaks normally with deeply lobed leaves: *Q. laevis* – not clonal. Vigorous sprouter, leaves more deeply lobed than any other fire red oak. Small sprouts often have vertical leaf orientation characteristic of adults,

Key to Map
Symbology: (see introduction for more) : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic
N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

153. FAGACEAE

though vigorous fire sprouts have more normally disposed leaves. Sprout leaves sometimes very large, with very long, curving lobes. *Q. falcata* – not clonal. Sprout leaves generally less lobed than typical adult leaves, more like forma triloba, but larger and coarser in texture, difficult to distinguish in shape from *Q. marilandica* var. *marilandica* and *Q. velutina*. See pubescence differences in main key. *Q. velutina* – not clonal. Leaves variable, sometimes minimally lobed and closely resembling *Q. marilandica* var. *marilandica* and *Q. falcata*. See pubescence differences in main key. Red oaks normally with unlobed leaves: *Q. marilandica* var. *marilandica* – sprout leaves sometimes coarsely (though never deeply) lobed. Texture often very coriaceous, shiny, and very stiff. See pubescence characters in main key. *Q. nigra* – not very typically in fire-prone situations, except as a weedy invader. Young saplings, as well as fire sprouts, often with wildly different leaves than the typical adult form, frequently deeply lobed (for excellent illustrations showing variability in leaf shapes, see p. 329 of Godfrey, 1988 and pp. 51-52 of Godfrey & Wooten, 1981). Leaves always smaller and more glabrous than those of other fire oaks (except *Q. hemisphaerica*). *Q. incana* – generally not strongly clonal and stoloniferous even in frequently burned situations; fire sprouts and vigorous shoots more prone to lobing than adult trees; even fire shoots, though, usually with only one to several lobes, and the characteristic bluish-green characteristic holds; see comments above on *Q. elliotii*. *Q. elliotii* – strongly clonal via a stoloniferous "runner", never treelike; leaves never lobed, even on fire sprouts, though fire sprout leaves can be larger (to 15 cm long and 5 cm wide); very difficult to tell from fire sprouts or seedlings of *Q. incana*, best separated by leaf pubescence (white in *Q. elliotii*, gray in *Q. incana*), margin (slightly revolute in *Q. elliotii*, flat in *Q. incana*), leaf veneration (planate in *Q. incana*, rolled in *Q. elliotii*), and acorn maturation (1 year in *Q. elliotii*, with acorns often on small plants, 2 years in *Q. incana*, with small plants rarely producing acorns). *Q. hemisphaerica* – not clonal; leaves of vigorous shoots and fire sprouts often shallowly lobed, the lobing usually fairly neat and regular, triangular-ascending, and with bristle tips. Live oaks: *Q. geminata* – sometimes clonal; leaves, even of sprouts, not normally with lobes or teeth. *Q. virginiana* – sometimes clonal; leaves of vigorous summer shoots (but apparently not spring shoots) often coarsely toothed, very similar to similar leaves of *Q. hemisphaerica*, but lacking bristle tips (instead the translucent margin with a darker, thickened callus at the tip of the tooth). *Q. minima* – always clonal; leaves often with teeth or lobes. Some oaks with ambiguous leaves are keyed in both Key A and Key D or in both Key B and Key C. The leaves of juvenile (seedling or sapling) branches, fire-sprout shoots, or other vigorous shoots (resulting from similar stimuli such as insect damage) are often much different than typical leaves and are not accounted for in these keys (see discussion at end of generic treatment). Hybrids are frequently encountered; they, too, are not keyed here, but can usually be identified (with difficulty) by their intermediate morphology and by parental context. Trichome types are useful in making and confirming identifications of oaks, since certain types are restricted to various groups of species. Hand lenses of 10× or 20× can be useful, but a dissecting scope with 20× to 40× dissecting microscope is far preferable. See Hardin (1992, 1976, 1979), and Thomson & Mohlenbrock (1979).

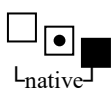
Identification Notes: Many oak species are well-adapted to ecological situations in which fires frequently burn the ground layer. Fire-maintained communities of the Piedmont and Mountains typically have oaks such as *Q. stellata*, *Q. marilandica* var. *marilandica*, *Q. ilicifolia*, and *Q. prinoides*. The two latter species are normally shrubby, and have become rarer because of fire suppression (they require fire to prevent larger trees from outcompeting them). In contrast, *Q. stellata* and *Q. marilandica* var. *marilandica* become larger and more frequent in fire-suppressed conditions.

- 1 Most of the leaves on a relatively mature tree entire and unlobed (some species frequently with some leaves on a tree, especially those on young or vigorous growth, that are toothed or shallowly lobed, the teeth or lobes generally few and irregular in size or location); [primarily either "laurel oaks" of section *Lobatae* or "live oaks" of section *Virentes*]..... **Key A**
- 1 Most of the leaves on a relatively mature tree lobed or toothed.
 - 2 Venation of the leaves neatly and evenly pinnate, the 3-17 (or more) main lateral veins on each side distinctly parallel to each other, each ending in a tooth or shallow, crenate lobe extending < ¼ of the way to the midrib; ["chestnut oaks" of sections *Quercus*, *Cerris*, and *Cyclobalanopsis*] **Key B**
 - 2 Venation of the leaves pinnate, but more branched and irregular, the 1-7 main lateral veins on each side rebranching into prominent side veins, the leaf usually distinctly lobed, at least some of the lobes of some of the leaves of a tree extending > ¼ of the way to the midrib.
 - 3 Apices of the lobes or teeth obtuse (rarely acute), lacking bristle tips; scales of the acorn cup thickened and tuberculate, not obviously imbricate; ["white oaks" of section *Quercus*]..... **Key C**
 - 3 Apices of the lobes or teeth acuminate (rarely acute), and with bristle tips; scales of the acorn cup flat and imbricate; ["red oaks" of section *Lobatae*]..... **Key D**

Key A - Leaves (most of them) entire and unlobed (Laurel Oaks and Live Oaks)

- 1 Leaves broadly obovate or spatulate, 1-2.5 (-3)× as long as wide.
 - 2 Leaves 10-30 cm long, with rounded, subcordate, truncate, or oblique bases; lower leaf surfaces thinly to densely pubescent with tawny to orange glandlike hairs; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Phellos*] *Quercus marilandica* var. *marilandica*
 - 2 Leaves 2-10 (-15) cm long, mostly with cuneate or rounded bases (in some species sometimes subcordate, truncate, or oblique); lower leaf surfaces glabrous, glabrescent, or pubescent, but the pubescence not orange and glandlike.
 - 4 Leaves shallowly and regularly serrate; leaves densely white pubescent beneath; [alien species, rarely planted and persistent; [section *Cerris*; "West Asia group"]..... *Quercus suber*
 - 4 Leaves entire or with few and irregular teeth; leaves variously glabrous to pubescent beneath; [native species].
 - 6 Leaves grayish beneath; [section *Quercus*; subsection *Stellatae*] *Quercus durandii* var. *durandii*
 - 6 Leaves bright green or orange-scurfy beneath; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Phellos*].
 - 10 Leaves with broadly cuneate to rounded leaf bases, the blades 5-15 cm long; lower leaf surfaces generally pubescent across the surface, and also with tufts in the axils; [of sw. GA westward] *Quercus arkansana*
 - 10 Leaves with cuneate bases, the blades 5-10 (-15) cm long; lower leaf surfaces glabrous, except for tufts of hairs in the vein axils; [widespread in our area]..... *Quercus nigra*
 - 1 Leaves linear, elliptic, or narrowly obovate, 2-10× as long as wide.
 - 11 Leaves (at maturity) glabrous or at most sparsely pubescent on the surface below, though often with tufts of hairs in the main vein axils.
 - 13 Leaves predominantly lanceolate, mostly 6-12 cm long and 0.7-2 cm wide, most of them 5-8× as long as wide, the apex acute; mature leaves with tufts of hairs in the vein axils below, and sometimes also some pubescence on the blade surface near the midrib; blades never with lobes or teeth; leaves deciduous in

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Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)

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- autumn; young leaves bronze red, emerging tightly rolled lengthwise and appearing linear; [trees of bottomlands and upland depression swamps, mesic uplands, and also weedy and frequent in disturbed successional habitats] *Quercus phellos*
- 13 Leaves predominantly oblanceolate, obovate, or rhombic, mostly 2.5-10 cm long and 1.5-4 cm wide, most of them 2-5× as long as wide, the apex acute, obtuse, or rounded; mature leaves with or without tufts of hairs in the vein axils below, lacking pubescence on the blade surface; blades sometimes with 1-5 lateral lobes or teeth; leaves persisting until spring, or tardily and irregularly deciduous in winter; young leaves red, yellow, or green, not emerging tightly rolled lengthwise; [trees primarily either of swamp forests, maritime forests, or sandhills, not typically weedy].
- 14 Mature leaves entirely glabrous below; leaves mostly with acute apices and bristle tips (rarely a few rounded), mostly 2.5-8 cm long and 1-2 (-3) cm wide, the upper surface shiny, the vein network not readily visible when backlit; leaves evergreen (persisting until spring); petiole 0.5-2 mm long; leaves of vigorous growth often with dentate lobes; [trees of dry sandy habitats, such as sandhills, maritime forests, and dry hammocks] *Quercus hemisphaerica*
- 14 Mature leaves with tufts of stellate trichomes in the vein axils; leaves mostly with rounded apices (rarely a few acute and then bristle-tipped), mostly 5-10 cm long and (1.8-) 2-4 cm wide, the upper surface dull, the vein network readily visible when backlit; leaves tardily deciduous (at least northwards in the Southeast); petiole 2-6 mm long; leaves of vigorous growth rarely lobed, and then not dentate; [trees of moist habitats, such as floodplain forests, mesic slopes, and moist hammocks] *Quercus laurifolia*
- 11 Leaves (at maturity) persistently and densely pubescent on the surface below, the pubescence in some species so dense and tight as to be difficult to perceive without at least 10× magnification.
- 15 Leaves bristle-tipped (sometimes the bristle fallen or broken off, but leaving a truncate scar), deciduous in autumn; multi-armed trichomes of the rosulate or multiradiate types, many of the arms ascending or erect (never with the stellate or fused-stellate trichomes characteristic of the live oaks); acorns maturing in 2 years (immature acorns present through the winter on fruiting trees); [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Phellos*].
- 16 Leaves (including petiole) mostly 10-17 cm long, 3.5-7 cm wide; lower leaf surface (at maturity) sparsely to moderately densely pubescent with soft hairs; leaves lustrous dark-green above; [trees of the Mountains, Piedmont, and rarely Coastal Plain] *Quercus imbricaria*
- 16 Leaves (including petiole) mostly 4-11 cm long, 0.5-3.0 cm wide; lower leaf surface densely covered with soft hairs; leaves lustrous dark-green or bluish-green above; [stoloniferous shrubs and small to medium trees of the Coastal Plain].
- *Quercus incana*
- 15 Leaves not bristle-tipped, evergreen (overwintering, falling with the expansion of new leaves in the spring) or deciduous (in *Q. oglethorpensis* and *Q. mohriana*); multi-armed trichomes of the fused-stellate and stellate types, the arms parallel to the leaf surface, radiating from a well developed disc that appears as a white eye or dot at 20-40× magnification (or rosulate or multiradiate in *Q. oglethorpensis* and *Q. mohriana*); acorns maturing in 1 year (immature acorns not present through the winter, unless aborted).
- 18 Stellate hairs of the leaf undersurfaces at least in part erect or semi-erect, sometimes also with appressed stellae; leaves either deciduous in autumn or evergreen to tardily deciduous; bark gray.
- *Quercus oglethorpensis*
- 18 Stellate hairs of the leaf undersurfaces appressed to the surface; leaves evergreen (overwintering, falling with the expansion of new leaves in the spring); bark (on the tree species) brownish, deeply furrowed; [trees and stoloniferous shrubs either of sandy habitats of the Coastal Plain of GA, NC, SC, and VA or of rocky limestone areas of c. OK and c. TX]; [section *Virentes*].
- 20 Plant a stoloniferous shrub, to 1 m tall (or to 2 m in fire-suppressed pinelands) and producing acorns at that size *Quercus minima*
- 20 Plant a small to large tree, not producing acorns until >2m tall.
- 21 Leaf blades with the margins strongly revolute, and also the sides of the blades generally rolled downward and obscuring part of the lower surface, the leaf appearing boatlike (the depth of the "boat" often approaching the width of the leaf); midvein and major lateral veins impressed on the upper surface and raised on the lower surface (the lower surface therefore appearing rugose); buds dark brown; cup scales gray-tipped; pubescence of the lower surface stellate, both appressed and erect, the individual stellae readily visible at 20× magnification (sometimes at 10× magnification); acorns (1-) 2 (-6) per stalk; [typically a small tree of dry sands] *Quercus geminata*
- 21 Leaf blades flat, or the margins slightly to strongly revolute, the sides of the blade sometimes rolled downward, usually not obscuring part of the lower surface, the leaf not boatlike (the leaf much wider than deep); midvein and major lateral veins not impressed (or very slightly so) on the upper surface and only very slightly, if at all, raised on the lower surface (the lower surface therefore not appearing notably rugose); buds red-brown; cup scales red-tipped; pubescence of the lower surface stellate, all of it tightly appressed, the individual stellae readily visible only at 30× magnification (sometimes barely distinguishable at 20× magnification); acorns 1-2 per stalk.
- *Quercus virginiana*

Key B - Leaves with even crenations or teeth (Chestnut Oaks)

- 3 Scales of the acorn cup prolonged and long tapered; lateral veins terminating in a well-developed bristle; [species planted, and naturalizing]; [section *Cerris*; "East Asia group"] *Quercus acutissima*
- 3 Scales of the acorn cup acute to obtuse; lateral veins terminating in a minute mucro or hardened projection; [species native]; [section *Quercus*].
- 5 Leaves mostly obovate (but sometimes narrower and broadest near the middle of the leaf blade or towards the base, especially on sun leaves), with rounded teeth (crenations), the teeth sometimes with a minute mucro; hairs of the leaf undersurface clustered in sessile, stellate-appearing clusters of 2-8 hairs; acorns 2.5-3.5 cm long; large trees; [section *Quercus*; subsection *Albae*].
- *Quercus michauxii*
- 5 Leaves mostly narrowly elliptic, narrowly ovate, or narrowly obovate (but sometimes broadly obovate), with sharp ascending, often incurved teeth, the teeth ending in a hardened projection; hairs of the leaf undersurface tiny and stellate, with 6-10 rays parallel to the leaf surface; acorns 1-2 cm long; medium to large trees or stoloniferous shrubs; [section *Quercus*; subsection *Prinoideae*].
- 7 Medium to large tree; veins ending in teeth usually 7-13 on each side of the leaf; leaves 8-20 cm long and 4-10 cm wide; [dry to moist calcareous woodlands and forests] *Quercus muehlenbergii*
- 7 Stoloniferous shrub to 5 m tall; veins ending in teeth usually 3-8 (-9) on each side of the leaf; leaves 4-10 (-14) cm long and 2-6 (-8) cm wide; [dry, often sandy and acid woodlands] *Quercus prinoides*

Key C - Leaves with lobes not bristle-tipped (White Oaks)

- 1 Lower surfaces of mature leaves glabrous.
- 2 Leaf lobes with acute apices; sinuses often both broad and "flat-bottomed" (with portions parallel to the midrib); acorn cup covering 2/3 to 3/4 of acorn; [section *Quercus*; subsection *Prinoideae*] *Quercus lyrata*

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- 2 Leaf lobes with obtuse apices; sinuses narrow (often notch-like), narrowly to broadly rounded or triangular (lacking portions parallel to the midrib); acorn cup covering < 1/4 to 1/2 of acorn.
- 3 Leaves mostly 4-10 (-17) cm long, 2-5 (-9) cm wide, with 1-5 shallow lobes or undulations, extending 1/8 to 1/2 of the way to the midrib; acorn cup flat at the base, covering < 1/4 of the acorn; [section *Quercus*; subsection *Stellatae*].
..... *Quercus durandii* var. *durandii*
- 3 Leaves mostly 7-20 cm long, 3-10 cm wide, with 3-11 lobes, extending 1/4 to 5/6 of the way to the midrib (if the lobing < 1/2 of the way to the midrib, then the acorn cup rounded at the base and covering 1/4 to 1/2 of the acorn).
..... *Quercus alba*
- 1 Lower surfaces of mature leaves pubescent, the pubescence varying from dense to sparse (sometimes minute and requiring 10× magnification to be readily visible).
- 7 Lower surfaces of mature leaves whitish to pale green, with a mixture of minute, sessile, stellate hairs with horizontal tips and longer stellate hairs with erect ascending tips; leaves shallowly lobed (if so, the lobes 9-19) to deeply lobed (if so, the lobes with acute apices), the sinuses extending 1/4 to 4/5 of the way to the midrib; [section *Quercus*; subsection *Prinoideae*].
- 9 Upper scales of the acorn cups thin and acute; acorn cup covering 1/2 to 3/4 of the acorn; [swamps in the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont of GA, NC, SC, and VA] *Quercus lyrata*
- 9 Upper scales of the acorn cups long-attenuate into nearly terete awns; acorn cup covering 1/3 to 1/2 of the acorn; [Mountains of VA] *Quercus macrocarpa* var. *macrocarpa*
- 7 Lower surfaces of mature leaves gray, green, pale green, or yellowish, glabrescent or densely pubescent, the hairs few-branched and erect; leaves mostly relatively deeply and obtusely lobed, rarely shallowly lobed (if so, the lobes 3-7), the sinuses extending 1/2 to 4/5 of the way to the midrib, the total number of lobes 3-7; acorns sessile or nearly so.
- 10 Leaf lobes with acute apices; acorn cup covering 2/3 to 3/4 of acorn; [section *Quercus*; subsection *Prinoideae*] *Quercus lyrata*
- 10 Leaf lobes with obtuse to rounded apices; acorn cup covering 1/3 to 1/2 of acorn; [section *Quercus*; subsection *Stellatae*].
- 11 Woody twigs of the season glabrous or with scattered, deciduous 2-forked hairs; petioles of mature leaves 3-10 (-15) mm long; leaf blades (2.5-) 4-8 (-13.5) cm long, irregularly and often rather shallowly 3-5 (-7) lobed, the overall form of the leaf only rarely cruciform; largest lateral lobes usually at the midpoint of the blade (or even below it), the lobes usually not sublobed, tapering from base to tip; [xeric sandy sites in the Coastal Plain from se. VA southwards to c. peninsular and westwards to c. OK and c. TX] *Quercus margaretiae*
- 11 Woody twigs of the season densely and persistently stellate-pubescent, especially toward the tip of the twig; petioles of mature leaves 15-20 mm long (*Q. stellata*) or 3-10 (-15) mm long (*Q. boyntonii* and *Q. similis*); leaf blades (5-) 7.5-15 (-20) cm long, usually 5-lobed, the overall form of the leaf typically cruciform (*Q. stellata*) or not (*Q. boyntonii* and *Q. similis*); largest lateral lobes of the leaves usually above the midpoint of the blade, these lobes either often sublobed or squarish in shape, usually wider near their tips than at their bases (*Q. stellata*) or not sublobed, tapering from base to tip (*Q. boyntonii* and *Q. similis*); [collectively widespread in our area].
- 12 Leaves usually cruciform, the largest lateral lobes often sublobed or squarish in shape, usually wider near their tips than at their bases, and borne at right angles to the midrib; upper leaf blade surface glabrous; [usually of dry to dry-mesic upland situations, widespread in our area] *Quercus stellata*
- 12 Leaves not cruciform, the largest lateral lobes usually not sublobed, the lobes tapering from base to tip, and borne at ascending angles relative to the midrib; upper leaf blade surface at least sparsely stellate-puberulent (even late into the season); [of temporarily flooded calcareous swamps of the Coastal Plain, from SC (NC?) southward and westward (*Q. similis*) or localized on sandstone in nc. AL (*Q. boyntonii*)].
..... *Quercus similis*

Key D - Leaves with lobes or teeth bristle-tipped (Red Oaks)

- 1 Leaves shallowly 3-lobed near the broad apex (some leaves of sprout or juvenile shoots may be more lobed); [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Phellos*].
- 2 Leaf blades 5-15 cm long; lower leaf surfaces glabrous, except for tufts of hairs in the vein axils (or pubescent across the surface in *Q. arkansana*).
- 3 Leaves with broadly cuneate to rounded leaf bases, the blades 5-15 cm long; lower leaf surfaces generally pubescent across the surface, and also with tufts in the axils; [of sw. GA westward] *Quercus arkansana*
- 3 Leaves with cuneate bases, the blades 5-10 (-15) cm long; lower leaf surfaces glabrous, except for tufts of hairs in the vein axils; [widespread in our area] *Quercus nigra*
- 2 Leaf blades 10-30 cm long; lower leaf surfaces pubescent across the surface (and often also with denser tufts of hairs in the vein axils).
- 4 Petioles short and stout, 5-15 mm long; lower leaf surfaces thinly to densely pubescent with a mixture of tawny or orange glandlike hairs and stellate hairs whose structure is easily visible at 10× magnification *Quercus marilandica* var. *marilandica*
- 4 Petioles long and slender, (14-) 20-50 mm long; lower leaf surfaces densely puberulent with tawny stellate hairs whose structure is barely visible at 10× magnification *Quercus falcata*
- 1 Leaves shallowly to deeply 5-12-lobed (some of the leaves of *Q. georgiana* only 3-lobed), the lobes primarily lateral.
- 6 Mature leaves pubescent beneath on the surface with stellate hairs.
- 8 Petioles 0.5-1.0 (-1.8) cm long, generally twisted such that the blade is oriented in a vertical plane; leaves all deeply lobed, some of the sinuses extending > 4/5 of the way to the midrib; pubescence of the lower leaf surface greenish yellow, matted, and glandlike, usually sloughing off by late in the year; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Phellos*] *Quercus laevis*
- 8 Petioles 2-5 cm long, not twisted so that the blade is oriented in a vertical plane; leaves shallowly to deeply lobed, some of the leaves on a tree generally shallowly lobed, none of the sinuses extending > 2/3 of the way to the midrib; pubescence of the lower leaf surface tawny or gray, stellate, not glandlike, persistent or sloughing off by late in the year.
- 9 Acorns 12-20 mm long, in a cup 15-25 mm across and 10-12 mm deep; mature leaves loosely and rather coarsely pubescent (the stellate hairs conspicuous and readily distinguishable at 10× magnification), often becoming nearly or entirely glabrous by late in the year (except for tufts of hairs in the vein axils); terminal bud 4-angled, 7-10 mm long, densely gray-tomentose; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Coccineae*] *Quercus velutina*
- 9 Acorns 10-15 mm long, in a cup 12-14 mm across and 4-5 mm deep; mature leaves densely and finely pubescent (the stellate hairs minute and scarcely distinguishable at 10× magnification), the pubescence permanent; terminal bud only obscurely angled (if at all), 5-8 mm long, brown-puberulent; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Phellos*].
- 10 Base of blades of sun-leaves typically rounded, thus forming a U-shape (some leaves cuneate, angled, or oblique); terminal lobe of leaves generally long-attenuated, narrow (its sides nearly parallel for much of its length), and curved to one side (falcate) (note that trees with the trilobed leaf form will key out above); leaves with 3-7 well-developed lobes, these often very irregular in size, shape, spacing, and orientation; pubescence of lower leaf surface normally tawny (when fresh) *Quercus falcata*

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- 10 Base of blades of sun-leaves typically cuneate or angled, thus forming a V-shape (some leaves somewhat U-shaped or oblique); terminal lobe of leaves generally short, broadly triangular (its sides normally tapering toward the tip for most of their length), not strongly curved to one side; leaves with 5-9 well-developed lobes, these generally rather uniform in size, shape, spacing, and orientation; pubescence of leaf surface gray..... *Quercus pagoda*
- 6 Mature leaves glabrous beneath on the surface, with tufts of hairs in the main vein axils beneath.
- 11 Petioles 0.5-1.0 (-1.8) cm long, generally twisted such that the blade is oriented in a vertical plane; inner cup-scales of the acorn cup inflexed, thus the cup appearing to have a broadly rounded rim; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Phellos*]..... *Quercus laevis*
- 11 Petioles 2.0-7 cm long, not twisted so that the blade is oriented in a vertical plane; inner cup-scales of the acorn cup not inflexed, thus the cup appearing to have a sharp rim appressed against the acorn.
- 12 Terminal buds 4-angled, 7-10 mm long, the bud scales densely gray-tomentose; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Coccineae*]..... *Quercus velutina*
- 12 Terminal buds not 4-angled, 3-5 (-7) mm long, the bud scales glabrous or with ciliate margins.
- 13 Leaves relatively shallowly lobed, the sinuses extending up to 2/3 of the way to the midrib; upper leaf surface dull, not lustrous; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Coccineae*]..... *Quercus rubra* var. *rubra*
- 16 Terminal bud moderately to strongly silver or reddish pubescent in its upper half; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Coccineae*]..... *Quercus coccinea*
- 16 Terminal bud glabrous or with a few scattered hairs.
- 19 Primary leaf lobes (and the secondary veins leading to them) largely alternate; acorn cup with thin (< 1.5 mm in cross section) walls, deeply goblet-shaped, covering 1/3-1/2 of the nut, the inner surface pubescent; [section *Lobatae*; subsection *Palustres*]..... *Quercus texana*
- 19 Primary leaf lobes (and the secondary veins leading to them) opposite or sub-opposite; acorn cup with thick (> 1.5 mm in cross section) walls, saucer- or cup-shaped, covering 1/4-1/3 of the nut, inner surface glabrous or with ring of hairs around scar..... *Quercus shumardii*

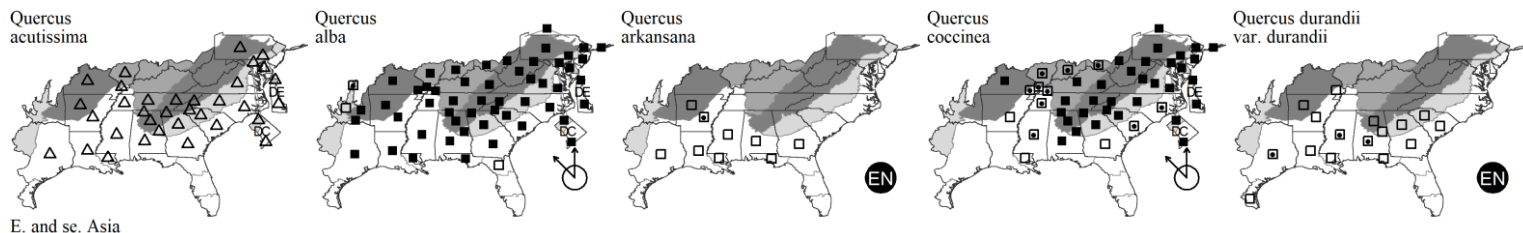
* *Quercus acutissima* Carruthers. SAWTOOTH OAK. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated as a suburban street tree and also widely planted in 'wildlife food plots', rarely naturalizing. **Dist:** Native of Japan. This species has been a popular recommendation for 'wildlife plantings' in the recent past, and entire stands can be encountered in relatively remote areas, planted by federal and state land management agencies; why 'wildlife' species in our area need more oak trees is somewhat mystifying! **Comm:** See Whittemore (2004) for additional information. Spreading from plantings in Knoxville, TN (D. Estes, pers. comm., 2007). **Syn:** = Ar, Il, K1, K3, K4, Pa, Va. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Quercus alba Linnaeus. WHITE OAK. **Hab:** Mesic to xeric forests. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Nov (of the same year). **Tax:** Hardin (1975) discusses introgression between *Q. alba* and many other species of *Quercus* subgenus *Quercus*. **Comm:** Historically, one of the most valuable timber trees of eastern North America. *Q. alba* is probably the most abundant native plant in our area, and in eastern North America, based on biomass, leaf area, and ubiquity. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI2, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; < *Quercus alba* Linnaeus - S.

Quercus arkansana Sargent. ARKANSAS OAK. **Hab:** Dry bluffs. **Dist:** Sw. and wc. GA and Panhandle FL west in a fragmented distribution to sw. AR and e. TX. **Syn:** = Ar, FI2, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3. NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).

Quercus coccinea Münchhausen. SCARLET OAK. **Hab:** Xeric upland forests. **Dist:** Centered in the Appalachians, from s. ME south to c. AL, but ranging west to MS, ne. AR (Crowleys Ridge), s. IL, and s. MI. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Nov (of the second year). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, Il, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV; > *Quercus coccinea* var. *coccinea* - K1; > *Quercus coccinea* var. *tuberculata* Sargent - K1.

Quercus durandii Buckley var. *durandii*. DURAND'S OAK, BASTARD OAK, DURAND'S WHITE OAK. **Hab:** Calcareous bluffs, glades, prairies, ravines, hardwood flatwoods, bottomland forests. **Dist:** Se. SC south to FL Panhandle, west to e. TX and sw. AR. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Nov (of the same year). **Tax:** The name *Q. sinuata* was interpreted by Ward (2007d) as most likely to apply to the hybrid *Q. falcata* × *phellos*, and he neotypified the name based on that basis. **Syn:** = *Quercus sinuata* Walter var. *sinuata* - FNA3, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx; > *Quercus durandii* Buckley - RAB, S; < *Quercus sinuata* - Ar. NatureServe G4G5T4 (Apparently Secure).



E. and se. Asia

Quercus falcata Michaux. SPANISH OAK, SOUTHERN RED OAK. **Hab:** Upland forests, usually xeric or submesic, but occasionally in mesic situations. **Dist:** Widespread in se. North America, north to e. OK, s. MO, s. IL, s. IN, s. OH, WV, se. PA, NJ, and reported (apparently without specimen documentation) from Long Island, NY. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Nov (of the second year). **Comm:** "*Q. triloba* Michaux", the form with the leaves only shallowly trilobed at the apex, can cause confusion. Though even medium-sized trees sometimes have leaves only of this form (rather than the typical form, deeply 5-7-lobed, the terminal lobe long-attenuate and falcate), it has no taxonomic merit. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI2, FNA3, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Quercus falcata* var. *falcata* - G, GW2, RAB; = *Quercus rubra* - S, misapplied; < *Quercus falcata* Michaux - Tx; > *Quercus falcata* var. *falcata* - F; > *Quercus falcata* var. *triloba* (Michaux) Nuttall - F.

Quercus geminata Small. SAND LIVE OAK. **Hab:** Xeric sandhills (northward restricted to areas very near the coast), Florida scrub, coastal dry hammocks. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to s. FL, and west to s. MS. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Nov (of the same year). **Comm:** The alleged occurrence of *Q. geminata* as far north as se. VA is apparently based on ambiguous specimens that probably are only *Q. virginiana* (the so-called var. *maritima*). A careful study of the genetics, morphology, and ecology of *Q. geminata* and *Q. virginiana* supports their recognition as separate species (Cavender-Bares & Pahlisch 2009). *Q. geminata* flowers about 2-3 weeks later than *Q. virginiana* when growing in close proximity. **Syn:** = FI2, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, S, WH3; < *Quercus virginiana* P. Miller - RAB.

Quercus hemisphaerica Bartram ex Willdenow. SAND LAUREL OAK, DARLINGTON OAK. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry hammocks, and other dry, sandy soils, a component of maritime forests with *Q. virginiana*, and widely planted as a street tree in most parts of our region. **Dist:**

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

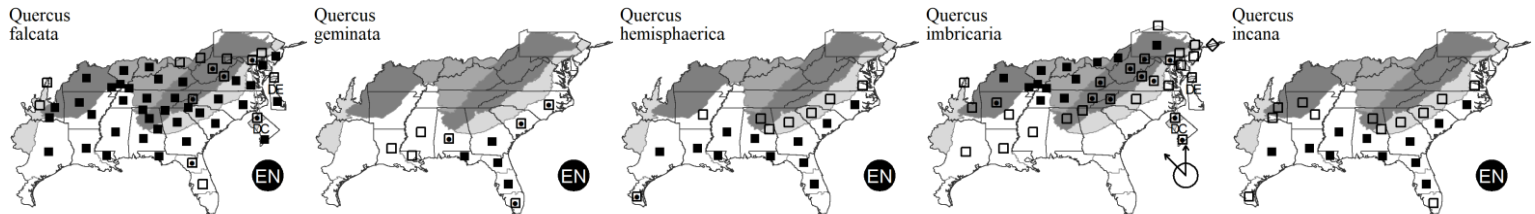
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

Essentially a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to c. FL and west to s. TX, north uncommonly in the interior to nc. AL, n. MS, and s. AR. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Sep-Nov (of the second year). **Comm:** Often confused with *Q. laurifolia* (see the key for distinctions). *Q. hemisphaerica* is the semi-evergreen laurel oak planted widely as a street tree in southern cities, often intermixed with the strictly deciduous *Q. phellos*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, K3, K4, Tx, Va, Hunt (1990); = *Quercus laurifolia* Michaux – S, misapplied; > *Quercus hemisphaerica* var. *hemisphaerica* – K1; > *Quercus hemisphaerica* var. *maritima* (Michaux) Muller – K1; < *Quercus laurifolia* Michaux – F12, RAB, WH3.

***Quercus imbricaria* Michaux. SHINGLE OAK. Hab:** Rich soils of upper floodplains of rivers and creeks, often at the base of the slope into the upland, also on lower slopes, upland depression swamps, and in drier forests over diabase, limestone, or other calcareous or mafic claypan soils, rarely extending to 5100 feet elevation. **Dist:** Primarily midwestern, ranging from NJ, PA, n. OH, s. MI, n. IL, and c. IA, south to e. VA, nc. and w. NC, sc. TN, n. AL, and n. AR. **Phen:** Apr-May; Oct (of the second year). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Hunt (1990). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

***Quercus incana* Bartram. BLUEJACK OAK. Hab:** Sandhills, primarily in somewhat loamier textured, submesic soils, inland from the Coastal Plain on coarse sandy alluvium or upland ridges over quartzite or other acidic rocks. **Dist:** Primarily a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain, but rarely extending inland into the Piedmont (especially on coarse sandy alluvium): se. VA south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX, sw. AR, and se. OK. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Nov (of the second year). **ID Notes:** This oak is recognizable even at a distance by its bluish color. **Syn:** = Ar, F, F12, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Va, WH3, Hunt (1990); = *Quercus cinerea* Michaux – C, G, S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



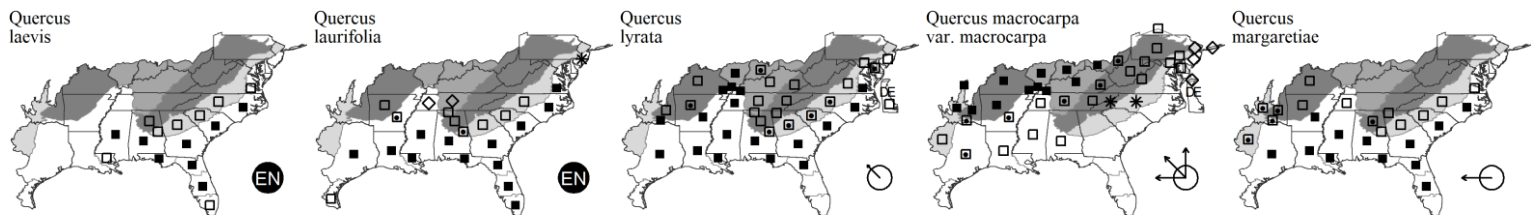
***Quercus laevis* Walter. TURKEY OAK. Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, primarily in very xeric soils of deep sandy deposits (Carolina bay rims, old beach dunes, early Cenozoic deposits of the Sandhills Province), or inland from the Coastal Plain on dry ridges and slopes over quartzite or other acidic rock types. **Dist:** Essentially a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. LA. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Oct (of the second year). **Comm:** The leaves turn an intense orange-red in the autumn (Nov). **Syn:** = C, F, F12, FNA3, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Hunt (1990). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

***Quercus laurifolia* Michaux. LAUREL OAK. Hab:** Mesic to seasonally flooded soils of floodplains, also (rarely) mesic slopes and swamps in maritime forests. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. TX and s. AR. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Sep-Nov (of the second year). **ID Notes:** Sometimes confused with *Q. hemisphaerica*, but (in addition to the key characters above) *Q. laurifolia* has blunter leaf tips, flowers about 2 weeks earlier, and generally occupies much moister habitats. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Va, Hunt (1990); = *Quercus obtusa* (Willdenow) Ashe – S; < *Quercus laurifolia* Michaux – F12, RAB, WH3.

***Quercus lyrata* Walter. OVERCUP OAK. Hab:** Seasonally rather deeply and frequently flooded soils of floodplains of the Coastal Plain, less commonly in seasonally flooded swamps in Triassic basins in the lower Piedmont, and rarely in upland depression swamps of the Piedmont (developed over clays weathered from mafic rocks) and Coastal Plain. **Dist:** Primarily a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain: DE south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX and se. OK, north in the inland to w. TN, s. IN, s. IL, and se. MO. **Phen:** Mar-May; Sep-Oct (of the same year). **Comm:** Of our oaks, *Q. lyrata* tolerates the wettest habitats, both in terms of depth and duration of flooding. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F12, FNA3, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

***Quercus macrocarpa* Michaux var. *macrocarpa*. BUR OAK, MOSSY CUP OAK. Hab:** Rich bottomland forests, sometimes in drier forests, woodlands, oak savannas, and prairie edges, and then usually over limestone or other calcareous rocks. **Dist:** NB and QC west to s. MB, south to nw. VA, KY, TN, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; Sep-Oct (of the same year). **Comm:** Variation in this species needs additional study; *Q. macrocarpa* in our area is the typical variety or subspecies if other taxa are recognized. **Syn:** = GrPl, K1, K3, K4; < *Quercus macrocarpa* – Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GW2, Il, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

***Quercus margaretiae* Ashe ex Small. SAND POST OAK, MARGARET'S OAK. Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, typically in slightly loamy or clayey soils, not usual in the deepest and most xeric sands; outside of the distribution of *Pinus palustris*, in deep sandy, loamy, or rocky sites; also dry bluff forests. **Dist:** Primarily a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain: se. VA south to FL and west to c. TX and OK. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Nov (of the same year). **Tax:** As stated by Fernald (1950), this oak was "chivalrously named [by W.W. Ashe] in 1903 for Margaret Henry Wilcox, who two years later became Mrs. Ashe". There has been controversy, however, over the spelling of the specific epithet; it should be corrected to '*margaretiae*' (Weakley & McCormick 2020). **Syn:** *Quercus margaretta* – Ar, orthographic variant; = *Quercus margaretta* – C, FNA3, G, RAB, S, Tn, WH3, orthographic variant; = *Quercus margarettae* Ashe ex Small – F12, K3, K4, Va, orthographic variant; = *Quercus margarettae* Ashe ex Small – K1, NcTx, orthographic variant; = *Quercus stellata* var. *margaretta* (Ashe ex Small) Sargent – F, GrPl, orthographic variant; > *Quercus drummondii* Liebmann – Tx; > *Quercus margaretta* – Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



***Quercus marilandica* Münchhausen var. *marilandica*. BLACKJACK OAK. Hab:** Upland forests and woodlands, usually on periodically droughty soils, as over shrink-swell clays, sandstones, deep sands, sands with clay lenses, and shallow soils over acidic bedrock. **Dist:** NY (Long Island), NJ,

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

153. FAGACEAE

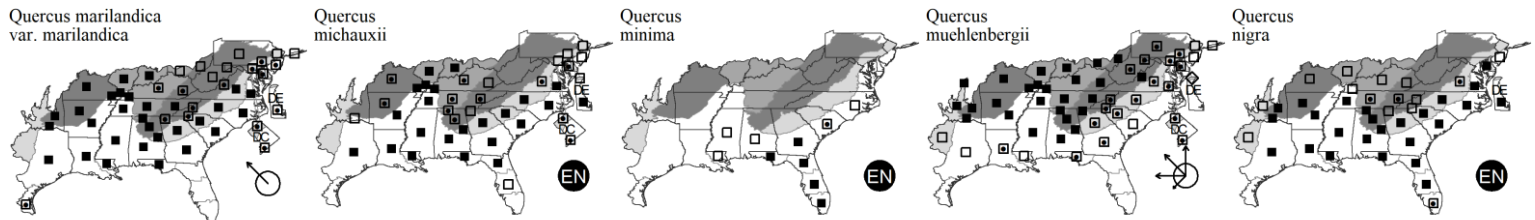
se. PA, w. VA, s. OH, s. IN, c. IL, s. IA, and se. NE south to s. GA, Panhandle FL, and sc. TX (west to the Prairie border). **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Nov (of the second year). **Comm:** There are historical accounts of the existence of prairies or barrens in the vicinity of Charlotte in the late eighteenth century, known as the "blackjack lands". These areas were described as open and prairie-like, until the early nineteenth century, when they became dominated by dense forests of blackjack oak. The previously open condition was almost certainly maintained by fire, perhaps set by the Waxhaw Indians. Blackjack oak has long been considered an indicator of 'poor' soil (from an agricultural perspective), as in Guthrie (1820), who states in his discussion of NC, "the Black Jack land is generally poor, ... and is avoided by farmers, as unproductive". **Syn:** = Ar, K1, NY, Va, Hunt (1990); < *Quercus marilandica* – C, F, FI2, FNA3, G, GrPl, IL, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV. [NatureServe G5T4T5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Quercus michauxii Nuttall. BASKET OAK, SWAMP CHESTNUT OAK. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, especially in fertile soils of upper terraces where flooded only infrequently and for short periods, upland depression ponds, sometimes on moist lower slopes. **Dist:** NJ south to n. peninsular FL and west to e. TX and se. OK, north in the interior to s. IL and s. IN. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct (of the same year). **Tax:** See discussion under *Q. montana* about the application of the name *Q. prinus* Linnaeus. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI2, FNA3, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Quercus prinus* Linnaeus – S, Tx, name rejected (possibly misapplied and a source of confusion).

Quercus minima (Sargent) Small. DWARF LIVE OAK. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, coastal fringe sandhills, pine rocklands. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC (New Hanover County) south to s. FL, west to s. MS. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Nov (of the same year). **Syn:** = FI2, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3.

Quercus muehlenbergii Engelm. YELLOW OAK, CHINQUAPIN OAK. **Hab:** Slopes and bluffs, on soils derived from calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** S. New England and ON west to WI, se. MN, and IA, south to nw. FL, TX, and n. Mexico (CHH, COA, NLE, SON, TAM). **Phen:** Apr-May; Oct-Nov (of the same year). **Tax:** The species was originally named as "*Quercus mühlenbergii*", which must be corrected under the Shenzhen Code to '*muehlenbergii*'. **Comm:** The similar *Q. montana* sometimes has a few leaves with somewhat sharply lobed leaves, but these are minutely mucronate and lack the well-developed callus of *Q. muehlenbergii*. Additionally, *Q. muehlenbergii* has a flaky, light gray bark, very different from the dark gray, deeply furrowed bark of *Q. montana*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI2, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mex, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, WV; = *Quercus muehlenbergii* – FNA3, IL, Pa, S, Tn, W, orthographic variant; = *Quercus prinoides* Willdenow var. *acuminata* (Michaux) Gleason – G. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Quercus nigra Linnaeus. WATER OAK, PADDLE OAK. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, especially on levees or second terraces where flooded infrequently and for short periods, less commonly on mesic slopes, but also now widely distributed and common as a "weed tree" in upland situations. **Dist:** Primarily a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain: s. NJ south to s. FL and west to e. TX and se. OK, north in the interior to se. TN, c. TN, w. and sc. KY (Clark et al. 2005), se. MO, and e. OK. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Nov (of the second year). **Comm:** Seedlings and fire sprouts of this species are highly variable in leaf morphology; see discussion at end of generic treatment. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI2, FNA3, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Hunt (1990); > *Quercus nigra* var. *heterophylla* (Aiton) W.W. Ashe – F; > *Quercus nigra* var. *nigra* – F.



Quercus oglethorpensis Duncan. OGLETHORPE OAK. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, upland oak flats over clays (Iredell and Enon soils). **Dist:** Widely scattered from nc. SC, to adjacent ec. And c. GA, AL (Sorrie pers. comm. 2002), c. MS, and ne. LA. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Oct (of the same year). **Syn:** = FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB. [NatureServe G3](#) (Vulnerable).

Quercus pagoda Rafinesque. CHERRYBARK OAK, SWAMP SPANISH OAK. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, especially on second terraces, also mesic to dry-mesic upland sites, especially where somewhat base-rich. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: e. and c. VA south to nw. FL and west to se. TX and north in the interior to e. TN, s. IL, and s. IN. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Nov (of the second year). **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI2, FNA3, IL, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Quercus falcata* var. *pagodifolia* Elliott – F, G, GW2, RAB; < *Quercus falcata* Michaux – Tx.

Quercus phellos Linnaeus. WILLOW OAK, "PIN OAK". **Hab:** Bottomland forests, especially on natural levees and second terraces, also in upland depression swamps developed on clay soils and in upland clay hardpan situations, weedy and successional on slopes and upland sites as a "weed tree" following disturbance, and widely planted as a street tree in towns and cities. **Dist:** Primarily a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain: NY (Long Island), s. NJ, and se. PA south to s. GA and Panhandle FL, west to e. TX and se. OK, north in the interior to e. TN, s. KY, w. KY, s. IL, and se. MO, and e. OK. **Phen:** Mar-May; Sep-Nov (of the second year). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI2, FNA3, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Hunt (1990). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Quercus prinoides Willdenow. DWARF CHINQUAPIN OAK. **Hab:** Xeric upland glades, barrens, and woodlands, on clay soils derived from mafic or calcareous rocks or in sandy acidic soils, probably in sites which naturally burned rather frequently. **Dist:** MA and s. MI south to NC, Panhandle FL (L. Anderson, pers. comm., 2021), OK, and TX. **Phen:** Apr; Aug-Sep (of the same year). **Comm:** Fire suppression in the sites where this rare oak occurs has nearly or entirely extirpated it from much of our area. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W; = *Quercus prinoides* var. *prinoides* – G; > *Quercus prinoides* var. *prinoides* – F; > *Quercus prinoides* var. *rufescens* Rehder – F. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Quercus rubra Linnaeus var. *rubra*. RED OAK. **Hab:** Moist to fairly dry forests of slopes, coves, and ravines, below 1000 meters elevation. **Dist:** Widespread in e. North America, south to e. VA, GA, AL, MS, AR, and OK. **Phen:** Apr; Aug-Sep (of the second year). **Syn:** = F, FNA3, K1, Mi, RAB, WV; = *Quercus borealis* Michaux f. var. *maxima* (Marshall) W.W. Ashe – G, GrPl; = *Quercus maxima* (Marshall) W.W. Ashe – S; < *Quercus rubra* – Ar, C, IL, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

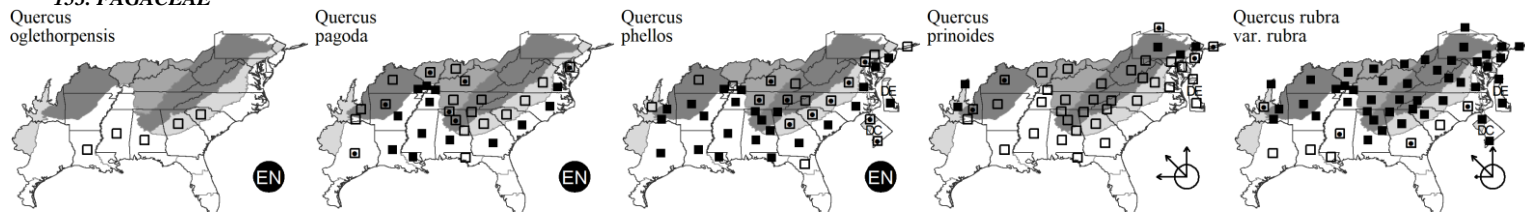
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

153. FAGACEAE



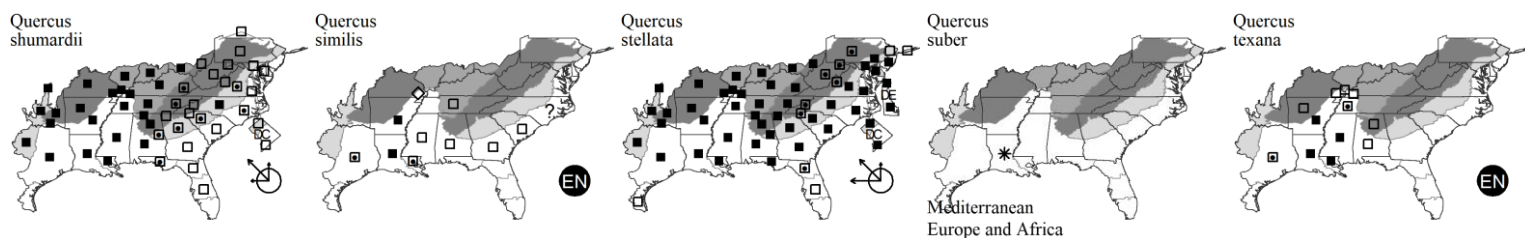
Quercus shumardii Buckley. SHUMARD OAK. **Hab:** Moist and fertile soils of bottomlands and moist slopes, also in xeric sites over calcareous rocks (such as limestone). **Dist:** Sc. PA, OH, s. MI, IN, s. IL, MO, and e. KS south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Oct (of the second year). **Tax:** A number of varieties have been recognized in *Q. shumardii*, and the morphological and habitat variation needs additional study. Var. *schneckii* (Britton) Sargent is apparently distributed in calcareous uplands west of the Blue Ridge, especially on dry limestone slopes. It is allegedly distinguished by the acorn cups rounded to turbinate below (vs. flattened and saucer-shaped in var. *shumardii*). Hess & Stoyneff (1998) tentatively concluded that no varieties should be recognized within *Q. shumardii*. Additional study is needed. **Syn:** = C, F12, FNA3, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Quercus shumardii* var. *shumardii* – Ar; > *Quercus shumardii* var. *schneckii* (Britton) Sargent – F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, WV, misapplied; > *Quercus shumardii* var. *shumardii* – F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, WV.

Quercus similis W.W. Ashe. SWAMP POST OAK, DELTA OAK. **Hab:** Hardwood flatwoods and bottomland hardwood forests, especially over calcareous or subcalcareous substrates. **Dist:** SC south to GA, west to e. TX; disjunct in c. TN. **Comm:** *Q. similis* resembles *Q. stellata* Wangenheim, differing in its less definitely cross-shaped leaves and its distinctly wetland habitat. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, K1, K3, Tn, Tx; < *Quercus stellata* Wangenheim.

Quercus stellata Wangenheim. POST OAK. **Hab:** Upland forests and woodlands, especially in clay or rocky soils and in communities at least formerly exposed to fire. **Dist:** Se. MA, s. NY, s. PA, s. OH, s. IN, s. IA, and e. KS south to n. peninsular FL and c. and se. TX. **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Nov (of the same year). **Tax:** In KS, OK, and TX, post oak is one of the trees that forms the Prairie boundary. There is no question of the distinctness of *Q. margaretiae* from *Q. stellata*. See *Q. similis*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F12, FNA3, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Quercus stellata* var. *stellata* – F, GrPl; < *Quercus stellata* Wangenheim.

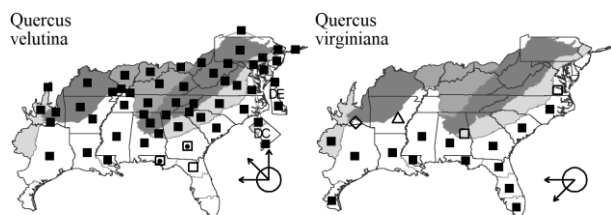
* **Quercus suber** Linnaeus. CORK OAK. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean sw. Europe and ne. Africa. **Syn:** = K3, K4.

Quercus texana Buckley. NUTTALL OAK, TEXAS RED OAK. **Hab:** Bottomland hardwood forests, hardwood flatwoods, swamps, also now widely planted well east of its native distribution. **Dist:** AL, TN, w. KY (Clark et al. 2005), s. IL, se. MO, south and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, IL, K1, K3, Tn; = *Quercus nuttallii* E.J. Palmer – F, GW2.



Quercus velutina Lamarck. BLACK OAK, QUERCITRON. **Hab:** Upland forests and woodlands, especially in fairly xeric and sandy soils. **Dist:** ME west to MN and NE, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct (of the second year). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F12, FNA3, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. *NatureServe G5* (Secure).

Quercus virginiana P. Miller. LIVE OAK. **Hab:** Locally common to abundant in maritime forests and maritime scrub on barrier islands, more rarely inland (though regularly on the mainland from se. NC south, and extending substantially inland from s. SC south), sometimes in dry, fire-maintained habitats more usually occupied by *Q. geminata*, also planted (especially in the outer Coastal Plain). **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to TX. Villaseñor (2016) lists *Q. virginiana* as also fairly widespread in Mexico (CHH, COA, NLE, SLP, TAM, VER). **Phen:** Apr; Sep-Nov (of the same year). **Comm:** *Q. fusiformis* Small of TX has sometimes been treated as a variety of *Q. virginiana*, but is best separated as a species. Flowering before *Q. geminata* when growing together. **Syn:** = Ar, F12, FNA3, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mex, NcTx, S, Va, WH3; > *Quercus geminata* Small – C, misapplied; > *Quercus minima* (Sargent) Small – Tx, misapplied; < *Quercus virginiana* P. Miller – G, RAB; > *Quercus virginiana* P. Miller – C, Tx; > *Quercus virginiana* var. *maritima* (Michaux) Sargent – F, misapplied; > *Quercus virginiana* var. *virginiana* – F.



154. MYRICACEAE Richard ex Kunth 1817 (BAYBERRY FAMILY) [in FAGALES]

A family of about 3-5 genera and 55 species, trees and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan. See *Morella* for discussion of our three genera. References: Bornstein (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Elias (1971b); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Wilbur (1994).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Morella Loureiro 1790 (BAYBERRY, WAX-MYRTLE, CANDLEBERRY)

Wilbur (1994) makes a compelling case for the recognition of three genera among eastern North American Myricaceae, and for application of the name *Myrica* to *Myrica gale*. The typification of the genus *Myrica* with *Myrica gale* Linnaeus has been confirmed (Brummitt 1999); thus, the familiar southeastern species placed by many authors in *Myrica* must take another name. Wilbur (1994) prefers to treat our species as subgenus *Cerothamnus* (Tidestrom) Wilbur of genus *Morella* Loureiro; subgenus *Morella* is restricted to e. Asia, the Philippines, and Malaysia, and differs in a number of ways from subgenus *Cerothamnus*, including its fleshy and succulent, rather than waxy and hard, berries. Small maintained *Cerothamnus* at the generic level. Wilbur's inclusion of *Cerothamnus* in *Morella* may well be warranted (and is followed here), but I disagree with his provisional decision to include the taxon treated below as *Morella pumila* in *Morella cerifera*, and the taxon treated below as *Morella pensylvanica* in *Morella caroliniensis*, though their appropriate rank may be questioned. References: Bornstein (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Wilbur (1994); Wilbur (2002a).

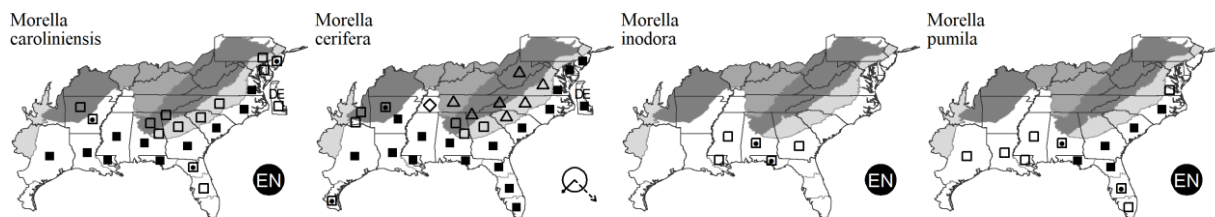
- 1 Fresh leaves odorless when crushed; staminate flowers with 6-10 stamens (or as few as 3 in distal flowers); leaves usually entire; [of s. GA south and west]; [subgenus *Cerothamnus*, series *Faya*] *Morella inodora*
- 1 Fresh leaves aromatic when crushed; staminate flowers with 3-5 (-7) stamens; leaves usually serrate, at least near the tip; [collectively widespread in our area]; [subgenus *Cerothamnus*, series *Cerothamnus*].
 - 2 Leaves oblanceolate (generally narrowly so), most of them 0.5-1.5 cm wide, 4-6× as long as wide, evergreen; mature fruits 2.0-3.5 mm in diameter.
 - 3 Medium shrub to small tree (usually 2-10 m tall), not stoloniferous; leaves of fertile branches 4-9 cm long, 8-20 mm wide; [of a wide range of wetland habitats, including wet Coastal Plain pinelands; also planted and naturalized in upland sites]..... *Morella cerifera*
 - 3 Small shrub (usually < 1 m tall), strongly stoloniferous; leaves of fertile branches 1.5-5 cm long, 3-13 mm wide; [restricted to Coastal Plain pinelands (or areas formerly so)]..... *Morella pumila*
 - 2 Leaves elliptic to broadly oblanceolate, most of them 1.5-4 (-5.2) cm wide, 2-4× as long as wide, evergreen to deciduous; mature fruits 3.0-7.0 mm in diameter. *Morella caroliniensis*

Morella caroliniensis (P. Miller) Small. POCOSIN BAYBERRY, EVERGREEN BAYBERRY. **Hab:** Pocosins, wet savannas and pine flatwoods, sandhill seepage bogs, and other peaty or sandy-peaty wetlands. **Dist:** Primarily limited to the Southeastern Coastal Plain, from NJ south to FL and west to TX and AR. **Phen:** Apr; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** *Morella caroliniensis* and *Morella pensylvanica* are not conspecific. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Va; = *Myrica caroliniensis* P. Miller – WH3; = *Myrica heterophylla* Rafinesque – Ar, C, FNA3, RAB, Tx, W, Elias (1971b); < *Cerothamnus carolinensis* – S; < *Morella caroliniensis* (P. Miller) Small – Wilbur (1994); > *Myrica heterophylla* var. *curtissii* (Chevallier) Fernald – F; > *Myrica heterophylla* var. *heterophylla* – F; < *Myrica pensylvanica* Loiseleur – G, Pa. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

Morella cerifera (Linnaeus) Small. COMMON WAX-MYRTLE, SOUTHERN BAYBERRY. **Hab:** Interdune swales (where often dominant), pocosins, brackish marshes, other wet to moist habitats, now also widely planted (including in the Piedmont) as an ornamental or landscaping shrub and persistent or naturalizing in suburban woodlands. **Dist:** As a native, widespread in the Coastal Plain of Southeastern United States: NJ south to FL and west to TX; Bahamas; West Indies; Central America. **Phen:** Apr; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** Our most common *Morella*, and also the largest, sometimes becoming a small tree, to at least 15 m tall and 25 cm DBH. See *Morella pumila* for a discussion of the controversial taxonomy of *Morella cerifera* and *Morella pumila*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Va; = *Cerothamnus ceriferus* (Linnaeus) Small – S; = *Myrica cerifera* – F, G, NcTx, Tx; = *Myrica cerifera* Linnaeus var. *cerifera* – RAB, Elias (1971b); < *Morella cerifera* (Linnaeus) Small – II, K1, Wilbur (1994); < *Myrica cerifera* – Ar, C, FNA3, GW2, WH3.

Morella inodora (Bartram) Small. ODORLESS BAYBERRY. **Hab:** Acid wetlands, especially in wooded, acid, streamhead "bogs" and bayheads, often associated with *Magnolia virginiana*, *Tamala palustris*, *Cyrtilla racemiflora*, *Cliftonia monophylla*, and *Loriniera areolata*. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. GA west to s. MS. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Wilbur (1994); = *Cerothamnus inodorus* (Bartram) Small – S; = *Myrica inodora* Bartram – FNA3, GW2, WH3, Elias (1971b). **NatureServe** G4 (Apparently Secure).

Morella pumila (Michaux) Small. DWARF BAYBERRY, DWARF WAX-MYRTLE. **Hab:** Savannas, pine flatwoods, relatively moist to extremely dry sites in sandhills (under *Quercus laevis* and *Q. geminata*). **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Some authors dismiss the distinction between this taxon and *Morella cerifera* as merely environmental, while others treat the two as distinct at the varietal or specific level. In our area at least, they appear to be genetically distinct. They often occur in close proximity (though their typical habitats differ, they can be seen side by side in wet spodosolic pine savannas, sometimes also intermixed with *Morella caroliniensis*), and maintain their distinctiveness. There are some observations that there is a phenologic difference, with *Morella pumila* peak flowering 3 weeks later than *Morella cerifera* (J. Townsend, pers. comm., 2002; A. Weakley, 2018). Though the issue remains unresolved, the stoloniferous growth of *Morella pumila* is not merely a fire response; I here maintain the two as distinct, pending further research. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Va; = *Cerothamnus pumilus* (Michaux) Small – S; = *Myrica cerifera* Linnaeus var. *pumila* Michaux – RAB, Elias (1971b); = *Myrica pusilla* Rafinesque – F, G, Tx; < *Morella cerifera* (Linnaeus) Small – K1, Wilbur (1994); < *Myrica cerifera* – C, FNA3, GW2, WH3.



155. JUGLANDACEAE A.P. de Candolle 1818 (WALNUT FAMILY) [in FAGALES]

A family of about 8 genera and 60 species, trees and shrubs, mostly temperate. References: Elias (1972); Manos & Stone (2001); Stone in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Stone (1997a) in FNA3 (1997).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

155. JUGLANDACEAE

- 1 Nutlets 6-7 mm long, with 2 wings; leaf rachis usually winged..... *Pterocarya*
- 1 Nuts > 15 mm long, unwinged; leaf rachis unwinged.
- 2 Fruit with husk dehiscent into 4 valves; pith of twigs continuous; leaves with (3-) 5-17 (-19) leaflets, the largest usually the terminal or final 2 lateral; nut with shell smooth, ridged, or irregularly wrinkled (but not deeply furrowed); terminal buds with imbricate (overlapping) or valvate scales; [tribe *Juglandae*, subtribe *Caryinae*]..... *Carya*
- 2 Fruit with husk indehiscent; pith of twigs chambered (not always developing until autumn of the first year's growth); leaves with (7-) 11-19 (-23) leaflets, the largest usually about halfway up the leaf; nut with shell deeply furrowed in a complex corrugated pattern; terminal buds with valvate; [tribe *Juglandae*, subtribe *Juglandinae*]..... *Juglans*

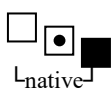
Carya Nuttall 1818 (HICKORY)

Contributed by Alan S. Weakley & Robert K. Peet

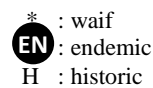
A genus of about 18 species, trees, of e. North America (south into s. Mexico), and e. Asia. *Carya* in our area is separated into two sections, section *Apocarya* (*C. aquatica*, *C. cordiformis*, *C. illinoensis*) and section *Carya* (*C. caroliniae-septentrionalis*, *C. floridana*, *C. glabra*, *C. laciniosa*, *C. myristiciformis*, *C. ovalis*, *C. ovata*, *C. pallida*, *C. texana*, *C. tomentosa*). The southeastern United States is the center of diversity of *Carya*. Our area includes all 13 North American species, and 13 of 18 species worldwide. Section *Rhamphocarya* includes a single Asian species. The remaining 4 species in the genus are all in section *Apocarya*: *C. palmeri* Manning of Mexico and 3 Asian species. *C. cordiformis*, *C. aquatica*, *C. illinoensis*, *C. myristiciformis*, *C. laciniosa*, *C. ovata*, and *C. caroliniae-septentrionalis* are diploids, with $n = 16$. *C. pallida*, *C. floridana*, *C. texana*, *C. glabra*, *C. ovalis*, and *C. tomentosa* are tetraploids with $n = 32$ (Stone 1961). As suggested by Stone, Adrouny, & Flake (1969), it seems possible that reticulate evolution involving extant or extinct diploid species is responsible for some of the difficulties in the *C. glabra-ovalis* complex. Many hybrids have been described, but some are questionable. Additionally, Hardin & Stone (1984) state that "most of these hybrids are localized and have not led to introgressive populations, or at least none that have been recognized". Ecologically, *Carya* is one of the more diverse and ubiquitous genera of trees in our area, surpassed in number of species, abundance, and ecological amplitude only by *Quercus* and *Pinus*. This has led to a long tradition of describing large parts of our area (in particular the Piedmont) as being characterized by "oak-hickory" or "oak-pine-hickory" forests (e.g. Küchler 1964; Greller 1988; Schafale & Weakley 1990; Skeen, Doerr, & Van Lear 1993). Ware (1992) and others have recently questioned this tradition, pointing out that *Carya* only rarely dominates or codominates, primarily in specialized circumstances (such as in soils with greater cation concentrations, derived from mafic rocks). The association of many (but certainly not all) species of hickories with soils with high base status was noted in print as early as 1820 in an account of the landscape of North Carolina. "The sandy pine barrens, and all the lands on which pine is the exclusive growth, are unfriendly to agriculture; but where the pine is intermixed with oak and hickory, the soil is good. Some of our strongest lands have tall pine, mixed not only with hickory and oak, but also with walnut and cherry, and such trees that indicate the best soil. Where hickory prevails, the land is strong" (Guthrie 1820). References: Elias (1972); Hardin & Stone (1984); Hardin (1952); Hardin (1992); Harrar & Harrar (1962); Little (1969); Manning (1950); Sargent (1918); Stone in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Stone (1961); Stone (1997b) in FNA3 (1997); Stone, Adrouny, & Flake (1969).

Identification Notes: Surface vestiture of leaves and bud scales is useful in distinguishing species of *Carya*. Some use of these characters can be made with a 10× or 20× hand lens; better still is a dissecting microscope. It is important to understand the different trichome types mentioned in the key (terminology follows Hardin 1990 and Hardin & Stone 1984). Short acicular trichomes are simple, unicellular trichomes tapered to a pointed tip, 0.10-0.35 mm long and with rough walls. Long acicular trichomes ("solitary" of Hardin & Stone 1984) are similar to short acicular, but are much larger, 0.45-1.6 mm long, and have smooth walls. Fasciculate trichomes are multicellular and have 2-8 straight or curved rays radiating from a clustered base. Multiradiate trichomes are similar to fasciculate, but have 8-17 rays, the inner (and usually more upright) rays attached basally above the outer (and usually more spreading) rays. Capitate glandular trichomes are unicellular or multicellular, and are distinguished by their bulbous or expanded tip; they are usually 0.02-0.1 mm long. Peltate scales are flat or dome-shaped shields or disks, slightly to strongly glandular, (sometimes regularly or irregularly lobed) and can be either sessile or stalked (they are often referred to as scales, resin dots, peltate glands, or lepidote scales). On the lower surfaces of leaflets, peltate scales are of two types: large peltate scales are 0.08-0.3 mm in diameter and are round, with smooth or slightly irregular margins, while small peltate scales are 0.025-0.12 mm in diameter and are either round, irregularly lobed or regularly 2- or 4-lobed.

- 1 Terminal buds elongate, flattened in cross-section, with 4-6 valvate scales; leaves with 7-13 (-19) leaflets, these symmetrical to strongly falcate; fruit sutures narrowly winged.
- 2 Leaves with 7-9 (-11) leaflets, these symmetrical to slightly falcate; fasciculate trichomes with 2-4 rays; terminal bud, 9-19 mm long, bright orangey yellow to dull orange-tan; [common and widely distributed tree in our area, typically in floodplain and slope forests]..... *Carya cordiformis*
- 2 Leaves with (7-) 9-19 leaflets, these slightly to strongly falcate; fasciculate trichomes with 2-8 rays; terminal bud { } mm long, brown to rusty-brown.
- 3 Leaves with (7-) 9-11 (-13) leaflets, the lower surfaces pubescent at least along the midrib and in the main vein axils; bark shaggy; lateral petiolules 0-2 mm long; nut flattened and angled in cross-section; kernel bitter; [native, of swamp forests, primarily in the Coastal Plain]..... *Carya aquatica*
- 3 Leaves with (7-) 11-19 leaflets, the lower surfaces nearly glabrous; bark scaly, with small exfoliating plates; lateral petiolules 0-7 mm long; nut round in cross-section; kernel sweet; [introduced, frequently cultivated, long persistent, and occasionally naturalized]..... *Carya illinoensis*
- 1 Terminal buds ovoid, terete in cross-section, with 6-15 imbricate scales; leaves with (3-) 5-9 (-11) leaflets, these symmetrical to slightly falcate; fruit sutures not winged (except *C. myristiciformis*).
- 4 Bark shaggy (on large trees separating in segments to a meter in length); leaves with (3-) 5 (-7) leaflets; serrations of the leaflets densely (or only moderately) ciliate when young, most densely so just below the tooth apex, the hairs sloughing with age but leaving a subapical tuft of white trichomes on at least some teeth; fallen foliage turning black.
- *Carya ovata*
- 4 Bark tight (the ridges typically forming an interlocking diamond pattern), scaly, or shaggy (when shaggy, the separated segments normally much < 1 meter long); leaves with (3-) 5-9 (-11) leaflets; serrations of the leaflets glabrous or ciliate, but lacking subapical tufts of trichomes; fallen foliage not notably blackening.
- 6 Twigs stout; terminal buds 8-20 mm long; leaves with (5-) 7-9 (-11) leaflets; lower surface of leaflets moderately to densely hirsute with a mixture of acicular (single), fascicled (2-8 rays), and multiradiate (8-many rays) hairs; small peltate scales of the lower surface of leaflets all round; fruit husk 4-13 mm thick; nuts slightly to strongly 4-angled toward the apex.
- 7 Bark shaggy; petiole hirtellous; leaflet apex acuminate; lower surface of leaflets hirsute with acicular (single), 2-6-rayed fascicled, and occasional multiradiate hairs; fruit husk pubescent, lacking pustulate bumps; fruit 4-7 cm long; nut 3-6 cm long; [rare in our area]..... *Carya laciniosa*

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

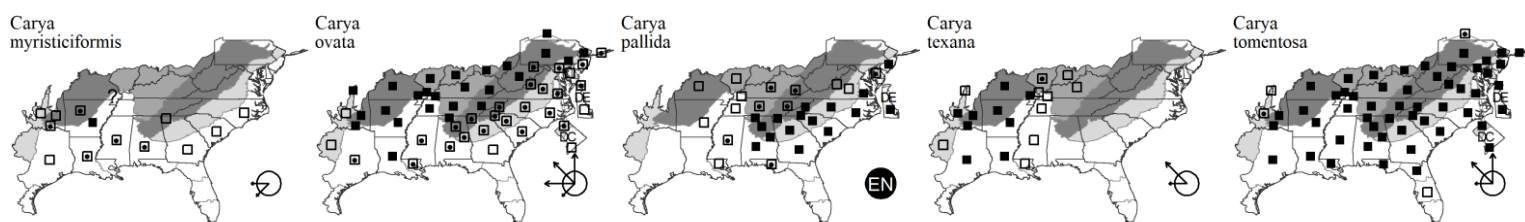
155. JUGLANDACEAE

NcTx, NE, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W; = *Carya ovata* var. *ovata* – Ar, FNA3, NY, Pa; = *Hicoria ovata* (P. Miller) Britton – S; > *Carya ovata* var. *fraxinifolia* Sargent – Il; > *Carya ovata* var. *nuttallii* Sargent – Il; > *Carya ovata* var. *ovata* – F, Il; > *Carya ovata* var. *pubescens* Sargent – F.

Carya pallida (W.W. Ashe) Engler & Graebner. SAND HICKORY, PALE HICKORY. **Hab:** Dry sandy or rocky forests and woodlands. **Dist:** S. NJ south to Panhandle FL, west to TX, inland in the interior to w. NC, KY, s. IL, and AR. **Phen:** Apr-May; Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Hicoria pallida* W.W. Ashe – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Carya texana Buckley. BLACK HICKORY. **Hab:** Dry upland woodlands, glades, bluffs, sand barrens. **Dist:** S. IN, c. IL, n. MO, and e. KS south to c. KY, w. TN, c. MS, s. LA, se, and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Oct. **Tax:** Jones (2005) states that w. KY material of *C. pallida* is transitional to *C. texana*. **ID Notes:** The blackish bark, rather scaly and with prominent horizontal cross-checks, is distinctly different from our other hickories. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA3, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx; > *Carya buckleyi* Durand var. *arkansana* (Sargent) Sargent – G; > *Carya texana* var. *arkansana* (Sargent) Little – C; > *Carya texana* var. *texana* – F; > *Carya texana* Buckley var. *villosa* (Sargent) Little – F. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

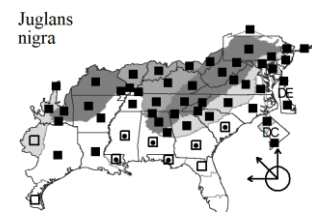
Carya tomentosa (Lamarck) Nuttall. MOCKERNUT HICKORY, WHITE HICKORY. **Hab:** Forests and woodlands. **Dist:** MA west to IN and IA, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Oct. **Tax:** There has been confusion and controversy for several centuries over the specific epithet. The oldest basionym available is *Juglans alba* Linnaeus, which apparently included disparate elements, including this taxon and *C. ovata*. Following a more circumscribed typification by Crantz in 1766, the epithet 'alba' should have been applied to this taxon, but continued to be applied in various ways. Rehder (1945) proposed that *C. alba* should be considered a *nomen ambiguum*, but agreed that it applied correctly to what has often been called *C. tomentosa*. He argued that the use of *C. alba* should be rejected "in order to avoid confusion and ambiguity". In 2008, Ward & Wiersema (2008) formally proposed rejection of *Juglans alba* (the basionym of *Carya alba*), and the Committee has recommended its rejection unanimously (Brummitt 2010). For further discussion see Rehder (1945), Howard & Staples (1983), Wunderlin, Hansen, & Hall (1985), and Brummitt (2010). **Comm:** One of the most common forest trees of much of our area. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Carya alba* (Linnaeus) Nuttall ex Elliott – Ar, K1, NcTx; = *Hicoria alba* (Linnaeus) Britton – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Juglans Linnaeus 1753 (WALNUT)

A genus of about 21 species, trees and shrubs, of Mediterranean Europe to e. Asia, and North America to Andean South America. References: Stanford (1998); Stanford, Harden, & Parks (2000); Stone in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Whittemore & Stone (1997) in FNA3 (1997).

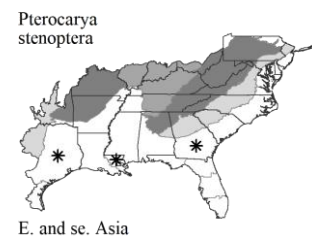
Juglans nigra Linnaeus. BLACK WALNUT. **Hab:** Moist, nutrient-rich forests of floodplains and slopes, calcareous hammocks. **Dist:** MA west to MN, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr; Oct. **Comm:** The dark brown wood is famous for cabinetry and other uses; it is one of the most prized of North American hardwoods. The nuts, though difficult to crack, are prized for their intense flavor. The husk is used as a dye. Country people dehusk the nuts by putting them in dirt or gravel driveways where the passage of car tires removes the husk but does not crack the nut. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Wallia nigra* (Linnaeus) Alefeld – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Pterocarya Kunth 18824 (WINGNUT)

A genus of 6 species, trees, of e. and sw. Asia. References: Stone in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

* ***Pterocarya stenoptera*** A.C.P. de Candolle. JAPANESE WINGNUT. **Hab:** Uncommonly cultivated, rarely naturalized or persistent. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia (China, Japan, and Korea). Naturalized in e. LA. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

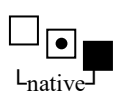


158. BETULACEAE S.F. Gray 1822 (BIRCH FAMILY) [in FAGALES]

A family of 6 genera and about 150 species, primarily of subarctic to cold temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, but extending through Central America to n. South America. The two subfamilies recognized here are sometimes elevated to family status, as by Govaerts & Frodin (1998). References: Furlow (1990); Furlow (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Govaerts & Frodin (1998); Hardin (1971a); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

- 1 Scales of the pistillate catkins persistent; leafy involucre absent; fruit a small winged nut; [subfamily *Betuloideae*].
 - 2 Pistillate scales woody, forming a persistent conelike catkin; plant a shrub, < 4 m tall (except *A. glutinosa*)..... *Alnus*
 - 2 Pistillate scales deciduous with or soon after the fruits; plant a tree, > 10 m tall at maturity..... *Betula*
- 1 Scales of the pistillate catkins caducous; leafy involucre present, conspicuous; fruit an unwinged nut; [subfamily *Coryloideae*].
 - 3 Nut spherical, 1-1.5 cm in diameter, closely enveloped by the involucre..... *Corylus*
 - 3 Nut ovoid, 0.4-0.6 cm long, loosely or not at all enveloped by the involucre.
 - 4 Infructescence bracts flat, 1-3 lobed, not enclosing the nut; bark gray, smooth; trunk moderately to strongly fluted; buds 4-angled..... *Carpinus*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

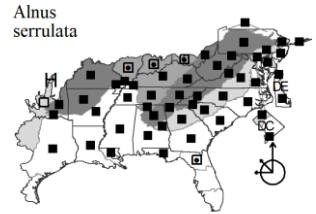
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 4 Infructescence bracts inflated, loosely enclosing the nut; bark brown, shreddy; trunk not fluted; buds not 4-angled..... *Ostrya*

Alnus P. Miller 1754 (ALDER)

A genus of about 25-35 species, shrubs and trees, of subarctic to warm temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, and in montane situations south to n. South America. References: Banaev & Adel'shin (2009); Chen & Li (2004); Chery (2015); Furlow (1990); Furlow (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Gray (1842); Hardin (1971a); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Navarro et al (2003); Schrader & Graves (2002).

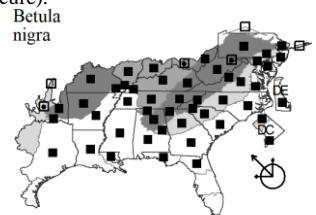
Alnus serrulata (Aiton) Willdenow. TAG ALDER, SMOOTH ALDER, HAZEL ALDER. **Hab:** Streambanks, bogs, wet thickets. **Dist:** NS west to s. QC, MO, and OK, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Feb-Mar; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Furlow (1990), Hardin (1971a); = *Alnus rugosa* (Du Roi) Sprengel – S, misapplied; > *Alnus serrulata* var. *serrulata* – F; > *Alnus serrulata* var. *subelliptica* Fernald – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Betula Linnaeus 1753 (BIRCH)

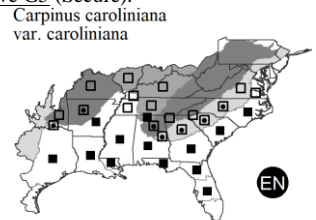
A genus of 35-100 species, trees, shrubs, and subshrubs, of subarctic and temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. The subgeneric classification shown follows Schenk et al. (2008). References: Furlow (1990); Furlow (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Govaerts & Frodin (1998); Grant & Thompson (1975); Hardin (1971a); Järvinen et al (2004); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Schenk et al (2008).

Betula nigra Linnaeus. RIVER BIRCH, RED BIRCH. **Hab:** Riverbanks, streambanks, floodplains, sandbars, disturbed uplands. **Dist:** NH west to se. MN and e. KS, south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA3, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Furlow (1990), Hardin (1971a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Carpinus Linnaeus 1753 (HORNBEAM, IRONWOOD, MUSCLE-TREE, WATER-BEECH, BLUE-BEECH)

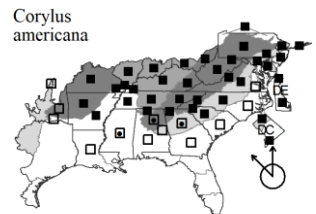
A genus of about 26 species, trees, in temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, extending southward to se. Asia and Central America. The smooth gray bark gives *Carpinus* the names 'Water-beech' and 'Blue-beech', the fluted, sinewy appearance of the trunk the name 'Muscle-tree', and the very hard, heavy wood the name 'Ironwood'. References: Furlow (1987a); Furlow (1987b); Furlow (1990); Furlow (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Govaerts & Frodin (1998); Hardin (1971a); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).



Carpinus caroliniana Walter var. *caroliniana*. COASTAL AMERICAN HORNBEAM, MUSCLETREE, LEANTREE, LECHILLO, WATER BEECH. **Hab:** Streambanks, riverbanks, bottomland forests, lower slopes, maritime forests. **Dist:** S. NJ, e. MD, and e. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, and north in the inland to s. MO and s. IL. **Phen:** Mar-May; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** The treatment as two taxa was established by Furlow (1987a, 1987b) largely through statistical methods. The two taxa have some morphologic and phytogeographic coherence, but intergradation appears to be extensive, and individual specimens (in the herbarium) or trees (in the field) may not be readily identifiable to variety. **Syn:** = C, F, Il; = *Carpinus caroliniana* ssp. *caroliniana* – Ar, FNA3, K1, K3, K4, Furlow (1987b), Furlow (1990); < *Carpinus caroliniana* – G, GW2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Hardin (1971a). NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Corylus Linnaeus 1753 (HAZELNUT, FILBERT)

A genus of about 15-18 species, shrubs and trees, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Eurasian species of this genus, *C. avellana* Linnaeus and *C. maxima* P. Miller, are the sources of commercial filberts or hazelnuts. They are sometimes cultivated in North America, especially in the Pacific Northwest. Our wild species are also excellent eating, but wild animals, especially squirrels, usually harvest them before they are ripe. References: Forest & Bruneau (2000); Furlow (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Govaerts & Frodin (1998); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Whitcher & Wen (2001).

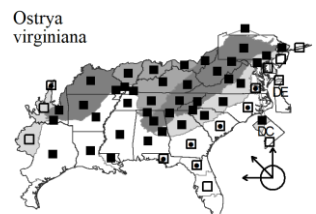


Corylus americana Walter. AMERICAN HAZELNUT, AMERICAN FILBERT. **Hab:** Rocky woodlands, mesic to rich forests and thickets. **Dist:** ME west to SK, south to GA, LA, and OK. **Phen:** Feb-Mar; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Furlow (1990), Hardin (1971a); > *Corylus americana* var. *americana* – F, G, GrPl; > *Corylus americana* var. *indehiscens* E.J. Palmer & Steyermark – F, G, GrPl. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ostrya Scopoli 1760 (HOP-HORNBEAM, IRONWOOD)

A genus of 5-9 species, trees, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Furlow (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Govaerts & Frodin (1998); Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Ostrya virginiana (P. Miller) K. Koch. AMERICAN HOP-HORNBEAM, IRONWOOD, LEVERWOOD. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests, often rocky, especially over basic rocks, reaching high elevations. **Dist:** NS west to MB, south to c.



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

158. *BETULACEAE*

peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** One of our heaviest and hardest woods. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA3, G, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Furlow (1990), Hardin (1971a); = *Ostrya virginiana* var. *virginiana* – K1; > *Ostrya virginiana* var. *lasia* Fernald – F, GrPl, Il, Tx; > *Ostrya virginiana* var. *virginiana* – F, GrPl, Il. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

163. *CUCURBITACEAE* A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (GOURD FAMILY) [in CUCURBITALES]

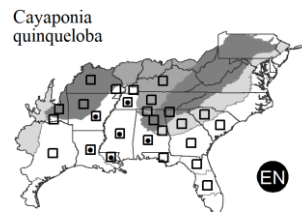
A family of about 97-120 genera and 800-1000 species, of tropical and subtropical areas, with a few extending to temperate areas. References: Nesom (2011b); Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011).

- 1 Ovaries and fruits muricate, tuberculate, or echinate; fruits 1-25 cm long at maturity.
 - 3 Corolla 5-lobed, yellow, the petals 7-25 mm long; fruit muricate or tuberculate, 10-25-seeded, dehiscent by 3 valves or somewhat irregularly; tendrils with 1-2 branches; [tribe *Joliffieae*]..... *Momordica*
 - 3 Corolla 5-6-lobed, white, the petals 0.5-6 mm long; fruit echinate, 1- or 4-seeded, indehiscent or dehiscent by 2 pores; tendrils with 3 branches; [tribe *Sicyeae*]..... *Sicyos*
- 1 Ovaries and fruits smooth or pubescent, but not prickly; fruits 1-70 cm long at maturity.
 - 5 Leaves pinnately lobed, the divisions rounded; fruit surface green and white, the flesh red or pink; [tribe *Benincaseae*]..... *Citrullus*
 - 5 Leaves palmately lobed, the divisions angular and toothed; fruit surface red, green, white, black, orange, yellow, or blue, the flesh white, orange, yellow, tan, or green.
 - 6 Fruit < 3 cm long; tendrils present, simple; [native, mostly in moist forests or thickets].
 - 7 Fruit surface red at maturity; pedicel of pistillate flowers and fruits 1-3 mm long; [tribe *Cucurbitae*]..... *Cayaponia*
 - 7 Fruit surface black or dark green at maturity; pedicel of pistillate flowers and fruits > 20 mm long; [tribe *Benincaseae*]..... *Melothria*
 - 6 Fruit > 5 cm long; tendrils absent or present (if present, forked); [introduced, mostly in gardens, fields, or disturbed places].
 - 8 Corolla white; [bottle gourd, ivy gourd]; [tribe *Benincaseae*]..... *Lagenaria*
 - 8 Corolla yellow; [cantaloupe, cucumber, luffa, squash, gourd, pumpkin].
 - 10 Corolla < 3 cm long; [cantaloupe, cucumber]; [tribe *Benincaseae*]..... *Cucumis*
 - 10 Corolla > 5 cm long; [luffa, squash, gourd, pumpkin].
 - 11 Corolla campanulate; fruit indehiscent, the interior fleshy; [squash, gourd, pumpkin]; [tribe *Cucurbitae*]..... *Cucurbita*
 - 11 Corolla salverform; fruit dehiscent, the interior very fibrous; [luffa]; [tribe *Luffeae*]..... *Luffa*

Cayaponia Silva Manso 1836

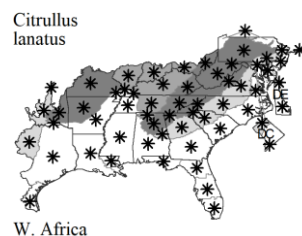
A genus of about 75 species, herbaceous vines, of tropical, subtropical and warm-temperate America. References: Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011).

Cayaponia quinqueloba (Rafinesque) Shinnars. FIVE-LOBE-CUCUMBER. **Hab:** Swamp forests, river banks, hammocks. **Dist:** E. SC south to GA and FL Panhandle, west to e. TX, north in the interior to w. TN. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, WH3; = *Cayaponia boykinii* (Torrey & A. Gray) Cogniaux – RAB, S; > *Cayaponia grandifolia* (Torrey & A. Gray) Small – GW2; > *Cayaponia quinqueloba* (Rafinesque) Shinnars – GW2. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

*Citrullus* Schrader 1836 (WATERMELON)

A genus of 7 species, annual or perennial herbaceous vines, of Africa, Mediterranean Europe, and w. Asia. References: Chomicki & Renner (2015); Dane & Lang (2004); Nesom (2011b); Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Paris (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011).

* *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunberg) J. Matsumura & Nakai. WATERMELON. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, trash heaps, commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year. **Dist:** Native of n. Africa. **Syn:** = Bah, Mi, NE, Chomicki & Renner (2015), but needing conservation with a new type; = *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunberg) Matsumura & Nakai ssp. *lanatus* – FNA6, NY, Nesom (2011b); = *Citrullus vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* – Tx; < *Citrullus citrullus* (Linnaeus) Karsten – S; < *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunberg) J. Matsumura & Nakai – Il, K4, Meso4.1, WH3; < *Citrullus lanatus* (Thunberg) Matsumura & Nakai var. *lanatus* – Ar, K1, K3, NcTx; < *Citrullus vulgaris* Schrader – F, G, RAB. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Cucumis* Linnaeus 1753 (CANTELOUPE, MUSKMELON, CUCUMBER)

A genus of ca. 55 species, herbaceous vines, native of the Old World (but see discussion under *C. melo* var. *texanus*). Infrageneric classification follows Schaefer (2007). References: Decker-Walters et al (2002); Kirkbride (1993); Munger & Robinson (1991); Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011); Schaefer (2007); Silberman et al (1999); Stepansky, Kovalski, & Perl-Treves (1999).

- 4 Leaf blade central lobe broadly triangular; corolla tube of female flower 3.5-6.5 mm long; corolla tube of male flower 3.4-4.9 mm long; [cucumber]..... *Cucumis sativus*
- 4 Leaf blade central lobe elliptic, oblong or ovate; corolla tube of female 0.8-2.8 mm long; corolla tube of male flower 0.8-2.0 mm long.
 - 5 Fused portion of hypanthium or youngest fruits with appressed hairs; stem abundantly beset with retrorse prickles; fruit diameter 2.5-5 cm..... *Cucumis melo* var. *texanus*

Key to Map
Symbology:



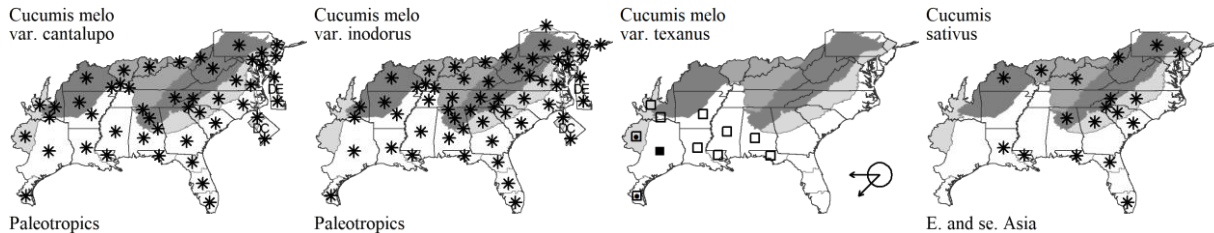
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

- 5 Fused portion of hypanthium or youngest fruits with spreading hairs; stems smooth or nearly so; fruit diameter > 10 cm.
- 6 Fruits with netted, warty, or scaly rind; ripe fruits with orange (rarely green) flesh, with aromatic flavor and musky odor; [cantaloupes, muskmelons, etc.]..... *Cucumis melo* var. *cantalupo*
- 6 Fruits with smooth or wrinkled rind; ripe fruits with white or green flesh, lacking musky odor; [honeydews, etc.]..... *Cucumis melo* var. *inodorus*

* *Cucumis melo* Linnaeus var. *inodorus* Jacquin. HONEYDEW, WINTER MELON. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, trash heaps, sometimes cultivated in our area. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Syn:** = Munger & Robinson (1991), Stepansky, Kovalski, & Perl-Treves (1999); = *Cucumis melo* ssp. *melo* var. *inodorus* – FNA6; < *Cucumis melo* Linnaeus – Ar, Bah, F, G, K1, Mi, NeTx, NE, RAB, S, WH3, Schaefer (2007); < *Cucumis melo* ssp. *melo* – NY, Kirkbride (1993); < *Cucumis melo* var. *melo* – K4.

* ***Cucumis sativus*** Linnaeus. CUCUMBER. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, trash heaps, commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. **Phen:** May-Sep (-Nov). **Syn:** = Bah, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NE, WH3, Kirkbride (1993), Schaefer (2007); > *Cucumis sativus* var. *sativus* – FNA6, NY. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



A genus of 14-22 species, annual or perennial herbaceous vines, of the New World tropics and subtropics. References: Castellanos-Morales et al (2018); Nesom (2011b); Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011).

- | | | |
|---|---|--|
| 3 | Stems and leaves variously pubescent, the hairs generally not pustulate-based. | <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> |
| 3 | Stems and leaves hispid with pustulate-based hairs. | |
| 5 | Wild plants; fruit almost always bitter, solid ivory or green-and-white striped, usually not yellow or orange; rind smooth. | <i>Cucurbita melopepo</i> var. <i>texana</i> |
| 5 | Cultivated plants (or occurring as waifs and short-term naturalized population, usually in proximity to cultivation); fruit non-bitter (except for some ornamental gourds), variously colored, often at least partially yellow or orange; rind smooth, ribbed, or with warts. | |
| 7 | [scallop, pattypan, acorn, crookneck, and straightneck squashes, most ornamental gourds] | <i>Cucurbita melopepo</i> var. <i>melopepo</i> |
| 7 | [cocozele, jack-o'-lantern pumpkins, vegetable marrows, zucchini, some ornamental gourds] | <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> |

***Cucurbita melopepo* Linnaeus var. *texana*.** TEXAS SQUASH, TEXAS GOURD. **Hab:** Bottomlands. **Dist:** AL west to se. NM, south through TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** *Cucurbita pepo* Linnaeus ssp. *ovifera* (Linnaeus) D.S. Decker var. *texana* (Scheele) D.S. Decker – Ar; = *Cucurbita melopepo* ssp. *texana* (Scheele) Nesom var. *texana* (Scheele) Nesom – FNA6, K3, K4, Nesom (2011b); = *Cucurbita pepo* Linnaeus var. *texana* (Scheele) D. Decker – K2, Castellanos-Morales et al (2018); < *Cucurbita texana* Scheele – NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4G5T4? (Apparently Secure).

* ***Cucurbita pepo*** Linnaeus. PUMPKIN, ZUCCHINI, ORNAMENTAL GOURD, VEGETABLE MARROW. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, F, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, WV, Nesom (2011b); = *Pepo pepo* (Linnaeus) Britton ex Small – S; > *Cucurbita pepo* ssp. *pepo* – FNA6, Meso4.1, NY; > *Cucurbita pepo* var. *pepo* – Il, K1, K2.

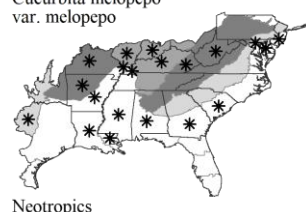
native maybe exotic exotic ←rare ←uncommon ←common

 (see introduction for more)

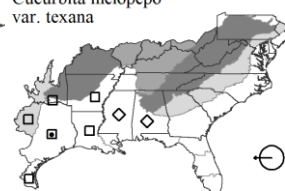
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

163. CUCURBITACEAE

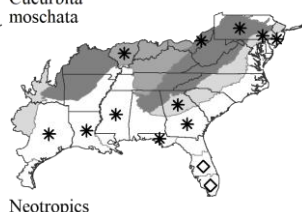
Cucurbita melopepo
var. *melopepo*



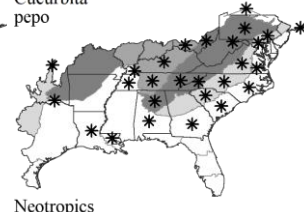
Cucurbita melopepo
var. *texana*



Cucurbita moschata



Cucurbita pepo

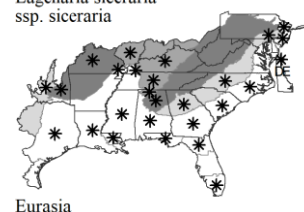


Lagenaria Seringe 1825 (BOTTLE GOURD)

A genus of 6 species, herbaceous vines, of sub-Saharan Africa and Madagascar. References: Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011).

* ***Lagenaria siceraria*** (Molina) Standley *ssp. siceraria*. BOTTLE GOURD, CALABASH GOURD. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, trash heaps, commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, rare as a volunteer from seed the following year. **Dist:** Native of Africa. One of the oldest cultivated plants. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA6; < *Cucurbita lagenaria* Linnaeus – S; < *Lagenaria leucantha* Rusby – G; < *Lagenaria siceraria* – Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, NE, Tx, WH3; < *Lagenaria vulgaris* Seringe – F, RAB. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Lagenaria siceraria
ssp. siceraria



Luffa P. Miller 1754 (LUFFA)

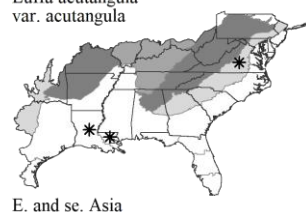
A genus of 7 species, annual herbaceous vines, of the tropics. References: Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011).

- 1 Fruits clavate, strongly 10-angled; petals pale yellow; leaves shallowly lobed..... *Luffa acutangula* var. *acutangula*
1 Fruits cylindric, not angled; petals deep yellow; leaves deeply lobed..... *Luffa aegyptiaca*

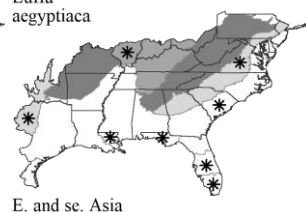
* ***Luffa acutangula*** (Linnaeus) Roxburgh var. *acutangula*. ANGLED LUFFA, RIDGED GOURD, SPONGE GOURD. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, trash heaps; cultivated in home gardens, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. Var. *amara* (Roxburgh) Clarke is also native of s. Asia. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA6; < *Luffa acutangula* – K1, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Luffa aegyptiaca*** P. Miller. SMOOTH LUFFA, SPONGE GOURD, VEGETABLE SPONGE, ESTROPAGO. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, trash heaps; commonly cultivated in home gardens and commercially, sometimes volunteering from seed the following year. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3; = *Luffa cylindrica* (Linnaeus) M. Roemer – Il, Meso4.1, S, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Luffa acutangula
var. *acutangula*



Luffa aegyptiaca

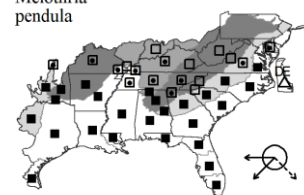


Melothria Linnaeus 1753 (MELONETTE)

A genus of about 12 species, herbaceous vines, of the New World. References: Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011).

Melothria pendula Linnaeus. MELONETTE, CREEPING CUCUMBER, MOUSE MELON, MELONCITO. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, moist roadsides and disturbed areas, marshes. **Dist:** DC, MD, and VA west to IN, south to FL and TX; also widespread in the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FNA6, G, GW2, Il, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Melothria microcarpa* Shuttleworth – S; > *Melothria nashii* Small – S; > *Melothria pendula* Linnaeus – S; > *Melothria pendula* var. *aspera* – K1, K3, S; > *Melothria pendula* var. *crassifolia* (Small) Cogniaux – K1, K3; > *Melothria pendula* var. *pendula* – K1, K3.

Melothria pendula



Momordica Linnaeus 1753 (BALSAM-APPLE, BITTER MELON)

A genus of ca. 60 species, herbaceous vines, of the Old World tropics. References: Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011).

- 1 Bract of the male flowers toothed; bract of male flowers attached at the apex of the peduncle; fruit 2.5-4 (-7) cm long..... *Momordica balsamina*
1 Bract of the male flowers entire; bract of male flowers attached near or below the midpoint of the peduncle; fruit 7-25 cm long..... *Momordica charantia* ssp. *charantia*

Key to Map
Symbology:



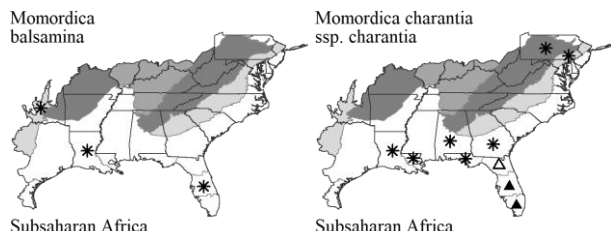
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

163. CUCURBITACEAE

* **Momordica balsamina** Linnaeus. BALSAM-APPLE, BITTER MELON. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA6, K2, K4, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Momordica charantia** Linnaeus ssp. **charantia**. BALSAM-PEAR, BALSAM-APPLE, BITTER MELON, CERASEE, ASOSI. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, fence-rows. **Dist:** Native of Africa. Reported for Panhandle FL by Anderson (2007) and Kunzer et al. (2009), and for Alabama by Diamond (2021). **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Comm:** An additional subspecies, ssp. *macroloba* Achigan-Dako & Blattner, is known from wc. Africa. **Syn:** = FNA6; < *Momordica charantia* – Bah, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NE, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Sechium P. Browne 1756

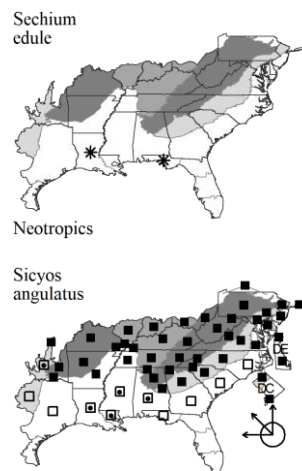
A genus of about 5-12 species, perennial herbaceous vines, of Mexico and Central America. References: Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015).

* **Sechium edule** (Jacquin) Swartz. CHAYOTE, MIRLITON, CHOKO, CHRISTOPHENE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, persistent or weakly escaping from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of Central America. **Syn:** = FNA6, K3, K4, Meso4.1. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Sicyos Linnaeus 1753 (BUR-CUCUMBER)

A genus of about 50 species, annual or perennial vines, of Australia, Pacific Islands, tropical America. References: Nesom (2011a); Nesom (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Schaefer & Renner in Kubitzki (2011).

Sicyos angulatus Linnaeus. BUR-CUCUMBER, NIMBLE-KATE, STAR-CUCUMBER. **Hab:** Moist forests and thickets. **Dist:** S. ME west to MN and se. ND, south to Panhandle FL and c. TX. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Nesom (2011a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



168a. PARNASSIACEAE Martinov 1820 (GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS FAMILY) [in CELASTRALES]

A family of 2 genera and about 16 species, herbs, of largely north temperate and arctic areas. Numerous anomalous features separate *Parnassia* from the Saxifragaceae; affinities with the Droseraceae, Clusiaceae, Celastraceae, and other families have been historically suggested. It is now clear that its affinities lie with Celastraceae, but APG III's (2009) and APG IV's (2016) inclusion of it in Celastraceae seems premature; it is here retained as separate. Considering the uncertainties of its relationships, *Parnassia* is best treated as a family, the Parnassiaceae, as suggested by numerous workers as early as 1821, and increasingly accepted in recent decades. The very distant relationship of *Parnassia* to the Saxifragaceae (sensu stricto) has been strongly reaffirmed by molecular analyses (Morgan & Soltis 1993, Soltis et al. 2000, Savolainen et al. 2000). References: Ma, Ball, & Levin (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Simmons. [including LEPUROPETALACEAE] in Kubitzki et al (2004).

- 1 Plants diminutive, rosettes < 3 cm across; winter annual..... *Lepuropetalon*
1 Plants larger, rosettes over 8 cm across; perennial from rhizomes..... *Parnassia*

Lepuropetalon Elliott 1817 (LEPUROPETALON)

A monotypic genus, of se. North America, Mexico, c. Chile, and Uruguay. Sometimes treated as part of a broad and polymorphic Saxifragaceae, *Lepuropetalon* has often been associated with *Parnassia* in the Parnassiaceae. Morgan & Soltis (1993) suggest a close relationship of *Lepuropetalon* and *Parnassia*, as well as the "distant relationship between both genera and the Saxifragoideae". The affinities of *Lepuropetalon* with *Parnassia* remain uncertain, however, as emphasized by Gastony & Soltis (1977) in their analysis of chromosomes and partially reiterated by Morgan & Soltis (1993). *Lepuropetalon* is here treated in the Parnassiaceae, as supported by molecular analyses (Soltis et al. 2000, Savolainen et al. 2000); treatment in a monotypic Lepuropetalaceae is perhaps equally warranted. References: Gastony & Soltis (1977); Saar (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Simmons in Kubitzki et al (2004); Spongberg (1972); Ward & Gholson (1987); Wilbur (1988b).

Key to Map
Symbology:



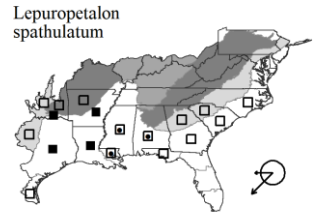
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

168a. PARNASSIACEAE

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Lepuropetalon spathulatum Elliott. LEPUROPETALON, LITTLE-PEOPLE, PETITEPLANT. **Hab:** In moist open areas, such as seepage on granitic flatrocks, ditches, seasonally wet depressions. **Dist:** Se. NC and SC south to GA and FL Panhandle (Kunzer et al. 2009), west to e. TX and Mexico; also in Chile and Uruguay. **Phen:** Feb-Apr. **Comm:** As indicated by Ward & Gholson (1987), *Lepuropetalon* is more common than collections would indicate; the rosettes are 0.5-2 (-3) cm across, the greenish flowers are 2-3 mm across. It has been considered "the smallest terrestrial angiosperm" (Morgan & Soltis 1993). Its apparently greater abundance in the western portion of its range, where largely found by a few botanists "who have made determined efforts to establish its range" (Ward & Gholson), and in habitats such as granitic flatrocks, which have overall received close scrutiny, may be more a reflection of its diminutive size and early season of occurrence than of its real distribution and abundance. The recent increase in collections, mostly in disturbed or human-maintained habitats, also suggests a possible increase in abundance (and range?) from its original state. It should be more vigorously sought in the eastern part of our area. The presence of lines of red glandular dots on the leaves and sepals is a helpful diagnostic character. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

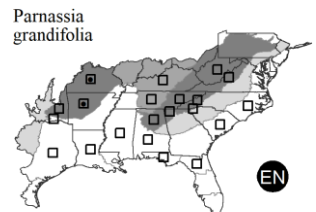


Parnassia Linnaeus 1753 (GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS, PARNASSIA)

A genus of 15-70 species, herbs, primarily of arctic and north temperate areas. Our species (especially *Parnassia caroliniana*) are among the most southerly of the genus in distribution. *Parnassia* (all species) are among the most beautiful of our native plants. From a distance the white flowers are attractive but not extraordinary; when observed closely, though, the delicate tracery of the green veins on the waxy white petals is astonishing. References: Alexander (1934a); Alexander (1934b); Ball (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Gastony & Soltis (1977); GW2; Simmons in Kubitzki et al (2004); Spongberg (1972).

Identification Notes: Note that the five staminodia are (in our species) deeply three-lobed to the base, thus appearing as 15.

Parnassia grandifolia A.P. de Candolle. LIMSEEP PARNASSIA, BIGLEAF GRASS-OF-PARNASSUS. **Hab:** Fens, gravelly seepages, pineland seepage bogs and ecotones, primarily or solely over calcareous, mafic, or ultramafic rocks, in the outer Coastal Plain in seepage over marl on nearly vertical river bluffs on the Cape Fear River (NC) and in pineland seepage bogs. **Dist:** VA, WV, s. MO, and OK south to n. GA, Panhandle FL, s. MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999), AR, and e. TX, primarily in the Appalachian and Ozarkian highlands. **Phen:** Aug-Nov (-Dec). **Comm:** The discovery of populations of this species in Brunswick and Columbus counties, NC, was remarkable. In the Panhandle of FL and the West Gulf Coastal Plain of LA and TX it also occurs in wet savannas and pitcherplant bogs (MacRoberts, MacRoberts, & Jackson 2004), in FL sometimes in close proximity to *P. caroliniana*; *Parnassia* in Coastal Plain savannas should not necessarily be assumed to be *P. caroliniana*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Alexander (1934b). NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).



168b. CELASTRACEAE R. Brown 1814 (BITTERSWEET FAMILY) [in CELASTRALES]

A family of about 100 genera and 1400 species, trees, shrubs, lianas, perennial and annual herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, especially in the tropics and subtropics. References: Brizicky (1964a); Ma, Ball, & Levin (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Simmons in Kubitzki et al (2004).

- 1 Lianas, climbing by adventitious roots, twining, or scrambling.
 - 2 Plants climbing by adventitious roots; sepals and petals 4; ovaries 4-carpellate (capsules 4-locular)..... *Euonymus*
 - 2 Plants climbing by twining or scrambling; sepals and petals 5; ovaries 3-carpellate (capsules 3-locular)..... *Celastrus*
- 1 Shrubs or trees, more or less erect and without climbing adaptations.
 - *Euonymus*

Celastrus Linnaeus 1753 (BITTERSWEET)

A genus of about 30 species, lianas, primarily in e. Asia, Malaysia, Oceania, Madagascar, and Central and South America. The one species native to e. North America is related to e. Asian species. The grammatical gender of the genus has been conserved as masculine (Brummitt 2005). References: Duncan (1969); Leicht-Young et al (2007); Ma & Levin (2016a) in FNA12 (2016); Simmons in Kubitzki et al (2004).

- 1 Flowers in 2-3-flowered axillary cymes; mature leaves mostly obovate, averaging 1.2-1.4 (-1.7)× as long as wide; expanding leaves folded (conduplicate); capsule yellow (contrasting with the seeds); pollen white *Celastrus orbiculatus*
- 1 Flowers in 6-many-flowered panicles terminal on leafy branches or branchlets; mature leaves mostly ovate-lanceolate to elliptic, averaging (1.8-) 2.0-2.6× as long as wide; expanding leaves rolled (involute); capsule orange (similar in color to the seeds); pollen yellow *Celastrus scandens*

* ***Celastrus orbiculatus*** Thunberg. ORIENTAL BITTERSWEET. **Hab:** Bottomland and riparian forests, mesic upland forests and bluffs, glade margins, disturbed areas, thickets, roadsides, forests. **Dist:** Native of Asia. *C. orbiculatus* is grown for its attractive fruits; it has become a noxious weed in much of our area. **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Sep. **Comm:** The first reports of its occurrence in our area appear to be in the 1960's; it is now much more common in most of our area than its native relative, *C. scandens*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, Duncan (1969); = *Celastrus orbiculata* – G, K1, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

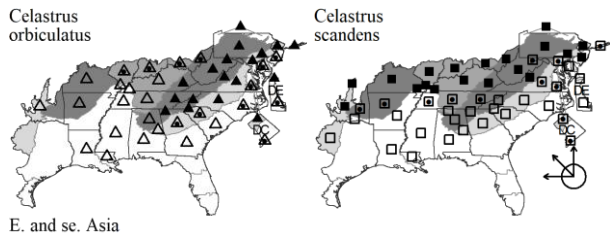


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

168b. CELASTRACEAE

Celastrus scandens Linnaeus. AMERICAN BITTERSWEET. **Hab:** Dry-mesic to mesic upland forests and woodlands, bluffs, riparian and bottomland forests, glade margins. **Dist:** QC west to MB and WY, south to w. SC, n. GA, AL, LA, and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Duncan (1969). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

**Euonymus** Linnaeus 1753 (SPINDLE-TREE, EUONYMUS, STRAWBERRY-BUSH)

A genus of ca. 129 species, of temperate and tropical areas, trees, shrubs, and lianas. The genus name was variously spelled '*Euonymus*' and '*Evonymus*' by Linnaeus. The spelling *Euonymus* has been nomenclaturally conserved. The genus is now considered to be grammatically masculine, and adjectival specific epithets therefore end in '-us'. References: Ma & Funston (2008); Ma & Levin (2016b) in FNA12 (2016); Simmons in Kubitzki et al (2004); Voss (1985).

- 1 Leaf undersurface with mostly erect hairs to ca. 0.2 mm long; petioles 8-20 mm long; flowers 4-merous; [native]; [section *Euonymus*] *Euonymus atropurpureus*
- 1 Leaf undersurface glabrous (or with some hairs on the midrib); petioles 1-33 mm long; flowers 4- or 5-merous; [introduced or native].
 - 2 Leaves evergreen; flowers 4-merous; [introduced species, rarely naturalized]; [section *Illicifolii*] *Euonymus japonicus*
 - 2 Leaves deciduous; flowers 4- or 5-merous; [introduced or native].
 - 6 Twigs and branches with 2-4 corky wings; flowers 4-merous; capsules smooth; [introduced, rarely naturalized]; [section *Melanocarya*] *Euonymus alatus*
 - 6 Twigs and small branches lacking corky wings, terete (or nearly so); flowers 5-merous; capsules muricate; [native species]; [section *Echinococcus*] *Euonymus americanus*

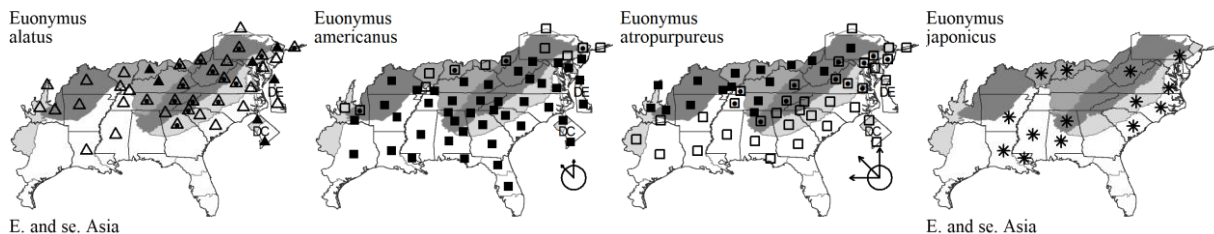
* **Euonymus alatus** (Thunberg) Siebold. WINGED EUONYMUS, BURNING BUSH. **Hab:** Suburban woodlands, becoming invasive in some areas.

Dist: Native of e. Asia. First reported for NC (Jackson Co.) by Pittillo & Brown (1988), now widespread in the state. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** *Euonymus alatus* can easily be distinguished in winter condition from two native species that develop corky wings on the twigs. *Euonymus alatus* has opposite leaves (and therefore opposite branching), the wings are sometimes four in a particular stretch of twig (rather than two, or irregular), the wings are very 'geometric', with squared off, quadrate ends, and the smaller twigs are green and moderately fine. *Ulmus alata* has alternate leaves (and therefore alternate branches), usually 2 thinnish wings, irregular ends and margins of the wings, and fine smaller twigs that are greenish to tan or brown. *Liquidambar styraciflua* has alternate leaves (and therefore alternate branches), irregular corky outgrowths that often are not particularly wing-like, and greenish to bronze moderately thick twigs. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, IL, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, Brizicky (1964a), Ma & Funston (2008); = *Euonymus alata* - K1, Mi, Voss (1985). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Euonymus americanus Linnaeus. STRAWBERRY-BUSH, HEART'S-A-BUSTIN' (-WITH-LOVE). **Hab:** Mesic to submesic forests. **Dist:** Se. NY west to s. OH and se. MO, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** A variety, var. *angustifolius* (Pursh) Alph. Wood, with narrowly lanceolate to linear leaves, has been named and occurs in our area; it is of uncertain status (Brizicky 1964) but is here considered a form. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, IL, K3, K4, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Euonymus americana* - K1. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Euonymus atropurpureus Jacquin. AMERICAN WAHOO, BURNING BUSH. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, riverbanks, mostly on rich alluvial sediments, or on slopes over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** NY west to ND, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jul; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Two varieties are sometimes recognized: a widespread var. *atropurpureus* and var. *cheatumii* Lundell endemic to TX. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, IL, K4, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Euonymus atropurpurea* - Mi, Voss (1985); > *Euonymus atropurpurea* var. *atropurpurea* - K1; > *Euonymus atropurpureus* var. *atropurpureus* - Ar, K3, NE, Tx; > *Euonymus atropurpureus* var. *cheatumii* Lundell - K3; > *Euonymus atropurpurea* var. *cheatumii* - Tx, orthographic variant; > *Euonymus atropurpurea* var. *atropurpurea* - NcTx, orthographic variant; > *Euonymus atropurpurea* var. *cheatumii* Lundell - NcTx, orthographic variant.

* **Euonymus japonicus** Thunberg. JAPANESE SPINDLE-TREE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, especially on barrier islands. **Dist:** Native of Japan. **Comm:** Especially widely planted on barrier islands and in other maritime situations because of its resistance to salt damage (Brown 1959). Reported for AR (Serviss et al. 2017a; Serviss et al. 2020). **Syn:** = C, FNA12, IL, K3, K4, Ma & Funston (2008); = *Euonymus japonica* - K1. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

171. OXALIDACEAE R. Brown 1818 (WOOD-SORREL FAMILY) [in OXALIDALES]

A family of 5-6 genera and 800 species, herbs, shrubs, vines, and small trees, nearly cosmopolitan (especially temperate). References: Cocucci in Kubitzki et al (2004); Nesom (2016o) in FNA12 (2016).

Oxalis Linnaeus 1753 (WOOD-SORREL, OXALIS)

A genus of about 700 species, herbs, shrubs, and vines, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Cocucci in Kubitzki et al (2004); Eiten (1963); Franck et al (2016); Horne, Barger, & Nesom (2013); Kelley & Vincent (2020); Lourteig (1979); Lourteig (1990); Nesom (2009b); Nesom (2009c); Nesom (2016o) in FNA12 (2016); Nesom, Spaulding, & Horne (2014); Robertson (1975); Ward (2004a).

- 3 Plant acaulescent; leaves basal; flowers white, pink, or purple.
 - 5 Leaflets obdeltoid (the apical lobes angular, each leaf thus with 6 "points").
 - 6 Leaflets green; flowers pink, blooming mainly spring-summer; plants with bulbs and bulblets; leaflet apex usually truncate *Oxalis intermedia*
 - 6 Leaflets purple or green; flowers white, blooming mainly in the winter; plants with scale-clad rhizomes; leaflet apex usually deeply notched *Oxalis triangularis*
 - 5 Leaflets obovate (the apical lobes rounded, each leaf thus with 6 rounded lobes).
 - 7 Flowers solitary (rarely in simple umbels of up to 5 flowers); plants either rhizomatous (*O. montana*) or bulbous (*O. brasiliensis* and *O. hispidula*); tips of sepals plane; leaflets lacking oxalate deposits (visible as dots) *Oxalis hispidula*
 - 7 Flowers in umbels; plants bulbous; tips of sepals with orange callosities; leaflets with oxalate deposits (visible as dots) distributed either evenly over the entire surface, around the margins of the leaflets, or at the apical notch of the leaflets; [section *Ionoxalis*].
 - 10 Sepals conspicuously appressed-pubescent; leaflets with reddish-brown callosities mostly along the margins; [naturalized]..... *Oxalis articulata*
 - 10 Sepals glabrous or sparsely pubescent; leaflets with reddish-brown callosities either scattered over the surface or only at the apical notch; [native or naturalized]
 - 11 Leaflets 25-45 mm long; leaflets with reddish-brown callosities scattered over the surface; [naturalized]..... *Oxalis debilis*
 - 11 Leaflets 8-15 mm long; leaflets with reddish-brown callosities only at the apical notch; [native] *Oxalis violacea*
- 3 Plant caulescent; leaves alternate; flowers yellow; [section *Corniculatae*].
 - 13 Stems evenly strigose from base to peduncles and pedicels.
 - 14 Flowers 1-3 (-8) in umbelliform cymes; flowers homostylous; petals 5-12 mm long, yellow, without red lines *Oxalis dillenii*
 - 14 Flowers (2-) 3-5 (-8) in umbelliform cyme; flowers distylous; petals (6-) 12-16 (-17) mm long, yellow with prominent red lines in the corolla throat *Oxalis texana*
 - 13 Stems pilose to villous to nearly glabrous, rarely strigose and then only on peduncles or pedicels.
 - 15 Petals 9-20 (-23) mm long, red-lined in the throat (sometimes very faintly so).
 - 16 Corolla throats strongly red-lined within; petals 9-20 mm long; flowers 1 or (2-) 3-8 in umbelliform cymes above the level of the leaves; stems densely and pilose with stiffly spreading non-septate hairs; stoloniform rhizomes lignescent or ligneous and numerous on an individual plant *Oxalis coloreae*
 - 16 Corolla throats yellow, very faintly to strongly red-lined within; petals 10-18 mm long; flowers 1 or 2-4 (-8) in regular or irregular cymes, above or within the level of the leaves; stems nearly glabrous to sparsely or densely pilose or villous with septate hairs or a mixture of septate and non-septate hairs; stoloniform rhizomes usually 1 or few, herbaceous or lignescent. *Oxalis grandis*
 - 15 Petals 4-9 (-11) mm long, yellow, without red lines in the throat.
 - 19 Stems repent, rooting at most nodes; seeds brown, transverse ridges not white; stipules oblong with distinct flanges and free auricles *Oxalis corniculata*
 - 19 Stems erect, usually arising singly from the base, rarely decumbent, not or very rarely rooting at the nodes, from a short, thin, often herbaceous to slightly lignescent rhizome etc. ; seeds all brown or with white transverse ridges; stipules absent or so reduced to be barely evident.
 - 20 Stems (5-) 8-30 (-35) cm, sparsely pilose with non-septate hairs to almost completely glabrous, arising from a taproot, often producing lignescent stolons; flowers 1 or 2 (-3, rarely 4-5) in umbelliform cymes; capsules glabrous to sparsely puberulent, not villous *Oxalis florida*
 - 20 Stems 20-60 (-90) cm long, sparsely to very sparsely pilose with nonseptate hairs or a mixture of nonseptate and septate hairs or densely villous with septate hairs, arising singly from the base from a short herbaceous to lignescent rhizome; flowers usually (3-) 5-7 (-15) in regular (rarely irregular) cymes; capsules villous to puberulent and villous to glabrate..... *Oxalis stricta*

* ***Oxalis articulata*** Savigny. **Hab:** Roadsides, old gardens. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Syn:** = FNA12, K4, WH3, Kelley & Vincent (2020), Nesom (2009b); ? *Ionoxalis martiana* (Zuccarini) Small – S, misapplied; > *Oxalis articulata* Savigny ssp. *rubra* (St. Hilaire) Lourteig – NcTx; > *Oxalis rubra* St. Hilaire – Ar, K1, RAB, Tx, Va, Robertson (1975).

Oxalis coloreae (Small) Fedde. SMALL'S WOOD-SORREL. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry-mesic and mesic forests, thin soils around rock outcrops, disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. MD and sc. and w.VA west to MO, south to n. FL and e. LA. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-May (-Oct). **Syn:** = FNA12, K4; = *Xanthoxalis coloreae* Small – S.

* ***Oxalis corniculata*** Linnaeus. CREEPING LADY'S-SORREL. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, disturbed areas, sometimes more natural areas including pinelands, dunes. **Dist:** Probably native of New World tropics and subtropics, possibly including the deeper South. Now nearly worldwide in distribution. **Phen:** Feb-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FNA12, GrPl, Il, K1, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WV, Eiten (1963), Robertson (1975); = *Oxalis repens* Thunberg – G; < *Oxalis corniculata* Linnaeus – WH3; > *Oxalis corniculata* var. *atropurpurea* Planchon – Ward (2004a); > *Oxalis corniculata* var. *corniculata* – Ward (2004a); > *Xanthoxalis corniculata* (Linnaeus) Small – S; > *Xanthoxalis langloisii* Small – S.

* ***Oxalis debilis*** Kunth. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4, WH3, Nesom (2009b); > *Oxalis corymbosa* A.P. de Candolle – Bah, Tx, Robertson (1975), Ward (2004a); > *Oxalis debilis* Kunth var. *corymbosa* (A.P. de Candolle) Lourteig – K1. NatureServe G4G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

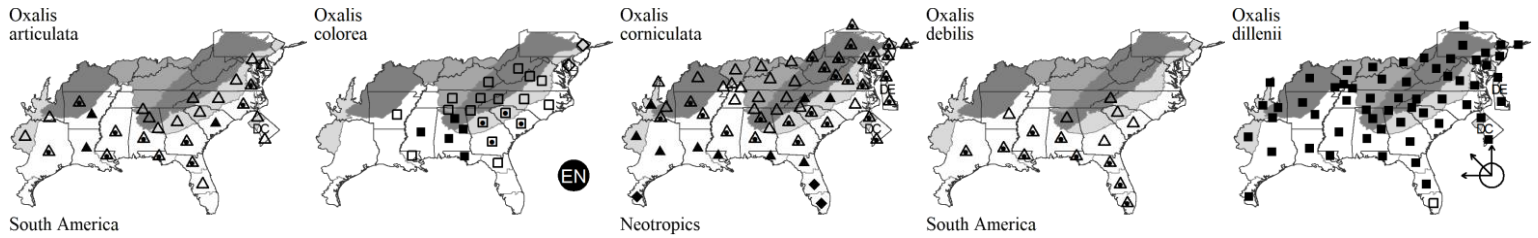
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

***Oxalis dillenii* Jacquin.** SOUTHERN YELLOW WOOD-SORREL. **Hab:** Roadsides, pastures, lawns, a wide variety of other habitats. **Dist:** NS west to SK, south to FL, TX, NM; introduced elsewhere. **Phen:** Feb-Nov. **Tax:** See Nesom, Spaulding, & Horne (2014) for additional information. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Va; = *Oxalis stricta* Linnaeus – WV, misapplied; < *Oxalis corniculata* Linnaeus – WH3; < *Oxalis dillenii* Jacquin – Tn; > *Oxalis dillenii* Jacquin – GrPl, RAB; > *Oxalis dillenii* ssp. *dillenii* – W, Eiten (1963), Robertson (1975), Ward (2004a); > *Oxalis dillenii* ssp. *filipes* (Small) Eiten – Pa; > *Oxalis dillenii* var. *dillenii* – Tx; > *Oxalis dillenii* var. *radicans* Shinnery – Tx; > *Oxalis florida* Salisbury – F; > *Oxalis florida* Salisbury var. *filipes* (Small) H.E. Ahles – RAB; > *Oxalis florida* var. *florida* – RAB; ? *Oxalis fontana* Bunge – Il; < *Oxalis stricta* Linnaeus – NcTx; > *Oxalis stricta* Linnaeus – G, misapplied; > *Xanthoxalis brittoniae* (Small) Small – S; > *Xanthoxalis filipes* Small – S.



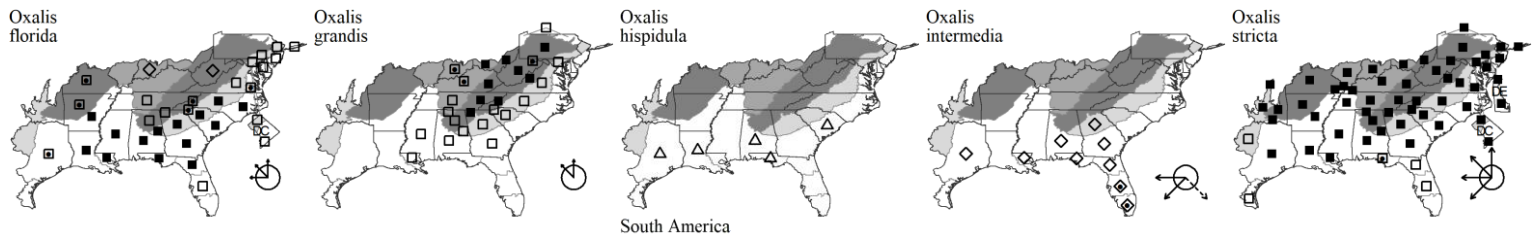
***Oxalis florida* Salisbury.** **Hab:** Floodplain forests, moist fields, ditches, bluffs, and moist slopes. **Dist:** VT and CT south to FL, west to LA, AR, and MO. **Phen:** Mar-May (-Sep). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, NE, NY, Va; = *Oxalis florida* Salisbury var. *recurva* (Elliott) H.E. Ahles – RAB; = *Oxalis macrantha* (Trelease) Small – C; = *Oxalis recurva* Elliott var. *recurva* – F; < *Oxalis corniculata* Linnaeus – WH3; < *Oxalis dillenii* Jacquin – K3, Tn; > *Oxalis dillenii* ssp. *filipes* (Small) Eiten – W, Eiten (1963), Robertson (1975), Ward (2004a); > *Oxalis filipes* – F; > *Oxalis priceae* Small ssp. *colorea* (Small) Eiten – K1, Eiten (1963), Robertson (1975), misapplied; < *Oxalis recurva* – G; > *Xanthoxalis filipes* Small – S; > *Xanthoxalis recurva* (Elliott) Small – S.

***Oxalis grandis* Small.** GREAT YELLOW WOOD-SORREL. **Hab:** Rich moist forests, rocky bluffs. **Dist:** PA, OH, and IN, south to SC, GA, AL, MS. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA12, G, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, Eiten (1963), Robertson (1975); = *Xanthoxalis grandis* (Small) Small – S. [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

* ***Oxalis hispida* Zuccarini.** **Hab:** Lawns, wet ditches, disturbed roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Argentina, Uruguay, Paraguay, and Brazil. See Horne, Barger, & Nesom (2013) and Franck et al. (2016) for additional and more detailed information. Also abundant in lawns in Monroe, LA (Ouachita Parish). Kelley & Vincent (2020) report naturalization in multiple areas in Louisiana. **Phen:** Oct-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA12, K4, Horne, Barger, & Nesom (2013).

* ***Oxalis intermedia* A. Richard.** WEST INDIAN WOOD-SORREL, CUBAN PURPLE WOOD-SORREL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** FL west to CA, south into the New World tropics; West Indies. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA12, K4, NE, Nesom (2009b); < *Oxalis latifolia* – WH3.

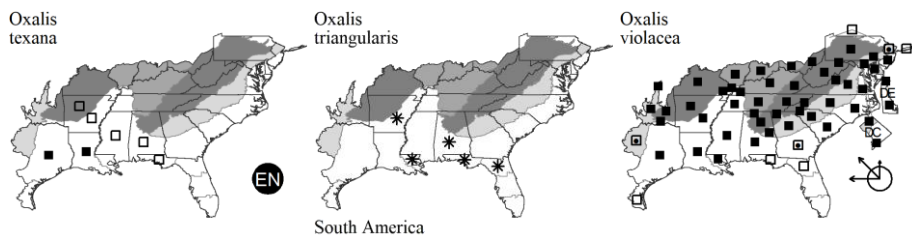
***Oxalis stricta* Linnaeus.** COMMON YELLOW WOOD-SORREL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, also in a variety of natural habitats. **Dist:** Widespread in North America, now widespread nearly worldwide. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA12, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Eiten (1963), Robertson (1975), Ward (2004a); = *Oxalis europaea* – G; < *Oxalis corniculata* Linnaeus – WH3; > *Oxalis europaea* var. *bushii* (Small) Wiegand – F; > *Oxalis europaea* Jord. var. *europaea* – F; < *Oxalis stricta* Linnaeus – NcTx; > *Xanthoxalis bushii* Small – S; > *Xanthoxalis cymosa* (Small) Small – S; > *Xanthoxalis rufa* Small – S; > *Xanthoxalis stricta* (Linnaeus) Small – S.



***Oxalis texana* (Small) Fedde.** TEXAS WOOD-SORREL. **Hab:** Glades, woodlands, forests. **Dist:** Panhandle FL and AL west to TX. **Phen:** Mar-May (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K4, Nesom (2009b); = *Oxalis lyonii* Pursh – Lourteig (1979); = *Oxalis priceae* Small ssp. *texana* (Small) Eiten – K1, Tx, Eiten (1963), Robertson (1975). [NatureServe G3G5TNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Oxalis triangularis* A. Saint-Hilaire.** PURPLE SHAMROCK. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Brazil and Argentina. See Serviss, Hardage, & Peck (2021) for discussion of marginal naturalization in AR. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = FNA12, WH3, Nesom (2009b); > *Oxalis triangularis* A. St. Hilaire ssp. *papilionacea* (Hoffmannsegg ex Zuccarini) Lourteig – K4.

***Oxalis violacea* Linnaeus.** VIOLET WOOD-SORREL. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests. **Dist:** MA, VT, MI, SD, and CO south to FL, TX, and AZ. **Phen:** Mid Feb-May (-Jul). **Syn:** < *Ionoxalis violacea* (Linnaeus) Small – S; < *Oxalis violacea* Linnaeus – Ar, C, FNA12, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Nesom (2009b), Robertson (1975), Ward (2004a); > *Oxalis violacea* var. *trichophora* Fassett – F, WV; > *Oxalis violacea* var. *violacea* – F, WV.



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

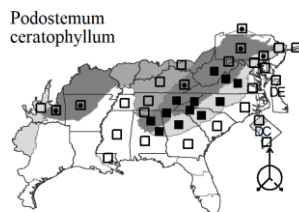
185. *PODOSTEMACEAE* Richard ex Kunth 1816 (RIVERWEED FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

A family of about 47-49 genera and 280 species, aquatic herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and rarely temperate regions of the New World and Old World. References: Cook & Rutishauser in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham & Wood (1975); Philbrick & Crow (2015) in FNA6 (2015).

Podostemum Michaux 1803 (RIVERWEED)

A genus of about 7-17 species, reduced aquatic herbs, of tropical to temperate America. References: Cook & Rutishauser in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham & Wood (1975); Philbrick & Crow (1983); Philbrick & Crow (2015) in FNA6 (2015).

Identification Notes: *Podostemum* is a curious plant, seeming more like an alga than a vascular plant in color, texture, mode of attachment to substrate (by a fleshy disk), and irregular thalloid branching.



Podostemum ceratophyllum Michaux. THREADFOOT, RIVERWEED, RIFFLEWEED. **Hab:** Attached to rocks and dams in rapidly or slowly flowing water. **Dist:** NS, ME, and QC south to sw. GA, s. AL, s. MS, se. LA (Florida parishes), AR, and w. TN; disjunct in the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands of w. AR and e. OK; Dominican Republic; Honduras. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Comm:** Fehrmann, Philbrick, & Halliburton (2012) demonstrate very low genetic diversity in the populations north of the glacial maximum, in the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands, and in Central America, and high genetic diversity in the portion of the unglaciated southeast east of the Mississippi River. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Graham & Wood (1975); = *Podostemon ceratophyllum* – GW2, Tx, orthographic variant; > *Podostemon abrotanoides* Nuttall – S; > *Podostemon ceratophyllum* – S, orthographic variant. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

186. *HYPERICACEAE* A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (ST. JOHN'S-WORT FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

A family of 7-9 genera and 480-560 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, nearly cosmopolitan. It appears from molecular analysis that recognition of the Hypericaceae is (after all) warranted. *Hypericum* is in a clade with *Podostemum* and *Bonnetia*, sister to a clade including Clusiaceae s.s. (Savolainen et al. 2000), and unless the morphologically very different Podostemaceae is to be included in a broad Clusiaceae, Hypericaceae and Podostemaceae must be recognized. References: Adams (1973); Godfrey (1988); Robson (2015e) in FNA6 (2015); Stevens in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Wood & Adams (1976).

- 1 Petals yellow; stamens fascicled or not, if fascicled then not into 3 fascicles of 3 stamens each; staminodia (hypogynous glands) lacking; perianth 4-5-merous..... ***Hypericum***
- 1 Petals pale pink; stamens fascicled, in 3 fascicles of 3 stamens each; staminodia (hypogynous glands) present, alternating with the fascicles of stamens; perianth 5-merous..... ***Triadenum***

Hypericum Linnaeus 1753 (ST. JOHN'S-WORT)

A genus of 370-420 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, primarily temperate. *Hypericum* in our area is a large, complex, and interesting genus, with a number of unresolved questions remaining. The species treated in Key B have often been treated in the segregate genus *Ascyrum*; evidence from a variety of disciplines now suggests that they should be included in *Hypericum* (Adams & Robson 1961; Calie, Schilling, & Webb 1983; Robson 1996; Nürk et al. 2013). *Triadenum* is almost basal in (or to) *Hypericum*, and its inclusion in *Hypericum* has also been recently promoted (e.g. Nürk et al. 2013), but its retention at generic rank is suggested by its morphological distinction and position as a basal clade. References: Adams & Robson (1961); Adams (1957); Adams (1962); Adams (1973); Allison (2011); Calie, Schilling, & Webb (1983); Cooperrider (1989); Culwell (1970); Godfrey (1988); Meseguer et al (2015); Meseguer, Aldasoro, & Sanmartín (2013); Nürk et al (2013); Robson & Adams (1968); Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006); Robson (1996); Robson (2015a) in FNA6 (2015); Sorrie (2012); Stevens in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Weakley et al (2011); Webb (1980).

Identification Notes: “Longest leaves” should be sought at branch nodes.

- 1 Petals pale pink; stamens fascicled, in 3 fascicles of 3 stamens each; staminodia (hypogynous glands) present, alternating with the fascicles of stamens; perianth 5-merous..... ***Triadenum***
- 1 Petals yellow; stamens fascicled or not, if fascicled then not into 3 fascicles of 3 stamens each; staminodia (hypogynous glands) lacking; perianth 4-5-merous.
 - 2 Leaves with an articulation at the very base, this appearing as a narrow line, groove, or abrupt change of color and texture which extends across the petiole; shrubs; [section *Myriandra*].
 - 3 Leaves needle-like, 0.5-1.5 (-2) mm wide, the margins essentially parallel (*H. galioides* keyed here and below); [subsection *Centrosperma*]..... **Key A**
 - 3 Leaves, at least the largest on the plant, not needle-like, wider than 2 mm, the margins not parallel, the widest point often beyond the middle.
 - 4 Petals 4; sepals 4 (rarely 2); plant 5-100 cm tall; leaves 2-40 mm long; foliage bluish-green when fresh; [subsection *Ascyrum*] **Key B**
 - 4 Petals 5; sepals 5; plant 50-250 cm tall; leaves (10-) 20-70 mm long; foliage green when fresh; [subsections *Centrosperma* and *Brathydium*]..... **Key C**
 - 2 Leaves without an articulation at the very base, the petiole merging gradually into the stem with no break, groove, or abrupt change in color or texture; herb, decumbent shrub, or shrub.
 - 5 Leaves ascending or appressed, 1-nerved, < 1 mm wide; inflorescence either a compound raceme or a dichasial cyme; annual or perennial herbs; [section *Brathys*] **Key D**
 - 5 Leaves spreading or ascending, generally multi-nerved, > 1 mm wide; inflorescence a dichasial cyme; herbs or shrubs.
 - 9 Capsule 3 (-4) locular; stamens connate at the base into 3 or 5 fascicles; leaves with black glandular dots as well as translucent glandular dots when backlit (except in *H. perforatum*); sepals and/or petals marked with black glandular dots or lines; perennial herbs; [section *Hypericum*] **Key E**

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

186. **HYPERICACEAE**

- 9 Capsule 1-locular; stamens separate or connate at the base, but not grouped into fascicles; leaves with translucent glandular dots, without black glandular dots (when backlit); sepals and petals with translucent glandular lines or dots only, not also marked with black glandular dots or lines.
- 10 Shrubs, decumbent shrubs, or suffrutescent herbs; [section *Myriandra*, subsections *Brathydium*, *Pseudobrathydium*, and *Suturosperma*] **Key F**
- 10 Herbs; [section *Trigynobrathys* and section *Myriandra* subsection *Suturosperma*] **Key G**

Key A - shrubby St. John's-worts with needle-like leaves and flowers with 5 petals and 5 sepals [section *Myriandra*, subsection *Centrosperma*]

- 1 Longest leaves 4-16 mm long.
- 2 Upper leaf surface convex, merging gradually with revolute margins; leaves oblanceolate to linear-oblanceolate ("oblinear"); [east and west of the Mississippi River in the Coastal Plain] *Hypericum galioides*
- 2 Upper leaf surface plane, abruptly angled to the revolute portion; leaves linear; [east of the Mississippi in the Coastal Plain] *Hypericum brachyphyllum*
- 1 Longest leaves 13-30 mm long.
- 6 Undersurface of most leaves easily visible (exposed) on both sides of the midrib, the veins usually obvious on the undersurface; leaves narrowly oblanceolate to linear-oblanceolate ("oblinear"), 1.5-5 (-7) mm wide; inflorescence elongate (3-7 nodes) *Hypericum galioides*
- 6 Undersurface usually not visible except for the midrib (leaf margins nearly touching the midrib for its entire length), if the undersurface visible then no veins visible; leaves linear, needle-like, 0.5-1.5 mm wide; inflorescence elongate or short. *Hypericum fasciculatum*

Key B - shrubby St. John's-worts with 4 petals and 4 (rarely 2) sepals [section *Myriandra*, subsection *Ascyrum*]

- 1 Styles and carpels 3 (rarely 4); leaves (5-) 7-20 mm wide, rounded, subcordate, or cordate-clasping at the base; plant an erect shrub. *Hypericum crux-andreae*
- 1 Styles and carpels 2 (3 in *H. microsepalum*); leaves 1-7 mm wide, mostly cuneate (or if rounded the leaves < 8 mm long and 3 mm wide); erect or decumbent shrub.
- 5 Pedicels 6-13 mm long, soon reflexed; subtending bractlets located near the last pair of leaves; decumbent shrub, to 2 dm tall *Hypericum suffruticosum*
- 5 Pedicels 1-5 mm long, erect; subtending bractlets located midway between the base of the flower and the last pair of leaves; erect or decumbent shrub, mostly 1-15 dm tall.
- 6 Erect shrub, usually with a single stem, freely branched well above ground level (or from ground level if injured, as by fire, but then the multiple branches still erect rather than decumbent), to 1 m or more tall; leaves usually variable in size and shape, widest near the middle *Hypericum hypericoides*
- 6 Decumbent, matted shrub, with several prostrate stems arising from a primary rootstock near ground level, each with numerous erect branchlets, rarely over 3 dm tall; leaves usually relatively uniform in size and shape, widest above the middle *Hypericum stragulum*

Key C - shrubby St. John's-worts with broader leaves (mostly lanceolate or oblanceolate) and flowers with 5 petals and 5 sepals

- 2 Leaves mostly narrowly oblanceolate, the larger 2-3 cm long, 2-5 (-7) mm wide, mostly 5-10× as long as wide; seeds 0.4-0.8 mm long, dark brown *Hypericum galioides*
- 2 Leaves mostly oblong, elliptic, narrowly elliptic, or broadly oblanceolate, the larger (2-) 3-7 cm long, 1-15 mm wide, mostly 2.5-7.5× as long as wide; seeds 0.8-1.5 mm long, amber to medium or dark brown.
- 3 Flowers solitary, terminal (or in 3-flowered terminal cymes); petals 10-20 mm long; sepals 7-15 mm long; shrubs to 1 m tall *Hypericum frondosum*
- 3 Flowers (1-) 3-many in terminal cymes; petals 5-10 mm long; sepals 1.5-8 mm long; shrubs to 3 m tall.
- 4 Flowers (1-) 3-7 per inflorescence; capsules (6-) 7-14 mm long; larger leaves (4-) 7-14 mm wide *Hypericum prolificum*
- 4 Flowers 7-many per inflorescence; capsules (3-) 4.5-7 mm long; larger leaves 1-10 (-14) mm wide. *Hypericum lobocarpum*

Key D - herbaceous St. John's-worts with leaves ascending or appressed, 1-nerved, < 1 mm wide and with a diffuse, racemose or dichasial inflorescence

- 2 Leaves linear-subulate, (5-) 8-20 mm long; capsules 1-1.75× as long as the sepals; seeds coarsely rugose-areolate; stamens 10-22 *Hypericum drummondii*
- 2 Leaves scale-like, 1-5 mm long; capsules ca. 2-3× as long as the sepals; seeds minutely and inconspicuously reticulate; stamens 5-10 *Hypericum gentianoides*

Key E - herbaceous St. John's-worts with broad leaves, 3 (-4) locular capsules, stamens connate at base into 3 or 5 fascicles, leaves with black dots as well as translucent glands (except in *H. perforatum*), and sepals and/or petals marked with black dots or lines

- 1 Smaller stems strongly wing-angled; seeds 1.0-1.3 mm long; leaves of the main stem (8-) 11-20 (-26) mm long, those of the lateral branches typically much smaller; leaves punctate primarily with translucent glands; [alien, usually in disturbed habitats]; [section *Hypericum*] *Hypericum perforatum*
- 1 Smaller stems not wing-angled; seeds 0.6-1.1 mm long; leaves of the main stem (11-) 21-48 (-64) mm long, those of the lateral branches nearly to quite as large; leaves punctate with black glands; [native, in a variety of habitats]; [section *Graveolentia*].
- 3 Sepals 3-6 mm long; styles (2.5-) 5.4-7.4 (-9.0) mm long; petals (6.0-) 9.2-12.2 (-14.0) mm long; leaf apices acute *Hypericum pseudomaculatum*
- 3 Sepals 1.5-4.0 mm long; styles (1.0-) 1.4-2.4 (-3.0) mm long; petals (3.0-) 4.3-5.9 (-9.0) mm long; leaf apices obtuse to slightly retuse *Hypericum punctatum*

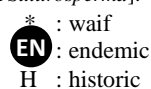
Key F - shrubby and subshrubby St. John's-worts

- 2 Leaves 5-15× as long as wide; stamens 120-200 or 45-85; plants 1.5-6 dm tall. *Hypericum sphaerocarpum*
- 2 Leaves 2-5× as long as wide; stamens 30-95; plants 4-20 dm tall; [section *Myriandra*, subsection *Suturosperma*].

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

186. HYPERICACEAE

- 4 Larger leaves 4-10 mm wide, 3-5× as long as wide; axillary leaf fascicles present in main leaf axils; seeds pale brown, faintly reticulate, 0.4-0.5 mm long *Hypericum cystifolium*
- 4 Larger leaves 10-30 mm wide, 1.5-3× as long as wide; axillary leaf fascicles absent; seeds dark brown, strongly reticulate, 1.5-2 mm long.
- 5 Flowers in simple 3-flowered cymes or in compound cymes with up to 8 flowers; sepals 3 mm long, oblong, obtuse apically; capsules ovoid, 8-10 mm long (excluding the styles) and 5-7 mm broad; seeds 1.8-2.0 mm long, cylindric, sometimes slightly falcate, dull brown when mature *Hypericum apocynifolium*
- 5 Flowers usually in many-flowered cymes terminating branches; sepals 1.5-2.0 mm long, usually triangular-acute; capsules ovoid to subglobose, 4-5 mm long (excluding the styles) and 4-5 mm broad; seeds 1.5-1.8 mm long, usually falcate-cylindric, dark purplish-brown and lustrous when mature *Hypericum nudiflorum*

Key G - herbaceous St. John's-worts with broad leaves, 1-locular capsules, stamens separate or connate at base, but not grouped into fascicles, leaves with translucent dots, without black dots, sepals and petals with translucent lines or dots only, not marked with black dots or lines

- 1 Stems and leaves pubescent; [section *Trigynobrathys*] *Hypericum setosum*
- 1 Stems and leaves glabrous.
- 4 Styles 2-4 mm long; stamens (35-) 50-80; petals orange-yellow or burnt yellow. *Hypericum virgatum*
- 4 Styles 0.5-1.5 mm long; stamens 5-22; petals bright golden-yellow.
- 12 Sepals broadest near the base; inflorescence with few or no normally sized leaves, these only low in the inflorescence, giving the inflorescence a naked appearance. *Hypericum gymnanthum*
- 12 Sepals broadest near the middle; inflorescence with many normally sized leaves and leaflike bracts, giving the inflorescence a leafy appearance; [collectively widespread].
- 15 Inflorescence branches from the upper 1-6 nodes of the stem, the further branching repeatedly monochasial; stem with apical internode well developed, usually longer than the internode below; sepals broader above the middle, more-or-less imbricate; [of the Coastal Plain] *Hypericum mutilum* var. *latisepalum*
- 15 Inflorescence branches from the upper 2-10 nodes of the stem, the further branching mostly dichasial; stem with apical internode shorter than the internode below or even essentially absent; sepals broader below the middle, not imbricate (rarely broader above the middle and imbricate); [widespread] *Hypericum mutilum* var. *mutilum*

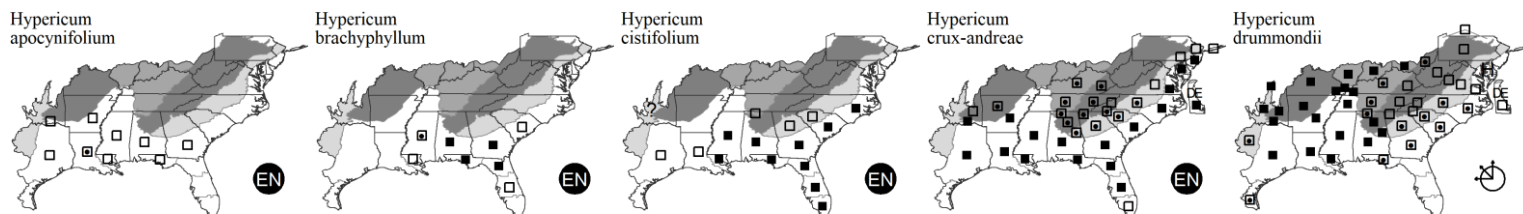
Hypericum apocynifolium Small. **Hab:** Mesic bluffs and ravines, ridges and natural levees in floodplains. **Dist:** C. GA, s. GA, and Panhandle FL west to se. AR and e. TX. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA6, K4, S, Tx, WH3, Adams (1962), Godfrey (1988), Robson (1996); < *Hypericum nudiflorum* Michaux ex Willdenow – GW2, K1, K3, Adams (1973).

Hypericum brachyphyllum (Spach) Steudel. **Hab:** Ponds and wet pine flatwoods. **Dist:** Se. SC south to n. FL, west to s. MS and e. LA. **Tax:** See also *Hypericum limosum* and *Hypericum species 1*, both included within the concept of *Hypericum brachyphyllum* in most sources. **Syn:** < *Hypericum aspalathoides* Willdenow – S; < *Hypericum brachyphyllum* (Spach) Steudel – FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Godfrey (1988), Robson (1996), Sorrie (2012).

Hypericum cystifolium Lamarck. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Godfrey (1988), Robson (1996); > *Hypericum cystifolium* Lamarck – S; > *Hypericum opacum* Torrey & A. Gray – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Hypericum crux-andreae (Linnaeus) Crantz. ST. ANDREW'S CROSS, ST. PETER'S-WORT. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, pine savannas, bogs, seeps, mesic to dryish forests and woodlands. **Dist:** NY (Long Island) and NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but scattered inland to w. NC and n. GA, also north in the interior to c. TN, s. KY, c. AR, and se. OK. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, Tn, W, WH3, Godfrey (1988), Robson (1996); = *Ascyrum stans* Michaux ex Willdenow – F, G, Tx; = *Hypericum stans* (Michaux ex Willdenow) W.P. Adams & Robson – C, RAB, Adams (1962), Adams (1973); > *Ascyrum cuneifolium* Chapman – S; > *Ascyrum stans* Michaux ex Willdenow – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Hypericum drummondii (Greville & Hooker) Torrey & A. Gray. NITS-AND-LICE, DRUMMOND'S ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, woodland borders, fields. **Dist:** MD west to OH, IL, and se. KS, south to Panhandle FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Adams (1973), Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006); = *Sarothra drummondii* Greville & Hooker – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Hypericum fasciculatum Lamarck. PEELBARK ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, beaver ponds, upland depression ponds. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS and e. LA. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Godfrey (1988), Robson (1996), Sorrie (2012); < *Hypericum fasciculatum* Lamarck – S.

Hypericum frondosum Michaux. GOLDEN ST. JOHN'S-WORT, CEDAR GLADE ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Rock outcrops and rocky woodlands; also in dry disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. IN and KY south to GA, AL, and e. MS; W. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Late May-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA6, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Godfrey (1988), Robson (1996); > *Hypericum aureum* Bartram – S; > *Hypericum splendens* Small – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



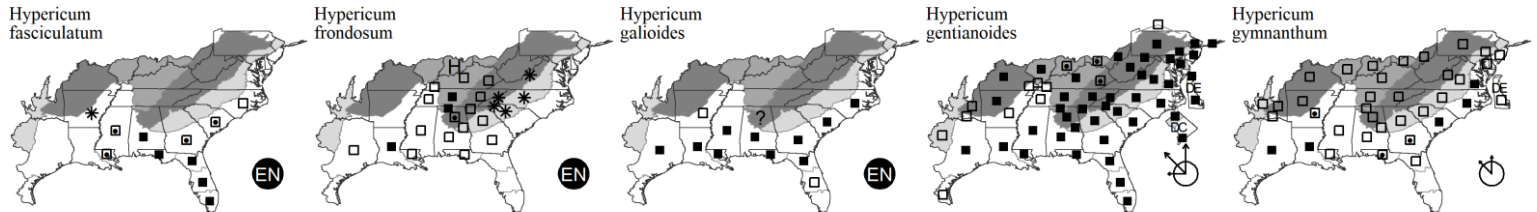
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

Hypericum galioides Lamarck. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, pools, edges of bottomlands. **Dist:** E. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. AR and se. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Godfrey (1988), Robson (1996), Sorrie (2012); > *Hypericum ambiguum* Elliott – S; > *Hypericum galioides* Lamarck – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Hypericum gentianoides (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggendorf. **PINEWEED, ORANGE-GRASS, ORANGEWEED.** **Hab:** Fields, rock outcrops, woodland borders, eroding areas, pond margins, pine flatwoods. **Dist:** ME and ON west to MN, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Adams (1973), Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006); = *Sarothra gentianoides* Linnaeus – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Hypericum gymnanthum Engelman & A. Gray. **CLASPING-LEAF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.** **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, sinkhole ponds (Augusta and Rockingham counties, VA), other wet to moist habitats. **Dist:** S. NJ south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, west to c. TX, and scattered inland in PA, WV, sc. TN, OH, IN, IL, MO, and e. KS; also disjunct in Guatemala (introduced?). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** Added to the flora of KY in 2013 by Martina Hines (Littlefield 2014). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Adams (1973), Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).



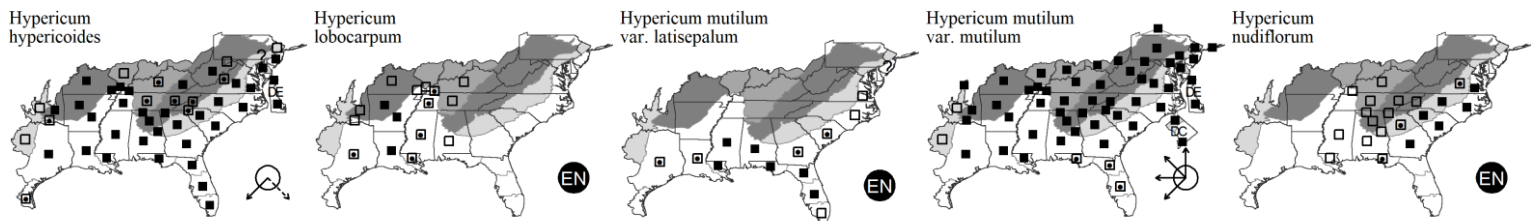
Hypericum hypericoides (Linnaeus) Crantz. **ST. ANDREW'S CROSS.** **Hab:** Dry forests and woodlands. **Dist:** NJ, w. VA, c. KY, se. MO, and c. OK, south to s. FL and e. TX; West Indies; Mexico south to n. Central America. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Tax:** Very variable and probably warranting division into at least varieties. Coastal Plain (especially sandhill) plants are smaller- and narrower-leaved. **Syn:** = Bah, C, GW2, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Godfrey (1988); = *Ascyrum hypericoides* Linnaeus – Il; = *Hypericum hypericoides* ssp. *hypericoides* – Ar, FNA6, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Robson (1996); > *Ascyrum hypericoides* Linnaeus – S; > *Ascyrum hypericoides* Linnaeus var. *hypericoides* – F, G, Tx; > *Ascyrum hypericoides* Linnaeus var. *oblongifolium* (Spach) Fernald – F, G, Tx; > *Ascyrum linifolium* Spach – S. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Hypericum lobocarpum Gattinger. **FIVE-LOBE ST. JOHN'S-WORT.** **Hab:** Mesic prairies, pine flatwoods, stream banks, river scour; also roadsides and ditches through these habitats. **Dist:** C. KY, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997) and s. MS west to s. IL, se. OK, and e. TX. **Phen:** Late May-Sep. **Comm:** Credited to SC by Robson (1996), based on specimens debated and dismissed by Adams (1973). The basis for attribution of *H. lobocarpum* to "Blue Ridge, N.C." by Small (1933) is unknown. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA6, Il, K1, K3, Mo2, S, Tn, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Robson (1996); = *Hypericum densiflorum* var. *lobocarpum* (Gattinger) Svenson – F, G, Tx; < *Hypericum densiflorum* Pursh – GW2.

Hypericum mutilum Linnaeus var. *latisepalum* Fernald. **SOUTHERN DWARF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.** **Hab:** Marshes and other wet habitats. **Dist:** Se. SC south to s. FL, west to TX. Fernald (1950) considers this taxon to be north to NJ. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** Hybrids with *H. canadense* have been called *H. ×dissimulatum* E.P. Bicknell (pro sp.). **Syn:** = F, Tx; = *Hypericum mutilum* ssp. *latisepalum* (Fernald) N. Robson – FNA6, K4, Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006); < *Hypericum mutilum* – G, GW2, K1, K3, NcTx, RAB, S, W, WH3, Adams (1973).

Hypericum mutilum Linnaeus var. *mutilum*. **COMMON DWARF ST. JOHN'S-WORT.** **Hab:** Bogs, fens, marshes, shores, other wet habitats. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and QC west to MB, south to s. FL and c. TX; scattered (probably as an adventive) farther west in North America, in Central and South America, and Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Hybrids with *H. canadense* have been called *H. ×dissimulatum* E.P. Bicknell (pro sp.). **Syn:** = F, Tx, Va; = *Hypericum mutilum* ssp. *mutilum* – FNA6, K4, Mo2, NY, Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006); < *Hypericum mutilum* – Ar, C, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, WV, Adams (1973). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Hypericum nudiflorum Michaux ex Willdenow. **Hab:** Streambanks, moist forests, swamps. **Dist:** Se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX, s. AR, and se. OK; disjunct in Cumberland Plateau of TN. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA6, G, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Adams (1962), Godfrey (1988), Robson (1996); < *Hypericum nudiflorum* Michaux ex Willdenow – GW2, K1, K3, Adams (1973).



* **Hypericum perforatum** Linnaeus. **EUROPEAN ST. JOHN'S-WORT, KLAMATH-WEED.** **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, woodland borders. **Dist:** Native of Europe. See Duncan (1985) for documentation for GA. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Adams (1973); = *Hypericum perforatum* ssp. *perforatum* – FNA6, NE, NY, Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Hypericum prolificum Linnaeus. **SHRUBBY ST. JOHN'S-WORT.** **Hab:** Bogs, seepages, dry rocky forests, rock outcrops, riverside prairies. **Dist:** NY west to s. MI and MN, south to GA, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Robson (1996); = *Hypericum spathulatum* (Spach) Steudel – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Hypericum pseudomaculatum Bush. **LARGE SPOTTED ST. JOHN'S-WORT.** **Hab:** Wet, moist, or dry forests and fields. **Dist:** SC south to Panhandle FL, west to TX, north in the interior to e. TN (?), c. IL, s. MO, and c. OK. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** {records east of the Ozarks need to be studied more carefully}. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Adams (1973), Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006); = *Hypericum punctatum* Lamarck var. *pseudomaculatum* (Bush) Fernald – F; < *Hypericum punctatum* Lamarck – GrPl.

Key to Map
Symbology:

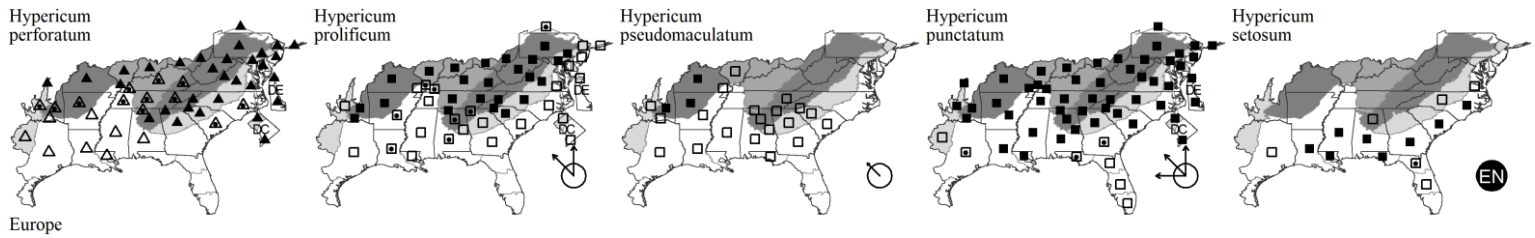


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Hypericum punctatum Lamarck. SPOTTED ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Fields, woodland borders. **Dist:** QC west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Adams (1973), Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006); = *Hypericum punctatum* var. *punctatum* – F; < *Hypericum punctatum* Lamarck – GrPl; > *Hypericum punctatum* Lamarck – S; > *Hypericum subpetiolatum* E.P. Bicknell ex Small – S.

Hypericum setosum Linnaeus. HAIRY ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, boggy areas, adjacent ditches, fireflow lines, and scrapes. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Adams (1973), Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

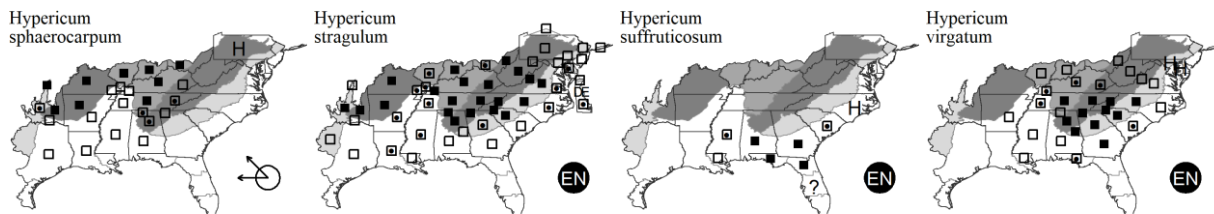


Hypericum sphaerocarpum Michaux. BARRENS ST. JOHN'S-WORT, ROUNDFRUIT ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Limestone glades and barrens, prairies. **Dist:** C. OH, s. MI, s. WI, IA, and se. NE south through KY, e. and c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), to nw. GA (GAHP 2003), c. AL, c. MS, LA, and ne. TX; also reported for sw. PA, where considered adventive (Rhoads & Klein 1993). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Tx, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Robson (1996); > *Hypericum sphaerocarpon* var. *sphaerocarpon* – Il; > *Hypericum sphaerocarpon* var. *turgidum* (Small) Svenson – Il; > *Hypericum turgidum* Small – S.

Hypericum stragulum W.P. Adams & Robson. LOW ST. JOHN'S-WORT, STRAGGLING ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Dry rocky or sandy woodlands. **Dist:** MA (Nantucket Island), NY (Long Island), west to s. PA, s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, c. MO, se. KS, and c. OK, south to ne. NC, c. SC, c. GA, n. AL, n. MS, n. LA, and c. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = C, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, Adams (1962), Adams (1973); = *Ascyrum hypericoides* Linnaeus var. *multicaule* (Michaux ex Willdenow) Fernald – F, G, GrPl, Tx, WV; = *Ascyrum multicaule* Michaux ex Willdenow – Il; = *Hypericum hypericoides* (Linnaeus) Crantz ssp. *multicaule* (Michaux ex Willdenow) Robson – Ar, FNA6, K1, K3, Mo2, NcTx, Robson (1996); = *Hypericum stragulum* – RAB, misspelling.

Hypericum suffruticosum W.P. Adams & Robson. PINELAND ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Pine savannas and flatwoods. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA6, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Adams (1962), Adams (1973), Godfrey (1988), Robson (1996); = *Ascyrum pumilum* Michaux – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Hypericum virgatum Lamarck. STRICT ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Hardpan woodlands, rock outcrops, woodland borders, glades and barrens (especially over mafic or ultramafic rocks). **Dist:** MD west to s. OH, s. IN, and s. IL, south to c. NC, c. SC, sw. GA, Panhandle FL, s. MS, and se. LA. **Phen:** Late Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Though treated by most recent authors as a variety of *H. denticulatum*, *H. virgatum* is better considered as a distinct species. Webb (1980) recognized *H. harperi* as a separate species (it had previously been considered a part of *H. virgatum*), and continued to recognize this taxon as a variety of *H. denticulatum*. However, based on the nature of the punctate glands, size of seeds, inland distribution, etc., it appears that *H. virgatum* is more distantly related to *H. denticulatum* and *H. harperi* than they are to one another; recognition at the species level is warranted for *H. virgatum*. As pointed out by Webb, *H. denticulatum* is primarily tetraploid (n = 24), while *H. virgatum* and *H. harperi* are (as far as is known) strictly diploid. Additionally, the aberrant populations from granitic outcrops in the Brushy Mountains of Alexander and Wilkes counties, NC referred by Webb (1980) to this taxon are distinct, and more closely allied to *H. denticulatum* and *H. harperi*; see *Hypericum radfordiorum* for additional discussion. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA6, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Allison (2011); = *Hypericum denticulatum* ssp. *acutifolium* (Elliott) N. Robson – Robson (1985, 1990, 2001, 2002, 2006); < *Hypericum acutifolium* Elliott – S, (also see *H. harperi*); < *Hypericum denticulatum* Walter – GW2, Il, WH3; < *Hypericum denticulatum* Walter var. *acutifolium* (Elliott) Blake – C, F, G, RAB, W, Adams (1973), (also see *H. harperi*); > *Hypericum denticulatum* var. *recognitum* Fernald & Schubert – F, RAB, WV.



Triadenum Rafinesque 1836 [1837] (MARSH ST. JOHN'S-WORT)

A genus of about 10 species, perennial herbs, of e. North America and e. Asia. Sometimes merged into *Hypericum*, *Triadenum* is one of a few basal clades that seem better separated at generic rank from *Hypericum*. References: Robson (2015d) in FNA6 (2015).

- 1 Leaves narrowed to the cuneate or broadly cuneate (rarely truncate) base.
 - 2 Lower leaves sessile; sepals 5-7 mm long, acute (to obtuse); leaves lacking translucent or dark glands or punctae; styles 0.5-1.5 mm long (best seen in fruit)..... *Triadenum tubulosum*
 - 2 Lower leaves petiolate; sepals 3-5 mm long, obtuse; leaves with translucent glands and dark punctae; styles 1.5-3 mm long (best seen in fruit)..... *Triadenum walteri*
- 1 Leaves clasping, cordate, or subcordate at the base.

..... *Triadenum virginicum*

Key to Map
Symbology:



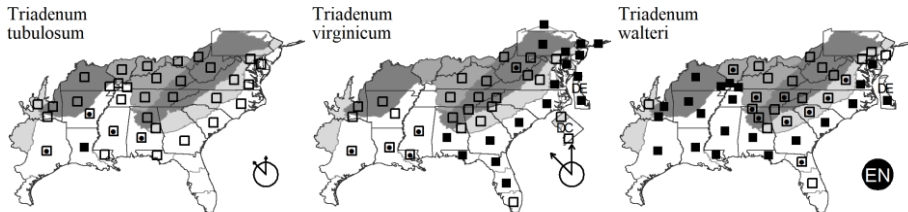
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Triadenum tubulosum (Walter) Gleason. SOUTHERN MARSH ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Bogs, peaty wetlands, drawdown sloughs along rivers, drawdown shorelines along man-made reservoirs. **Dist:** Se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to LA, and north in the interior to se. and c. TN, s. IL and s. OH. **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA6, G, GW2, IL, K1, Mo2, Tn, WH3, Adams (1973); = *Hypericum tubulosum* Walter – K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va; = *Hypericum tubulosum* Walter var. *tubulosum* – F; = *Triadenum longifolium* Small – S. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Triadenum virginicum (Linnaeus) Rafinesque. COMMON MARSH ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Bogs, fens, tidal swamps and marshes, other peaty wetlands. **Dist:** NS west to OH and s. ON, south to s. FL and MS, mostly on the Coastal Plain but scattered inland. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA6, G, GW2, IL, K1, Mi, Pa, S, Tn, WH3; = *Hypericum virginicum* Linnaeus – K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, Tx; = *Hypericum virginicum* var. *virginicum* – F, WV; < *Triadenum virginicum* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – W, Adams (1973).

Triadenum walteri (J.F. Gmelin) Gleason. WALTER'S MARSH ST. JOHN'S-WORT. **Hab:** Swamp forests and marshes. **Dist:** MD south to n. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, and north in the interior to s. MO, s. IL, and OH. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA6, G, GW2, IL, K1, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, Tn, W, WH3, Adams (1973); = *Hypericum tubulosum* Walter var. *walteri* (J.F. Gmelin) Lott – F, WV; = *Hypericum walteri* J.F. Gmelin – K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va; = *Triadenum petiolatum* (Walter) Britton – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



191. ELATINACEAE Dumortier 1829 (WATERWORT FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

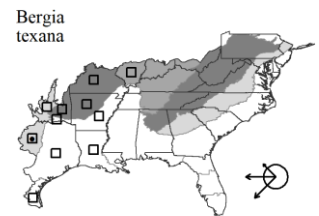
A family of 2 genera and about 35 species, herbs. References: Kubitzki (2014); Tucker (1986); Tucker (2016b) in FNA12 (2016).

- 1 Leaves denticulate, to 4 cm long and 1 cm wide; flowers 5-merous; plants glandular-pubescent..... **Bergia**
 1 Leaves entire, to 1 cm long; flowers 2-4-merous; plants glabrous..... **Elatine**

Bergia Linnaeus 1771 (WATER-FIRE, BERGIA)

A genus of about 25 species, of warm-temperate and tropical areas of America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. References: Tucker (1986); Tucker (2016c) in FNA12 (2016).

Bergia texana (Hooker) Seubert. TEXAS BERGIA. **Hab:** Swamps, marshes, muddy areas, pondshores, streambanks, playas. **Dist:** IL, MO, CD, MT, ID, and WA south to LA, TX, NM, CA, and Mexico (BCN, BCS, NLE, SIN, SON, TAM). **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



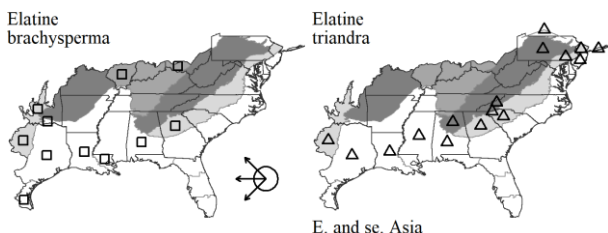
Elatine Linnaeus 1753 (WATERWORT)

A genus of about 10 species, aquatic, tropical and temperate, especially North America and Eurasia. Changing taxonomic concepts and under-collection of members of this genus in our area make the treatment here particularly provisional. Distribution and habitat information is uncertain until more collections are made and existing collections reviewed and re-annotated. References: Kubitzki (2014); Razifard, Tucker, & Les (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Tucker (1986).

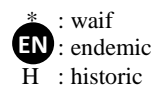
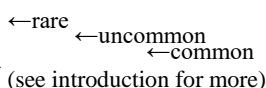
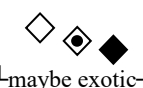
- 3 Seeds with (9-) 14-17 pits per row; seed pits 1-2× as long as wide, the ends rounded..... **Elatine brachysperma**
 3 Seeds with (13-) 16-30 (-35) pits per row; seed pits 2-3× as long as wide, the ends angular-hexagonal..... **Elatine triandra**

Elatine brachysperma A. Gray. SHORTSEED WATERWORT. **Hab:** Mud or shallow water. **Dist:** Widely scattered in North America. It has been reported for nc. GA (Jones & Coile 1988). **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = F, FNA12, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx; = *Elatine triandra* Schkuhr var. *brachysperma* (A. Gray) Fassett – C, G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* **Elatine triandra** Schkuhr. THREE-STAMENED WATERWORT. **Hab:** Shores, pools. **Dist:** Apparently native of e. and se. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA12, K4, NE, NY, Tx.



Key to Map
 Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

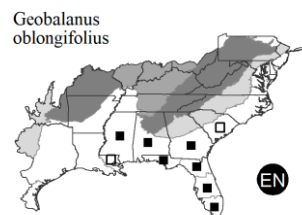
197. *CHRYSOBALANACEAE* R. Brown 1818 (COCO-PLUM FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

A family of about 18 genera and 530 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical areas, especially tropical America. References: Bardon et al (2016); Prance in Kubitzki (2014); Prance & Sothers (2003); Prance (1970); Whetstone & Nixon (2016) in FNA12 (2016).

Geobalanus Small 1913

A monotypic genus, a shrub, endemic to the se. United States. Bardon et al. (2016) show with robust molecular sampling that “*Licania michauxii*” is sister to a complex group consisting of *Couepia*, *Gaulettia*, *Afrolicania*, *Hirtella*, and 3 additional clades of *Licania*. It seems best to acknowledge the evolutionarily isolated status of this species (estimated to have diverged from the larger clade in the Oligocene about 28 million years BP; Bardon et al. 2016) by placing it in the monotypic genus *Geobalanus*, as done by Small (1913b, 1933). References: Bardon et al (2016); Prance in Kubitzki (2014); Prance & Sothers (2003); Prance (1970); Prance (1972); S2; Small (1913b); Whetstone & Nixon (2016) in FNA12 (2016).

Geobalanus oblongifolius (Michaux) Small. GOPHER-APPLE, GROUND-OAK. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry pine flatwoods, pine rocklands. **Dist:** Se. SC south to s. FL, west to e. LA (Florida parishes), abundant and ubiquitous in dry sandy habitats in the southern part of its range. **Phen:** May-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** The two taxa recognized by Small (1933) await additional study. *G. pallidus* of s. FL pine rocklands and other pine flatwoods in s. and c. peninsular FL is alleged to differ in its white tomentose lower leaf surfaces, pubescent ovary, and larger and more spherical fruits. **Comm:** A rare upright shrub form (to over 15 dm tall) has been found in Brevard County, FL, suggesting that *G. oblongifolius* evolved from a taller and more upright ancestor (Ward & Taylor 1999). **Syn:** = *Chrysobalanus oblongifolius* Michaux – RAB, S2; = *Licania michauxii* Prance – FNA12, K1, K3, WH3, Prance & Sothers (2003), Prance (1970), Prance (1972); > *Geobalanus oblongifolius* (Michaux) Small – S, Small (1913b); > *Geobalanus pallidus* Small – S, Small (1913b). [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).



200. *VIOLACEAE* Batsch 1802 (VIOLET FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

A family of about 31 genera and 1100 species, herbs, shrubs, lianas, and trees, cosmopolitan in distribution, but especially diverse in the tropics. References: Ballard () (in prep); Ballard, Burwell, & Lockhart (2020) in Weakley et al (2020); Ballard et al. (1994); Little & McKinney (2015a) in FNA6 (2015); McKinney & Russell (2002); Paula-Souza & Ballard (2014); Wahlert et al (2014).

Viola Linnaeus 1753 (VIOLET, JOHNNY-JUMP-UP, PANSY)

Contributed by Harvey E. Ballard, Jr., Bruce A. Sorrie, and Alan S. Weakley

A genus of about 525 species, herbs (rarely subshrubs, shrubs, or treelets), of temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. References: Ballard & Wujek (1994); Ballard (1992a); Ballard (1994); Ballard () (in prep); Ballard et al. (1994); Ballard, Sytsma, & Kowal (1999); Gil-Ad (1997); Gil-ad (1998); Haines (2001); Little & McKinney (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); McKinney & Russell (2002); McKinney (1992); Russell (1955); Russell (1965).

Viola has presented numerous problems in taxonomy, distribution, and identification. Particularly troublesome are the so-called “acaulescent blue violets”, including *V. sororia*, *V. sagittata*, *V. palmata*, *V. septemloba*, etc. They may be difficult to identify due to morphological overlap, or trying to key plants without mature leaves; in some instances hybridization may be suspect, or inadequate morphological characterization of the diversity found in nature and the herbarium continues (new taxa are being found on an annual basis). Leaf maturity is an important feature to recognize – the earliest 1-2 leaves produced in most of these taxa are generally ovate-cordate in outline and may not display characteristic lobing, toothing, or pubescence until more mature leaves are produced, 1-2 weeks later. Specimens thus collected early in the flowering period can present the botanist with a perplexing series of plants that do not key cleanly. A second troublesome group contains the small white violets, including *V. blanda*, *V. incognita*, and *V. minuscula*. These taxa have been dealt with in various ways, but resist a wholly satisfactory treatment, due to apparent hybridization (Russell 1954, 1955). However, recent reviews of these 3 species in the Southeast show that *V. blanda* and *V. minuscula* are quite distinct, with *V. incognita* less so (but this may be due to paucity of specimens from the area). A third difficult group contains *V. appalachiensis*, *V. conspersa/labradorica*, and *V. walteri*. They have been treated recently by Ballard (1992, 1994) and McKinney & Russell (2002). Despite the problems present in the genus, the great majority of plants encountered in the field may be successfully keyed out, particularly by botanists working within an area of several counties. Violet species are usually quite faithful to one or a few plant community types, so once learned these habitats can be valuable indicators as to which species to expect. Botanists working in larger regions (state, floristic province), however, must be aware of increased morphological variation and potential hybridization. All species possess brownish or reddish nectar guide striae in the corolla throat; these are ignored in the key. Hairs of the corolla throat and on leaf surfaces are important key characters; several plants should be inspected with a 10× lens before deciding the character state. De novo hybrids can be frequent in *Viola*, but they do not reproduce by the chasmogamous flowers, as reported in several publications by Ezra Brainerd. Their general intermediacy and their proximity to both parents makes hybrids relatively easy to diagnose and to infer their parentage, once one becomes familiar with species in the local area. Hybrids between species of caulescent blue and white rostrate violets, and between species of acaulescent white species, are always sterile F1s and do not produce viable seeds from cleistogamous flowers. However, most hybrids between species of acaulescent blue violets are unusual in being at least subfertile through cleistogamous seeds. Cleistogamous capsules of a few hybrids abort or contain only abortive ovules, while those of most hybrids develop normally but produce a lower proportion of viable seeds (containing some abortive ovules) than the parental species; and very few hybrids (e.g., *V. fimbriatula* × *V. sagittata*) show no reduction in viable seed output relative to the parents. Nearly all acaulescent blue violet species (including the new species and some “variants”

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

200. VIOLACEAE

presented here) differ in size, shape and color pattern of the mature seeds of naturally dehiscent capsules—best collected by enclosing developing capsules in a small mesh bag and allowing the capsules to open of their own accord. Brainerd demonstrated that seeds (and their germinated progeny) of F1 and later-generation acaulescent blue violet hybrids recombine morphological traits of the parental species within each cleistogamous capsule. Thus, it is relatively easy to infer hybrid status from a cleistogamous capsule of a suspected hybrid by noting the presence of diverse seed morphologies within it, and even to interpret the parentage when one is acquainted with seeds of other local species.

Identification Notes: Leaf length should be measured down the midrib to an imaginary line connecting the very bottom of the basal lobes (in a leaf blade with a cordate or truncate base), or to the end of blade tissue (on a blade with a rounded or cuneate base).

- 1 Plant caulescent (producing aerial stems bearing leaves and flowers at above-ground nodes).
 - 2 Corolla yellow, or white with a yellow center (sometimes fading or drying to lavender), ventral surface of petals commonly pink- or purple- to brown-tinged; stipules entire or erose..... **Viola pubescens**
 - 2 Corolla wholly cream-colored, or cream with a yellow center, or pale blue, violet to purple, or multicolored (violet to purple with orange or yellow); stipules fringed or deeply lobed..... **Key B**
- 1 Plant acaulescent (with leaves and flowers/fruits arising separately from the rootstock) at spring flowering (*V. rotundifolia* is acaulescent during spring flowering and is included here, but it produces a stolon-like prostrate stem in summer with 0-1 leaf and a cyme with 1-3 capsules).
 - 4 Plant producing stolons (stolons absent in *V. renifolia*); corolla violet, or white with greenish-white throat, mostly < 1 cm long in profile (> 1 cm, in *V. odorata* with white or purple corolla)..... **Key C**
 - 4 Plant not producing stolons; corolla violet to purple (lower three or all five petals blue in *V. pedata*, white with grayish-violet eyespot around throat in *V. communis* [*V. priceana*], whitish in *V. floridana* ["peninsular Florida" variant], white in rare albinos of many species), > 1 cm long in profile
 - 5 At least the largest leaf blades notched, incised, coarsely toothed, lobed or dissected, or bearing linear marginal processes..... **Key D**
 - 5 All leaf blades undivided, margins merely crenate or serrate (pectinately serrate in *V. pectinata*; occasional *V. edulis* in early chasmogamous flower without lobed leaf blades will key to *V. langloisii* but has ovate-triangular sepals with shorter broader auricles < 2 mm long). **Key E**

Key B - Caulescent violets with purple, pale blue, cream, or multicolored flowers, and fringed or lobed stipules

- 1 Corolla strongly frontally flattened in life; flower 'throat' yellow; spur short, up to 3 mm long; stipules deeply pinnately lobed with few to many lateral segments, the terminal lobe resembling the leaf blades; leaf blades linear-lanceolate to elliptical, base cuneate to truncate; plants annual or biennial, without thickish rootstock; [of weedy habitats].
 - 2 Petals shorter than the sepals or scarcely surpassing them by 1-2 mm, cream-white (slightly yellowish); sepals nearly or fully concealing capsule **Viola arvensis**
 - 2 Petals well surpassing sepals, pale blue to violet (infrequently cream-white) or multicolored; sepals neither surpassing nor concealing capsule.
 - 3 Petals uniformly pale blue or cream-white, concolorous distally; terminal lobe of stipules with 0-3 crenations on each margin; quadrate stems recurved-puberulent or -hispidulous on face directly above a leaf node but essentially glabrous on the other faces; leaves all cauline..... **Viola rafinesquei**
 - 3 Petals variously colored, commonly with the lower three petals cream-white and upper two purple-black; terminal lobe of stipule with 4 or more crenations on each side; quadrate stems recurved-puberulent on the angles; leaves cauline and commonly also basal. **Viola tricolor**
- 1 Corolla not strongly frontally flattened in life; flower 'throat' white; stipules subentire to irregularly lacerate or lacinate but not deeply lobed with leaf-like terminal lobe; leaf blades ovate to reniform, base cordate; plants perennial, with thickish rootstock; [mainly of natural habitats]. **Viola walteri**

Key C - Acaulescent violets with stolons and white flowers (flowers commonly purple in *V. odorata*)

- 1 Corolla white or violet, > 1 cm long in profile; foliage puberulent; stolons greenish, cord-like, leafless and non-reproductive; style of chasmogamous flower with a pronounced downward-pointing hook; cleistogamous capsule hirtellous; [Eurasian, naturalized in lawns, roadsides and urban woodlots]..... **Viola odorata**
- 1 Corolla white, < 1 cm long in profile; foliage glabrous, hirtellous or hirsute; stolons pale, slender, commonly producing leaves, flowers and/or capsules along their length or terminating in a plantlet; style of chasmogamous flowers lacking a pronounced hook; cleistogamous capsule glabrous; [native].
 - 3 Leaf blades ovate-lanceolate to ovate-triangular, 1.5–2× as long as broad, base broadly rounded to subcordate, not or slightly decurrent onto petiole **Viola primulifolia**
 - 3 Leaf blades lanceolate to linear-lanceolate in early flower, narrowly lanceolate to linear in fruit, 3-15× as long as broad, base cuneate and somewhat decurrent onto petiole. **Viola vittata**

Key D - Acaulescent violets lacking stolons, with lobed leaves, and blue, violet, or purple flowers (white in rare albinos, white with heavy blue-gray eyespot in *V. communis* [*V. priceana*], whitish with purple eyespot in *V. floridana* ["peninsular Florida" variant])

- 1 All petals glabrous within; corolla concolorous blue or lower three petals blue and upper pair purple-black; stipules long-adnate to petiole; rhizome erect, barrel-like; cleistogamous flowers absent. **Viola pedata var. pedata**
- 1 Lateral petals bearded within, sometimes the spurred petal also; corolla concolorous except for expanded white area from the throat in a few species; stipules free; rhizome horizontal or ascending, sometimes branching, not barrel-like; cleistogamous flowers produced.
 - 15 Largest leaf blades distinctly longer than broad (blade length:width ratio > 1.3).
 - 16 Leaves erect in life; leaf blades narrowly elliptical or ovate-lanceolate with small basal teeth or lobes during chasmogamous flower, sagittate or lance-triangular with larger slender basal teeth or linear-falcate lobes during fruit, teeth or lobes ≤ 1/4 length of the midrib; foliage glabrous or (more commonly) sparsely to moderately hirtellous; lowest sepals linear-lanceolate to lance-triangular; spurred petal densely bearded within; [inhabiting upland or wetland sites in dry to seasonally moist acidic sandy soils in sand prairies and oak barrens, interdunal swales, and lakeshores, widespread throughout much of e. North America, mostly absent from Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains] **Viola sagittata**
 - 16 Leaves erect or widely spreading in life; leaf blades narrowly ovate-triangular to narrowly ovate or broadly oblong-lanceolate, lateral lobes short and rounded (in *V. pedatiloba*), short and angulate during chasmogamous flower but elongating to ≥ 1/4 length of the midrib in fruit (in *V. edulis*), or variously short and

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

elliptical or longer and linear and $\geq 1/4$ length of the midrib (in *V. viarum*); foliage strictly glabrous; lowest sepals linear-lanceolate to ovate-triangular; spurred petal glabrous or sparsely bearded within; [diverse substrates of bottomland sites along streams and rivers, Atlantic and Gulf Coast or central and lower Midwest].

- 17 Leaves ascending to erect in life; leaf blades ovate-triangular to narrowly ovate, slender lateral lobes already $1/4-1/2$ midrib length during chasmogamous flower; lowest sepals linear-lanceolate to lanceolate; spurred petal sparsely bearded within; [thin alluvial soils amid limestone gravel or rubble or cracks in limestone bedrock along streams and rivers mainly in the n. Ozarks and Missouri River drainage of the central and lower Midwest]..... *Viola viarum*
- 17 Leaves widely spreading in life; leaf blades narrowly ovate-triangular or broadly oblong-lanceolate, lateral lobes short and rounded (in *V. pedatiloba*) or short and angulate during chasmogamous flower and elongating during fruit (in *V. edulis*); lowest sepals ovate-triangular; spurred petal glabrous within; [floodplains of streams and rivers along the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains]

..... *Viola species 2* ["*pedatiloba*"]

- 15 Largest leaf blades slightly longer than broad to broader than long (blade length:width ratio < 1.3).

19 Foliage glabrate, puberulent or hirsute (occasionally essentially glabrous in *V. stoneana*); calyx eciliate or ciliate; lowest sepals various; auricles short and rounded and not elongating in fruit (prominent and weakly elongating in fruit in *V. stoneana*); cleistogamous capsule finely to heavily purple-spotted or -blotched, on initially prostrate peduncle arching upward just before dehiscence (peduncle suberect in *V. stoneana*).

- 20 Largest lobed leaf blades biternately divided, the terminal primary division with lateral lobes.

..... *Viola palmata* var. 3 ["*Red Hills palmata*" variant]

- 20 Largest lobed leaf blades pedately divided, the terminal primary division lacking lateral lobes

23 Foliage glabrate or puberulent; [n. AL and n. GA, or w. Gulf Coast region and Lower Midwest].

..... *Viola lovelliana*

23 Foliage moderately to densely hirsute; [Ridge and Valley Province of w. VA, or widespread in eastern North America].

..... *Viola palmata* var. *palmata*

19 Foliage strictly or essentially glabrous; calyx eciliate; lowest sepals acute or acuminate; auricles short and not elongating in fruit, or prominent and elongating in fruit; cleistogamous capsule on erect or suberect peduncle (prostrate or arching upward in *V. edulis* "Gulf Coastal Plain" and *V. eglestonii*).

28 Largest leaf blades moderately to deeply (3-) 5-7 (-9)-lobed, lobes elliptical, lobes divergent on blades with 5 or more lobes, lowest lobe downward-pointing; blade margins entire or subentire; spurred petal densely bearded; cleistogamous capsule unspotted, on tall erect peduncle surpassing some petioles; seeds (1.5-) 1.9-2.5 \times 1.4-1.6 mm, brownish-black, unspotted; [dry to seasonally moist sand of frequently burned long-leaf pine savannas].....

..... *Viola septemloba*

28 Largest leaf blades shallowly to deeply 3- to 7-lobed, lobes linear or angulate, elliptical, ovate or rhombic-ovate, lobes ascending to spreading on blades with 5 or more lobes, lacking a distinct downward-pointing lobe; blade margins incurved-serrate; spurred petal glabrous within (sparsely bearded in *V. viarum*); cleistogamous capsule unspotted or finely to heavily spotted or blotched with red or purple, on ascending to erect peduncle surpassing some petioles or on prostrate peduncle much shorter than petioles; seeds various; [bottomland sites in diverse substrates along rivers and streams or swamps].

29 Leaves ascending to erect in life; lowest sepals linear-lanceolate to lanceolate; spurred petal sparsely bearded within; cleistogamous capsule finely spotted with red or purple, on ascending to erect peduncle equaling or surpassing shorter petioles; [thin alluvial soils amid limestone gravel or rubble or cracks in limestone bedrock along streams and rivers, mainly in the n. Ozarks and Missouri River drainage of the central and lower Midwest].....

..... *Viola viarum*

29 Leaves widely spreading to erect in life; lowest sepals oblong to ovate-triangular; spurred petal glabrous; cleistogamous capsule unspotted or spotted, on ascending to erect peduncle equaling or surpassing petioles or on prostrate peduncle much shorter than petioles; [sandy or silty soils of floodplains, swamps and hammocks on the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain].

..... *Viola species 5* ["*Gulf Coastal Plain edulis*"]

Key E - Acaulescent violets lacking stolons, with unlobed leaves

- 1 At least some petioles prominently winged; lowest sepals linear-lanceolate, acuminate (ovate-triangular, acute to obtuse in *V. villosa*); auricles prominent, elongating in fruit, erose; cleistogamous capsule unspotted, on declined or erect peduncle

2 Petioles, lower surface of leaf blades and peduncles moderately to densely hirtellous (rarely glabrous in *V. fimbriatula*); at least the outer leaves widely spreading or prostrate on the substrate in life; largest leaf blades elliptical or narrowly oblong-ovate in outline; peduncle hirtellous; calyx ciliate; corolla purple, petals broadly rounded, spurred petal not medially compressed; peduncle of cleistogamous capsule declined; seeds 1.4-1.9 \times 0.9-1.3 mm, medium to dark brown or gray-brown, unspotted or with small weak darker blotches.

..... *Viola villosa*

2 Foliage glabrous or surfaces of leaf blades sparsely appressed-hirsute near margins; leaves erect in life; petioles $> 2 \times$ as long as leaf blades; largest leaf blades narrowly ovate-triangular, triangular or deltate-triangular; peduncle glabrous; calyx eciliate; corolla violet, petals commonly emarginate, spurred petal commonly medially compressed; peduncle of cleistogamous capsule erect; seeds 1.4-2.2 \times 0.9-1.5 mm, pinkish-gray to dark gray with prominent darker streaks and spots

..... *Viola emarginata* var. 3 ["*Lower Midwest*" variant]

- 1 Petioles not prominently winged; lowest sepals lanceolate to (more commonly) ovate-lanceolate, oblong or ovate, acuminate to rounded; auricles inconspicuous and remaining short and rounded, or prominent and elongating in fruit and often erose; cleistogamous capsule unspotted or spotted, on prostrate, declined or erect peduncle.

9 Plant in chasmogamous flower.

10 Largest leaf blades approx. as broad as long to broader than long (length:width ratio < 1.2), broadly ovate or orbicular to deltate or reniform (one largest leaf blade often longer than broad in *V. floridana*, *V. latiuscula*, *V. septentrionalis*, these are keyed here).

15 Lowest sepals oblong to ovate, obtuse to rounded; auricles not prominent, short and rounded or truncate.

..... *Viola sororia* var. *sororia*

15 Lowest sepals linear-lanceolate to ovate-triangular, acuminate; auricles prominent, narrowly linear to trapezoidal.

..... *Viola floridana* var. 2 ["*rosacea*" variant]

10 Largest leaf blades distinctly longer than broad (length:width ratio > 1.2).

22 Spurred petal densely bearded within; foliage glabrous or sparsely to moderately hirtellous [naturally occurring in open sites]

..... *Viola sagittata*

22 Spurred petal glabrous within; foliage strictly glabrous or upper surface of leaf blades with small to minute scattered subappressed hairs; [naturally occurring in forested sites, *V. cucullata* also in marshes and meadows].

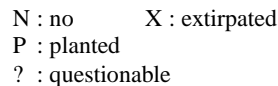
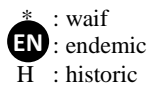
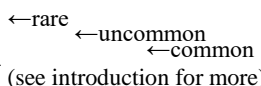
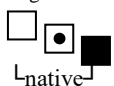
25 Calyx ciliate; lowest sepals oblong to ovate-lanceolate, obtuse to rounded; auricles short and rounded *Viola missouriensis*

25 Calyx eciliate; lowest sepals linear-lanceolate to ovate-triangular, acuminate; auricles prominent to elongate.

..... *Viola langloisii*

9 Plant in cleistogamous fruit.

Key to Map
Symbology:



native

maybe exotic

exotic

(see introduction for more)

waif
endemic
historic

N : no
X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 28 Largest leaf blades substantially longer than broad (length:width ratio > 1.2), lance-triangular to sagittate *Viola sagittata*
- 28 Largest leaf blades about as long as broad to broader than long (length:width ratio < 1.2), ovate or deltate-triangular to reniform.
- 29 Foliage (at least petioles and/or lower surface of leaf blades) hirsute; calyx ciliate. *Viola sororia* var. *sororia*
- 29 Foliage strictly glabrous or upper surface of leaf blades with small to minute scattered subappressed hairs.
- 31 Capsule unspotted. *Viola langloisii*
- 31 Capsule finely spotted, or heavily purple-spotted or blotched.
- 36 Lowest sepals oblong- to ovate-lanceolate or ovate, obtuse to rounded at apex. *Viola missouriensis*
- 36 Lowest sepals linear-lanceolate to ovate-triangular, acuminate from middle or base (narrowly rounded to acute in *V. latiuscula*). *Viola floridana* var. 2 ["*rosacea*" variant]

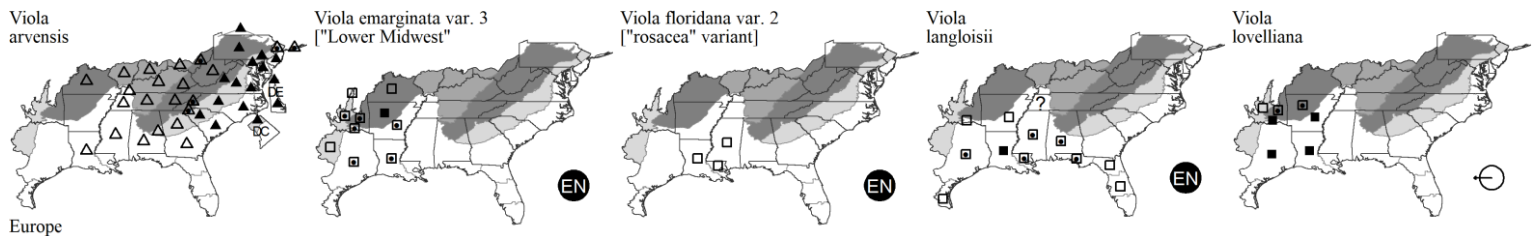
* *Viola arvensis* Murray. EUROPEAN FIELD PANSY. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, other disturbed habitats. **Dist:** Native of Europe, widely introduced. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Ballard () (in prep), McKinney & Russell (2002). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Viola emarginata (Nuttall) Leconte var. 3 ["*Lower Midwest*" variant]. MIDWEST TRIANGLE-LEAVED VIOLET. **Hab:** Somewhat acidic, well-drained sandy soils in oak and oak-pine forests, and open sites along forest borders and roadsides adjacent to open woodlands, lowland prairies. **Dist:** W. MO and e. KS south through AR and e. OK to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Tax:** See discussion under *Viola emarginata* var. *emarginata*.

Viola floridana Brainerd var. 2 ["*rosacea*" variant]. MISSISSIPPI BLUE VIOLET. **Hab:** Loamy soils in mesic forests, floodplain borders. **Dist:** S. MS and s. LA. **Phen:** Jan-Mar. **Tax:** Russell (1965) mapped *Viola floridana* with a bimodal distribution, in the e. Gulf states and the w. Gulf region. However, he and others dismissed *V. rosacea* Brainerd (which differs in certain foliage and floral features), which may be more widespread westward than Brainerd's few collections and may represent much of the "western" portion of the range reported for *V. floridana*. The morphological variability and geographic range of this collective taxon are presently under study, and preliminary field and herbarium studies indicate there may be two taxa lurking under *Viola floridana* sensu stricto. **Syn:** < *Viola sororia* Willdenow – K4.

Viola langloisii Greene. LANGLOIS'S VIOLET. **Hab:** Alluvial sand and silt of floodplains and bottomlands in close proximity to the flooding zone, along streams and rivers emptying into the Gulf Coast. **Dist:** MS to se. OK, south along the w. FL panhandle and to se. coastal TX. **Phen:** (Jan) Feb-Mar. **Tax:** Sometimes synonymized with *V. affinis* or *V. sororia* or confused with *Viola missouriensis* but expressing distinctly different leaf, flower and fruit morphologies. Nearly a Gulf Coastal Plain endemic and quite uniform across its range. Disjunct populations resembling *Viola langloisii* along the se. lower Atlantic Coastal Plain have been segregated as *Viola species 3*. **Syn:** = F, K1, K3, S, Tx; < *Viola missouriensis* Greene – FNA6, K4.

Viola lovelliana Brainerd. LOVELL'S VIOLET. **Hab:** Dry sandy soils under oak-pine woodlands and forested bluffs. **Dist:** S. & w. AR to c. OK, south to se. LA and s.-c. TX (reports outside this region are misidentifications). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Tax:** A distinctive member of the *Viola palmata* group with puberulent foliage, eciliate calyx and less deeply divided leaf blades, frequently misidentified as *V. palmata* var. *palmata*; regionally endemic to the w. Gulf Region and adjacent areas. **Syn:** = Tx; = *Viola xlovelliana* Brainerd pro – K4. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Viola missouriensis Greene. MISSOURI VIOLET. **Hab:** Sandy soils of bottomland forests along streams, rivers and lakeshores. **Dist:** W. Midwest, Great Plains and Lower Midwest, c. IN to MN, s. to w. MS, e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun (Oct-Nov); May-Jul (chasm.), Jun-Sep (cleist.). **Tax:** A distinctive species when leaf, flower and fruit characters are observed. Arguments by Gil-ad (1995, 1997) and others for conspecificity between this and *V. langloisii* Greene ignore the several distinctions between the two. Russell (1965) argued that the present species intergrades imperceptibly into *V. affinis* to the east and *V. langloisii* to the south, but field and herbarium studies contradict this, and all taxa maintain their morphological integrity in the narrow zones of geographic overlap. **Syn:** = F, G, Il, K1, K3, NcTx, Tx, Ballard () (in prep), Gil-ad (1998); = *Viola sororia* Willdenow var. *missouriensis* (Greene) L.E. McKinney – Ar, McKinney & Russell (2002); < *Viola missouriensis* Greene – FNA6, K4, Tn; < *Viola sororia* Willdenow – C.

* *Viola odorata* Linnaeus. SWEET VIOLET, ENGLISH VIOLET. **Hab:** Gardens, lawns, disturbed places, persistent or weakly spreading from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa, S, Va, Ballard () (in prep), Ballard (1992a), Haines (2001). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

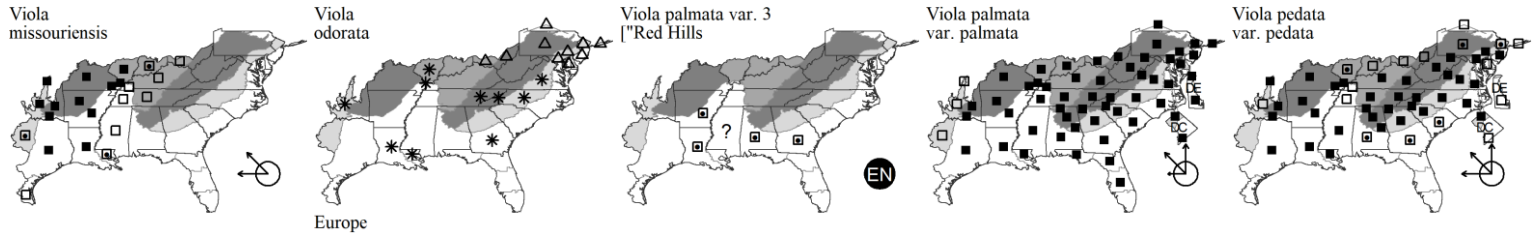
Viola palmata Linnaeus var. 3 ["*Red Hills palmata*" variant]. RED HILLS VIOLET. **Hab:** Drier to dry sandy, sandy loam in dry oak and oak-pine woods and dry to dry-mesic savannas and closed forests, on slopes and bluffs. **Dist:** Coastal Plain, w. GA sc. AL, LA, and s. AR. **Phen:** (Feb-) Mar-Apr. **Syn:** < *Viola palmata* Linnaeus – K4.

Viola palmata Linnaeus var. *palmata*. SOUTHERN THREE-LOBED VIOLET, WOOD VIOLET. **Hab:** Drier to dry sandy, sandy loam in dry oak and oak-pine woods and dry to dry-mesic savannas and closed forests, on slopes and bluffs. **Dist:** ME west to WI, south to FL, AL, MS, LA, and TX. Widespread at lower elevations of Piedmont and Coastal Plain in southeastern U.S. and Lower Midwest. **Phen:** (Feb-) Mar-Apr. **Tax:** Nomenclature and typification have been problematic, but recent reexamination of the type of *V. palmata* unambiguously refers *V. palmata* sensu stricto to the common Piedmont and upper Coastal Plain with deeply dissected leaf blades; var. *dilatata* Elliott is rendered a synonym of var. *palmata*, and the widespread northern taxon previously treated as var. *palmata* must use the earliest available name var. *triloba*. Infrequent specimens identified as the latter from the main range of southeastern var. *palmata* are probable local hybrids involving *Viola sororia*. *V. palmata* in the broad sense is a polymorphic complex of potentially distinct evolutionary taxa diverging in foliage, flower and seed characters and requiring further study ("pseudo-stoneana", "avipes", "glabrate palmata" and "Red Hills"). While most variants are pedately dissected and occur at lower elevations, the rare and sporadic c. Appalachian "avipes" and "pseudo-stoneana" are distinctive in producing biternate leaf blades. Taxonomists have synonymized the

Key to Map
Symbology:
◻ : native ◐ : maybe exotic ◓ : exotic ◈ : rare ◉ : uncommon ◊ : common * : waif N : no X : extirpated
◉ : EN : endemic H : historic P : planted ? : questionable
(see introduction for more)

Lower Midwest *V. falcata* under the present variety, but differences in leaf morphology, modal habitat and seeds suggest that the two may represent different evolutionary taxa. For reasons separating *V. stoneana* House, see that species. **Syn:** = Ballard () (in prep); = *Viola palmata* Linnaeus – Ar, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, Haines (2001), McKinney & Russell (2002); < *Viola* \times *palmata* Linnaeus (pro sp.) – K1; < *Viola palmata* Linnaeus – WH3; > *Viola palmata* Linnaeus – F, G, S, W; < *Viola palmata* Linnaeus var. *palmata* – C, FNA6, Il; > *Viola palmata* Linnaeus var. *palmata* – K3, RAB, Tx, WV; ? *Viola triloba* Schweinitz – S; > *Viola triloba* Schweinitz var. *triloba* – F, G.

***Viola pedata* Linnaeus var. *pedata*.** COMMON BIRD'S-FOOT VIOLET. **Hab:** Dry rocky or sandy forests, woodlands, glades, and roadbanks. **Dist:** NH, NY, MI, WI, MN, and ND south to s. GA, s. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA6, K4, Va, McKinney & Russell (2002); = *Viola pedata* – C, Pa, W, Ballard () (in prep); < *Viola pedata* – Ar, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, NE, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Haines (2001); > *Viola pedata* var. *lineariloba* A.P. de Candolle – F, G, WV; > *Viola pedata* Linnaeus var. *pedata* – F, G, WV.



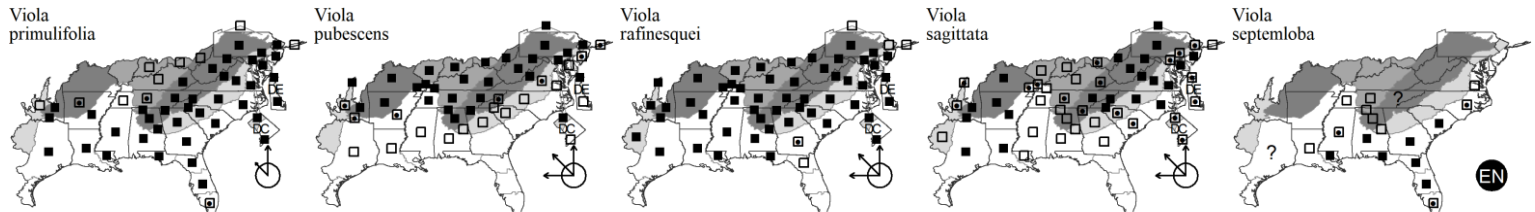
***Viola primulifolia* Linnaeus.** PRIMROSE-LEAF VIOLET. **Hab:** Bogs, wet savannas, pocosins, sandhill streamhead ecotones, moist organic soils along small streams. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) to ON, south to s. FL, and west to TX and se. OK. **Phen:** Dec-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GW2, Il, K3, K4, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ballard () (in prep), Haines (2001), McKinney & Russell (2002); = *Viola* \times *primulifolia* Linnaeus (pro sp.) – K1; = *Viola primulifolia* var. *primulifolia* – FNA6; > *Viola primulifolia* var. *acuta* (Bigelow) Torrey & A. Gray – F; > *Viola primulifolia* var. *primulifolia* – F, G; > *Viola primulifolia* var. *villosa* Eaton – F, G.

***Viola pubescens* Aiton.** HAIRY YELLOW FOREST VIOLET. **Hab:** Rich deciduous forests. **Dist:** ME and s. QC west to SD, south to DE, NC, TN, MO, NE, and TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, G, NcTx, S, Va, WV; = *Viola eriocarpa* (Nuttall) Schweinitz var. *eriocarpa* – RAB; = *Viola pubescens* var. *pubescens* – FNA6, Il, K1, NE, Pa, Tn, Ballard () (in prep), Haines (2001), McKinney & Russell (2002); < *Viola pubescens* Aiton – C, GrPl, GW2, K3, K4, W; > *Viola pubescens* var. *peckii* House – F; > *Viola pubescens* var. *pubescens* – F.

***Viola rafinesquei* Greene.** WILD PANSY, FIELD PANSY, JOHNNY-JUMP-IP. **Hab:** Pastures, roadsides, lawns, other disturbed habitats, less commonly in dry rocky woodlands and barrens. **Dist:** MA and NY west to SD and CO, south to Panhandle FL, TX, and AZ. **Phen:** Mar-May (chasmogamous), May-Jul (cleistogamous). **Tax:** Under the ICN, the spelling of the epithet is corrected to '*rafinesquei*'. **ID Notes:** Winter annual plants flower chasmogamously first, and then progressively reduce petal size until later flowers are all chasmogamous (with 0 petals and 1 stamen). **Syn:** = Ballard () (in prep); = *Viola bicolor* Pursh – Ar, FNA6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, McKinney & Russell (2002), later homonym; = *Viola kitaibeliana* J.A. Schultes var. *rafinesquei* (Greene) Fernald – F; = *Viola rafinesquei* Greene – C, G, GrPl, Il, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV, unacceptable orthographic variant. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

***Viola sagittata* Aiton.** ARROWHEAD VIOLET. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests and woodlands. **Dist:** MA west to MN, south to GA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr. **Syn:** = GrPl, S, Tx, W, WV, Gil-ad (1998); = *Viola sagittata* Aiton var. *sagittata* – FNA6, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, Ballard () (in prep), Haines (2001), McKinney & Russell (2002); ? *Viola emarginata* – S; > *Viola emarginata* var. *acutiloba* Brainerd – F, G, RAB; > *Viola emarginata* (Nuttall) Leconte var. *emarginata* – F, G, RAB; < *Viola sagittata* Aiton – Ar, C, Il, NcTx.

***Viola septemloba* Leconte.** SOUTHERN COASTAL VIOLET. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other sandy pinelands and secondary habitats derived from them. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to LA, mainly on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Late Mar-early May. **Syn:** = F, FNA6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, W, Ballard () (in prep), Gil-ad (1998); < *Viola palmata* Linnaeus – WH3; < *Viola palmata* Linnaeus var. *palmata* – C; ? *Viola septemloba* Leconte – Tx; < *Viola septemloba* Leconte – RAB; ? *Viola septemloba* ssp. *septemloba* – McKinney & Russell (2002).



***Viola sororia* Willdenow var. *sororia*.** COMMON BLUE VIOLET. **Hab:** Loam or clay soils in dry-mesic to wet-mesic forests, higher ground and terraces or borders of bottomlands, and lawns and other anthropogenically modified sites formerly with native vegetation. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MB, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Feb-May. **Tax:** A heterogeneous complex of morphologically divergent but inadequately understood essentially glabrous taxa ("glabrous", "hirsutula-like") plus densely hirsute *V. sororia* sensu stricto; and two other uncertain taxa (*Viola domestica* E. P. Bicknell and *V. pratincola* Greene). The taxa share broad obtuse to rounded sepals and generally broad leaf blades, as well as a glabrous spurred petal, but they typically grow separately over the extensive zone of sympatry, occupy distinctly different microsites and maintain their distinctions when growing in the local area. Distinctions and geographic distributions are presently being interpreted. **Syn:** = Ar, McKinney & Russell (2002); = *Viola sororia* Willdenow – GrPl, K3, NcTx, NE, Va, W, Ballard () (in prep), Gil-ad (1998); > *Viola palmata* var. *sororia* (Willdenow) Pollard – RAB; > *Viola papilionacea* Pursh – F, RAB, S, WV, misapplied; > *Viola papilionacea* var. *papilionacea* – G, misapplied; > *Viola papilionacea* var. *priceana* (Pollard) Alexander – G, misapplied; > *Viola priceana* Pollard – S; < *Viola sororia* Willdenow – C, FNA6, K4, Tn, Tx, WH3, Haines (2001); > *Viola sororia* Willdenow – F, G, Il, K1, Pa, S.

***Viola species 2* ["*pedatiloba*"].** **Hab:** Alluvial sand and silt of floodplains and bottomlands in close proximity to the flooding zone, along streams and rivers emptying into the Gulf Coast. **Dist:** W. side of the Mississippi Embayment, w. LA, near Crowley and e.-c. AR, should be sought in the intervening region. **Phen:** Feb-Mar. **Tax:** Often growing with, and hybridizing with, *Viola langloisii*, interpreted and described by Brainerd as a leaf variant of the latter, but recent studies of leaf and seed differences urge species rank. **Syn:** < *Viola missouriensis* Greene – K4.

Key to Map
Symbology:



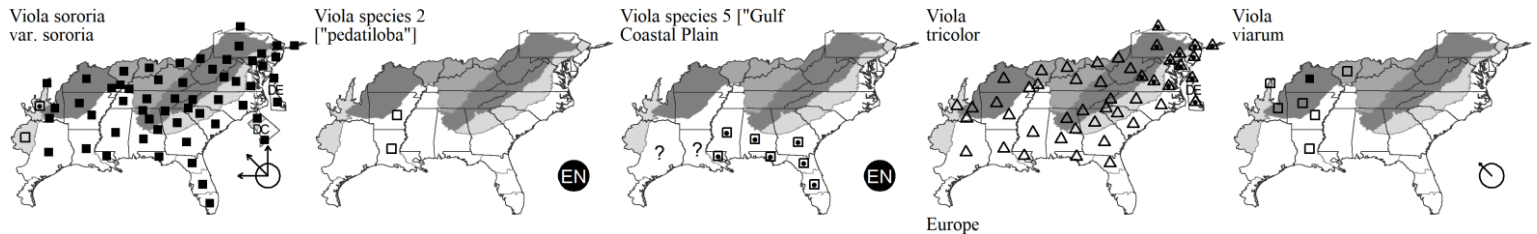
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Viola species 5 ["Gulf Coastal Plain edulis"]. **Hab:** Moist loamy soils of floodplains, swamps and hammocks. **Dist:** Confirmed in FL, s. GA and s. AL; the range of this recently detected new species is currently being reinterpreted and is probably broader than presented here. **Phen:** (Jan) Feb-Mar. **Tax:** The *Viola edulis* complex consists of multiple distinct evolutionary species presently under study, the present taxon being one of them. **Syn:** < *Viola palmata* var. *heterophylla* – K4.

* **Viola tricolor** Linnaeus. PANSY, JOHNNY-JUMP-UP. **Hab:** Lawns, garden borders, railroad rights-of-way, commonly cultivated. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun (and sporadically later). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa, RAB, WH3, Ballard () (in prep), Haines (2001); > *Viola tricolor* var. *tricolor* – FNA6. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

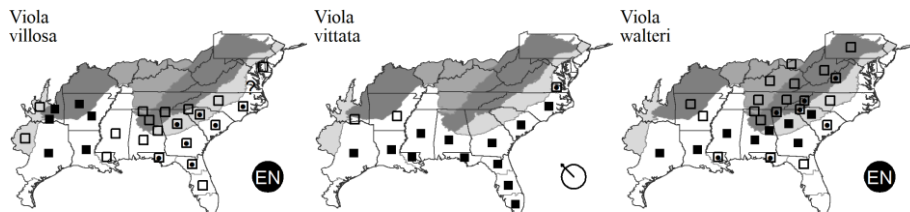
Viola viarum Pollard. PLAINS VIOLET. **Hab:** Moist to wet limestone gravel and bedrock riverbanks and streamsides, bluffs, bottomland prairies, and along roadsides and other disturbed areas formerly in natural habitat. **Dist:** Missouri River and Ozarks in central and lower Midwest, w. IL to se. SD, s. to MO, nw. LA and e. OK (specimens collected outside this region are not typical, do not inhabit the specific habitats of this species, and are suspected of being hybrids). **Phen:** Apr-May. **Tax:** Recent specialists (McKinney 1992; Gil-ad 1997) have dismissed this species but studies have confirmed its morphological and ecological distinctness. Plants with the largest leaf blades shallowly lobed are frequently collected as this but they appear to represent hybrids with *V. missouriensis*, which often grows in the vicinity. **Syn:** = Il; = *Viola* × *viarum* – K3, K4; ? *Viola esculenta* Elliott ex Greene – Tx; < *Viola palmata* Linnaeus var. *palmata* – FNA6.



Viola villosa Walter. SOUTHERN WOOLLY VIOLET. **Hab:** Pocosin ecotones, other sites with moist soils. **Dist:** MD south to n. peninsular FL, west to TX and OK. Reported for VA by Kartesz (1999), on the basis of Massey (1961); report requiring additional documentation. **Phen:** (Late Dec-) Feb-early Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA6, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Gil-ad (1998), McKinney & Russell (2002); < *Viola villosa* Walter – C.

Viola vittata Greene. SOUTHERN WATER VIOLET, STRAP-LEAVED VIOLET. **Hab:** Depression ponds, Carolina bays, other wetlands lacking flowing water. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to e. TX; nw. IN and ne. IL. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** Although this taxon has long been subsumed under *V. lanceolata* as a subspecies or variety, it differs in several features of foliage and summer fruiting habit, and is confined to the se. Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plains. The two maintain their morphological distinctions in the narrow zone of sympatry in the Carolinas and grow in different microsites there. They are maintained as distinct evolutionary species. **Syn:** = G, S, Ballard () (in prep); = *Viola lanceolata* ssp. *vittata* (Greene) Russell – GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Tx; = *Viola lanceolata* Linnaeus var. *vittata* (Greene) Weatherby & Griscom – C, F, Va, Haines (2001); < *Viola lanceolata* Linnaeus – Ar, FNA6, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, McKinney & Russell (2002).

Viola walteri House. WALTER'S VIOLET, PROSTRATE BLUE VIOLET. **Hab:** Nutrient-rich woodlands and forests, dolomite bluffs and ledges especially on mafic or calcareous rocks to the north, sandy or rocky and often acidic soils in dry or dry-mesic forests southward. **Dist:** Sc. PA, ne. WV, and w. VA west to sc. OH and AR, south to n. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** (Late Jan-) Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, F, G, K1, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Ballard (1992a); = *Viola walteri* House var. *walteri* – FNA6, K3, Va, McKinney & Russell (2002). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



202a. PASSIFLORACEAE A.L. de Jussieu ex Roussel 1806 (PASSIONFLOWER FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

A family of about 27 genera and 935 species, vines, shrubs, trees, and herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions, especially America and Africa. Here circumscribed to exclude Turneraceae, counter the recommendation of Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (2009); see comments under Turneraceae. References: Arbo in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Feuillet & MacDougal in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Goldman & MacDougal (2015) in FNA6 (2015); Tokuoka (2012).

Passiflora Linnaeus 1753 (PASSIONFLOWER)

A genus of about 525 species, vines, shrubs, and trees, largely of tropical America, with a few species in warm temperate America and Asia. References: WI; Feuillet & MacDougal in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Goldman & MacDougal (2015) in FNA6 (2015); Killip (1938); Porter-Utley (2014); Ulmer & MacDougal (2004); Vanderplank (2000); Vanderplank (2013).

Identification Notes: *Passiflora* flowers are structurally striking. There are 5 sepals and either 0 or 5 petals; a corona of numerous linear structures is present, arranged in 1-several series. The ovary, 3 styles, and 5 stamens are basally adnate and elevated on an androgynophore. Most species have glands on the leaves which function as extrafloral nectaries; these can be seen as paired glands on the leaf petiole (in all our species except *P. lutea*), and some species also have laminar glands on the leaf blade, near the margin.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

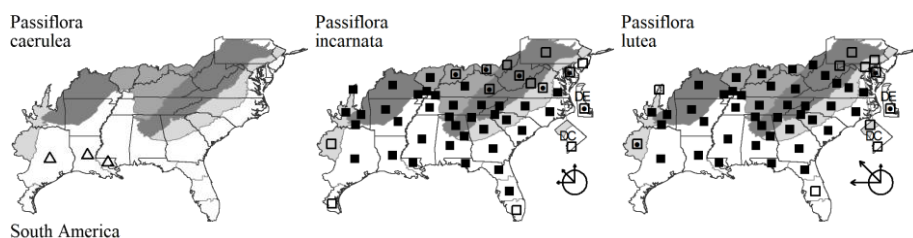
202a. PASSIFLORACEAE

- 7 Leaf margins entire; ripe fruits blue, purple, or black, 5-15 mm long; perianth segments 3-16 mm long; floral bracts (subtending the calyx) 0-3 mm long, setaceous to subulate. *Passiflora lutea*
- 7 Leaf margins serrate, at least on the lateral leaf lobes near the petiole junction; ripe fruits green, yellow, yellow-orange, or red, 30-60 mm long; perianth segments 18-40 mm long; floral bracts (subtending the calyx) 3-30 mm long, ovate, sometimes pinnatifid-lobed.
12 Stipules subreniform, 5-14 mm wide. *Passiflora caerulea*
- 12 Stipules either lanceolate, 5-15 mm wide, or setaceous, 0.5-1 mm wide. *Passiflora incarnata*

* *Passiflora caerulea* Linnaeus. BLUE PASSIONFLOWER, COMMON PASSIONFLOWER. **Hab:** Cultivated, sometimes escaped in disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Syn:** = FNA6, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Passiflora incarnata Linnaeus. MAYPOPS, PURPLE PASSIONFLOWER, PASIONARIA. **Hab:** Roadsides, fencerows, thickets, fields. **Dist:** S. NJ, DE, MD, sw. PA, OH, and OK, south to s. FL and s. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul (-later); Jul-Oct. **Comm:** Certainly one of our most interesting and beautiful flowers. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ulmer & MacDougal (2004).

Passiflora lutea Linnaeus. YELLOW PASSIONFLOWER, LITTLE PASSIONFLOWER. **Hab:** Woodlands, forests, thickets, maritime forests. **Dist:** DE, PA, OH, IN, IL, MO, and e. KS, south to c. peninsular FL, s. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and s. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Sometimes divided into two varieties, the more eastern var. *lutea* (west to WV and AL) with pilose calyx, petioles, and stems, and more western var. *glabriflora* Fernald (east to WV and AL) with glabrous calyx, petioles, and stems; it is not clear that this is anything more than a minor polymorphism. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Killip (1938), Ulmer & MacDougal (2004); > *Passiflora lutea* var. *glabriflora* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Tx, WV; > *Passiflora lutea* var. *lutea* – C, F, G, Tx, WV.



204. SALICACEAE Mirbel 1815 (WILLOW FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

Alan S. Weakley and Mac H. Alford

A family of 55 genera and about 1010 species (as circumscribed to include much of the Flacourtiaceae), trees, shrubs, and subshrubs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Argus, Eckenwalder, & Kiger (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Li et al (2019b); Samarakoon & Alford (2019); Sleumer (1954); Sleumer (1975); Sleumer (1980); Yang & Zmarzty (2007).

- 4 Leaf blades 0.8-2 (-3)× as long as wide; stamens 5-80; buds covered by several, overlapping scales; flowering catkins arching or drooping.....*Populus*
- 4 Leaf blades (2-) 3-30× as long as wide; stamens 1-9; buds covered by a single scale; flowering catkins usually erect or ascending*Salix*

Populus Linnaeus 1753 (POPLAR, ASPEN, COTTONWOOD)

A genus of about 35 species, trees, largely north temperate. References: Eckenwalder (1977); Eckenwalder (1984); Eckenwalder (1996); Eckenwalder (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Hamzeh & Dayanandan (2004).

Unkeyed waifs: *Populus tomentosa*

- 1 Winter buds not viscid; stamens 5-20.
2 Stamens 12-20; scales of the catkins deeply fimbriate; petioles terete; [section *Leucoides*]..... *Populus heterophylla*
- 2 Stamens 5-12; scales of the catkins dentate or with only 3-7 linear-triangular lobes; petioles strongly flattened laterally (90 degrees to the plane of the leaf blade), especially near the junction with the blade; [section *Populus*].
..... *Populus alba*
- 1 Winter buds viscid (sticky and shiny as if recently varnished); stamens (15-) 20-80.
8 Stigmas 3-4; stamens (30-) 40-80; [native tree, common]
..... *Populus deltoides* ssp. *deltoides*
- 8 Stigmas 2-3; stamens (15-) 20-30; [alien trees, rare out of cultivation].
..... *Populus nigra*

* *Populus alba* Linnaeus. SILVER POPLAR, WHITE POPLAR. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, forest edges, suburban woodlands. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl2, FNA7, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Populus deltoides Bartram ex Marshall ssp. *deltoides*. EASTERN COTTONWOOD. **Hab:** Riverbanks, bottomland forests (not found along blackwater streams), river bars, rarely weedy in upland situations. **Dist:** QC west to MN, south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = FNA7, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Eckenwalder (1977); = *Populus balsamifera* Linnaeus – S, misapplied; = *Populus deltoides* – Tx; = *Populus*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

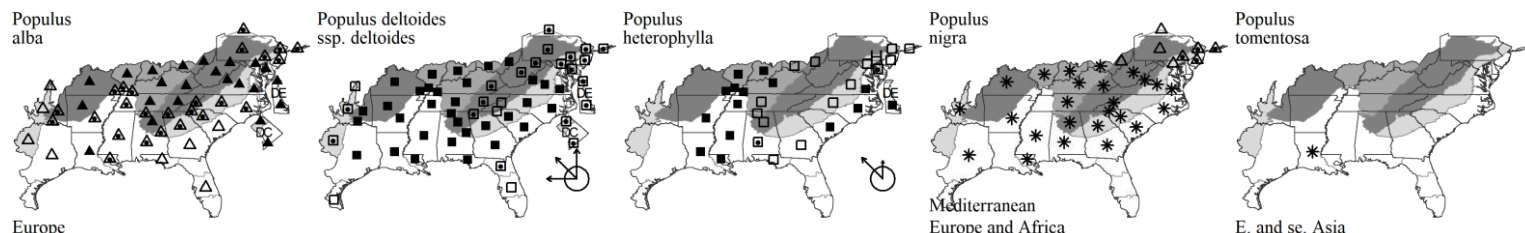
204. SALICACEAE

deltoides var. *deltoides* – C, GW2, NE, Va; < *Populus deltoides* – Fl2, G, Il, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, WV; > *Populus deltoides* var. *deltoides* – F; > *Populus deltoides* var. *missouriensis* (A. Henry) A. Henry – F.

Populus heterophylla Linnaeus. SWAMP COTTONWOOD. **Hab:** Blackwater and brownwater swamp forests, tidal swamp forests, depression ponds, interdune ponds. **Dist:** CT west to MI, south to Panhandle FL and LA, scattered and irregular in distribution, absent from the Appalachians. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA7, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Populus nigra*** Linnaeus. BLACK POPLAR, LOMBARDY POPLAR. **Hab:** Disturbed suburban areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Europe. Cultivated in various forms, especially the columnar ‘Lombardy Poplar’; short-lived and weakly spreading to disturbed areas in the vicinity of plantings, especially by root sprouts (Diamond 2013). **Phen:** Mar-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA7, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tx; > *Populus italica* (Du Roi) Moench – S; > *Populus nigra* var. *italica* Du Roi – WV.

* ***Populus tomentosa*** Carrière. CHINESE WHITE POPLAR. **Dist:** Native of China; reported for ne. LA (Kartesz 2020). **Syn:** = K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Salix*** Linnaeus 1753 (WILLOW)

A genus of about 400 species, trees, shrubs, and subshrubs, mostly north temperate and boreal. References: Argus (1986); Argus (1997); Argus (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Belyaeva (2009); Chen et al (2010); Dorn (1995); Dorn (1998).

- 2 Bud apex sharp-pointed; bud scale margin free and overlapping; leaf blades 2.5-16× as long as wide; [subgenus *Protitea*].
 - 4 Leaves glaucous beneath; pistils borne on stipes averaging 2 mm long (range 1-5 mm); stipules usually prominent and persistent, to 15 mm long; leaf blades (4-) avg. 7.5 (-13)× as long as wide..... ***Salix caroliniana***
 - 4 Leaves not (or thinly) glaucous beneath; pistils borne on stipes averaging 1 mm long (range 0.5-1.5 mm); stipules usually small and caducous, to 12 mm long; leaf blades (4-) avg. 9 (-16)× as long as wide..... ***Salix nigra***
- 2 Bud apex blunt; bud scale margin fused; leaf blades 2-30× as long as wide.
 - 6 Leaves green or pale green beneath. ***Salix interior***
 - 6 Leaves glaucous beneath.
 - 10 Leaf margin entire or crenate (to slightly and irregularly serrate); [subgenus *Vetrix*, section *Cinerella*].
 - 12 Leaf margin entire and undulate; pistillate aments 1-3.5 cm long; pistils borne on stipes mostly < 2 mm long; staminate aments 0.5-2 cm long; shrubs, < 2 m tall.
 - 13 Leaves stipulate; leaf blades (5-) avg. 7 (-13) cm long, (12-) avg. 17 (-35) mm wide; staminate aments 1-2 cm long; pistillate aments 2-3.5 cm long..... ***Salix humilis***
 - 13 Leaves exstipulate; leaf blades (2.5-) avg. 4 (-5) cm long, (5-) avg. 7 (-10) mm wide; staminate aments 0.5-1.1 cm long; pistillate aments 1-2 cm long... ***Salix occidentalis***
 - 12 Leaf margin crenate or irregularly serrate (rarely nearly entire); pistillate aments 3-8 cm long; pistils borne on stipes mostly > 2 mm long; staminate aments 2-5 cm long; shrubs to small trees, mostly 3-15 m tall. ***Salix cinerea***
 - 10 Leaf margin serrulate or serrate.
 - 20 Branches yellowish, yellow-green, or yellow-brown..... ***Salix ×sepulcralis***
 - 20 Branches yellow-brown to red-brown, or gray-brown.
 - 21 Pistillate catkins on branchlets that are (0-) 2-4 mm long; ovary beak abruptly tapered to styles; anthers 0.4-0.5 mm long ***Salix babylonica***
 - 21 Pistillate catkins on branchlets that are 3-14 mm long; ovary beak gradually tapered to styles; anthers 0.5-0.8 long. ***Salix ×sepulcralis***

* ***Salix babylonica*** Linnaeus. WEeping WILLOW. **Hab:** Disturbed bottomlands, streambanks, roadsides, impoundments, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Note that many trees identified as *S. babylonica* may actually be one of two commonly cultivated hybrids, *S. × pendulina* and *S. ×sepulcralis*, with *S. babylonica* as one parent. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl2, FNA7, G, Il, K1, NcTx, RAB, Va, W, WH3, WV, Argus (1986); > *Salix babylonica* Linnaeus – K3, K4; < *Salix babylonica* – Pa; > *Salix matsudana* Koidzumi – K4, Mi.

Salix caroliniana Michaux. CAROLINA WILLOW, COASTAL PLAIN WILLOW. **Hab:** Riverbanks, sandbars, interdune ponds, canal banks, other wet sites. **Dist:** Widespread in the Southeast, *S. caroliniana* has a peculiar range, with three main centers of distribution, the Coastal Plain from VA south to s. FL and west to s. AL and the FL Panhandle, the Interior Low Plateau of KY, TN, and n. AL, and an area of MO, AR, e. KS, and e. OK centered on the Ozark-Ouachita Highlands. **Phen:** Mar-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl2, FNA7, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Argus (1986); > *Salix amphibia* Small – S; > *Salix longipes* Shuttleworth ex Andersson – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Salix cinerea*** Linnaeus. GRAY WILLOW. **Hab:** Streambanks, floodplains, bogs, other wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = FNA7, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Pa; = *Salix cinerea* ssp. *cinerea* – NE, NY, Argus (1986); < *Salix cinerea* Linnaeus – C, F, G, RAB, WV, (circumscription uncertain but apparently including *S. atrocinerea*). NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Salix humilis Marshall. UPLAND WILLOW, PRAIRIE WILLOW. **Hab:** Upland areas, often in open or semi-open sites, in barrens, fens, rocky woodlands, and grassy balds over mafic rocks (such as amphibolite) up to at least 1800m elevation, also in powerline rights-of-way, woodland borders, and other miscellaneous habitats. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and MB, south to Panhandle FL and ne. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; . **Syn:** = C, Fl2, G,

Key to Map
Symbology:



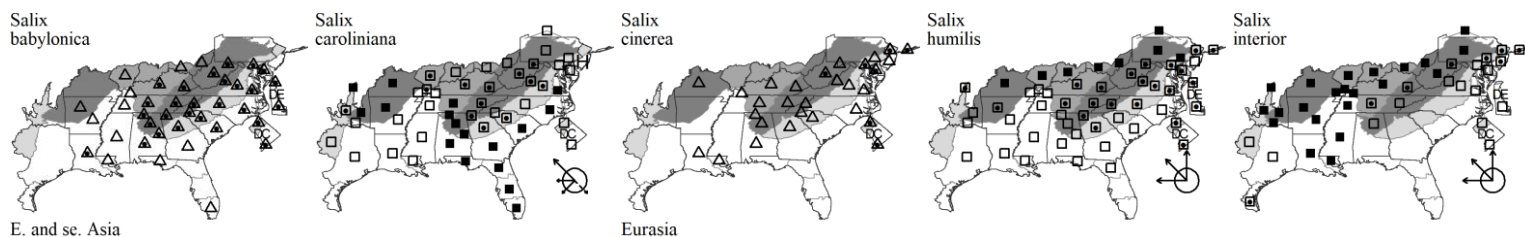
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

204. SALICACEAE

NE, S, WH3; = *Salix humilis* var. *humilis* – Ar, FNA7, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, W, Argus (1986); < *Salix humilis* Marshall – GW2, RAB; > *Salix humilis* var. *humilis* – F, II, WV; > *Salix humilis* var. *hypophysa* Fernald – F, II, WV; > *Salix humilis* var. *rigidiuscula* (Andersson) B.L. Robinson – Tx.

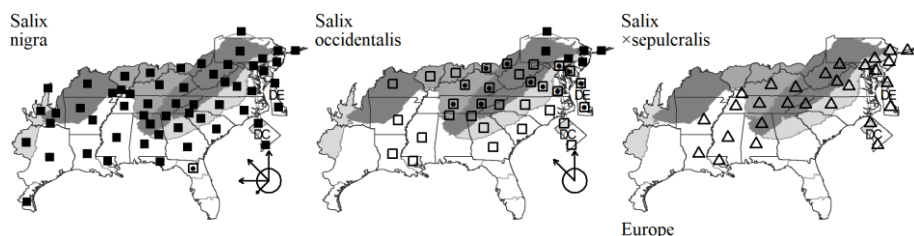
Salix interior Rowlee. SANDBAR WILLOW. **Hab:** Sandbars, riverbanks, creekbanks, flood scours. **Dist:** NB west to BC, south to n. DE, n. VA, TN, MS, LA, TX, and NM. **Phen:** Mar-mid May; Jun-Aug. **Tax:** Sometimes interpreted as *S. exigua* var. *sericans* (Nees) Dorn (Nesom 2002). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA7, GW2, II, K1, K3, K4, S, WV; = *Salix exigua* ssp. *interior* (Rowlee) Cronquist – GrPl, Argus (1986), Dorn (1998); < *Salix exigua* – NcTx, W; > *Salix exigua* ssp. *interior* (Rowlee) Cronquist var. *angustissima* (Andersson) Reveal & Broome – C, Pa; > *Salix interior* var. *angustissima* – Tx; > *Salix interior* Rowlee var. *interior* – F, G; > *Salix interior* var. *pedicellata* (Andersson) Ball – Tx.



Salix nigra Marshall. BLACK WILLOW. **Hab:** Riverbanks, sandbars, bottomland forests, floodplain pools, tidal swamps, impoundments, ditches, other moist areas. **Dist:** NB, MN, NE, and CO, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FI2, FNA7, G, GW2, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, W, WH3, WV, Argus (1986); > *Salix marginata* Wimmers ex Andersson – S; < *Salix nigra* Marshall – GrPl; > *Salix nigra* Marshall – S; > *Salix nigra* var. *lindheimeri* Schneider – Tx; > *Salix nigra* var. *nigra* – C, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Salix occidentalis Walter. DWARF UPLAND WILLOW, DWARF PRAIRIE WILLOW. **Hab:** Barrens, glades, rocky or hardpan woodlands, prairies, powerline rights-of-way, rarely in depression ponds, especially over mafic (such as amphibolite), ultramafic (such as olivine), or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** This species is less widespread than the related *S. humilis*, with a distribution centered in the central Appalachians: ME to ND, south to GA, LA, and OK. **Phen:** Mar-May; Apr-early Jun. **Syn:** = C, NE, Va; = *Salix humilis* var. *microphylla* (Andersson) Fernald – F, GrPl, II, W, Argus (1986); = *Salix humilis* var. *tristis* (Aiton) Griggs – Ar, FNA7, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa; = *Salix tristis* Aiton – G, S, WV; < *Salix humilis* Marshall – GW2, RAB.

* **Salix ×sepulcralis** Simonkai. WEEPING WILLOW. **Hab:** Disturbed areas; a hybrid introduced from Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = FNA7, II, K1, K3, NE; = *Salix alba* × *babylonica* – NY; < *Salix babylonica* – Pa, Tn.



207. EUPHORBIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (SPURGE FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

A family of about 220 genera and 6500 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. Molecular systematics suggests that various units traditionally included in the Euphorbiaceae should be segregated (Soltis et al. 2000; Chase et al. 2002); see Phyllanthaceae and Putranjivaceae. References: Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Levin & Gillespie (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Webster (1994); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

2 Shrub or tree (woody).

3 Leaves entire.

4 Hairs of vegetative parts of the plant (especially the leaf undersurface) present and either 2-branched, stellate, or modified into lepidote scales (use 10× or more magnification); [subfamily Crotonoideae] **Croton**

4 Hairs of vegetative parts of the plant (especially the leaf undersurface) absent or unbranched (simple) (use 10× or more magnification).

5 Flowers enclosed in a cyathium; plant with copious white latex; [subfamily Euphorbioideae] **Euphorbia**

5 Flowers not enclosed in a cyathium; plant either with or without white latex (the sap clear to whitish or absent).

6 Leaf blades 1-1.5× as long as wide; [alien trees].

..... **Triadica sebifera**

6 Leaf blades 1.5-5× as long as wide; native or alien shrubs or, rarely, small trees.

..... **Ditrysinia fruticosa**

3 Leaves crenate, serrate, and/or palmately lobed.

13 Petals absent; inflorescence a panicle; leaf lobe margins serrate; [subfamily Acalyphoideae] **Ricinus communis**

13 Petals present; inflorescence a cyme or dichasium; leaf lobe margins entire or serrate; [subfamily Crotonoideae].

..... **Vernicia fordii**

2 Herb.

19 Leaves palmately deeply divided into 3-many lobes.

21 Leaves peltate; plant glabrous; stamens 100-1000; [subfamily Acalyphoideae] **Ricinus communis**

21 Leaves cordate to truncate or rounded at base; plant glabrous, stellate, or with conspicuous stinging trichomes; stamens 8-15; [subfamily Crotonoideae].

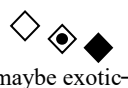
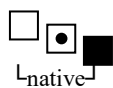
22 Plant with stinging trichomes; stamens connate **Cnidoscolus**

22 Plant lacking stinging trichomes; stamens separate.

..... **Manihot**

19 Leaves generally not lobed, entire or serrate (rarely pinnately lobed in *Euphorbia*).

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 24 Plants hairy with stellate hairs and/or scales; [subfamily Crotonoideae]..... *Croton*
- 24 Plants glabrous or hairy with simple or 2-branched hairs.
- 26 Flowers enclosed in a cyathium; plant with copious white latex; [subfamily Euphorbioideae]..... *Euphorbia*
- 26 Flowers not enclosed in a cyathium; plant with or without white latex.
- 27 Flowers in terminal spikes; stout perennial with several to many stems arising from a subterranean crown [subfamily Euphorbioideae] *Stillingia*
- 27 Flowers strictly axillary or both axillary and terminal, in small clusters, racemes, or spikes; finer perennial or annual, not typically with > 1 stem arising from a subterranean crown; [subfamily Acalyphoideae]
- 29 Pistillate flowers subtended by a conspicuous leafy bract..... *Acalypha*
- 29 Pistillate flowers lacking a leafy bract.
- 30 Plant lacking stinging trichomes; styles deeply multifid; [wetland habitats]..... *Capersonia*
- 30 Plant with stinging trichomes; styles undivided; [upland habitats]..... *Tragia*

Acalypha Linnaeus 1753 (COPPERLEAF, THREE-SEEDED MERCURY)

A genus of about 430-462 species, shrubs, herbs, and trees, of primarily tropical and subtropical regions (rarely warm temperate). References: Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Levin (1999a); Levin (1999b); Levin (2016d) in FNA12 (2016); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

Key based in large part on Levin in FNA (2016).

- 3 Bracts of pistillate flowers either with linear tips or lobes longer than the broad basal portion, or the entire bract linear.
- 4 Pistillate inflorescences with the bracts densely crowded, completely hiding the inflorescence axis; bracts of pistillate flowers with lobes consisting of deltate bases bearing long linear tips, long-hirsute with nonglandular hairs to 2 mm long. *Acalypha alopecuroides*
- 4 Pistillate inflorescences with the bracts loosely arranged, the axis visible between the bracts; bracts of pistillate flowers with the lobes linear throughout, glabrous or pubescence with nonglandular hairs < 0.25 mm long (glandular hairs may be longer).
- 6 Leaves cordate at base; fruit tuberculate, but not pubescent..... *Acalypha ostryifolia*
- 6 Leaves rounded to widely cuneate at base; fruit pubescent with pustular-based trichomes..... *Acalypha setosa*
- 3 Bracts of the pistillate flowers with deltate or lanceolate tips or lobes.
- 13 Leaves 3-6× as long as wide, the largest < 2 cm wide; pistillate bracts with sessile glands; pistillate bract lobes making up 10-25% of the overall bract length.
- 14 Pistils 3-carpellate; seeds 1.1-1.9 mm long; [widespread in our area]..... *Acalypha gracilens*
- 14 Pistils 1-carpellate; seeds 1.6-2.4 mm long; [IL and se. IA south through MO, KS, AR, and OK to w. LA and e. and c. TX] *Acalypha monococca*
- 13 Leaves 1.5-2.8× as long as wide, the largest > 2 cm wide; pistillate bracts lacking sessile glands; pistillate bract lobes making up 25-75% of the overall bract length.
- 15 Lower surfaces of pistillate bracts hirsute and sometimes also stipitate-glandular; stems hirsute; pistillate bracts (9-) 10-14 (16)-lobed..... *Acalypha virginica*
- 15 Lower surfaces of pistillate bracts sparsely pubescent (sometimes stipitate-glandular); stems with only short, incurved hairs; pistillate bracts (5-) 7-9 (-11)-lobed. *Acalypha rhomboidea*

* *Acalypha alopecuroides* Jacquin. FOXTAIL COPPERLEAF. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4, WH3; = *Acalypha alopecuroides* – Bah, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Acalypha gracilens A. Gray. SHORTSTALK COPPERLEAF, SLENDER COPPERLEAF. **Hab:** Woodlands, disturbed ground. **Dist:** ME west to WI, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Late Jun-Nov. **Tax:** The related *A. monococca* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) Lillian W. Miller & Gandhi is of broadly Ozarkian distribution and warrants specific status (Levin 1999a, 1999b). Var. *fraseri* is generally more southern and is considered to differ in having more elongate staminate spikes, to 3-4 cm long (vs. 0.5-1.5 cm long). It may have merit, but was not recognized by Levin (1999a, 1999b). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Levin (1999b); = *Acalypha virginica* Linnaeus var. *gracilens* (A. Gray) Müller of Aargau – Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); > *Acalypha virginica* A. Gray var. *delzii* L. Miller – Tx; > *Acalypha gracilens* var. *fraseri* (Müller of Aargau) Weatherby – C, F, G, Il; > *Acalypha gracilens* var. *gracilens* – C, F, G, Il, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Acalypha monococca (Engelmann ex A. Gray) Lill. W. Miller & Gandhi. OZARK COPPERLEAF. **Hab:** Glades, prairies, oak woodlands, woodland edges. **Dist:** IL and se. IA south to w. LA and e. and c. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, GrPl, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

Acalypha ostryifolia Riddell ex J.M. Coulter. ROUGH-POD COPPERLEAF, HOP-HORNBEAM COPPERLEAF. **Hab:** Dry, sandy soil of woodlands, disturbed ground, ditches. **Dist:** NJ west to IN and NE, south to FL, TX, Mexico; West Indies. **Phen:** Late Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, FNA12, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Acalypha ostryaefolia* – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, S, Tx, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Acalypha rhomboidea Rafinesque. RHOMBIC COPPERLEAF. **Hab:** Woodlands, disturbed ground. **Dist:** NS and ME west to ND, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Late Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA12, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Levin (1999b); = *Acalypha rhomboidea* var. *rhomboidea* – F; = *Acalypha virginica* Linnaeus var. *rhomboidea* (Rafinesque) Cooperrider – Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

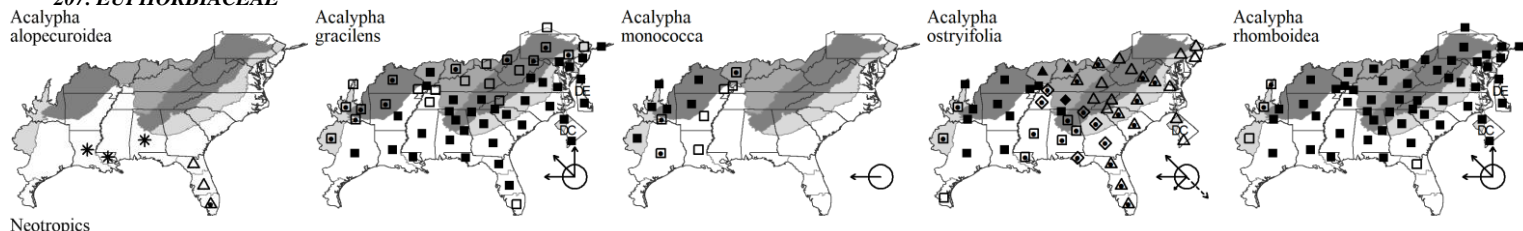
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

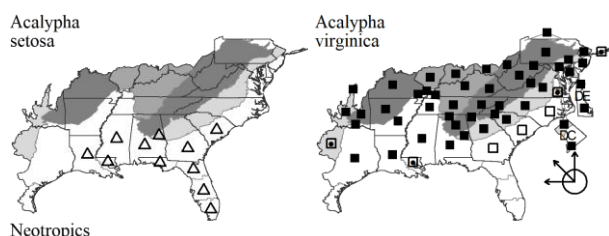
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

207. EUPHORBIACEAE



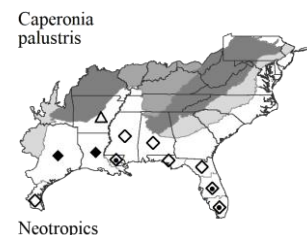
* *Acalypha setosa* A. Richard. CUBAN COPPERLEAF. **Hab:** Disturbed ground. **Dist:** Native of West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and n. South America. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Acalypha virginica Linnaeus. VIRGINIA COPPERLEAF. **Hab:** Woodlands and disturbed ground. **Dist:** ME west to IN, IL, MO, and KS, south to c. GA and TX. **Phen:** Late Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Levin (1999b); = *Acalypha virginica* Linnaeus var. *virginica* – Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Caperonia* A. Saint-Hilaire 1826 (CAPERONIA)

A genus of about 34-40 species, annual and perennial herbs, mainly neotropical but also in Africa. References: Gillespie (2016b) in FNA12 (2016); Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

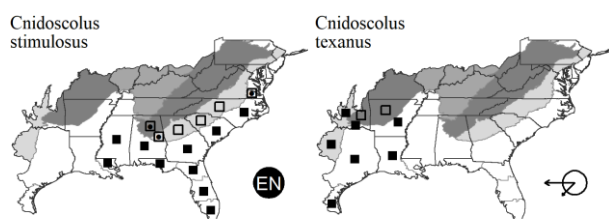
* *Caperonia palustris* (Linnaeus) A. Saint-Hilaire. SACATRAPO, TEXAS-WEED. **Hab:** Wet disturbed areas, a weed in rice fields. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Comm:** {add references Z}. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K3, K4, Tx, WH3; < *Caperonia castaneaeifolia* – S, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Cnidoscopus* Pohl 1827 (SPURGE-NETTLE)

A genus of 50-75 species, perennial herbs, shrubs, and trees, of America (especially the tropics). References: Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Levin (2016e) in FNA12 (2016); Maya-Lastra & Steinmann (2018); McVaugh (1944); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

Cnidoscopus stimulosus (Michaux) Engelm. SPURGE-NETTLE, TREAD-SOFTLY, FINGER-ROT, BULL-NETTLE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry sandy woodlands, other dry sandy soils. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but farther inland southward. **Phen:** Late Mar-Aug; May-Sep. **Tax:** Substantial variation in leaf shape, habitat and likely other characters suggest that several taxa may be currently subsumed here. **Comm:** Beset with stinging trichomes. Our species is allied to *C. urens* of Mexico, Central America, and n. South America, and is sometimes treated as a variety of it. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA12, G, K1, K4, RAB, Va, W, WH3, Maya-Lastra & Steinmann (2018), McVaugh (1944); = *Bivonea stimulosus* (Michaux) Rafinesque – S; = *Cnidoscopus urens* (Linnaeus) Arthur var. *stimulosus* (Michaux) Govaerts – K3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Cnidoscopus texanus (Müller of Aargau) Small. TEXAS BULL-NETTLE, MALA MUJER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, sandy open areas, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** AR and OK south to sw. LA, TX, and TAM. **Phen:** Apr-Jul (-Nov). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Maya-Lastra & Steinmann (2018). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

*Croton* Linnaeus 1753 (CROTON, DOVEWEED, RUSHFOIL)

A genus of about 1250 species, herbs, shrubs, and (rarely) trees, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution (primarily tropical and warm-temperate). Webster (1992, 1993a) considered the 2 taxa traditionally treated as *Crotonopsis* to be closely related to sections within *Croton*, such as section *Gynamblosis*; his reasoning has been supported by molecular phylogenetic studies and all recent floristic treatments and is followed here. The subgenera and sections shown in the key follow van Ee, Riina, & Berry (2011). References: Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); van Ee & Berry

Key to Map
 Symbology: : native : maybe exotic : exotic : rare : uncommon : common : EN : waif : endemic : H : historic : N : no : X : extirpated : P : planted : ? : questionable

(2009); van Ee & Berry (2010); van Ee & Berry (2016) in FNA12 (2016); van Ee, Berry, & Ginzburg (2011); van Ee, Riina, & Berry (2011); Ward (2012a); Webster (1992); Webster (1993a); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

- 3 Leaves with coarsely serrate or crenate margins; 1-2 cup-shaped glands present near the junction of the petiole and the leaf blade; [subgenus *Geiseleria*; section *Geiseleria*].
 *Croton glandulosus* var. *septentrionalis*
- 3 Leaves with entire margins; glands absent at the junction of the petiole and the leaf blade.
 8 Lower leaf surface densely lepidote or stellate-lepidote, silvery.
 9 Inflorescences unisexual (rarely bisexual); staminate petals 0; leaf blades 1-1.4× as long as wide; petioles 10-40 mm long; plant a fleshy shrub; [of coastal dunes]; [subgenus *Geiseleria*; section *Drepadenium*].
 *Croton punctatus*
- 9 Inflorescences bisexual; staminate petals 5; leaf blades 2-20× as long as wide; petioles 1-10 (-20) mm long; plants annual or perennial herbs.
 10 Petioles 2-10 (-20) mm long, at least some of them > 1/3 as long as the leaf blades; fruit 3-locular, dehiscent; seeds 3 per fruit, 2.5-5 mm long; petals of the staminate flowers lepidote; [of dry longleaf pinelands]; [subgenus *Geiseleria*; section *Argyranthemis*].
 *Croton argyranthemus*
- 10 Petioles 1-5 mm long, < 1/5 the length as the leaf blades; fruit 1-locular, indehiscent; seed 1 per fruit, 2-2.5 mm long; petals of the staminate flowers glabrous on the surfaces, villous on the margins; [subgenus *Geiseleria*; section *Crotonopsis*].
 11 Inflorescences 1-4 cm long, with 3-6 pistillate flowers arranged loosely toward the base; staminate flowers usually > 1 mm in diameter; stellate-lepidote trichomes of the fruit numerous, with radii much longer than the fused portion and often ascending (giving the fruit a fuzzy appearance when viewed under magnification); stellate trichomes of the upper leaf surface sparse, the radii not overlapping the radii of nearby stellae, the radii 5-8 per trichome; leaves 1-3 mm wide.
 *Croton michauxii*
- 11 Inflorescences usually < 1 cm long, with 1-2 pistillate flowers crowded at the base (appearing sessile in the axil of the subtending leaf); staminate flowers usually < 1 mm in diameter; stellate-lepidote trichomes of the fruit sparse, with radii fused for all or most of their lengths, appressed; stellate trichomes of the upper leaf surface denser, the radii usually overlapping the radii of nearby stellae, the radii often only 1-3 per trichome (as viewed near the midvein); leaves 1.5-4 (-15) mm wide.
 *Croton willdenowii*
- 8 Lower leaf surface stellate-pubescent, not silvery.
 17 Lower leaf surfaces appearing brown-dotted, because some of the stellate hairs have dark brown centers; terminal style segments 4; ovaries 2-locular, only 1 fertile.
 *Croton monanthogynus*
- 17 Lower leaf surfaces not brown-dotted (none of the stellate hairs with brown centers); terminal style segments 6-18 (-24); ovaries 3 locular, all 3 usually fertile.
 18 Pistillate flowers with 5-6 sepals; terminal style segments 6; herbs 1-5 dm tall.
 *Croton lindheimerianus* var. *lindheimerianus*
- 18 Pistillate flowers with 6-9 sepals; terminal style segments 12-18 (-24); herbs 3-20 dm tall
 19 Staminate flowers with sepals and petals 0.8-1.0 mm long; styles 2-3 mm long.
 *Croton capitatus*
- 19 Staminate flowers with sepals and petals 1.0-2.0 mm long; styles 3-4 mm long.
 *Croton lindheimeri*

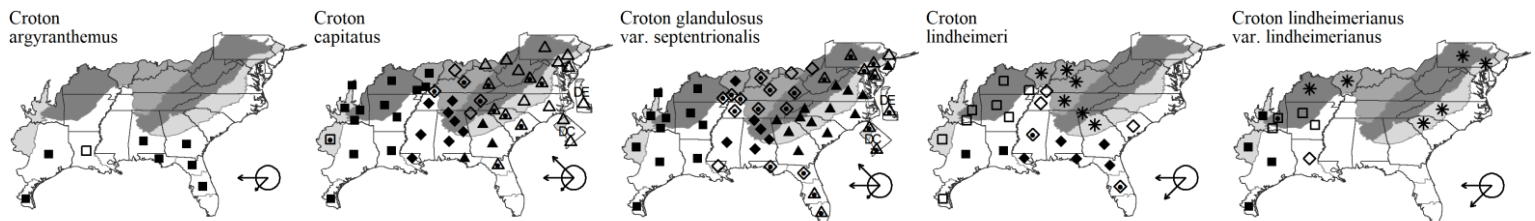
Croton argyranthemus Michaux. SILVER CROTON, SANDHILL CROTON, HEALING CROTON. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry sands. **Dist:** C. GA and s. AL south to c. peninsular FL; w. LA and sw OK south through e. and c. TX to Nuevo León and Tamaulipas. **Syn:** = FNA12, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

Croton capitatus Michaux. WOOLLY CROTON, HOGWORT, CAPITATE CROTON, GOATWEED. **Hab:** Glades, prairies, woodlands, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of sc. United States, the exact limits of the original native distribution unclear, perhaps something like IL west to NE, south to AL, TX, and TAM. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA12, Il, K3, K4, NY, S, Tn, Va, van Ee & Berry (2010); = *Croton capitatus* Michaux var. *capitatus* – C, G, GrPl, K1, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Tx; < *Croton capitatus* Michaux – Pa, RAB, W, WH3. **NatureServe** G5T5? (Secure).

Croton glandulosus Linnaeus var. *septentrionalis* Müller of Aargau. DOVEWEED, TOOTH-LEAVED CROTON, SAND CROTON, NORTHERN CROTON. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** *C. glandulosus* is widespread in tropical and subtropical America; var. *septentrionalis* is the northernmost variety, distributed from PA west to MN, south to FL, TX, and ne. Mexico (its exact pre-Columbian range is speculative because of its weedy nature). See discussion by Atha, Hewitt, & Wang (2020) for discussion of northern records. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** Probably warranting species rank. **Syn:** = FNA12, GrPl, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Va, van Ee, Berry, & Ginzburg (2011); < *Croton glandulosus* – Mi, Pa, WV; > *Croton glandulosus* var. *angustifolius* – K1, K3, S; < *Croton glandulosus* var. *glandulosus* – WH3; ? *Croton glandulosus* Linnaeus var. *septentrionalis* Müller of Aargau – C, F, G, Il, RAB, W; > *Croton glandulosus* Linnaeus var. *septentrionalis* Müller of Aargau – K1, K3, S; > *Croton glandulosus* var. *simpsonii* – K1, S.

Croton lindheimeri (Engelmann & A. Gray) Alph. Wood. GOATWEED, LINDHEIMER'S CROTON. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** SC, IN, MO, e. KS, and south to c. peninsular FL, s. TX and Mexico (the adventive vs. native range somewhat unclear). **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4, Tn, van Ee & Berry (2010); = *Croton capitatus* Michaux var. *lindheimeri* (Engelmann & A. Gray) Müller of Aargau – GrPl, K1, Mo2, NcTx, Tx; = *Croton engelmannii* Ferguson – S; < *Croton capitatus* Michaux – WH3. **NatureServe** G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Croton lindheimerianus Scheele var. *lindheimerianus*. LINDHEIMER'S CROTON, THREE-SEEDED CROTON. **Hab:** Sandy loam hillsides, rocky clay hillsides; fields and other disturbed soils in the eastern part of our region, adventive from farther west. **Dist:** AR, s. KS, NM, and AZ south through s. LA and TX to Mexico. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** Var. *tharpaii*, of AZ, c. to w. TX, and Coahuila, may warrant species rank. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K1, K3, van Ee & Berry (2010); < *Croton lindheimerianus* – Il, NcTx, Pa, RAB. **NatureServe** G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Croton michauxii G.L. Webster. SAND RUSHFOIL, MICHAUX'S CROTON, NARROWLEAF RUSHFOIL. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, disturbed sandy soils. **Dist:** Se. NC and SC south to s. FL, west to TX, north in the interior to MO, IL, and IA. Fernald (1950) alleges that this species extends as far

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
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 H : historic

N : no
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 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

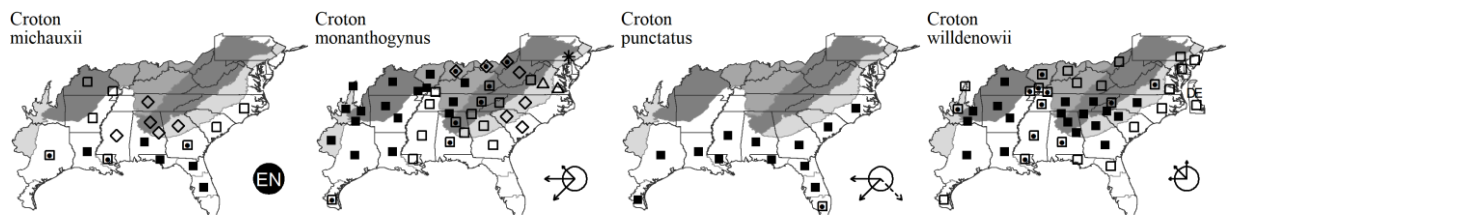
207. EUPHORBIACEAE

north as VA, but the documentation is unknown to me. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K4, NcTx, Tn, WH3, Webster (1992); = *Croton michauxii* G.L. Webster var. *michauxii* – FNA12, K3, van Ee & Berry (2009); = *Crotonopsis linearis* Michaux – C, F, G, Il, RAB, S, Tx.

Croton monanthogynus Michaux. PRAIRIE-TEA, ONE-SEED CROTON. **Hab:** Limestone outcrops, blackland prairies, disturbed dry soil. **Dist:** Sw. VA, OH, IN, IA, NE, and CO, south to nw. GA, FL, TX, and Mexico; adventive as a weed at scattered locations east of the Blue Ridge. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WV, van Ee & Berry (2010). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

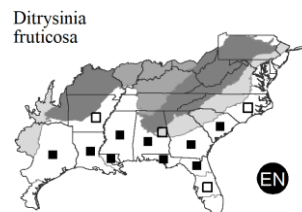
Croton punctatus Jacquin. SILVERLEAF CROTON, BEACH-TEA, GULF CROTON, HIERBA DE JABALI. **Hab:** Beach dunes, coastal grasslands, usually with *Uniola paniculata* and/or *Spartina patens*. **Dist:** NC (Dare County) south to s. FL, west to TX, and south through e. Mexico into Central and n. South America; West Indies. **Phen:** (Jan-) Late May-Nov (-Dec). **Syn:** = FNA12, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Croton willdenowii G.L. Webster. GLADE RUSHFOIL, OUTCROP RUSHFOIL, BROADLEAF RUSHFOIL, WILLDENOW'S CROTON. **Hab:** Granitic flatrocks, diabase barrens, calcareous barrens, thin soils around other rock outcrops, open woodlands, disturbed sandy soil. **Dist:** CT, se. PA (Rhoads & Block 2007), IL, and se. KS, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Van Ee & Berry (2009) argued that this taxon is only varietally distinct from *Croton michauxii* (see synonymy). **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K4, Tn, Va, WH3, Webster (1992); = *Croton michauxii* G.L. Webster var. *elliptica* (Willdenow) van Ee & P.E. Berry – FNA12, K3, van Ee & Berry (2009); = *Crotonopsis elliptica* Willdenow – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

***Ditrysinia* Rafinesque 1825 (SEBASTIAN-BUSH)**

A monotypic genus, a shrub, of the Southeastern United States Coastal Plain. References: Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014); Wurdack (2016d) in FNA12 (2016).

Ditrysinia fruticosa (W. Bartram) Govaerts & Frodin. SEBASTIAN-BUSH. **Hab:** Swamp forests, other wet to moist, mostly shaded, habitats. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX and sw. AR. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K3, K4, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Sebastiania ligustrina* – S, orthographic variant; = *Sebastiania fruticosa* (W. Bartram) Fernald – GW2, K1, Tx, WH3; = *Sebastiania ligustrina* (Michaux) Müller of Aargau – RAB. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

***Euphorbia* Linnaeus 1753 (SPURGE)**

A genus of over 2000 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. Infrageneric classification follows Yang et al. (2012), Dorsey et al. (2013), Riina et al. (2013), and Horn et al. (2012). It is debatable whether the very broad circumscription of *Euphorbia* used here (and following nearly all recent experts) is really the most serviceable. References: Berry et al (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Bradley & Sadle (2021) in Weakley et al (2021); Bridges & Orzell (2002); Burch (1966); Cacho, Monteverde-Suárez, & McIntyre (2019); Dorsey et al (2013); Dressler (1957); Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Horn et al (2012); Huft (1979); Mayfield (2013a); Park (1998); Riina et al (2013); Smith & Krings (2018); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014); Yang et al (2012); Zimmermann, Ritz, & Hellwig (2010).

Unkeyed taxa: *Euphorbia albomarginata*, *Euphorbia bicolor*, *Euphorbia helleri*, *Euphorbia hypericifolia*, *Euphorbia meganaesos*, *Euphorbia ophthalmica*, *Euphorbia tetrapora*, *Euphorbia texana*, *Euphorbia thymifolia*

Unkeyed waifs: *Euphorbia platyphyllos*, *Euphorbia serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia*

- 3 Leaves strictly opposite, oblique or inequilateral at base; branches prostrate (less usually erect); [subgenus *Chamaesyce*; section *Anisophyllum*] **Key A**
- 3 Leaves alternate or opposite, not oblique or asymmetric at base; branches usually erect.
- 4 Bracteal leaves lobed or toothed (rarely linear), usually marked with red or white at the base or purple-spotted; glands of the cyathia usually 1 (rarely more), bilabiate, lacking petaloid appendages; [subgenus *Chamaesyce*; section *Poinsettia*] **Key B**
- 4 Bracteal leaves entire, not marked with red (white-margined in *E. marginata*); glands of the cyathia 4-5, flattish, not bilabiate, with or without petaloid appendages.
- 5 Glands of the cyathia 5 (or 7-10 on the central cyathium in *E. pubentissima*), with petaloid appendages 0.1-5.0 mm long (measured along a radius), these white, maroon, red, pink, or green; stipules present, glandlike, often minute; [subgenus *Chamaesyce*; section *Alectorroctonum*] **Key C**
- 5 Glands of the cyathia 4 (except 5 in *E. purpurea*), oval, reniform, or crescent-shaped, lacking petaloid appendages (the glands themselves yellowish or green); stipules absent or vestigial **Key E**

Key A - subgenus *Chamaesyce*, section *Anisophyllum*, subsection *Hypericifoliae* {add to Key A: *E. blodgettii*, *E. hypericifolia*, *E. mesembrianthemifolia*, *E. ophthalmica*, *E. serpyllifolia* var. *serpyllifolia*}

- 1 Young stems and leaves glabrous; leaves either entire or serrulate, at least at the apex (use 10× magnification).
- 2 Leaves serrulate, at least at the apex (use 10× magnification); seeds with 2-4 transverse ridges.
 - 3 Seeds 1.0-1.3 mm long, with 3-4 transverse ridges *Euphorbia glyptosperma*
 - 3 Seeds 0.8-1.0 mm long, with 2-3 (-4) transverse ridges *Euphorbia hyssopifolia*
- 2 Leaves absolutely entire; seeds smooth.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

- 4 Stipules united into a triangular scale-like structure (this often lobed or fringed), thus appearing as 2 stipules at each node..... *Euphorbia serpens*
- 4 Stipules separate, lacerate, appearing as 4 stipules at each node.
- 5 Mature seeds 1.0-1.2 (-1.4) mm long, angled; leaves either 1.5-2× or 4-5× as long as wide, not fleshy; [inland sandhills or coastal dunes]..... *Euphorbia cordifolia*
- 5 Mature seeds (1.3-) 1.5-2.6 mm long, rounded; leaves 2-3 (-5)× as long as wide, often somewhat fleshy; [of barrier island dunes and other sandy coastal habitats]..... *Euphorbia bombensis*
- 1 Young stems and leaves pubescent (at least in lines along the stems); leaves serrulate, at least at the apex (use 10× magnification).
- 8 Ovary and capsule glabrous.
- 9 Seeds 0.8-1.0 mm long, light gray, the faces with 2-3 (-4) horizontal, low, blunt ridges, sometimes connected by 1-2 cross ridges; stems glabrous when young (uncommonly puberulent along 1 side of the branchlets); capsule 1.5-2.0 mm long..... *Euphorbia hyssopifolia*
- 9 Seeds 1.0-1.3 mm long, dark gray, faces without ridges, though irregularly and finely wrinkled; stems puberulent when young on 1 side only; capsule 2.0-2.5 mm long..... *Euphorbia nutans*
- 8 Ovary and capsule pubescent.
- 11 Stems with 2 types of trichomes, the longer 3-5 mm long; cyathia in axillary and terminal cymes, at least some of the peduncles > 10 mm long *Euphorbia hirta*
- 11 Stems with 1 type of trichome, these < 2 mm long; cyathia solitary or several in axils, the peduncles < 5 mm long.
- 12 Capsules spreading-villous, especially or solely on the angles; styles 0.2-0.3 mm long, bifid nearly to the base; seeds sharply quadrangular-angled, the faces with 3-4 transverse ridges..... *Euphorbia prostrata*
- 12 Capsules minutely appressed-puberulent, on the entire surface (though sometimes primarily on the lower portion); styles 0.3-0.7 mm long, bifid only in the upper half or third; seeds quadrangular but not angled, the faces with inconspicuous transverse ridges or nearly smooth.
- 13 Involucre cleft on 1 side half its length; leaves mostly obovate, 1.5-2× as long as wide; styles 0.5-0.7 mm long, filiform; seed faces nearly smooth; adventitious roots formed at middle nodes along the stem..... *Euphorbia humistrata*
- 13 Involucre cleft on 1 side a fourth to a third its length; leaves mostly oblong, 2-3× as long as wide; styles 0.3-0.4 mm long, clavate; seed faces transversely ridged; adventitious roots not formed..... *Euphorbia maculata*

Key B - subgenus *Chamaesyce*, section *Poinsettia*

- 1 Principal stem leaves opposite, dentate, neither lobed nor linear; plant pubescent..... *Euphorbia dentata*
- 1 Principal stem leaves alternate, either lobed or linear; plant usually glabrous.
- 3 Cyathial gland with a circular opening; bracteal leaves wholly green or green and paler at base (sometimes purple-spotted); seeds angular, with a small caruncle and pronounced longitudinal dorsal ridge, but lacking a distinct transverse tubercular ridge near the middle..... *Euphorbia heterophylla*
- 3 Cyathial gland 2-lipped, the opening elliptical and elongate; bracteal leaves wholly green, purple, white, pink, or red, or green or purplish towards the tip and white, pink, or red at the base; seeds cylindrical, lacking both a caruncle and longitudinal dorsal ridge, but with a distinct transverse tubercular ridge near the middle..... *Euphorbia cyathophora*

Key C - subgenus *Chamaesyce*, section *Alectorroctonum* {add to Key C: *E. graminea*}

- 1 Upper stem leaves and/or dichasial bracts with white margins or entirely white; [alien, cultivated and rarely persisting or a waif]..... *Euphorbia marginata*
- 1 Upper stem leaves and bracteal leaves entirely green, obovate, elliptic, narrowly elliptic, or oblanceolate; [native].
- 4 Leaves broad, < 5.5× as long as wide; leaf blades slightly revolute or planar; glands green.
- 6 Plants (2-) 4-9 (-1.3) dm tall; aerial stems multiple, (1-) 3-10 stems from a crown, each (1.2-) 2.5-5 (-7) mm in diameter at the base; leaves ascending, leathery, sessile; primary bracts smaller than stem leaves; petaloid appendages oblong or spatulate, 2.5-4.4 mm long; seeds 2.6-3.2 mm long; [NH and MA west to s. ON, MI, WI, MN, and NE, south to se. VA, c. NC, n. GA, s. AL, and e. TX]..... *Euphorbia corollata*
- 6 Plants 35-65 cm tall; aerial stems 1 (-3) from a crown, each 1.0-2.2 mm in diameter at the base; leaves usually reflexed, thin, petiolate or subpetiolate; primary bracts similar to stem leaves in size; petaloid appendages orbicular or oval, 0.9-2.2 mm long; seeds 1.8-2.3 mm long; [c. MD, VA, and c. and sw. TN, south to Panhandle FL and s. MS]..... *Euphorbia pubentissima*
- 4 Leaves linear, > 8× as long as wide; leaf blades conspicuously revolute or involute; glands green or dark purple..... *Euphorbia discoidalis*

Key E - subgenus *Esula*

- 1 Principal stem leaves finely serrulate (especially toward the apex); [subgenus *Esula*, section *Helioscopia*]..... *Euphorbia helioscopia*
- 2 Ovary and capsule smooth..... *Euphorbia spathulata*
- 2 Ovary and capsule verrucose-roughened.
- 1 Principal stem leaves entire.
- 8 Seeds pitted only on one face, the inner face furrowed; [subgenus *Esula*, section *Tithymalus*]..... *Euphorbia peplus*
- 8 Seeds pitted on both the inner and outer faces..... *Euphorbia commutata*

Euphorbia albomarginata Torrey & A. Gray. WHITE-MARGIN SANDMAT. **Hab:** Usually in poorly-drained clay soils or prairies, roadsides, and fields. **Dist:** OK, se. CO, s. UT, NV, and CA south to TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4, Tx; = *Chamaesyce albomarginata* (Torrey & A. Gray) Small - NcTx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

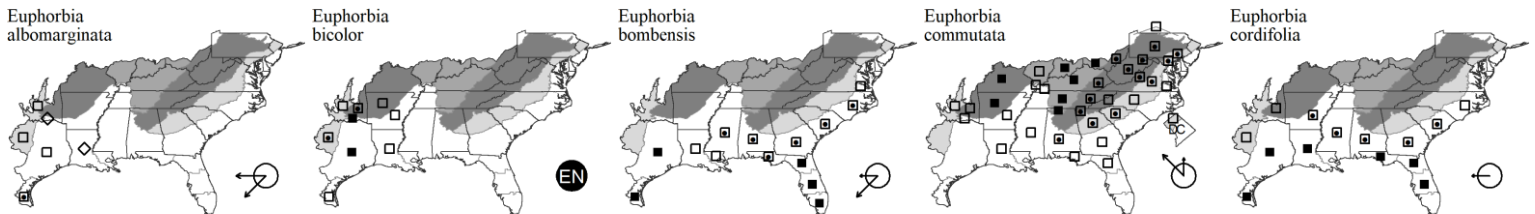
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Euphorbia bicolor Engelm. SNOW-ON-THE-PRAIRIE. **Hab:** Prairies (usually in "tight clay soil"), roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** AR and OK south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Euphorbia bombensis Jacquin. SOUTHERN SEASIDE SPURGE, DIXIE SANDMAT. **Hab:** Open sands of dunes, dune blowouts and overwashes, often growing with perennial grasses such as *Uniola paniculata*, but preferring open sands with little competition, sometimes mixed with the more common *E. polygonifolia*. Johnson (1992) contrasted the habitat of this species with that of the closely similar *E. polygonifolia*; *E. bombensis* preferring areas behind the foredune, while *E. polygonifolia* preferring the pioneer situation on the upper beach and foredune front. **Dist:** E. VA south to s. FL along the Atlantic, from s. FL to TX and Mexico along the Gulf of Mexico, and south into n. South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4, Va, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce bombensis* (Jacquin) Dugand – K1, WH3; = *Euphorbia ammannioides* Kunth – C, F, G, RAB, Tx; > *Chamaesyce ingallsii* Small – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Euphorbia commutata Engelm. WOODLAND SPURGE, TINTED SPURGE. **Hab:** Rich forests and rock outcrops, over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** PA west to s. ON and MN, south to ne. and Panhandle FL and ne. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Tax:** The southern var. *erecta* J.B.S. Norton may be worthy of recognition; we have both it and the typic var. *commutata* in our area. Var. *erecta* (ranging north to VA, KY, and MO) has all the cauline leaves oblanceolate and with petioles 5-12 mm long; var. *commutata* has leaves varying from oblanceolate to obovate or ovate, the upper leaves usually broad and sessile. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA12, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Mayfield (2013a); > *Euphorbia commutata* var. *commutata* – C, G; > *Euphorbia commutata* var. *erecta* J.B.S. Norton – C, G; > *Galarhoeus austrinus* – S; > *Galarhoeus commutatus* (Engelmann) Small – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Euphorbia cordifolia Elliott. HEARTLEAF SANDMAT. **Hab:** Open sands of very dry longleaf pine sandhills, Florida scrub, other dry, open habitats. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL and west to se. OK (Singhurst, Buthod, & Holmes 2012) and s. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce cordifolia* (Elliott) Small – K1, NcTx, S, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



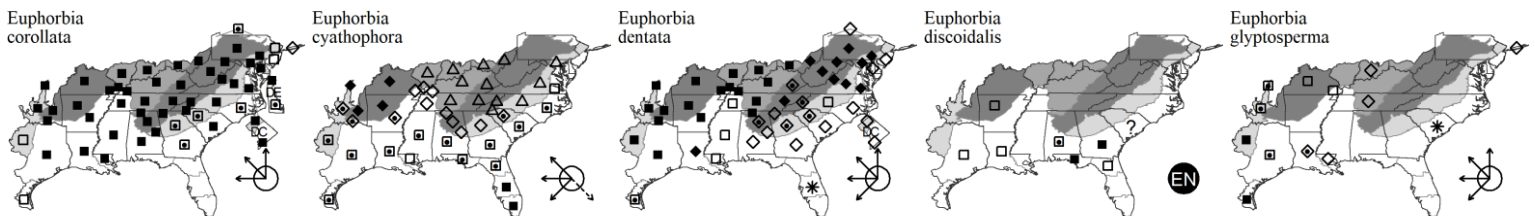
Euphorbia corollata Linnaeus. EASTERN FLOWERING SPURGE. **Hab:** Woodlands and forests. **Dist:** NH and MA west to s. ON, MI, WI, MN, and NE, south to se. VA, c. NC, n. GA, s. AL, and e. TX (some of the northern distribution may be by expansion northwards in disturbed areas). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Huft (1979) considered *E. marilandica* a sporadic growth form of *E. corollata*. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WV, Huft (1979), Park (1998); = *Euphorbia corollata* Linnaeus var. *corollata* – RAB; = *Tithymalopsis corollata* (Linnaeus) Klotzsch – S; < *Euphorbia corollata* Linnaeus – G, W; < *Euphorbia corollata* Linnaeus var. *corollata* – Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); > *Euphorbia corollata* Linnaeus var. *corollata* – C, F, IL; > *Euphorbia corollata* var. *mollis* Millsbaugh – F, IL; > *Euphorbia marilandica* Greene – C, F, G.

Euphorbia cyathophora Murray. PAINTED LEAF, FIRE-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, dunes, streambanks, disturbed habitats. **Dist:** E. VA, KS, and CA south into the New World tropics, the original range obscure. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, C, FNA12, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Va, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Euphorbia heterophylla* Linnaeus – G, misapplied; = *Poinsettia cyathophora* (Murray) Klotzsch & Garcke – WH3, Burch (1966); > *Euphorbia heterophylla* var. *graminifolia* Engelm. – F, RAB; > *Euphorbia heterophylla* Linnaeus var. *heterophylla* – F, RAB, misapplied; > *Poinsettia cyathophora* (Murray) Klotzsch & Garcke – S; > *Poinsettia cyathophora* var. *cyathophora* – IL; > *Poinsettia cyathophora* var. *graminifolia* (Michaux) Mohlenbrock – IL; > *Poinsettia heterophylla* (Linnaeus) Klotzsch & Garcke ex Klotzsch – S, misapplied.

Euphorbia dentata Michaux. PAINTED LEAF, WILD POINSETTIA, TOOTHED SPURGE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, disturbed areas, hedgerows, thickets, railroad cinders. **Dist:** Native of sc. North America. The native distribution obscured by spread since, but apparently OH west to CO, south to LA, TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Poinsettia dentata* (Michaux) Klotzsch & Garcke – S, WH3, Burch (1966); ? *Euphorbia dentata* var. *dentata* – K1, K3; > *Euphorbia dentata* var. *dentata* – K4; > *Euphorbia dentata* var. *lasiocarpa* Boissier – K4; > *Poinsettia dentata* var. *cuphosperma* (Engelmann) Mohlenbrock – IL; > *Poinsettia dentata* var. *dentata* – IL.

Euphorbia discoidalis Chapman. SUMMER SPURGE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** E. and c. GA (or e. SC?) south and west to Panhandle FL and e. TX; disjunct in Ouachita Mountains of sw. AR (Theo Witsell, pers. Comm., 2019). **Comm:** Park (1998) includes in the synonymy of *E. discoidalis* the entity *E. corollata* var. *angustifolia* Elliott, which has a stated type locality in e. SC. **Syn:** = FNA12, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Huft (1979), Park (1998); = *Tithymalopsis discoidalis* (Chapman) Small – S; < *Euphorbia corollata* Linnaeus var. *corollata* – Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000).

Euphorbia glyptosperma Engelm. RIDGE-SEED SPURGE, RIBSEED SANDMAT. **Hab:** Calcareous glades, prairies, other sandy or gravelly soils. **Dist:** NL west to BC, south to NY, s. IN, c. TN, MO, TX, and Mexico (Chihuahua, Coahuila, Tamaulipas, Zacatecas). **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce glyptosperma* (Engelmann) Small – IL, K1, NcTx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



* **Euphorbia helioscopia** Linnaeus. WARTWEED, MADWOMAN'S-MILK, SUN SPURGE, SUMMER SPURGE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, cultivated ground. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA12, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va; = *Galarhoeus helioscopia* (Linnaeus) Haworth – S; > *Euphorbia helioscopia* ssp. *helioscopia* – Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

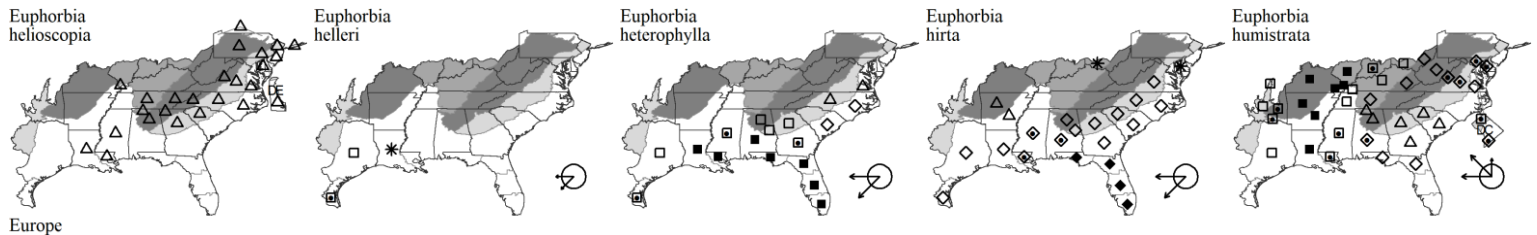
Key to Map
 Symbology: : rare : uncommon : common : rare : uncommon : common : EN : endemic : H : historic : N : no : P : planted : X : extirpated : ? : questionable
 (see introduction for more)

Euphorbia helleri Millspaugh. HELLER'S SPURGE. **Hab:** In clay loams and calcareous soils near the coast. **Dist:** S. TX south to NLE. **Phen:** Feb-Mar. **Syn:** = FNA12, K4, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Euphorbia heterophylla Linnaeus. FIDDLER'S SPURGE, MEXICAN FIREPLANT, CATALINA, JACOB'S-LADDER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** VA, NC, SC, GA, TX, and NM south through Mexico, Central America, and South America; some of the distribution is likely by introduction. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Smith & Krings (2018); = *Poinsettia heterophylla* (Linnaeus) Klotzsch & Garcke ex Klotzsch – WH3, Burch (1966); > *Poinsettia geniculata* Ortega – S; > *Poinsettia heterophylla* (Linnaeus) Klotzsch & Garcke ex Klotzsch – S.

* *Euphorbia hirta* Linnaeus. PILLPOD SANDMAT. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed ground, waste areas, in and around greenhouses, perhaps only adventive in the northern part of our area. **Dist:** E. NC, c. SC, south to s. FL, west to TX, and south into Central and South America, the pre-Columbian distribution obscure. Reported for Goldsboro, NC and Abbeville, Abbeville County, SC (C.N. Horn, pers.comm. 2008). **Phen:** (Jan-) Jun-Oct (-Dec). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, FNA12, G, K3, K4, Mi, NY, RAB, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce hirta* (Linnaeus) Millspaugh – K1, NcTx, S, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Euphorbia humistrata Engelm. SPREADING SANDMAT. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, exposed river shores, rocky riverside gravel bars, disturbed areas, some of the easternmost occurrences apparently adventive from farther west. **Dist:** OH, IL, MO, and e. KS south to Panhandle FL and e. TX; scattered eastward, apparently as an adventive. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, K3, Tn, Va, WV, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce humistrata* (Engelmann) Small – GW2, IL, K1, S, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



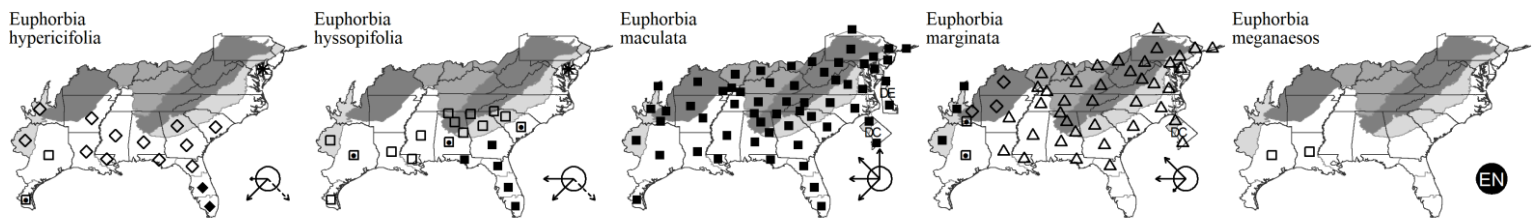
Euphorbia hypericifolia Linnaeus. **Hab:** Disturbed upland areas. **Dist:** FL west to TX, south into Mexico, Central America, South America; West Indies. Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999), FL, GA, LA (Q). The boundary between native and adventive distribution is uncertain. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA12, K3, K4, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce hypericifolia* (Linnaeus) Millspaugh – K1, NcTx, S, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Euphorbia hyssopifolia Linnaeus. HYSSOPLAIF SANDMAT. **Hab:** Disturbed ground. **Dist:** SC south to s. FL, west to LA; also in w. TX, s. NM, and n. Mexico, and south to s. South America. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** Its status in our area has been muddled by confusion with *E. nutans*. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA12, K3, K4, NY, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce hyssopifolia* (Linnaeus) Small – GW2, K1, WH3.

Euphorbia maculata Linnaeus. MILK-PURLANE, SPOTTED SPURGE, SPOTTED SANDMAT. **Hab:** Gardens, fields, disturbed places, crevices in pavement or sidewalks. **Dist:** QC west to ND, south to s. FL and TX; introduced in various places worldwide. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, FNA12, G, GrPl, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce maculata* (Linnaeus) Small – GW2, IL, K1, NcTx, S, WH3; < *Euphorbia maculata* Linnaeus – K4; > *Euphorbia supina* Rafinesque – F, RAB, WV. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Euphorbia marginata Pursh. SNOW-ON-THE-MOUNTAIN. **Hab:** Upland sites (prairies, woodlands) over calcareous substrates; eastwards on roadsides and in disturbed areas. **Dist:** MN and MT south through the Great Plains to MO, TX, and NM. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Lepadena marginata* (Pursh) Nieuwland – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Euphorbia meganaeos Featherman. FEATHERMAN'S SPURGE. **Hab:** Coastal prairies and beaches. **Dist:** Sw. LA and se. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA12; = *Euphorbia meganaeos* – K3; < *Euphorbia maculata* Linnaeus – K4.



Euphorbia nutans Lagasca y Segura. EYEBANE, UPRIGHT SPOTTED SPURGE. **Hab:** Fields, gardens, waste places, disturbed ground. **Dist:** NH west to MI and ND, south to Panhandle FL and TX; introduced in various places worldwide. **Phen:** May-Oct. **ID Notes:** The leaves tend to fold late in the day. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA12, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce hyssopifolia* (Linnaeus) Small – S, misapplied; = *Chamaesyce nutans* (Lagasca y Segura) Small – GW2, IL, K1, NcTx, WH3; = *Euphorbia maculata* Linnaeus – F, RAB, WV, misapplied; = *Euphorbia preslii* Gussone – G.

Euphorbia ophthalmica Persoon. FLORIDA HAMMOCK SANDMAT. **Hab:** Roadsides, flowerbeds, other disturbed areas, hammocks. **Dist:** GA and PA (Kartesz 1999), widespread in FL (WH), but not in North America (Q). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Comm:** See Barger et al. (2012) for discussion of AL occurrences. {not yet keyed}. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA12, K3, K4, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce ophthalmica* (Persoon) Burch – K1, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Euphorbia peplus* Linnaeus. PETTY SPURGE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Naturalized in Watauga County, NC (Poindexter, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA12, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Mayfield (2013a); = *Galarhoeus peplus* (Linnaeus) Haworth – S; > *Euphorbia peplus* var. *minima* A.P. de Candolle – Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); > *Euphorbia peplus* var. *peplus* – Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Euphorbia platyphyllos* Linnaeus. BROADLEAF SPURGE. **Hab:** Dunes, sandplains, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Naturalized in e. TN in Knox County (B.E. Wofford, pers. comm., 2012), and scattered other locations in e. North America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** {subgenus *Esula*,

Key to Map
Symbology:



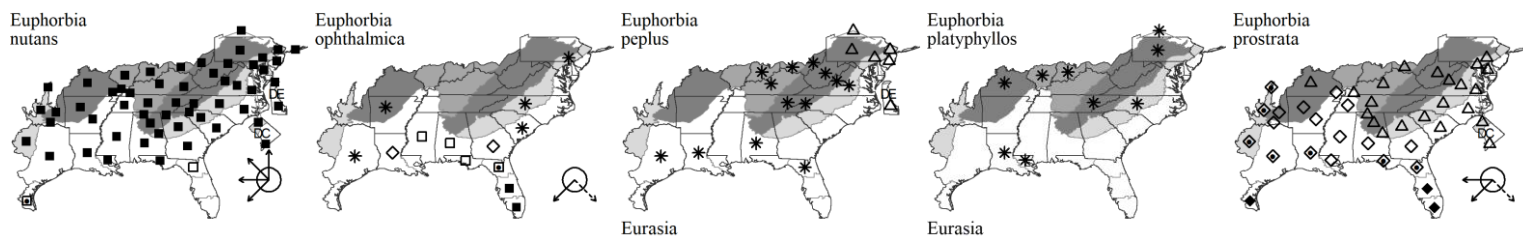
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

207. EUPHORBIACEAE

sect. *Helioscopia*}. **Syn:** = C, FNA12, IL, K4, NE, NY, Pa; = *Euphorbia platyphylla* – F, G, Mi, orthographic variant; = *Galarhoeus platyphylla* (Linnaeus) Small – S, orthographic variant. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Euphorbia prostrata*** Aiton. PROSTRATE SANDMAT. **Hab:** Crevices of pavement or sidewalks, disturbed places. **Dist:** Probably native of tropical America and only naturalized in our area, but possibly native in the southern parts of the Southeastern United States. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, FNA12, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Tn, Tx, Va, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce prostrata* (Aiton) Small – IL, K1, NcTx, S, WH3; = *Euphorbia chamaesyce* Linnaeus – F, G, RAB, misapplied. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



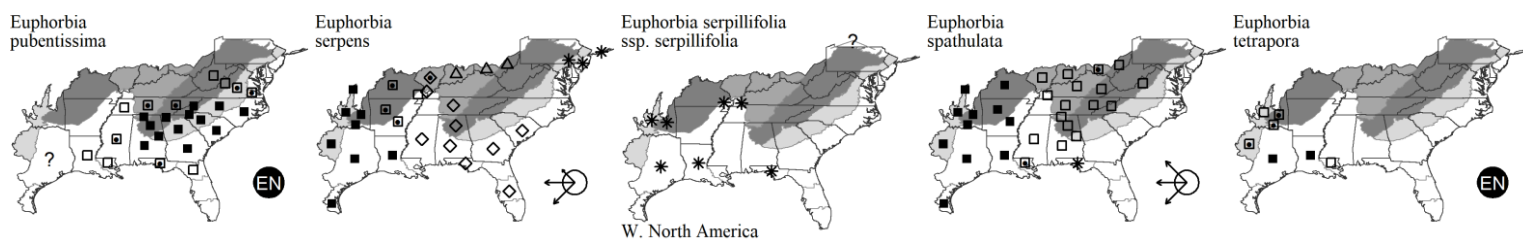
Euphorbia pubentissima Michaux. SOUTHEASTERN FLOWERING SPURGE. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, sandbars, cobblebars, rock outcrops, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** C. MD, VA, and c. and sw. TN, south to Panhandle FL and s. MS. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = IL, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3, Huft, Park (1998); = *Euphorbia corollata* var. *paniculata* Boissier – C, F, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); > *Euphorbia corollata* Linnaeus – G, W; >> *Euphorbia corollata* Linnaeus var. *corollata* – RAB; > *Euphorbia corollata* Linnaeus var. *zinniiflora* (Small) H.E. Ahles – RAB; > *Euphorbia zinniiflora* Small – F, WV; > *Tithymalopsis apocynifolia* (Small) Small – S; > *Tithymalopsis paniculata* (Boissier) Small – S; > *Tithymalopsis zinniiflora* (Small) Small – S.

Euphorbia serpens (Kunth) Small. HERBA DE LA GOLONDRINA, ROUNDEAF SANDMAT. **Hab:** Dry sandy hammocks, disturbed uplands. **Dist:** OH, IN, IA, ND, and MT south to TN, LA, TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico. Allegedly in se. PA as a waif (Rhoads & Klein 1993). **Phen:** (Jan-) Jul-Oct (-Dec). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce serpens* (Kunth) Small – GrPl, IL, K1, NcTx, S, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Euphorbia serpyllifolia*** Persoon ssp. *serpyllifolia*. THYME-LEAF SPURGE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Great Plains, MN south to TX and westwards. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA12, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); = *Chamaesyce serpyllifolia* (Persoon) Small ssp. *serpyllifolia* – K1, orthographic variant; = *Euphorbia serpyllifolia* Persoon ssp. *serpyllifolia* – K3, K4; = *Euphorbia serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia* – NE, orthographic variant; < *Chamaesyce serpyllifolia* – IL, Pa, orthographic variant; < *Chamaesyce serpyllifolium* – WH3, orthographic variant; < *Euphorbia serpyllifolia* – GrPl, Mi, Tx, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

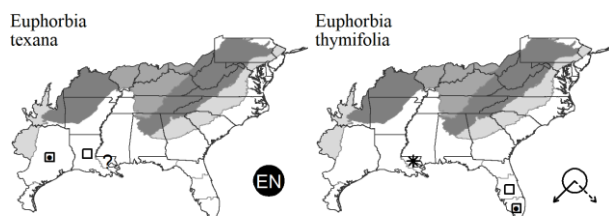
Euphorbia spathulata Lamarck. PRAIRIE SPURGE, WARTY SPURGE. **Hab:** Rocky woodlands, prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MN and WA south to w. VA, AL, LA, TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. -Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, IL, Mi, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Euphorbia dictyosperma* Fischer & Meyer – F, G; < *Euphorbia spathulata* Lamarck – FNA12, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); > *Galarhoeus arkansanus* (Engelmann & A. Gray) Small ex Rydberg – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Euphorbia tetrapora Engelmann. WEAK SPURGE. **Hab:** Sandy soils. **Dist:** AR and OK south to w. LA and TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-May. **Tax:** {subgenus *Esula*, section *Tithymalus*}. **Syn:** = FNA12, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Mayfield (2013a). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).



Euphorbia texana (Millsbaugh ex A. Heller) Boissier. TEXAS SPURGE. **Hab:** Prairies. **Dist:** LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4.

Euphorbia thymifolia Linnaeus. GULF SANDMAT. **Hab:** Disturbed uplands. **Dist:** Peninsular FL; West Indies; Mexico; South America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA12, K4; = *Chamaesyce thymifolia* (Linnaeus) Millsbaugh – WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

***Manihot*** P. Miller 1754 (CASSAVA)

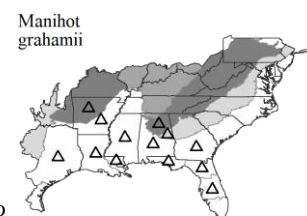
A genus of about 100 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical and subtropical America. References: Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Hayden (2016a) in FNA12 (2016); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : plar
? : questionable

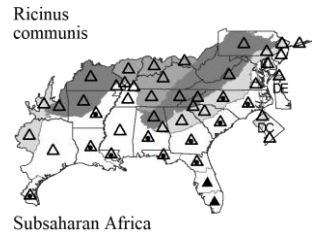


* ***Manihot grahamii*** Hooker. HARDY TAPIOCA, GRAHAM'S CASSAVA. **Hab:** Suburban forests, vacant lots, other disturbed areas, uncommonly grown as an ornamental, rarely naturalizing. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. Introduced in sw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988; Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), FL Panhandle, peninsular FL, west to LA and TX (Aplaca 2012). **Phen:** Apr-Aug; Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K3, K4, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ricinus Linnaeus 1753 (CASTOR-BEAN)

A monotypic genus, a shrub or tree, native to w. Africa, now pantropical. References: Gillespie (2016a) in FNA12 (2016); Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

* ***Ricinus communis*** Linnaeus. CASTOR-BEAN, CASTOR-OIL PLANT, PALMA CHRISTI. **Hab:** Waste places, gardens. **Dist:** Native of ne. Africa. **Phen:** Jul-Oct (-May). **Comm:** The seeds are dangerously poisonous, formerly the source of an oil used as a purgative and machine lubricant. In FL and farther south in the tropics, *R. communis* is a small to medium tree. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FNA12, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

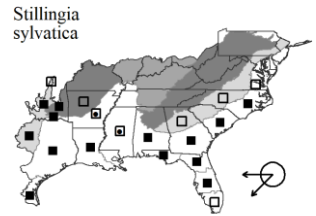


Stillingia Garden ex Linnaeus 1767 (QUEEN'S-DELIGHT, TOOTHLEAF)

Contributed by James W. Horn and Alan S. Weakley

A genus of about 33 species, herbs, shrubs, and small trees, of tropical to subtropical regions of America, Madagascar, and se. Asia. References: Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Huft (2016b) in FNA12 (2016); Rogers (1951); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

Stillingia sylvatica Garden ex Linnaeus. QUEEN'S-DELIGHT. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dryish Coastal Plain woodlands, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to s. TX, s. NM, and Mexico (COA, MIC, TAM), north in the interior to KS and se. CO. **Phen:** Apr-Jul (-Aug); May-Sep. **Tax:** *S. sylvatica* may contain an additional entity distributed in peninsular FL and s. GA, designated by Small (1933) as *S. spathulata*. *S. spathulata* putatively differs structurally from *S. sylvatica* in having smaller capsules, shorter seeds, and in having many individuals in a population with oblanceolate (common) to truly spatulate (infrequent) leaf blades. Nevertheless, individuals with narrowly elliptical leaves are present in most *S. spathulata* populations. The two entities occupy similar niches throughout their respective ranges, and are not genetically isolated. **Syn:** = Ar, C, G, GrPl, RAB, Tx; = *Stillingia sylvatica* ssp. *sylvatica* – K1, K3, Va, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Rogers (1951); = *Stillingia sylvatica* var. *sylvatica* – F; > *Stillingia spathulata* (Müller of Aargau) Small – S; < *Stillingia sylvatica* Garden ex Linnaeus – FNA12, K4, WH3; > *Stillingia sylvatica* Garden ex Linnaeus – S. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Tragia Linnaeus 1753 (NOSEBURN)

A genus of about 170 species, herbs and shrubs, of tropical to warm temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. Molecular and morphological studies suggest that section *Leptobotrys* (*T. smallii* and *T. urens*) should be accorded generic rank (Cardinal-McTeague & Gillespie 2016; Urtecho in FNA 2016). References: Cardinal-McTeague & Gillespie (2016); Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Miller & Webster (1967); Urtecho (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

- 1 Leaf bases cuneate to rounded; stamens 2; [section *Leptobotrys*].
 - 2 Leaf blades usually 1.5-3× as long as wide, broadest near the base (except narrower forms with margins relatively parallel through the middle part of the blade); leaf margins serrate to crenate, usually through the length of the blade..... *Tragia smallii*
 - 2 Leaf blades usually 4-20× as long as wide, broadest at the middle or towards the apex; leaf margins entire or with a few, irregular teeth or undulations, these almost exclusively near the leaf blade apex..... *Tragia urens*
- 1 Leaf bases cordate, subcordate, or truncate; stamens 3-6 (-10); [section *Tragia*].
 - 3 Larger leaf blades on a plant > 5 cm wide and > 8 cm long, deeply cordate at the base; capsules 11-13 mm wide; stamens 3; petioles 15-85 mm long..... *Tragia cordata*
 - 3 Larger leaf blades on a plant < 3.5 cm wide and < 8 cm long, cuneate, rounded, truncate, or shallowly cordate at the base; capsules 4-11 mm wide; stamens 3-6 (-10); petioles 0-38 (-41) mm long.
 - 4 Stigmas papillate; [collectively widespread in our region, but not in s. FL].
 - 5 Pedicels of the staminate flowers 0.7-1 mm long, the lower persistent part 0.3-0.6 mm long (shorter than the subtending bract); sepals of the pistillate flowers 1.8-5.0 mm long; staminate flowers 15-80 per raceme, clustered towards the tip; [largely west of the Mississippi River, rarely disjunct eastwards].. *Tragia betonicifolia*
 - 5 Pedicels of the staminate flowers 1.5-2 mm long, the lower persistent part 1-1.8 mm long (longer than the subtending bract); sepals of the pistillate flowers 1.3-2.3 mm long; staminate flowers 11-40 per raceme, evenly distributed along the raceme axis; [widespread in our region]..... *Tragia urticifolia*
 - 4 Stigmas smooth, undulate, or subpapillose..... *Tragia brevispica*

Tragia betonicifolia Nuttall. BETONY NOSEBURN. **Hab:** Glades and dry bluffs, prairies, dry, sandy woodlands. **Dist:** MO and KS south to w. LA and TX; disjunct eastward in KY, TN, and possibly AL (and apparently introduced in VA). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Miller & Webster (1967).

Tragia brevispica Engelm. & A. Gray. SHORTSPIKE NOSEBURN. **Hab:** Prairies, calcareous woodlands. **Dist:** Nc. TX south through TX to NLE. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

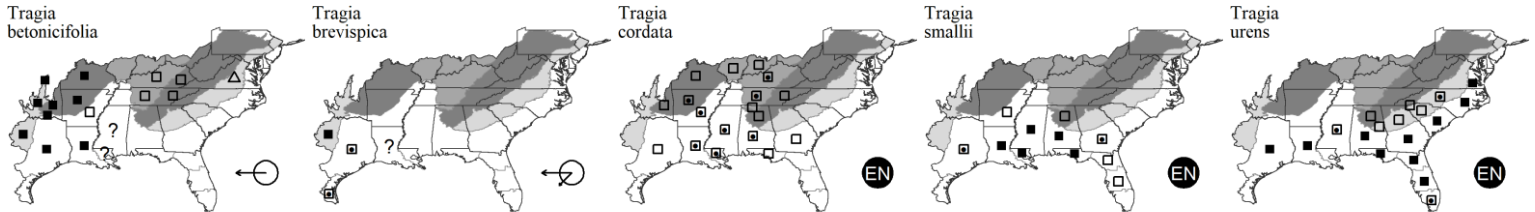
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

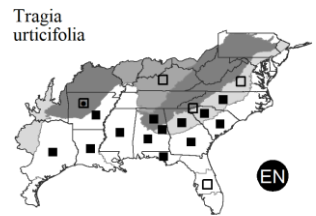
Tragia cordata Michaux. HEARTLEAF NOSEBURN. **Hab:** Rocky calcareous woodlands, calcareous prairies. **Dist:** C. KY, s. IN to s. MO, south through c. TN, rarely to e. TN (Meigs County, in the Ridge and Valley Province) (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), n. AL (Jackson Co.) (D. Spaulding, pers. comm.) to sc. and sw. GA, Panhandle FL, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA12, II, K3, K4, Tn, Tx, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Miller & Webster (1967); = *Tragia macrocarpa* Willdenow – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Tragia smallii Shinnars. GULF COAST NOSEBURN. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** Sw. GA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX and sw. AR. Reports of *T. betonicifolia* from GA are based on misapplication of that name to material representing *T. smallii*. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Miller & Webster (1967); = *Tragia betonicaefolia* Nuttall – S, misapplied.

Tragia urens Linnaeus. SOUTHEASTERN NOSEBURN, WAVYLEAF NOSEBURN, SANDHILL NOSEBURN. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, sandy woodlands, pine rocklands, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but ranging into the Piedmont and Mountains in NC, SC, GA, and AL. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** *Tragia urens* is variable in (at least) leaf form, and may represent a complex including *Tragia smallii*; the group needs additional study, as well as resolution about generic placement. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA12, G, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va, W, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Miller & Webster (1967); = *Tragia linearifolia* Elliott – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Tragia urticifolia Michaux. NETTLELEAF NOSEBURN. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and rock outcrops, particularly over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** Sc. VA west to n. AR, south to wc. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and c. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA12, G, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Miller & Webster (1967); = *Tragia urticaefolia* – S, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

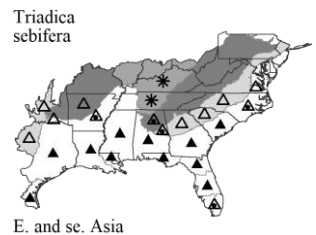


Triadica Loureiro 1790 (CHINESE TALLOW-TREE)

A genus of 3 species, native to tropical and subtropical Asia. The most recent monographers of *Sapium* and related genera (Kruijt 1996; Esser 2002) place our naturalized species in the genus *Triadica*, native to Asia; *Sapium* (excluding *Triadica*) is a genus of 21 species restricted to the neotropics. This conclusion is corroborated by molecular phylogenetic analysis (Wurdack, Hoffmann, & Chase 2005). References: Buthod, Hoagland, & Arbour (2019); DeBerry & Hunter (2018); Esser (2002); Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Kruijt (1996); Vogt et al (2021); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014); Wurdack (2016a) in FNA12 (2016).

Identification Notes: With *Euphorbia* and *Cnidioscolus*, one of our few Euphorbiaceous genera with milky sap.

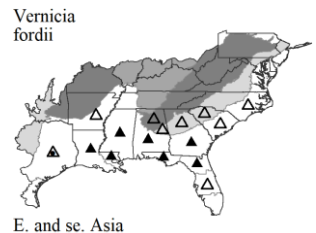
* **Triadica sebifera** (Linnaeus) Small. CHINESE TALLOW-TREE, POPCORN TREE. **Hab:** Marsh edges, swamps, riverbanks, shell deposits, upland forests, disturbed areas. *Triadica sebifera* has become a serious invasive weed from se. NC south and west to se. TX (Vogt et al. 2021). Reported for King and Queen County, VA (DeBerry & Hunter 2018), and McCurtain County, OK (Buthod, Hoagland, & Arbour 2019) showing its continued spread. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, S, Esser (2002), Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Kruijt (1996); = *Sapium sebiferum* (Linnaeus) Roxburgh – GW2, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Vernicia Loureiro 1790 (TUNG-OIL TREE)

A genus of 3-4 species, trees, native of se. Asia. References: Gillespie (2016c) in FNA12 (2016); Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Stuppy et al (1999); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

* **Vernicia fordii** (Hemsley) Airy Shaw. TUNG-OIL TREE, TUNG TREE. **Hab:** Planted for the oil and for ornament, now extensively naturalized in moist to dry upland forests, bottomland forests, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of c. and w. China. Naturalized on the Gulf Coastal Plain from former plantations; planted and showing a tendency to naturalize in the Coastal Plain of NC (Mount Olive, Wayne Co.; A.J. Bullard, pers. comm.). **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K3, K4, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Stuppy et al (1999); = *Aleurites fordii* Hemsley – WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



208. LINACEAE A.P. de Candolle 1818 (FLAX FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

A family of about 10-14 genera and 250-350 species, herbs, trees, vines, and shrubs, cosmopolitan. References: Dressler, Reppinger, & Bayer in Kubitzki (2014); McDill & Simpson (2011); McDill et al (2009); Morin (2006) in FNA12 (2016); Robertson (1971); Schneider et al (2016).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Linum Linnaeus 1753 (FLAX)

A genus of about 180 species, herbs, of temperate and subtropical areas. The traditional separation of *Linum*, its component sections, and related genera (*Sclerolinum*, *Hesperolinum*, *Cliococca*) appears to need reworking (McDill et al. 2009; McDill & Simpson 2011; Schneider et al. 2016). *Linum* could encompass the related genera into an ever more heterogeneous *Linum sensu lato*, or sections of *Linum* could be elevated to generic rank (some sections have been previously accorded such rank). References: Bradley & Weakley (2020) in Weakley et al (2020); Dressler, Repplinger, & Bayer in Kubitzki (2014); Morin (2006) in FNA12 (2016); Rogers (1963); Rogers (1984).

- 1 Petals blue, red, or pink (rarely white); capsule 5-10 mm long; [section *Linum*].
 - 3 Inner sepals with minutely ciliate margins; stigmas slender, elongate; capsule 6-10 mm long.....*Linum usitatissimum*
 - 3 Inner sepals entire; stigmas capitate; capsule 5-7 mm long. *Linum lewisii* var. *lewisii*
- 1 Petals predominantly light to dark yellow (sometimes also with other coloration, including orange, copper, salmon, brown, and red bands or blotches); capsules 1-4 mm long; [section *Linopsis*].
 - 6 Outer sepals entire (very rarely sparsely glandular-toothed), the inner sepals entire or sparsely to conspicuously glandular-toothed; leaves without red or brown stipular glands flanking the attachment to the stem.
 - 7 Fruit as long as broad or longer, its apex acute, apiculate, or obtuse, (2-) 2.2-3.2 (-3.3) mm long; leaves mostly 1.3-4.3 mm wide.
 - 10 Fruit 3.4-3.8 mm long, 3.2-3.4 mm in diameter..... *Linum macrocarpum*
 - 10 Fruit (2.0-) 2.3-3.2 (-3.3) mm long, 1.7-3.1 mm in diameter.
 - 11 Fruit ovoid, (2.8-) 3.0-3.2 (-3.3) mm long, 2.5-3.1 mm in diameter, the apex minutely apiculate, the exposed portions yellow; seeds 2.1-2.4 mm long; anthers averaging 1.2 mm long..... *Linum floridanum* var. *chrysocarpum*
 - 11 Fruit pyriform, (2.0-) 2.3-2.8 (-3.0) mm long, 1.7-2.6 mm in diameter, the apex rounded, the exposed portions purple; seeds (1.6-) 1.7-2.0 (2.1) mm long; anthers averaging 0.8 mm long..... *Linum floridanum* var. *floridanum*
 - 7 Fruit broader than long, its apex depressed, flattened, or broadly rounded, (1.3-) 1.5-2.1 (-2.3) mm long; leaves mostly 1.9-9.3 mm wide.
 - 12 Margins of the inner sepals with conspicuous stalked glands; mature fruits of dried specimens usually adhering to the plant..... *Linum curtissii*
 - 12 Margins of the inner sepals glandless, or with a few inconspicuous, sessile glands; mature fruits of dried specimens usually shattering and falling freely.
 - 13 Styles distinct (free); [collectively widespread in our region]. *Linum striatum*
 - 13 Styles connate (united basally); [west of the Mississippi River, in LA, OK, and TX]. *Linum imbricatum*
 - 6 Inner and outer sepals all very conspicuously glandular-toothed; leaves with 2 red or brown stipular glands flanking the attachment to the stem (these absent or obscure in *L. smallii* and *L. rigidum* var. *rigidum* – but check leaves on the upper and lower stem).
 - 18 Capsules dehiscent into 10, 1-seeded segments; sepals persistent. *Linum sulcatum*
 - 18 Capsules dehiscent into 5, 2-seeded segments; sepals persistent or not.
 - 20 Outer sepals ovate or obovate, margins undulate or crenate, with sessile gland near summit of each crenation..... *Linum alatum*
 - 20 Outer sepals linear, linear-lanceolate, lanceolate, or narrowly ovate, margins glandular-toothed. *Linum berlandieri* var. *berlandieri*

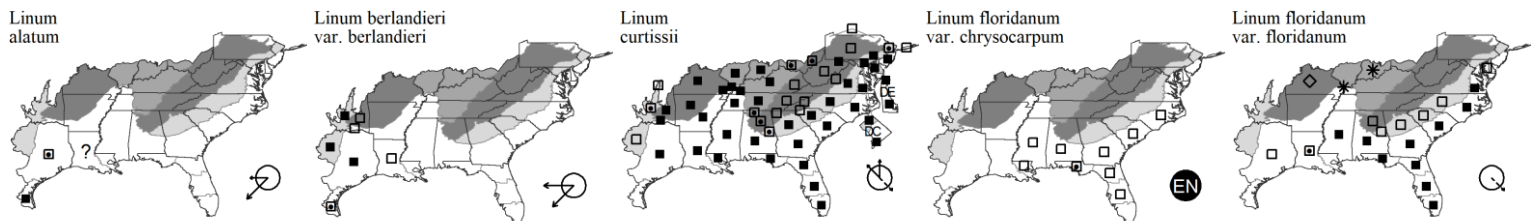
Linum alatum (Small). WINGED FLAX. **Hab:** Open, sandy areas. **Dist:** Se. and s. TX (and w. LA?) and Mexico (ne. TAM); allegedly disjunct in sc. OK. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Linum berlandieri Hooker var. *berlandieri*. BERLANDIER'S YELLOW FLAX. **Hab:** Sandy or gravelly prairies. **Dist:** NE south through KS and e. CO to sw. LA, TX, e. NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4; = *Linum rigidum* Pursh var. *berlandieri* (Hooker) Torrey & A. Gray – GrPl, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G5T5?** (Secure).

Linum curtissii Small. TEXAS YELLOW FLAX. **Hab:** Woodlands, other dry to moist places. **Dist:** S. ME, MI, and n. IL south to s. FL and TX; West Indies. **Phen:** Mar-Aug. **Syn:** = *Linum medium* ssp. *texanum* (Planchon) A. Haines – NE; = *Linum medium* (Planchon) Britton var. *texanum* (Planchon) Fernald – Ar, Bah, C, F, FNA12, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Rogers (1963), Rogers (1984); < *Cathartolium medium* (Planchon) Small – S; < *Linum medium* (Planchon) Britton – G; > *Linum medium* var. *medium* – Pa; > *Linum medium* (Planchon) Britton var. *texanum* (Planchon) Fernald – Pa; < *Linum virginianum* var. *medium* Planchon – RAB.

Linum floridanum (Planchon) Trelease var. *chrysocarpum* C.M. Rogers. YELLOW-FRUITED YELLOW FLAX. **Hab:** Wet savannas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to s. MS. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Probably warranting species rank. **Syn:** = FNA12, K1, K3, K4, Rogers (1963), Rogers (1984); < *Cathartolium floridanum* (Planchon) Small – S; < *Linum floridanum* – GW2, WH3; < *Linum virginianum* var. *floridanum* Planchon – RAB. **NatureServe G5?T3?** (Vulnerable).

Linum floridanum (Planchon) Trelease var. *floridanum*. FLORIDA YELLOW FLAX. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill seeps. **Dist:** E. MD south to s. FL and west to LA and e. TX, essentially limited to the Coastal Plain; West Indies (Jamaica). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA12, K1, K3, K4, Rogers (1963), Rogers (1984); < *Cathartolium floridanum* (Planchon) Small – S; > *Cathartolium macrosepalum* Small – S; < *Linum floridanum* – C, F, G, GW2, Il, WH3; < *Linum virginianum* var. *floridanum* Planchon – RAB, (also see *L. floridanum* var. *chrysocarpum* and *L. intercursum*). **NatureServe G5?T5?** (Secure).



Linum imbricatum (Rafinesque) Shinn. TUFTED FLAX. **Hab:** Sandy or rocky areas. **Dist:** Sc. OK south through c. and ec. TX to s. TX. **Phen:** Apr-early May. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

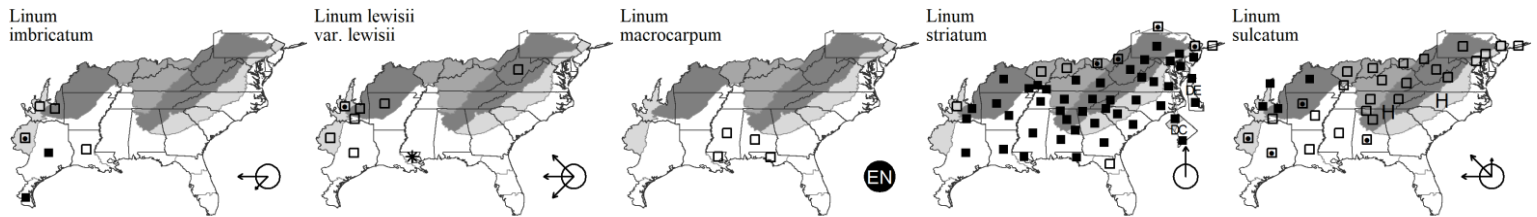
N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

Linum lewisii Pursh var. *lewisii*. PRAIRIE FLAX. **Hab:** Calcareous glades and barrens. **Dist:** NU west to AK, south to MI, nw. AR, ne. TX, NM, AZ, and CA; disjunct at Smoke Hole Caverns, WV, and several adjacent counties. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, K1, K3, K4; < *Linum lewisii* – F, Tx; < *Linum perenne* Linnaeus – C, apparently misapplied to WV material; < *Linum perenne* Linnaeus var. *lewisii* (Pursh) Eaton & J. Wright – G, GrPl.

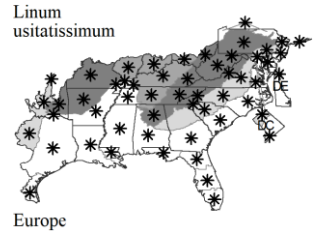
Linum macrocarpum C.M. Rogers. SPRING HILL FLAX. **Hab:** Pitcher plant bogs, wet savannas. **Dist:** FL Panhandle west through s. AL and s. MS to se. LA. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA12, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Rogers (1963), Rogers (1984). **NatureServe G2** (Imperiled).

Linum striatum Walter. RIDGESTEM YELLOW FLAX. **Hab:** Bogs, seepages, other wet places, often growing in *Sphagnum*. **Dist:** MA, PA, MI, and IL south to Panhandle FL, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA12, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Rogers (1963), Rogers (1984); = *Cathartolimum striatum* (Walter) Small – S; > *Linum striatum* var. *striatum* – F.

Linum sulcatum Riddell. GROOVED YELLOW FLAX. **Hab:** Prairies; eastwards in dry rocky woodlands, barrens, and blackland prairies over calcareous, mafic, or ultramafic rocks (and sometimes also weedy in adjacent disturbed areas). **Dist:** Primarily a species of the Great Plains of WI, MN, and s. ON, s. MB, WI, MN, and ND, to LA and TX, *L. sulcatum* occurs farther east (to MA, VA, NC, and AL) as a rare disjunct on glades or barrens over rocks such as limestone or diabase. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, IL, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; = *Cathartolimum sulcatum* (Riddell) Small – S; = *Linum sulcatum* Riddell var. *sulcatum* – K1, K3, K4, NE, Rogers (1963), Rogers (1984). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



* **Linum usitatissimum** Linnaeus. COMMON FLAX, CULTIVATED FLAX, LINAZA. **Hab:** Roadsides, other disturbed places, not long persisting after agricultural use. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Comm:** This is the flax of commerce, used for its fiber for at least the last 25,000 years (the source of flax/linen), seeds, and the oil expressed from its seeds (linseed oil). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA12, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Rogers (1984). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



211. PHYLLANTHACEAE Martinov 1820 (LEAF-FLOWER FAMILY) [in MALPIGHIALES]

A family of about 60 genera and 2000 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, mainly tropical and warm temperate.

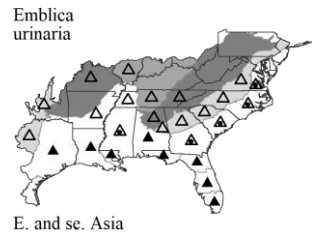
References: Chase et al (2002); Levin (2016f) in FNA12 (2016); Webster (1994); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

- 3 Plant with “normal” arrangement of branches and leaves (leaves uniformly distributed on the stem and branches, alternate and either distichous or spirally arranged, the ultimate branches not deciduous, flowers produced on ultimate and penultimate orders of branches).
 - 4 Leaves arranged spirally; staminate sepals 0.7-2.5 mm long; stipules not auriculate *Nellica*
 - 4 Leaves arranged distichously; staminate sepals 0.5-0.7 mm long; stipules typically auriculate..... *Phyllanthus*
- 3 Plant with “phyllanthoid” arrangement of branches, leaves, and flowers (leaves lacking on the main stem, the penultimate order of branches with scales arranged spirally, the ultimate (final) order of branches deciduous, bearing normal leaves alternately and distichously, flowers produced only on the ultimate, deciduous branches), the ultimate branches and their distichous small leaves resembling the rachis and leaflets of a once-pinnate compound leaf.
 - 5 Fruiting pedicels 0.5 mm long; seeds with 12-15 transverse ridges and sometimes 1-3 pits; male flowers borne toward the tip of the branchlets, female flowers toward the base..... *Emblia urinaria*
 - 5 Fruiting pedicels > 0.5 mm long; seeds either longitudinally ribbed or striate, or verrucose; female flowers borne toward the tip of the branchlets, male flowers toward the base..... *Moeroris*

Emblia Gaertner 1790

A genus of about 45 species, herbs (our introduced species), shrubs, and trees, native of tropical and subtropical Asia and Australia. Previously included in *Phyllanthus*; see Bouman et al. (2021, 2022). References: Bouman et al (2021); Bouman et al (2022).

Identification Notes: Our one alien species can be an aggressive weed in disturbed soils. The distichous leaves arrayed along the horizontal ultimate stems are very easily mistaken for the leaflets of a pinnately compound leaf. The leaves have a distinctive dark green color, typically grading to paler green near the pale green stem.



* **Emblia urinaria** (Linnaeus) R.W. Bouman. CHAMBER BITTER, GRIPEWEED. **Hab:** Gardens, roadsides, and other disturbed ground, apparently preferring nitrogen-rich or fertilized soils. **Dist:** Native of tropical South and Southeast Asia, now widespread in the tropics and subtropics of both hemispheres. This species appeared in the 1940s to 1960s in FL, GA, AL, LA, TX, and NC, and in the 1970s in TN (Kral (1981). Reported for MO by Freeman & Morse (2019). **Phen:** (Jan-) Mar-Nov (-Dec). **Tax:** Ssp. *nudicarpus* Rossignol & Haicour is e. Asian and not known to be introduced in our area; it is likely specifically distinct. **Syn:** = *Phyllanthus urinaria* Linnaeus ssp. *urinaria* – Ar, FNA12, NY, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Rossignol, Rossignol, & Haicour (1987); < *Emblia urinaria* (Linnaeus) R.W. Bouman – Bouman et al (2022); < *Phyllanthus urinaria* – Fl2, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Webster (1970). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

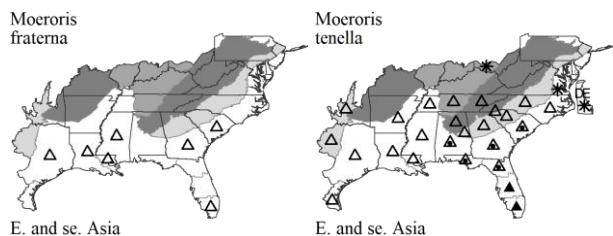
Moeroris Rafinesque 1838

A genus of 200 or more species, herbs (ours), shrubs, and trees, of the Americas and Africa. Previously included in *Phyllanthus*; see Bouman et al. (2021, 2022). The subgenera shown in the key are those of Bouman et al. (2022). References: Bouman et al (2021); Bouman et al (2022).

- 1 Stamens 5, filaments free; fruiting pedicels capillary, 3-7 mm long, flexuous and pendent in fruit; seeds densely papillose; [subgenus *Tenellanthus*]..... *Moeroris tenella*
- 1 Stamens 3, filaments connate into a column 0.1-0.15 mm long; fruiting pedicels thicker and often also shorter, spreading in fruit; seeds variously ribbed or striate. *Moeroris fraterna*

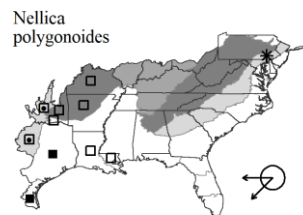
* ***Moeroris fraterna*** (G.L. Webster) R.W. Bouman. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of India and Pakistan. Introduced in SC (Kartesz 1999, 2010). S. FL, MS, LA. Reported for GA (Zomlefer et al. 2018). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bouman et al (2022); = *Phyllanthus fraternus* G.L. Webster – FI2, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Webster (1970). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Moeroris tenella*** (Roxburgh) R.W. Bouman. MASCARENE ISLAND LEAF-FLOWER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, especially in and around greenhouses. **Dist:** Native of the Mascarene Islands. This species appeared in FL in the 1920s, s. GA in the 1940s, SC in the 1950s, NC in the 1960s, and TN in the 1970s (Kral 1981). Reported from a single collection from VA, as a "contaminant in a container plant" (Virginia Botanical Associates 2007). **Syn:** = Bouman et al (2022); = *Phyllanthus tenellus* Roxburgh – Ar, Bah, FI2, FNA12, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, WH3, Webster (1970); > *Phyllanthus amarus* Schumacher – RAB, misapplied (misidentified); ? *Phyllanthus lathyroides* Kunth – S, misapplied; > *Phyllanthus niruri* Linnaeus – RAB, misapplied (misidentified); > *Phyllanthus tenellus* var. *tenellus* – Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000).

*Nellica* Rafinesque 1838

A genus of 20 or more species, herbs and subshrubs, mainly of Africa and Central and North America, with one species more widespread, including in Asia and Australia. Previously included in *Phyllanthus*; see Bouman et al. (2021, 2022). References: Bouman et al (2021); Bouman et al (2022).

Nellica polygonoides (Nuttall ex Sprengel) R.W. Bouman. SMARTWEED LEAF-FLOWER. **Hab:** Grasslands, calcareous glades. **Dist:** E. LA west to NM, south into Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Bouman et al (2022); = *Phyllanthus polygonoides* Nuttall ex Sprengel – FNA12, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Webster (1970). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

*Phyllanthus* Linnaeus 1753 (LEAF-FLOWER)

A genus of 800-900 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical and warm temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. *Phyllanthus*, as recently treated very broadly was heterogeneous, paraphyletic with respect to other genera, and needed either to be divided or expanded even further. Bouman et al. (2021) stated "Based on the recognizability of the monophyletic groups, redefining them as genera (which was once the case) is the best option, as, in spite of the many name changes, it provides a better reflection of the evolutionary history of *Phyllanthus* s.l. and will in the future improve identifications greatly. Instead of one giant genus, where identification is difficult and evolution is only depicted by the various subgenera, it is more sensible and worthwhile to recognize separate genera that highlight the morphological variation within the tribes. Additionally, patterns of floral convergence can be discussed in the light of separate lineages, highlighting the complex diversity of tribe Phyllanthae." Bouman et al. (2022) implemented the taxonomic changes. The subgenera and sections shown in the key are those of Bouman et al. (2022). References: Bouman et al (2021); Bouman et al (2022); Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000); Levin (2016c) in FNA12 (2016); Levin, Wilder, & McCollom (2018); Rossignol, Rossignol, & Haicour (1987); Webster (1970); Webster (2014) in Kubitzki (2014).

- 2 Plant with "normal" arrangement of branches and leaves (leaves uniformly distributed on the stem and branches, alternate and either distichous or spirally arranged, the ultimate branches not deciduous, flowers produced on ultimate and penultimate orders of branches).
- 3 Leaves arranged spirally; staminate sepals 0.7-2.5 mm long; stipules not auriculate; [section *Paraphyllanthus*]..... *Nellica*
- 3 Leaves arranged distichously; staminate sepals 0.5-0.7 mm long; stipules typically auriculate; [subgenus *Phyllanthus*; section *Loxopodium*].
- 4 Stems flattened and winged; filaments connate; seeds 1.3-1.5 mm long; [of e. LA westward]..... *Phyllanthus evanescens*
- 4 Stems terete; filaments free; seeds 0.7-1.1 mm long; [widespread in our region]..... *Phyllanthus carolinensis*
- 2 Plant with "phyllanthoid" arrangement of branches, leaves, and flowers (leaves lacking on the main stem, the penultimate order of branches with scales arranged spirally, the ultimate order of branches deciduous, bearing normal leaves alternately and distichously, flowers produced only on the ultimate, deciduous branches), the ultimate branches and their distichous small leaves resembling the rachis and leaflets of a once-pinnate compound leaf.
- 8 Stamens 5, filaments free; fruiting pedicels capillary, 3-7 mm long, flexuous and pendent in fruit; seeds densely papillose; [subgenus *Kirganelia*]..... *Moeroris tenella*
- 8 Stamens 3, filaments connate into a column 0.1-0.15 mm long; fruiting pedicels thicker and often also shorter, spreading in fruit; seeds variously ribbed or striate.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

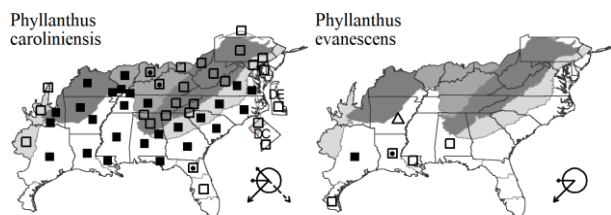
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

211. **PHYLLANTHACEAE**

- 9 Fruiting pedicels 0.5 mm long; seeds with 12-15 transverse ridges and sometimes 1-3 pits; male flowers borne toward the tip of the branchlets, female flowers toward the base; [section *Urinaria*]..... *Emblia urinaria*
- 9 Fruiting pedicels > 0.5 mm long; seeds either longitudinally ribbed or striate, or verrucose; female flowers borne toward the tip of the branchlets, male flowers toward the base; [section *Phyllanthus*]..... *Moeroris*

Phyllanthus caroliniensis Walter. CAROLINA LEAF-FLOWER. **Hab:** Roadsides, moist woodlands, forests, and fields, often in seasonally wet, muddy places. **Dist:** PA and IL south to c. peninsular FL and TX, and south to Argentina and Paraguay, the original range not clear, and perhaps introduced in part of the area. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = S; = *Phyllanthus caroliniensis* ssp. *caroliniensis* – Ar, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Va, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Webster (1970); = *Phyllanthus caroliniensis* var. *caroliniensis* – C, WH2; < *Phyllanthus carolinensis* – GW2, orthographic error; < *Phyllanthus caroliniensis* Walter – F, G, GrPl, Il, NcTx, Pa, RAB, W, Bouman et al (2022). *NatureServe* G5T5? (Secure).

Phyllanthus evanescens Brandege. **Hab:** Coastal prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** AL (Macon County) (Diamond 2014), LA (St. Charles Parish) west to TX; south into Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA12, K3, K4, Bouman et al (2022); > *Phyllanthus pudens* – Ar, K1, Tx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Radcliffe-Smith (2000), Webster (1970). *NatureServe* G4 (Apparently Secure).

212. **GERANIACEAE** A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (GERANIUM FAMILY) [in GERANIALES]

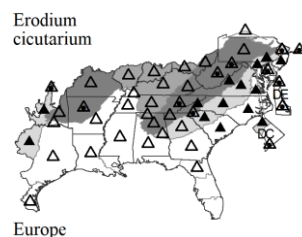
A family of about 5-11 genera and 700-835 species, herbs and shrubs, mostly temperate. References: Albers & Van der Walt in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

- 1 Leaves pinnately cleft or compound; fertile stamens 5, staminodia 5 *Erodium*
- 1 Leaves palmately cleft or compound; fertile stamens 10 (except in *G. pusillum*, and note that anthers are readily deciduous in all species)..... *Geranium*

Erodium L'Héritier in Aiton 1789 (STORK'S-BILL, FILAREE)

A genus of about 60-80 species, herbs, mainly Old World. References: Albers & Van der Walt in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

* ***Erodium cicutarium*** (Linnaeus) L'Héritier ex Aiton. HERON'S-BILL, COMMON STORK'S-BILL, REDSTEM FILAREE, ALFILERIA, ALFILERILLO, PIN-CLOVER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, fields, lawns. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Jun; Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Erodium cicutarium* ssp. *cicutarium* – K1, NE. *NatureServe* GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Geranium*** Linnaeus 1753 (GERANIUM, CRANE'S-BILL)

A genus of about 350-430 species, mainly perennial herbs, also annuals and dwarf shrubs, mainly temperate. House plants called 'geranium' are members of the genus *Pelargonium*. References: Aedo (2012); Aedo (2017); Aedo, Aldasoro, & Navarro (1998); Albers & Van der Walt in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Yeo (1984).

Unkeyed taxa: *Geranium texanum*

- 1 Perennial, from a stout rhizome; [subgenus *Geranium*]..... *Geranium maculatum*
- 1 Annual, from a taproot.
- 12 Mericarps with spreading hairs about 0.5 mm long, these often gland-tipped; [subgenus *Geranium*, section *Dissecta*] *Geranium dissectum*
- 12 Mericarps with long appressed hairs about 1 mm long, these not gland-tipped; [subgenus *Geranium*, section *Geranium*]..... *Geranium carolinianum*

Geranium carolinianum Linnaeus. CAROLINA CRANE'S-BILL. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, lawns, pastures, gardens, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MA, MI, WY, and BC south to FL, CA, and n. Mexico (and introduced in various places in the Old and New World). **Phen:** Mar-Jun (and sometimes later). **Tax:** Varieties are sometimes recognized, with two in our area: var. *carolinianum*, with the inflorescence diffusely corymbiform (because of long upper internodes), mostly 4-12-flowered, and pubescence of the stem mostly < 0.5 mm long, and var. *confertiflorum*, with the inflorescence a compact corymb (because of notably short upper internodes), mostly 5-25-flowered, and pubescence of the stem mostly > 0.75 mm long. **Syn:** = Bah, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Aedo (2012); > *Geranium carolinianum* var. *carolinianum* – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, K1; > *Geranium carolinianum* var. *confertiflorum* – C, F, G, GrPl, K1.

* ***Geranium dissectum*** Linnaeus. CUTLEAF CRANE'S-BILL. **Hab:** Roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe, c. Asia, n. Africa. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Aedo (2012). *NatureServe* GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:



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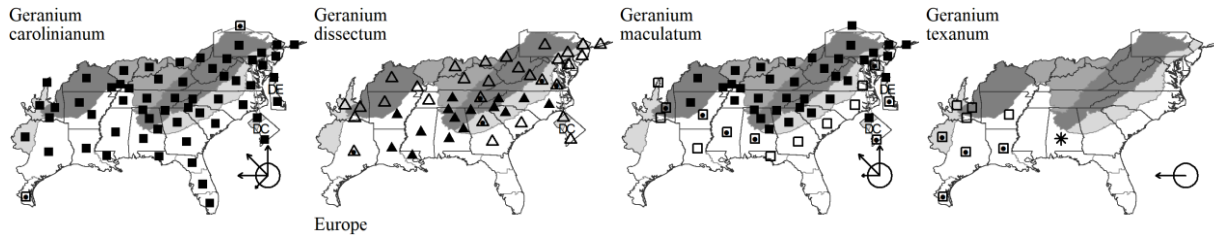
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

212. GERANIACEAE

Geranium maculatum Linnaeus. WILD GERANIUM. **Hab:** Cove forests, bottomland forests, other mesic, base-rich forests. **Dist:** ME west to MB, south to SC, GA, FL Panhandle (Gadsden County) (Kunzer et al. 2009) and ne. OK. **Phen:** Apr-Jun (and rarely later). **Comm:** Sometimes cultivated. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Aedo (2012). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Geranium texanum (Trelease) A. Heller. TEXAS CRANE'S-BILL, TEXAS GERANIUM. **Hab:** Clayey or sandy soils; eastwards in disturbed areas.

Dist: OK and sw. AR south to w. KA and c. and s. TX. See Diamond (2021) for discussion of its occurrence in Alabama. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



215. LYTHRACEAE J. Saint-Hilaire 1805 (LOOSESTRIFE FAMILY) [in MYRTALES]

A family of about 27-35 genera and about 600 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, primarily tropical (a few warm temperate). References: Graham (1975); Graham in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007). Keys adapted, in large part, from Z. [including PUNICACEAE and TRAPACEAE].

- 1 Plant woody or suffrutescent, a shrub or a small tree 1-10 m tall; petals present, showy, 8-20 mm long.
 - 2 Aquatic shrubs with arching suffrutescent or woody stems; leaves opposite or whorled; [native] *Decodon*
 - 2 Terrestrial shrubs or small trees with erect woody stems; leaves alternate to subopposite; [aliens cultivated and sometimes persistent].
 - 3 Flowers in many-flowered terminal or axillary cymose panicles; fruit a loculicidal capsule..... *Lagerstroemia*
 - 3 Flowers solitary or several in terminal or axillary clusters; fruit a leathery berry (pomegranate)..... *Punica*
- 1 Plant not woody, an herb 0.1-1.2 m tall; petals absent or present, inconspicuous or showy, 1-10 mm long.
 - 5 Stems pubescent.
 - 6 Floral tube (hypanthium) swollen obliquely at its base; capsule dehiscing longitudinally along the upper surface..... *Cuphea*
 - 6 Floral tube (hypanthium) symmetrical; capsule dehiscing septicidally at the apex *Lythrum*
 - 5 Stems glabrous.
 - 7 Floral tube cylindric to turbinate, about 2× as long as wide..... *Lythrum*
 - 7 Floral tube campanulate to globose, about 1× long as wide.
 - 8 Flowers or fruits (1-) 3-10 in the leaf axils (at least some axils with 2 or more flowers or fruits on a given plant)..... *Ammannia*
 - 8 Flowers or fruits solitary in the leaf axils (never > 1 per axil).
 - 9 Capsule indehiscent; petals 0; sepals 4, broadly triangular, lacking intersepaly appendages; seeds spatulate or oblanceolate, about 1 mm long, minutely granular on one face and smooth on the other *Didiplis*
 - 9 Capsule dehiscing septicidally; petals 4; sepals 4 (-6), triangular, with intersepaly appendages of size about equal to the calyx lobes; seeds hemispheric, about 0.3 mm long, the surface very finely reticulate..... *Rotala*

Ammannia Linnaeus 1753 (TOOTH CUP)

A genus of about 80 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. The circumscription of the genus here includes *Nesaea* and *Hionanthera*, following Graham, Diazgranados, & Barber (2011) and Graham (2007). References: Graham in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham (1975); Graham (1985); Graham (2021b) in FNA10 (2021).

- 2 Style included (when in fruit), thick, 0.5-1.0 mm long (much shorter than the ovary); calyx lobes obtuse, often with the apices minutely mucronate; petals 0, 1, or 4, pale pink to white, to 1 mm long and 1 mm wide..... *Ammannia latifolia*
- 2 Style exserted (when in fruit), filiform, 1.5-3.0 mm long (equal to or longer than the ovary); calyx lobes triangular, with acute apices; petals 4 (-5), deep rose-purple or pale lavender, ca. 2-3 mm long and 2-3 mm wide.
 - 3 Inflorescences sessile, with 1-3 (-5) flowers midstem; petals pale lavender; anthers light yellow; capsules 4-6 mm in diameter..... *Ammannia robusta*
 - 3 Inflorescences short- or long-pedunculate cymes, with (1-) 3-15 flowers midstem; petals deep rose-purple; anthers deep yellow; capsules (1-) 1.5-5 mm in diameter
 - 4 Peduncles slender; cymes (3-) 7-15-flowered; capsules (1.0-) 1.5-2.5 (-3.5) mm in diameter..... *Ammannia auriculata*
 - 4 Peduncles stout; cymes (1-) 3-7 (-15)-flowered; capsules 3.5-5 mm in diameter..... *Ammannia coccinea*

* **Ammannia auriculata** Willdenow. EARED REDSTEM. **Hab:** Swamps, ditches, other wetlands. **Dist:** MS, LA, SD, NM, and AZ, south to TX, Mexico, Central America, and n. South America. Perhaps only native in the Old World. **Phen:** May-Jul (-Oct). **Syn:** = FNA10, GrPl, GW2, II, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, Tx, Graham (1975), Graham (1985). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ammannia coccinea Rottbøll. SCARLET TOOTH CUP. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, exposed muddy river shores and banks, wet pine flatwoods, other wet places. **Dist:** NJ, OH, IN, IL, IA, and SD south to s. FL and TX; disjunct in CA; south through Mexico and Central America to n. South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, Fl4, FNA10, GrPl, II, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Graham (1985); < *Ammannia coccinea* Rottbøll – F, GW2, S, Graham (1975); > *Ammannia coccinea* ssp. *purpurea* (Lamarck) Koehne – G.

Ammannia latifolia Linnaeus. PINK REDSTEM. **Hab:** Brackish to fresh tidal marshes, wet places, ditches. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL and west to TX (mostly on the Coastal Plain), and also in the West Indies, Yucatan, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** All plants in North America north of Florida have flowers with petals; most plants from FL south through the West Indies into Central and South America have flowers without petals. Graham (1985) considered these forms; additional study is warranted. The name *A. koehnei* Britton is available for the petaliferous

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

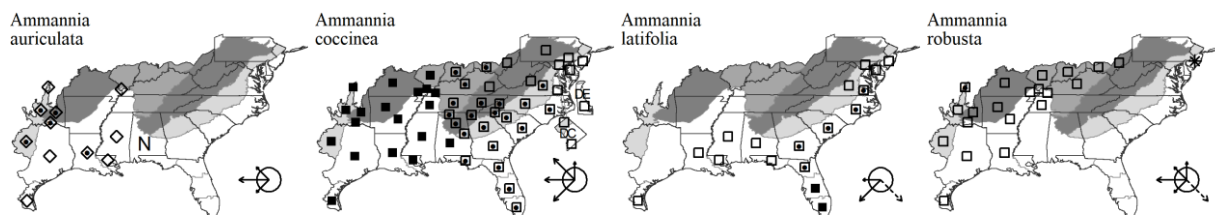
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

215. LYTHRACEAE

North American plant should its recognition prove warranted. **Syn:** = C, Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, Va, W, WH3, Graham (1975), Graham (1985); > *Ammannia koehnei* Britton – S; > *Ammannia latifolia* Linnaeus – S; > *Ammannia teres* Rafinesque – G, RAB, Tx; > *Ammannia teres* var. *exauriculata* (Fernald) Fernald – F; > *Ammannia teres* var. *teres* – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Ammannia robusta Heer & Regel. GRAND REDSTEM. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, swamps. **Dist:** OH and BC south to w. KY, w. TN, LA, TX, CA, Mexico, and Belize; West Indies; introduced in NJ and n. South America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA10, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Mi, Tn, Graham (1985); < *Ammannia coccinea* Rottbøll – Bah, F, GW2, S, Graham (1975).



Cuphea P. Browne 1756 (WAXWEED)

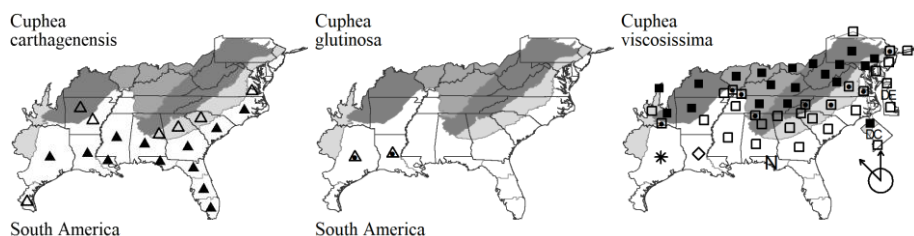
A genus of about 260 species, herbs, of America, primarily tropical and subtropical. References: Graham in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham (1975); Graham (2021c) in FNA10 (2021).

- 2 Floral tube 4-6 mm long, glabrous inside; stamens much shorter than the floral tube; petioles 0-2 mm long..... *Cuphea carthagenensis*
 2 Floral tube 5.5-12 mm long, villous or finely puberulent inside; stamens equal to or exceeding the floral tube; petioles 0-15 (-20) mm long.
 3 Floral tube purple-green, 8-12 mm long, villous inside; stamens equal to or exceeding the floral tube; petioles (2-) 5-15 (-20) mm long; seeds 2.3-2.8 mm long.....
 3 Floral tube 5.5-8 (-9) mm long; petioles 0-2 mm long; seeds 1.5-22.0 mm long..... *Cuphea viscosissima*
 *Cuphea glutinosa*

* ***Cuphea carthagenensis*** (Jacquin) J.F. Macbride. COLOMBIAN WAXWEED. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, floodplain forests, wet hammocks, other wet places. **Dist:** Native of South America; the northern boundary of the native distribution is unclear. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, WH3, Graham (1975); = *Cuphea carthagenensis* – RAB, Tx, misspelling; = *Parsonia balsamona* (Chamisso & Schlechtendal) Standley – S. **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

* ***Cuphea glutinosa*** Chamisso & Schlechtendal. STICKY WAXWEED. **Hab:** Wet or moist areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA10, K3, K4, Tx. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

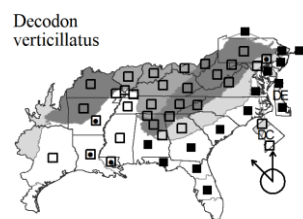
Cuphea viscosissima Jacquin. CLAMMY CUPHEA, BLUE WAXWEED. **Hab:** Dry or wet places, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** NH west to IA and KS, south to c. GA, LA, and e. OK. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA10, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Graham (1975); = *Cuphea petiolata* (Linnaeus) Koehne – F, G; = *Parsonia petiolata* (Linnaeus) Rusby – S.



Decodon J.F. Gmelin 1791 (WATER-OLEANDER, WATER-WILLOW)

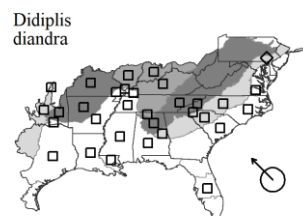
A monotypic genus, a weak shrub, endemic to e. North America (more widespread in the fossil record). References: Graham in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham (1975); Graham (2021d) in FNA10 (2021).

Decodon verticillatus (Linnaeus) Elliott. WATER-OLEANDER, WATER-WILLOW, SWAMP LOOSESTRIPE, PEATWEED. **Hab:** Natural lakes, limesink ponds, peatlands, peaty swamps. **Dist:** NS, ON, and MN south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **ID Notes:** The lower stems are spongy in texture. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Graham (1975); > *Decodon verticillatus* var. *laevigatus* Torrey & Gray – C, F, G, Il; > *Decodon verticillatus* var. *verticillatus* – C, F, G, Il.



Didiplis Rafinesque 1833 (WATER-PURSLANE)

A monotypic genus, an herb, endemic to e. North America. *Didiplis diandra* is more closely related to *Rotala* than to *Peplis* (Morris 2007). References: Graham in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham (1975); Graham (2021e) in FNA10 (2021).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

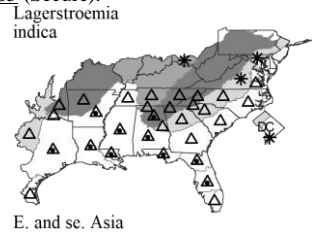
Identification Notes: See Horn (2011) for discussion of the submersed and emersed leaf forms of *Didiplis*, and how to distinguish them from superficially similar species.

Didiplis diandra (Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle) Alph. Wood. WATER-PURSLANE. **Hab:** Stagnant water of pools, streams, and old beaverponds. **Dist:** Se. VA, IN, and WI south to NC, SC, MS, LA, and e. TX; disjunct in c. peninsular FL (Wunderlin, Hansen, & Franck 2017). Recently found in se. PA, where considered likely to be an accidental introduction (S. Grund, pers.comm., 2019). **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F14, FNA10, G, GrPl, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Graham (1975); = *Peplis diandra* Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle – F, RAB, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Lagerstroemia Linnaeus 1759 (CRAPE-MYRTLE)

A genus of 53-56 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical se. Asia and Australia. References: Graham in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham (1975); Graham (2021f) in FNA10 (2021).

* ***Lagerstroemia indica*** Linnaeus. CRAPE-MYRTLE. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, persistent around old plantings, spreading to roadsides, old fields, suburban woodlands, and natural areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Reported as escaping in DC (Steury 2011). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F14, FNA10, IL, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, S, Tx, WH3, Graham (1975). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Lythrum Linnaeus 1753 (LOOSESTRIFE)

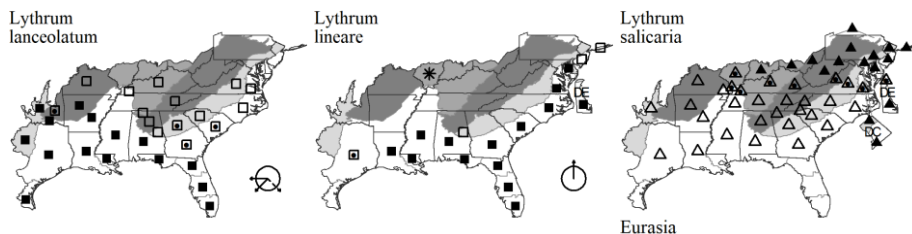
A genus of about 36 species, annual and perennial herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Graham in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham (1975); Graham (2021g) in FNA10 (2021); Haines (2010).

- 1 Flowers numerous in terminal spike-like thyrses; stamens usually 12; leaves opposite or whorled on the lower stem. ***Lythrum salicaria***
- 1 Flowers solitary or paired in axils; stamens usually (4-) 6; leaves either opposite throughout, or opposite to subopposite below and alternate above.
 - 3 Leaves opposite throughout, mostly shorter than to about as long as the internodes, 1-6 mm wide ***Lythrum lineare***
 - 3 Leaves opposite or sub-opposite on the lower stem, alternate above ***Lythrum lanceolatum***

Lythrum lanceolatum Elliott. SOUTHERN WINGED LOOSESTRIFE. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, blackland prairies, coastal prairies, marshes, swamps, other moist to wet places, ditches. **Dist:** Se. VA, se. NC, SC, GA, AL, MS, n. AR, s. MO, and OK south to s. FL, s. TX, VER, CHP; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** Although Graham (1975) argues that *L. lanceolatum* should be reduced to a variety of *L. alatum*, her evidence can also be interpreted (and is here) as warranting specific status. **Syn:** = F, RAB, S, Tx, Va; = *Lythrum alatum* ssp. *lanceolatum* (Elliott) A. Haines – Haines (2010); = *Lythrum alatum* Pursh var. *lanceolatum* (Elliott) Torrey & A. Gray ex Rothrock – Ar, C, F14, FNA10, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, Tn, WH3, Graham (1975). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

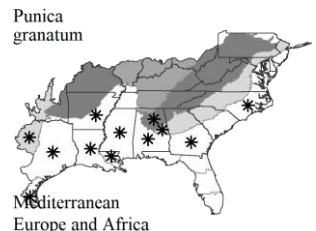
Lythrum lineare Linnaeus. NARROWLEAF LOOSESTRIFE, WAND LOOSESTRIFE, SALTMARSH LOOSESTRIFE. **Hab:** Nearly fresh, brackish, and saline marshes. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL and west to TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, F14, FNA10, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Graham (1975). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Lythrum salicaria*** Linnaeus. PURPLE LOOSESTRIFE. **Hab:** Swamps, marshes, other wet places. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. An extremely noxious weed in the ne. United States, aggressively colonizing and coming to dominate a wide variety of freshwater wetlands, sometimes to the near exclusion of native vegetation. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA10, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Graham (1975); > *Lythrum salicaria* var. *gracilior* Turczaninow – F; > *Lythrum salicaria* var. *salicaria* – F; > *Lythrum salicaria* var. *tomentosum* (P. Miller) A.P. de Candolle – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Punica Linnaeus 1753 (POMEGRANATE)

A genus of 2 species, trees, of Mediterranean Europe and w. Asia. Sometimes treated in the monogeneric family Punicaceae; here included in Lythraceae, following Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (2003, 2009); *Punica* is deeply embedded phylogenetically in Lythraceae (Graham, Diazgranados, & Barber 2011). References: Graham in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham (2021h) in FNA10 (2021); Zohary & Hopf (1994).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

215. LYTHRACEAE

* ***Punica granatum*** Linnaeus. POMEGRANATE. **Hab:** Suburban areas, cultivated and at least persistent. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. Reported as cultivated on Hatteras Island (Dare County, NC) (Brown 1959). **Comm:** This species has been cultivated in the Old World for at least five millennia. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA10, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

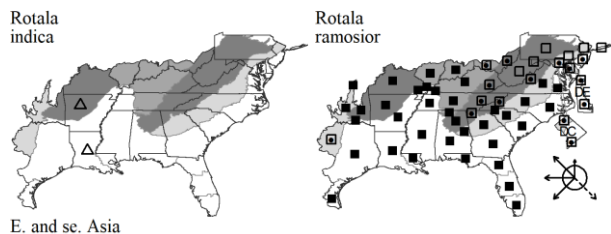
Rotala Linnaeus 1771 (TOOTHCUP)

A genus of about 50 species, wetland herbs, of temperate to tropical areas, closely related to *Didiplis*. References: Graham in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Graham (1975); Graham (2021i) in FNA10 (2021).

- 2 Leaf margins white-cartilaginous; flowers mostly aggregated into axillary spikes or racemes or terminal racemes (rarely some on a plant axillary single flowers) ***Rotala indica***
 2 Leaf margins membranous; flowers solitary in leaf axils..... ***Rotala ramosior***

* ***Rotala indica*** (Willdenow) Koehne. INDIAN TOOTHCUP. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. and se. Asia. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Rotala ramosior (Linnaeus) Koehne. TOOTHCUP. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, exposed drawdown muds and silts. **Dist:** VT, NY, ON, MI, WI, MN, SD, MT, and BC, south to s. FL, TX, AZ, CA, and south through Mexico to Central America and South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl4, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Graham (1975); > *Rotala ramosior* var. *interior* Fernald & Griscom – F, G, Tx; > *Rotala ramosior* var. *ramosior* – F, G, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



216. ONAGRACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (EVENING-PRIMROSE FAMILY) [in MYRTALES]

A family of about 22 genera and 664 species, herbs, shrubs, and rarely trees, cosmopolitan (especially of temperate and subtropical America). References: Crisci et al (1990); Munz (1965); Wagner & Hoch (2021) in FNA10 (2021); Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007).

- 1 Flowers 2-merous, the petals white; fruits with uncinat trichomes; leaves opposite, decussate, borne spreading at right angles to the stem, mostly ovate, on petioles mostly 0.5-8 cm long; [subfamily *Onagroideae*; tribe *Circaeae*]..... ***Circaea***
 1 Flowers (3-) 4 (-7)-merous, the petals yellow, pink, or white (or absent); fruits lacking uncinat trichomes; leaves alternate (rarely opposite), not decussate, usually ascending or appressed (rarely spreading at right angles to the stem), mostly lanceolate, mostly sessile or subsessile.
 2 Fruit indehiscent; seeds 1-6 per capsule, 1.5-3.5 mm long; [subfamily *Onagroideae*; tribe *Onagreae*]..... ***Oenothera***
 2 Fruit dehiscent; seeds (10-) 50-many per capsule, 0.3-2 mm long.
 3 Seeds with an elongate coma at one end (wind-dispersed); petals pink or white; [subfamily *Onagroideae*; tribe *Epilobieae*]..... ***Epilobium***
 3 Seeds not comose (gravity-dispersed); petals yellow or absent (rarely white or pink).
 5 Calyx tube not extended beyond the summit of the ovary; sepals persistent on the capsule (rarely deciduous); stamens 4, 8, or 10-14; petals yellow or absent; [primarily of wetlands]; [subfamily *Ludwigioideae*]..... ***Ludwigia***
 5 Calyx tube extended beyond the summit of the ovary; sepals deciduous; stamens 8; petals yellow (rarely pink or white); [primarily of uplands]; [subfamily *Onagroideae*; tribe *Onagreae*]..... ***Oenothera***

Circaea Linnaeus 1753 (ENCHANTER'S-NIGHTSHADE)

A genus of 8 species (14 taxa), herbs, of temperate and boreal regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Averett & Boufford (1985); Boufford (1983 [1982]); Boufford (2005); Boufford (2021b) in FNA10 (2021); Munz (1965); Skvortsov (1979); Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); Xie et al (2009).

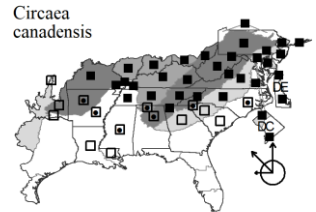
Identification Notes: Sometimes confused in vegetative condition with *Phryma*; the leaf teeth are quite different.

Circaea canadensis (Linnaeus) Hill. CANADA ENCHANTER'S-NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Mesic, nutrient-rich forests. **Dist:** NS and NB west to se. MB and ND, south to e. NC, c. SC, s. GA, LA, OK, and NE. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Tax:** The systematics of this taxon has been controversial, and treatments have changed over the years. Most recently, Xie et al. (2009) support species status for *C. canadensis*, a conclusion followed here. Previously, Boufford (2005) treated the complex as two species, *C. canadensis* and *C. lutetiana*, the former with two subspecies, ssp. *canadensis* of eastern North America and ssp. *quadrisulcata* of Asia. Before that, Boufford (1983) treated the complex as a circumboreal complex of three subspecies of *C. lutetiana*, including the North American ssp. *canadensis* (Linnaeus) Ascherson & Magnus, the primarily Asian ssp. *quadrisulcata* (Maximowicz) Ascherson & Magnus, and the European ssp. *lutetiana*. Other authors have preferred varietal status for the three entities, full species status, no formal status at all (*C. lutetiana* as a polymorphic complex), or associating the more similar pair (North American and Asian) as two subspecies separate from the European at specific rank. Boufford (1983) and Averett & Boufford (1985) show convincingly that separate taxonomic status for the three entities is warranted, and that ssp. *canadensis* is more closely related to ssp. *quadrisulcata*. The question of the appropriate taxonomic level

Key to Map
 Symbology:

216. ONAGRACEAE

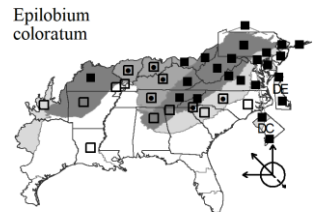
remains. Boufford (1983) states that "although subsp. *canadensis* and *quadrisulcata* are placed in *C. lutetiana*, this might not ultimately prove to be the best treatment". Later, flavonoid data showed strong differences between the three taxa, stronger than the differences between many of the other species in the genus (Averett & Boufford 1985). Morphologic differences between the three taxa are fairly subtle but appear to be consistent. The complicated synonymy is perhaps an example of a too-zealous attempt to have nomenclature reflect subtleties of relationship and evolutionary divergence, our understanding of which is unclear and changeable. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NY, Xie et al (2009); = *Circaea canadensis* ssp. *canadensis* – Ar, Mi, NE, Pa, Va, Boufford (2005), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Circaea latifolia* Hill – S; = *Circaea lutetiana* Linnaeus ssp. *canadensis* (Linnaeus) Ascherson & Magnus – FNA10, GrPl, Il, K1, RAB, Tn, W, Boufford (1983 [1982]), Munz (1965); = *Circaea lutetiana* var. *canadensis* Linnaeus – C; = *Circaea quadrisulcata* (Maximowicz) Franchet & Savatier var. *canadensis* (Linnaeus) Hara – G, Tx, WV; > *Circaea canadensis* var. *canadensis* – F; > *Circaea canadensis* var. *virginiana* Fernald – F. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).



Epilobium Linnaeus 1753 (WILLOW-HERB) [ALSO SEE CHAMERION]

A genus of ca. 165 species (ca. 185 taxa), herbs, distributed primarily in boreal and alpine latitudes and elevations. Sections (indicated in the key) follow Hoch (2021). References: Hoch (2021c) in FNA10 (2021); Munz (1965); Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007).

Epilobium coloratum Biehler. BRONZE WILLOW-HERB, EASTERN WILLOW-HERB. **Hab:** Seepages, streambanks, other moist open places. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to NC, n. GA, AL, AR, and TX; allegedly disjunct in Hispaniola. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA10, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Munz (1965), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Ludwigia Linnaeus 1753 (SEEDBOX, WATER-PRIMROSE, WATER-PURSLANE)

A genus of about 82 species, herbs and shrubs, cosmopolitan. References: Duke (1955); Eyde (1977); Eyde (1978); Eyde (1981); Harper (1904a); Hoch (2021a) in FNA10 (2021); Munz (1938, 1944); Munz (1965); Nesom & Kartesz (2000); Peng & Tobe (1987); Peng (1984); Peng (1986); Peng (1988); Peng (1989); Raven & Tai (1979); Raven (1963); Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); Ward (2012a); Zardini, Gu, & Raven (1991).

Identification Notes: Many natural hybrids are known. Hybrids are generally recognizable from their intermediate morphology and usual association with their two parents. However some hybrids resemble one parent much more than the other, and some hybrids are found in populations independent (and even disjunct) from one or both parents. Allopolyploidy may have had a major role in the evolution of this genus, especially section *Microcarpum*, which has a majority of polyploid species.

- 1 Leaves opposite; plants creeping (rooting at the nodes); [section *Isnardia*]..... **Key A**
- 1 Leaves alternate; plants erect or ascending (not rooting at the nodes), or creeping (rooting at the nodes).
 - 2 Stamens 8-14; sepals 4-7; petals 4-7; [of various habits, including annual and perennial herbs and shrubs, variously erect, ascending, creeping, or forming floating mats] **Key B**
 - 2 Stamens 4; sepals 4; petals 0-4; [perennial herbs, with erect ascending flowering stems]..... **Key C**

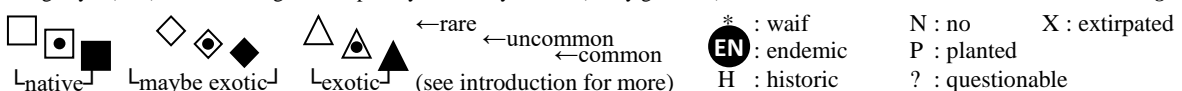
Key A - *Ludwigia* with opposite leaves (section *Isnardia*)

- 4 Petals 0; floral tubes and capsules with 4 longitudinal dark green bands; bractlets (borne at or near the base of the floral tube) absent or 0-1 mm long..... *Ludwigia palustris*
- 4 Petals 4; floral tubes and capsules lacking green banding; bractlets (borne at or near the base of the floral tube) present, 2-4 mm long..... *Ludwigia repens*

Key B - *Ludwigia* with alternate leaves, 8-14 stamens, 4-7 sepals, and 4-7 petals (sections *Pterocaulon*, *Macrocarpon*, *Seminuda*, and *Jussiaea*)

- 1 Sepals 4 (or rarely 5); stamens 8 (or rarely 10); seeds in 2-several vertical series in each locule, free of endocarp tissue; annual or perennial herbs or a woody shrub below.
 - 3 Internodes of the stem not winged, weakly angled, usually villous or strigillose at least proximally (sometimes inconspicuous); capsules nearly terete, narrowly cylindrical, 1.7-5.0 cm long, often curved. *Ludwigia octovalvis*
 - 3 Internodes of the stem sharply 4-angled or 4-winged, glabrous; capsule sharply 4-angled, obconic, often winged on the angles, 1-2 cm long (rarely longer in *L. longifolia*); [section *Pterocaulon*]. *Ludwigia decurrens*
- 1 Sepals 5 (-7); stamens 10 (-14); seeds in 1 vertical series in each locule, loosely embraced or embedded in endocarp tissue.
 - 7 Stems erect; floral tube much longer than the pedicel; seeds loosely embraced by a corky, horseshoe-shaped segment of endocarp; [section *Seminudae*] *Ludwigia leptocarpa*
 - 7 Stems (at least the lower portions) decumbent, creeping, or floating in mats (the flowering stems more-or-less erect in *L. grandiflora* and *L. hexapetala*); floral tube much shorter than the pedicel; seeds embedded in the woody endocarp; [section *Jussiaea*].
 - 8 Flowering stems more-or-less erect; emergent leaves chartaceous, light to medium green, dull, mostly lanceolate or oblanceolate, petioles 0.1-2 (-2.5) cm; stems, sepals, ovaries, and emergent leaves (at least along veins) villous, hairs often viscid; bracteoles obovate, 1-1.8 mm long.
 - 9 Sepals (6-) 8-11 (-14) mm long; emergent leaves 5-8.5 cm long, 7-11 mm wide, mostly linear-lanceolate, usually widest below the middle; petals (1.2-) 1.6-2.0 (-2.6) cm long; style 4.7-6.7 (-8.2) mm long; stems densely villous..... *Ludwigia grandiflora*
 - 9 Sepals (8-) 12-19 mm long; emergent leaves 5.5-13 cm long, 9-18 mm wide, mostly oblanceolate, usually widest above the middle; petals (1.5-) 2.0-2.9 (-3) cm long; style (5.8-) 6-10 mm long; stems sparsely to densely villous (rarely glabrous)..... *Ludwigia hexapetala*

Key to Map
Symbology:



- 8 Flowering stems decumbent, floating, or creeping; stem and leaves glabrous or glabrescent; petals mostly 1-1.5 cm long; anthers 1-1.7 mm long.
- 10 Stems glabrous; emergent leaves with petioles 0.6-6 cm, blades (2-) 4-10 cm, eglandular-mucronate, alternate; stamens subequal, anthers all 1.2-1.4 mm, stigmas well-exserted at anthesis; pedicels 3.5-9 cm, ovaries 14-20 mm; seeds 16-18 per locule; [widespread]..... *Ludwigia peploides* var. *glabrescens*
- 10 Stems glabrous or sparsely to densely villous; emergent leaves with petioles 0.3-2.8 cm, blades (0.4-) 0.8-6 (-9.5) cm, often glandular-mucronate, alternate or fascicled; stamens unequal, filaments of 2 different lengths and anthers of 2 different sizes, 0.5-2.2 mm, surrounding the stigmas at anthesis; pedicels 0.7-3.8 cm, ovaries 6-14 mm; seeds 7-15 per locule; [s. MS westward and southward].
- 11 Stems densely, rarely sparsely villous; ovaries and sepals densely hirtellous; capsules (2-) 2.4-3.2 cm long; [native of South America, rare waif in LA]..
..... *Ludwigia peploides* var. *montevidensis*
- 11 Stems sparsely villous to glabrous; ovaries and sepals glabrous or with a few scattered hairs; capsules 1.0-1.7 (-2.5) cm long; [native, more widespread]
..... *Ludwigia peploides* var. *peploides*

Key C - *Ludwigia* with alternate leaves, 4 stamens, 4 sepals, and 0-4 petals (sections *Ludwigia* and *Microcarpum*)

- 1 Pedicels 2-15 mm long; capsules subglobose to spheric or cubic, about as long as wide, box-like, 4-angled, dehiscence by an apical pore (later sometimes also irregularly loculicidal); petals present, 4-15 mm long, persistent or caducous; roots fascicled, fusiform, tuberous; plants lacking basal, stoloniform shoots; [section *Ludwigia*].
- 2 Leaves cuneate at base; pedicels 2-5 mm long; nectary discs at base of style flattish, inconspicuous; [widespread in our area, in a wide variety of habitats] *Ludwigia alternifolia*
- 2 Leaves rounded or truncate at base; pedicels 4-15 mm long; nectary discs at base of style domed, prominent; [nearly restricted to the Coastal Plain, primarily of pinelands].
- 4 Sepals narrowly deltoid, broadest at or near the base, 3-4× as long as wide, ascending or spreading in fruit; plants glabrescent to hirtellous with long spreading hairs *Ludwigia hirtella*
- 4 Sepals ovate, broadest near the middle, ca. 2× as long as wide, strongly reflexed in fruit; plants pubescent with relatively short, appressed to spreading hairs....
..... *Ludwigia maritima*
- 1 Pedicels 0-1 (-5) mm long; capsules subglobose, obconic, or obpyramidal, about as long as wide or longer than wide, circular to quadrangular in cross-section, dehiscence irregularly loculicidal; petals absent or present, if present (*L. linearis*, *L. linifolia*) then 0-6 mm long and caducous; roots fibrous or rhizomatous; plants frequently with basal, stoloniform shoots; [section *Isnardia*].
- 5 Capsules cylindrical, narrowly obconical, or narrowly obpyramidal, at least 2.5-5× as long as broad; petals present or absent.
- 6 Primary leaves of the flowering stems narrowly elliptical, 6-12 (-20) mm wide; petals absent.
- 7 Capsules 2-4 mm long; seed surface cells elongate transversely to seed length..... *Ludwigia species 1 [brachycarpa]*
- 7 Capsules (4-) 5-8 (-9) mm long; seed surface cells elongate parallel to seed length *Ludwigia glandulosa*
- 6 Primary leaves of the flowering stems linear, 1.5-5 mm wide; petals present.
- 9 Sepals 2.3-4 mm long, acuminate, the surfaces densely and minutely papillose, the papillae 0.02-0.05 mm long and appressed; capsules 5-8.5 (-10) mm long, 2-4 (-5) mm in diameter; pedicels 0-0.4 mm long; seed surface cells elongate parallel to the seed length (as seen at 20× or more); anthers 1.1-1.6 mm long..... *Ludwigia linearis* var. *linearis*
- 9 Sepals 3-5 (-5.6) mm long, elongate-acuminate to cuspidate, the surfaces densely minutely strigillose, the hairs 0.06-0.10 mm long and appressed to ascending; capsules 5-10 (-12) mm long, 3-5.5 mm in diameter; pedicels 0-3.5 (-5) mm long; seed surface cells elongate transverse to the seed length, or irregular (as seen at 20× or more); anthers (1.1-) 1.3-2 mm long..... *Ludwigia linearis* var. *puberula*
- 5 Capsules subglobose, obovoid, or broadly obpyramidal, 1-1.5 × as long as broad; petals absent.
- 11 Plants densely pubescent throughout.
- 12 Sepal apex elongate-acuminate or subcuspidate, reflexed; pubescence of stems and leaves hirtellous (the hairs spreading); seed surface cells suborbicular (as seen at 20× or more); anthers 0.6-0.9 (-1.3) mm long; style 1-2 mm long..... *Ludwigia pilosa*
- 12 Sepal apex acuminate, ascending; pubescence of stems and leaves strigillose (the hairs appressed) or hirtellous (the hairs spreading); seed surface cells elongate; anthers 0.3-0.8 mm long; style 0.25-1 (-1.25) mm long.
..... *Ludwigia sphaerocarpa*
- 11 Plants glabrous or subglabrous throughout.
- 14 Primary leaves of the flowering stems 4-17 mm long, 1.5-10 mm wide, mostly obovate-spatulate and 1.5-3× as long as wide; capsules 1-1.5 (-2) mm long, containing 10-20 dark reddish-brown seeds; plants typically 1-4 dm tall; nectary disc nearly flat on ovary apex *Ludwigia microcarpa*
- 14 Primary leaves of the flowering stems (18-) 30-110 mm long, 2-10 (-20) mm wide, mostly elliptic, lanceolate, oblanceolate, or linear and 4-20× as long as wide; capsules 1.8- 2-7 mm long, containing 40-500 light brown, yellowish, or tan seeds; plants typically 3-10 dm tall; nectary disc distinctly raised on ovary apex.
- 15 Capsules obpyramidal, the corners narrowly winged with wings 0.3-0.9 mm wide.
..... *Ludwigia alata*
- 15 Capsules oblong-ovoid or subglobose, the corners not winged.
..... *Ludwigia sphaerocarpa*

***Ludwigia alata* Elliott.** WINGED SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Interdune ponds, freshwater to slightly brackish (oligohaline) marshes, cypress swamps. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to se. LA; disjunct in Jamaica, where apparently introduced. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** This species is a hexaploid (n = 24). One third of the genome of *L. alata* is apparently derived from *L. microcarpa* or its ancestor (Peng 1988). **Syn:** = C, F, FI4, FNA10, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va, WH3, WI, Peng (1989), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); < *Ludwigia alata* Elliott – GW2.

***Ludwigia alternifolia* Linnaeus.** ALTERNATE-LEAVED SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Freshwater tidal marshes, ditches, other marshes, open wet places, disturbed wet places. **Dist:** MA west to s. ON, s. MI, IA, and KS, south to n. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI4, FNA10, G, GrPI, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); > *Ludwigia alternifolia* var. *alternifolia* – C, F, II, WV; > *Ludwigia alternifolia* var. *linearifolia* Britton – WV; > *Ludwigia alternifolia* var. *pubescens* E.J. Palmer & Steyermark – C, F, II.

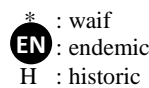
***Ludwigia decurrens* Walter.** WINGSTEM WATER-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, marshes, ditches. **Dist:** MD, w. VA, WV, s. IN, s. IL, and MO, south to s. FL and TX; West Indies; Mexico, Central America and South America; Africa and Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA10, GW2, II, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WI, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Jussiaea decurrens* (Walter) A.P. de Candolle – F, G, S, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Ludwigia glandulosa* Walter.** SMALL-FLOWERED SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Low forests, marshes, ditches. **Dist:** E. MD south to n. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to c. TN, w. KY, s. IN, s. IL, se. MO, c. AR, and se. OK, primarily on the Southeastern Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** A

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)

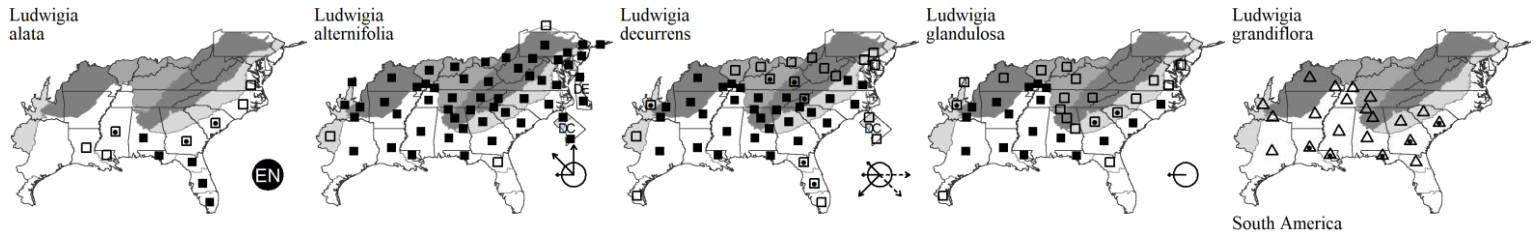


N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

216. ONAGRACEAE

related species, treated by Peng as *L. glandulosa* ssp. *brachycarpa* (Torrey & A. Gray) Peng, ranges from sw. LA north and west to s. OK and c. TX. This species is tetraploid ($n = 16$). **Syn:** = Va; = *Ludwigia glandulosa* ssp. *glandulosa* – FNA10, K1, K3, Peng (1989), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); < *Ludwigia glandulosa* Walter – C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

* ***Ludwigia grandiflora*** (Michaux) Zardini, H.Y. Gu, & Raven. SHOWY WATER-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, sluggish waters of ditches or streams. **Dist:** Se. SC south to FL, west to TX; disjunct in MO, Guatemala, and in s. South America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** This taxon is hexaploid ($n = 24$). See Zardini, Gu, and Raven (1991) and Nesom & Kartesz (2000) for additional information. **Syn:** = FNA10, Meso4.1, WI, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007), Zardini, Gu, & Raven (1991); = *Jussiaea michauxiana* Fernald – F; = *Ludwigia grandiflora* (Michaux) Greuter & Burdet ssp. *grandiflora* – K3, K4, Nesom & Kartesz (2000); = *Ludwigia grandiflora* var. *grandiflora* – Ward (2012a); < *Ludwigia grandiflora* (Michaux) Zardini, H.Y. Gu, & Raven – Fl4, WH3; < *Ludwigia uruguayensis* (Cambessedes) Hara – C, GW2, K1, RAB, Tx. **NatureServe GUTNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



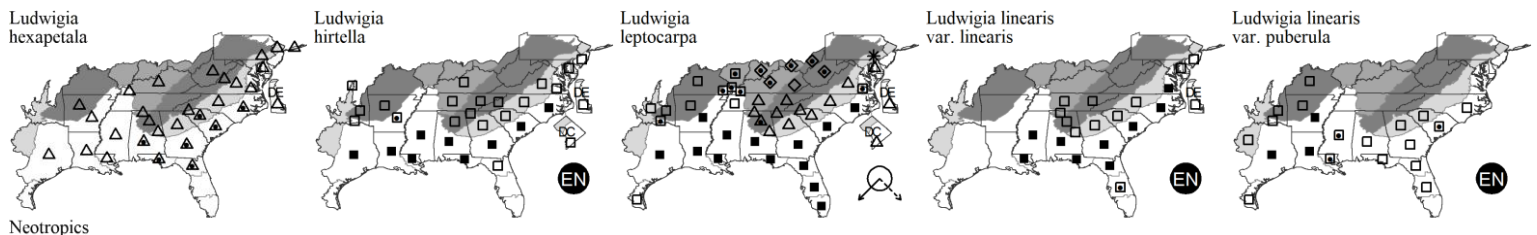
* ***Ludwigia hexapetala*** (Hooker & Arnott) Zardini, H.Y. Gu, & Raven. COMMON WATER-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, sluggish waters of ditches or streams. **Dist:** NC south to FL, west to OK and TX; also in CA, Europe, South America, Mexico; also introduced farther north in North America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** This taxon is decaploid ($n = 40$). See Zardini, Gu, and Raven (1991) and Nesom & Kartesz (2000) for additional information. Reported for DE and MD (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Syn:** = FNA10, Meso4.1, NY, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007), Zardini, Gu, & Raven (1991); = *Ludwigia grandiflora* (Michaux) Greuter & Burdet ssp. *hexapetala* (Hooker & Arnott) Nesom & Kartesz – Ar, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Nesom & Kartesz (2000); = *Ludwigia grandiflora* var. *hexapetala* (Hooker & Arnott) D.B. Ward – Ward (2012a); < *Jussiaea uruguayensis* Cambessedes – F, G, WV; < *Ludwigia grandiflora* (Michaux) Zardini, H.Y. Gu, & Raven – Fl4, WH3; < *Ludwigia uruguayensis* (Cambessedes) Hara – C, GW2, K1, Pa, RAB, W. **NatureServe GUTNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Ludwigia hirtella Rafinesque. RAFINESQUE'S SEEDBOX, SPINDLEROOT, HAIRY SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Pine savannas, rarely inland in boggy seepage in barrens and oak flatwoods. **Dist:** S. NJ south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to KY, c. TN, AR, and se. OK. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA10, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Ludwigia leptocarpa (Nuttall) Hara. WATER-WILLOW. **Hab:** Riverbanks, marshes, swamps, and ditches, often on logs or tree bases in deep swamps. **Dist:** VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior along the Mississippi and Ohio rivers to se. MO, s. IL, and w. WV; and in tropical America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Morphologically variable and of different ploidies (tetraploid and hexaploid) (Hoch 2021). **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl4, FNA10, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Jussiaea leptocarpa* Nuttall – F, G, S, WV; > *Ludwigia leptocarpa* ssp. *leptocarpa* – WI. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Ludwigia linearis Walter var. *linearis*. EASTERN NARROWLEAF SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Pine savannas, swamps, marshes. **Dist:** Var. *linearis* ranges from s. NJ south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA, extending inland to the Cumberland Plateau of nc. AL and c. TN. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Var. *linearis* is here interpreted to be equivalent to Peng's subglabrous morph. Peng (1989) declined to recognize infraspecific taxa in *L. linearis*, but his discussion makes clear that two distinctive entities are present, as characterized by orientation of seed surface cells and characters of leaves, bracteoles, pedicels, sepals, stigmas, and styles (see key). The orientation of seed surface cells, recognized as a distinctive character in other difficult species pairs (such as *L. alata* and *L. lanceolata*) is the most reliable character separating the 2 varieties. This species is diploid ($n = 8$). **Syn:** < *Ludwigia linearis* – C, F, Fl4, FNA10, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Peng (1989), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007).

Ludwigia linearis Walter var. *puberula* Engelman & A. Gray. WESTERN NARROWLEAF SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Pine savannas, prairies, interdunal swales, ditches. **Dist:** Var. *puberula* ranges primarily from c. AL west to c. AR and e. MO, south to e. TX, with intergradational material extending as far north and east as n. FL and e. NC. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Var. *puberula* is here interpreted to include Peng's intermediate morph, densely strigillose morph, and completely glabrous morph (Peng 1989). As pointed out by Peng (1989), the glabrous morph is exactly like the densely strigillose morph except for the absence of pubescence. They often grow together, have essentially the same distribution, and may differ only at a single allele. Peng's intermediate morph is heterogeneous; some likely being truly intermediate between (and possibly hybrid derivatives of) the two varieties here recognized, while others clearly belong to var. *puberula* (based on surface cell orientation and floral characteristics) and merely have an amount of pubescence intermediate between the densely strigillose and completely glabrous morphs. **Syn:** < *Ludwigia linearis* – Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA10, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3, Peng (1989), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007).



Ludwigia maritima R.M. Harper. HARPER'S SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, bogs. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007).

Ludwigia microcarpa Michaux. SMALL-FRUITED SEEDBOX. **Hab:** In circumneutral or alkaline soils of moist places, over calcareous rock, mafic rock, shell hash, or brackish sands, such as in maritime wet grasslands, savannas and adjacent ditches over coquina limestone ('marl'), and wet clay flats over diabase, often in roadside ditches, and inland in calcareous fens and wet calcareous glades. **Dist:** Ne. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX (Brown & Marcus 1998); disjunct inland on calcareous or mafic rocks in nc. NC, nc. SC, n. GA, n. AL, c. and e. TN, sc. MO, and nc. AR; also in the

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

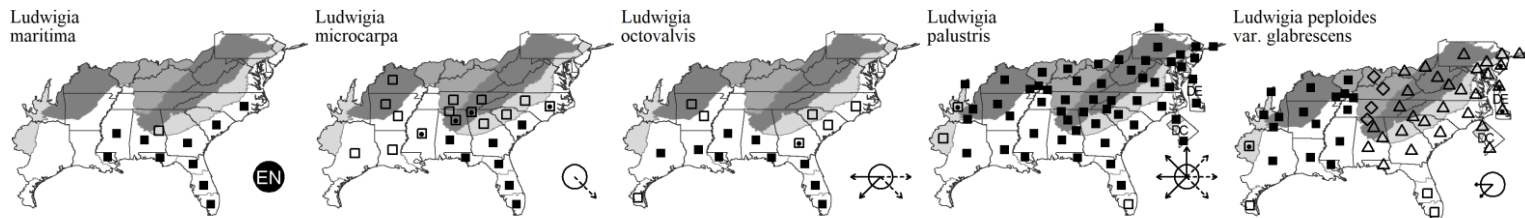
216. ONAGRACEAE

Bahamas, Cuba, and Jamaica. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** This species is diploid ($n = 8$). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, F, Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, Peng (1989), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ludwigia octovalvis (Jacquin) Raven. MEXICAN PRIMOSE-WILLOW. **Hab:** Marshes, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; and widespread in tropical America; Old World tropics and subtropics. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Isnardia palustris* Linnaeus – S; > *Jussiaea angustifolia* Lamarck – S; > *Jussiaea scabra* Willdenow – S; > *Ludwigia octovalvis* ssp. *octovalvis* – K1; > *Ludwigia octovalvis* ssp. *sessiliflora* (M. Micheli) Raven – K1.

Ludwigia palustris (Linnaeus) Elliott. COMMON WATER-PURSLANE. **Hab:** In a wide range of natural and altered moist to wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** Widespread in North America, West Indies, Central America, South America, Central Eurasia, Africa, and Asia. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA10, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Isnardia palustris* Linnaeus – S; > *Ludwigia palustris* var. *americana* (A.P. de Candolle) Fernald & Griscom – F, G, Il, WV; > *Ludwigia palustris* var. *nana* Fernald & Griscom – F.

Ludwigia peploides (Kunth) Raven var. *glabrescens* (Kuntze) Shinnars. FLOATING PRIMROSE-WILLOW. **Hab:** Pools, ditches, disturbed places. **Dist:** PA, VA and NC south and west to FL and AZ; Venezuela. Doubtfully native in the eastern parts of our area. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, Il, RAB, Va; = *Jussiaea repens* – G, misapplied; = *Jussiaea repens* Linnaeus var. *glabrescens* Kuntze – F, misapplied; = *Ludwigia peploides* ssp. *glabrescens* (Kuntze) Raven – Ar, Fl4, FNA10, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, Tn, WH3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); > *Jussiaea diffusa* Forsskål – S; > *Jussiaea grandiflora* Michaux – S; < *Ludwigia peploides* – GrPl, NcTx, W; ? *Ludwigia peploides* ssp. *peploides* – GW2.



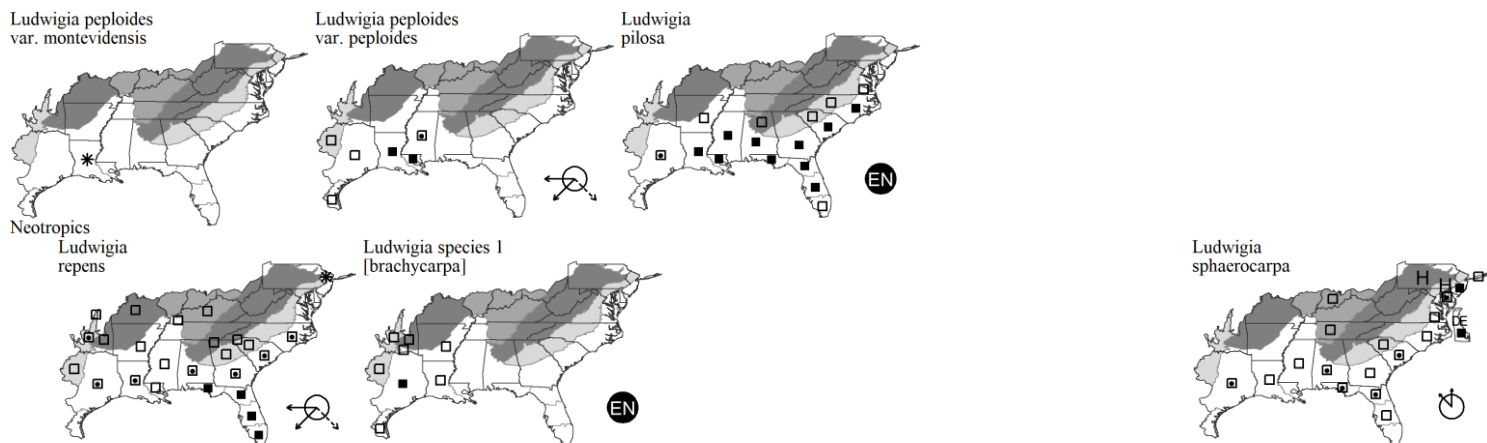
* **Ludwigia peploides** (Kunth) Raven var. *montevidensis* (Sprengel) Shinnars. **Hab:** Marshes. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Syn:** = *Ludwigia peploides* ssp. *montevidensis* (Sprengel) Raven – FNA10, K3, K4. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Ludwigia peploides (Kunth) Raven var. *peploides*. **Hab:** Canals, ditches, sluggish waters. **Dist:** TX, NM, AZ, and CA south to Mexico, Central America, South America; West Indies. **Syn:** = *Ludwigia peploides* ssp. *peploides* – FNA10, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Tx.

Ludwigia pilosa Walter. HAIRY SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Swamps, ditches, other wet places. **Dist:** Se. VA south to n. FL, west to se. TX, restricted to the Coastal Plain except for disjunct occurrences inland in NC, VA, and n. AL. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** This species is tetraploid ($n = 16$). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA10, K1, K3, K4, Va, W, WH3, Peng (1989), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); < *Ludwigia pilosa* Walter – C, F, G, GW2, RAB, S, Tx.

Ludwigia repens J.R. Forster. CREEPING SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Ditches, pools, and streams. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to TX, CA, and n. Mexico, north in the interior to TN, MO, and OK; Bermuda; West Indies; Central and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** Reveal et al. (2003) proposed the name *L. repens* for nomenclatural conservation with a conserved type; if this proposal had not been accepted, *L. natans* Elliott would have become the name of this species. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA10, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Isnardia repens* – S; = *Ludwigia natans* Elliott – F, G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ludwigia species 1 [brachycarpa]. **Hab:** Prairies, meadows, ditches, seeps. **Dist:** Sw. AR and s. OK south to sw. LA and e. and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = *Ludwigia glandulosa* Walter ssp. *brachycarpa* (Torrey & A. Gray) C.I. Peng – FNA10, K3, Peng (1989), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); < *Ludwigia glandulosa* Walter – Fl4, GrPl, GW2, NcTx, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Ludwigia sphaerocarpa Elliott. GLOBE-FRUITED SEEDBOX. **Hab:** Boggy areas, pools, ditches, river marshes, interdune swales, river and pondshores. **Dist:** E. MA south to n. FL, west to e. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain, spottily distributed in that range, and also disjunct in w. NY, sc. TN, s. IN, and nw. IN and ne. IL. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** This species is tetraploid ($n = 16$). Peng (1989) considers it likely that *L. sphaerocarpa* is of allopolyploid origin, one or both of its parents now extinct. **Syn:** = C, Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Peng (1989), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); > *Ludwigia sphaerocarpa* var. *deamii* Fernald & Griscom – F, G, Il; > *Ludwigia sphaerocarpa* var. *jungens* Fernald & Griscom – F, G; > *Ludwigia sphaerocarpa* var. *macrocarpa* Fernald & Griscom – F, G; > *Ludwigia sphaerocarpa* var. *sphaerocarpa* – F, G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Oenothera Linnaeus 1753 (EVENING-PRIMROSE)

Contributed by John Kees & Alan Weakley

A genus of about 145 or more species (188 or more taxa), herbs, of America (especially temperate regions). This treatment provisional, with further revision likely, especially in the *O. fruticosa* complex. References: Dietrich & Wagner (1988); Dietrich, Wagner, & Raven (1997); Munz (1965); Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018b); Straley (1977); Towner & Raven (1970); Wagner (2014); Wagner (2021) in FNA10 (2021); Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); Wagner, Hoch, & Zarucchi (2015); Wagner, Krakos, & Hoch (2013).

Identification Notes: The key requires flowering or fruiting material. Mature fruits can usually be found lower down on the inflorescence axis in flowering material. Frequent reference is made to different types of pubescence on plant surfaces; a hand lens is helpful. Some definitions – strigillose: covered in short, straight, stiffly incurved or appressed hairs; hirtellous: covered in short, soft, spreading hairs; glandular-puberulent: covered in tiny stalked glands (will be sticky to the touch); hirsute: covered in long, stiff hairs; villous: covered in long, flexible, sometimes shaggy hairs; pilose: covered in soft, straight, long hairs. The presence or absence of hairs with pustular (swollen, blister-like) bases is sometimes used to distinguish closely related species. Free sepal tips refer to the horn-like tips of the sepals that project at the apex of flower buds.

- 1 Flowers zygomorphic (except *O. curtiflora* and *O. glaucifolia*), white to pink; petals distinctly clawed, blades elliptic to narrowly obovate, rounded at apex; fruits indehiscent; seeds 1-6 (-8) per capsule, 1.5-3.5 mm long; [section *Gaura*] **Key A**
- 1 Flowers actinomorphic, yellow or white to pink; petals not notably clawed, elliptic to broadly obcordate; fruit dehiscent; seeds (10-) 50-many per capsule, 0.3-2 mm long.
 - 2 Capsules lanceoloid to cylindric (roughly isodiametric or thickest below middle), nearly terete except for shallow grooves along valves, often curved or contorted; ovary essentially terete (note: buds may be 4-angled).
 - 6 Stigmas peltate, disc-shaped or shallowly 4-lobed; leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate or oblanceolate, stiff, spinulose-serrate to subentire, less than 1 cm wide; plants perennials less than 6 dm tall, often suffrutescent, stems several to many, branching from near base (*O. capillifolia* var. *capillifolia* may be annual and single-stemmed); [MO, s. IL, TX, and OK westward, or disjunct in MS and AL in calcareous soils]; [section *Calylophus*] *Oenothera capillifolia* ssp. *capillifolia*
 - 6 Stigmas deeply divided into 3-4 linear lobes; leaves narrowly to broadly lanceolate to oblanceolate, subentire to deeply sinuate-lobed, up to 6+ cm wide; plants annuals, biennials, or short-lived perennials, stems to 30 dm tall; [collectively widespread]; [section *Oenothera*]
 - 7 Capsules lanceoloid, thickest below the middle, tapering to the apex; inflorescence spicate or racemose, dense; plants 3-30 dm tall, erect or ascending **Key C**
 - 7 Capsules linear, nearly isodiametric, sometimes very slightly thickened distally; inflorescence lax, appearing to consist of solitary axillary flowers; plants to 4 dm tall, often decumbent; [subsection *Raimmania*]
 - 8 Nonflowering portion of stems stiff, densely and uniformly strigillose, sometimes also sparsely villous; leaves thick, gray-green, densely strigillose, subentire, shallowly dentate, or occasionally lyrate; [coastal dunes and barrier islands].
 - 9 Sepals 2.0-3.3 cm long; petals 2.5-4.5 cm long; stigma elevated above the anthers at anthesis; capsule 2.5-5.5 cm long; rosette leaves 5-14 cm long, 1-2 cm wide *Oenothera drummondii*
 - 9 Sepals 0.3-1.1 cm long; petals 0.45-1.6 cm long; stigma surrounded by the anthers at anthesis; capsule 1.5-4.5 cm long; rosette leaves 4-8 cm long, 0.7-1.0 cm wide *Oenothera humifusa*
 - 8 Nonflowering portion of stem not stiff, sparsely to moderately strigillose, often villous, sometimes densely so; leaves green (sometimes gray-green in *O. falfuriae* and *O. mexicana* of inland s. TX), sparsely to moderately strigillose and usually villous, mostly deeply sinuate-lobed or dentate; [sandy soils inland, often disturbed]
 - 10 Petals 1.3-4.5 cm long, sepals 1-3 cm long; styles 3.5-7.5 cm long, the stigma lobes slightly to strongly elevated above anthers at anthesis. *Oenothera grandis*
 - 10 Petals 0.5-1.5 cm long (sometimes -2.2 cm in *O. laciniata*), sepals 0.5-1.5 cm long; styles 2-5 cm long, the stigma lobes surrounded by the anthers at anthesis. *Oenothera laciniata*
 - 2 Capsules clavate, ellipsoid, or oblong (thickest at or above the middle), strongly 4-8-ribbed or -winged (weakly in *O. linifolia*); ovary 4-angled or 4-winged.
 - 13 Flowers pink or white. *Oenothera speciosa*
 - 13 Flowers yellow, sometimes fading orange or reddish.
 - 17 Leaves all basal, pinnatifid; [section *Lavauxia*, subsection *Lavauxia*] *Oenothera triloba*
 - 17 Leaves all or partly cauline, entire or toothed.
 - 20 Cauline leaves linear, < 1 mm wide; petals 3-5 (-7) mm long; floral bracts shorter than the ovaries they subtend; mature fruits ellipsoid-rhomboid, 4-6 mm long, bluntly angled; annual; [section *Peniophyllum*] *Oenothera linifolia*
 - 20 Cauline leaves lanceolate to ovate, > 1 mm wide; petals 5-30 mm long; floral bracts longer than the ovaries they subtend; mature fruits clavate to oblong-elliptic, 3.5-20 mm long, mostly narrowly winged; perennial (*O. spachiana* annual); [section *Kneiffia*] **Key D**

Key A - section (or genus) *Gaura*

- 1 Pedicels 2-4 mm long; fruit with a slender stipe (0.5-) 2-10 mm long at maturity; clumped or mat-forming perennials from woody rhizomes or rootstocks [subsection *Stipogaura*].
 - 5 Plants aggressively rhizomatous (also with a taproot), mat-forming; stems, leaves, and inflorescences glabrous or inconspicuously strigillose *Oenothera sinuosa*
 - 5 Plants single-stemmed or caespitose, taprooted; plants glabrate to densely strigillose, sometimes also villous or glandular-puberulent. *Oenothera filipes*
- 1 Pedicels 0-1 mm long; fruit sessile or with thick cylindric base 0.2-2.2 mm long; annuals or biennials (*O. hispida*, *O. suffrutescens*, and *O. lindheimeri* perennial).
 - 7 Flowers small, with sepals 2-3.5 mm long, petals 1.5-3 mm long; anthers ellipsoid, ca. 1 mm long; inflorescences long, densely spicate, flexuous and conspicuously nodding apically (stiffening in fruit); [subsection *Schizocarya*] *Oenothera curtiflora*
 - 7 Flowers larger, with sepals 2.5-12 mm long, petals 2.5-15 mm long; anthers linear, 1.5-6 mm long; inflorescences erect, not as above.

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 9 Fruit pyramidal, abruptly constricted below to cylindric base about 1/2 the length and 1/4-1/2 the width of the body; plants perennial, with creeping rhizomes or with woody caudices; [west of the Mississippi River].
- 10 Fruits 7-13 mm long, 3-5 mm wide, glabrous or nearly so, base of pyramidal portion bulging; inflorescences loose; leaves usually sinuate-lobed, green; pubescence of stems and leaves relatively sparse, stiffly erect or incurved; plants rhizomatous, stems irregularly branched or single; [subsection *Xenogaura*]..... *Oenothera hispida*
- 10 Fruits 4-9 mm long, 1-3 mm wide, densely strigillose, base of pyramidal portion not bulging; leaves entire or remotely serrate, bluish-green; pubescence of stems and leaves very dense, whitish, appressed; plants from woody caudices, branched belowground or near soil surface; [subsection *Campogaura*]..... *Oenothera suffrutescens*
- 9 Fruit fusiform to ellipsoid, ovoid, or obovoid, not abruptly constricted; plants annuals or biennials, rarely monocarpic perennials (except *O. lindheimeri*); [collectively widespread].
- 11 Plants perennial, branched from base; sepals spreading-villous, stems spreading-villous at least proximally, usually stipitate-glandular in inflorescence, not strigillose; flowers large, opening at sunrise, with petals 10-15 mm long, rhombic-obovate or broadly elliptic, sepals 9-17 mm long; [native in coastal prairies of sw. LA and e. TX, widely cultivated, sometimes naturalizing]..... *Oenothera lindheimeri*
- 11 Plants annual or biennial (rarely monocarpic perennial); sepals glabrous to strigillose (rarely short hirtellous), stem pubescence various, but often strigillose; flowers opening at sunset (except *O. demareei*), petals 3.5-15 mm long, often narrower, sepals 2.5-18 mm long.
- 12 Capsules narrowly (3-) 4-winged, furrowed between the wings; stems 1.5-6.5 (-12) dm, spreading-villous proximally, glabrate distally (rarely somewhat strigillose); [west of the Mississippi River, or disjunct in sw. MS]..... *Oenothera patriciae*
- 12 Capsules 3-4-angled; stems 5-40 dm (shorter in *G. triangulata*), villous, hirtellous, glandular-puberulent, and/or strigillose (see below); [collectively widespread].
- *Oenothera filiformis*

Key C - section *Oenothera*, subsections *Oenothera* and *Candela*

- 1 Petals rhombic-ovate to elliptic, widest near midlength, acute to broadly rounded; seeds ellipsoid, regularly pitted, borne ascending in locules; leaf margins deeply sinuate-lobed to subentire; [subsection *Candela*].
- 4 Pedicels, sepals, and capsules densely to sparsely appressed-strigillose, sometimes also with a few stipitate glands; mature flower buds not overtopping spike apex; free sepal tips 0.5-1.5 mm long; petals mostly bluntly acute to short-acuminate; [primarily of the Great Plains and Midwest, southwest to AK, IL, e. TX, and nw. LA] *Oenothera rhombipetala*
- 4 Pedicels, sepals, and capsules usually glandular-puberulent, spreading-villous, hirsute with pustulate-based hairs, or glabrate; mature flower buds overtopping spike apex; free sepal tips 1-6 mm long; petals mostly broadly rounded; [primarily southeastern, e. TX north to AK and east to AL].
- *Oenothera heterophylla* ssp. *heterophylla*
- 1 Petals obcordate, widest near the apex, deeply to shallowly emarginate (rarely truncate); seeds prismatic and angled, irregularly pitted, borne horizontally in locules; leaf margins remotely dentate to subentire, or weakly sinuate-dentate near base; [subsection *Oenothera*].
- *Oenothera biennis*

Key D - section *Kneiffia*

- 1 Plants taprooted annuals, 1-3 dm tall; leaves linear-spatulate or linear-oblancoolate, erect-ascending; flowers borne in leaf axils throughout upper 1/2 of plant *Oenothera spachiana*
- 1 Plants fibrous-rooted or rhizomatous perennials, 1-12 dm tall; leaves broader; flowers borne only in uppermost few nodes of branches.
- 2 Stems, leaves, and free sepal tips (but often not sepal bodies) coarsely pilose-hirsute with spreading, whitish hairs 1-3 mm long; free sepal tips 1-4 mm long, widely divergent; leaf blades mostly elliptic or elliptic-lanceolate, rugose..... *Oenothera pilosella*
- 2 Plants sparsely to densely strigillose, glandular, pilose, and/or villous pubescence, not pilose-hirsute (hairs mostly shorter or appressed); sepal tips various; leaf blades various.
- 3 Plants exclusively eglandular-pubescent, finely appressed-strigillose on leaves, upper stems, ovaries, and sepals; capsules ellipsoid, broadest at middle, 8-10 mm long, nearly sessile, with stipitate bases 0-2 mm long; [wet prairies and ditches; AR, LA, and e. TX]..... *Oenothera sessilis*
- 3 Plants usually glandular-pubescent at least on sepals and floral tubes (except *O. unguiculata* and some forms of *O. fruticosa*), otherwise variously eglandular-pubescent to glabrous; capsules clavate with elongate stipitate bases, or, if oblong-ellipsoid and nearly sessile, then mostly 10-17 mm long.
- 16 Ovaries, floral tubes, sepals, and capsules with loosely ascending, coarse, ±dense pilose pubescence about 1 mm long, glandular hairs lacking or very sparse; [of the Ouachitas and Ozark Plateau of AR and OK]..... *Oenothera fruticosa* var. *goodmanii*
- 16 Ovaries, floral tubes, sepals, and capsules with eglandular hairs < 1 mm, spreading to appressed, and often mixed with glandular hairs; [widespread east of the Mississippi River]
- *Oenothera fruticosa* var. *1*

Oenothera biennis Linnaeus. COMMON EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Ranging widely in e. North America and Europe, and scattered in w. North America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep (-Oct). **Syn:** = Ar, FI4, FNA10, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, W, WH3, Dietrich, Wagner, & Raven (1997), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Oenothera biennis* var. *biennis* - C; < *Oenothera biennis* Linnaeus - G, RAB, S, Va, WV; > *Oenothera biennis* ssp. *caeciarum* Munz - Munz (1965); > *Oenothera biennis* ssp. *centralis* Munz - Tx, Munz (1965); > *Oenothera biennis* var. *biennis* - F; > *Oenothera biennis* var. *pyncocarpa* (Atkinson & Bartlett) Wiegand - F.

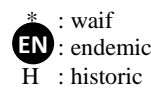
Oenothera capillifolia Scheele ssp. *capillifolia*. **Hab:** Prairies and oak savannas, in sandy and rocky areas, especially calcareous. **Dist:** OK and NM south through s. LA and s. TX to Mexico; disjunct eastward in MS and AL. **Phen:** Mar-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA10, K4, Wagner, Krakos, & Hoch (2013); = *Calylophus berlandieri* ssp. *pinifolius* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) Towner - GrPl, K2, NcTx; = *Calylophus drummondianus* Spach ssp. *drummondianus* - Tx; = *Oenothera berlandieri* (Spach) Steudel ssp. *pinifolia* (Engelmann ex A. Gray) W.L. Wagner & Hoch - K3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007). NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Oenothera curtiflora W.L. Wagner & Hoch. SMALL-FLOWERED GAURA, VELVET GAURA, LIZARDTAIL GAURA. **Hab:** Sandy fields, disturbed areas, and clearings. **Dist:** IN and IL west to WA, south to MS, and Mexico; apparently introduced eastward to MA, TN, GA, and SC (the exact eastern edge of the native distribution uncertain). **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** Kartesz's (1999) adoption of *Gaura mollis* as the name for this taxon has been rejected (Wagner & Hoch 2000; Brummitt 2001). **Syn:** = FI4, FNA10, K3, K4, NE, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Gaura mollis* James - K1; = *Gaura*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



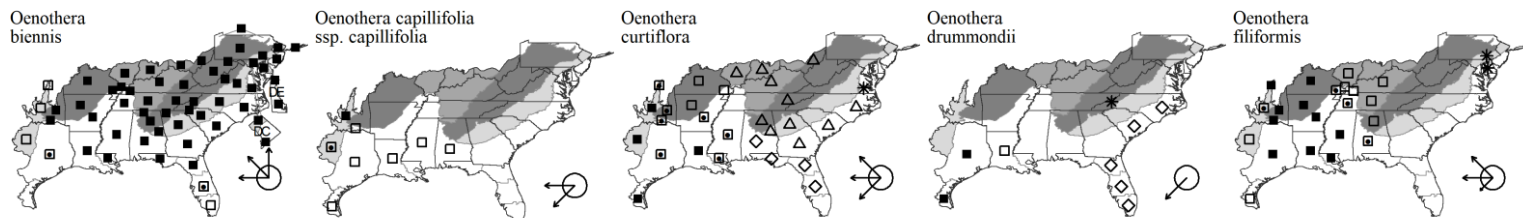
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

216. ONAGRACEAE

parviflora Douglas ex Lehmann – Ar, F, G, GrPl, Il, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3; > *Gaura parviflora* var. *lachnocarpa* Weatherby – Munz (1965); > *Gaura parviflora* var. *parviflora* – Munz (1965). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Oenothera drummondii Hooker. DRUMMOND'S EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Sandy ocean beaches, disturbed areas; eastwards perhaps only introduced or adventive from the western Gulf Coast. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX, and south to Tamaulipas and Vera Cruz; occurrences eastwards (from FL, SC, and NC) are sometimes considered adventive, but in habitat are entirely plausible as native occurrences. All inland occurrences should be considered adventive. *O. thalassaphila* Brandegee is restricted to the southern tip of Baja California. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Tax:** There seems no compelling reason to treat the Baja California Sur endemic *O. thalassaphila* Brandegee as only subspecifically distinct from *O. drummondii*. Multiple morphological distinction, in addition to the highly disjunct distribution (Pacific coast of Mexico vs. Caribbean and Atlantic coasts of the US and Mexico) argue for specific recognition. **Syn:** = *Oenothera drummondii* Hooker ssp. *drummondii* – FNA10, Dietrich & Wagner (1988), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Oenothera drummondii* var. *drummondii* – Munz (1965); < *Oenothera drummondii* Hooker – Fl4, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3; < *Raimannia drummondii* (Hooker) Rose ex Sprague & Riley – S. NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

Oenothera filiformis (Small) W.L. Wagner & Hoch. LARGE-FLOWERED GAURA, BIENNIAL GAURA, TALL GAURA. **Hab:** Glades, prairies, woodlands, shell middens and calcareous hammocks, openings in bottomland forests, disturbed areas, especially over calcareous soils. **Dist:** MI, WI, MN, SD, and NE, south to AL, MS, LA, TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA10, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Gaura biennis* Linnaeus var. *pitcheri* Torrey & A. Gray – C, F, G, Munz (1965); = *Gaura filiformis* ssp. *filiformis* – Tx; = *Gaura longiflora* Spach – Ar, GrPl, Il, K1, NcTx, Tn, preoccupied name; > *Gaura filiformis* Small – S; > *Gaura longiflora* Spach – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



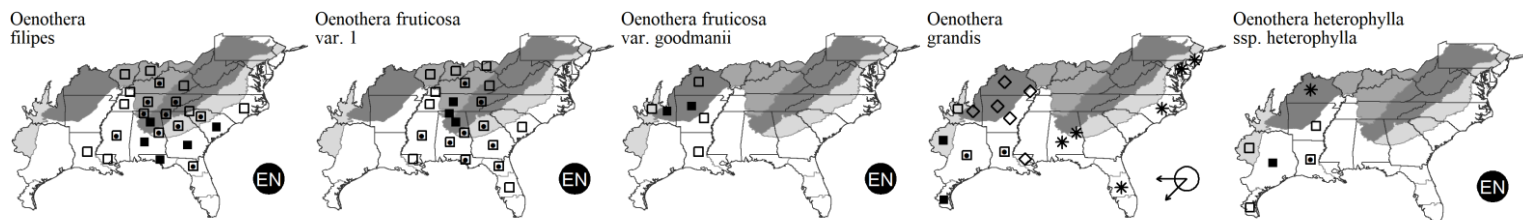
Oenothera filipes (Spach) W. L. Wagner & Hoch. THREADSTALK GAURA. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, pine flatwoods, barrens, prairies, sandy fields, disturbed areas, and clearings. **Dist:** SC west to n. TN and s. IN, south to ne. FL and e. and w. LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Fl4, K3, K4, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Gaura filipes* Spach – C, G, Il, K1, RAB, Tn, W, WH3; = *Gaura michauxii* Spach – S; > *Gaura filipes* var. *filipes* – F, Munz (1965); > *Gaura filipes* var. *major* Torrey & A. Gray – F, Munz (1965). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Oenothera fruticosa* var. 1.** GLANDULAR SUNDROPS. **Hab:** Calcareous barrens, post oak savannahs and flatwoods, other dry to mesic, rocky or sandy woodlands. **Dist:** S. SC west to MS and north to IL and OH. **Phen:** May-Aug. **ID Notes:** This is the more western component of *O. fruticosa*, distinguished by predominantly glandular pubescence (also with sparse eglandular hairs intermixed) on capsules, floral tubes, and sepals.

Oenothera fruticosa* Linnaeus var. *goodmanii Munz. OZARK SUNDROPS. **Hab:** Dry forests and woodlands, glades, rock outcrops. **Dist:** Ozark Plateau and Ouachita Mountains, and adjacent areas, of AK, OK, MO, and LA. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Munz (1965); < *Oenothera fruticosa* – C; < *Oenothera fruticosa* Linnaeus ssp. *fruticosa* – FNA10, K1, K3, K4, Straley (1977), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007).

Oenothera grandis (Britton) Smyth. SHOWY RAGGED EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Upland prairies, roadsides, other disturbed (especially sandy) areas. **Dist:** IL, MO, and NE south to LA, TX, NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Jul (-Sep). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA10, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, Tx, WH3, Dietrich & Wagner (1988), Munz (1965), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Oenothera laciniata* Hill var. *grandiflora* (S. Watson) B.L. Robinson – F, G, RAB. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

***Oenothera heterophylla* Spach ssp. *heterophylla*.** SANDHILL EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Sandy oak woodlands, also roadsides and other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sw. AR and ne. TX south to sw. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA10, K3, K4, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); < *Oenothera heterophylla* – NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Oenothera hispida (Benth) W.L. Wagner, Hoch, & Zarucchi. SWEET GAURA, SCENTED GAURA, DRUMMOND'S GAURA. **Hab:** Prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** AR south to TX and LA; disjunct eastward in e. GA (Kartesz 1999), where apparently introduced. **Phen:** Apr-Oct (-Nov). **Tax:** Wagner, Hoch, & Zarucchi (2015) establish the correct name for this species. **Syn:** = FNA10, K4, Wagner, Hoch, & Zarucchi (2015); = *Gaura drummondii* (Spach) Torrey & A. Gray – Ar, K1, K2, NcTx; = *Oenothera xenogaura* W.L. Wagner & Hoch – K3, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Oenothera humifusa Nuttall. SEABEACH EVENING-PRIMROSE, SPREADING EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Coastal sand dunes. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL, west to s. LA, along the coast. **Phen:** (Jan-) May-Oct (-Dec). **Syn:** = C, F, Fl4, FNA10, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3, Dietrich & Wagner (1988), Munz (1965), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); > *Raimannia humifusa* (Nuttall) Rose – S; > *Raimannia mollissima* (Linnaeus) Sprague & Riley – S, misapplied. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Oenothera laciniata Hill. CUTLEAF EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME west to ND, south to s. FL and TX; also in CA. **Phen:** (Feb-) Apr-Sep (-Nov). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA10, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Oenothera laciniata* ssp. *laciniata* – Munz (1965); = *Oenothera laciniata* var. *laciniata* – C, F, G, RAB; = *Raimannia laciniata* (Hill) Rose – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Oenothera lindheimeri (Engelmann & A. Gray) W.L. Wagner & Hoch. LINDHEIMER'S BEEBLOSSOM. **Hab:** Coastal prairies; eastwards on roadsides and in other disturbed areas. **Dist:** W. LA and TX; scattered eastwards (perhaps only as introductions) in e. LA (the Florida parishes), s.

Key to Map
Symbology:



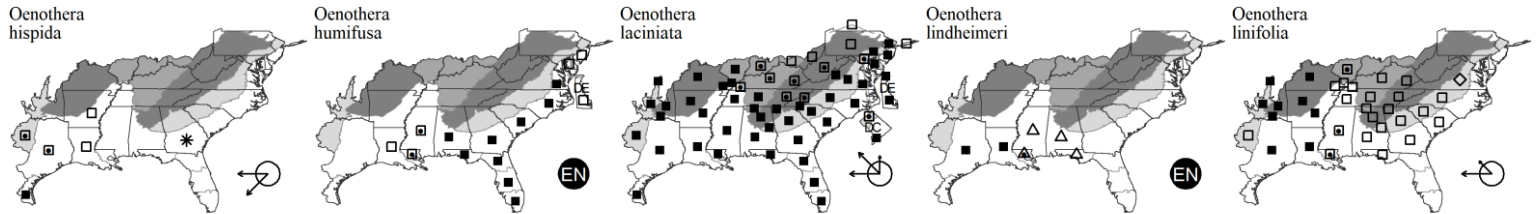
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

MS, s. AL, and Panhandle FL. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jul (-Aug). **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA10, K3, K4, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Gaura lindheimeri* Engelman & A. Gray – K1, NcTx, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe G3G5** (Apparently Secure).

Oenothera linifolia Nuttall. THREADLEAF SUNDROPS, FLAXLEAF SUNDROPS. **Hab:** Barrens, glades, dry openings, and fields. **Dist:** C. VA west to s. IL and se. KS, south to Panhandle FL and se. TX. Occurrences east of the Mississippi River may be mainly or entirely adventive. Belden et al. (2004) discuss the Virginia occurrence. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA10, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Munz (1965), Straley (1977), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Peniophyllum linifolium* (Nuttall) Pennell – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



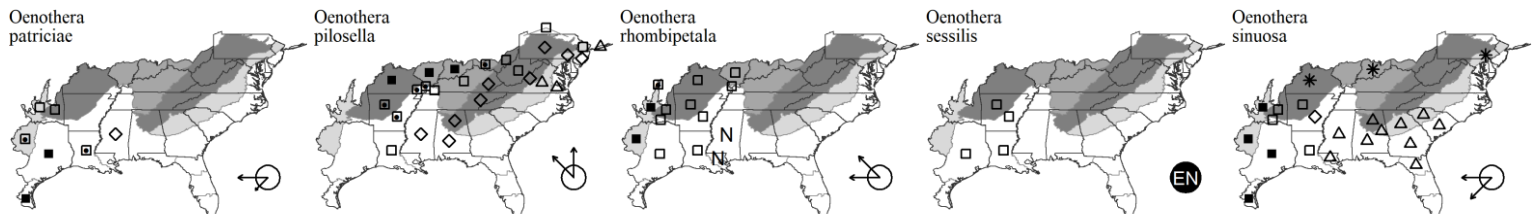
Oenothera patriciae W.L. Wagner & Hoch. PLAINS GAURA. **Hab:** Sandy open areas. **Dist:** OK south through w. LA, e. TX, and c. TX; historically eastwards in MS, perhaps only as a waif. **Phen:** Mar-May (-Jun). **Syn:** = FNA10, K3, K4, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Gaura brachycarpa* Small – K1, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Oenothera pilosella Rafinesque. MIDWESTERN EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Fens, marshes, swamps, moist fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NH west to ON, south to s. VA, KY, n. AL, c. MS, and c. LA; widely cultivated, many occurrences eastward and southward likely represent introductions. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Comm:** *O. sessilis* (Pennell) Munz, treated by Straley (1977) as *O. pilosella* ssp. *sessilis* (Pennell) Straley, is best recognized as a species; it is restricted to West Gulf Coastal Plain. **Syn:** = F, FNA10, G, Il, K4, Mi, Pa, Tn, Va, WV, Munz (1965); = *Oenothera pilosella* ssp. *pilosella* – Ar, C, K1, K3, NE, NY, Straley (1977), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); > *Kniffia pratensis* Small – S. **NatureServe G5T5?** (Secure).

Oenothera rhombipetala Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray. LONGSPIKE EVENING-PRIMROSE, SAND EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Riverbanks, prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MI, WI, MN, and ND south to w. LA, TX, and se. NM. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA10, G, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Tx, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007).

Oenothera sessilis (Pennell) Munz. PRAIRIE EVENING-PRIMROSE, PRAIRIE SUNDROPS. **Hab:** Marshy areas. **Dist:** AR south to w. LA and se. TX. **Phen:** Nov. **Syn:** = K4, Tx; = *Oenothera pilosella* Rafinesque ssp. *sessilis* (Pennell) Straley – Ar, K3. **NatureServe G5T2** (Imperiled).

Oenothera sinuosa W.L. Wagner & Hoch. TEXAS GAURA. **Hab:** Sandy fields, disturbed areas, and clearings. **Dist:** Native of farther west. AR and OK south to s. TX, introduced eastward to SC and FL. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA10, K3, K4, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Gaura sinuata* Nuttall ex Seringe – Ar, GrPl, K1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Munz (1965). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).



Oenothera spachiana Torrey & A. Gray. SPACH'S EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Prairies, open woodlands, sandy areas. **Dist:** Sw. AR and OK south to w. LA and e. TX; disjunct eastwards in MS and AL. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Comm:** {not yet keyed}. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA10, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Oenothera speciosa Nuttall. WHITE EVENING-PRIMROSE, PINK-LADIES. **Hab:** Grasslands, prairies, glades, roadsides and fields, also cultivated as an ornamental. **Dist:** The original distribution obscured by subsequent cultivation and spread, but apparently something like IA and NE south to LA, TX, NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** (Feb-) Apr-Jul (-Oct). **Tax:** Substantial variation in ploidy (n= 7, 14, 21), color (white, pink), and flower-opening time (morning, evening) is here included uncomfortably in one taxon. Great Plains Flora Association (1986) discussed "Most of our plants are diploid, with white flowers that open in the evening. In se. KS rare roadside colonies are tetraploid, with rose-purple flowers that open in the morning". **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA10, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Munz (1965), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Hartmannia speciosa* (Nuttall) Small – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Oenothera suffrutescens (Seringe) W.L. Wagner & Hoch. SCARLET GAURA. **Hab:** Sandy or rocky prairies. **Dist:** ON and BC south to MO, OK, TX, NM, AZ, CA, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA10, K3, K4, Mi, NY; = *Gaura coccinea* – GrPl, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Oenothera triloba Nuttall. STEMLESS EVENING-PRIMROSE. **Hab:** Limestone glades, blackbelt prairies, playas, floodplains; eastwards also in disturbed areas. **Dist:** MO and KS south through AR, OK, and e. NM to ne. LA, TX, and Mexico; also scattered east of the Mississippi River in both native and apparently introduced populations. **Phen:** (Feb-) Mar-Jun (-Jul). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA10, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Munz (1965), Wagner, Hoch, & Raven (2007); = *Lavauxia triloba* (Nuttall) Spach – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

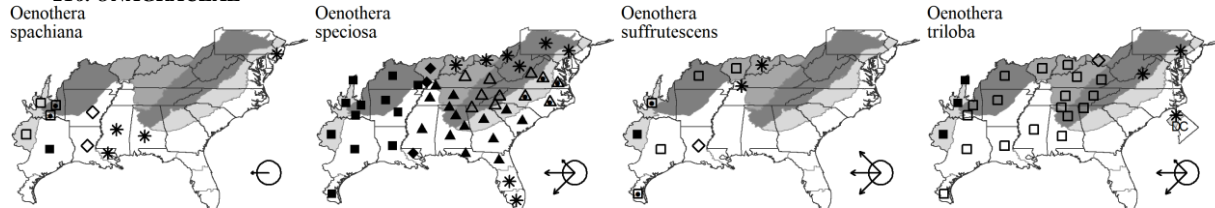
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

216. ONAGRACEAE



218. MYRTACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MYRTLE FAMILY) [in MYRTALES]

A family of about 100-142 genera and 3500-5500 species, trees and shrubs, nearly worldwide in tropical and subtropical areas. References: Wilson in Kubitzki (2011); Wilson (1960c).

- 1 Leaf venation parallel; leaves alternate or opposite; fruit dry, capsular; [subfamily *Myrtoideae*; tribe *Melaleuceae*].....**Melaleuca**
 1 Leaf venation pinnate; leaves opposite; fruit fleshy (or dry in *Eucalyptus*).....**Psidium**

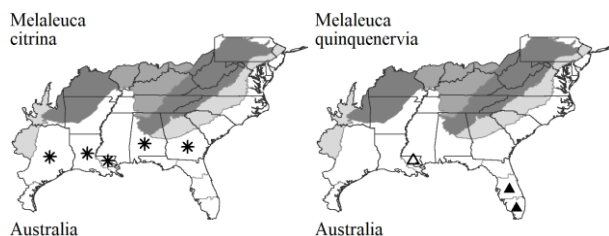
Melaleuca Linnaeus 1767 (CAJEPUT, BOTTLEBRUSH, PUNKTREE)

A genus of about 300 species (if circumscribed, as here, to include *Callistemon*), trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical Australia and nearby Asia and Pacific Islands. References: Craven (2021) in FNA10 (2021); Wilson in Kubitzki (2011); Wilson (1960c).

- 2 Filaments white, greenish, or yellowish; flowers attached to the inflorescence in triads **Melaleuca quinquenervia**
 2 Filaments red or crimson; flowers attached to the inflorescence axis singly..... **Melaleuca citrina**

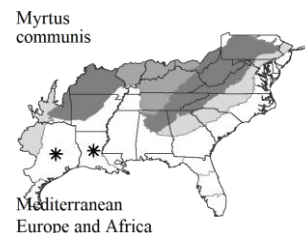
* **Melaleuca citrina** (Curtis) Dumont de Courset. CRIMSON BOTTLEBRUSH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Australia. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = FNA10, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Melaleuca quinquenervia** (Cavanilles) Blake. PUNKTREE, PAPERBARK TREE, MELALEUCA, CAJEPUT TREE. **Hab:** Wetlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Australia. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl4, GW2, K3, K4, Meso4.1, SFla, WH3; = *Melaleuca leucadendra* Linnaeus – S, misapplied; = *Melaleuca leucodendron* (Linnaeus) Linnaeus – Wilson (1960c), misapplied. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

**Myrtus** Linnaeus 1753 (MYRTLE)

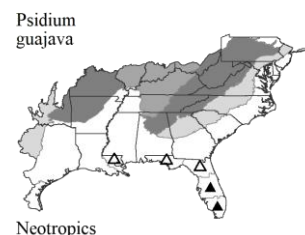
A genus of 1 or 2 species, shrubs or trees, of Mediterranean Europe and n. Africa. References: Landrum (2021a) in FNA10 (2021).

* **Myrtus communis** Linnaeus. MYRTLE. **Hab:** Persistent from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. **Syn:** = FNA10, K4.

**Psidium** Linnaeus 1753 (GUAVA)

A genus of ca. 70 species, shrubs and trees, of the Neotropics. References: Landrum (2021c) in FNA10 (2021); Wilson in Kubitzki (2011); Wilson (1960c).

* **Psidium guajava** Linnaeus. GUAVA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, hammocks. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. Reported for most counties in the FL peninsula north to Volusia and Lake counties (Kartesz 2010; Wunderlin & Hansen 2008). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl4, FNA10, K3, K4, Meso4.1, S, SFla, WH3, WI, Wilson (1960c). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



219. MELASTOMATACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MELASTOME FAMILY) [in MYRTALES]

A family of about 150-200 genera and about 5000 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical ,

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

and warm temperate areas. References: Nesom (2021d) in FNA10 (2021).

Rhexia Linnaeus 1753 (MEADOW-BEAUTY)

Contributed by Richard J. LeBlond

A genus of about 13 species, herbs, of North America. *Rhexia* is the only genus of the Melastomataceae to occur in North America north of s. FL. References: Bounds (1987); Kral & Bostick (1969); Nesom (2012a); Snyder (1996); Wurdack & Kral (1982).

Identification Notes: Measurements of the hypanthium are to the base of the calyx lobes.

- 1 Anthers 1-3.5 (-4) mm long, straight to slightly curved.
 - 3 Stem internodes with at least some hairs; leaves oblong, linear, or spatulate; petals yellow; [section *Luteorhexia*]..... *Rhexia lutea*
 - 3 Stem internodes glabrous; leaves ovate, suborbicular, or widely elliptic; petals lavender-rose to pink; [section *Brevianthera*]..... *Rhexia petiolata*
- 1 Anthers 5-11 mm long, distinctly curved.
 - 5 Stem nodes and internodes glabrous; stem and foliage blue-green; [section *Cymborhexia*]..... *Rhexia alifanus*
 - 5 Stem nodes and usually also the internodes hirsute; stem and foliage green; [section *Rhexia*].
 - 7 Leaves 1-5 (-8) mm wide, linear, linear-elliptic, narrowly oblong, or narrowly spatulate.
 - 9 Petals lavender-rose, (1-) 1.5-2.7 cm long; mature hypanthium 10-14 mm long, with glandular hairs; marginal nerves of leaf abaxial surface either absent or obscure and discontinuous; anthers 7-10 mm long..... *Rhexia cubensis*
 - 9 Petals white to pink (-rose-purple), (7-) 0.9-1.4 cm long; mature hypanthium 6-10 mm long, glabrous or sparsely glandular-hairy; marginal nerves of leaf abaxial surface prominent; anthers 5-8 mm long..... *Rhexia mariana* var. *exalbida*
 - 7 Leaves (5-) 7-20 (-35) mm wide, lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate.
 - 10 Four stem faces at mid-stem markedly unequal, one pair of opposite faces broader, convex, darker green, the narrower pair concave or flat, pale, the arrangement of broader and narrower faces alternating at each subsequent internode.
 - 11 Mature hypanthium 6-10 (-11) mm long, glandular-setose; petals 12-15 (-18) mm long, glabrous on the lower surface; anthers 5-8 mm long..... *Rhexia mariana* var. *mariana*
 - 11 Mature hypanthium (9-)10-15 (-20) mm long, glabrous or glabrate; petals (18-) 20-25 mm long, glandular-hairy on the lower surface (best seen in bud); anthers 8-11 mm long..... *Rhexia nashii*
 - 10 Four stem faces at mid-stem about equal, almost flat, the angles sharp or winged.
 - 12 Roots tuberous; stem angles at mid-stem conspicuously winged; hypanthium 7-10 mm long, the neck shorter than the body..... *Rhexia virginica*
 - 12 Roots not tuberous; stem angles sharp to narrowly winged; hypanthium 10-13 mm long, the neck as long as or longer than the body..... *Rhexia interior*

Alternate Key - based largely on vegetative characters

- 1 Stem internodes glabrous.
 - 2 Stem nodes as well as internodes glabrous, leaf margins entire or remotely low-toothed apically, glabrous..... *Rhexia alifanus*
 - 2 Stem nodes hirsute, leaf margins toothed, the teeth often tipped with hairs.
 - 3 Longest leaves 1.5 (-2) cm long, ovate or suborbicular..... *Rhexia petiolata*
 - 3 Longest leaves > 2 cm long, lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate..... *Rhexia virginica*
- 1 Stem internodes (and nodes) hirsute or glandular-hairy.
 - 7 Leaves lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate, broadest at or below the middle.
 - 8 Four stem faces at mid-stem markedly unequal, one pair of opposite faces broader, convex, darker green, the narrower pair concave or flat, pale.
 - 9 Mature hypanthium 6-10 mm long, glandular-hairy; petals 1.2-1.5 cm long, glabrous on the lower surface..... *Rhexia mariana* var. *mariana*
 - 9 Mature hypanthium 10-15 mm long, glabrous or glabrate; petals 2.0-2.5 cm long, glandular-hairy on lower surface (best seen in bud)..... *Rhexia nashii*
 - 8 Four stem faces at mid-stem about equal, almost flat, the angles sharp or winged.
 - 10 Roots not rhizome-like; roots tuberiferous or spongy-thickened..... *Rhexia virginica*
 - 10 Some roots rhizome-like, with adventitious buds; roots not tuberiferous or spongy-thickened..... *Rhexia interior*
 - 7 Leaves linear, narrowly elliptic, or broadest above the middle.
 - 12 Plant bushy-branched..... *Rhexia lutea*
 - 12 Plant simple below the cymose inflorescence.
 - 14 Mature hypanthium 10-14 mm long, with glandular hairs; petals lavender-rose, 1.5-2.0 cm long..... *Rhexia cubensis*
 - 14 Mature hypanthium 6-10 mm long, glabrous or sparsely glandular-hairy; petals white, 1.2-1.5 cm long..... *Rhexia mariana* var. *exalbida*

Rhexia alifanus Walter. SMOOTH MEADOW-BEAUTY. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods and savannas, pocosin borders, more able to tolerate merely moist soils than other *Rhexia* species. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain species: e. NC south to n. peninsular FL and west to se. Texas (Singhurst, Mink, & Holmes 2010). **Phen:** May-Sep. **ID Notes:** Our tallest and showiest *Rhexia*: the unbranched (unless injured), wand-like stems, with strongly ascending, bluish-green, waxy-smooth, and generally entire leaves make this species unmistakable. **Syn:** = FI4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Kral & Bostick (1969), Nesom (2012a). [NatureServe G5?](#) (Secure).

Rhexia cubensis Grisebach. WEST INDIAN MEADOW-BEAUTY. **Hab:** Limesink ponds (dolines). Drawdown zones of depression ponds such as Carolina bays or limesink ponds (dolines), Pond-cypress savannas and depression meadows; farther south (especially in FL) in wet pine flatwoods, dome swamps, hammock edges, pond and lake margins, pine savannas, ditches, and moist roadsides. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL and west to sw. MS;

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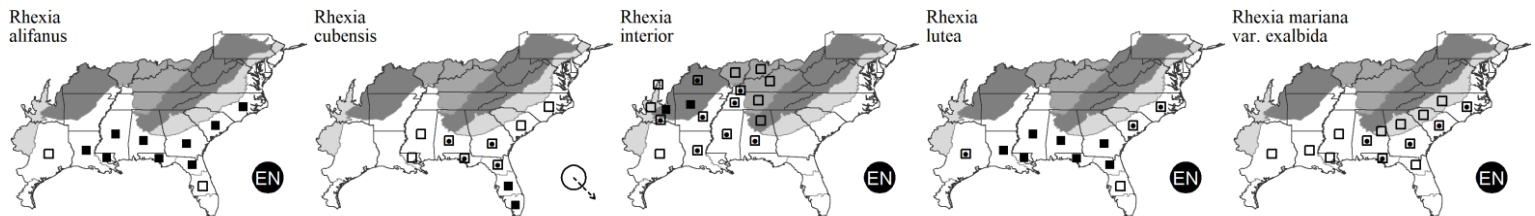
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

also in the West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Kral & Bostick (1969), Nesom (2012a). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Rhexia interior Pennell. OZARK MEADOW-BEAUTY. **Hab:** Moist to wet areas, ditches, prairies. **Dist:** S. IN, s. IL, s. MO, and se. KS south to c. AL, c. MS, n. LA, and se. OK. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = F, FNA10, G, Tx, Nesom (2012a); = *Rhexia mariana* Linnaeus var. *interior* (Pennell) Kral & Bostick – Ar, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Kral & Bostick (1969); < *Rhexia interior* Pennell – C. NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Rhexia lutea Walter. YELLOW MEADOW-BEAUTY, GOLDEN MEADOW-BEAUTY. **Hab:** Wet pine flatwoods and savannas, seepage slopes, and bogs. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain species: e. NC south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, and west to se. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul (-Sep). **ID Notes:** The only yellow-flowered *Rhexia* and also our most bushy-branched species. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Kral & Bostick (1969), Nesom (2012a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Rhexia mariana Linnaeus var. *exalbida* Michaux. WHITE MEADOW-BEAUTY. **Hab:** Wet pine flatwoods and savannas, wet meadows, ditches, and wet roadsides. **Dist:** NC south to FL and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Reported to merge into *R. mariana* var. *mariana* from FL westward, but var. *exalbida* appears quite distinct at species rank. **ID Notes:** The white flowers and linear leaves are diagnostic. **Syn:** = FNA10, RAB, Tx; = *Rhexia lanceolata* Walter – S; < *Rhexia mariana* – Fl4, WH3; < *Rhexia mariana* Linnaeus var. *mariana* – GW2, K1, K3, K4, Kral & Bostick (1969).

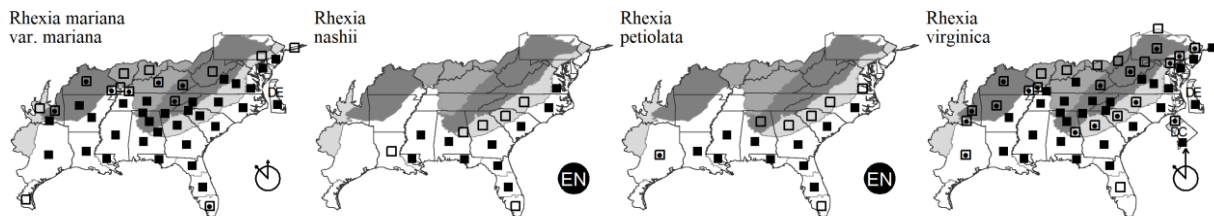


Rhexia mariana Linnaeus var. *mariana*. MARYLAND MEADOW-BEAUTY, DULL MEADOW-BEAUTY, PALE MEADOW-BEAUTY. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, wet meadows, bog margins, ditches, wet roadsides, often weedy. **Dist:** E. MA south to s. FL, west to TX, and north to s. IN and IL. **Phen:** Early Mar-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA10, G, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W; > *Rhexia delicatula* Small – S; < *Rhexia mariana* – Fl4, Il, Mi, Pa, WH3, WV; > *Rhexia mariana* – S; > *Rhexia mariana* var. *leiosperma* Fernald & Griscom – F; < *Rhexia mariana* Linnaeus var. *mariana* – F, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Kral & Bostick (1969).

Rhexia nashii Small. HAIRY MEADOW-BEAUTY, MAID MARIAN. **Hab:** Wet pine flatwoods and savannas; pond shores, bogs, marshes, ditches, wet roadsides. **Dist:** Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain species: e. VA south to s. FL and west to se. LA. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA10, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, Va, WH3, Kral & Bostick (1969), Nesom (2012a); = *Rhexia mariana* var. *purpurea* Michaux – F, G, RAB. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Rhexia petiolata Walter. CILIATE MEADOW-BEAUTY, SHORT MEADOW-BEAUTY, FRINGED MEADOW-BEAUTY. **Hab:** Wet pine flatwoods and savannas, pocosin borders, and ditches. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to se. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** The flowers are sessile, the petals ascending. **Syn:** = C, Fl4, FNA10, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Kral & Bostick (1969), Nesom (2012a); = *Rhexia ciliosa* Michaux – F, S. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Rhexia virginica Linnaeus. VIRGINIA MEADOW-BEAUTY, DEERGRASS, HANDSOME HARRY, WING-STEM MEADOW-BEAUTY. **Hab:** Wet pine flatwoods and savannas, pond shores, bogs, and ditches. **Dist:** E. Canada and WI south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl4, FNA10, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Kral & Bostick (1969), Nesom (2012a); = *Rhexia stricta* Pursh – S; > *Rhexia virginica* var. *purshii* (Sprengel) C.W. James – RAB; > *Rhexia virginica* var. *septemnervia* (Walter) Pursh – F; > *Rhexia virginica* var. *virginica* – F, RAB. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



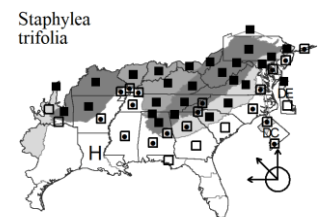
226. STAPHYLEACEAE Martinov 1820 (BLADDERNUT FAMILY) [in CROSSOSOMATALES]

A family of 2 genera and about 45 species, trees and shrubs, of mainly temperate Northern Hemisphere, especially e. Asia. References: Brouillet (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Simmons in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007); Spongberg (1971).

Staphylea Linnaeus 1753 (BLADDERNUT)

A genus of 23 species, trees and shrubs, mainly of temperate Eurasia and e. North America, but extending into Central and South America. References: Brouillet (2014) in FNA9 (2014); Simmons in Kubitzki, Bayer, & Stevens (2007).

Identification Notes: *Staphylea* is readily recognized as a shrub or small tree with opposite, trifoliate leaves with serrulate margins.



Staphylea trifolia Linnaeus. BLADDERNUT. **Hab:** Nutrient-rich bottomland forests, extending upslope over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** QC west to MN, south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, n. AL, n. MS, and OK. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Spongberg (1971). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

239. ANACARDIACEAE R. Brown 1818 (CASHEW FAMILY) [in SAPINDALES]

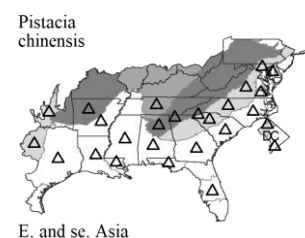
A family of about 70-81 genera and about 800-875 species, trees, shrubs, lianas, and rarely herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and temperate regions. Our representatives are all classed in subfamily Anacardioidae (Pell et al. 2011). References: Barkley (1937); Pell et al. in Kubitzki (2011).

- 3 Leaves 3-foliolate.
 - 4 Terminal leaflet sessile; fruit red, glandular-pubescent; foliage and stems lacking contact poisons..... *Rhus*
 - 4 Terminal leaflet distinctly petiolulate; fruit white or greenish, glabrous or with scattered trichomes; foliage and stems containing contact poisons..... *Toxicodendron*
- 3 Leaves pinnately compound, with (3-) 5-41 leaflets (at least the larger and better-developed on a plant with 5 or more leaflets).
 - 5 Leaf rachis winged (with a flange of leaf tissue, often irregular in width and terminating at each leaflet attachment).
 - *Rhus*
 - 5 Leaf rachis not winged.
 - 7 Inflorescence either a terminal panicle (the central axis stiff and upright) or of axillary or terminal clusters of short spikes..... *Rhus*
 - 7 Inflorescence of axillary or cauliflorous panicles, the central axis lax and often dangling.
 - 8 Leaves all or mostly even-pinnate (sometimes some leaves with an apparently terminal or obliquely subterminal leaflet)..... *Pistacia chinensis*
 - 8 Leaves odd-pinnate.
 - *Toxicodendron vernix*

Pistacia Linnaeus 1753 (PISTACHIO)

A genus of about 12 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and temperate Asia, n. Africa. Mediterranean Europe, and s. North America and c. America. References: Pell et al. in Kubitzki (2011).

* *Pistacia chinensis* Bunge. CHINESE PISTACHIO. **Hab:** Uncommonly planted, but now naturalizing freely in suburban areas. **Dist:** Native of China, the Philippines, and Taiwan. Krings (2011) documents its occurrence in the Piedmont of NC (Wake County). Serviss & Serviss (2020) reported its naturalization in Arkadelphia, AR (Clark County). Reported for Marengo and Montgomery counties, AL (Diamond & Keener 2021). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Comm:** This species is a major new invasive species in the Southeast. **Syn:** = K1; = n/a – RAB; > *Pistacia chinensis* ssp. *subintegerrima* (Stewart) Rechinger f. – K3, K4. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).



Rhus Linnaeus 1753 (SUMAC)

A genus of about 35 species, trees, shrubs, and lianas, temperate and subtropical, of Eurasia, Hawaii, North America, and n. Central America. The subgenera and sections follow Andrés-Hernández et al. (2014). There is some merit to the idea that *Rhus* should be split into two genera, *Rhus* s.s. and *Schmaltzia*. References: Andrés-Hernández et al (2014); Barkley (1937); Greene (1905); Hardin & Phillips (1985a); Miller, Young, & Wen (2001); Mitchell & Pell (2019) in Naczi & collaborators (2019); Pell et al. in Kubitzki (2011); Yi, Miller, & Wen (2007).

Identification Notes: Two hybrids have been documented to occur naturally in our area: *Rhus* × *borealis* Greene (*glabra* × *typhina*) and *Rhus* × *ashei* (Small) Greene (*glabra* × *michauxii*). They are intermediate between their parents. For instance, *R. ashei* has sparsely pubescent leaves and stems, slight winging of the rachis between the terminal leaflets, greater potential stature than *R. michauxii*, and leaflets with a length/width ratio of 2.5-3. Hardin & Phillips (1985b) discuss other natural and artificial hybrids in *Rhus*.

- 1 Leaves 3-foliolate; shrub to 4 m tall; inflorescence of small lateral and terminal clusters; pedicels < 1 mm long, with bracteoles; [subgenus *Lobadium*; section *Lobadium*].
 - *Rhus aromatica* var. *aromatica*
- 1 Leaves (3-) 5-31-foliolate; shrub or small tree, to 12 m tall; inflorescence either of dense, terminal panicles or small lateral and terminal clusters; pedicels 1.5-2.5 mm long, lacking bracteoles.
 - 7 Rachis of the leaf winged between each pair of adjacent leaflets; stems and petioles puberulent; leaflets entire to remotely toothed.
 - 9 Leaflets 11-25, attenuate to base, 2-9 cm long, 1-2 cm wide, either >3× as long as wide or < 4 cm long; leaflet margins entire (rarely serrate); leaflet apex rounded, obtuse, acute, or acuminate (often at least the more basal leaflets with an obtuse tip)..... *Rhus copallinum* var. *copallinum*
 - 9 Leaflets 5-13, rounded to base on the upper side, 4-9 cm long, 1.5-5 cm wide, > 2.5× as long as wide; leaflet margins entire or serrate; leaflet apex acute or acuminate tip..... *Rhus copallinum* var. *latifolia*
 - 7 Rachis of the leaf not winged between each pair of adjacent leaflets (sometimes winged between the last 1 or 2 pairs of leaflets on each side of the rachis); stems and petioles either densely villous or essentially glabrous; leaflets sharply and rather coarsely serrate.
 - *Rhus glabra*

Rhus aromatica Aiton var. *aromatica*. FRAGRANT SUMAC, SQUAWBUSH. **Hab:** Dry to dry-mesic upland forests and woodlands, glade margins, stream banks, bluffs, and pastures, eastwards primarily in rocky, rather dry, woodlands, usually over mafic rocks (such as gabbro or diabase) or calcareous rocks, less commonly in sandy soils. **Dist:** The species (if interpreted to include *Rhus trilobata* at varietal rank) ranges throughout much of temperate North America. Var. *aromatica* is the most eastern component of the complex, distributed from NH, ON, and MN south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Late Feb-early May; late Apr-Jun. **ID Notes:** The foliage of *Rhus aromatica* bears some superficial resemblance to *Toxicodendron pubescens*. *Rhus aromatica* has sessile terminal leaflets, while *Toxicodendron* has a prominent petiolule. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, GrPl, K1, K3, Mo2, NE, NY, Pa, Va, WV; = *Rhus aromatica* – Barkley (1937); = *Schmaltzia crenata* (P. Miller) Greene – S; < *Rhus aromatica* – Fl4, Mi, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, Mitchell & Pell (2019)

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

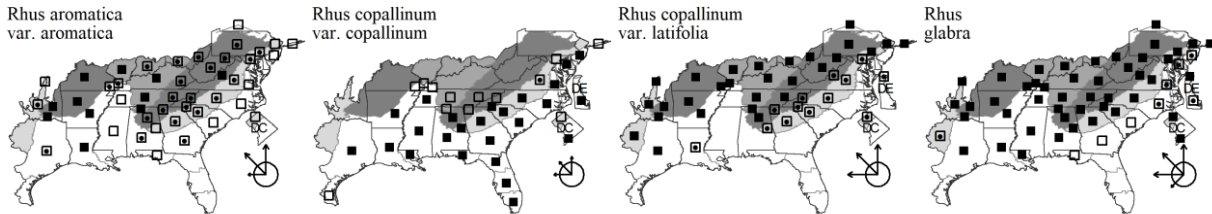
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

in Naczi & collaborators (2019); < *Rhus aromatica* Aiton var. *aromatica* – K4; > *Rhus aromatica* Aiton var. *aromatica* – C, F, G, II; > *Rhus aromatica* var. *illinoensis* (Greene) Rehder – C, F, G, II; > *Schmaltzia aromatica* (Aiton) Small – Greene (1905); > *Schmaltzia crenata* (P. Miller) Greene – Greene (1905); > *Schmaltzia illinoensis* Greene – Greene (1905). [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

***Rhus copallinum* Linnaeus var. *copallinum*.** EASTERN WINGED SUMAC, EASTERN FLAMELEAF SUMAC. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry woodlands, maritime thickets (especially from VA northward), old fields, roadsides. **Dist:** S. NY south to s. FL, west to e. TX, mainly on the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** The recognition of two or more varieties is problematic (the variation in leaflet size, shape, and number clinal), yet the degree of variation makes a monolithic *Rhus copallinum* uncomfortable. **Comm:** The Linnaean epithet "*Copallinum*" (traditionally capitalized) is grammatically a noun in apposition rather than an adjective, and therefore does not change grammatical gender. **Syn:** = K1, NY, Va; = *Rhus copallina* var. *copallina* – F, orthographic variant; < *Rhus copallina* – Pa, RAB, Tx, W, orthographic variant; < *Rhus copallina* var. *copallina* – Mitchell & Pell (2019) in Naczi & collaborators (2019), orthographic variant; < *Rhus copallina* var. *copallina* – Barkley (1937), orthographic variant; > *Rhus copallina* var. *leucantha* (Jacquin) A.P. de Candolle – Barkley (1937), orthographic variant; < *Rhus copallinum* – Ar, C, F14, G, K3, K4, WH3; > *Rhus copallinum* – S; > *Rhus leucantha* Jacquin – S; > *Rhus obtusifolia* (Small) Small – S. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

***Rhus copallinum* Linnaeus var. *latifolia* Engler.** EASTERN WINGED SUMAC. **Hab:** Rocky glades, dry woodlands. **Dist:** S. ME to WI, south to c. GA, AL, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = K1, NcTx, NE, NY, Va; = *Rhus copallina* var. *latifolia* – F, orthographic variant; < *Rhus copallina* – GrPl, IL, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, orthographic variant; < *Rhus copallina* var. *copallina* – Barkley (1937), Mitchell & Pell (2019) in Naczi & collaborators (2019), orthographic variant; < *Rhus copallinum* – Ar, C, G, K3, K4, Mo2, Tn; > *Rhus copallinum* – S. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

***Rhus glabra* Linnaeus.** SMOOTH SUMAC. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, clearings, roadsides, woodlands. **Dist:** ME west to BC, south to Panhandle FL, TX, CA, and beyond. **Phen:** Late May-Jul; Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F14, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Naczi & collaborators (2019); > *Rhus glabra* var. *glabra* – F, Barkley (1937); > *Rhus glabra* var. *laciniata* Carrière – Barkley (1937). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Toxicodendron P. Miller 1754 (POISON IVY, POISON OAK, POISON SUMAC)

A genus of about 10-15 species, trees and shrubs, primarily temperate, of North America, n. South America, Indonesia, and e. Asia. References: Gillis (1971); Greene (1905); Pell et al. in Kubitzki (2011).

- 1 Leaflets 7-13, entire; small tree *Toxicodendron vernix*
- 1 Leaflets 3, toothed, lobed, or entire; shrub or vine.
- 2 Fruits pubescent or papillose; leaflets entire, coarsely toothed, undulate, or round-lobed; lower surfaces of leaflets either velvety puberulent, sometimes becoming glabrate in age (*T. pubescens*) or glabrous (glabrescent or rarely pilose beneath) but with prominent tufts of tannish hairs present in the vein axils (*T. radicans* var. *radicans*).
- 3 Leaves sparsely pubescent (rarely pilose beneath), the apex and the lobes (if present) generally acute to acuminate; drupes papillose, scabrous or puberulent; plant a high-climbing vine or stoloniferous shrub; [of mesic, swampy, or dry habitats] *Toxicodendron radicans* var. *radicans*
- 3 Leaves velvety puberulent (sometimes becoming glabrate in age), the apex and the lobes (if present) generally obtuse to broadly acute; drupes pubescent (becoming glabrate); plant a stoloniferous shrub; [of dry habitats, especially sandhills] *Toxicodendron pubescens*
- 2 Fruits glabrous (or very sparsely pubescent); leaflets coarsely toothed or notched (rarely entire); lower surfaces of leaflets glabrous to pubescent, but without tufts of tannish hairs in the vein axils. *Toxicodendron radicans* var. *pubens*

***Toxicodendron pubescens* P. Miller.** POISON OAK, SOUTHEASTERN POISON OAK. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry upland woodlands, around dry rock outcrops in the Piedmont and Mountains, barrens. **Dist:** Primarily Southeastern: s. NJ south to n. FL, west to e. TX, inland to WV, e. TN, c. TN, se. MO, and s. KS. **Phen:** Late Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** The nomenclatural confusion may still not be resolved. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F14, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Tn, Va, WH3, Naczi & collaborators (2019); = *Rhus toxicodendron* – F, G, RAB; = *Rhus toxicodendron* Linnaeus var. *toxicodendron* – Tx; = *Toxicodendron toxicarium* Gillis – GrPl, W, Gillis (1971); = *Toxicodendron toxicodendron* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; > *Toxicodendron pubescens* P. Miller – Greene (1905); > *Toxicodendron quercifolium* (Michaux) Greene – Greene (1905). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

***Toxicodendron radicans* (Linnaeus) Kuntze var. *pubens* (Engelmann ex S. Watson) Reveal.** **Hab:** Xeric limestone woodlands, barrens, outcrops, and clearings. **Dist:** S. IL and MO south to se. LA and s. TX; disjunct eastward in c. KY, c. TN, and w. VA (Virginia Botanical Associates 2019). **Syn:** = Va; = *Toxicodendron radicans* ssp. *pubens* (Engelmann ex S. Watson) Gillis – GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Gillis (1971); < *Toxicodendron radicans* – Ar, GW2, Tn, W; < *Toxicodendron radicans* (Linnaeus) Kuntze var. *radicans* – IL. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

***Toxicodendron radicans* (Linnaeus) Kuntze var. *radicans*.** EASTERN POISON IVY. **Hab:** In a wide range of habitats, including mesic forests, rock outcrops, swamp forests, brackish marshes, open areas, disturbed ground, usually in more mesic to hydric sites than *T. pubescens*, and particularly common in areas with fertile soils, such as bottomlands or over calcareous rocks or calcareous sands (as in maritime forests). **Dist:** NS south to s. FL (and the Bahamas), west to e. TX, inland to VT, c. PA, WV, KY, and AR. **Phen:** Late Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Var. *radicans* is the typical poison ivy of the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain, rarely found west of the Appalachians. **Comm:** It is normally a vine, climbing by adventitious roots, and can attain diameters of 10 cm and climb to the crowns of forest trees. It can also resemble *T. pubescens* in habit, producing numerous meter-high upright stems from rhizomes. *T. radicans* var. *radicans* is ubiquitous in our area, absent only from the high mountains of NC. **Syn:** = C, Va; = *Toxicodendron radicans* ssp. *radicans* – K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NE, NY; < *Rhus radicans* Linnaeus – Bah, RAB; > *Rhus radicans* var. *radicans* – F, G, WV; < *Rhus radicans* var. *vulgaris* (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle – Tx; > *Rhus radicans* var. *vulgaris* (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle – WV; > *Rhus radicans* var. *vulgaris* (Michaux)

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

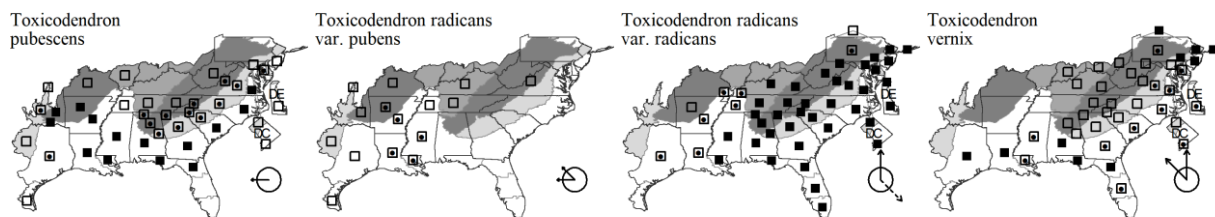
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

239. ANACARDIACEAE

A.P. de Candolle – F, G; < *Toxicodendron radicans* – Ar, Fl4, GW2, Mi, Pa, S, Tn, W, WH3; < *Toxicodendron radicans* (Linnaeus) Kuntze var. *radicans* – Il.

NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Toxicodendron vernix (Linnaeus) Kuntze. POISON SUMAC, THUNDERWOOD. **Hab:** In peaty habitats, in the Coastal Plain frequent in streamhead pocosins and sandhill seepage bogs, in the mountains in bogs. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Sep. **Comm:** The leaf rachis and leaflet petiolules are usually a dark red or maroon color. The leaves turn a very attractive shade of orange-red in autumn. **Syn:** = C, Fl4, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Naczi & collaborators (2019); = *Rhus vernix* Linnaeus – F, G, RAB, Tx, WV. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



240a. ACERACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MAPLE FAMILY) [in SAPINDALES]

A family of 2 genera and about 130 species, trees and shrubs of the northern hemisphere. The Aceraceae has traditionally been accorded family rank, but in recent decades usually included in Sapindaceae as an early-diverging subfamily and/or tribe, as by APG IV (2016) and Buerki et al. (2021). A counter-case for family rank was made by Buerki et al. (2010). Buerki et al (2021) meekly followed APG IV, stating "while there is strong justification for these familial delimitations... and the decision to recognize one or four families is a matter of preference, the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (APG IV, 2016) adopted a single, broadly defined family, and the classification presented here is aligned with their interpretation." References: Acevedo-Rodríguez et al (2011) in Kubitzki (2011); Buerki et al (2010); Buerki et al (2021).

Acer Linnaeus 1753 (MAPLE)

A genus of about 111-126 species, trees and shrubs, primarily north temperate. References: Acevedo-Rodríguez et al (2011) in Kubitzki (2011); Desmarais (1952); Harris et al (2017); Murray (1970); Saeki et al (2011); Suh, Heo, & Park (2000); van Gelderen, de Jong, & Oterdoom (1994).

Section *Parviflora*, Series *Caudata*: *spicatum*

Section *Palmata*, Series *Palmata*: *palmatum*

Section *Negundo*, Series *Negundo*: *negundo* var. *negundo*

Section *Rubra*: *drummondii*, *rubrum*, *saccharinum*

Section *Macrantha*: *pensylvanicum*

Section *Platanioidea*: *platanoides*, *campestre*

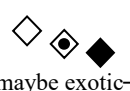
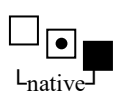
Section *Acer*, Series *Acer*: *pseudoplatanus*

Section *Acer*, Series *Saccharodendron*:

Section *Ginnala*: *ginnala*

- 1 Leaves pinnately compound, divided into 3-7 (-9) leaflets; [section *Negundo*]
 - 2 Twigs glabrous (or pubescent when young); samaras glabrous.....*Acer negundo* var. *negundo*
 - 2 Twigs persistently hairy; samaras pubescent (or rarely glabrous).....*Acer negundo* var. *texanum*
- 1 Leaves simple, generally shallowly to deeply 3-5 (-7) lobed.
 - 3 Leaves not toothed, or often with a few rounded, coarse, and irregular teeth on the principal lobes, these teeth 0-5 per principal lobe; sinuses between the principal leaf lobes generally broadly rounded, the sinus broader than deep.
 - 7 Leaves green beneath, moderately to densely pubescent across the surface; leaf sinuses on either side of the terminal lobe shallow, the two sides of each sinus forming an angle of > 90 degrees (the terminal lobe typically broadly triangular); leaves sometimes planar, more usually with drooping lobe tips.*Acer leucoderme*
 - 7 Leaves pale, grayish, silvery-gray, or strongly glaucous beneath, glabrous, pubescent on the veins, or pubescent across the surface; leaf sinuses on either side of the terminal lobe deep, the two sides of each sinus forming an angle of < 70 degrees (the terminal lobe typically with parallel margins, or even narrower toward the base than toward the tip); leaves usually planar, but sometimes with drooping lobe tips, especially in sun-exposed individuals.*Acer floridanum*
 - 3 Leaves finely to coarsely toothed, the toothing often regular, the teeth 8-50 per principal lobe; sinuses between the principal leaf lobes generally sharp, forming a definite angle (or if rounded, then the sinus much deeper than broad).
 - 11 Leaves deeply lobed, the two sinuses on either side of the central lobe deep and narrow, approaching the midrib, the terminal lobe thus narrower at its base than at its middle; flowers either with petals (*A. palmatum*) or without petals (*A. saccharinum*).*Acer saccharinum*
 - 11 Leaves shallowly lobed, the two sinuses on either side of the central lobe broadly wedge-shaped, not approaching the midrib, the terminal lobe thus broadest at its base and progressively (though often irregularly) narrowing toward the tip; flowers with petals.
 - 18 Mature leaves densely white tomentose (felty-pubescent) beneath; petioles usually with white tomentum; mature samaras 2.7-5 cm long*Acer rubrum* var. *drummondii*
 - 18 Mature leaves glabrous to densely pubescent (but not white-tomentose) beneath; petioles usually glabrous; mature samaras 1.5-3 cm long.

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 19 Leaves (3-) 5 (-9)-lobed, the central lobe 4-8 cm long, the 2 upper lateral lobes 2-5 cm long; leaf base generally cordate (rarely rounded); leaves 7-18 cm wide; [widespread, in nearly all habitats]..... *Acer rubrum* var. *rubrum*
- 19 Leaves unlobed or 3 (-5)-lobed, the central lobe 1-5 cm long, the lateral lobes (if present) 0.5-2 (-3) cm long; leaf base broadly cuneate to rounded or subcordate; leaves 2-10 cm wide; [primarily of wetlands, especially in the Coastal Plain] *Acer rubrum* var. *trilobum*

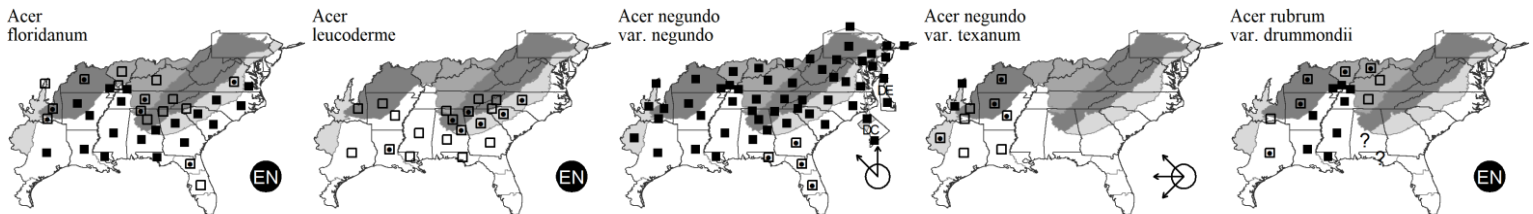
Acer floridanum (Chapman) Pax. SOUTHERN SUGAR MAPLE, FLORIDA MAPLE. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, mesic slopes, especially common over mafic or calcareous rocks, but not at all limited to such situations. **Dist:** S. VA, w. KY, se. MO, e. OK, c. OK, and n. TX, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun-Oct. **Comm:** It is widely planted in southern cities and towns as a street tree. Ward (2004b) discusses the reasons for accepting *A. floridanum* as the correct name for this species; the Michauxian name *A. barbatum* is associated with specimens that are demonstrably *A. saccharum*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Va; = *Acer barbatum* Michaux – C, IL, K1, Tx, misapplied; = *Acer saccharum* ssp. *floridanum* (Chapman) Desmarais – Fl4, Mo2, RAB, Tn, WH3, Desmarais (1952), Murray (1970); = *Acer saccharum* Marshall var. *floridanum* (Chapman) Small & A. Heller – Ar; = *Saccharodendron floridanum* (Chapman) Nieuwland – S; > *Acer barbatum* var. *barbatum* – F, G, misapplied; > *Acer barbatum* var. *longii* (Fernald) Fernald – F, G, misapplied. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Acer leucoderme Small. CHALK MAPLE. **Hab:** Rocky slopes and bluffs, particularly over mafic or calcareous rock, on the Gulf Coast in floodplains. **Dist:** A species of se. North America, primarily of the Piedmont from NC to AL, less commonly in the Ridge and Valley of se. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), low Blue Ridge of w. NC and adjacent TN and GA, Coastal Plain of Panhandle FL, GA, AL, MS, LA, and se. TX, and in sw. AR and se. OK. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; May-Sep. **Comm:** The leaves, at least those on lower and inner branches, tend to dry a tawny color and remain on the tree until spring, reminiscent of beech. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, W; = *Acer saccharum* ssp. *leucoderme* (Small) Desmarais – Fl4, RAB, WH3, Desmarais (1952), Murray (1970); = *Acer saccharum* Marshall var. *leucoderme* (Small) Sargent – Ar; = *Saccharodendron leucoderme* (Small) Nieuwland – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Acer negundo Linnaeus var. *negundo*. EASTERN BOX ELDER, ASH-LEAVED MAPLE, RIVER MAPLE, ARCE, FRESNO DE GUAJUICO. **Hab:** Riverbanks, swamps, bottomlands, also upslope on calcareous substrates. **Dist:** The species ranges nearly across North America, including well into the arid west along rivers. Var. *negundo* occurs from NB west to MB, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; May-Oct. **ID Notes:** *Acer negundo* often grows on the banks of rivers, leaning out over the water at a 45° angle. The leaves can resemble poison ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*), which has alternate leaves. The coarse tooting (approaching lobing) distinguishes it readily from any of our ashes (*Fraxinus*). **Syn:** = K3, NY, Tx, Va; < *Acer negundo* – Fl4, GW2, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WH3; < *Acer negundo* Linnaeus var. *negundo* – K4; > *Acer negundo* Linnaeus var. *negundo* – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Murray (1970); > *Acer negundo* Linnaeus var. *texanum* Pax – Ar, C, F, G, IL, K1, Mo2, NcTx, Murray (1970); > *Acer negundo* Linnaeus var. *violaceum* (Kirchner) Jaeger – F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, NE, Murray (1970); < *Negundo negundo* (Linnaeus) Karsten – S.

Acer negundo Linnaeus var. *texanum* Pax. GREAT PLAINS BOX ELDER, TEXAS BOX ELDER. **Hab:** Floodplains. **Dist:** Western and central North America. **Syn:** = Tx; > *Acer negundo* Linnaeus var. *interius* (Britton) Sargent – GrPl, K3; < *Acer negundo* Linnaeus var. *interius* (Britton) Sargent – K4; < *Acer negundo* Linnaeus var. *negundo* – K4; > *Acer negundo* Linnaeus var. *texanum* Pax – GrPl.

Acer rubrum Linnaeus var. *drummondii* (Hooker & Arnott ex Nuttall) Sargent. DRUMMOND'S MAPLE, SWAMP RED MAPLE, DRUMMOND'S RED MAPLE. **Hab:** Swamps and floodplains, often in deeply flooded situations. **Dist:** *A. rubrum* var. *drummondii* is probably limited to the Mississippi River basin and its immediate tributaries; reports from more eastern areas likely represent pubescent extremes of *Acer rubrum* var. *trilobum*. **Phen:** Jan-Mar; Mar-Jun. **Comm:** Saeki et al. (2011) show some (chloroplast) gene exchange between *Acer rubrum* var. *drummondii* and *A. saccharinum*. Additional study of the *Acer rubrum* complex is needed. **Syn:** = Ar, F, G, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, Tx; = *Acer drummondii* Hooker & Arnott ex Nuttall – IL, Tn; = *Acer rubrum* ssp. *drummondii* (Nuttall) A.E. Murray – Murray (1970); = *Rufacer drummondii* (Hooker & Arnott ex Nuttall) Small – S; < *Acer rubrum* – C, GW2, NcTx, RAB, Va, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Acer rubrum Linnaeus var. *rubrum*. EASTERN RED MAPLE. **Hab:** Upland deciduous forests, up to at least 1500m elevation, moist bottomlands and slopes. **Dist:** This variety is the most widespread and common in our area; indeed it is one of the most ubiquitous and common trees of e. North America. **Phen:** Jan-Mar; Feb-Jul. **Comm:** It is probably more abundant than formerly, because of its weedy abilities. Overall, it ranges throughout e. North America. Whether the varieties of *A. rubrum* are worthy of recognition is a matter of disagreement; I choose here to try to distinguish them. **Syn:** = F, IL, K1, K3, K4, NY, Tx, Murray (1970); = *Rufacer rubrum* (Linnaeus) Small – S; < *Acer rubrum* – C, Fl4, GW2, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; < *Acer rubrum* Linnaeus var. *rubrum* – Ar, G, Mo2. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

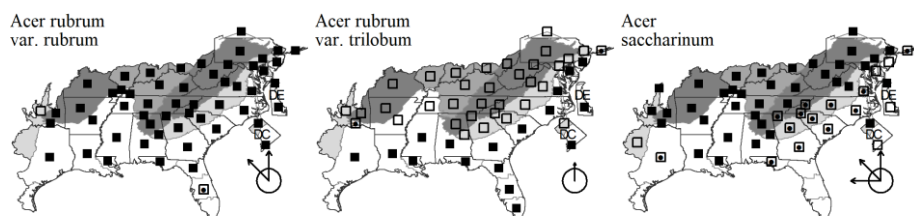
Acer rubrum Linnaeus var. *trilobum* Torrey & A. Gray ex K. Koch. CAROLINA RED MAPLE. **Hab:** Wetlands, especially peaty, acid sites. **Dist:** Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain variety, the range of var. *trilobum* is unclear, possibly extending well inland and northward. **Phen:** Jan-Mar; Feb-Jun. **Tax:** Var. *trilobum* (as broadly defined) has greatly increased in abundance in the Coastal Plain of our area because of fire suppression and mechanical disturbance of peaty wetlands. Former large pocosin tracts, such as the Dismal Swamp, are now largely dominated by this tree. Molecular studies (Saeki et al. 2011) show a strong signal of a Floridian molecular entity, probably correlated morphologically with densely pubescent leaf undersurfaces and small, elongate, barely even trilobed leaves, centered in the Florida peninsula and extending northwards to an unknown degree, but apparently strictly Coastal Plain and deeply southeastern. An apparent second entity, somewhat intermediate between the Floridian entity and var. *rubrum*, has a more extensive distribution northwards, and a strong but not complete association with wetland habitats. The appropriate taxonomic treatment of (and nomenclature to apply to) these entities remains uncertain. **Syn:** = F, IL, K1, K3, K4, NY, Tx, Murray (1970); = *Rufacer carolinianum* (Walter) Small – S; < *Acer rubrum* – C, GW2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Acer rubrum* Linnaeus var. *rubrum* – Ar, G, Mo2.

Acer saccharinum Linnaeus. SILVER MAPLE, SOFT MAPLE. **Hab:** Bottomlands, riverbanks, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** NS west to SK, south to Panhandle FL, LA, and OK, rare and mostly introduced east of the Appalachians and south of VA. **Phen:** Feb-Apr; Apr-Jul. **Comm:** This is an abundant tree along major rivers in the Piedmont of VA. In our area (particularly from c. NC south), the species is more common as a street tree or

Key to Map
Symbology:
 ◻ : native ◼ : maybe exotic ◼ : exotic (see introduction for more)
 ◻ : rare ◼ : uncommon ◼ : common
 * : waif EN : endemic H : historic
 N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

240a. ACERACEAE

an escape from cultivation than as a native tree. On the Coastal Plain of NC and SC, *A. saccharinum* is largely confined to the banks and levees of large brownwater rivers, such as the Roanoke and Congaree. The silvery undersides of the leaves are obvious in windy conditions. The hybrid *Acer* \times *freemanii* A.E. Murray [*A. rubrum* \times *saccharinum*] has been collected at scattered locations in our area. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, W, WH3, Murray (1970); = *Argentacer saccharinum* (Linnaeus) Small – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

**240b. HIPPOCASTANACEAE** A. Richard 1823 (HORSE-CHESTNUT FAMILY) [in SAPINDALES]

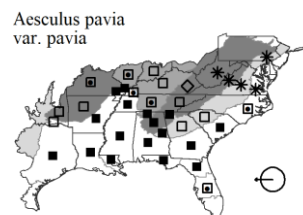
A family of 3 genera and about 16 species, trees and shrubs, of North America, Asia, Europe, and Mexico to South America. The Hippocastanaceae has traditionally been accorded family rank, but in recent decades usually included in Sapindaceae as an early-diverging subfamily and/or tribe, as by APG IV (2016) and Buerki et al. (2021). A counter-case for family rank was made by Buerki et al. (2010). Buerki et al (2021) meekly followed APG IV, stating "while there is strong justification for these familial delimitations... and the decision to recognize one or four families is a matter of preference, the Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (APG IV, 2016) adopted a single, broadly defined family, and the classification presented here is aligned with their interpretation." References: Acevedo-Rodríguez et al (2011) in Kubitzki (2011); Buerki et al (2010); Buerki et al (2021); Du, Harris, & Xiang (2020).

Aesculus Linnaeus 1753 (BUCKEYE)

A genus of about 13 species, trees and shrubs, of temperate e. North America, w. North America, e. Asia, and se. Europe. Sectional classification shown in the key follows Du, Harris, & Xiang (2020). References: Du, Harris, & Xiang (2020); Hardin (1957a); Hardin (1957b); Harris, Xiang, & Thomas (2009); Wyatt & Lodwick (1981).

Identification Notes: The following hybrids are known from our area and can be locally common: *Aesculus* \times *neglecta* Lindley [*flava* \times *sylvatica*], *Aesculus* \times *mutabilis* (Spach) Scheele [*pavia* \times *sylvatica*], and *Aesculus* \times *bushii* Schneider [*glabra* \times *pavia*]. They can be recognized by their intermediate morphology.

Aesculus pavia Linnaeus var. *pavia*. RED BUCKEYE. **Hab:** Coastal Plain marl forests (wet, calcareous flats), hardwood bluffs, rich floodplains of brownwater and blackwater rivers, basic-mesic forests, shell hammocks and shell middens, calcium-rich sandy soils in maritime forests. **Dist:** Var. *pavia* ranges from se. NC south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX, extending north in the Mississippi Embayment to se. MO and s. IL, and in scattered occurrences off the Coastal Plain, as in sc. TN; also it is sometimes cultivated inland and persistent or slightly naturalizing. Fernald (1950) reports *A. pavia* from VA and WV, but there is likely taxonomic or nomenclatural confusion. **Phen:** Apr-early May; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** Var. *flavescens* (Sargent) Correll occurs in the Edwards Plateau of c. TX. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Hardin (1957a), Hardin (1957b); > *Aesculus discolor* Pursh – F; < *Aesculus pavia* – C, Fl4, G, Il, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, Du, Harris, & Xiang (2020); > *Aesculus pavia* – F. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

**240c. SAPINDACEAE** A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (SOAPBERRY FAMILY) [in SAPINDALES]

A family of about 133-141 genera and 1465-1900 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, primarily of tropical (rarely temperate) regions of the Old World and New World. APG III (2009), Acevedo-Rodríguez et al. (2011), APG IV (2016), Buerki et al. (2021), and others have recently included Hippocastanaceae and Aceraceae in the Sapindaceae; though Buerki et al. (2009, 2010) made a well-reasoned case for recognition of the segregate families Xanthocerataceae, Aceraceae, Hippocastanaceae, Sapindaceae, and as more diagnosable families with long traditional usage (except Xanthocerataceae). References: Acevedo-Rodríguez et al (2011) in Kubitzki (2011); Brizicky (1963); Buerki et al (2009); Buerki et al (2010); Buerki et al (2021).

- 1 Leaves opposite; leaves either palmately compound, or simple (and then palmately lobed and/or toothed), or pinnately compound.
- 2 Leaves either simple (and palmately lobed and/or toothed) or pinnately compound; flowers radially symmetrical; fruit a schizocarp of 2 samaroid mericarps; [family Aceraceae; or subfamily Hippocastanoideae, tribe Acereae] **Acer**
- 2 Leaves palmately compound; flowers bilaterally symmetrical; fruit a capsule, usually with single large "nut-like" seed; [family Hippocastanaceae; or subfamily Hippocastaoideae, tribe Hippocastaneae] **Aesculus**
- 1 Leaves alternate; leaves compound (if unifoliate and thus appearing simple [*Dodonaea*], then unlobed and with entire margins). **Cardiospermum**
- 8 Fruits dehiscent, a capsule with papery, membranaceous, coriaceous, or woody valves. **Koeleruteria**
- 8 Fruits indehiscent, with a leathery exterior.
 - 12 xxxx
 - 12 yyyy

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

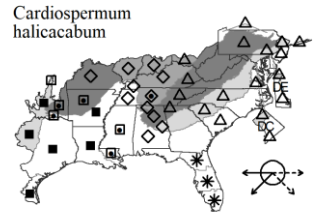
N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

Cardiospermum Linnaeus 1753 (BALLOON VINE)

A genus of about 14-15 species, vines, of tropical America. References: Acevedo-Rodríguez et al (2011) in Kubitzki (2011); Brizicky (1963).

Cardiospermum halicacabum Linnaeus. BALLOON VINE, HEARTSEED, LOVE-IN-A-PUFF. **Hab:** Thickets, riverbanks, cultivated or abandoned fields, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Probably native in at least the southwestern part of our area, south through tropical America. Its native distribution is obscured by later cultivation and spread. André Michaux collected in the region of Illinois in the 1790s, an earlier period to assume that it was non-native.

Phen: (Jan-) Jun-Sep (-Dec). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, F, Fl4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Cardiospermum halicababum* – C, orthographic error; = *Cardiospermum halicacabum* var. *halicacabum* – Brizicky (1963). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

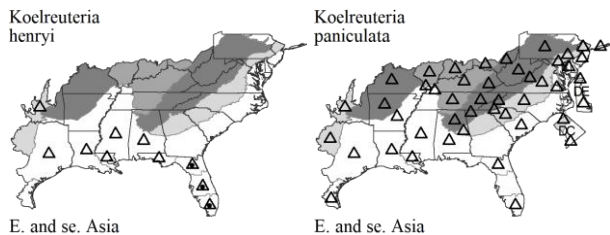
*Koelreuteria* Laxmann 1772 (GOLDEN RAIN TREE)

A genus of 4 species, trees, of temperate China, Taiwan, and Japan. References: Acevedo-Rodríguez et al (2011) in Kubitzki (2011); Meyer (1976).

- 1 Leaves pinnate (rarely bipinnate in part), the leaflets coarsely crenate to lobulate; capsule valves ovate, ca. 2 × as long as wide; capsules greenish to tawny when young, aging to dark brown..... *Koelreuteria paniculata*
- 1 Leaves bipinnate, the leaflets entire to shallowly serrate; capsule valves orbicular, 0.9-1.4 × as long as wide; capsules rose-purple when young, aging to tawny-brown..... *Koelreuteria henryi*

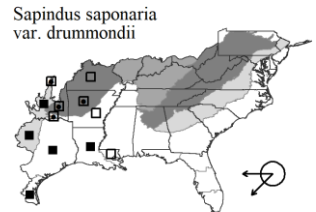
* ***Koelreuteria henryi*** Dümmer. FLAMEGOLD. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Taiwan. **Tax:** This taxon appears to be distinct morphologically and geographically from *K. elegans*, and warrants recognition at the species level. Becoming popular horticulturally, and producing abundant seedlings near the planted specimens; potentially invasive, and becoming established in various areas in the Deep South. **Syn:** = *Koelreuteria elegans* (Seemann) A.C. Smith ssp. *formosana* (Hayata) F.G. Meyer – Fl4, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Meyer (1976). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Koelreuteria paniculata*** Laxmann. GOLDEN RAIN TREE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, frequently cultivated as an ornamental tree, rarely escaped. **Dist:** Native of n. China. **Phen:** May-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Meyer (1976). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Sapindus* Linnaeus 1753 (SOAPBERRY)

A genus of about 10-13 species, trees, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old and New World. References: Acevedo-Rodríguez et al (2011) in Kubitzki (2011); Brizicky (1963); McNair & Andresen (2020).

Sapindus saponaria Linnaeus var. *drummondii* (Hooker & Arnott) L.D. Benson. WESTERN SOAPBERRY, JABONCILLO. **Hab:** Dry to mesic upland forests and woodlands, bluffs, glade margins, stream banks, hardwood flatwoods, bottomland forests; often associated with larger rivers. **Dist:** MO, KS, se. CO and NM south to e. LA, TX, AZ, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, McNair & Andresen (2020); = *Sapindus drummondii* Hooker & Arnott – Brizicky (1963). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



241. RUTACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (CITRUS FAMILY) [in SAPINDALES]

A family of about 154-156 genera and 1800-2100 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and rarely herbs, cosmopolitan (but mainly tropical and subtropical). Subfamily classification follows Appelhans et al. (2021). References: Appelhans et al (2018); Appelhans et al (2021); Kubitzki, Kallunki, Duretto, & Wilson in Kubitzki (2011).

- 3 Leaves either simple, or unifoliate and appearing simple..... *Citrus*
- 3 Leaves pinnately or palmately compound (1-foliate leaves sometimes also present).
 - 6 Leaves 1-pinnate, either odd-pinnate and (3-) 5-19-foliate or even-pinnate and (4-) 6-8 (-14)-foliate..... *Zanthoxylum*
 - 6 Leaves palmately 3-foliate.
 - 12 Branches armed with axillary spines; fruit a hesperidium; [subfamily Aurantioideae]..... *Citrus trifoliata*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

12 Branches unarmed; fruit a drupe, few-seeded berry, or samara.

.....*Ptelea*

Citrus Linnaeus 1753

(Citrus, Orange, Grapefruit, Lemon, Lime, Citron, Pummelo, Kumquat, Trifoliate Orange). References: Araújo, Queiroz, & Machado (2003); Kubitzki (2011); Mabberley (1997); Nesom (2014a); Pfeil & Crisp (2008).

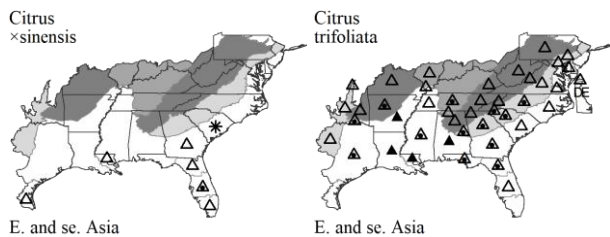
A genus of about 27-35 species, trees, of s. and se. Asia. Recent studies (followed here) provide compelling arguments in favor of a broad circumscription including *Poncirus* and *Fortunella*, based on DNA analyses and other considerations (Bayer et al. 2009; Araújo, Queiroz, & Machado 2003; Mabberley 1997). The recognition of *Poncirus* and other segregate genera would render *Citrus* paraphyletic because of the position of *Citrus medica* (the type species of *Citrus*) as basal to these genera and the rest of *Citrus*.

Identification Notes: *Citrus* has simple to trifoliate, evergreen, coriaceous, acuminate, glossy green leaves, and the familiar spherical fruits. *Citrus ×limon* (Linnaeus) Burman f., Lemon, *C. ×paradisi* Macfadyen in Hooker (pro sp.), Grapefruit, and *C. ×sinensis* (Linnaeus) Osbeck, Orange, have been grown on the Outer Banks of North Carolina in Buxton, Dare County, NC (Brown 1959). They are apparently not naturalized there, being killed outright or severely damaged by occasional colder winters, and are not keyed or otherwise treated here.

Unkeyed taxa: *Citrus ×sinensis*

* ***Citrus ×sinensis*** (Linnaeus) Osbeck [*Citrus maxima* × *reticulata*]. ORANGE. **Hab:** Cultivated and persistent. **Syn:** = *Citrus sinensis* – K3, K4, S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Citrus trifoliata*** Linnaeus. TRIFOLIATE ORANGE, HARDY ORANGE. **Hab:** Bottomland and riparian forests, mesic upland forests, stream banks, spring runs, fencerows, roadsides, becoming common especially in suburban areas. **Dist:** Native of temperate China. See Nesom (2014a) for a detailed discussion of various aspects of this species in the se. United States. **Phen:** Mar-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** *Citrus trifoliata* is often placed in a separate genus, *Poncirus*, but differs very little from *Citrus* morphologically, has been shown to be phylogenetically nested within *Citrus* (Araújo, Queiroz, & Machado 2003), and thus seems best included in *Citrus*. **Comm:** Planted in our area as an ornamental, as a "living fence", and also used as a grafting stock for citrus, *C. trifoliata* is a small tree or shrub that seems to be made up almost entirely of "thorns" (actually, stipular spines). The fruits closely resemble an orange, but are small (ca. 4 cm in diameter), densely pubescent, and sour. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, Tx, Va, Araújo, Queiroz, & Machado (2003), Nesom (2014a); = *Poncirus trifoliata* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – F, Fl4, G, Il, K1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Ptelea Linnaeus 1753 (HOP-TREE, WAFER-ASH, STINKING ASH)

A genus of 3-11 species, shrubs and small trees, of North America (south into Mexico). References: Bailey (1962); Bailey, Herlin, & Bailey (1970); Kubitzki (2011); Skornia, Yang, & Applequist (2015).

1 Lower leaf surface and petiole densely to moderately pubescent throughout, usually more or less villous.

.....*Ptelea trifoliata* var. *mollis*

1 Lower leaf surface and petiole glabrous to sparsely pubescent.

.....*Ptelea trifoliata* var. *trifoliata*

Ptelea trifoliata Linnaeus var. *mollis* Torrey & A. Gray. HAIRY WAFER-ASH. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests, woodlands, and outcrops over calcareous or mafic substrates. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = F, Il; = *Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *trifoliata* var. *mollis* Torrey & A. Gray – C, K1, K3, NcTx, Tx, Bailey (1962), Skornia, Yang, & Applequist (2015); = *Ptelea trifoliata* var. *tomentosa* – S; < *Ptelea trifoliata* Linnaeus – Fl4, RAB, Va, WH3; < *Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *trifoliata* – K4; > *Ptelea trifoliata* var. *deamiana* Nieuwland – G.

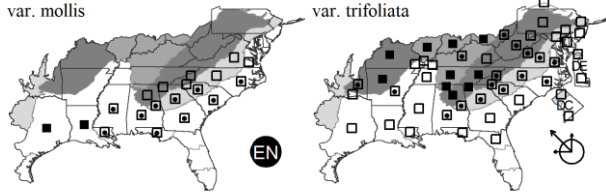
Ptelea trifoliata Linnaeus var. *trifoliata*. COMMON WAFER-ASH. **Hab:** Rocky hillsides, glades, and barrens, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks, prairies, prairie woodlands. **Dist:** NY west to WI, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = F, G, Il, NY; > *Ptelea microcarpa* Small – S; > *Ptelea serrata* Small – S; < *Ptelea trifoliata* Linnaeus – Ar, Fl4, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *trifoliata* – GrPl, K4; < *Ptelea trifoliata* ssp. *trifoliata* var. *trifoliata* – C, K1, K3, NE, Tx, Bailey (1962), Skornia, Yang, & Applequist (2015); > *Ptelea trifoliata* Linnaeus var. *trifoliata* – S.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

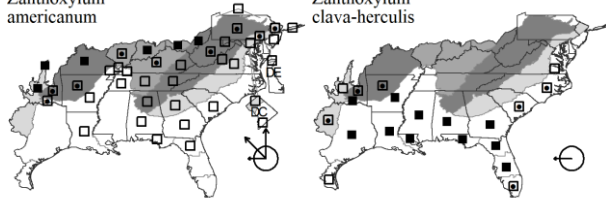
241. RUTACEAE*Ptelea trifoliata*
var. *mollis**Ptelea trifoliata*
var. *trifoliata****Zanthoxylum* Linnaeus 1753 (PRICKLY-ASH, TOOTHACHE TREE)**

A genus of about 225-250 species, trees, of America, Africa, Asia, and Australia. References: Appelhans et al (2018); Kubitzki (2011); Porter (1976).

- 5 Leaves thin in texture, pubescent; flowers and fruits borne in small axillary clusters; [mainly in inland physiographic provinces, but also rare and scattered in the Coastal Plain] ***Zanthoxylum americanum***
- 5 Leaves coriaceous in texture, glabrous and waxy, the lateral leaflets oblique at the base (asymmetrical across the midvein); flowers and fruits borne in large terminal and subterminal paniculate compound cymes; [mainly Coastal Plain, but extending northwards into inland provinces in n. AL, AR, OK, and TX] ***Zanthoxylum clava-herculis***

Zanthoxylum americanum P. Miller. NORTHERN TOOTHACHE TREE, NORTHERN PRICKLY-ASH. **Hab:** Woodlands, forests, and glade margins over calcareous or mafic rocks, often forming extensive colonies near outcrops. **Dist:** S. QC west to e. ND, south to e. SC (a single site known in the state), c. GA, Panhandle FL, e. TN, c. TN, and OK. **Phen:** Mar-May; Jul-Aug. **Comm:** Sometimes planted. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Porter (1976); = *Xanthoxylum americanum* – F, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Zanthoxylum clava-herculis Linnaeus. SOUTHERN TOOTHACHE TREE, HERCULES'-CLUB, SEA-ASH, SOUTHERN PRICKLY-ASH, PEPPER-BARK, TICKLE-TONGUE. **Hab:** Maritime forests, dunes, shell middens, shell hammocks, maritime scrub, inland (in FL and GA) in hammocks. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to s. FL and west to TX, AR, and OK. In the northern part of its distribution, it is restricted to the outer Coastal Plain, nearly entirely on barrier islands. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun-Sep. **Comm:** Many of the common names come from the numbing effect on the mouth of chewing the leaf or twig, the flavor, smell, and effect being very similar to *Ctenium aromaticum*, Toothache Grass. **ID Notes:** The compound leaves are armed with stout prickles along the rachis. The twigs are also spiny. On the larger branches and trunks, the spines become elevated on conical, pyramidal, or cylindrical corky bases up to 5 cm long and 4 cm in diameter, giving the trunk a very peculiar appearance. Although normally a small tree, it can reach considerable size, up to about 60 cm DBH. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl4, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Porter (1976); = *Xanthoxylum clava-herculis* – F, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

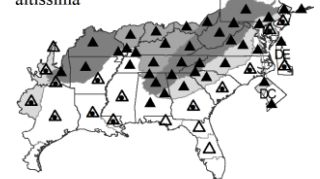
Zanthoxylum
*americanum**Zanthoxylum*
clava-herculis**242. SIMAROUBACEAE A.P. de Candolle 1811 (QUASSIA FAMILY) [in SAPINDALES]**

A family of about 13-22 genera and 110-115 species, trees and shrubs of primarily tropical areas of the New World and Old World. The Leitneriaceae has been traditionally considered to be a monotypic family, endemic to se. North America; a variety of recent studies have suggested its inclusion in the Simaroubaceae (Angiosperm Phylogeny Group 2009, 2016; Bogle in FNA 1997). References: APG (2009); APG (2016); Bogle (1997) in FNA3 (1997); Clayton in Kubitzki (2011).

***Ailanthus* Desfontaines 1788 (TREE-OF-HEAVEN)**

A genus of 5 species, trees, native to Asia and Australia. References: Clayton in Kubitzki (2011); Hu (1979).

* ***Ailanthus altissima*** (P. Miller) Swingle. TREE-OF-HEAVEN, COPAL TREE, STINK-TREE. **Hab:** Roadsides, forests, disturbed areas, including cities, especially in moist, fertile soils. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. In our area, this tree is now an aggressive and noxious weed, colonizing even undisturbed forests and outcompeting the native vegetation. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Oct. **ID Notes:** *Ailanthus altissima* can be recognized vegetatively by its large pinnately compound leaves, very stout twigs (often over 1 cm thick), and the characteristic and unpleasant odor of the crushed foliage. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Ailanthus
altissima

E. and se. Asia

243. MELIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MAHOGANY FAMILY) [in SAPINDALES]

A family of about 50 genera and 565-575 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical areas. References: Mabberley in Kubitzki (2011).

Key to Map
Symbology:

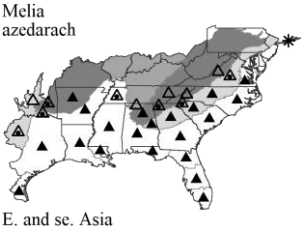
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Melia Linnaeus 1753 (CHINABERRY)

A genus of 3 species, trees, of the Old World tropics. References: Mabberley in Kubitzki (2011); Miller (1990).

* **Melia azedarach** Linnaeus. CHINABERRY, CAROLINA MAHOGANY, UMBRELLA-TREE, PRIDE-OF-INDIA, WHITE CEDAR, PERSIAN LILAC. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, abandoned rural yards and fields; commonly cultivated in our area (mainly in the Coastal Plain) and commonly escaped. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia (Indomalesia). **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** The fruits are sometimes used as beads; they are very poisonous if ingested. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, Fl4, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Miller (1990). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



247. MALVACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MALLOW FAMILY) [in MALVALES]

A family of about 243 genera and 4000-4500 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, of cosmopolitan distribution, but especially diverse in the tropics and subtropics. Malvaceae has always been difficult to circumscribe cleanly, relative to members of such families as Sterculiaceae and Tiliaceae. Molecular evidence now adds to morphologic evidence that traditional circumscriptions of these families are highly polyphyletic. Bayer et al. (1999) present a classification of an expanded Malvaceae, with 9 subfamilies recognized. This family includes several economically important species, including cotton (*Gossypium* spp.), cacao or chocolate (*Theobroma cacao* Linnaeus), and cola (*Cola acuminata* R. Brown). References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Bayer et al (1999); Fryxell (1988); Hanes (2015) in FNA6 (2015).

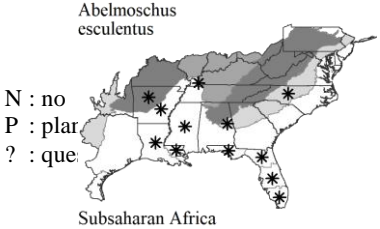
- 1 Petals absent; carpels 5, whorled, each expanding into a stalked and papery structure which bears 1-4 pea-sized seeds along its margins; tree; leaves 10-40 cm wide, 3-5 lobed, the lobes acute, the margins entire; [subfamily *Sterculioideae*]..... *Firmiana*
- 1 Petals present; carpels 1, 5, or many, united or separate, but not as above; tree, shrub, or herb; leaves < 15 cm wide, lobed or unlobed, but if lobed then also serrate.
 - 2 Epicalyx of bracts (immediately subtending the calyx) absent.
 - 3 Stamens 3 or 5; [subfamily *Byttnerioideae*]..... *Melochia*
 - 3 Stamens >10.
 - 6 Stamens free.
 - 7 Tree; fruit a woody drupe; [subfamily *Tilioideae*]..... *Tilia*
 - 7 Herb or shrub; fruit a capsule; [subfamily *Grewioideae*, tribe *Apeibeae*]..... *Corchorus*
 - 6 Stamens united into a staminal column adnate to the corolla at its base; [subfamily *Malvoideae*; tribe *Malveae*].
 - 9 Seeds 2 or more per carpel *Abutilon*
 - 9 Seed 1 per carpel.
 - 10 Leaves palmately and deeply cleft (> 9/10s of the way to the midrib) into linear segments..... *Callirhoe*
 - 10 Leaves unlobed or lobed (if lobed, < 4/5's of the way to the midrib and the lobes broad).
 - 12 Corolla blue to purple; lateral walls of the carpels disintegrating at maturity of the fruit..... *Anoda*
 - 12 Corolla yellow or white; lateral walls of the carpels persistent..... *Sida*
 - 2 Epicalyx of bracts (immediately subtending the calyx) present.
 - 14 Fruit a loculicidal capsule or fleshy and berry-like.
 - 15 Fruit fleshy and berry-like; [subfamily *Malvoideae*; tribe *Hibisceae*]..... *Malvaviscus*
 - 15 Fruit a loculicidal capsule.
 - 16 Calyx spathe-like, soon falling after anthesis; [subfamily *Malvoideae*; tribe *Hibisceae*]..... *Abelmoschus*
 - 16 Calyx radially symmetrical, 5-lobed.
 - 17 Style branches short, erect, the stigmas nearly sessile; epicalyx bracts 3, large, foliaceous, and incised; seeds bearing long white fibers; [subfamily *Malvoideae*; tribe *Gossypiae*]..... *Gossypium*
 - 17 Style branches elongate, spreading; epicalyx bracts 6-15, linear to lanceolate and untoothed; seeds sometimes pubescent but not with long white fibers; [subfamily *Malvoideae*; tribe *Hibisceae*].
 - 18 Locules of the fruit several-seeded; capsule longer than broad, the apex pointed or rounded; petals yellow, white, red, or pink (if pink, then > 4 cm long, or the plant a shrub)..... *Hibiscus*
 - 18 Locules of the fruit 1-seeded; capsule depressed-globose, indented at the apex; petals pink, 2-4 cm long *Kosteletzkya*
 - 14 Fruit of radially disposed, 1- to several-seeded, dry carpels that split apart at maturity.
 - 19 Bracts of the epicalyx 5 or more..... *Urena*
 - 19 Bracts of the epicalyx 2-3; [subfamily *Malvoideae*; tribe *Malveae*].
 - 23 Ovules and seeds 2 or more per carpel..... *Modiola*
 - 23 Ovules and seeds 1 per carpel.
 - 25 Leaf blades 1.5-8x as long as wide.
 - 26 Style branches filiform, the stigmatic surface elongate along the inner side of the branches *Callirhoe*
 - 26 Style branches truncate, the stigmatic surface terminal and capitate..... *Malvastrum*
 - 25 Leaf blades orbicular, about as wide as long.
 - 27 Leaves deeply palmately cleft..... *Callirhoe*
 - 27 Leaves unlobed or shallowly lobed..... *Malva*

Abelmoschus Medikus 1787 (OKRA, GUMBO)

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic



247. MALVACEAE

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, of the Old World tropics. Perhaps better included in a broadly circumscribed *Hibiscus* (Pfeil & Crisp 2005).
References: Bates (2015a) in FNA6 (2015); Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003).

* ***Abelmoschus esculentus*** (Linnaeus) Moench. OKRA, GUMBO. **Hab:** Frequently cultivated in gardens, rarely persistent or self-seeding the year following. **Dist:** Native of Africa. Reported for AR (Serviss & Peck 2017). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** The young capsules are a famous component of southern cooking. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl4, FNA6, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, S, WH3; = *Hibiscus esculentus* Linnaeus – F; = n/a – RAB. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

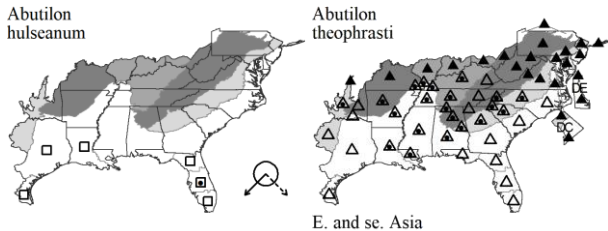
Abutilon P. Miller 1754 (ABUTILON, INDIAN-MALLOW, INDIAN-HEMP)

A genus of about 100-160 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Fryxell & Hill (2015a) in FNA6 (2015); Fryxell (2002).

- 2 Petals 20-25 mm long, pink to dark red ***Abutilon hulseanum***
2 Petals 10-16 mm long, yellow ***Abutilon theophrasti***

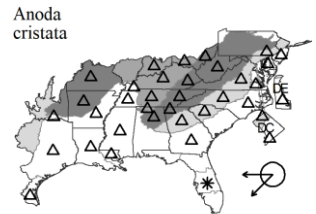
Abutilon hulseanum (Torrey & A. Gray) Torrey ex Baker f. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, pine flatwoods (FL), palm groves (TX). **Dist:** N. peninsular FL (Alachua County) south to s. peninsular FL; West Indies; South America. **Phen:** Feb-May. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA6, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, WI; >> *Abutilon pauciflorum* St. Hilaire – S, misapplied. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

* ***Abutilon theophrasti*** Medikus. VELVETLEAF, PIE-MARKER, BUTTERPRINT, CHINA-JUTE. **Hab:** Crop fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl4, FNA6, G, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WI, Fryxell (2002); = *Abutilon abutilon* (Linnaeus) Rusby – S; = *Abutilon theophrasti* – Il, Pa, RAB, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Anoda*** Cavanilles 1785 (ANODA)

A genus of about 24 species, herbs, of sw. North America, Central America, and South America. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Fryxell & Hill (2015b) in FNA6 (2015).

* ***Anoda cristata*** (Linnaeus) Schlechtendal. SPURRED ANODA, VIOLETA. **Hab:** Cultivated and fallow fields, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of sw. United States, Mexico, and Central and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Anoda crista* – C, orthographic variant; > *Anoda cristata* var. *brachyanthera* (Reichenbach) Hochreutner – F; > *Anoda cristata* var. *cristata* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Callirhoe*** Nuttall 1821 (POPPY-MALLOW)

A genus of about 9 species, herbs, of North America. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Dorr (1990); Dorr (2015c) in FNA6 (2015).

Unkeyed taxa: *Callirhoe digitata*

- 1 Calyx not subtended by an epicalyx. ***Callirhoe alcaeoides***
1 Calyx subtended by an epicalyx of 3 bractlets.
3 Calyx lobes distinct and divergent in bud; stems decumbent..... ***Callirhoe involucrata* var. *involucrata***
3 Calyx lobes valvate in bud, forming a point; stems erect, ascending, or decumbent.
..... ***Callirhoe papaver***

Callirhoe alcaeoides (Michaux) A. Gray. PALE POPPY-MALLOW, PLAINS WINECUP. **Hab:** Calcareous prairies, glades, and other open habitats. **Dist:** E. NE south through e. and OK to c. TX; disjunct and scattered eastward in IA, MO, AR, nw. LA, IL, s. IN, c. KY, c. TN, and c. AL (Dorr 1990). **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Sep (-Nov). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Dorr (1990); = *Callirrhoe alcaeoides* – S, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Callirhoe digitata Nuttall. WINECUP, FRINGED POPPY-MALLOW, FINGER POPPY-MALLOW. **Hab:** Prairies and calcareous glades. **Dist:** MO, and se. KS south to nw. LA and s. OK. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA6, K3, K4; = *Callirhoe digitata* – GrPl, typographic error. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Callirhoe involucrata (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray var. *involucrata*. PURPLE POPPY-MALLOW. **Hab:** Upland prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** IL, sw. MN, NE, and WY south to AR, nw. LA, TX, and ne. NM; adventive eastwards at isolated locations. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA6, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Dorr (1990); < *Callirhoe involucrata* – GrPl, Il; < *Callirhoe involucrata* – Mi; < *Callirhoe involucrata* (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray var. *involucrata* – F. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

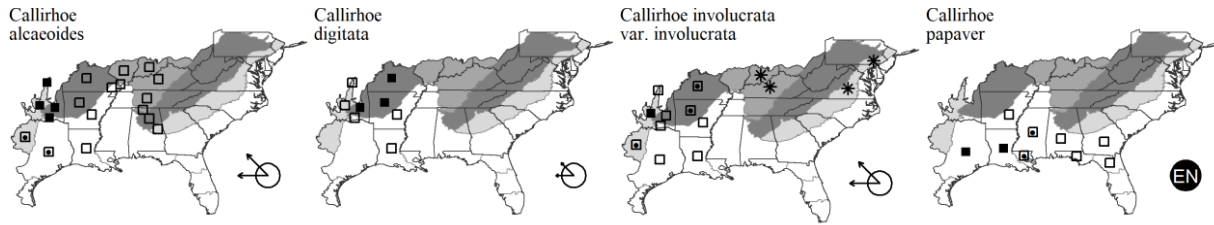


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

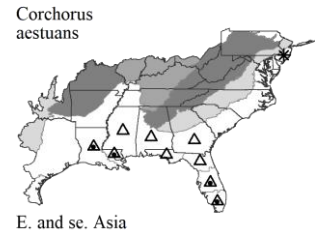
247. MALVACEAE

Callirhoe papaver (Cavanilles) A. Gray. WOODS POPPY-MALLOW. **Hab:** Longleaf pine woodlands, dry hammocks, glades, barrens, prairies, forest openings. **Dist:** N. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and sw. GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009) west to e. TX and s. AR (Dorr 1990). **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = F, FI4, FNA6, G, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Dorr (1990); = *Callirrhoë papaver* – S, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

**Corchorus** Linnaeus 1753 (JUTE)

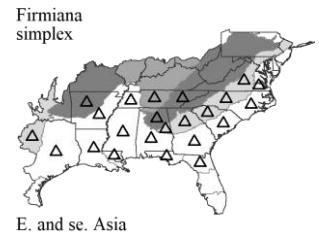
A genus of 40-100 species, shrubs and herbs, broadly tropical and subtropical in distribution. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Nesom (2015c) in FNA6 (2015).

* **Corchorus aestuans** Linnaeus. JUTE. **Hab:** Roadsides, other disturbed ground. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Reported for Thomas County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, FI4, FNA6, K3, WH3, WI; > *Corchorus acutangulus* Lamarck – S. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

**Firmiana** Marsili 1786 (CHINESE PARASOL-TREE, PHOENIX TREE)

A genus of about 12 species, trees, of Africa and Asia. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Brizicky (1966); Dorr (2015a) in FNA6 (2015); Whetstone (1983).

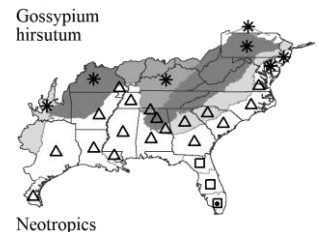
* **Firmiana simplex** (Linnaeus) W. Wight. CHINESE PARASOL-TREE, PHOENIX TREE. **Hab:** Planted and naturalized nearby. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia, probably China. **Phen:** May-Aug; Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = C, FI4, FNA6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3, Brizicky (1966), Whetstone (1983); = *Firmiana platanifolia* (Linnaeus f.) Schott & Endlicher – RAB, S. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

**Gossypium** Linnaeus 1753 (COTTON)

A genus of about 40-50 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, of warm temperate to tropical areas. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Fryxell & Hill (2015f) in FNA6 (2015); Fryxell (1969); Fryxell (1976); Fryxell (1979); Fryxell (1992); Wendel & Grover (2015).

Identification Notes: Agricultural cotton is now a complex set of cultivars, some involving cross-breeding between *Gossypium barbadense* and *Gossypium hirsutum*, and some plants may not be readily identifiable to species.

Gossypium hirsutum Linnaeus. UPLAND COTTON, SHORT-STAPLE COTTON. **Hab:** Coastal hammocks, rockland hammock edges, coastal rock barrens (in FL peninsula), disturbed areas, a frequently cultivated crop, especially in sandy soils of the Coastal Plain, rarely adventive or a waif where grown. **Dist:** Native of Central America, South America, the West Indies, and s. FL. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Plants in the FL Keys have larger and creamy white to pinkish flowers and petals with a maroon blotch near the base, while those from mainland s. FL have smaller flowers and uniformly pale yellowish petals, perhaps reflecting different races (R. Hammer, pers.comm., 2019). Several varieties were invalidly named based on FL material (Fryxell (1976). **Comm:** Probably first domesticated in the Yucatan Peninsula. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI4, FNA6, G, Il, K4, NcTx, NY, Tx, WH3, Fryxell (1969), Fryxell (1992); = *Gossypium herbaceum* Linnaeus – F, misapplied; > *Gossypium herbaceum* Linnaeus – S; > *Gossypium hirsutum* Linnaeus – S, misapplied; > *Gossypium hirsutum* var. *hirsutum* – K1, K3, NE. **NatureServe G4G5T4T5** (Apparently Secure).

**Hibiscus** Linnaeus 1753 (HIBISCUS, ROSE-MALLOW)

A genus of about 200-300 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical to warm temperate areas. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Blanchard (2008); Blanchard (2015a) in FNA6 (2015); Craven et al (2011); Murray, Craven, & de Lange (2008); Shiller (1960); Wise & Menzel (1971).

Unkeyed waifs: *Hibiscus mutabilis*

- 1 Woody shrub, the stems usually solitary from a creeping rhizome; [section *Hibiscus*] **Hibiscus syriacus**
- 1 Herb (sometimes robust and to as tall as 3.5 m), often several from ground level, from a crown or taproot.
 - 2 Annual from a taproot, to 0.5 m tall; calyx inflated at maturity; capsule 1.0-1.3 cm long; petals 1.5-3 (-4) cm long; leaves 2-6 cm long, deeply cleft; [section *Trionum*] **Hibiscus trionum**
 - 2 Perennial from a crown, usually 0.7-3.5 m tall; calyx not inflated at maturity; capsule 1.7-3.5 cm long; petals 4-14 cm long; leaves 4-25 cm long, deeply cleft, hastate-lobed, or not at all lobed or cleft.
 - 3 Leaves and stems harshly scabrous; calyx lobes each with an elongate purplish nectary on the back; [of pine savannas and dry sandy soils of maritime forest edges, from se. NC southward]; [section *Furcaria*] **Hibiscus aculeatus**

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

- 3 Leaves and stems glabrous, softly pubescent, or slightly scabrous; calyx lobes lacking nectaries; [of marshes and swamps (sometimes cultivated in drier soils), collectively widespread in our area]; [section *Muenchhusia*].
- 4 Stem glabrous; leaves glabrous; leaves either palmately 3-5-lobed, or prominently halberd-lobed at the base (uncommonly unlobed).
- 5 Leaves either palmately 3-5-lobed; petals bright scarlet.....*Hibiscus coccineus*
- 5 Leaves halberd-lobed at the base (uncommonly unlobed); petals pink or white with a purplish base.....*Hibiscus laevis*
- 4 Stem pubescent at least when young; leaves pubescent on at least one surface; leaves unlobed or slightly lobed toward the tip (except *H. grandiflorus*).
- 6 Staminal column 6.2-9.5 cm long, $> \frac{2}{3} \times$ as long as the petals; petals 8.5-14 cm long; [e. GA southward].....*Hibiscus grandiflorus*
- 6 Staminal column 1.2-5 cm long, $< \frac{1}{2} \times$ as long as the petals; petals 4-12 cm long; [widespread].
- 7 Capsule glabrous and dark brown to black; bracts of involucre ciliate; upper leaf surface glabrous or nearly so*Hibiscus moscheutos*
- 7 Capsule pubescent (the dark surface largely or completely obscured); bracts of the involucre usually ciliate; upper leaf surface usually moderately densely stellate-pubescent.
- 8 Plants mostly > 1 m tall, little branched upwards; upper leaves mostly > 8 cm long; upper leaves densely stellate pubescent below, glabrescent above; [widespread in the western part of our region]*Hibiscus lasiocarpus*
- 8 Plants mostly < 1 m tall, with abundant axillary branches in the upper half of the plant; upper leaves mostly < 7 cm long; upper leaves densely stellate pubescent and whitened below, less so above but distinctly gray with stellate pubescence; [coastal prairies of w. LA and se. TX].....*Hibiscus leucophyllus*

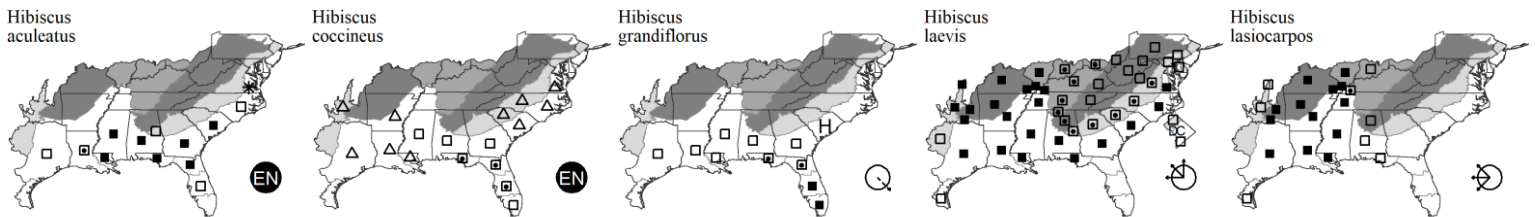
Hibiscus aculeatus Walter. SAVANNA HIBISCUS, COMFORT-ROOT. **Hab:** Pine savannas, swamp forests, dry sandy or loamy soils of maritime forest edges. **Dist:** Se. NC south to sc. peninsular FL, west to LA and extreme e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = FI4, FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Hibiscus coccineus Walter. SCARLET HIBISCUS. **Hab:** Marshes, swamp forests, roadside swales, cultivated as an ornamental in yards, in much of our area presumably introduced from farther south, but sometimes appearing native. **Dist:** S. GA and s. AL south to s. FL, west to s. AL, and s. MS (a wider distribution is the result of naturalization from horticultural use). **Phen:** (Feb-) Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FI4, FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, Va, WH3. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Hibiscus grandiflorus Michaux. LARGE-FLOWERED HIBISCUS, SWAMP HIBISCUS. **Hab:** Tidal marshes, swamps, lakeshores, wet pine flatwoods and savannas. **Dist:** E. GA (Chatham Co., adjacent to the SC border) (Jones & Coile 1988) and historically apparently in se. SC (Mellichamp 1889) south to s. FL, west to e. LA; w. Cuba. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Aug (-Sep). **Syn:** = FI4, FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, WI. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Hibiscus laevis Allioni. SMOOTH ROSE-MALLOW, HALBERD-LEAVED MARSH-MALLOW, SHOWY HIBISCUS. **Hab:** Freshwater marshes, exposed riverbanks, sandbars. **Dist:** S. PA south to FL Panhandle, west to TX; north in the interior to around the Great Lakes. **Phen:** Jun-Aug (-Nov); Aug-Oct (-Dec). **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI4, FNA6, GrPI, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Hibiscus militaris* Cavanilles – F, G, GW2, RAB, S, Tx, WV.

Hibiscus lasiocarpus Cavanilles. WESTERN ROSE-MALLOW. **Hab:** Marshes, swamps. **Dist:** KY, IN, IL, MO, KS, and NM south to Panhandle FL (?), AL, MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = GrPI, Tx, Shiller (1960); < *Hibiscus lasiocarpus* Cavanilles – Ar, F, GW2, IL, S; < *Hibiscus lasiocarpus* – G, orthographic variant; < *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus – FI4, WH3; < *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus ssp. *lasiocarpus* (Cavanilles) O.J. Blanchard – FNA6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Blanchard (2008); < *Hibiscus moscheutos* ssp. *lasiocarpus* – Tn, orthographic variant; < *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus var. *occidentalis* Torrey – C.



Hibiscus leucophyllus Shiller. **Hab:** Coastal prairies. **Dist:** W. LA west to se. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** It appears that *H. leucophyllus* Shiller should be recognized as a species. It is endemic to coastal prairies and similar habitats from s. LA to se. TX (and possibly in s. MS); it needs additional evaluation. **Syn:** = Tx, Shiller (1960); < *Hibiscus lasiocarpus* Cavanilles – GW2; < *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus ssp. *lasiocarpus* (Cavanilles) O.J. Blanchard – FNA6, K1, K3.

Hibiscus moscheutos Linnaeus. EASTERN ROSE-MALLOW. **Hab:** Marshes, swamps, river sandbars. **Dist:** E. MA west to MI, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = GrPI, IL, Mi, Pa, Tx, Va; = *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus ssp. *moscheutos* – FNA6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Blanchard (2008); = *Hibiscus moscheutos* var. *moscheutos* – C; > *Hibiscus incanus* Wendland f. – G, S, Shiller (1960); < *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus – FI4, WH3; > *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus – F, G, S, W; > *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus ssp. *incanus* (Wendland f.) H.E. Ahles – GW2, RAB; > *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus ssp. *moscheutos* – GW2, RAB, W; > *Hibiscus moscheutos* Linnaeus ssp. *palustris* (Linnaeus) R.T. Clausen – GW2, RAB, W; > *Hibiscus oculiroseus* Britton – S; > *Hibiscus palustris* Linnaeus – F, G.

* ***Hibiscus mutabilis*** Linnaeus. DIXIE ROSE-MALLOW; CONFEDERATE ROSE-MALLOW. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, persistent (at least) from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA6, K3, K4, WI. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Hibiscus syriacus*** Linnaeus. ROSE-OF-SHARON, ALTHAEA. **Hab:** Escaped or persistent after cultivation, often spreading by rhizomes. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Hibiscus trionum*** Linnaeus. FLOWER-OF-AN-HOUR, VENICE MALLOW, BLADDER KETMIA. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, railroad yards, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe or Africa. Reported for Ware County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** There is substantial question about the taxonomic treatment of the *H. trionum* complex and the identity of the species (singular or plural) naturalized in e. North America (Craven et al. 2011; Murray, Craven, & de Lange 2008). **Syn:** = C, FI4, FNA6, G, GrPI, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WI, WV; = *Trionum trionum* (Linnaeus) Wootton & Standley – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

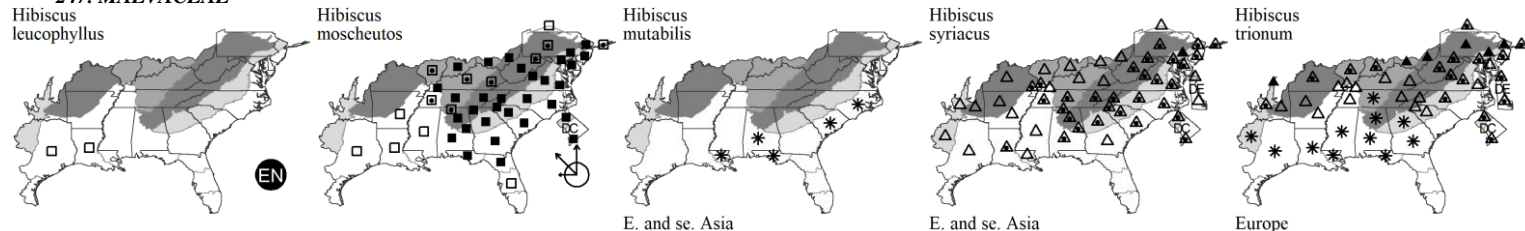
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
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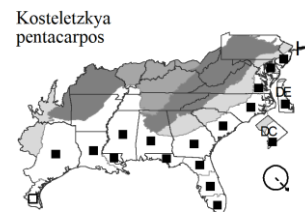
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

247. MALVACEAE

**Kosteletzkya** C. Presl 1835 (SEASHORE-MALLOW)

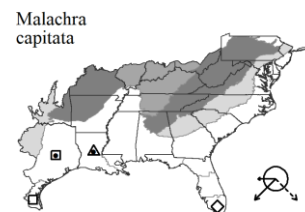
A genus of about 15-30 species, herbs, of North America, sub-Saharan Africa, and Madagascar. Perhaps better included in a broadly circumscribed *Hibiscus* (Pfeil & Crisp 2005). References: Alexander (2010); Alexander, Hayek, & Weeks (2012); Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Blanchard (2008); Blanchard (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Weeks (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017).

Kosteletzkya pentacarpus (Linnaeus) Ledebour. SEASHORE-MALLOW, SALTMARSH-MALLOW, FEN-ROSE. **Hab:** Brackish to freshwater tidal marshes. **Dist:** NY (Long Island) south to s. FL, west to TX; West Indies (Cuba); also early introduced in Europe, Linnaeus's name based on its occurrence in Venice). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Several varieties have often been recognized on the basis of length of hairs and of parts of the flower and inflorescence (see synonymy). While geographic trends are readily apparent, the recognition of infraspecific taxa is made problematic by the non-correlation of various characters. In recent studies, neither Blanchard (2008) nor Alexander (2010) recognize varieties in our flora area. *K. smilacifolia* A. Gray, of peninsular FL, appears to warrant specific status, as treated by Small (1933). It also appears that the supposedly "Eurasian" *K. pentacarpus* represents an early introduction of North American *Kosteletzkya* to the Old World (probably via ship's ballast) and is conspecific; *K. pentacarpus* (based on European material) has nomenclatural priority over *K. virginica* (Blanchard 2008). **Syn:** = *Va*, *WI*; = *Kosteletzkya virginica* (Linnaeus) C. Presl ex A. Gray – RAB, orthographic variant; = *Kosteletzkya pentacarpus* var. *pentacarpus* – K3, K4, NY, Alexander (2010), Weeks (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017); > *Kosteletzkya althaeifolia* (Chapman) Rusby – S; < *Kosteletzkya pentacarpus* (Linnaeus) Ledebour – FI4, FNA6, WH3, Blanchard (2008); > *Kosteletzkya virginica* (Linnaeus) C. Presl ex A. Gray – GW2, K1, S; > *Kosteletzkya virginica* var. *althaeifolia* – Tx, orthographic variant; > *Kosteletzkya virginica* var. *althaeifolia* Chapman – F, G; > *Kosteletzkya virginica* var. *aquilonia* Fernald – C, F, G; > *Kosteletzkya virginica* var. *virginica* – C, F, G.

**Malachra** Linnaeus 1767 (LEAFBRACKET)

A genus of 8-10 species, annual or perennial herbs, of tropical America. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Fryxell & Hill (2015h) in FNA6 (2015).

Malachra capitata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. MALVA DE CABALLO. **Hab:** Palm groves, thickets, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. FL (possibly introduced only); West Indies, se. TX south through Mexico and Central America to South America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, FI4, FNA6, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, WI; < *Malachra alceifolia* Jacquin – S.

**Malva** Linnaeus 1753 (MALLOW)

A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia and montane Africa. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Hill (2015d) in FNA6 (2015).

- 3 Epicalyx of 3 oblong-ovate bractlets; petals reddish purple, (12-) 16-30 (-45) mm long; biennial, erect, usually not branched at the base..... *Malva sylvestris*
- 3 Epicalyx of 3 linear or linear to narrowly lanceolate bractlets; petals white or pink, 3-15 mm long; annual, sprawling, usually branched at the base (except *M. verticillata*)..... *Malva parviflora*
- 4 Bractlets of the epicalyx linear; petals to 3-5 mm long, white to pale lilac..... *Malva neglecta*
- 4 Bractlets of the epicalyx broadly linear to narrowly lanceolate; petals (3-) 5-15 mm long, pink or purple (rarely white)..... *Malva neglecta*

* **Malva neglecta** Wallroth. COMMON MALLOW, CHEESES. **Hab:** Pastures, roadsides, barnyards. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; = *Malva rotundifolia* Linnaeus – S, rejected because of uncertain application.

* **Malva parviflora** Linnaeus. LITTLE MALLOW, SMALL-FLOWERED MALLOW. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI4, FNA6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

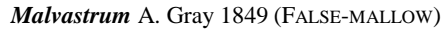
* **Malva sylvestris** Linnaeus. COMMON MALLOW, HIGH MALLOW, CHEESES. **Hab:** Pastures, roadsides, barnyards. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, FNA6, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W; > *Malva sylvestris* var. *mauritanica* (Linnaeus) Boissier – F, G, Il; > *Malva sylvestris* var. *sylvestris* – F, G, Il.

Key to Map
Symbology:

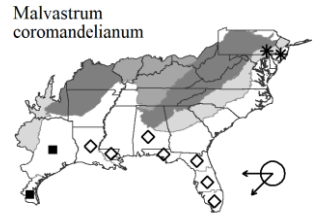


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable



Malvastrum coromandelianum (Linnaeus) Garcke. THREE-LOBE MALLOW. **Hab:** Coastal hammocks, disturbed areas; eastwards a waif on ballast or wool waste. **Dist:** Native of tropical America (TX to Argentina). Northern occurrences, such as in PA (Rhoads & Klein 1993) and NJ (Kartesz 1999), represent old records of ballast or wool waste waifs. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl4, FNA6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, S, Tx, WH3, WI. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

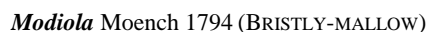


Malvaiscus drummondii

***Melochia* Linnaeus 1753 (CHOCOLATE-WEED)**

1 Inflorescence umbel-like, leaf-opposed; flowers pedicellate; capsules 8-14 mm across..... *Melochia pyramidata* var. *pyramidata*
1 Inflorescence cymose, either terminal or axillary; flowers sessile or subsessile; capsules 2.5-6 mm across.
..... *Melochia corchorifolia*

Melochia pyramidata Linnaeus var. ***pyramidata***. PYRAMID-FLOWER, ANGLEPOD MELOCHIA, AMOOTH MELOCHIA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. FL; West Indies; LA and TX south through Mexico and Central America to South America. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA6; < *Melochia pyramidata* – Bah, FL4, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3, WI. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Modiola caroliniana

South America

Key to Map
Symbology:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|--|----------------|--|--|----------|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|
| | | | | | | | | | ←rare | ←uncommon | ←common | * : waif |
| └native┐ | | | └maybe exotic┐ | | | └exotic┐ | | | (see introduction for more) | | | EN : endemic |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | H : historic |

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

pondshores, edges of brackish marshes; probably adventive in our area from an original native range in South America. **Dist:** The original distribution unclear: sometimes considered as ranging as a native from SC south to FL, west to TX, south into the tropics, and adventive northward, but probably wholly introduced in the southeastern United States from a native distribution in South America. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jun (sometimes later). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, WI. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Sida Linnaeus 1753 (SIDA)

A genus of about 100 species, shrubs and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Fryxell & Hill (2015m) in FNA6 (2015); Fryxell (1985); Fuertes Aguilar, Fryxell, & Jansen (2003); Siedo (1999, 2001); Siedo (2014); Verdcourt (2004).

- 2 Mericarps, styles, and stigmas 5; stem with a spine subtending each leaf; leaves usually truncate to subcordate at the base; [section *Spinosae*] *Sida spinosa*
- 2 Mericarps, styles, and stigmas (6-) avg. 10 (-14); stem lacking spines subtending the leaves; leaves usually cuneate to rounded (cordate to subcordate in *S. cordifolia*) at the base.
 - 4 Leaves elliptic-rhombic, mostly 2-3× as long as wide; [section *Sidae*].
 - 5 Leaves and branches borne distichously; stipules usually falcate, several-veined..... *Sida ulmifolia*
 - 5 Leaves and branches borne spirally; stipules linear, 1 (-3)-veined..... *Sida rhombifolia* var. *rhombifolia*
 - 4 Leaves narrowly elliptic to linear, (3-) 4-20× as long as wide; [section *Ellipticifoliae*].
 - 7 Peduncles 2-6 cm long, approximately equal or somewhat exceeding the subtending leaf, articulated 1-2 cm below the calyx with the articulation becoming most prominent on mature, fruiting peduncles; flowers strictly axillary; [of LA westwards]..... *Sida lindheimeri*
 - 7 Peduncles 0.5-4.5 cm long, shorter than the subtending leaf (rarely exceeding it in *S. elliotii*), not articulated; flowers axillary to aggregated apically; [collectively more widespread]..... *Sida elliotii* var. *elliotii*

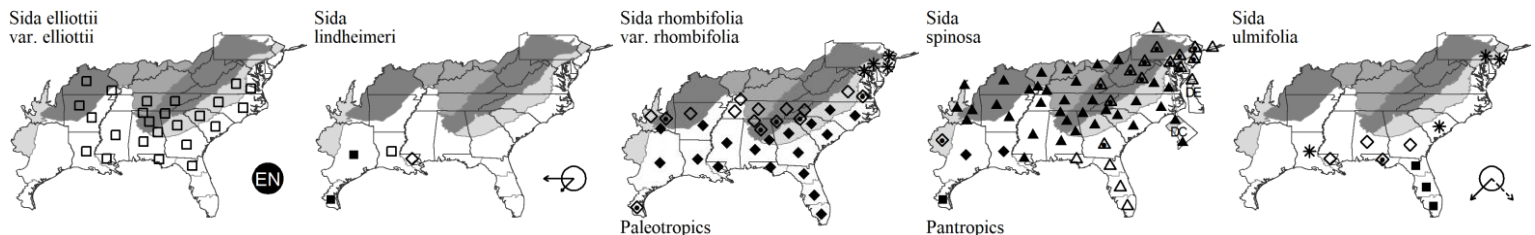
Sida elliotii Torrey & A. Gray var. ***elliotii***. COASTAL PLAIN SIDA. **Hab:** Stream banks, sandy openings, pineland pond margins, limestone glades and barrens, mesic hammocks. **Dist:** Var. *elliotii* ranges from se. VA south to n. FL, west to LA and north in the interior to c. TN and se. MO. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** *S. inflexa*, of se. VA and ne. NC, is alleged to differ as follows: *S. inflexa* with calyx 7-10 mm long, leaves elliptic to narrowly elliptic, 4-20 mm wide, (3-) 4-10× as long as wide (vs. *S. elliotii* var. *elliotii* with calyx 5-7 mm long; leaves narrowly lanceolate to linear, 1.5-7 mm wide, 10-20× as long as wide). **Syn:** = FNA6, K3, K4, Va, Siedo (2014); < *Sida elliotii* Torrey & A. Gray – Ar, C, Fl4, G, Il, RAB, S, Tn, WH3; >> *Sida elliotii* Torrey & A. Gray – F, K1, Fryxell (1985); > *Sida inflexa* Fernald – F, K1, Fryxell (1985).

Sida lindheimeri Engelm. & A. Gray. SHOWY SIDA. **Hab:** Beaches, open sandy areas, open woodlands, scrub, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of TX south into Mexico. **Syn:** = FNA6, K3, K4, Tx, Fryxell (1985), Siedo (2014). NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

* ***Sida rhombifolia*** Linnaeus var. ***rhombifolia***. ARROWLEAF SIDA, AXOCATZIN. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, gardens, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Southeastern North America west to TX, south through Mexico, Central America, and n. South America; West Indies; the original distribution of this species is uncertain, but Fryxell & Hill in FNA (2015) suggest it is native to the Old World tropics. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Tax:** Verdcourt (2004) discussed variation in this taxon, and suggested that "studies throughout the entire range of the species will necessitate recognition of more than one species". He recognized six varieties in e. Africa, aside from the Linnaean var. *rhombifolia* (with type in Jamaica). **Syn:** = FNA6, Va, Verdcourt (2004); < *Sida rhombifolia* – Bah, C, F, Fl4, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WI, Fryxell (1985). NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Sida spinosa Linnaeus. PRICKLY SIDA, PRICKLY-MALLOW, FALSE-MALLOW. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, wet fields. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics and Paleotropics. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl4, FNA6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WI, WV, Fryxell (1985). NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Sida ulmifolia P. Miller. BROOMWEED, WIREWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Tropics, the original northern limit uncertain. Usually considered native in peninsular FL, but the area of nativity uncertain. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA6; = *Sida carpinifolia* Linnaeus f. – RAB, S; >> *Sida acuta* Burman f. – K1, K3, K4, Fryxell (1985), misapplied; > *Sida acuta* var. *acuta* – Bah; > *Sida acuta* var. *carpinifolia* K. Schumann – Bah; < *Sida ulmifolia* P. Miller – Fl4, WH3, WI. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Tilia Linnaeus 1753 (BASSWOOD, WHITEWOOD, LINDEN, LINN)

A genus of about 25-45 species, trees, of temperate regions of North America, Europe and Asia. Hardin's (1990) treatment of American *Tilia* seems a practical and reasonable approach; it gives taxonomic status to the more distinctive (and geographically based) elements of variation, while recognizing the intergradational nature of the variation; McCarthy (2012) agreed with Hardin's entities and their ranks. Pigott (2012), however, differed in his interpretation (see synonymy). Further investigation of this complex group is, however, warranted. References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); NE; Hardin (1990); McCarthy (2012); Pigott (2012); Stace (2010); Strother (2015b) in FNA6 (2015).

Identification Notes: While the varieties treated below are broadly distinctive and have definite geographic distributions across e. North America, they are imperfectly distinct in geographic areas of overlap. In our area, their identification is particularly problematic in Virginia, where individuals in many parts of the state show intergradation between the northern var. *americana* and the Southern and Central Appalachian var. *heterophylla*. When not in flower or fruit, *Tilia* and *Morus* are

Key to Map
Symbology:

- ◻ : native
- ◻◻ : maybe exotic
- ◻◻◻ : exotic (see introduction for more)
- ◻◻◻◻ : rare
- ◻◻◻◻◻ : uncommon
- ◻◻◻◻◻◻ : common
- ◻◻◻◻◻◻◻ : waif
- ◻◻◻◻◻◻◻◻ : endemic
- ◻◻◻◻◻◻◻◻◻ : historic
- N : no
- P : planted
- ? : questionable
- X : extirpated

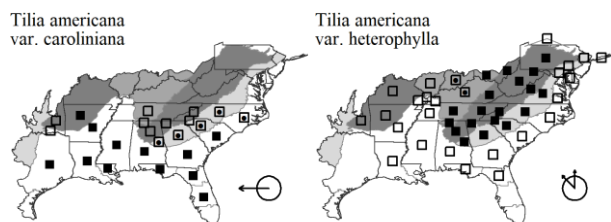
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often confused. They can be easily told apart by leaf venation. *Morus* has the main leaf veins splitting towards the margin but then rejoining to form a rather prominent, looping (scalloped) marginal vein; the basal veins 3, palmate, sometimes an additional prominent vein on each side joining the lateral vein above its divergence from the petiole end; and the main lateral leaf veins (above the basal veins) mainly alternate. *Tilia* has the main leaf veins splitting several times towards the leaf margin and leading into the teeth without rejoining and forming a marginal vein; the basal veins 5, palmate, all joining together at the summit of the petiole; and the main lateral leaf veins (above the basal veins) usually opposite

- 3 Lower leaf surfaces grayish or brownish, loosely but densely tomentose with fasciculate and/or stipitate-stellate trichomes, either remaining tomentose or becoming puberulent, or puberulent from emergence and green beneath; lateral buds 3-5 mm long; pericarp 0.5-0.6 mm thick; [generally southern, Coastal Plain and Piedmont of NC, SC, GA and southward and westward]..... *Tilia americana* var. *caroliniana*
- 3 Lower leaf surfaces pale or whitish, densely stellate tomentose with appressed, sessile-stellate trichomes obscuring the surface (rarely becoming puberulent with age but with some stellate trichomes persisting along major veins, the margin, and/or the apex); lateral buds 5-8 mm long; pericarp 0.8-1.0 mm thick; [widespread in our area]..... *Tilia americana* var. *heterophylla*

Tilia americana* Linnaeus var. *caroliniana (P. Miller) Castiglioni. SOUTHERN BASSWOOD, CAROLINA BASSWOOD. **Hab:** Mesic forests, in the outer Coastal Plain usually associated with shell deposits, Indian shell middens, or underlying coquina limestone ("marl"). **Dist:** NC south to c. peninsular FL and west to OK and c. TX. **Phen:** (Apr-) Jun-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** Pigott (2012) splits this entity into two taxa, each recognized at subspecific rank under *T. caroliniana*. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3, Hardin (1990), McCarthy (2012); < *Tilia americana* – FNA6; > *Tilia caroliniana* P. Miller – RAB, S, Tx; > *Tilia caroliniana* ssp. *caroliniana* – Pigott (2012); > *Tilia caroliniana* ssp. *floridana* (Small) Murray – Pigott (2012); > *Tilia floridana* Small – F, RAB, S, Tx; > *Tilia georgiana* Sargent – S; > *Tilia littoralis* Sargent – S. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

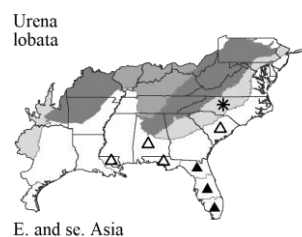
Tilia americana* Linnaeus var. *heterophylla (Ventenat) Loudon. MOUNTAIN BASSWOOD, WHITE BASSWOOD, LINN. **Hab:** Rich coves and mesic to dry slopes (the drier sites usually on limestone), often one of the most abundant trees in Southern Appalachian cove forests. **Dist:** Centered in the Southern Appalachians: sw. PA and WV south to c. NC, wc. GA, FL Panhandle, and westward as disjunct populations to the Ozarkian Highlands of s. MO and n. AR. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** In VA, var. *heterophylla* dominates in sw. VA and along southern Piedmont river bluffs, with disjunct populations in calcareous ravines in the upper Coastal Plain (Surry County); it also extends less commonly into the northern VA mountains and foothills, where var. *americana* is more prevalent, but seems to be absent (or very uncommon) in the Potomac valley east of the Blue Ridge. Pigott (2012) recognizes this entity at subspecific rank and treats it as one of three subspecies of *T. caroliniana*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl4, K1, K3, K4, NE, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Hardin (1990), McCarthy (2012); = *Tilia caroliniana* ssp. *heterophylla* (Ventenat) Pigott – Pigott (2012); = *Tilia heterophylla* Ventenat – F, II, RAB, W, WV; < *Tilia americana* – FNA6; > *Tilia australis* Small – S; > *Tilia eburnea* W.W. Ashe – S; > *Tilia heterophylla* Ventenat – G, S; > *Tilia lasioclada* Sargent – S; > *Tilia michauxii* Nuttall – S; > *Tilia monticola* Sargent – G. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



***Urena* Linnaeus 1753 (CAESARWEED)**

A genus of about 6 species, of tropical and subtropical regions. Perhaps better included in a broadly circumscribed *Hibiscus* (Pfeil & Crisp 2005). References: Bayer & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Hill (2015g) in FNA6 (2015).

* ***Urena lobata* Linnaeus.** CAESARWEED, BUR MALLOW, CONGO JUTE. **Hab:** Swamps, moist flatwoods, etc., roadsides, vacant lots; an especially bad weed of moist habitats. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. Introduced to se. SC via landscaping plantings, spreading to vacant lots and roadsides (P. McMillan, pers. comm., 2005). **Syn:** = Bah, Fl4, FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, WI. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

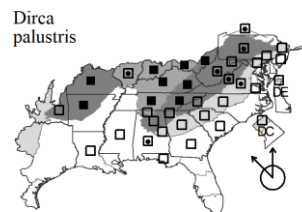


249. THYMELAEACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MEZEREUM FAMILY) [in MALVALES]

A family of about 45-53 genera and 500-800 species, mostly trees and shrubs, of cosmopolitan distribution, but especially diverse in Africa (Van der Bank, Fay, & Chase 2002). *Dirca*, *Edgeworthia*, and *Thymelaea* are all in subfamily Thymelaeoideae (Van der Bank, Fay, & Chase 2002). References: Herber in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Nevling & Barringer (2015a) in FNA6 (2015); Van der Bank, Fay, & Chase (2002).

***Dirca* Linnaeus 1753 (LEATHERWOOD, LEATHERBARK)**

A genus of 4 species, shrubs, of North America (including Mexico). Our species is most closely related to *D. mexicana* Nesom & Mayfield (of the Sierra Madre Oriental, Tamaulipas, Mexico) and *D. decipiens* Floden (of n. AR, s. MO, and e. KS); the other species is *D. occidentalis* A. Gray of California (Schrader & Graves 2004; Floden, Mayfield, & Ferguson 2009). References: Floden & Nevling (2015) in FNA6 (2015); Floden, Mayfield, & Ferguson (2009); Nevling (1962).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Dirca palustris Linnaeus. LEATHERWOOD, LEATHERBARK, WICOPEE, ROPE-BARK. **Hab:** Very rich forests, on slopes or bottomlands, limited to calcareous or mafic rocks such as limestone, calcareous siltstone, calcareous shale, gabbro, or amphibolite, in marl ravine bottoms in the Coastal Plain of VA, in Ashe County NC ascending to 1500 meters elevation. **Dist:** NS and s. QC, south to Panhandle FL, AL, and OK. **Phen:** Mar-May; Jun-Jul. : Jun-Jul. **Comm:** The common names refer to the extraordinary toughness of the tan-brown bark, which was used by native Americans for cordage. **ID Notes:** The curiously flexible twigs with light brown bark and swollen nodes are distinctive. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Floden, Mayfield, & Ferguson (2009), Nevling (1962). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

251. CISTACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (ROCKROSE FAMILY) [in MALVALES]

A family of about 8 genera and 180 species, shrubs and herbs, of warm temperate and subtropical areas, centered in Mediterranean Europe.

References: Arrington & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Strother (2015c) in FNA6 (2015).

- 2 Flowers of 2 types, the chasmogamous with 5 showy yellow petals, the cleistogamous lacking petals; pubescence of the stem stellate; leaves 10-50 mm long, alternate; plants with shoots of one type only, not producing short basal shoots; capsules 1.3-12.5 mm long, the larger capsules of chasmogamous flowers at least 2.0 mm long..... **Crocanthemum**
- 2 Flowers of 1 type, with 3 inconspicuous, dark red petals; pubescence of the stem simple; leaves 4-15 mm long (to 30 mm long in *L. pulchella* and *L. mucronata*), linear to linear-elliptic, 0.5-4 mm wide (to 13 mm wide in *L. mucronata*), alternate, opposite, or whorled; plants with shoots of two types, the short, prostrate to ascending basal shoots produced late in the season and overwintering; capsules 0.9-1.7 mm long **Lechea**

Crocanthemum Spach 1836 (FROSTWEED, ROCKROSE)

A genus of about 24 species, of eastern North America, California, Mexico, and s. South America. The eastern North American species previously attributed to *Helianthemum* are in a clade distinct from the Old World *Helianthemum*, and should be recognized as *Crocanthemum*. References: Arrington & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Daoud & Wilbur (1965); Obae (2013); Sorrie (2015b) in FNA6 (2015); Wilbur & Daoud (1964).

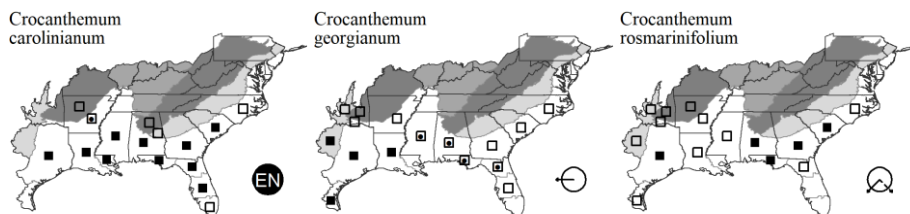
Identification Notes: The identification of most of our species of *Crocanthemum* requires an understanding of the 2 types of flowers produced. Chasmogamous flowers have showy yellow petals and larger sepals, the distinct portion of the 2 linear outer sepals usually linear, (0.7-) 1.3-5.5 mm long, the distinct portion of the 3 broader inner sepals 2.5-12 (-14) mm long. Cleistogamous flowers lack petals and have smaller sepals, the distinct portion of the 2 linear outer sepals 0.2-3 mm long, the distinct portion of the 3 broader inner sepals 1.5-4.8 mm long. In some species (*C. canadense*, *C. bicknellii*, *C. propinquum*) the chasmogamous flowers open earlier (Apr-Jul) than the cleistogamous (Jun-Sep). In others (*C. corymbosum*, *C. georgianum*, *C. nashii*, *C. rosmarinifolium*), the two types of flowers open at the same time (Mar-Jun) or cleistogamous flowers are nearly always absent (*C. carolinianum*). Capsules from chasmogamous flowers are larger and contain more seeds than those from cleistogamous flowers.

- 1 Leaves 1-4 (-7) mm wide, (5-) 7-15× as long as wide; capsules from chasmogamous flowers 2-3 mm long, with 1-3 (-6) seeds; capsules from cleistogamous flowers 1.3-1.7 mm long, with 1 (-2) seeds **Crocanthemum rosmarinifolium**
- 1 Leaves 2-20 mm wide, 2-6 (-8)× as long as wide; capsules from chasmogamous flowers (2.4-) 3-9 (-10.5) mm long, with 6-92 (-135) seeds; capsules from cleistogamous flowers 1.5-4.2 mm long, with 1-20 seeds.
 - 2 Leaves basally disposed, the largest and most prominent leaves in a basal rosette; stem leaves 2-5 below those subtending flowers or fruits; stem with spreading trichomes to 2.5 mm long; lower surface of leaves sparsely pubescent, the surface readily visible; cleistogamous flowers usually never produced; capsules 6-9 (-10.5) mm long, with 80-92 (-135) papillate seeds **Crocanthemum carolinianum**
 - 2 Leaves predominantly cauline (in some species a rosette of closely spaced smaller and caducous leaves present at the ground's surface); stem leaves 5-20 below those subtending flowers or fruits; stem glabrate to densely puberulent (the pubescence not long and spreading); lower surface of leaves densely pubescent, hiding the surface; cleistogamous flowers regularly produced, either intermixed with the chasmogamous or in separate inflorescences; capsules 1.3-7 (-8.5) mm long, with 1-46 papillate, reticulate, or smooth seeds (pebbled to somewhat papillate in *H. nashii*) **Crocanthemum georgianum**

Crocanthemum carolinianum (Walter) Spach. CAROLINA SUNROSE. **Hab:** Fields, pine savannas, dry pine flatwoods, scrubby flatwoods. **Dist:** Ne. NC (Dare County) south to s. FL, west to AR and e. TX. **Phen:** (Jan-) Mar-May; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA6, K3, K4, S; = *Helianthemum carolinianum* (Walter) Michaux – K1, RAB, Tx, WH3, Daoud & Wilbur (1965), Wilbur & Daoud (1964). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Crocanthemum georgianum (Chapman) Barnhart. GEORGIA SUNROSE. **Hab:** Openings in maritime forests, sandy disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. NC south to n. FL, west to c. TX and AR. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA6, K3, K4, S; = *Helianthemum georgianum* Chapman – K1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Daoud & Wilbur (1965), Wilbur & Daoud (1964). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Crocanthemum rosmarinifolium (Pursh) Janchen. ROSEMARY SUNROSE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, sandy roadsides, fields. **Dist:** S. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to c. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA6, K3, K4, S; = *Helianthemum rosmarinifolium* Pursh – K1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3, Daoud & Wilbur (1965), Wilbur & Daoud (1964). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Lechea Linnaeus 1753 (PINWEED)

Contributed by Bruce A. Sorrie

A genus of about 18 species, herbs, of North America, the West Indies, and Central America. References: Arrington & Kubitzki in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Hodgdon (1938); Lemke (2014); Lemke (2015) in FNA6 (2015); Sorrie & Weakley (2007b); Sorrie & Weakley (2007c); Spaulding (2013b); Wilbur & Daoud (1961); Wilbur (1974).

Identification Notes: *Lechea* is recognizable by its production of numerous basal shoots (usually prostrate) in the late summer and fall, often with whorled leaves. These are evergreen and overwinter, and the fertile stems (usually erect or ascending) are produced from renewed growth of the basal shoots in the spring and summer.

Unkeyed taxa: *Lechea san-sabeana*

- 2 Pubescence of the stems strongly spreading, not at all appressed; inner sepals carinate (U- or V-shaped in cross-section). *Lechea mucronata*
- 2 Pubescence of the stems more or less appressed, usually strongly so; inner sepals shallowly curved in cross section, not carinate.
- 4 Outer (slender) sepals equaling or exceeding the inner (broad) sepals.
- 5 Base of the fruiting calyx clearly differentiated into a hardened, shiny, yellowish, obconic base 0.4-0.6 mm long, contrasting in color and texture with the rest of the calyx; pedicels averaging 1.5-3.5 mm long. *Lechea racemulosa*
- 5 Base of the fruiting calyx not conspicuously differentiated in texture and color; pedicels averaging < 1.5 (-2) mm long.
- 6 Capsule completely enclosed by the sepals, subglobose; leaves averaging > 10× as long as wide; plant short and usually densely bushy, < 3 dm tall. *Lechea tenuifolia*
- 6 Capsule exserted, usually conspicuously so, the sepals not enclosing the summit of the fruit, ellipsoid to ovate; leaves < 8× (usually < 6×) as long as wide; plant usually taller, 1-7 dm tall. *Lechea minor*
- 4 Outer (slender) sepals shorter than the inner (broad) sepals.
- 9 Capsules ellipsoid to narrowly pyriform, normally about 2× as long as wide (or even longer in *L. racemulosa*). *Lechea racemulosa*
- 9 Capsules of a broader shape, ovoid, broadly ellipsoid, or subglobose, normally < 1.5× as long as wide. *Lechea pulchella* var. *ramosissima*

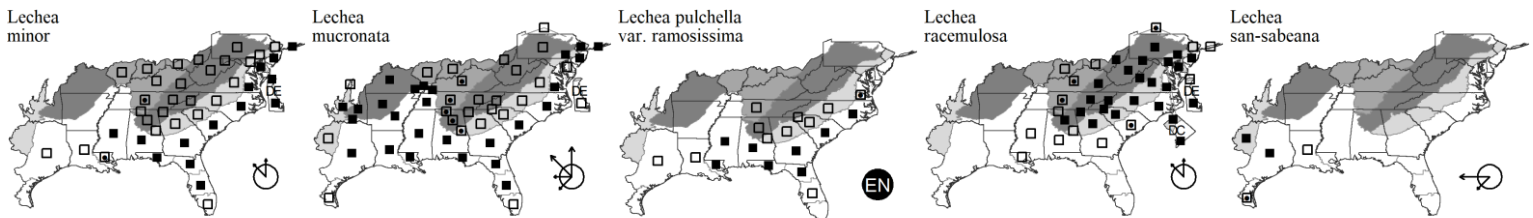
Lechea minor Linnaeus. THYMELEAF PINWEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, sandhills, pine-oak woodlands, other dry woodlands or openings, sandy disturbed places. **Dist:** MA and VT west to s. ON and n. IN, south to c. peninsular FL and LA (primarily Coastal Plain and around the Great Lakes). **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, F14, FNA6, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Hodgdon (1938), Spaulding (2013a), Wilbur & Daoud (1961), Wilbur (1974). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Lechea mucronata Rafinesque. HAIRY PINWEED. **Hab:** Open dry habitats, longleaf pine sandhills, dunes, dry hammocks, woodlands. **Dist:** NH west to MI and OK, south to c. peninsular FL, TX, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F14, FNA6, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Spaulding (2013a), Wilbur (1974); = *Lechea villosa* Elliott – F, G, Pa, RAB, S, Wilbur & Daoud (1961); > *Lechea villosa* var. *typica* – Hodgdon (1938). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Lechea pulchella Rafinesque var. *ramosissima* (Hodgdon) Sorrie & Weakley. SOUTHERN HAIRY PINWEED. **Hab:** Pine-oak woodlands, pine savannas, pine flatwoods, longleaf pine sandhills, openings in maritime forests, sometimes in wet, almost peaty soils. **Dist:** Se. VA south to n. FL and west to e. LA; disjunct in sc. TN (Coffee County). **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = F14, FNA6, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3, Sorrie & Weakley (2007b), Spaulding (2013b); = *Lechea leggettii* Britton & Hollick var. *ramosissima* Hodgdon – F, G, Hodgdon (1938), Wilbur & Daoud (1961); < *Lechea leggettii* Britton & Hollick – C, G, RAB, S; < *Lechea pulchella* Rafinesque var. *pulchella* – K1.

Lechea racemulosa Michaux. APPALACHIAN PINWEED. **Hab:** Dry pine woodlands, other woodlands, forest edges, old fields. **Dist:** Se. NY west to s. OH and s. IL, south to se. VA, NC, c. GA, and AL, with a few disjunct occurrences west to MO; the range is centered on the Appalachian Mountains. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA6, G, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Hodgdon (1938), Wilbur & Daoud (1961). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Lechea san-sabeana (Buckley) Hodgdon. SAN SABA PINWEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine woodlands, sandy, open habitats. **Dist:** W. LA west to c. and s. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = FNA6, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:

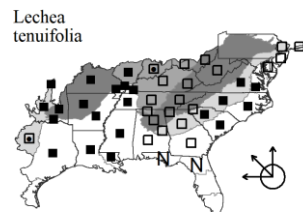


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251. CISTACEAE

Lechea tenuifolia Michaux. NARROWLEAF PINWEED. **Hab:** Dry oak-pine forests and openings. **Dist:** S. ME south to SC (mostly inner Coastal Plain and Piedmont), and from s. IN n. IL, s. MN, and NE south to e. LA and c. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA6, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Spaulding (2013a), Wilbur & Daoud (1961); > *Lechea tenuifolia* var. *occidentalis* Hodgdon – Il, Hodgdon (1938); > *Lechea tenuifolia* var. *tenuifolia* – C, F, G, Il; > *Lechea tenuifolia* var. *typica* – Hodgdon (1938).



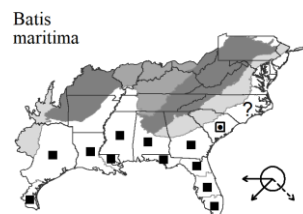
261. BATACEAE Martius ex Perleb 1838 (BATIS FAMILY) [in BRASSICALES]

A monogeneric family, of 2 species, low shrubs, of tropical and subtropical shores of the Americas, New Guinea, the Pacific, and Australia. References: Bayer & Appel in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Rogers (1982b); Thorne (2010) in FNA7 (2010).

Batis P. Browne 1756 (SALTWORT, BEACHWORT, BATIS)

A genus of 2 species, low shrubs, of tropical and subtropical shores of the Americas, New Guinea, the Pacific, and Australia. The only other member of the family and genus is *B. argillicola*, of New Guinea and Australia. References: Bayer & Appel in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Goldblatt (1976); Rogers (1982b); Thorne (2010) in FNA7 (2010).

Batis maritima Linnaeus. SALTWORT, BEACHWORT, BATIS, TURTLEWEED, VIDRILLOS. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, "Batis flats", other salt flats, mangroves. **Dist:** Se. SC south to s. FL, west to TX, and in Central and South America; West Indies; HI (where apparently introduced). *B. maritima* is alleged (as by FNA and S) to occur as far north as NC, but the documentation is unknown; there is no twentieth century evidence to place *Batis* in NC. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl4, FNA7, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Rogers (1982b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



269. CLEOMACEAE Berchtold & J. Presl 1825 (CLEOME FAMILY) [in BRASSICALES]

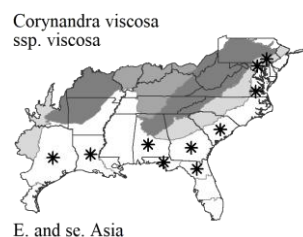
A family of ca. 18 genera and ca. 175 species, herbs, of mainly tropical and subtropical areas. The Cleomaceae is here circumscribed to include the members of the Capparaceae, subfamily Cleomoideae, following phylogenetic analyses which show this group to be a monophyletic clade more closely related to Brassicaceae than to the rest of Capparidaceae (Hall, Sytsma, & Iltis 2002). The generic classification is still uncertain and in flux (Patchell, Roalson, & Hall 2014; Roalson et al. 2015). References: Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Hall, Sytsma, & Iltis (2002); Judd, Sanders, & Donoghue (1994); Kers in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Patchell, Roalson, & Hall (2014); Roalson et al (2015); Sanders & Judd (2000); Tucker & Vanderpool (2010) in FNA7 (2010).

- 1 Stamens (8-) 10-27; petals notched or irregularly lacerate at the apex; gynophore (stipe of the pistil, above the calyx) 2-6 mm long; leaflets (1-) 3 *Polanisia*
- 1 Stamens 6 (except 14-25 in *Corynandra*); petals obtuse or acute at the apex; gynophore (stipe of the pistil, above the calyx) 1-80 mm long; leaflets 5-7.
 - 2 Plants with nodal spines (and sometimes with prickles on petioles and leaf veins) *Tarenaya*
 - 2 Plants lacking nodal spines and lacking prickles on petioles and leaf veins.
 - 4 Filaments fused to lower half of gynophore (evident from scars near the midpoint of the gynophore of fruiting specimens) *Gynandropsis*
 - 4 Filaments free from gynophore *Corynandra*

Corynandra Schrader ex Sprengel 1827

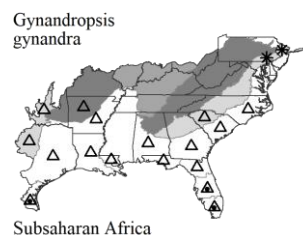
A genus of about 10 species, annual herbs, of Asia and Africa. References: Cochrane & Iltis (2014); Iltis (1960); Tucker (2010c) in FNA7 (2010).

* ***Corynandra viscosa*** (Linnaeus) Cochrane & Iltis ssp. *viscosa*. WILD CAIA, YELLOW CLEOME. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia (now pantropical). Reported for sc. GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009; Jones & Coile 1988), se. PA (Rhoads & Klein 1993), and from Beaufort County, SC (J. Nelson, pers.comm. 2006). **Tax:** Our material is the widely weedy *C. viscosa* ssp. *viscosa*. **Comm:** Reported from chrome ore piles in Newport News (Reed 1959); presumably a waif. **Syn:** = Cochrane & Iltis (2014); = *Arivela viscosa* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – FNA7, K3; = *Cleome viscosa* Linnaeus – Fl4, K1, WH3, Iltis (1960); < *Corynandra viscosa* – K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Gynandropsis*** A.P. de Candolle 1824

A genus of 2 species, annual or short-lived perennial herbs, pantropical. References: Iltis (1960); Tucker (2010g) in FNA7 (2010).

* ***Gynandropsis gynandra*** (Linnaeus) Briquet. SPIDERWISP, CAT'S-WHISKERS. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA7, K3, K4, NY; = *Cleome gynandra* Linnaeus – Ar, Bah, Fl4, K1, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018), Iltis (1960). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Polanisia Rafinesque 1819 (CLAMMYWEED)

A genus of about 6 species, of North America (including Mexico). References: Tucker (2010f) in FNA7 (2010).

Identification Notes: *Polanisia* has some resemblance to *Warea* (in the Brassicaceae).

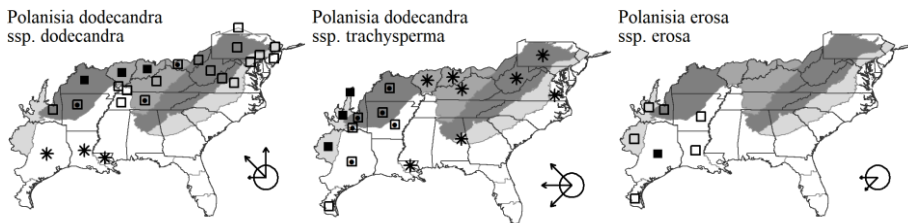
Unkeyed taxa: *Polanisia erosa* ssp. *erosa*

- 2 Larger petals 3.5-6.5 (-8) mm long; longest stamens 4-10 (-14) mm long.....*Polanisia dodecandra* ssp. *dodecandra*
 2 Larger petals (7-) 8-13 (-16) mm long; longest stamens (9-) 12-30 mm long.....*Polanisia dodecandra* ssp. *trachysperma*

Polanisia dodecandra (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle ssp. *dodecandra*. CLAMMYWEED, SPIDERWEED. **Hab:** Sandy or gravelly floodplains and reservoir shores, also introduced on railroad ballast. **Dist:** VT west to MB, south to MD, w. VA, TN, AR, and OK. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA7, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tx; = *Polanisia dodecandra* – G, Il; = *Polanisia dodecandra* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *dodecandra* – C, Mi, Va; = *Polanisia graveolens* Rafinesque – F, S, WV; < *Polanisia dodecandra* – Tn, W. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

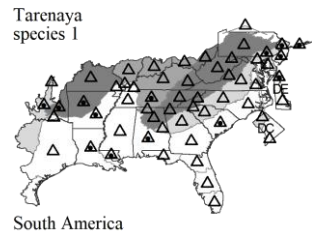
Polanisia dodecandra (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle ssp. *trachysperma* (Torrey & A. Gray) Iltis. **Hab:** Sandy and gravelly soils of prairies; eastwards adventive in disturbed areas. **Dist:** ON west to AB, south to w. LA, TX, NM, AZ, CA, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA7, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tx; = *Polanisia dodecandra* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *trachysperma* (Torrey & A. Gray) Iltis – C, Mi; = *Polanisia trachysperma* Torrey & A. Gray – F, G, Il, S, WV. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Polanisia erosa (Nuttall) Iltis ssp. *erosa*. SANDHILL CLAMMY-WEED. **Hab:** Sandhills, dry prairies. **Dist:** Sw. AR and OK south to w. LA and e. and sc. TX. **Phen:** Late May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA7, K3, K4, Tx; < *Polanisia erosa* – NcTx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

*Tarenaya* Rafinesque 1838 (SPIDERFLOWER)

A genus of about 40 species, annual herbs, of South America, as interpreted to include *Hemiscola* (Patchell, Roalson, & Hall 2014; Soares Neto et al. 2018). References: Iltis & Cochrane (2007); Patchell, Roalson, & Hall (2014); Soares Neto et al (2018); Tucker & Iltis (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Tucker & Iltis (2010b) in FNA7 (2010).

* ***Tarenaya species 1***. CLEOME, SPIDERFLOWER, PINKQUEEN. **Hab:** Gardens, disturbed areas, sandbars, riverbanks, persistent and self-seeding from cultivation as an ornamental. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Tax:** The correct name for this species in *Tarenaya* is a new combination (in press). **Comm:** The petals in bud are a pale pink to nearly white, they turn a deep pink upon opening late in the day; by morning the petals have once again faded to a pale pink or white. **Syn:** = *Cleome hassleriana* – Pa, orthographic variant; = *Cleome hassleriana* Chodat – Ar, C, Fl4, K1, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); = *Cleome houtteana* Schlechtendal – RAB, misapplied; = *Tarenaya hassleriana* (Chodat) H.H. Iltis – FNA7, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Iltis & Cochrane (2007); >> *Cleome spinosa* Jacquin – F, G, misapplied; >> *Neocleome spinosa* (Jacquin) Small – S, misapplied.



270. BRASSICACEAE Burnett 1835 (MUSTARD FAMILY) [in BRASSICALES]

A family of about 340 genera and 3400 species, annuals, perennials, shrubs, and rarely trees and vines, of cosmopolitan distribution (but most diverse in the temperate Northern Hemisphere). References: Al-Shehbaz (1984); Al-Shehbaz (1985a); Al-Shehbaz (1985b); Al-Shehbaz (1986a); Al-Shehbaz (1986b); Al-Shehbaz (1987); Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz (1988b); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Appel & Al-Shehbaz in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Esmailbegi et al (2018); Rollins (1993).

Tribe a. Alysseae: *Alyssum*, *Berteroa*

Tribe aa. Anastaticae: *Lobularia*

Tribe b. Anchonieae: *Matthiola*

Tribe d. Arabideae: *Abdra*, *Arabis*, *Draba*, *Tomostima*

Tribe e. Boechereae: *Boechera*

Tribe f. Brassiceae: *Brassica*, *Cakile*, *Coincya*, *Diploaxis*, *Eruca*, *Erucastrum*, *Orychophragmus*, *Raphanus*, *Rapistrum*, *Sinapis*

Tribe g. Buniadeae: *Bunias*

Tribe h. Calepineae: *Calepina*

Tribe i. Camelinae: *Arabidopsis*, *Camelina*, *Capsella*

Tribe j. Cardamineae: *Armoracia*, *Barbarea*, *Cardamine*, *Iodanthus*, *Leavenworthia*, *Nasturtium*, *Planodes*, *Rorippa*

Tribe k. Chorisporeae: *Chorispora*

Tribe m. Conringiae: *Conringia*

Tribe n. Descurainiae: *Descurainia*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
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270. **BRASSICACEAE**

- Tribe o. Erysimeae: *Erysimum*
 Tribe p. Euclidieae: *Braya*
 Tribe s. Hesperideae: *Hesperis*
 Tribe t. Iberideae: *Iberis*, *Teesdalia*
 Tribe v. Isatideae: *Isatis*, *Myagrurum*
 Tribe w. Lepidieae: *Lepidium*
 Tribe x. ?? Lunariaeae: *Lunaria*
 Tribe z. Coluteocarpeae: *Noccaea*
 Tribe aa. Physarieae: *Paysonia*, *Physaria*
 Tribe bb. Sisymbrieae: *Sisymbrium*
 Tribe dd. Thelypodieae: *Warea*
 Tribe ee. Thlaspidieae: *Alliaria*, *Thlaspi*

Warning to users: Some genera not yet included in key! *Braya*, *Bunias*, *Chorispora*, *Conringia*, *Diploaxis*, [*Eruca*], *Erucastrum*, [*Iberis*], *Iodanthus*, *Leavenworthia*, *Lobularia*, *Matthiola*, *Paysonia*, *Physaria*, *Rapistrum*, *Sinapis*, *Warea*

- 1 Plants in flower
 2 Trichomes of plant absent or, if present, unbranched. **Key A**
 2 Trichomes of plant present with some or most or all branched. **Key B**
 1 Plants in fruit.
 3 Trichomes of plant absent or, if present, unbranched. **Key C**
 3 Trichomes of plant present with some or most or all branched. **Key D**

Key A - plants in flower, trichomes of plant absent or, if present, unbranched

- 1 Flowers yellow.
 2 Leaves auriculate, sagittate, or amplexicaul at base.
 3 Upper stems glaucous. **Brassica**
 3 Upper stems green; [tribe *Cardamineae*]. **Rorippa**
 2 Leaves not clasping at base.
 6 Petals with contrasting dark veins; [tribe *Brassicaceae*]. **Raphanus**
 6 Petals mostly uniform in color.
 7 Ovaries and young fruits 2-segmented; petals 6-30 mm; [tribe *Brassicaceae*] **Brassica**
 7 Ovaries and young fruits unsegmented; petals 1-8 mm.
 8 Stigmas distinctly 2-lobed; [tribe *Sisymbrieae*] **Sisymbrium**
 8 Stigmas entire, rarely indistinctly 2-lobed; [tribe *Cardamineae*] **Rorippa**
 1 Flowers white, pinkish, purple, lavender, or blue.
 9 Leaves strictly basal or basal and cauline and auriculate.
 10 Plants with only basal leaves or cauline leaves much reduced. **Cardamine**
 10 Plants with some well-developed cauline leaves.
 12 Ovaries and young fruits ovate, orbicular or cordate.
 14 Ovules 2 (rarely 4) per ovary; [tribe *Lepidieae*] **Lepidium**
 14 Ovules 6-16 per ovary.
 15 Leaves mostly entire; plants not fetid; [tribe *Noccaeeae*] **Noccaea**
 15 Leaves often toothed; plants fetid; [tribe *Thlaspidieae*] **Thlaspi**
 12 Ovaries and young fruits linear.
 16 Plants aquatic or semi-aquatic; rooting at nodes; [tribe *Cardamineae*] **Nasturtium**
 16 Plants terrestrial, though sometimes growing partially submerged; not rooting at nodes.
 18 Cauline leaves sessile; [tribe *Boechereae*] **Borodinia**
 18 Cauline leaves usually petiolate; [tribe *Cardamineae*] **Cardamine**
 9 Leaves basal and cauline but not auriculate.
 19 Plants aquatic, rooting at nodes; [tribe *Cardamineae*].
 20 Submersed leaves dissected into filiform segments **Rorippa**
 20 Leaves not dissected into filiform segments **Nasturtium**
 19 Plants terrestrial, though sometimes growing partially submersed; not rooting at nodes.
 21 Stamens 2 or 4.
 22 Ovaries and young fruits linear; [tribe *Cardamineae*] **Cardamine**
 22 Ovaries and young fruits ovate, orbicular or cordate. **Lepidium**
 21 Stamens 6.
 25 Ovaries and young fruits 2-segmented; [tribe *Brassicaceae*] **Cakile**

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- 25 Ovaries and young fruits unsegmented.
 26 Ovaries and young fruits ovate, orbicular or cordate; [tribe *Lepidieae*]..... *Lepidium*
 26 Ovaries and young fruits linear.
 27 Petals with contrasting dark veins; [tribe *Brassicaceae*]..... *Raphanus*
 27 Petals mostly uniform in color.
 29 Cauline leaves sessile; [tribe *Boechereae*]..... *Borodinia*
 29 Cauline leaves usually petiolate; [tribe *Cardamineae*].
 30 Base of plant usually glabrous; seeds not winged..... *Cardamine*
 30 Base of plant pubescent; seeds winged..... *Planodes*

Key B - plants in flower, trichomes of plant present with some or most or all branched

- 1
1
2 Flowers yellow.
 3 Trichomes sessile, medifixed; [tribe *Erysimeae*]..... *Erysimum*
 3 Trichomes not sessile and medifixed.
 4 Leaves 2-3× pinnately dissected; [tribe *Descurainieae*]..... *Descurainia*
 4 Leaves not pinnately dissected.
 5 Cauline leaves not auricled; [tribe *Alysseae*]..... *Alyssum*
 5 Cauline leaves auricled; [tribe *Camelineae*]..... *Camelina*
 2 Flowers white, pinkish, lavender, or blue.
 8 Ovaries and young fruits not linear.
 9 Cauline leaves sessile and auriculate; [tribe *Camelineae*].
 10 Petals pale yellow, fading to whitish *Camelina*
 10 Petals wholly white *Capsella*
 9 Cauline leaves petiolate or sessile and not auriculate.
 12 Leaves 2-3× pinnately dissected; [tribe *Descurainieae*] *Descurainia*
 12 Leaves not pinnately dissected.
 *Alyssum*
 8 Ovaries and young fruits linear.
 14 Cauline leaves sessile and auriculate.
 *Borodinia*
 14 Cauline leaves usually petiolate and if sessile, not auriculate.
 18 Leaves pinnately divided or lobed.
 19 Leaves lyrate pinnatifid; [tribe *Camelineae*] *Arabidopsis*
 19 Leaves 2-3× pinnately dissected; [tribe *Descurainieae*] *Descurainia*
 18 Leaves entire or toothed.
 *Arabidopsis*

Key C - plants in fruit, trichomes of plant absent or, if present, unbranched

- 1 Fruits silicles (< 3× as long as wide).
 2 Fruits 2-segmented..... *Cakile*
 2 Fruits unsegmented.
 4 Fruits with 20 or more seeds *Rorippa*
 4 Fruits with 16 or fewer seeds.
 7 Fruits with 2 seeds *Lepidium*
 7 Fruits with more than 2 seeds.
 9 Plants not fetid; seeds usually smooth, yellowish to medium brown *Noccaea*
 9 Plants fetid; seeds striate or alveolate, dark gray to dark brown or black..... *Thlaspi*
 1 Fruits siliques (> 3× as long as wide).
 10 Fruits indehiscent or breaking into 1-seeded segments.
 12 Styles obsolete; plants glabrous; of beaches..... *Cakile*
 12 Styles 1-5 mm; plants pubescent; inland..... *Raphanus*
 10 Fruits dehiscent, more than 1-seeded.
 13 Fruits segmented..... *Brassica*
 13 Fruits unsegmented.
 14 Fruits latiseptate (flattened parallel to the septum).
 15 Replums strongly flattened; fruit valves dehiscing elastically, coiled..... *Cardamine*
 15 Replums terete; fruit valves not dehiscing elastically or coiled.
 17 Cauline leaves pinnatifid or pinnatisect..... *Planodes*
 17 Cauline leaves entire or dentate..... *Borodinia*
 14 Fruits terete or 4-angled.
 18 Plants aquatic or semi-aquatic; rooting at nodes..... *Nasturtium*
 18 Plants terrestrial, though rarely growing partially submersed; not rooting at nodes.
 20 Seeds biseriate..... *Rorippa*
 20 Seeds uniseriate.
 22 Lower cauline leaves entire or dentate..... *Borodinia*
 22 Lower cauline leaves pinnatifid or pinnatisect.

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

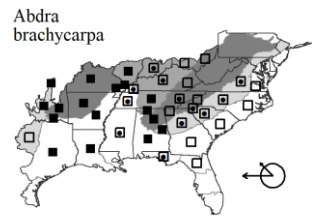
Key D - plants in fruit, trichomes of plant present with some or most or all branched

- 1 Fruits siliques (<3× as long as wide).
 3 Cauline leaves sessile; blade bases auriculate, sagittate, or amplexicaule.
 4 Fruits obdeltoid..... *Capsella*
 4 Fruits narrowly pyriform to pyriform or broadly obovoid..... *Camelina*
 3 Cauline leaves petiolate or sessile and not auriculate.
 5 Leaves 2-3× pinnately dissected..... *Descurainia*
 5 Leaves not pinnately dissected..... *Alyssum*
- 1 Fruits siliques (> 3× as long as wide).
 9 Cauline leaves sessile; blade bases auriculate, sagittate, or amplexicaule..... *Borodinia*
 9 Cauline leaves petiolate or sessile and not auriculate..... *Erysimum*
 12 Trichomes sessile, medafixed *Descurainia*
 12 Trichomes not sessile and medafixed..... *Arabidopsis*
 13 Leaves 2-3× pinnately dissected.....
 13 Leaves not 2-3× pinnately dissected..

Abdra E.L. Greene 1900 (DRABA)

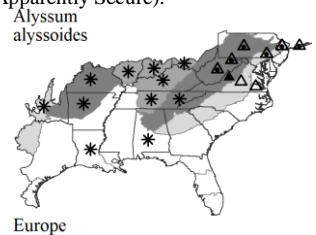
A genus of about 2 species, annual herbs, of se. North America. This genus has been segregated from *Draba* on molecular and morphological grounds (Jordon-Thaden et al. 2010; Al-Shehbaz 2012). References: Al-Shehbaz (1987); Al-Shehbaz (2012a); Al-Shehbaz, Windham, & Elven (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Koch & Al-Shehbaz (2002); Rollins (1993).

Abdra brachycarpa (Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray) E.L. Greene. SHORTPOD DRABA. **Hab:** Granitic flatrocks, open places (fields, roadsides, woodland margins, disturbed areas). **Dist:** VA west to IN and KS, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Feb-Apr; Mar-May. **Syn:** = K4, Al-Shehbaz (2012a); = *Draba brachycarpa* Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray – Ar, C, F, F14, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1987), Rollins (1993). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

*Alyssum* Linnaeus 1753 (ALYSSUM, MADWORT)

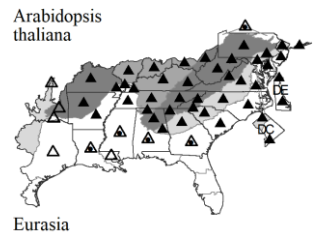
A genus of ca. 114 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1987); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993); Španiel (2015).

* ***Alyssum alyssoides*** (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. YELLOW ALYSSUM. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, especially in dry, barren soil. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Va, W, Rollins (1993), Španiel (2015); > *Alyssum alyssoides* var. *alyssoides* – Al-Shehbaz (1987). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

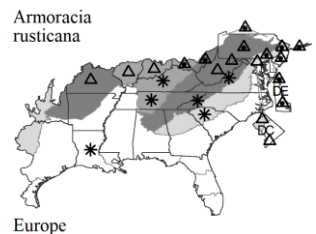
*Arabidopsis* Heynhold 1842 (MOUSE-EAR CRESS)

A genus of about 9 species, annual and perennial herbs, circumboreal and most diverse in Eurasia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Koch & Al-Shehbaz (2002); Koch, Bishop, & Mitchell-Olds (1999); O'Kane & Al-Shehbaz (1997); O'Kane & Al-Shehbaz (2003); Rollins (1993).

* ***Arabidopsis thaliana*** (Linnaeus) Heynhold. MOUSE-EAR CRESS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, fields, roadsides, lawns. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Comm:** *Arabidopsis thaliana* has sometimes been referred to as the white mouse of the vascular plant world, having been very extensively used as an experimental plant. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), O'Kane & Al-Shehbaz (1997), Rollins (1993). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

*Armoracia* Gaertner, B. Meyer, & Scherbius 1800 (HORSERADISH)

A genus of 3 species, perennial herbs, of Eurasia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993).

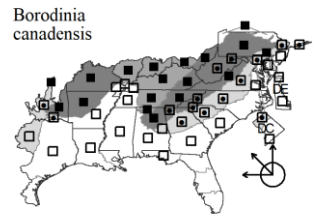


- 1 Plant aquatic; stem submersed or prostrate; fruit unilocular *Rorippa aquatica*
 1 Plant terrestrial; stem erect; fruit bilocular..... *Armoracia rusticana*
- Key to Map
 Symbology: (see introduction for more)

* *Armoracia rusticana* G. Gaertner, B. Meyer, & Scherbius. **HORSE RADISH.** **Hab:** Persistent after cultivation, sometimes spreading (generally only very locally, but sometimes greater distances, probably by water transport of rhizomes). **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Comm:** The root is grated to provide the condiment. **Syn:** = C, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Rollins (1993); = *Armoracia armoracia* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; =? *Armoracia lapathifolia* Gilibert – F. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Borodinia N. Busch 1921 (ROCK-CRESS)

A genus of about 7 species, herbs, of eastern North America. References: Alexander et al (2013); Al-Shehbaz & Windham (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz (2003); Hopkins (1937); Koch & Al-Shehbaz (2002); Koch, Bishop, & Mitchell-Olds (1999); Rollins (1993); Wieboldt (1987); Windham & Al-Shehbaz (2007).



Borodinia canadensis (Linnaeus) P.J. Alexander & Windham. **SICKLEPOD, CANADA ROCKCRESS.** **Hab:** Thin soils around rock outcrops, especially mafic or calcareous, and in dry to mesic, nutrient-rich, often rocky woodlands over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** QC and ND south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Jul; Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NY, Alexander et al (2013); = *Arabis canadensis* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, K1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, W, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Hopkins (1937), Rollins (1993); = *Boechera canadensis* (Linnaeus) Al-Shehbaz – Ar, Fl4, FNA7, Il, K2, Mi, NE, Tn, Va, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (2003). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Brassica Linnaeus 1753 (MUSTARD, TURNIP, RAPE, CABBAGE, COLLARD GREENS, KALE, BROCCOLI,)

Cauliflower, Kohlrabi, Rutabaga, Bok-Choy, Chinese Cabbage, Brussels Sprouts). References: Al-Shehbaz (1985b); Al-Shehbaz (2021); Rollins (1993); Warwick (2010a) in FNA7 (2010).

A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of the Old World.

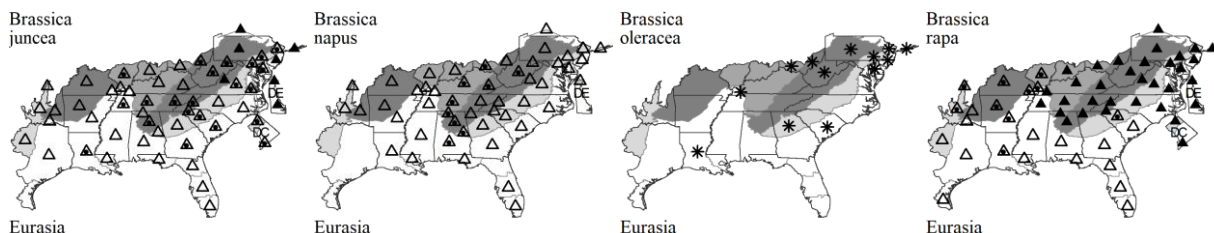
- 1 Upper cauline leaves petiolate, or sessile and cuneate.
- 2 Pedicels and siliques widely spreading to divaricately ascending; siliques 2-4 cm long, terete or nearly so; [section *Rapa*] *Brassica juncea*
- 2 Pedicels and siliques erect and appressed to the rachis; siliques 1-2 cm long, more-or-less 4-angled; [section *Melanosinapis*] *Rhaphospermum nigrum*
- 1 Upper cauline leaves auriculate, slightly to strongly clasping the stem; [section *Rapa*].
- 3 Petals mostly 18-25 mm long; beak of the silique (3-) 4-11 mm long *Brassica oleracea*
- 3 Petals mostly 6-16 mm long; beak of the silique (5-) 7-15 (-22) mm long.
- 4 Petals 10-18 mm long, pale yellow; beak of the silique usually (5-) 7-10 (-16) mm long; plant usually glaucous; siliques 5-10 cm long *Brassica napus*
- 4 Petals 6-10 (-11) mm long, deep yellow; beaks of the silique usually (8-) 10-15 (-22) mm long; plant usually green; siliques 3-7 cm long *Brassica rapa*

* *Brassica juncea* (Linnaeus) Czernajew. **LEAF MUSTARD, BROWN MUSTARD, INDIAN MUSTARD, MUSTARD GREENS, CHINESE MUSTARD.** **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** This species is apparently a recently derived polyploid (n=18) of *B. nigra* (n=8) and *B. rapa* (n=10). **Comm:** The seeds of this species are one source of table mustard; other components include *Brassica nigra* and *Sinapis alba*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl4, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rollins (1993); > *Brassica japonica* (Thunberg) Siebold ex Miquel – S; > *Brassica juncea* (Linnaeus) Czernajew – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

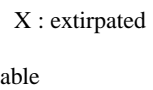
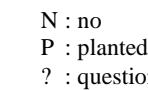
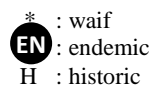
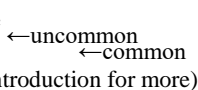
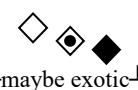
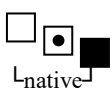
* *Brassica napus* Linnaeus. **RUTABAGA, RAPE, CANOLA, COLZA, SWEDE.** **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** This species is apparently a recently derived polyploid (n=19) of *B. oleracea* (n=9) and *B. rapa* (n=10). **Comm:** The seeds of this species are the source of 'canola' oil, the name coined by marketers from 'Canadian' + 'oil' + 'low' + 'acid' to avoid the negative connotation of the ancient name 'rape'. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA7, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, W, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rollins (1993); < *Brassica napus* Linnaeus – RAB.

* *Brassica oleracea* Linnaeus. **Hab:** Fields, gardens, disturbed areas, sometimes weakly persistent from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Commonly cultivated in our area in fields and gardens in a variety of forms, these sometimes treated as varieties, but probably better regarded as cultivars: e.g. *B. oleracea* var. *acephala* A.P. de Candolle (Collard Greens, Kale), *B. oleracea* var. *capitata* Linnaeus (Cabbage), *B. oleracea* var. *italica* Plenck (Broccoli), *B. oleracea* var. *botrytis* Linnaeus (Cauliflower), *B. oleracea* var. *gemmifera* Zenk (Brussels Sprouts), and *B. oleracea* var. *gongyloides* Linnaeus (Kohlrabi). **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA7, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Brassica rapa* Linnaeus. **TURNIP, BIRD'S-RAPE, FIELD RAPE, FIELD MUSTARD, BOK-CHOY, CHINESE CABBAGE.** **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Tax:** *B. rapa* is cultivated in a variety of forms, these sometimes given varietal rank, such as *B. rapa* var. *chinensis* (Linnaeus) Kitamura (Bok-choy or Pak-choi) and *B. rapa* var. *amplexicaulis* Tanaka & Ono (Chinese Cabbage). They are probably best regarded as cultivars. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA7, Il, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rollins (1993); > *Brassica campestris* Linnaeus – G, GrPl, S, Tx; > *Brassica napus* Linnaeus – RAB; > *Brassica rapa* Linnaeus – G, GrPl, Tx; > *Brassica rapa* var. *chinensis* (Linnaeus) Kitamura – K4; > *Brassica rapa* Linnaeus var. *rapa* – K1, K3, K4, Va, WH3.



Key to Map
Symbology:



native

maybe exotic

exotic

←rare

←uncommon

←common

(see introduction for more)

* : waif

N : no

X : extirpated

P : planted

? : questionable

Cakile P. Miller 1754 (SEA ROCKET)

A genus of about 7-8 species, annual herbs, primarily of coastal North America, Europe, and North Africa. References: Al-Shehbaz (1985b); Rodman (1974); Rodman (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993).

Identification Notes: The siliques of *Cakile* are divided near their middle by an abscission zone into two halves, each with a single seed: the upper abscises and disperses by water or wind, the lower remains attached to the parent plant. The size of the two segments and the contour of the abscised surface remaining on the lower segment are important taxonomic characters.

- 2 Well-developed, normal infructescences > 20 cm long; petals 3.0-4.5 mm wide; [Gulf Coast or FL peninsula].
 - 3 Upper silique segment > 2× as long as the lower silique segment, broadest at or near its base, narrowly lanceolate to an attenuated beak; leaves usually sinuately or crenately lobed, rarely pinnatisect..... *Cakile lanceolata* ssp. *lanceolata*
 - 3 Upper silique segment < 2× as long as the lower silique segment, broadest above its base, ovoid to a short beak; leaves entire, lobed, or pinnatifid.
 - 4 Upper silique segment broadest at or near the middle, not constricted at its base; leaf blades entire to pinnatifid *Cakile lanceolata* ssp. *fusiformis*
 - 4 Upper silique segment broadest towards its base, and with a waist or constriction at its junction with the lower segment; leaf blades deeply pinnatifid *Cakile lanceolata* ssp. *pseudoconstricta*
- 2 Infructescences 10-20 cm long; [collectively widespread].
 - 5 Rachis of inflorescence geniculate (when fruiting); pedicels as thick as the rachis; petals 1.2-1.9 mm wide *Cakile geniculata*
 - 5 Rachis of inflorescence straight (when fruiting); pedicels narrower than the rachis; petals 1.3-3.0 mm wide. *Cakile constricta*

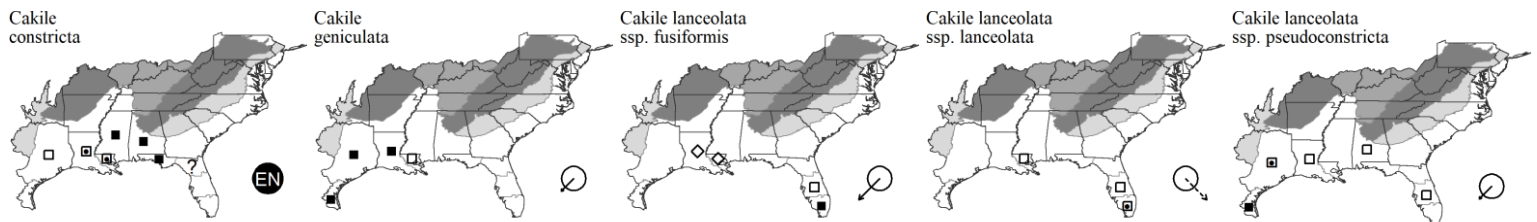
Cakile constricta Rodman. GULF COAST SEA-ROCKET. **Hab:** Beaches, coastal sands. **Dist:** Panhandle FL west to TX. **Phen:** Feb-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA7, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rodman (1974), Rollins (1993); < *Cakile lanceolata* (Willdenow) O.E. Schulz – S, WH3.

Cakile geniculata (B.L. Robinson) Millsaugh. GULF COAST SEA-ROCKET. **Hab:** Beaches and shores. **Dist:** S. MS, s. LA, coastal TX, south to TAM and VER. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA7, K3, K4, Tx, Rodman (1974). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Cakile lanceolata (Willdenow) O.E. Schulz ssp. *fusiformis* (Greene) Rodman. **Hab:** Beaches. **Dist:** Peninsular FL; LA; Mexico (YUC and ROO) and Central America (Belize). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** Probably warranting species rank. **Comm:** There seems to be no basis for the suggestion that this species is introduced in FL. **Syn:** = FNA7, K3, K4, Rodman (1974); = *Cakile fusiformis* Greene – Tx; < *Cakile lanceolata* (Willdenow) O.E. Schulz – FL4, WH3. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Cakile lanceolata (Willdenow) O.E. Schulz ssp. *lanceolata*. SOUTHERN SEA-ROCKET, PORKBUSH, 'GARDENA'. **Hab:** Beaches. **Dist:** S. FL; West Indies. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA7, K3, K4, Rodman (1974); < *Cakile lanceolata* (Willdenow) O.E. Schulz – Bah, FL4, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Cakile lanceolata (Willdenow) O.E. Schulz ssp. *pseudoconstricta* Rodman. **Hab:** Beaches, coastal sands. **Dist:** FL, AL, LA, TX, TAM. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA7, K1, K3, K4, Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rodman (1974), Rollins (1993); < *Cakile fusiformis* Greene – Tx; < *Cakile lanceolata* (Willdenow) O.E. Schulz – FL4, GW2, S, WH3. NatureServe G5T2T4 (Vulnerable).

*Camelina* Crantz 1762 (GOLD-OF-PLEASURE, FALSE-FLAX)

A genus of 6-8 species, herbs, of se. Europe and the Middle East. References: Al-Shehbaz & Beilstein (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Al-Shehbaz (1987); Rollins (1993).

- 1 Siliques 4-7 mm long; leaves and stem rough-hairy, the stellate trichomes exceeded by simple trichomes (which are 1-2 mm long)..... *Camelina microcarpa*
- 1 Siliques 7-12 mm long; leaves and stem glabrate to sparsely hairy, the stellate trichomes as long as the few simple trichomes *Camelina sativa*

* *Camelina microcarpa* Andrzejowski ex A.P. de Candolle. LESSER GOLD-OF-PLEASURE, LITTLEPOD. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Jun). **Syn:** = C, F, FNA7, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Al-Shehbaz (1987), Rollins (1993). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Camelina sativa* (Linnaeus) Crantz. GOLD-OF-PLEASURE, FALSE-FLAX. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA7, G, GrPl, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Va, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1987), Rollins (1993); > *Camelina sativa* ssp. *sativa* – K1, NE. NatureServe GNRNTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

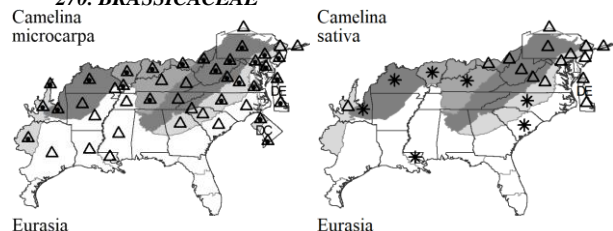
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

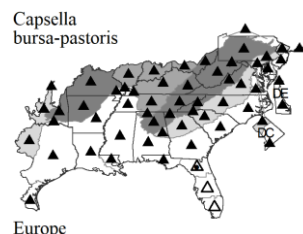
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

270. BRASSICACEAE

*Capsella* Medikus 1792 (SHEPHERD'S PURSE)

A genus of 1-4 species, annual or biennial herbs, of Europe. References: Al-Shehbaz (1986a); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993); GBI2; Stace (2010).

* *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Linnaeus) Medikus. COMMON SHEPHERD'S PURSE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, gardens, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Jun. **Tax:** *C. rubella* Reuter, Pink Shepherd's Purse, is sometimes distinguished (as by F, G, Stace 2010), and occurs in our area. It is alleged to be diploid (vs. tetraploid), to have pink petals 1-2 mm long (vs. white, 2-3 mm long), and lateral margins of the fruit concave (vs. straight to convex). Al-Shehbaz (1986) considered the character correlations to be poor, not warranting taxonomic recognition. **Syn:** = C, FI4, FNA7, GBI2, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1986a), Rollins (1993); = *Bursa bursa-pastoris* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; > *Capsella bursa-pastoris* (Linnaeus) Medikus – F, G, Stace (2010); > *Capsella gracilis* Gren. – F; > *Capsella rubella* Reuter – F, G, Stace (2010).

*Cardamine* Linnaeus 1753 (BITTERCRESS, TOOTHWORT)

A genus of about 200 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. *Dentaria* should apparently be included (Sweeney & Price 2000). References: Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz, Marhold, & Lihová (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Franzke et al (1998); Marhold et al (2016); Rollins (1993); Šlenker et al (2018); Sweeney & Price (2000); Sweeney & Price (2001); Wieboldt (1992).

- 1 Leaves palmately divided (if 1-ternate, then palmately so, the terminal leaflets on a petiolule the same length as the those of the lateral leaflets); ["*Dentaria*"].
..... *Cardamine concatenata*
- 1 Leaves simple, pinnately lobed, or pinnately divided (if 1-ternate, then pinnately so, the terminal leaflet on a longer petiolule than those of the lateral leaflets); [*Cardamine* in the narrow sense].
7 Cauline leaves simple, sometimes the lower to middle cauline leaves with 1-2 pairs of very small lateral lobes.
..... *Cardamine bulbosa*
- 7 Cauline leaves 1-ternate or pinnatifid (if 1-ternate, the lateral leaflets about as large as the terminal leaflet).
17 Stamens 4 (rarely 5 or 6); plant with many, persistent basal leaves forming a compact rosette; stem bases and petioles hirsute..... *Cardamine hirsuta*
- 17 Stamens 6; plant with few or no basal leaves, not forming a rosette or forming a loose rosette; stem bases and petioles glabrous (or sparsely hirsute).
18 Cauline leaves 2-4 cm long; terminal leaflet similar to the lateral leaflets in size and shape; leaflets neither decurrent along the rachis nor petiolulate; stem glabrous throughout..... *Cardamine parviflora* var. *arenicola*
- 18 Cauline leaves 4-10 cm long; terminal leaflet broader than the lateral leaflets; leaflets either decurrent along the rachis or petiolulate; stem pubescent at base.
19 Leaflets decurrent on the rachis; stems typically erect; [native] *Cardamine pensylvanica*
- 19 Leaflets petiolulate; stems flexuous; [alien weed].
..... *Cardamine occulta*

Cardamine bulbosa (Schreber ex Muhlenberg) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. BULBOUS BITTERCRESS. **Hab:** Swampy forests and bogs, primarily (but not strictly) in circumneutral soils over limestone or mafic rocks. **Dist:** ME west to MB, south to FL, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Feb-May; Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FI4, FNA7, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Rollins (1993); = *Cardamine rhomboidea* (Persoon) A.P. de Candolle – C, Al-Shehbaz (1988a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Cardamine concatenata (Michaux) O. Schwarz. CUTLEAF TOOTHWORT. **Hab:** Rich, mesic forests. **Dist:** ME, QC and MN south to FL Panhandle, LA, OK, and TX. **Phen:** (Jan-) Mar-May; Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI4, FNA7, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Rollins (1993), Sweeney & Price (2001); = *Dentaria laciniata* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – G, GW2, Il, S, Tn, W; > *Dentaria laciniata* var. *coalescens* Fernald – F; > *Dentaria laciniata* var. *laciniata* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Cardamine hirsuta* Linnaeus. HAIRY BITTERCRESS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, including fields and gardens. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jan-May (or irregularly earlier in response to mild winter weather). **Syn:** = C, F, FI4, FNA7, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Marhold et al (2016), Rollins (1993), Šlenker et al (2018); > *Cardamine debilis* – Ar; > *Cardamine hirsuta* Linnaeus – Ar.

* *Cardamine occulta* Hornemann. HIDDEN BITTERCRESS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Syn:** = K4, Marhold et al (2016), Šlenker et al (2018); < *Cardamine flexuosa* Withering – FNA7, K3, NE, Pa.

Cardamine parviflora Linnaeus var. *arenicola* (Britton) O.E. Schulz. SAND BITTERCRESS. **Hab:** Various habitats, primarily seasonally wet areas with shallow soil or sand, also on mafic outcrop glades, as on greenstone, diabase, and nutrient-rich granites. **Dist:** The typic variety is Eurasian; our variety is widespread in e. North America, also occurring in the Pacific Northwest. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Tax:** Our plant may warrant specific status. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, GrPl, Il, K1, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Rollins (1993); > *Cardamine arenicola* Britton – S; < *Cardamine parviflora* – FI4, FNA7, G, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, W, WH3; > *Cardamine parviflora* – S. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

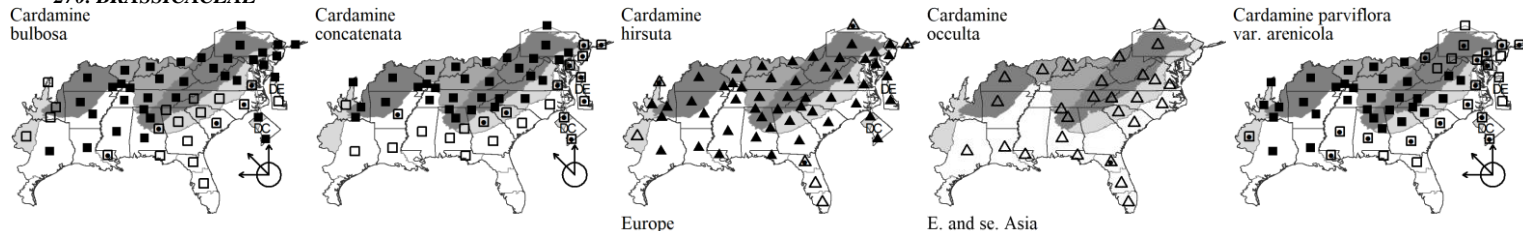
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

270. BRASSICACEAE

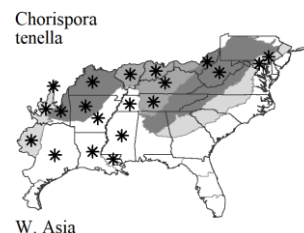


Cardamine pensylvanica Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. **QUAKER BITTERCRESS.** **Hab:** Various wet habitats, especially swampy depressions, streambanks, small woodland seeps. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland), NL (Labrador), NT, and AK south to FL, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl4, FNA7, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Rollins (1993); > *Cardamine pensylvanica* var. *brittoniana* Farwell – F; > *Cardamine pensylvanica* var. *pensylvanica* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Chorispora R. Brown ex A.P. de Candolle 1821 (CHORISPORA)

A genus of 11 species, herbs, of Central Asia and the Middle East. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988d); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993).

* ***Chorispora tenella*** (Pallas) A.P. de Candolle. **CHORISPORA, BLUE MUSTARD.** **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of w. Asia. Well established in the w. United States, and occurs at scattered locations eastward, as in c. and w. TN (Tennessee Flora Committee 2015; Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997) and s. PA (Rhoads & Block 2007). **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA7, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Al-Shehbaz (1988d), Rollins (1993). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



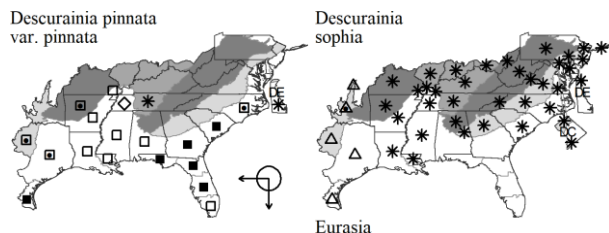
Descurainia Webb & Berthelot 1836 (TANSY-MUSTARD, FLIXWEED)

A genus of ca. 40 species, primarily of North and South America. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988b); Detling (1939); Goodson & Al-Shehbaz (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993).

- 1 Silique 10-25 (-30) mm long, acute to acuminate, the seeds mostly in 1 row ***Descurainia sophia***
 1 Silique 5-10 (-13) mm long, obtuse or clavate, the seeds mostly in 2 rows. ***Descurainia pinnata* var. *pinnata***

Descurainia pinnata (Walter) Britton var. ***pinnata***. **SOUTHEASTERN TANSY-MUSTARD.** **Hab:** Open sandy areas, especially roadsides. **Dist:** E. NC south to FL, west to TX and OK. Reported for DE, where considered non-native, by Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp (2016). **Phen:** Feb-May. **Syn:** = C, F, G, Tx; = *Descurainia pinnata* – Fl4, RAB, WH3; = *Descurainia pinnata* ssp. *pinnata* – Ar, FNA7, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Al-Shehbaz (1988b), Detling (1939), Rollins (1993); = *Sophia pinnata* (Walter) T.J. Howell – S.

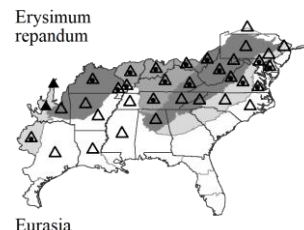
* ***Descurainia sophia*** (Linnaeus) Webb ex Prantl. **HERB SOPHIA, FLIXWEED.** **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1988b), Detling (1939), Rollins (1993); = *Sophia sophia* (Linnaeus) Britton – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Erysimum Linnaeus 1753 (WALLFLOWER, TREACLE MUSTARD)

A genus of ca. 150-180 species, of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988d); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993).

* ***Erysimum repandum*** Linnaeus. **TREACLE MUSTARD, BUSHY WALLFLOWER.** **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1988d), Rollins (1993); = *Cheirinia repanda* (Linnaeus) Link – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Lepidium Linnaeus 1753 (PEPPERWORT, PEPPERGRASS, PEPPERWEED)

A genus of ca. 220 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. Al-Shehbaz, Mummenhof, & Appel (2002) discuss the inclusion of *Cardaria* and *Coronopus* in *Lepidium*. References: Al-Shehbaz & Gaskin (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Al-Shehbaz (1986a); Al-Shehbaz (1986b); Al-Shehbaz, Mummenhoff, & Appel (2002); Rollins (1993); GB12.

section *Lepidium*: perfoliatum, graminifolium

section *Cardamon*: sativum

section *Lepia*: campestre

section *Dileptium*: austrinum, densiflorum, oblongum, virginicum ssp. virginicum

?: didymum, draba, ruderae, africanum, bonariense, lasiocarpum, schinzii, coronopus

Unkeyed taxa: *Lepidium lasiocarpum* var. *wrightii*

- 1 Upper cauline leaves sessile, and also perfoliate, sagittate, or auriculate at the base.
 - 3 Stamens 2; petals absent (or minute); basal leaves 1-2-pinnatifid; [wool-alien waif, probably not established in our area]..... *Lepidium oblongum*
 - 3 Stamens 6; petals present; basal leaves entire, dentate, sinuate (rarely 1-pinnatifid); [collectively common and widespread in our area]..... *Lepidium campestre*
- 1 Upper cauline leaves petiolate, not perfoliate, sagittate, or auriculate at the base.
 - 5 Valves of the silicles rugose-verrucose; some inflorescences (at least) borne opposite a leaf.
 - 6 Silicles reniform to ovate-cordate, 2.3-3.4 mm long, strongly ridged, not notched at the apex, indehiscent *Lepidium coronopus*
 - 6 Silicles bilobed, 1.3-1.7 mm long, reticulate, strongly notched at the apex; splitting into two halves *Lepidium didymum*
 - 5 Valves of the silicles smooth; inflorescences not leaf-opposed.
 - 9 Silicles pubescent or only ciliate at the margin. *Lepidium austrinum*
 - 9 Silicles glabrous.
 - 11 Petals 1-2× as long as the sepals *Lepidium virginicum* var. *virginicum*
 - 11 Petals 0-0.8× as long as the sepals.
 - 12 Upper cauline leaves lacinate to pinnatifid; inflorescence rachis with hairs to 0.8 mm long. *Lepidium oblongum*
 - 12 Upper cauline leaves entire, serrate, or dentate; inflorescence axis glabrous, papillose, or with hairs < 0.1 mm long.
 - 14 Basal leaves 2-3-pinnatifid; seeds marginless; fresh plants fetid..... *Lepidium ruderae*
 - 14 Basal leaves undivided or to 1-pinnatifid; seeds narrowly winged (marginless in *L. africanum*); fresh plants not fetid.
 - 16 Inflorescence rachis with straight, usually subclavate papillae; silicles widest above the middle *Lepidium densiflorum*
 - 16 Inflorescence rachis with minute trichomes, these usually subappressed; silicles widest at or below the middle *Lepidium virginicum* var. *virginicum*

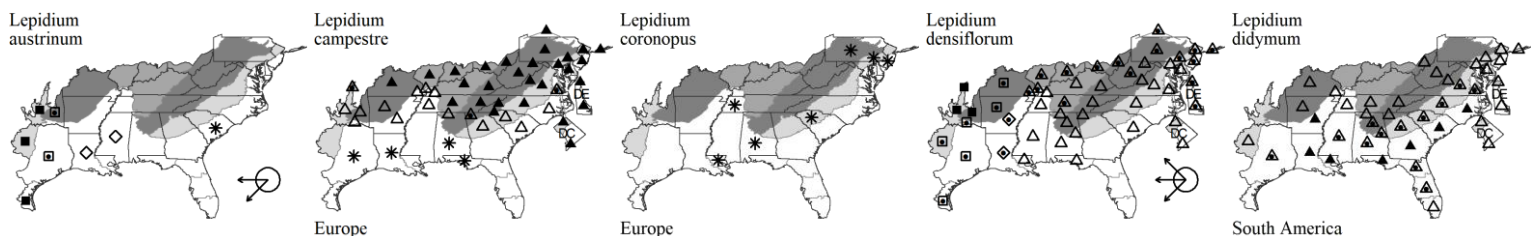
Lepidium austrinum Small. SOUTHERN PEPPERWORT. **Hab:** Sandy or loamy open areas, disturbed areas; eastwards as a waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC. **Dist:** MS, se. KS, and NM south through LA, and TX to Mexico. Also reported from MS (Bryson 1991, FNA). **Phen:** Feb-Jun. **Tax:** For further information, see Rollins (1993) and Al-Shehbaz (1986). **Syn:** = FNA7, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1986a), Al-Shehbaz (1986b), Rollins (1993). **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

* ***Lepidium campestre*** (Linnaeus) R. Brown. FIELD PEPPERWORT, COW CRESS, FIELD CRESS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl4, FNA7, G, GB12, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Rollins (1993). **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Lepidium coronopus*** (Linnaeus) Al-Shehbaz. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Syn:** = FNA7, K4, NY; = *Carara coronopus* (Linnaeus) Medikus – S; = *Coronopus squamatus* (Forsskål) Ascherson var. *squamatus* – GB12; > *Coronopus procumbens* Gilibert – F, G; > *Coronopus squamatus* (Forsskål) Ascherson – C, K1, K2, Pa; > *Lepidium squamatum* Forsskål – NE, Al-Shehbaz, Mummenhoff, & Appel (2002). **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

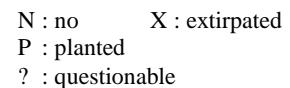
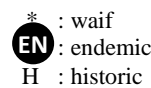
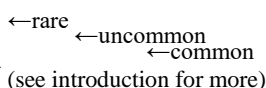
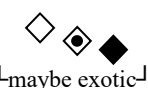
Lepidium densiflorum Schrader. PRAIRIE PEPPERWEED, GREEN-FLOWERED PEPPERGRASS. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, disturbed areas. **Dist:** The original distribution difficult to reconstruct, perhaps AB west to AK, south to TX, CA, and Mexico; now much more widespread. **Phen:** (Feb-) May-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl4, FNA7, G, GB12, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV; > *Lepidium densiflorum* var. *densiflorum* – K1, NE, NY, Al-Shehbaz (1986a), Rollins (1993). **NatureServe** G5T5 (Secure).

* ***Lepidium didymum*** Linnaeus. WART-CRESS, LESSER SWINE-CRESS. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA7, Il, K3, K4, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3, Al-Shehbaz, Mummenhoff, & Appel (2002); = *Carara didyma* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; = *Coronopus didymus* (Linnaeus) Smith – Bah, C, F, G, GB12, K1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tx, Rollins (1993). **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Lepidium lasiocarpum Nuttall var. *wrightii* (A. Gray) C.L. Hitchcock. WRIGHT'S PEPPERWORT. **Hab:** Open areas. **Dist:** S, TX, w. TX, s. NM, and s. AZ south to Mexico. **Phen:** Feb-May. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Rollins (1993); = *Lepidium lasiocarpum* Nuttall ssp. *wrightii* (A. Gray) Thellung – FNA7; > *Lepidium lasiocarpum* var. *rotundum* C.L. Hitchcock – Tx; > *Lepidium lasiocarpum* Nuttall var. *wrightii* (A. Gray) C.L. Hitchcock – Tx.

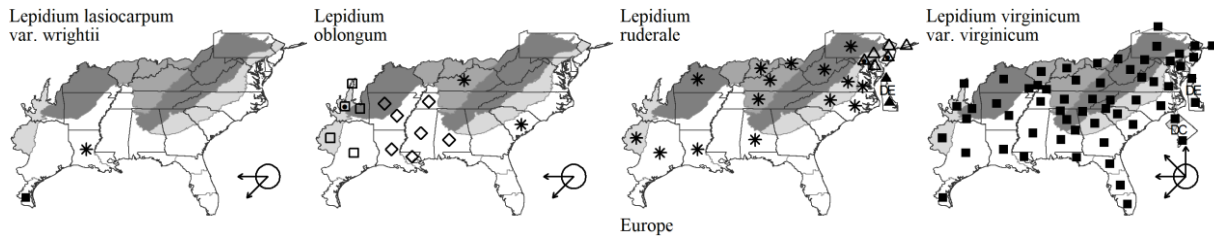
Key to Map
Symbology:



Lepidium oblongum Small. VEINY PEPPERGRASS. **Hab:** Fields and roadsides, also as a waif around wool-combing mills in Coastal Plain of SC. **Dist:** Native of sc. and sw. North America south through Mexico to Central America (perhaps native in the western portions of our area). AL, AR, KS, NM, AZ, and OR south to TX, Mexico, and Central America. Reported for MD (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Comm:** For further information, see Rollins (1993) and Al-Shehbaz (1986). **Syn:** = FNA7, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1986a), Al-Shehbaz (1986b); > *Lepidium oblongum* var. *oblongum* – Ar, K1, Rollins (1993). NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Lepidium ruderae** Linnaeus. NARROWLEAF PEPPERWORT, STINKING PEPPERWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA7, G, GB12, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1986a), Al-Shehbaz (1986b), Rollins (1993). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Lepidium virginicum Linnaeus var. *virginicum*. POOR MAN'S PEPPER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** *L. virginicum* var. *virginicum* is widespread in e. and c. North America; also introduced in various places elsewhere in the world. **Phen:** Feb-Jun (-Dec). **Tax:** Rollins (1993) interprets *L. virginicum* as having seven additional varieties, all in western North America and Central America. For North America, FNA recognizes two subspecies. **Syn:** = C, G, K1, NE, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1986a), Al-Shehbaz (1986b), Rollins (1993); = *Lepidium virginicum* Linnaeus ssp. *virginicum* – FNA7, K3, K4, NY; < *Lepidium virginicum* – Ar, Bah, F, GB12, GrPl, IL, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Lobularia Desvaux 1815 (SWEET ALYSSUM)

A genus of 4 species, herbs, of Eurasia and Macaronesia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1987); Borgen (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993).

* **Lobularia maritima** (Linnaeus) Desvaux. SWEET ALYSSUM. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, lawns. **Dist:** Native of Europe. The NC occurrences are doubtfully established, from gardens and a "lawn". **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F4, FNA7, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tx, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1987), Rollins (1993). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Nasturtium R. Brown 1812 (WATERCRESS)

A genus of 5 species, perennial herbs, of Eurasia, n. Africa, and North America. Al-Shehbaz & Price (1998) summarize the reasons for separating *Nasturtium* from *Rorippa*; Franzke et al. (1998) provide corroboration based on molecular analysis. References: Al-Shehbaz & Price (1998); Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Franzke et al (1998); Green (1962); Rollins (1993); Stuckey (1972).

* **Nasturtium officinale** W.T. Aiton. WATERCRESS. **Hab:** Streams, springs, seepages. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = F4, FNA7, GrPl, GW2, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, WV, Al-Shehbaz & Price (1998); = *Rorippa nasturtium-aquaticum* (Linnaeus) Hayek – C, K1, NcTx, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Green (1962), Rollins (1993); = *Sisymbrium nasturtium-aquaticum* Linnaeus – S; < *Nasturtium officinale* W.T. Aiton – G, RAB, W; > *Nasturtium officinale* var. *officinale* – F; > *Nasturtium officinale* var. *siifolium* (Reichenbach) W.D.J. Koch – F. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

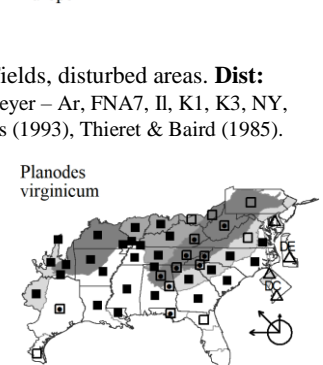
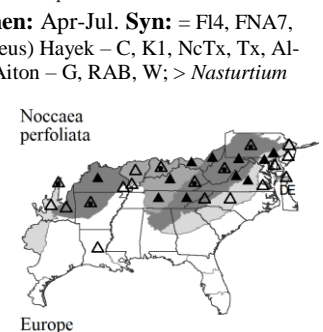
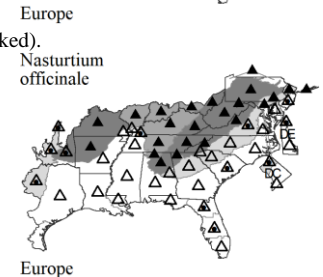
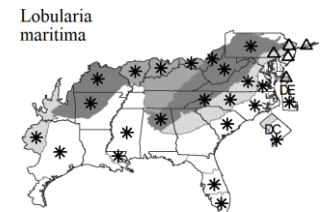
Noccaea Moench 1802

A genus of 128 species, perennial, biennial, and annual herbs, almost entirely of Europe, Asia, and n. Africa. Mummenhoff & Koch (1994) and Meyer (1973, 1979) discussed the reasons for separating *Microthlaspi* from *Thlaspi*; Al-Shehbaz (2012) suggested that this and other segregates might ultimately be placed in *Noccaea*, a decision confirmed and followed in Al-Shehbaz (2014). References: Al-Shehbaz (1986a); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Al-Shehbaz (2012a); Al-Shehbaz (2014); Mummenhoff & Koch (1994); Rollins (1993); Thieret & Baird (1985).

* **Noccaea perfoliata** (Linnaeus) Al-Shehbaz. PERFOLIATE PENNY-CRESS, THOROUGHWORT PENNY-CRESS. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-May; Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = K4, Al-Shehbaz (2014); = *Microthlaspi perfoliatum* (Linnaeus) F.K. Meyer – Ar, FNA7, IL, K1, K3, NY, Va, Mummenhoff & Koch (1994); = *Thlaspi perfoliatum* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, Pa, RAB, W, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1986a), Rollins (1993), Thieret & Baird (1985). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Planodes E.L. Greene 1912 (VIRGINIA-CRESS)

A genus of 2 species, of North America and Mexico. References: Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Planodes virginicum (Linnaeus) E.L. Greene. VIRGINIA-CRESS, SIBARA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, fields, roadsides. **Dist:** VA west to IL, IA, and KS, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Feb-Jun. **Comm:** A native weed, presumably much more common now than formerly. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA7, K3, Va, Rollins (1993); = *Arabis virginica* (Linnaeus) Poiret – GrPl, S; = *Planodes virginica* – Il, K4, Mo2, Tn, orthographic variant; = *Sibara virginica* (Linnaeus) Rollins – C, F, G, K1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1988a). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Raphanus Linnaeus 1753 (RADISH)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of the Old World. References: Al-Shehbaz (1985b); Rollins (1993); Stace (2010); Warwick (2010e) in FNA7 (2010).

- 1 Siliques moniliform (constricted between the seeds), the silique body about the same diameter for most of its length, longitudinally grooved; petals usually yellow, fading white (rarely purple); seeds 4-12 per silique..... **Raphanus raphanistrum** ssp. **raphanistrum**
- 1 Siliques not moniliform, the silique body tapered from its widest point below the middle to the apex, smooth or slightly longitudinally grooved; petals usually purple (rarely white); seeds 1-3 (-5) per silique..... **Raphanus sativus**

* **Raphanus raphanistrum** Linnaeus ssp. **raphanistrum**. WILD RADISH, JOINTED CHARLOCK, WHITE CHARLOCK. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun (and sporadically later). **Tax:** European authors (such as Stace 2010) recognize several infraspecific taxa in *R. raphanistrum*; North American material represents ssp. **raphanistrum**. **Syn:** = FNA7, NE, NY, Stace (2010); < *Raphanus raphanistrum* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, Fl4, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rollins (1993). [NatureServe GNRTNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Raphanus sativus** Linnaeus. RADISH, GARDEN RADISH. **Hab:** Persistent after cultivation or as a "throw-out". **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. Cultivated for at least 5000 years. **Phen:** Apr-Jun (-Sep). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rollins (1993), Stace (2010). [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Raphanus raphanistrum
ssp. *raphanistrum*



Raphanus sativus

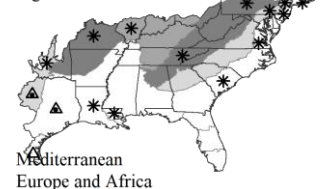


Rapistrum Crantz 1769 (BASTARD-CABBAGE)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of Europe. References: Al-Shehbaz (1985b); Rollins (1993); Warwick (2010f) in FNA7 (2010).

* **Rapistrum rugosum** (Linnaeus) Allioni. ANNUAL BASTARD-CABBAGE. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas, roadsides; waste areas around wool-combing mills (SC). **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. Also naturalized at scattered sites in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), PA (Rhoads & Klein 1993), and elsewhere. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA7, Il, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Tx, Rollins (1993); > *Rapistrum rugosum* ssp. *rugosum* – K1, Al-Shehbaz (1985b); > *Rapistrum rugosum* var. *rugosum* – G.

Rapistrum rugosum



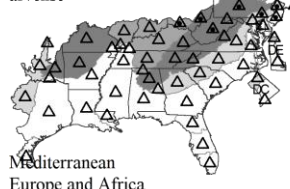
Rhaphospermum Andrzejowski ex Besser 1822

A genus of 4 species, annual herbs, of the Eurasia and n. Africa. See Al-Shehbaz (2021). References: Al-Shehbaz (1985b); Al-Shehbaz (2021); Rollins (1993); Warwick (2010g) in FNA7 (2010).

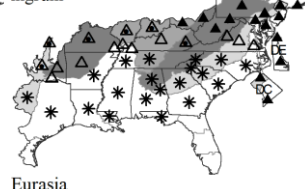
* **Rhaphospermum arvense** (Linnaeus) Al-Shehbaz. CHARLOCK, CRUNCHWEED, WILD MUSTARD, CORN CHARLOCK. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Al-Shehbaz (2021); = *Sinapis arvensis* Linnaeus – Ar, C, Fl4, FNA7, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rollins (1993); ? *Brassica kaber* (A.P. de Candolle) L.C. Wheeler – G, GrPl, RAB, Tx; > *Brassica kaber* var. *pinnatifida* (Stokes) L.C. Wheeler – F, WV. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Rhaphospermum nigrum** (Linnaeus) Al-Shehbaz. BLACK MUSTARD, CHARLOCK. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Comm:** The seeds of this species are one source of table mustard; other species used include *B. juncea* and *Sinapis alba*. **Syn:** = Al-Shehbaz (2021); = *Brassica nigra* (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Koch – Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rollins (1993). [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Rhaphospermum arvense



Rhaphospermum nigrum



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native ◻ maybe exotic ▲ exotic
←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Rorippa Scopoli 1760 (YELLOW CRESS, MARSHCRESS)

A genus of about 75 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. The separation of *Nasturtium* from *Rorippa* is warranted (Al-Shehbaz & Price 1998); Franzke et al. (1998) provide corroboration based on molecular analysis. The species treated here as *R. aquatica* has been placed in several genera in recent years. References: Al-Shehbaz & Bates (1987); Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Les, Anderson, & Cleland (1995); Rollins (1993); Stuckey (1972).

- 1 Plant a submerged aquatic, rooting from lower nodes; leaves of two forms, the submerged pectinately divided, the emergent simple, sometimes lobed; fruit < 2.5× as long as wide; petals white..... *Rorippa aquatica*
- 1 Plant terrestrial or of wet places, not rooting from lower nodes; leaves of one form, pinnately lobed or simple; fruit > 2.5× as long as wide; petals yellow or pale yellow (or absent).
- 2 Plant a rhizomatous, colony-forming perennial; petals (2.0-) 2.8-6.0 mm long; siliques 3-15× as long as wide.
 - 3 Stems branched at the base, decumbent to ascending; leaf sinuses not reaching the midrib, the lateral segments entire to weakly toothed; siliques 3-6× as long as wide..... *Rorippa sinuata*
 - 3 Stems branched in the upper portions, erect; leaf sinuses reaching the midrib, the lateral segments often sharply toothed; siliques 6-15× as long as wide..... *Rorippa sylvestris*
- 2 Plant a taprooted annual or biennial; petals 0-3.5 mm long; siliques either 2-9 (-10)× or 15-50× as long as wide.
 - 4 Flowers nearly sessile; petals absent; lower fruiting pedicels 0.5-1.5 mm long; siliques (3-) 5.4-8.5 (-10.2) mm long, (1.4-) 1.8-2.6 (-3.3) mm wide, mostly 3-5× as long as wide..... *Rorippa sessiliflora*
 - 4 Flowers clearly pedicellate; petals present (or absent in *R. dubia*); lower fruiting pedicels > 4 mm long; siliques 4-20 mm long, either 2-9 (-10)× or 15-50× as long as wide.
 - 5 Siliques (7-) 10-40 mm long, 15-50× as long as wide.
 - 6 Siliques straight, (15-) 25-40 mm long, 0.7-0.9 (-1.0) mm wide; seeds uniseriate..... *Rorippa dubia*
 - 6 Siliques curved, (7-) 10-24 (-30) mm long, 1-1.5 (-2) mm wide; seeds biseriate..... *Rorippa indica*
 - 5 Siliques 2.5-12.5 (-20.4) mm long, 2-9 (-10)× as long as wide.
 - 7 Siliques (5.2-) 8.5-12.5 (-20.4) mm long, (4-) 6-9 (-10)× as long as wide; leaves deeply pinnatifid, the pinnae themselves toothed, lobed or dissected; seeds 0.4-0.5 mm long, 100-150 per silique..... *Rorippa teres*
 - 7 Siliques 2.5-9 mm long, 2-5× as long as wide; leaves serrate, lobed, or pinnately dissected, the pinnae (when present) merely toothed; seeds 0.5-0.9 mm long, 20-80 per silique..... *Rorippa palustris* ssp. *palustris*

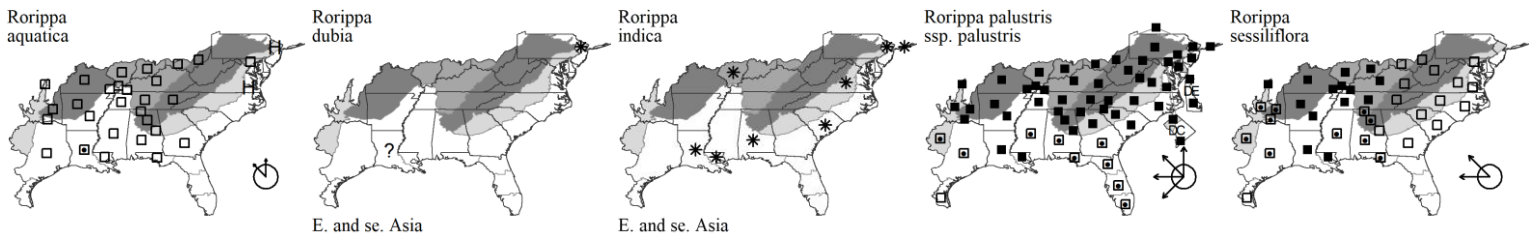
Rorippa aquatica (Eaton) E.J. Palmer & Steyermark. LAKE CRESS. **Hab:** Shallow water of swamps and lake and reservoir margins. **Dist:** VT west to MN, south to s. GA, FL, and e. TX, widely scattered and probably dispersed by waterfowl. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Comm:** See Al-Shehbaz & Bates (1987) and Les, Anderson, & Cleland (1995) for additional information on this interesting plant. Apparently most closely related to *Rorippa*, and here included in that genus. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA7, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va; = *Armoracia aquatica* (Eaton) Wiegand - F, G, GW2; = *Armoracia lacustris* (A. Gray) Al-Shehbaz & V. Bates - C, Al-Shehbaz & Bates (1987), Rollins (1993); = *Neobeckia aquatica* (Eaton) Greene - Ar, Il, K1, S, WH3, Les, Anderson, & Cleland (1995). **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

* ***Rorippa dubia*** (Persoon) H. Hara. **Hab:** Disturbed wet places. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Comm:** {add X, Y to synonymy}. **Syn:** = FNA7, K4; = *Rorippa indica* (Linnaeus) Hiern var. *apetala* Hochreutiner - K1, K3, Rollins (1993). **NatureServe GNRTNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Rorippa indica*** (Linnaeus) Hiern. INDIAN YELLOW-CRESS. **Hab:** River banks and bars. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. Reported for VA (VBA, G. Fleming, pers. comm. 2009). **Comm:** {add X to synonymy}. **Syn:** = C, K3, K4, NY, Va, Stuckey (1972); = *Rorippa indica* var. *indica* - K1, Rollins (1993). **NatureServe GNRTNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Rorippa palustris (Linnaeus) Besser ssp. *palustris*. MARSHCRESS. **Hab:** Marshes, bogs, seeps. **Dist:** ME and NB west to SK, south to FL, TX, ID, and n. South America. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mi, NY, Va, Al-Shehbaz (1988a); = *Radicula palustris* (Linnaeus) Moench - S; = *Rorippa islandica* (Oeder ex Murray) Borbás - RAB, misapplied; = *Rorippa palustris* var. *palustris* - NE; > *Rorippa islandica* var. *fernaldiana* Butters & Abbe - F, G, WV, misapplied; > *Rorippa islandica* (Oeder ex Murray) Borbás var. *islandica* - F, G, Tx, misapplied; < *Rorippa palustris* - Fl4, GW2, Pa, W, WH3; > *Rorippa palustris* ssp. *fernaldiana* (Butters & Abbe) Jonsell - K1, NcTx, Tn, Al-Shehbaz (1988a); > *Rorippa palustris* ssp. *glabra* (O.E. Schulz) R. Stuckey var. *fernaldiana* (Butters & Abbe) R. Stuckey - GrPl, Stuckey (1972); > *Rorippa palustris* ssp. *palustris* var. *palustris* - Stuckey (1972); > *Rorippa palustris* var. *fernaldiana* (Butters & Abbe) R. Stuckey - Ar, C, Il, Rollins (1993); > *Rorippa palustris* var. *palustris* - C, Il, Rollins (1993).

Rorippa sessiliflora (Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray) A.S. Hitchcock. STALKLESS MARSHCRESS. **Hab:** Wet places, marshes, swamps. **Dist:** MD, WV (Cusick 1994), OH, IN, IL, MN, and NE south to Panhandle FL, s. AL, LA, and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA7, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Rollins (1993), Stuckey (1972); = *Radicula sessiliflora* (Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray) E.L. Greene - S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Rorippa sinuata (Nuttall) A.S. Hitchcock. SPREADING YELLOW CRESS. **Hab:** Riverbanks, pond margins. **Dist:** C. and w. North America, east to ON, MN, WI, IL, w. KY, TN, AR, and LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA7, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Rollins (1993), Stuckey (1972). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Rorippa sylvestris*** (Linnaeus) Besser. CREEPING YELLOW CRESS. **Hab:** Lawns, disturbed moist to wet soils. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA7, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Rollins (1993), Stuckey (1972); = *Radicula sylvestris* (Linnaeus) Druce - S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

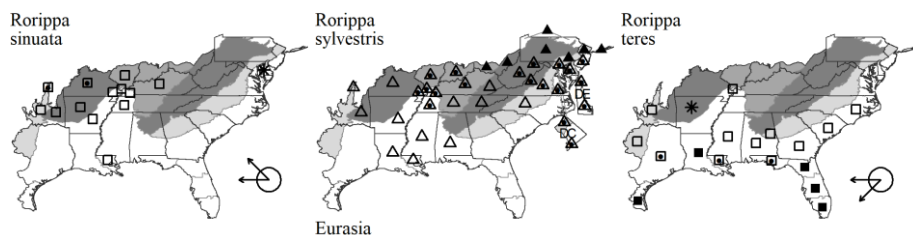


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

270. BRASSICACEAE

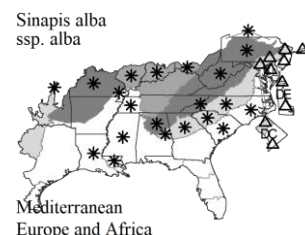
Rorippa teres (Michaux) R. Stuckey. SOUTHERN MARSH YELLOWCRESS. **Hab:** Cypress-gum ponds, marshes, swamps, ditches, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. OK, sw. TX, and s. and w. Mexico (SIN). **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = C, Fl4, FNA7, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3; = *Radicula walteri* (Elliott) E.L. Greene – S; = *Rorippa walteri* – RAB; > *Rorippa teres* var. *teres* – Ar, Gw2, Al-Shehbaz (1988a), Rollins (1993), Stuckey (1972). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Eurasia

Sinapis Linnaeus 1753 (MUSTARD)

A genus of ca. 6 species, herbs, of s. Europe. References: Al-Shehbaz (1985b); Al-Shehbaz (2021); Rollins (1993); Warwick (2010g) in FNA7 (2010).



- 1 Beak of silique strongly compressed; silique densely covered with long, stiff trichomes, ca. 4 mm in diameter; pedicels slender, mostly at right angles to the rachis; seeds 4-8 per silique; [section *Sinapis*] *Sinapis alba* ssp. *alba*
- 1 Beak of silique conical; silique glabrous or nearly so, ca. 2 mm in diameter; pedicels thick, erect to spreading; seeds 7-13 per silique; [section *Ceratosinapis*] *Rhamphospermum arvense*

* ***Sinapis alba* Linnaeus ssp. *alba***. WHITE MUSTARD, YELLOW MUSTARD, WHITE CHARLOCK. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Comm:** The seeds of this species are one source of table mustard; other species used include *Brassica juncea* and *B. nigra*. **Syn:** = FNA7; = *Sinapis alba* Linnaeus – Al-Shehbaz (1985b), Rollins (1993); ? *Brassica hirta* – F, G, GrPl, RAB, Tx, WV; < *Sinapis alba* Linnaeus – C, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, S. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

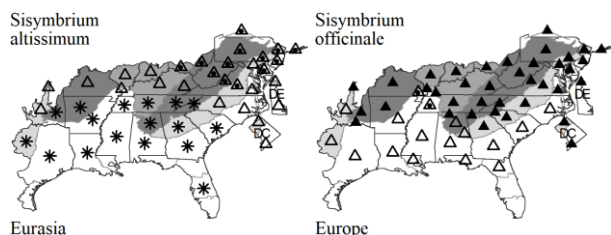
Sisymbrium Linnaeus 1753 (JIM HILL MUSTARD)

A genus of about 41 species, herbs, mainly northern hemisphere. References: Al-Shehbaz (1986b); Al-Shehbaz (1988a); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993).

- 1 Silique linear, 5-10 cm long; spreading from the rachis; pedicels 5-20 mm long; petals 6-8 mm long *Sisymbrium altissimum*
- 1 Silique subulate, 0.8-1.5 cm long, appressed to the rachis; pedicels 1-3 mm long; petals 3-4 mm long *Sisymbrium officinale*

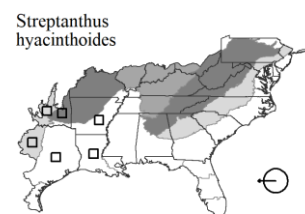
* ***Sisymbrium altissimum* Linnaeus**. TUMBLE MUSTARD, JIM HILL MUSTARD, TALL HEDGE-MUSTARD. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jun (-Aug). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1986b), Rollins (1993); = *Norta altissima* (Linnaeus) Britton – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Sisymbrium officinale* (Linnaeus) Scopoli**. HEDGE MUSTARD. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, barnyards, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl4, FNA7, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1986b), Rollins (1993); = *Erysimum officinale* Linnaeus – S; > *Sisymbrium officinale* var. *leiocarpum* A.P. de Candolle – F, G, GrPl, Il, RAB, W, WV; > *Sisymbrium officinale* var. *officinale* – F, G, GrPl, Il, RAB, W, WV.

**Streptanthus** Nuttall 1825 (TWISTFLOWER, JEWELFLOWER)

A genus of about 33 species, annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, of sw. and sc. United States and n. Mexico. References: Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Rollins (1993).

***Streptanthus hyacinthoides* Hooker**. SMOOTH JEWELFLOWER, SANDHILL TWISTFLOWER. **Hab:** Prairies, woodlands. **Dist:** Sw. AR and sc. KS south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun (-Aug). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA7, K3, K4,



Key to Map
Symbology:



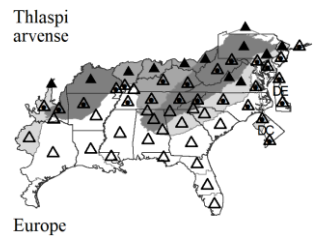
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

NcTx, Tx, Rollins (1993). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Thlaspi Linnaeus 1753 (PENNYCRESS)

A genus of about 6 species, as much more narrowly circumscribed, annual herbs, native to Eurasia and n. Africa. Mummenhoff & Koch (1994), Meyer (1973, 1979), Koch & Al-Shehbaz (2004), and Al-Shehbaz (2014) discuss the reasons for separating *Noccaea* from *Thlaspi*; they are now additionally treated in separate tribes. References: Al-Shehbaz (1986a); Al-Shehbaz (2010a) in FNA7 (2010); Esmailbegi et al (2018); Rollins (1993).



* ***Thlaspi arvense*** Linnaeus. FIELD PENNYCRESS, FRENCHWEED. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun (-Sep); Apr-Jul (-Oct). **Syn:** = C, F, Fl4, FNA7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1986a), Rollins (1993). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Tomostima Rafinesque 1825 (DRABA)

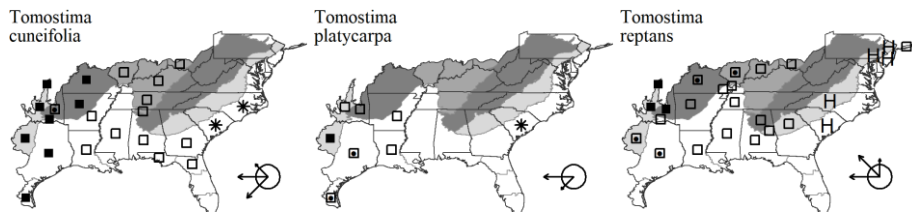
A genus of 6 species, annual herbs, of North America south into Mexico and disjunct in South America. This genus has been segregated from *Draba* on molecular and morphological grounds (Jordon-Thaden et al. 2010; Al-Shehbaz 2012). References: Al-Shehbaz (1987); Al-Shehbaz (2012a); Al-Shehbaz, Windham, & Elven (2010) in FNA7 (2010); Jordon-Thaden et al (2010); Koch & Al-Shehbaz (2002); Rollins (1993).

- 1 Inflorescence congested, the fruiting portion ca. 1.5 cm long; trichomes of the upper leaf surface simple or once-forked; pedicels glabrous (rarely with a few scattered trichomes)..... ***Tomostima reptans***
- 1 Inflorescence not congested, the fruiting portion mostly > 2.5 cm long; trichomes of the upper leaf surface dendritic; pedicels densely pubescent.
 - 2 Silique ca. 3-6× as long as wide, 5-15 mm long, 1.2-2.2 (-2.8) mm wide, pubescent with simple or branched trichomes ***Tomostima cuneifolia***
 - 2 Silique ca. 2× as long as wide, 5-8 mm long, 2.5-3.7 mm wide, pubescent with simple trichomes ***Tomostima platycarpa***

Tomostima cuneifolia (Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray) Al-Shehbaz, M. Koch, & Jordon-Thaden. WEDGELEAF DRABA. **Hab:** Calcareous barrens and glades, open blackland prairies, preferring rocky, bare soil, limestone outcrops, also waste areas around wool-combing mills, possibly other habitats. **Dist:** IL south to LA, west to UT, NV, CA, and Mexico (BCN, BCS, CHH, COA, NLE, SON); scattered eastwards as apparently native disjuncts in OH, KY, TN, GA, AL, MS, and FL, and also as an occasional weed in NC and SC and perhaps other states. **Phen:** Feb-Apr; Mar-May. **Comm:** The species extends as a native at least as far east as c. GA (Houston County) (Echols 2007) and AL, where it occurs in prairies and on limestone outcrops (Diamond & Woods 2009). Taxa previously treated as additional varieties are now considered to be separate species. **Syn:** = K4, Al-Shehbaz (2012a); = *Draba cuneifolia* Nuttall ex Torrey & A. Gray var. *cuneifolia* – Ar, FNA7, Il, K1, K3, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1987), Rollins (1993); < *Draba cuneifolia* – C, F, Fl4, G, GrPl, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Tomostima platycarpa (Torrey & A. Gray) Al-Shehbaz, M. Koch, & Jordon-Thaden. BROADPOD DRABA. **Hab:** Rocky slopes, bare spots in prairies, disturbed areas, waste areas around wool-combing mill. **Dist:** AR, OK, and AZ south to TX and Mexico (COA). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = K4, Al-Shehbaz (2012a); = *Draba platycarpa* – FNA7, K1, K3, NcTx, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1987), Rollins (1993). NatureServe G4G5Q (Apparently Secure).

Tomostima reptans (Lamarck) Al-Shehbaz, M. Koch, & Jordon-Thaden. CAROLINA DRABA. **Hab:** Dry soil. **Dist:** MA and ON west to WA, south to NC, GA, TX and CA. **Phen:** Feb-Mar; Mar-Apr. **Comm:** The few occurrences in the eastern part of our area seem to make little ecological or phytogeographic sense; they may represent introductions. The first collection in our area was, however, by Walter. **Syn:** = K4, NY, Al-Shehbaz (2012a); = *Draba reptans* (Lamarck) Fernald – Ar, FNA7, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Al-Shehbaz (1987), Rollins (1993); > *Draba caroliniana* Walter – S; > *Draba reptans* var. *micrantha* (Nuttall) Fernald – Tx; > *Draba reptans* var. *reptans* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



281. TAMARICACEAE Link 1821 (TAMARISK FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 4 genera and 80 species, shrubs and trees, of Eurasia and Africa (especially from the Mediterranean to c. Asia). References: Crins (1989b); Gaskin in Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Gaskin (2015) in FNA6 (2015); Gaskin et al (2004).

Tamarix Linnaeus 1753 (TAMARISK, SALT-CEDAR)

A genus of about 55 species, trees and shrubs, native of Eurasia and Africa. References: Baum (1978); Crins (1989b); Gaskin (2015) in FNA6 (2015).

Identification Notes: An important character is the staminal disk; three terms are used. In holophic disks, the lobe between each stamen is obvious and separate from the stamens on either side, and each is usually 2-lobed. In paralophic disks, each lobe is deeply bipartite, and each half-lobe is fused to the base of the adjacent stamen, but is still somewhat distinct from it. In synlophic disks, the lobes are also deeply bipartite, but each half-lobe is fused confluent with the stamen base, giving the appearance that the filament has swollen base.

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 ←rare ←uncommon ←common
 * : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic
 N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated
 (see introduction for more)

281. TAMARICACEAE3 Racemes 5-10 mm wide; [section *Oligadenia*].*Tamarix chinensis*3 Racemes 3-5 mm wide; [section *Tamarix*].6 Young growth papillose; disk synlophic; [section *Tamarix*; series *Canariensis*].*Tamarix canariensis*6 Young growth glabrous; disk synlophic or hololophic; [section *Tamarix*; section *Gallica*].

7 Petals caducous; disk synlophic

Tamarix gallica

7 Petals persistent; disk hololophic

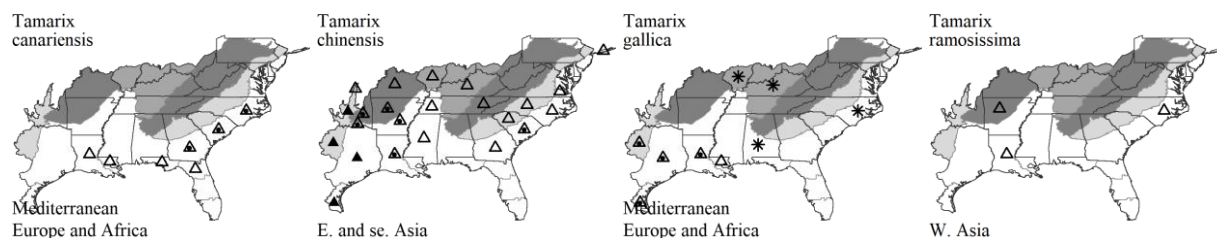
Tamarix ramosissima

* ***Tamarix canariensis*** Willdenow. CANARY ISLAND TAMARISK. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, coastal hammocks, coastal sands. **Dist:** Native of sw. Europe, ne. Africa, and the Canary Islands. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl4, FNA6, K1, K4, WH3, Baum (1978), Crins (1989b); < *Tamarix gallica* Linnaeus – RAB, S.

* ***Tamarix chinensis*** Loureiro. CHINESE TAMARISK. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, coastal hammocks, dunes and coastal sands, sand and gravel bars along rivers, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of China, Korea, and Japan. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = C, FNA6, GrPl, K1, K4, NcTx, Tx, Baum (1978), Crins (1989b); = *Tamarix pentandra* Pallas – G, illegitimate name; > *Tamarix ramosissima* Ledebour – K1, K3.

* ***Tamarix gallica*** Linnaeus. FRENCH TAMARISK. **Hab:** Brackish marshes. **Dist:** Native of the w. Mediterranean region of Europe. Most reports of this taxon from the Southeast represent misidentifications or a very broad interpretation of the species. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = F, FNA6, G, K1, K4, NcTx, Baum (1978), Crins (1989b); < *Tamarix gallica* Linnaeus – K4, RAB, S.

* ***Tamarix ramosissima*** Ledebour. SALT-CEDAR. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, coastal hammocks, dunes and coastal sands, sand and gravel bars along rivers, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of w. to e. Asia. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA6, GrPl, K1, K3, NcTx, Baum (1978), Crins (1989b); < *Tamarix gallica* Linnaeus – RAB, S.

**282. PLUMBAGINACEAE** A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (LEADWORT FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 24-27 genera and 650-775 species, shrubs, vines, and herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. Lledó et al. (1998) and other authors suggest that the portion of the Plumbaginaceae often recognized as tribe Staticeae or subfamily Staticeoideae (which includes *Limonium*) would be better treated as a distinct family. References: Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Lledó et al (1998); Morin (2005) in FNA5 (2005).

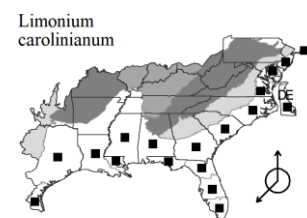
2 Principal leaves basal; corolla 5-9 mm long; [subfamily *Staticeoideae*].

2 Principal leaves cauline; corolla 17-40 mm long; [subfamily *Plumbaginoideae*].

*Limonium**Plumbago****Limonium*** P. Miller 1754 (SEA-LAVENDER)

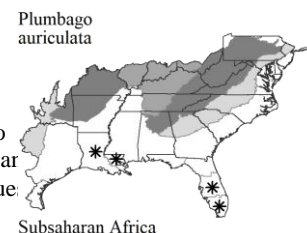
A genus of about 350 species, dwarf shrubs, perennial and annual herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Luteyn (1976); Smith (2005a) in FNA5 (2005).

Limonium carolinianum (Walter) Britton. CAROLINA SEA-LAVENDER, SEASIDE THRIFT, INKROOT, MARSH ROSEMARY. **Hab:** Tidal marshes, especially in hypersaline flats. **Dist:** Along the coast from NL (Labrador) south to s. FL, west to TX and ne. Mexico. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Various treatments recognize from 1 to 4 taxa in our area. The most recent monographer of the genus in our region, Luteyn (1976), recognized only a polymorphic *L. carolinianum* – a treatment followed by most flora authors since. Although Godfrey & Wooten (1981) followed Luteyn's treatment, they stated "we are not at all confident that Luteyn's treatment is a reasonable one." Modern study is needed. **Comm:** The flowering stems of this species are sometimes gathered in large quantities for dried floral arrangements. Herbalists gather the roots in winter to brew a tea as a remedy for colds, fever, and diarrhea. **Syn:** = C, Fl4, FNA5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Va, WH3, Luteyn (1976); > *Limonium angustatum* (A. Gray) Small – S; > *Limonium carolinianum* (Walter) Britton – F, S; > *Limonium carolinianum* var. *angustatum* (A. Gray) Blake – G; > *Limonium carolinianum* var. *carolinianum* – G, RAB; > *Limonium carolinianum* var. *obtusilobum* (Blake) H.E. Ahles – RAB; > *Limonium nashii* Small – F, S; > *Limonium nashii* Small var. *angustatum* (A. Gray) H.E. Ahles – RAB, Tx; > *Limonium nashii* Small var. *nashii* – G, RAB, Tx; > *Limonium obtusilobum* Blake – S.

***Plumbago*** Linnaeus 1753 (LEADWORT)

A genus of 12 species, shrubs and suffrutescent herbs, pantropical and pansubtropical. References: Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Smith (2005b) in FNA5 (2005).

* ***Plumbago auriculata*** Lamarck. CAPE LEADWORT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA5, K3, K4, Meso4.1, WH3; ? *Plumbago capensis* Thunberg – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : plar
? : que

283. *POLYGONACEAE* A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (SMARTWEED FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

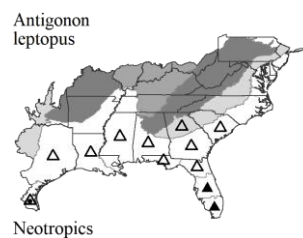
A family of about 43-48 genera and 1100-1200 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, cosmopolitan, but especially north temperate. Recent changes in the circumscription of various genera (including *Polygonum*, *Persicaria*, *Fallopia*, etc.) have received strong support from molecular phylogenetic studies (Kim & Donoghue 2008; Lamb Frye & Kron 2003; Schuster, Reveal, & Kron 2011). References: Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Freeman & Reveal in FNA5 (2005); Horton (1972); Kim & Donoghue (2008); Lamb Frye & Kron (2003); Mitchell & Dean (1978); Ronse De Craene & Akeroyd (1988); Schuster et al (2015); Schuster, Reveal, & Kron (2011); Schuster, Wilson, & Kron (2011); Yurtseva et al (2016).

- 1 Woody vine, climbing by tendrils; [subfamily Polygonoideae, tribe Coccolobeae].
 - 2 Leaf base deeply cordate *Antigonon*
 - 2 Leaf base truncate to broadly cuneate..... *Brunnichia*
- 1 Herb (sometimes very robust and rather woody), herbaceous vine, tree or shrub (*Coccoloba*), or (*Fallopia baldschuanica*) a somewhat woody vine lacking tendrils.
 - 5 Stem leaves (in our species) whorled; flowers in involucre heads; ocreae absent; stamens 9; leaves densely white-tomentose on the lower surface; [of xeric situations of shale barrens and sandhills]; [subfamily Eriogonoideae, tribe Eriogoneae] *Eriogonum*
 - 5 Stem leaves alternate; flowers in various inflorescences (not involucre); ocreae present; stamens (3-) 5-8 (-9); leaves glabrous or variously pubescent, but not densely white-tomentose; [of various habitats, including xeric ones]; [subfamily Polygonoideae].
 - 6 Tepals 6, in 2 series of 3 each; plants with leaves basally disposed, the largest basal (these withering in some species later in the season); [tribe Rumiceae].
 - 6 Tepals mostly 5 in a single whorl; plants with leaves along the stem, lacking well-developed basal leaves.
 - 9 Flowers in small clusters or very reduced racemes of 1-5 flowers, borne in the axils of normally sized or reduced leaves; plants erect or sprawling herbs with stems < 1 m long, from taproots; leaves jointed at base; [tribe Polygoneae].
 - 11 Leaves cuneate at the base, either linear, spatulate, or oblanceolate, mostly < 4 cm long and < 5 mm wide; leaves jointed at the base; pedicels jointed at the base; [tribe Polygoneae]..... *Polygonum*
 - 11 Leaves cuneate, cordate, or hastate at the base, either lanceolate or ovate, mostly > 5 cm long and > 8 mm wide; leaves not jointed at the base; pedicels not jointed at the base.
 - 12 Inflorescence corymbiform, terminal; achenes strongly exserted at maturity; tepals almost free, horizontally spreading, white, 3-4 mm long; [erect annual, uncommonly cultivated and rarely persistent or escaped]; [tribe Persicarieae]..... *Pagopyrum*
 - 12 Inflorescence paniculate, racemiform, or headlike, terminal and axillary; achenes enclosed in the perianth at maturity; tepals fused for much of their length, ascending, pink, green, or white.
 - 13 Outer tepals neither keeled nor winged at maturity; inflorescence of spikelike racemes, heads, or sparse, interrupted racemes; [tribe Persicarieae] *Persicaria*
 - 13 Outer tepals keeled or winged at maturity; inflorescence a compound panicle of racemes; [tribe Polygoneae].
 - 14 Plants climbing or sprawling, herbaceous to somewhat woody, the stems slender; perianth usually not enlarging in fruit; stigma capitate or peltate..... *Fallopia*
 - 14 Plants erect, robust (1-4 m tall), woody, the stems generally over 1 cm in diameter, hollow; perianth enlarging in fruit; stigma fimbriate *Reynoutria*

Antigonon Endlicher 1837 (LOVE-CHAIN, CORALVINE, CORALLITA)

A genus of about 6 species, vines, of tropical America. References: Freeman (2005a) in FNA5 (2005).

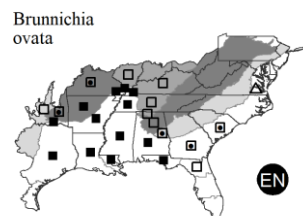
* *Antigonon leptopus* Hooker & Arnott. LOVE-CHAIN, QUEEN'S-JEWELS, CONFEDERATE-VINE, CORALLITA, CORALLINA, CORALVINE, TALLAHASSEE-VINE, ROSA DE MONTANA, COAMECATL. **Hab:** Cultivated and persisting; commonly cultivated, rarely persisting or escaping. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl4, FNA5, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3, WI; = *Corculum leptopus* (Hooker & Arnott) Stuntz - S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Brunnichia Banks ex Gaertner 1788 (BUCKWHEAT-VINE)

A genus of 3-4 species, vines, of e. North America and w. Africa. References: Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Holmes (2005) in FNA5 (2005).

Brunnichia ovata (Walter) Shinnars. BUCKWHEAT-VINE, EARDROP-VINE, LADIES'-EARDROPS, REDVINE. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, swamp forests. **Dist:** Ne. SC south to n. FL, west to e. TX, and north in the interior to w. TN, w. KY, s. IL, and se. MO. **Phen:** May-Jul; Aug-Sep. **Comm:** Introduced in se. VA. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA5, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, WH3, WI; = *Brunnichia cirrhosa* Gaertner - C, F, F, RAB, S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Eriogonum Michaux 1803 (WILD-BUCKWHEAT)

A genus of about 250 species, herbs and shrubs, of w. North America (a few in se. North America). Like *Astragalus*, it is represented in e. North America by a few species restricted to unusually dry habitats. References: Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Goodman (1947); Nesom (2002a); Reveal (1989); Reveal (2004); Reveal (2005) in FNA5 (2005).

3 Flowers 1-2.5 mm long; plants annuals or biennials; [subgenus *Micrantha*].

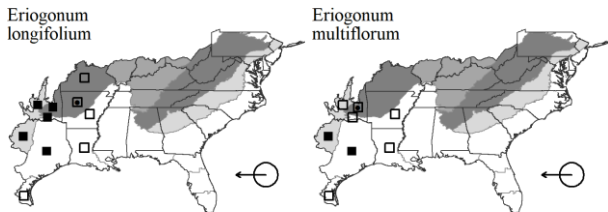
..... *Eriogonum multiflorum*

3 Flowers 5-15 mm long; plants biennials or perennials; [subgenus *Eriogonum*].

..... *Eriogonum longifolium*

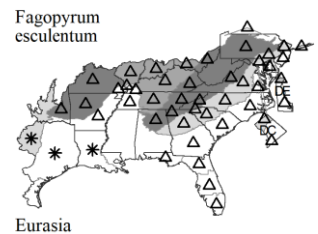
Eriogonum longifolium Nuttall. LONGLEAF WILD-BUCKWHEAT. **Hab:** Calcareous and acidic glades, Coastal Plain sand barrens, calcareous glades (eastern Ozarks), sandy and clayey woodlands. **Dist:** S. MO and KS south to w. LA, TX, and se. NM. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = NcTx, Goodman (1947); = *Eriogonum longifolium* Nuttall var. *longifolium* – Ar, FNA5, K3, K4; > *Eriogonum longifolium* Nuttall var. *lindheimeri* Gandoger – GrPl, Tx; > *Eriogonum longifolium* Nuttall var. *longifolium* – GrPl, Tx. **NatureServe** G4T4 (Apparently Secure).

Eriogonum multiflorum Benth. HEART-SEPAL WILD-BUCKWHEAT, MANY-FLOWER WILD-BUCKWHEAT. **Hab:** Sandy soils. **Dist:** Sw. AR and OK south to w. LA and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = NcTx, Nesom (2002a); = *Eriogonum multiflorum* Benth. var. *multiflorum* – Ar, FNA5, K3, K4; < *Eriogonum multiflorum* Benth. – Tx. **NatureServe** G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

***Fagopyrum*** P. Miller 1754 (BUCKWHEAT)

A genus of about 8-16 species, perennial and annual herbs, of e. Asia and Africa. The Latin and common name both refer to the similarity of the seeds to beechnuts. References: Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Hinds & Freeman (2005a) in FNA5 (2005).

* ***Fagopyrum esculentum*** Moench. BUCKWHEAT. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas, railroad rights-of-way, escaped from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Bah, C, FNA5, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WI, WV; = *Fagopyrum sagittatum* Gilibert – F. **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Fallopia*** Adanson 1763 (CLIMBING BUCKWHEAT)

A genus of about 9-10 species, woody and herbaceous vines, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. If accepted (as here) as a genus distinct from *Polygonum*, this group takes the name *Fallopia* Adanson (1763), which has priority over *Tiniaria* (1832) and *Bilderdykia* (1827). *Reynoutria* is sometimes included. References: Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Freeman & Hinds (2005) in FNA5 (2005); Ronse De Craene & Akeroyd (1988).

3 Achene dull black; outer sepals keeled, not expanding into obvious wings in fruit, the fruit therefore 3.5-4.5 mm long (measured from the pedicel joint to the tip); [weedy annual] *Fallopia convolvulus*

3 Achene glossy black; outer sepals expanding into obvious wings in fruit, the fruit therefore 7-15 mm long (measured from the pedicel joint to the tip); [native perennial or weedy annual].

5 Perianth 7-10 mm long at maturity (measured from the pedicel joint to the tip); achenes 2-3.5 mm long..... *Fallopia cristata*

5 Perianth 10-15 mm long at maturity (measured from the pedicel joint to the tip); achenes 3.5-6 mm long..... *Fallopia scandens*

* ***Fallopia convolvulus*** (Linnaeus) Á. Löve. BINDWEED, CLIMBING BUCKWHEAT, BLACK BINDWEED, NIMBLE-WILL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA5, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, Ronse De Craene & Akeroyd (1988); = *Bilderdykia convolvulus* (Linnaeus) Dumortier – S; = *Polygonum convolvulus* – GW2, NcTx, RAB, W, WH3, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978); > *Polygonum convolvulus* Linnaeus var. *convolvulus* – C, F, K1; > *Polygonum convolvulus* var. *subulatum* Lejeune & Courtois – K1. **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Fallopia cristata (Engelmann & A. Gray) Holub. CRESTED CLIMBING BUCKWHEAT. **Hab:** Moist to wet open habitats. **Dist:** MA, NY, IN, IL, MN, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Il, NE, NY, Va; = *Bilderdykia cristata* (Engelmann & A. Gray) Greene – S; = *Polygonum cristatum* Engelmann & A. Gray – F, Tx, WV; = *Polygonum scandens* Linnaeus var. *cristatum* (Engelmann & A. Gray) Gleason – C, GW2, K1, NcTx, Mitchell & Dean (1978); < *Fallopia scandens* (Linnaeus) Holub – K3, K4, Tn, Ronse De Craene & Akeroyd (1988); < *Polygonum scandens* – WH3, Horton (1972); < *Polygonum scandens* Linnaeus var. *cristatum* (Engelmann & A. Gray) Gleason – RAB.

Fallopia scandens (Linnaeus) Holub. COMMON CLIMBING BUCKWHEAT. **Hab:** Moist to wet open habitats. **Dist:** NS, ON and MB, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, Il, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Va; = *Bilderdykia scandens* (Linnaeus) Greene – S; = *Polygonum scandens* Linnaeus var. *scandens* – C, GrPl, GW2, K1, RAB, Mitchell & Dean (1978); < *Fallopia scandens* (Linnaeus) Holub – K3, Tn, Ronse De Craene & Akeroyd (1988); < *Polygonum scandens* – F, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Horton (1972).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable



1 Stem, petioles, and lower surface of major leaf veins with abundant recurved prickles; [section *Echinocaulon*].

3 Leaf blades triangular in outline, the larger 6-11 cm wide; perianth 4-parted..... *Persicaria arifolia*

3 Leaf blades lanceolate to narrowly elliptic, the larger 0.8-3 cm wide; perianth 5-parted.

4 Inflorescence branches glandular-pubescent; stamens 5, in 1 whorl; leaves sessile (rarely shortly petiolate), usually cuneate or rounded at the base (rarely slightly cordate)..... *Persicaria meisneriana* var. *beyrichiana*

4 Inflorescence branches glabrous; stamens 8, an outer whorl of 5 and an inner whorl of 3; leaves petiolate, sagittate at the base *Persicaria sagittata*

1 Stem, petioles, and lower surface of major leaf veins unarmed.

5 Styles exserted, persistent on achenes; inflorescences spike-like, interrupted; [section *Tovara*].

..... *Persicaria virginiana*

5 Styles included, rarely exserted, deciduous; inflorescences capitate, panicle-like, or spike-like, uninterrupted or interrupted.

7 Inflorescences capitate; leaf blades < 6 cm long (except *P. chinensis*); leaf blades usually <2× as long as wide; [section *Cephalophilon*].

..... *Persicaria capitata*

7 Inflorescences panicle-like or spike-like; leaf blades usually > 6 cm long; leaf blades <2× as long as wide (except *P. orientalis*).

11 Ocreae with a green, herbaceous flange; leaves 3-17 cm wide..... *Persicaria orientalis*

11 Ocreae hyaline, tan, brown, or reddish throughout; leaves < 6 (-8) cm wide.

12 Ocreae lacking cilia or with cilia 0-1 mm long.

13 Plants perennial, with rhizomes or stolons; leaves lacking a triangular reddish blotch in the middle of the upper surface.

..... *Persicaria densiflora*

13 Plants annual, lacking rhizomes or stolons; leaves often with a triangular reddish blotch in the middle of the upper surface (except for in *P. minor*).

16 Outer tepals with 3 strong veins, each forked in an anchor shape; tepals 4 (-5); inflorescences usually arching-drooping

..... *Persicaria lapathifolia*

16 Outer tepals with inconspicuous and irregularly-forking veins; tepals 5; inflorescences erect.

17 Flowers heterostylous; achenes usually with central hump on 1 side..... *Persicaria bicornis*

17 Flowers homostylous; achenes without central hump on 1 side..... *Persicaria pensylvanica*

12 Ocreae with cilia 1-12 mm long.

18 Perianth with glandular punctae.

19 Achenes minutely textured, dull; axillary inflorescences sometimes included within ocreae..... *Persicaria hydropiper*

19 Achenes smooth, shiny; axillary inflorescences never included within ocreae.

20 Glandular punctae not uniformly distributed on the tepals, mainly on the lower portions of the outer tepals and on the inner tepals..... *Persicaria hydropiperoides*

20 Glandular punctae uniformly distributed on the tepals, not noticeably absent on the upper portions of the outer tepals.

..... *Persicaria punctata*

18 Perianth lacking glandular punctae.

22 Plants perennial, with rhizomes or stolons; leaves lacking a triangular reddish blotch in the middle of the upper surface.

23 Achenes biconvex; styles 2

..... *Persicaria amphibia* ssp. *laevimarginata*

23 Achenes triangular in x-section; styles 3.

25 Ocreae glabrous, or strigose toward the base (the hairs stiff and appressed) *Persicaria hydropiperoides*

25 Ocreae strigose and hirsute, at least some of the hairs loosely ascending to spreading.

..... *Persicaria setacea*

22 Plants annual, lacking rhizomes or stolons.

28 Bristles of ocreae (0.5-) 1-4 (-6) mm long; achenes triangular in x-section; styles 3.

..... *Persicaria longiseta*

28 Bristles of ocreae 0.2-1.3 (-2) mm long; achenes biconvex or triangular in x-section; styles 2-3.

..... *Persicaria maculosa*

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

283. **POLYGONACEAE**

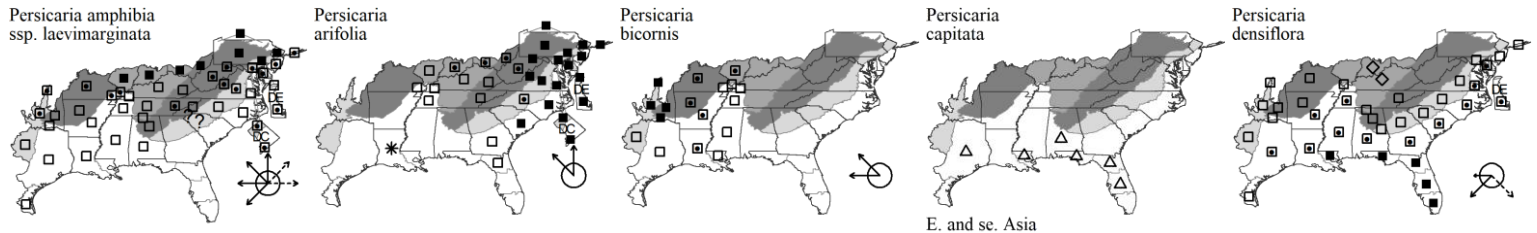
Persicaria amphibia (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray var. *stipulacea* (Coleman) Hara – Mi; ? *Persicaria muhlenbergii* (S. Watson) Small – S; < *Polygonum amphibium* Linnaeus – W; < *Polygonum coccineum* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – G, RAB, Horton (1972). [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

Persicaria arifolia (Linnaeus) Haraldson. HALBERD-LEAF TEARTHUMB. **Hab:** Marshes, wet thickets. **Dist:** NS west to MN. south to se. GA, ne. FL (Slaughter 2014; Franck et al. 2016), w. NC, and w. TN. **Phen:** Jul-Nov; Aug-Dec. **Syn:** = FNA5, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Polygonum arifolium* Linnaeus – C, GW2, K1, RAB, W, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978), Park (1988); = *Tracaulon arifolium* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – S; > *Polygonum arifolium* var. *arifolium* – F, G; > *Polygonum arifolium* var. *pubescens* (R. Keller) Fernald – F, G; > *Tracaulon arifolium* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque var. *pubescens* (Keller) Mohlenbrock – IL.

Persicaria bicornis (Rafinesque) Nieuwland. PINK SMARTWEED. **Hab:** Moist disturbed areas, ditches. **Dist:** IL, IA, SD, and WY south to LA, TX, and NM. **Phen:** May-Jan. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, IL, K4, Tx; = *Persicaria longistyla* (Small) Small – S; < *Persicaria pensylvanica* (Linnaeus) M. Gómez – FL4. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Persicaria capitata*** (Buchanan-Hamilton ex D. Don) H. Gross. PINK-HEAD KNOTWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed blackland prairies, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. See Singhurst, Mink, & Holmes (2013) for additional information about the naturalization of this species in TX. Reported for Orleans Parish, LA. Reported for Montgomery County, AL (Diamond & Keener 2021). **Syn:** = FL4, FNA5, K3, K4, NY. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Persicaria densiflora (Meisner) Moldenke. DENSE-FLOWER SMARTWEED. **Hab:** Swamp forests. **Dist:** The *Persicaria glabra* complex is widespread in the Neotropics, in North America north to s. NJ, VA, KY, MO, and TX. The distribution of *Persicaria densiflora* is unclear. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** *Persicaria densiflora*, the American component of the pantropical *Persicaria glabra* complex, seems to warrant recognition. **Syn:** = Tx; = *Persicaria portoricensis* (Bertero ex Small) Small – S, illegitimate name; = *Polygonum densiflorum* Meisner – Bah, C, F, G, GW2, K1, NcTx, RAB, WH3, Horton (1972); < *Persicaria glabra* (Willdenow) M. Gómez – Ar, FNA5, IL, K3, K4, Pa, Tn, Va. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



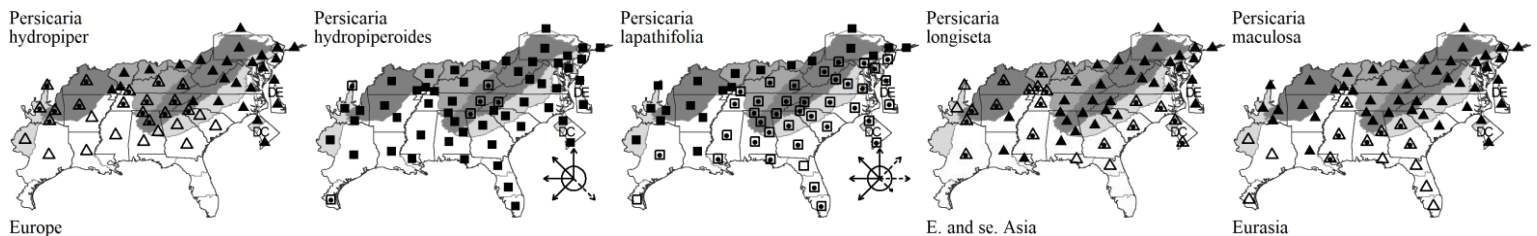
* ***Persicaria hydropiper*** (Linnaeus) Opiz. COMMON SMARTWEED, WATERPEPPER, MARSHPEPPER SMARTWEED. **Hab:** Wet pastures, barnyards, ditches. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va; = *Polygonum hydropiper* Linnaeus – C, F, GW2, K1, RAB, W, Horton (1972); > *Polygonum hydropiper* var. *hydropiper* – WV; > *Polygonum hydropiper* var. *projecta* Stanford – WV. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Persicaria hydropiperoides (Michaux) Small. WATERPEPPER. **Hab:** Swamp forests, streams, ditches. **Dist:** NS, ON, and AK, south to FL, TX, and CA, and into the New World tropics. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Polygonum hydropiperoides* Michaux – Bah, K1, NcTx, W, WH3, WV, Horton (1972); > *Persicaria hydropiperoides* (Michaux) Small – S; > *Persicaria hydropiperoides* var. *bushiana* (Stanford) Mohlenbrock – IL; > *Persicaria hydropiperoides* (Michaux) Small – IL, Tx; > *Persicaria hydropiperoides* (Michaux) Small var. *opelousana* (Riddell ex Small) J.S. Wilson – Tx; > *Persicaria opelousana* (Riddell ex Small) Small – IL, S; > *Polygonum hydropiperoides* Michaux – GW2, Mitchell & Dean (1978); > *Polygonum hydropiperoides* var. *breviciliatum* Fernald – F; > *Polygonum hydropiperoides* var. *euronotorum* Fernald – F; > *Polygonum hydropiperoides* var. *hydropiperoides* – C, F, RAB; > *Polygonum hydropiperoides* var. *opelousanum* (Riddell ex Small) Riddell ex W. Stone – C, RAB; > *Polygonum opelousanum* Riddell – GW2, Mitchell & Dean (1978); > *Polygonum opelousanum* Riddell var. *opelousanum* – F. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Persicaria lapathifolia (Linnaeus) S.F. Gray. WILLOW-WEED, DOCKLEAF SMARTWEED, PALE SMARTWEED. **Hab:** Bottomlands, bottomland fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Nearly cosmopolitan in current distribution, the original distributions hard to interpret, sometimes regarded as having both native and introduced elements in North America. **Phen:** Jun-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, FL4, FNA5, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, Atha, Nee, & Naczi (2010); = *Polygonum lapathifolium* Linnaeus – C, GW2, K1, NcTx, RAB, W, WH3, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978); > *Polygonum lapathifolium* var. *lapathifolium* – G; > *Polygonum lapathifolium* var. *nodosum* (Rafinesque) Weinmann – G.

* ***Persicaria longiseta*** (de Bruijn) Kitagawa. LONGBRISTLE SMARTWEED, BRISTLY LADY'S-THUMB, CREEPING SMARTWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, lawns, ditches. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Persicaria cespitosa* (Blume) Nakai var. *longiseta* (de Bruijn) C.F. Reed – FL4; = *Polygonum cespitosum* Blume var. *longisetum* (de Bruijn) A.N. Steward – C, F, G, GW2, K1, RAB, W, WH3, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978).

* ***Persicaria maculosa*** S.F. Gray. LADY'S-THUMB, HEART'S-EASE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, FL4, FNA5, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, Atha, Nee, & Naczi (2010); = *Persicaria persicaria* (Linnaeus) Small – S; = *Persicaria vulgaris* Webb & Moquin-Tandon – Tx; = *Polygonum persicaria* Linnaeus – C, G, GW2, K1, NcTx, RAB, W, WH3, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978); > *Polygonum dubium* Stein – F; > *Polygonum persicaria* var. *angustifolium* Beckhaus – F; > *Polygonum persicaria* var. *persicaria* – F; > *Polygonum persicaria* var. *ruderales* (Salisbury) Meisner – F.



Persicaria meisneriana (Chamisso & Schlechtendal) M. Gómez var. *beyrichiana* (Chamisso & Schlechtendal) C.C. Freeman. MEXICAN TEARTHUMB. **Hab:** Wet savannas, blackwater river floodplains, ditches; sometimes considered only introduced in southeastern North America, but probably native. **Dist:** E. SC south to FL, west to LA; Mexico and Central America south to n. South America; Brazil; se. Africa. **Tax:** See Mitchell

Key to Map
Symbology:

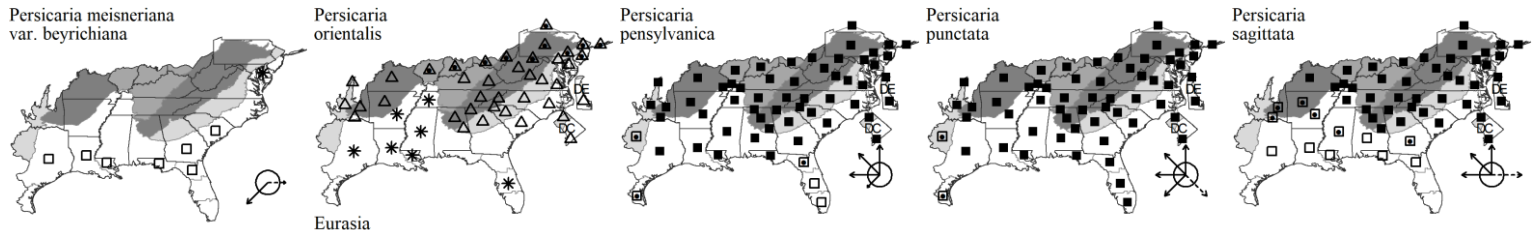


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

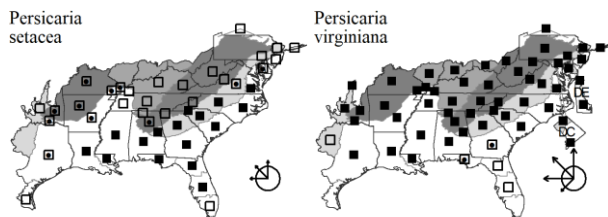
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

* ***Persicaria orientalis*** (Linnaeus) Spach. KISS-ME-OVER-THE-GARDEN-GATE, PRINCE'S-FEATHER, PRINCE'S-PLUME, PRINCESS-FEATHER. **Hab:** Barnyards, disturbed areas, garden edges. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA5, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va; = *Polygonum orientale* Linnaeus – C, F, K1, RAB, W, WH3, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Persicaria sagittata (Linnaeus) H. Gross ex Nakai. ARROWLEAF TEARTHUMB, ARROWVINE, SCRATCH-GRASS. **Hab:** Marshes, bogs, beaver impoundments, wet thickets. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MB, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX; China, Manchuria, India, Siberia, Korea, and Japan. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA5, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Polygonum sagittatum* Linnaeus – C, G, GW2, K1, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978); = *Tracaulon sagittatum* (Linnaeus) Small – II, S; > *Polygonum sagittatum* var. *gracilentum* Fernald – F; > *Polygonum sagittatum* var. *sagittatum* – F.



Persicaria virginiana (Linnaeus) Gaertner. JUMPSEED, VIRGINIA KNOTWEED. **Hab:** Floodplains, moist forests. **Dist:** NH, QC, MN, and NE, south to n. peninsular FL and TX; disjunct in c. Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Section *Tovara* consists of 3-5 species of e. North America and e. Asia (Mun & Park 1995); if the section is recognized as a genus (as it often has been), the correct name for this species is *Antenoron virginianum*. Variation in North America, previously sometimes recognized as varieties, as by F and G, is under study by M. Pyne. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA5, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Antenoron virginianum* (Linnaeus) Roberty & Vautier – Il, Horton (1972); = *Polygonum virginianum* Linnaeus – C, GrPl, GW2, K1, NcTx, Tx, W, WH3, Mitchell & Dean (1978); = *Tovara virginiana* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – RAB, S, WV; < *Persicaria virginiana* (Linnaeus) Gaertner – K3, K4; > *Polygonum virginianum* var. *glaberrimum* (Fernald) Steyermark – G; > *Polygonum virginianum* var. *virginianum* – G; > *Tovara virginiana* var. *glaberrima* Fernald – F; > *Tovara virginiana* var. *virginiana* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



A genus of about 12-15 species, herbs and shrubs, of se. and sc. North America. Based on morphology, Ronse Decraene, Hong, & Smets (2004) suggested that *Polygonella* should be merged into *Polygonum*, as part of section *Duravia*; Schuster, Reveal, & Kron (2011) developed molecular evidence of the close relationship of *Polygonella* to the *Duravia* group of *Polygonum* and transferred the species into *Polygonum*. It now seems best to me to pursue an alternative course, of recognizing the very distinctive clades as separate genera – in our area, *Polygonum* s.s., *Polygonella*, and *Duravia*. References: Freeman (2005e) in FNA5 (2005); Horton (1961); Nesom & Bates (1984); Ronse Decraene et al. (1993); Schuster et al (2015); Schuster, Reveal, & Kron (2011); Wunderlin (1981).

...*Polygonella americana*

native maybe exotic exotic ←rare ←uncommon ←common

 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

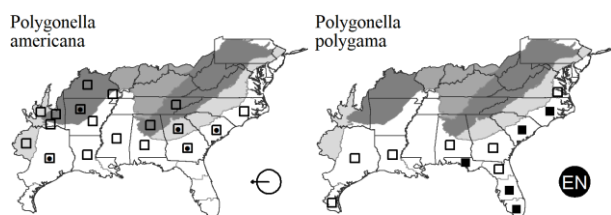
283. **POLYGONACEAE**

- 7 Style and stigma 0-0.1 (-0.2) mm long at anthesis; inner sepals (0.6-) 0.7-1.8 (-2.3) mm long at anthesis, (1.6-) 1.7-2.8 (-3.6) mm in fruit; annual or perennial; leaves (2.5-) 4.4-39.0 (-65.0) mm long, (0.3-) 0.6-5.0 (-8.0) mm wide, wider than thick.

..... *Polygonella polygama*

Polygonella americana (Fischer & C.A. Meyer) Small. SOUTHERN JOINTWEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands, glades, and barrens with sandy or rocky soil. **Dist:** Sc. NC south to c. TX, north in the interior to ec. TN, se. MO, and AR; disjunct in Panhandle TX and NM. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA5, G, GrPl, K1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Horton (1961); = *Polygonum americanum* (Fischer & C.A. Meyer) T.M. Schuster & Reveal – K3, K4, Schuster, Reveal, & Kron (2011). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Polygonella polygama (Ventenat) Engelm. COMMON OCTOBER-FLOWER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry sandy habitats. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to se. TX (perhaps absent in GA). *P. polygamum* occurs in the outer Coastal Plain of VA and NC, extending into the middle Coastal Plain and fall-line Sandhills in SC (Richland, Lexington, and Aiken counties, SC). **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = S; = *Polygonella polygama* var. *polygama* – Fl4, FNA5, Va, WH3, Nesom & Bates (1984), Wunderlin (1981); = *Polygonum polygamum* Ventenat var. *polygamum* – K3, Schuster, Reveal, & Kron (2011); < *Polygonella polygama* (Ventenat) Engelm. & A. Gray – C, F, G, K1, RAB, Tx, Horton (1961). [NatureServe G4TNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

***Polygonum* Linnaeus 1753 (KNOTWEED)**

A genus of about 45 species, herbs, of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. Based on morphology, Ronse Decraene, Hong, & Smets (2004) suggested that *Polygonella* should be merged into *Polygonum*, as part of section *Duravia*; the close relationship of *Polygonella* and *Duravia* was confirmed using molecular evidence by Schuster, Reveal, & Kron (2011). References: Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Costea & Tardif (2003a); Costea, Tardif, & Hinds (2005f) in FNA5 (2005); Horton (1961); Ronse De Craene, Hong, & Smets (2004); Schuster, Reveal, & Kron (2011).

- 1 Flowers in terminal or long-peduncled axillary racemes; branches adnate to stems, therefore appearing to arise internodally; plants suffrutescent bushy herbs *Polygonella*
- 1 Flowers in small clusters or very reduced racemes of 1-5 flowers, borne in the axils of normally sized or reduced leaves; branches not adnate to the stem, and thus arising at nodes; plants erect or sprawling herbs.
- 3 Perianth bottle-shaped, constricted above the achene. *Polygonum erectum*
- 3 Perianth more open, not constricted above the achene.
- 7 Outer 3 tepals cucullate, in fruiting condition distinctly surpassing the inner 2 sepals and concealing them.
- 9 Plants bluish green when fresh, turning dark brown to black when dried; leaves rounded or obtuse at the apex; pedicels 1-2 mm long; stem leaves 1-2.5 (-3.5)× as long as the branch leaves. *Polygonum prolificum*
- 9 Plants yellowish green when fresh, not darkening when dried; leaves acute to acuminate at the apex; pedicels 2.5-6 mm long; stem leaves 2.1-3.5 (-4.2)× as long as the branch leaves. *Polygonum ramosissimum*
- 7 Outer 3 tepals flat, equaling or shorter than the inner 2 sepals.
- 10 Perianth tube 40-57% of the perianth length. *Polygonum aviculare* ssp. *depressum*
- 10 Perianth tube 15-40% of the perianth length. *Polygonum aviculare* ssp. *aviculare*

* ***Polygonum aviculare* Linnaeus ssp. *aviculare*.** KNOTWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, K3, K4, NE, NY, Costea & Tardif (2003a); = *Polygonum aviculare* – C, GrPl, Il, K1, Mi, RAB, S, Tx, W, Mitchell & Dean (1978); < *Polygonum aviculare* – Fl4, G, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Horton (1972); > *Polygonum aviculare* var. *aviculare* – F, WV; > *Polygonum aviculare* var. *vegetum* Ledebour – F, WV.

* ***Polygonum aviculare* Linnaeus ssp. *depressum*** (Meisner) Arcangeli. DOORYARD KNOTWEED. **Hab:** Bottomlands, marshes, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, K4, NE, NY, Costea & Tardif (2003a); = *Polygonum arenastrum* Boreau – C, GrPl, Il, K1, Mi, Tx; < *Polygonum aviculare* – Fl4, G, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3.

***Polygonum erectum* Linnaeus.** ERECT KNOTWEED. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, streambanks, disturbed areas, open places. **Dist:** ME, ON, and AB south to GA, LA, and NM. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA5, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Polygonum prolificum (Small) B.L. Robinson. LONGFRUIT KNOTWEED, BUSHY KNOTWEED, PROLIFIC KNOTWEED. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, disturbed areas. **Dist:** PE, QC, MB, and BC, south to GA, AL, LA, TX. **Comm:** Also reported for NC (Kartesz 1999). **Syn:** = C, G; = *Polygonum ramosissimum* ssp. *prolificum* (Small) Costea & Tardif – Ar, FNA5, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Costea & Tardif (2003a); = *Polygonum ramosissimum* Michaux var. *prolificum* Small – K1, Mitchell & Dean (1978); > *Polygonum exsertum* Small – F, Il; > *Polygonum prolificum* (Small) B.L. Robinson – F, Il; < *Polygonum ramosissimum* Michaux – GrPl, Horton (1972).

***Polygonum ramosissimum* Michaux.** **Hab:** Brackish marshes and shores; overwash flats, dunes. **Dist:** NS west to NU and BC, south to GA, LA, TX, CA. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999); {investigate distribution} {synonymy incomplete}. **Syn:** = C, F, G, Il, Mi,

Key to Map
Symbology:

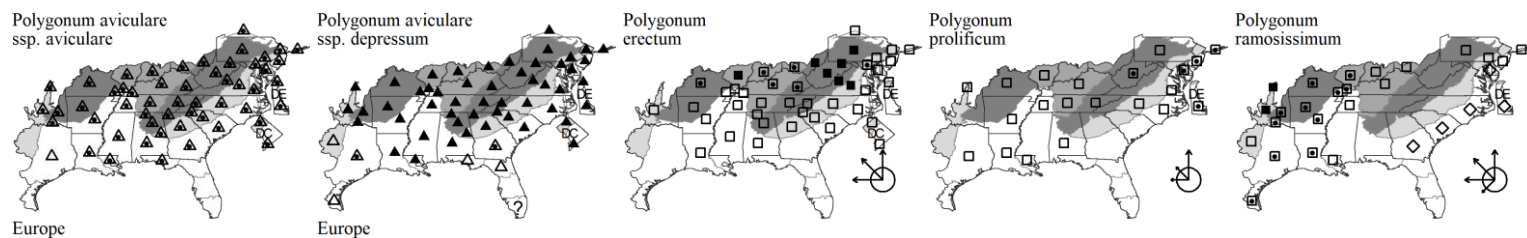


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

283. POLYGONACEAE

NcTx, Tx, Va; = *Polygonum ramosissimum* Michaux ssp. *ramosissimum* – Ar, FNA5, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Costea & Tardif (2003a); = *Polygonum ramosissimum* Michaux var. *ramosissimum* – K1, Mitchell & Dean (1978); < *Polygonum ramosissimum* Michaux – GrPl. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Reynoutria Houttuyn 1777

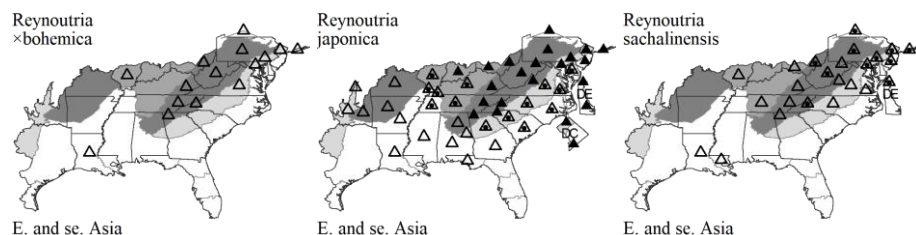
A genus of about 15 species, perennial herbs, of temperate e. Asia. Ronse Decraene & Akeroyd (1988) and most other recent workers in Polygonaceae treat this group as *Fallopia* section *Reynoutria* (Houttuyn) Ronse Decraene, but molecular evidence supports its recognition at genus rank, as a monophyletic genus basal to *Fallopia* and *Muehlenbeckia* (Schuster, Reveal, & Kron 2011). References: Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Freeman & Hinds (2005) in FNA5 (2005); Ronse De Craene & Akeroyd (1988); Schuster, Reveal, & Kron (2011); Schuster, Wilson, & Kron (2011); Zika & Jacobson (2003).

- 1 Veins of leaf underside with multicellular hairs (as seen at 20× magnification); mid-stem leaves with deeply cordate bases; inflorescence much shorter than the subtending mid-branch leaf *Reynoutria sachalinensis*
- 1 Veins of leaf underside with simple hairs, or merely minutely bumpy-scabrous; mid-stem leaves with truncate to slightly cordate or very broadly V-shaped bases; inflorescence shorter or longer than the subtending mid-stem leaf.
- 2 Veins of leaf underside with scattered simple, stout-based hairs; mid-branch leaf bases usually slightly cordate; well-developed stem leaves usually > 20 cm long *Reynoutria xbohemica*
- 2 Veins of leaf underside minutely scabrous with scattered bumps; mid-branch leaves truncate (to very broadly V-shaped); well-developed stem leaves < 18 cm long *Reynoutria japonica*

* ***Reynoutria xbohemica*** Chrték & A. Chrtková. BOHEMIAN KNOTWEED, HYBRID JAPANESE KNOTWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, sandbars. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Syn:** = Il, K3, K4; = *Fallopia xbohemica* (J. Chrték & A. Chrtková) J.P. Bailey – FNA5, NE; = *Polygonum xbohemica* (J. Chrték & A. Chrtková) P.F. Zika & A.L. Jacobson – Horton (1972); = *Reynoutria japonica* × *sachalinensis* – NY.

* ***Reynoutria japonica*** Houttuyn. JAPANESE KNOTWEED, JAPANESE BAMBOO, JAPANESE BUCKWHEAT. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, river banks and sandbars, often forming dense thickets. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** May-Oct; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl4, Il, K3, K4, NY, Va; = *Fallopia japonica* (Houttuyn) Ronse Decraene – Mi, Tn, Ronse De Craene & Akeroyd (1988); = *Fallopia japonica* (Houttuyn) Ronse Decraene var. *japonica* – Ar, FNA5, NE, Pa; = *Pleuropterus zuccarinii* Small – S; = *Polygonum cuspidatum* Siebold & Zuccarini – C, F, GrPl, K1, RAB, W, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Reynoutria sachalinensis*** (F. Schmidt ex Maximowicz) Nakai. GIANT KNOTWEED, SACHALINE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Il, K3, K4, NY, Va; = *Fallopia sachalinensis* (F. Schmidt ex Maximowicz) Ronse Decraene – FNA5, Mi, NE, Pa, Tn, Ronse De Craene & Akeroyd (1988); = *Polygonum sachalinense* F. Schmidt ex Maximowicz – C, F, GrPl, K1, RAB, W, WV, Horton (1972), Mitchell & Dean (1978). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Rumex Linnaeus 1753 (DOCK)

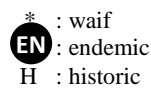
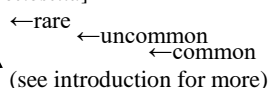
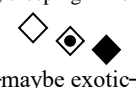
A genus of about 200 species, perennial and annual herbs (and a few shrubs), of cosmopolitan distribution. Perhaps to be (re)split with *Acetosa* accorded genus rank. References: Brandbyge in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Löve (1983); Mosyakin (2005) in FNA5 (2005); Stace (2010).

Identification Notes: pedicel measurements include the true pedicel (below the joint) and the pseudopedicel (the stipe-like hypanthium above the joint or articulation).

Unkeyed waifs: *Rumex bucephalophorus*

- 1 Leaf blades of well-developed leaves (at least) hastate or sagittate; plants dioecious (rarely polygamo-monoecious), the flowers mostly unisexual; fresh foliage pleasantly acid to taste.
- 3 Inner tepals (at fruiting) 2.5-3.2 mm long, much longer and wider than the achene, with an expanded, accrescent wing that develops prominent reticulate veins; pedicel jointed near its middle or base, well below the tepals; plants annual or short-lived perennial; from a taproot; [subgenus *Acetosa*; section *Americanae*] *Rumex hastatulus*
- 3 Inner tepals (at fruiting) 1.2-1.7 (-2.0) mm long, about as long and wide as the achene, with a minute or absent free wing; pedicel jointed just below the tepals; plant perennial, from a thin, creeping rhizome; [subgenus *Acetosella*]

Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- *Rumex acetosella* ssp. *pyrenaicus*
- 1 Leaf blades not hastate or sagittate; plants synoecious (rarely with some dioecious or polygamo-monoecious individuals), the flowers normally bisexual (sometimes bisexual and unisexual flowers in the same inflorescence); fresh foliage "green" or bitter to taste; [subgenus *Rumex*].
- 5 Leaves primarily cauline; inner tepal margins entire; [subgenus *Rumex*; section *Axillares*].
- 6 Pedicels 2.5-5× as long as the inner tepals; pedicel joint below the midpoint of the pedicel.
- 8 Leaf blades 3-5 (-6)× as long as wide; coriaceous and usually somewhat fleshy; inflorescences dense (interrupted only at base); pedicels 2.5-3× as long as the inner tepals; inner tepals as wide as or wider than long..... *Rumex floridanus*
- 8 Leaf blades 5-7 (-10)× as long as wide; thin; inflorescences interrupted in at least the lower half; pedicels 3-5× as long as the inner tepals; inner tepals longer than wide (rarely as long as wide)..... *Rumex verticillatus*
- 6 Pedicels usually < 2.5× as long as the inner tepals; pedicel joint either the midpoint of the pedicel, or below it.
- 10 Leaf blades widest toward the base; inner sepals 4.5-6 mm long, 3-4.5 (-6) mm wide..... *Rumex altissimus*
- 10 Leaf blades widest near the middle; inner sepals (2-) 2.5-4.5 (-5) mm long, (2-) 2.5-4 (-4.5) mm wide..... *Rumex chrysocarpos*
- 5 Leaves basally disposed, the largest and best developed in a basal rosette (these sometimes withering at maturity, especially in annual species); inner tepal margins entire or variously dentate; [subgenus *Rumex*; section *Rumex*].
- 12 Inner tepal margins entire, indistinctly erose, or (rarely) minutely denticulate (the teeth then < 0.2 mm long).
- 13 Inner tepals ca. 2× as long as wide, margins entire, largest tubercle almost as wide as the inner tepal..... *Rumex conglomeratus*
- 13 Inner tepals ca. 1-1.5× as long as wide, margins entire or denticulate, largest tubercle much narrower than the inner tepal..... *Rumex crispus* ssp. *crispus*
- 12 Inner tepal margins prominently dentate, at least some of the teeth > 0.3 mm long.
- 20 Plants perennial; base of leaf blade usually distinctly cordate.
- 21 Stems 6-12 (-15) dm tall; leaf blades 20-40 cm long; inflorescence branches normally ascending, making an angle of 30-45° with inflorescence axis; tubercles of the inner sepals smooth..... *Rumex obtusifolius*
- 21 Stems 2-6 (-7) dm tall; leaf blades 4-10 (-15) cm long; inflorescence branches spreading, making an angle of 60-90° with inflorescence axis; tubercles of the inner sepals usually verrucose..... *Rumex pulcher*
- 20 Plants annual or biennial; base of leaf blade cuneate (rarely rounded).
- 22 Inner tepals 4-5 (-5.5) mm long; tubercles of the inner sepals verrucose..... *Rumex obovatus*
- 22 Inner tepals 3-4 mm long; tubercles of the inner sepals smooth or minutely punctate..... *Rumex paraguayensis*

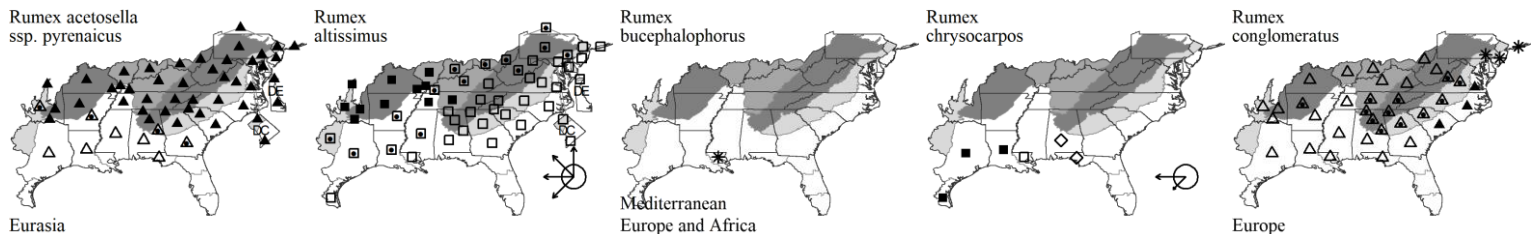
* *Rumex acetosella* Linnaeus ssp. *pyrenaicus* (Pourret ex Lapeyrouse) Akeroyd. RED DOCK, SHEEP SORREL, SOURGRASS. **Hab:** Pastures, fields, roadsides, rock outcrops, grassy balds, gardens. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Variation in *R. acetosella* has been studied in considerable detail in Eurasia, and a number of infrataxa named; the application of these to North American material is unclear at this time. **Phen:** Mar-Sep; May-Nov. **Tax:** *R. acetosella* ssp. *pyrenaicus* (Pourret ex Lapeyrouse) Akeroyd, a hexaploid subspecies from western Europe, is apparently the predominant naturalized subspecies in North America. See Mosyakin in FNA (2005) and the references cited therein for further information. **Syn:** = NE, NY, Stace (2010); = *Acetosella vulgaris* (Koch) Fourreau ssp. *pyrenaica* (Pourret ex Lapeyrouse) Á. Löve – Löve (1983); = *Rumex acetosella* var. *pyrenaicus* (Pourret) Timbal-Lagrave – F; < *Acetosella acetosella* (Linnaeus) Small – S; < *Rumex acetosella* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F14, FNA5, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV.

Rumex altissimus Alph. Wood. PALE DOCK, TALL DOCK, PEACHLEAF DOCK. **Hab:** Bottomlands, swamps, marshes, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME and MN south to GA, AL, TX, AZ, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Jun (sometimes later); May-Jul (sometimes later). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA5, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Rumex bucephalophorus* Linnaeus. HORNED DOCK, RED DOCK, RUBY DOCK. **Hab:** Ballast, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe, Africa, and w. Asia. **Syn:** = FNA5, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Rumex chrysocarpos Moris. AMAMASTLA DOCK. **Hab:** Swamps, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Panhandle FL (where possibly not native?) and se. LA west to TX and Tamaulipas. Recently discovered in s. AL (Mobile County) (H. Horne, pers. comm., 2018). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = K4; = *Rumex chrysocarpos* Moris – F14, FNA5, K3, Tx, WH3, orthographic variant.

* *Rumex conglomeratus* Murray. CLUSTERED GREEN DOCK. **Hab:** Marshes, disturbed areas, bottomland forests, pastures. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA5, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



* *Rumex crispus* Linnaeus ssp. *crispus*. CURLY DOCK. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, pastures, fields. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA5, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Va; < *Rumex crispus* – Ar, Bah, C, F, F14, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Rumex floridanus Meisner. FLORIDA DOCK. **Hab:** Swamps and marshes. **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to LA. Reported for Orangeburg County, SC (S.W. Leonard, pers. comm.). **Syn:** = FNA5, G, K3, K4, S; > *Rumex chrysocarpos* Moris – GW2, K1, misapplied; < *Rumex verticillatus* Linnaeus – C, F, GW2, RAB, WH3.

Rumex hastatulus Baldwin. WILD DOCK, HEARTWING DOCK. **Hab:** Glades, barrens, xeric sands; eastwards in fields (especially sandy fields in the Coastal Plain), roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. MA, NY, IN, IL, MO, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL, TX, and NM. The eastern part of the distribution seems to be strictly or mostly in altered habitats, suggesting the possibility that the eastern extent (east of the Mississippi River) of the distribution is adventive. **Phen:** Mar-Jun; Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F14, FNA5, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



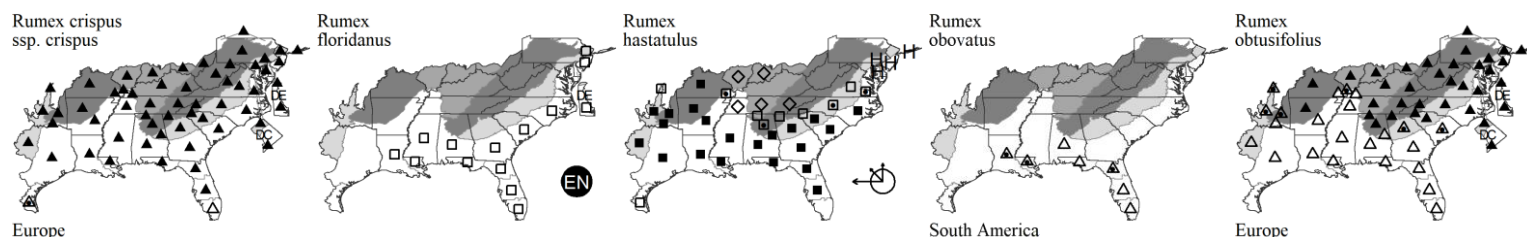
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

283. **POLYGONACEAE**

* ***Rumex obovatus*** Danser. TROPICAL DOCK. **Hab:** Maritime shores, riverbanks, pond margins. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA5, K1, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

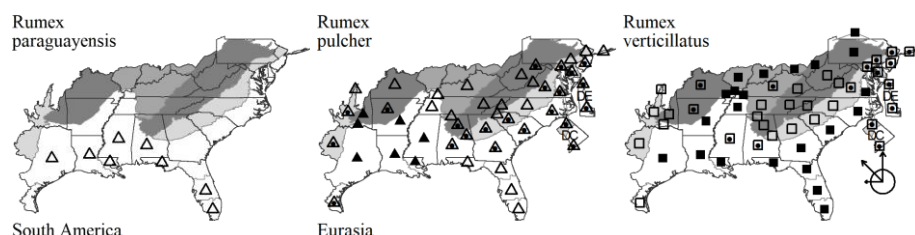
* ***Rumex obtusifolius*** Linnaeus. BITTER DOCK. **Hab:** Pastures, barnyards, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA5, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Rumex obtusifolius* ssp. *obtusifolius* – NE, NY. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



* ***Rumex paraguayensis*** D. Parodi. PARAGUAYAN DOCK. **Hab:** Moist maritime shores. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Comm:** See Brown & Marcus (1998) and Berger et al. (2012). **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Rumex pulcher*** Linnaeus. FIDDLE DOCK. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, bottomland fields, bottomland forests. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA5, G, GW2, K1, K3, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Rumex verticillatus Linnaeus. SWAMP DOCK. **Hab:** Tidal freshwater marshes and swamps, but also inland in disturbed areas. **Dist:** QC, ON, MN, and SD, south to s. FL and se. and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA5, GrPl, Il, Mi, NE, NY, S, Tn, Tx, Va; < *Rumex verticillatus* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, W, WH3.

284. **DROSERACEAE** Salisbury 1808 (SUNDEW FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

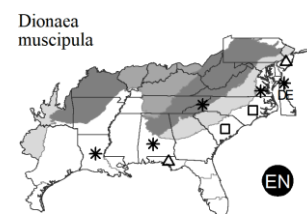
A family of 3 genera (*Drosera*, *Dionaea*, *Aldrovanda*) and about 100 species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Kubitzki & Bayer (2003); Mellichamp (2015) in FNA6 (2015); Schnell (2002b).

- 2 Leaves catching insects via "snap-trap" leaves, with stiff marginal hairs; stamens 10-20; inflorescence cymose; [endemic to the Coastal Plain of se. NC and ne. SC] .. *Dionaea*
 2 Leaves catching insects via "flypaper" leaves, with gland-tipped hairs; stamens 5; inflorescence racemose; [collectively widespread in our area] *Drosera*

Dionaea J. Ellis 1768 (VENUS FLYTRAP, MEADOW CLAM)

This monotypic genus, a perennial herb, is endemic to the Coastal Plain of NC and SC. References: Mellichamp (2015) in FNA6 (2015); Roberts & Oosting (1958); Schnell (2002b); Wood (1960).

Dionaea muscipula J. Ellis. VENUS FLYTRAP, MEADOW CLAM, TIPPITWITCHET. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, sandhill seepages. **Dist:** E. NC and ne. SC; also introduced outside that native range (including Panhandle FL, Yancey County in the mountains of NC, and s. NJ, where it persists and spreads to varying degrees). **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Comm:** The shiny black seeds are exposed at the maturity and dehiscence of the capsule. Perhaps the most remarkable species in our flora, *Dionaea* has become increasingly rare and now receives some protection as a NC Special Concern species and a Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species "Appendix 2" species. Although collection and trade as a novelty item have contributed to the decline of *Dionaea*, its more fundamental problem is that faced by the great majority of Coastal Plain species in our area – destruction of habitat and fire suppression. In the fall-line Sandhills, *Dionaea* is now restricted to a very few sites on Fort Bragg; in the central Coastal Plain, it is also nearly extirpated. Substantial populations remain only in the Outer Coastal Plain, primarily in Brunswick, Pender, and Onslow counties. Ellis's Latin phrase describing the plant to Linnaeus (quoted in Croom 1837) is worth repeating for its succinctness: "Miraculum naturae! – folia biloba, radicalia, ciliata, sensibilia, conduplicanda, insecta incarcerationantia". The colonial governor of North Carolina, Arthur Dobbs, wrote in 1759, "we have a kind of Catch Fly Sensitive which closes upon anything that touches it". Gibson (1991) shows that trap size and prey size are correlated; trap leaves of *Dionaea* primarily capture insects about 5 mm smaller than the length of the trap. Deliberately introduced and at least somewhat naturalized at other places in the Coastal Plain, notably Apalachicola National Forest, FL. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Schnell (2002b). NatureServe G2 (Imperiled).



Key to Map
 Symbology:

□ native ◻ maybe exotic △ exotic
 ◻ rare ◻ uncommon ◻ common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Drosera Linnaeus 1753 (SUNDEW)

A genus of about 170 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Howard (2019); Mellichamp (2015) in FNA6 (2015); Rice, Robinson, & Fleischmann (2017); Schnell (1976); Schnell (1995); Schnell (2002b); Shinnars (1962); Sorrie (1998a); Wood (1960); Wynne (1944).

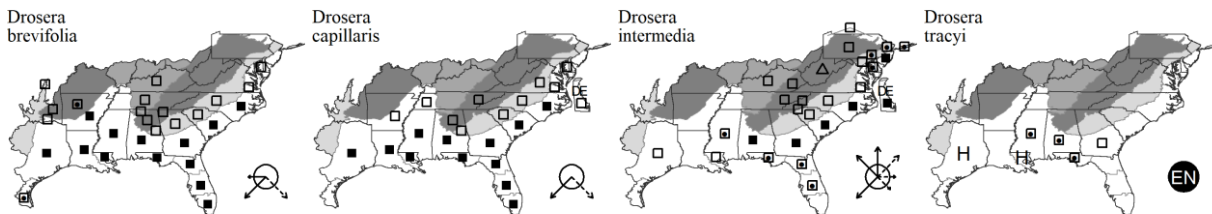
- 1 Leaves filiform, the expanded leaf bases forming a corm-like base. *Drosera tracyi*
- 1 Leaves spatulate or suborbicular, the leaf bases not expanded.
 - 4 Inflorescence stipitate-glandular; basal rosettes 0.8-3.5 cm in diameter; leaf bases cuneate to narrowly cuneate, usually not parallel-sided for any part of their length; stipules absent or obsolete (consisting of a few hair-like segments); seeds black, crateriform *Drosera brevifolia*
 - 4 Inflorescence glabrous; basal rosettes (2-) 3-12 cm in diameter; leaf bases obviously petiolate, with parallel margins; stipules present, fimbriate; seeds light brown and longitudinally striate, or reddish brown to black and densely papillose, or brown and coarsely corrugated into 14-16 longitudinal ridges.
 - 6 Petioles with few to many long trichomes; petals pink (sometimes fading to white); plants scapose; inflorescence straight at base; seeds coarsely corrugated into 14-16 longitudinal ridges *Drosera capillaris*
 - 6 Petioles glabrous; petals white; plants usually with a leafy stem 1-10 cm long; inflorescence arching at base; seeds reddish brown to black and densely papillose *Drosera intermedia*

Drosera brevifolia Pursh. DWARF SUNDEW. **Hab:** Pine savannas, other wet sandy sites, rarely in seepage over rock outcrops. **Dist:** The species ranges from e. MD (Howard 2019) and se. VA south to s. FL and west to AR, OK, and TX; disjunct in sc. TN; disjunct in w. SC in the uppermost Piedmont (Blue Ridge Escarpment region); Cuba; Mexico; Central America; South America. **Phen:** Feb-May (-Jun). **Comm:** *D. leucantha* may be the correct name for this taxon; see Shinnars (1962) and Wood (1966) for a contentious discussion of nomenclatural issues. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA6, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Schnell (2002b), Wood (1960), Wynne (1944); = *Drosera leucantha* Shinnars – RAB, Shinnars (1962); > *Drosera annua* E.L. Reed – Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Drosera capillaris Poirlet. PINK SUNDEW. **Hab:** Pine savannas, other wet sandy or peaty sites. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to TX, rarely inland, as in TN; also extending into tropical America, in the West Indies, Mexico, and n. South America. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Schnell (2002b), Shinnars (1962), Wood (1960), Wynne (1944). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Drosera intermedia Hayne. WATER SUNDEW, SPOONLEAF SUNDEW. **Hab:** Pine savannas, ditches, pocosins, margins of pools or streams, often in standing water. **Dist:** *D. intermedia* is interruptedly circumboreal (Europe and the Caucasus in the Old World), in North America ranging from NL (Newfoundland) and MN south to c. peninsular FL and TX, and into tropical America (Cuba, n. South America). Reported as adventive in a single county in WV (Harmon, Ford-Werntz, & Grafton 2006). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl4, FNA6, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Schnell (2002b), Shinnars (1962), Wood (1960), Wynne (1944). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Drosera tracyi (Diels) MacFarlane. TRACY'S SUNDEW. **Hab:** Pine savannas, hillside seepage bogs; savanna/depression wetland ecotones. **Dist:** Sc. GA and Panhandle FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** The notion that this species is not distinguishable from *D. filiformis* (or is only varietally distinct) is erroneous (Sorrie 1998a); see Schnell (1995) for a contrary view. **Comm:** *D. tracyi* has been reported for SC by various authors, including Wynne (1944), but the basis for these reports is unknown. **Syn:** = Fl4, FNA6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Shinnars (1962), Sorrie (1998a); = *Drosera filiformis* Rafinesque var. *tracyi* Diels – Schnell (2002b).

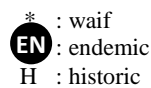
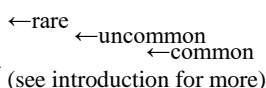
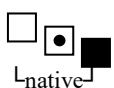


295. CARYOPHYLLACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (PINK FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 86 genera and 2200-3000 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, nearly cosmopolitan, but mostly Northern Hemisphere. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Madhani et al (2018); Rabaler & Hartman (2005a) in FNA5 (2005).

- 1 Stipules absent.
 - 2 Sepals fused into a toothed or lobed tube **Key A**
 - 2 Sepals distinct, or slightly fused at their bases **Key B**
- 1 Stipules present and readily apparent, scarious or hyaline.
 - 3 Fruit a utricle; seed 1 per fruit; petals absent. *Paronychia*
 - 3 Fruit a capsule; seeds 3-many per fruit; petals present.
 - 6 Stem leaves subulate, 1-2 mm long, pectinate-fringed at the base; basal rosette leaves spatulate (usually withering quickly after overwintering; stems wiry, stiff, subdichotomously branched; [of xeric sands on the Coastal Plain from se. VA southward] *Stipulicida*
 - 6 Stem leaves larger, mostly both longer and broader, not pectinate-fringed at the base; basal rosette present or absent; stems either thicker, more flexuous, or not subdichotomously branched; [collectively more widespread].
 - 7 Leaves appearing verticillate, 10-16 per node, filiform to linear; [tribe *Spergulaeae*] *Spergula*
 - 7 Leaves opposite or in whorls of 4, linear to ovate or spatulate.
 - 8 Leaves mostly in whorls of 4, obovate-spatulate, 2-8 mm long; [tribe *Polycarpeaeae*] *Polycarpon*
 - 8 Leaves opposite, linear or orbicular, 5-40 mm long.
 - 9 Leaves orbicular-ovate; styles partly united; [tribe *Polycarpeaeae*] *Drymaria*

Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 9 Leaves linear; styles separate; [tribe *Spergulaeae*].....*Spergularia*

Key A

- 1 Calyx immediately subtended by 1-3 pairs of bracts; [tribe *Caryophylleae*].
 2 Calyx 20-40-nerved.....*Dianthus*
 2 Calyx 15-nerved.....*Petrorhagia*
 1 Calyx lacking subtending bracts.
 3 Sepals 25-62 mm long; calyx lobes longer than the calyx tube, the lobes as long as or longer than the corolla lobes; [tribe *Sileneae*].....*Agrostemma*
 3 Sepals (1-) 10-28 (-40) mm long; calyx lobes shorter than the calyx tube, the lobes much shorter than the corolla lobes (except *Gypsophila*).
 4 Styles 2; fruit valves 4; petals appendaged or not; [tribe *Caryophylleae*].
 5 Sepals 1-5 mm long, the commissures between the sepals scarious.....*Gypsophila*
 5 Sepals 7-25 mm long, lacking commissures.
 7 Calyx tubular, 20-nerved; petals appendaged; perennial.....*Saponaria*
 7 Calyx ovoid, 5-nerved; petals not appendaged; annual.....*Gypsophila vaccaria*
 4 Styles 3-5 (or 0 in staminate plants); fruit valves 3, 4, 5, 6, 8, or 10; petals generally appendaged; [tribe *Sileneae*]
 8 Plant glabrous; calyx glabrous, narrowly funnelliform, dilated above the midpoint; petals pink; stem with glutinous zones on upper internodes.....*Atocion*
 8 Plant glabrous or pubescent; calyx glabrous or pubescent, either tubular (nearly the same diameter through its length) or broadened below the middle (flask-shaped); petals white or pink (rarely absent); stem lacking glutinous zones (except *S. antirrhina*).
 9 Styles mostly 3; capsule with 3 or 6 teeth; calyx tubular or campanulate at anthesis, not greatly inflated (except in *S. vulgaris*).....*Silene*
 9 Styles mostly 5; capsule with 5 or 10 teeth; calyx tubular at anthesis, becoming strongly inflated later in *S. dioica* and *S. latifolia*.
 11 Leaf blades with dense silky white hairiness; flowers bisexual; [or former *Lychnis* section *Agrostemma*].....*Silene coronaria*
 11 Leaf blades variously pubescent, but not with silky-appressed pubescence; [*Silene* section *Melandrium*].....*Silene*

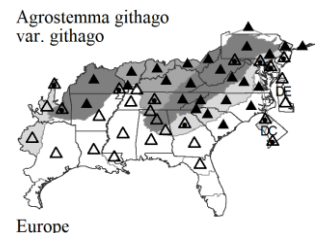
Key B

- 1 Petals absent; fruit a 1-seeded, indehiscent utricle; styles 2; [tribe *Scleranthaeae*].....*Scleranthus*
 1 Petals present (rarely obsolete or essentially absent); fruit a few-many seeded capsule; styles 3-5.
 3 Styles 4-5.
 4 Leaves linear-subulate, < 2 mm wide; styles 4-5.....*Sagina*
 4 Leaves ovate, obovate, > 4 mm wide; styles 5; [tribe *Alsineae*].....*Cerastium*
 3 Styles 3.
 8 Petals shallowly to deeply 2-cleft, notched at least 1/4 of the length, often divided nearly to the base and then appearing almost as 10 petals; [tribe *Alsineae*].
 9 Capsule cylindric, twice as long as the sepals; petals 2-cleft 1/5 - 1/2 length; styles (3-) 5 (-6), 0.5-2 mm long.....*Cerastium*
 9 Capsule spherical, ellipsoid, or globose, as long as or slightly longer than the sepals; petals 2-cleft 2/3-3/4 length (1/2 length in *Rabellera*); styles (2-) 3 (-5), 0.2-7 mm long.....*Stellaria*
 8 Petals entire, or emarginate.
 11 Valves or teeth of the capsule as many as the styles.
 12 Leaves strongly basally disposed, most in the lowermost 1/3 of the stem, and overlapping (the internodes < the leaf length; leaves firm, with axillary fascicles of leaves; [tribe *Sagineae*].....*Sabulina*
 12 Leaves evenly distributed along the stem and widely spaced (the internodes > the leaf length); leaves herbaceous to slightly fleshy, generally without axillary fascicles of leaves.
 13 Sepals 4; petals 0; [tribe *Sagineae*].....*Sabulina*
 13 Sepals 5; petals 5; [tribe *Scleranthaeae*].....*Geocarpon*
 11 Valves or teeth of the capsule twice as many as the styles.
 15 Capsule straight; petals entire or barely emarginated; [tribe *Arenarieae*].....*Arenaria*
 15 Capsule cylindrical, and often somewhat curved; petals emarginate to bifid; [tribe *Alsineae*].....*Cerastium*

Agrostemma Linnaeus 1753 (CORNCOCKLE)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Thieret (2005) in FNA5 (2005).

* *Agrostemma githago* Linnaeus var. *githago*. CORNCOCKLE, PURPLE COCKLE, CORN-CAMPION. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, NE, NY, Va; < *Agrostemma githago* - C, F, Fl4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Arenaria* Linnaeus 1753 (SANDWORT)

A genus of about 150-210 species, herbs, of temperate and subarctic regions of the Northern Hemisphere, extending southward to the montane tropics of South America and Africa. References: Abuhadra (2000); Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Hartman, Rabaler, & Utech (2005) in FNA5 (2005).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

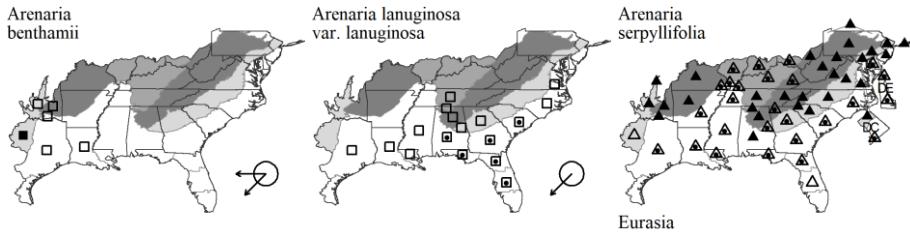
Unkeyed taxa: *Arenaria benthamii*

- 1 Leaves lanceolate to oblanceolate, (7-) 15-32 mm long, 2-8 (-14) mm wide; perennial, stems to 8 dm long.....*Arenaria lanuginosa* var. *lanuginosa*
 1 Leaves ovate, 3-8 mm long, 1-4 mm wide; annual, stems to 3 dm long.....*Arenaria serpyllifolia*

Arenaria benthamii Fenzl ex Torrey & A. Gray. HILL SANDWORT. **Hab:** Open woodlands, calcareous slopes. **Dist:** E. OK south to nw. LA and s. and w. TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA5, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe** G4 (Apparently Secure).

Arenaria lanuginosa (Michaux) Rohrbach var. *lanuginosa*. SPREADING SANDWORT. **Hab:** Dunes, maritime forests, coquina limestone outcrops, other rocky bluffs. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, AR, and Mexico, and north in the interior to sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Phen:** May-Jul. **Comm:** Var. *saxosa* is native to sw. United States and south into Mexico. **Syn:** = C, FNA5, Tx, Va; = *Arenaria lanuginosa* ssp. *lanuginosa* – G; < *Arenaria lanuginosa* – F, Fl4, RAB, S, Tn, WH3; > *Arenaria lanuginosa* ssp. *lanuginosa* var. *lanuginosa* – K1, K3, K4; > *Arenaria lanuginosa* ssp. *lanuginosa* var. *longepedunculata* Duncan – K1, K3, K4.

* ***Arenaria serpyllifolia*** Linnaeus. LARGE THYME-LEAVED SANDWORT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. The relative ranges, habitats, and abundance of this and *A. leptoclados* in our area are poorly known. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = K4, NcTx, NY, S, Tx, Va, Abuhadra (2000); = *Arenaria serpyllifolia* ssp. *serpyllifolia* – Fl4, NE, WH3; = *Arenaria serpyllifolia* var. *serpyllifolia* – Ar, C, F, FNA5, G, K3, Pa, Tn; < *Arenaria serpyllifolia* Linnaeus – GrPl, Il, K1, Mi, RAB, W. **NatureServe** GNRTRN (Not Yet Ranked).

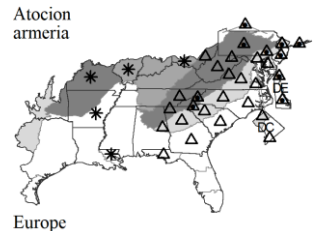


Atocion Adanson 1763 (SWEET WILLIAM CATCHFLY)

A genus of 5 species, of Europe. Frajman, Heidari, & Oxelman (2009) and earlier studies clearly show that *Atocion* cannot be reasonably included in *Silene*. References: Frajman, Heidari, & Oxelman (2009).

* ***Atocion armeria*** (Linnaeus) Rafinesque. SWEET WILLIAM CATCHFLY, NONE-SO-PRETTY, GARDEN CATCHFLY.

Hab: Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Frajman, Heidari, & Oxelman (2009); = *Silene armeria* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA5, G, Il, K1, Pa, RAB, Va, W, WH3, WV. **NatureServe** GU (Unrankable).



Cerastium Linnaeus 1753 (MOUSE-EAR CHICKWEED, MOUSE-EAR)

A genus of about 100 species, herbs, especially north temperate but nearly cosmopolitan. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Gustafson et al (2003); Morton (2005a) in FNA5 (2005); Pennell (1930); Rabeler & Thieret (1988); Scheen et al (2004); Sharples & Tripp (2019).

- 6 Perennial, matted at the base and rooting at the nodes.
 7 Sepals 5-7 mm long; petals 5-7 mm long; capsules cylindric, 9-13 mm long mm long.....*Cerastium fontanum* ssp. *vulgare*
 7 Sepals 2.5-3 mm long; petals 2.5-3.5 mm long; capsules broadly ovoid, 4-5 mm long.....*Cerastium parvum*
 6 Annual, taprooted.
 8 Sepals with long, appressed, eglandular hairs extending beyond the tip of the sepal.
 9 Inflorescence an open cyme, most of the pedicels longer than the sepals.....*Cerastium brachypetalum*
 9 Inflorescence a compact, cymose cluster, most of the pedicels shorter than the sepals.....*Cerastium glomeratum*
 8 Sepals lacking long, appressed, eglandular hairs.
 12 Bracts of the inflorescence with distinctly scarious margins; leaves mostly 0.5-1.0- (-1.5) cm long.....*Cerastium semidecandrum*
 12 Bracts of the inflorescence with green margins; leaves mostly (1.0-) 1.5-8 cm long.....*Cerastium brachypodum*

* ***Cerastium brachypetalum*** Desportes. GRAY MOUSE-EAR. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. The reports of *C. tetrandrum* for e. VA in F and G are actually this species. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl4, FNA5, G, GrPl, Il, K4, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Cerastium brachypetalum* ssp. *brachypetalum* – K1; >> *Cerastium tetrandrum* W. Curtis – F, G. **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Cerastium brachypodum (Engelmann ex A. Gray) B.L. Robinson. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, fields, lawns. **Dist:** IL west to AB and OR, south to NC, nc. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), and AZ. This taxon is perhaps only introduced in the eastern parts of our region from farther west. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA5, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx; = *Cerastium nutans* Rafinesque var. *brachypodum* Engelmann ex A. Gray – G, RAB, W; < *Cerastium nutans* Rafinesque – C.

* ***Cerastium fontanum*** Baumgartner ssp. *vulgare* (Hartman) Greuter & Burdet. COMMON MOUSE-EAR. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA5, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Cerastium holosteoides* Fries var. *vulgare* (Hartman) Hylander – RAB; = *Cerastium vulgatum* Linnaeus – C, GrPl, S; < *Cerastium fontanum* – Il, Mi; ? *Cerastium fontanum* ssp. *triviale* (Link) Jalas – W; > *Cerastium vulgatum* var. *hirsutum* Fries – G; > *Cerastium vulgatum* var. *holosteoides* (Fries) Wahlenberg – F, G, Tx; > *Cerastium vulgatum* var. *vulgatum* – F, G, Tx.

Key to Map
 Symbology:



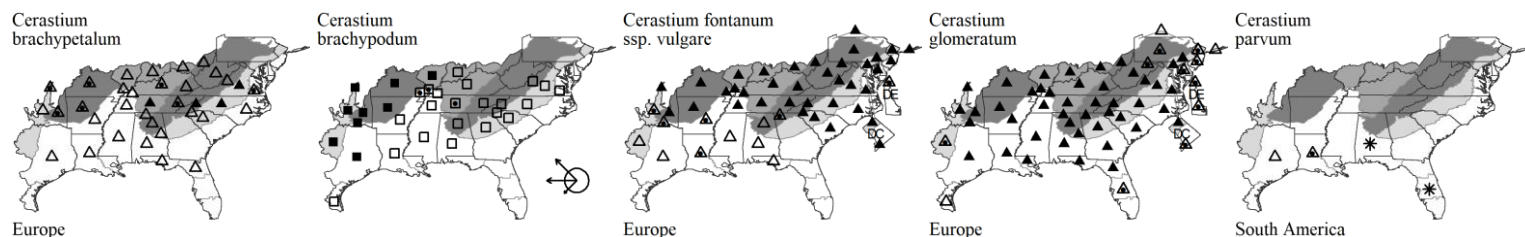
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

295. CARYOPHYLLACEAE

* ***Cerastium glomeratum*** Thuillier. STICKY MOUSE-EAR. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas, lawns. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-May. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA5, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Cerastium viscosum* Linnaeus – C, F, G, S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Cerastium parvum*** (Pedersen) M.T. Sharples & E. Tripp. PYGMY STARWORT. **Hab:** Ditches and other moist, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Sharples & Tripp (2019); = *Stellaria parva* Pedersen – Fl4, FNA5, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



* ***Cerastium semidecandrum*** Linnaeus. LITTLE MOUSE-EAR. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Reported for SC by Nelson & Kelly (1997). **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Comm:** Inconspicuous and easily overlooked. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl4, FNA5, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Dianthus Linnaeus 1753 (PINK, CARNATION)

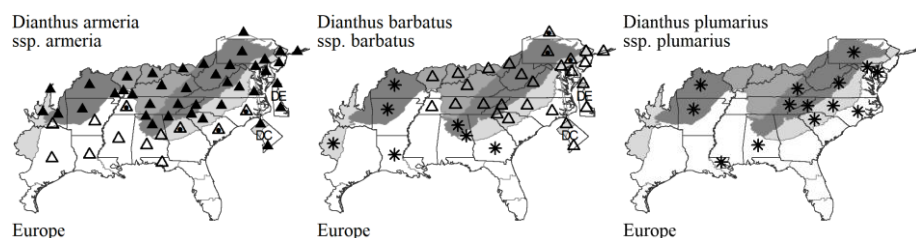
A genus of about 300-320 species, herbs, of Eurasia and Africa. Species other than those treated here are grown in gardens and may escape or persist. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Rabeler & Hartman (2005f) in FNA5 (2005).

- 1 Flowers clustered in crowded cymes, short-pedicelled; [subgenus *Carthusianastrum*].
 2 Leaves 2-5 (-8) mm wide; annual or biennial; inflorescence pubescent *Dianthus armeria* ssp. *armeria*
 2 Leaves mostly (8-) 10-20 mm wide; perennial; inflorescence glabrous *Dianthus barbatus* ssp. *barbatus*
 1 Flowers solitary, or few, long-pedicelled; [subgenus *Dianthus*].
 *Dianthus plumarius* ssp. *plumarius*

* ***Dianthus armeria*** Linnaeus ssp. *armeria*. DEPTFORD PINK. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, pastures. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** Another subspecies occurs in Eurasia. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, Mo2, NY, Va; < *Dianthus armeria* – C, F, Fl4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

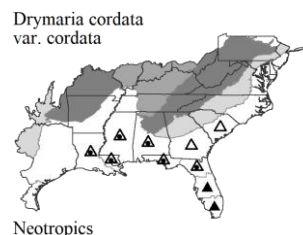
* ***Dianthus barbatus*** Linnaeus ssp. *barbatus*. SWEET WILLIAM. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, rarely escaped to disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Tax:** Another subspecies occurs in Eurasia. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, Mo2, NY; < *Dianthus barbatus* – C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, WV. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Dianthus plumarius*** Linnaeus ssp. *plumarius*. GARDEN PINK, GRASS PINK, COTTAGE PINK. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental, rarely escaped to disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Tax:** Additional subspecies occur in e. Europe. **Syn:** = FNA5, Mo2, NY; < *Dianthus plumarius* – C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, RAB. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Drymaria*** Willdenow ex J.A. Schultes 1819 (DRYMARY)

A genus of about 48 species, herbs, mostly New World (tropical to temperate), but 1 species pantropical. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Duke (1961); Hartman (2005a) in FNA5 (2005).

* ***Drymaria cordata*** (Linnaeus) Willdenow ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes var. *cordata*. DRYMARY, WEST INDIAN CHICKWEED. **Hab:** Moist hammocks, moist disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sc. GA south to s. FL south into the New World tropics, the North American distribution probably all adventive (not reported for the Southeastern US by Chapman 1883, Mohr 1901, or Small 1903); also Old World tropics. **Tax:** Var. *diandra* Blume is restricted to the Old World. **Syn:** = FNA5; = *Drymaria cordata* ssp. *cordata* – K1, K3, K4, Duke (1961); < *Drymaria cordata* – Bah, Fl4, S, WH3. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Geocarpon*** Mackenzie 1914

A genus of 7 species, annual and perennial herbs, centered in eastern North America. See Schilling et al. (2022) for detailed information.

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

295. CARYOPHYLLACEAE

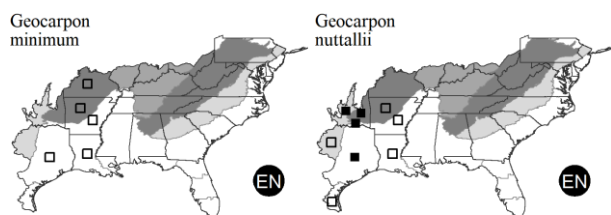
- 1 Flowers sessile, axillary; plants to 4 cm tall; petals absent; sepals fused into a cuplike hypanthium *Geocarpon minimum*
- 1 Flowers either (1-) 5-50+ in terminal corymbose cymes, or if solitary and axillary on pedicels 10-40 mm long; petals present or (in *Sabulina fontinalis*) absent; sepals separate.
- 3 Sepals acute to acuminate at the tip; sepal venation prominently 3- or 5-veined, or (in *Geocarpon nuttallii*) obscure.
- 6 Sepals 3-nerved; leaves narrowly lanceolate to narrowly oblanceolate, (0.6-) 1.5-3.2 mm wide; seeds 0.7-0.9 mm long, the surface appearing pebbled or with short papillae, black *Sabulina muscorum*
- 6 Sepals 5-nerved or 5-ribbed; leaves narrowly olinear to linear, 0.5-1.5 (-1.8) mm wide; seeds 0.5-0.7 mm long, the surface tuberculate, reddish brown to black *Sabulina patula*
- 3 Sepals obtuse or rounded at the tip; sepal venation obscure.
- *Geocarpon nuttallii*

***Geocarpon minimum*.** GEOCARPON, TINY-TIM. **Hab:** Sandstone glades, saline slicks. **Dist:** Sw. MO south to n. LA and ne. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr.

Syn: = Ar, FNA5, K3, Mo2, Schilling et al (2022); = *Mononeuria minima* – K4, Dillenberger & Kadereit (2014). **NatureServe G2** (Imperiled); USESA T.

Geocarpon nuttallii (Torrey & A. Gray) E.E. Schilling. DRUMMOND'S SANDWORT. **Hab:** Sandy or sandy clay prairies and open woodlands.

Dist: AR and e. OK south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Schilling et al (2022), in press; = *Arenaria drummondii* Shinnery – GrPI, Tx; = *Minuartia drummondii* (Shinnery) McNeill – Ar, FNA5, K3, NcTx; = *Mononeuria nuttallii* (Torrey & A. Gray) Dillenberger & Kadereit – K4, Dillenberger & Kadereit (2014). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

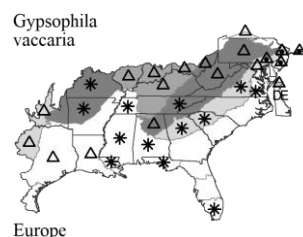


Gypsophila Linnaeus 1754 (BABY'S-BREATH)

A genus of about 150 species, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate Eurasia, Africa, and Australia. References: Pringle (2005) in FNA5 (2005).

* ***Gypsophila vaccaria*** (Linnaeus) Smith. COW-COCKLE, COW-HERB, COW-SOAPWORT. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. The record from VA (Arlington County) probably represents a waif. **Phen:** May-Jul.

Syn: = K4, Madhani et al (2018); = *Saponaria vaccaria* Linnaeus – F, WV; = *Vaccaria hispanica* (P. Miller) Rauschert – Ar, C, Fl4, FNA5, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, WH3; = *Vaccaria pyramidata* Medikus – GrPI, RAB, Tx; = *Vaccaria vaccaria* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; ? *Vaccaria segetalis* Garcke ex Ascherson – G. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

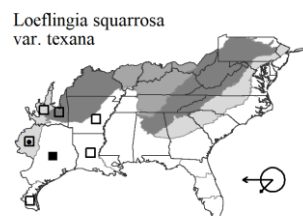


Europe

Loeflingia Linnaeus 1753 (LOEFLINGIA)

A genus of ca. 7 species, of sw. North America and Mediterranean s. Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. References: Barneby & Twisselman (1970); Hartman & Rabeler (2005c) in FNA5 (2005).

Loeflingia squarrosa Nuttall var. *texana* (Hooker) Dorn. SPREADING PYGMYLEAF. **Hab:** Open, sandy or gravelly areas. **Dist:** NE south to KS, sw. AR, OK, LA, TX, and se. NM. Other varieties are more western. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** Hartman & Rabeler in FNA (2005) express skepticism about the value of recognizing infrataxa in *Loeflingia squarrosa*. The fragmented distribution of the species combined with seemingly concrete morphological characters (such as seed size) suggest that infrataxa are meaningful. Additional study is warranted. **Syn:** = *Loeflingia squarrosa* Nuttall ssp. *texana* (Hooker) Barneby & Twisselmann – Barneby & Twisselmann (1970); < *Loeflingia squarrosa* – Ar, FNA5, GrPI, K3, NcTx, Tx; < *Loeflingia squarrosa* ssp. *squarrosa* – K4. **NatureServe G5T4?** (Apparently Secure).



Paronychia P. Miller 1754 (WHITLOW-WORT, NAILWORT)

A genus of about 110 species, herbs and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. This genus consists mostly of plants of dry rocky or sandy habitats. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohrer, & Bittrich (1993); Chaudhri (1968); Hartman, Thieret, & Rabeler (2005) in FNA5 (2005); Rohrer (1997); Schenk & Appleton (2021); Schenk et al (2018); Shinnery (1962h); Turner (1983); Ward (1977a); Ward (1977b).

Identification Notes: Magnification of at least 10× is necessary for the identification of many of the taxa.

- 1 Sepal lobes with a long (0.5-2.1+ mm long) awn attached at or below their apices. *Paronychia drummondii*
- 1 Sepal lobes rounded or with a short (< 0.3 mm long) mucro or cusp.
- 11 Sepals petaloid, the tip, margins, or entire sepal whitish; perigynous zone very well developed (mostly equaling or somewhat longer than the sepals); [of the Coastal Plain, from SC southward and westward]; [subgenus *Siphonichia*].
- *Paronychia erecta* var. *corymbosa*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

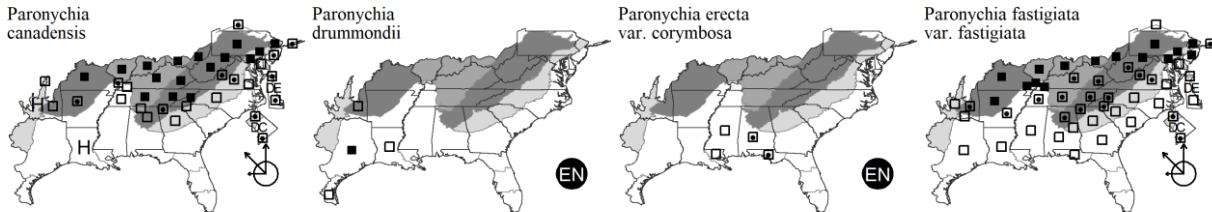
- 11 Sepals not petaloid, green, sometimes scarious-margined; perigynous zone somewhat shorter than the sepals; [of various provinces, collectively widespread in our area]; [subgenus *Paronychia*].
- 19 Stems glabrous; leaves oval-elliptic, 5-25 mm long, 2-8 (-10) mm wide, obtuse (rarely sub-obtuse or acute), very thin in texture, deep-green; calyx 0.9-1.3 mm long; sepals 0.5-1 mm long, herbaceous..... *Paronychia canadensis*
- 19 Stems retrorsely puberulent (sometimes sparsely so); leaves oblanceolate, 5-15 mm long, 2-5 mm wide, acute (rarely sub-obtuse to obtuse), firm in texture, dull brownish-green; calyx 1.1-1.6 mm long; sepals 1-1.2 mm long, leathery.
- *Paronychia fastigiata* var. *fastigiata*

Paronychia canadensis (Linnaeus) Alph. Wood. CANADA WHITLOW-WORT, FORKED CHICKWEED. **Hab:** Dry rocky woods, shale barrens. **Dist:** NH and s. ON west to MN, south to n. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), AL, n. AR, c. LA, and KS. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** This species is somewhat taller on average than *P. fastigiata* or *P. montana*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA5, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Chaudhri (1968); = *Anychia canadensis* (Linnaeus) Elliott – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Paronychia drummondii Torrey & A. Gray. DRUMMOND'S NAILWORT. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, dunes. **Dist:** OK south to w. LA e. TX, and s. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA5, K3, K4, NcTx, Turner (1983); > *Paronychia drummondii* ssp. *drummondii* – Tx, Chaudhri (1968); > *Paronychia drummondii* ssp. *parviflora* Chaudhri – Tx, Chaudhri (1968). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Paronychia erecta (Chapman) Shinnars var. *corymbosa* (Small) Chaudhri. HAIRY SQUAREFLOWER. **Hab:** Coastal dunes. **Dist:** Panhandle FL west to se. LA. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Tax:** Needing additional study. **Syn:** = K1, Chaudhri (1968), Ward (1977a), Ward (1977b); = *Odontonychia corymbosa* Small – S; < *Paronychia erecta* – Fl4, FNA5, K3, K4, WH3, Shinnars (1962h). NatureServe G3G4T2T4 (Vulnerable).

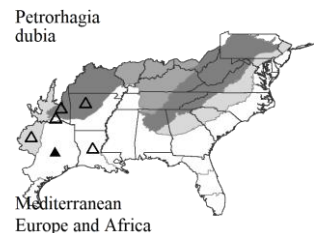
Paronychia fastigiata (Rafinesque) Fernald var. *fastigiata*. COMMON FORKED WHITLOW-WORT. **Hab:** Dry, usually rocky, woodlands, often on thin soil around outcrop edges. **Dist:** MA and VT west to se. MN, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** The three varieties of *P. fastigiata* (though accepted by Chaudhri and many recent floras) need additional investigation to confirm their taxonomic status, habitats, and geographic ranges. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, K1, NE, NY, Pa, Tx, WV, Chaudhri (1968); < *Anychia polygonoides* Rafinesque – S; < *Paronychia fastigiata* – GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Va, W, Turner (1983); < *Paronychia fastigiata* (Rafinesque) Fernald var. *fastigiata* – FNA5, K3, K4. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Petrorhagia (Seringe) Link 1831 (PINK)

A genus of about 28-33 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Madhani et al (2018); Rabaler & Hartman (2005e) in FNA5 (2005); Rabaler (1985).

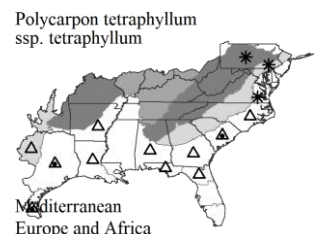
* ***Petrorhagia dubia*** (Rafinesque) G. López & Romo. **Hab:** Roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, K3, K4, NcTx, Madhani et al (2018); >> *Petrorhagia prolifer* (Linnaeus) Ball & Heywood – Tx, misapplied. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Polycarpon Linnaeus 1759 (ALLSEED)

A genus of about 18 species, herbs, primarily of Europe, with several species in South America, and 1 cosmopolitan. References: Allen et al (2010); Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); MacRoberts & MacRoberts (2020); Thieret & Rabaler (2005b) in FNA5 (2005).

* ***Polycarpon tetraphyllum*** (Linnaeus) Linnaeus ssp. *tetraphyllum*. FOUR-LEAVED ALLSEED. **Hab:** Beaches, disturbed areas, paths, lawns, parking lots, ballast. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. Reported for AL (Diamond & Woods 2009; H. Horne, pers. comm., 2013), VA (Wright, pers. comm. 2010), wc. LA (Allen et al. 2010), nw. LA (MacRoberts & MacRoberts 2020), and s. AR (J.M. Kelley, pers. comm. 2021). **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA5, K1, NE; < *Polycarpon tetraphyllum* – Fl4, K3, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Allen et al (2010). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Sabulina Reichenbach 1832

A genus of ca. 65 or more species, annual and perennial herbs, widely distributed in the Northern Hemisphere, with 2 species in South America, as well. See Schilling et al. (2022) for discussion of generic boundaries in *Sabulina* and related genera. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Dillenberger & Kadereit (2014); Dillenberger & Rabaler (2018); Rabaler, Hartman, & Utech (2005) in FNA5 (2005); Schilling et al (2022).

- 4 Sepals 3-nerved; leaves narrowly lanceolate to narrowly oblanceolate, (0.6-) 1.5-3.2 mm wide; seeds 0.7-0.9 mm long, the surface appearing pebbled or with short papillae, black..... *Sabulina muscorum*
- 4 Sepals 5-nerved or 5-ribbed; leaves narrowly olinear to linear, 0.5-1.5 (-1.8) mm wide; seeds 0.5-0.7 mm long, the surface tuberculate, reddish brown to black *Sabulina patula*

Key to Map
Symbology:

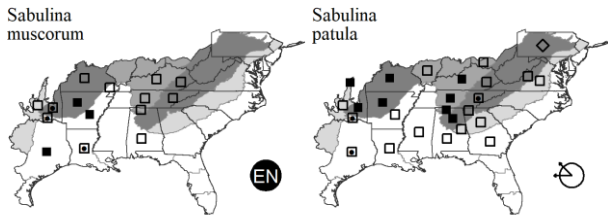


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Sabulina muscorum (Fassett) E.E. Schilling. LIME-BARREN SANDWORT. **Hab:** Rocky barrens of calcareous or mafic rocks, sandy barrens. **Dist:** KY, TN, and AL west to MO, e. KS, e. OK, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Schilling et al (2022); = *Arenaria patula* Michaux var. *robusta* (Steiermark) Maguire – C, G, GrPl, Tx; = *Minuartia muscorum* (Fassett) Rabaler – Ar, FNA5, K1, K3, Mo2, NcTx; = *Mononeuria muscorum* (Fassett) Dillenberger & Kadereit – K4, Tn, Dillenberger & Kadereit (2014); < *Arenaria patula* Michaux – F; < *Sabulina patula* (Michaux) Small – S.

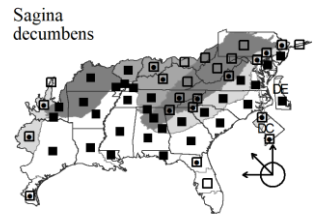
Sabulina patula (Michaux) Small. LIME-BARREN SANDWORT. **Hab:** Rocky barrens of calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** Ec. PA and w. VA west to IN and MN, south to AL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Schilling et al (2022), in press; = *Arenaria patula* Michaux var. *patula* – C, G, GrPl, Tx; = *Minuartia patula* (Michaux) Mattfeld – Ar, FNA5, IL, K1, K3, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Mononeuria patula* (Michaux) Dillenberger & Kadereit – K4, Dillenberger & Kadereit (2014); < *Arenaria patula* Michaux – F; < *Sabulina patula* (Michaux) Small – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Sagina Linnaeus 1753 (PEARLWORT)

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, mainly north temperate. References: Atha, Alvarez, & Chaya (2018); Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Crow (1978); Crow (2005) in FNA5 (2005).

Key based on Atha, Alvarez, & Chaya (2018).

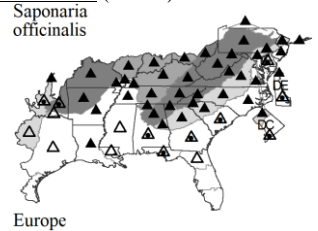


Sagina decumbens (Elliott) Torrey & A. Gray. EASTERN PEARLWORT, ANNUAL PEARLWORT. **Hab:** Disturbed ground, fields, cracks in pavement or sidewalks. **Dist:** NB west to IL and MO, south to c. peninsular FL and TX, with adventive occurrences farther west. **Phen:** Feb-Jul. **Tax:** Crow (1978) and Crow in FNA (2005) treat *S. decumbens* and *S. occidentalis* S. Watson of the Pacific Coast of North America as subspecies. They differ primarily in seed architecture. Though clearly closely related, they seem equally well (and more simply) regarded as sibling species. A report of *S. subulata* (Swartz) C. Presl for Bedford County, VA, is apparently actually *S. decumbens*. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl4, G, IL, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Atha, Alvarez, & Chaya (2018); = *Sagina decumbens* ssp. *decumbens* – Ar, FNA5, GrPl, K1, K4, NE, Crow (1978). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Saponaria Linnaeus 1753 (SOAPWORT)

A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of temperate regions of Eurasia. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Thieret & Rabaler (2005e) in FNA5 (2005).

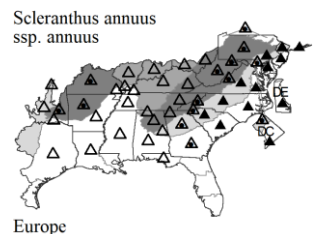
* ***Saponaria officinalis*** Linnaeus. SOAPWORT, BOUNCING BET. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, fields, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl4, FNA5, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Scleranthus Linnaeus 1753 (KNAWEL)

A genus of 10 species, herbs, mainly of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

* ***Scleranthus annuus*** Linnaeus ssp. *annuus*. KNAWEL, ANNUAL KNAWEL, KNOTGRASS. **Hab:** Fields, ditches, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. **Phen:** Mar-Oct. **Tax:** There are seven other subspecies (Thieret & Rabaler in FNA 2005). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, NY; < *Scleranthus annuus* Linnaeus – C, F, Fl4, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Silene Linnaeus 1753 (CATCHFLY, CAMPION, FIRE-PINK, WILD-PINK)

A genus of about 700 species, of Eurasia and North America. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Clausen (1939); Morton (2005c) in FNA5 (2005); Weakley & Poindexter (2020b) in Weakley et al (2020); Wilbur (1970b).

- 1 Styles mostly 5; capsule with 5 or 10 teeth; calyx tubular at anthesis, becoming strongly inflated later in *S. dioica* and *S. latifolia*. ***Silene coronaria***
- 1 Styles mostly 3; capsule with 3 or 6 teeth; calyx tubular or campanulate at anthesis, not greatly inflated (except in *S. vulgaris*). ***Silene stellata***
 - 5 Middle cauline leaves in whorls of 4; petals fimbriate ***Silene stellata***
 - 5 Middle cauline leaves opposite; petals entire, slightly erose, bilobed, 2-cleft, or 8+-cleft.
 - 6 Flowers bright red.
 - 7 Petals entire or slightly erose at the tip; cauline leaves 5-20 pairs. ***Silene subciliata***

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

7 Petals 2-cleft at the tip; cauline leaves 2-8 pairs.

..... *Silene virginica* var. *virginica*

6 Flowers white or pink.

22 Stems glabrous or sparsely pubescent (if pubescent, puberulent).

23 Calyx 4-10 mm long; carpophore ca. 1 mm long..... *Silene antirrhina*

23 Calyx 13-17 mm long; carpophore 7-8 mm long..... *Atocion armeria*

22 Stems densely pubescent (hirsute or glandular-hirsute).

24 Petals entire or emarginate; fruiting calyx 6-10 mm long..... *Silene gallica*

24 Petals deeply 2-lobed; calyx; fruiting calyx 10-30 mm long.

..... *Silene noctiflora*

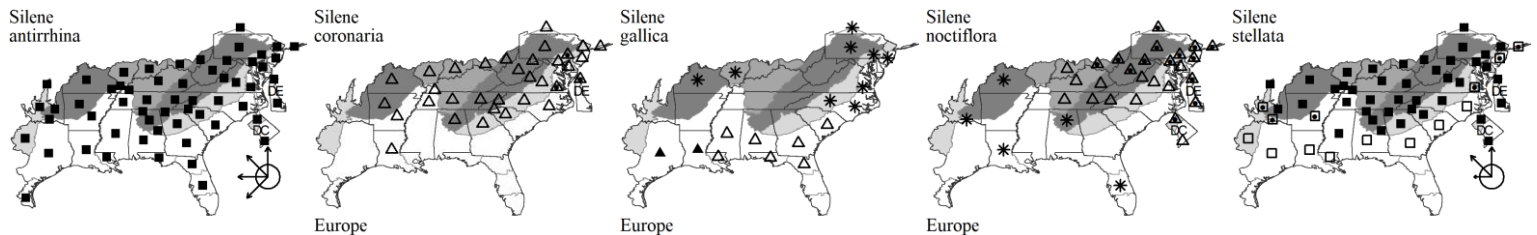
Silene antirrhina Linnaeus. SLEEPY CATCHFLY, GARTER-PINK. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Nearly throughout North America, south to c. peninsular FL, and in Mexico and South America; introduced in Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI4, FNA5, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Silene antirrhina* var. *antirrhina* – Il; > *Silene antirrhina* var. *divaricata* Robins – Il. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Silene coronaria*** (Linnaeus) Clairville. MULEIN-PINK, ROSE CAMPION. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA5, Il, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, Va; = *Lychnis coronaria* (Linnaeus) Desrousseaux – C, F, G, K1, NY, RAB, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Silene gallica*** Linnaeus. SMALL-FLOWERED CATCHFLY, COMMON CATCHFLY. **Hab:** Sandy disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, FI4, FNA5, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa, RAB, Tx, WH3; > *Silene anglica* Linnaeus – S, misapplied. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

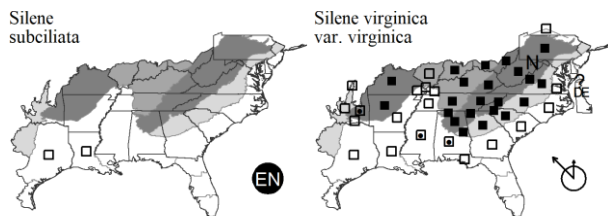
* ***Silene noctiflora*** Linnaeus. STICKY COCKLE, NIGHT-FLOWERING CATCHFLY, STICKY CAMPION. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, FI4, FNA5, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Silene stellata (Linnaeus) W.T. Aiton. STARRY CAMPION, WIDOW'S-FRILL. **Hab:** Dry to mesic forests, rock outcrops. **Dist:** CT and VT west to SD, south to c. GA and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA5, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; > *Silene stellata* var. *scabrella* E.J. Palmer & Steyermark – C, G, Il, Mi; > *Silene stellata* var. *stellata* – C, G, Il, Mi.



Silene subciliata B.L. Robinson. LOUISIANA CATCHFLY, PRAIRIE FIRE-PINK. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas. **Dist:** Sw. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA5, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).

Silene virginica Linnaeus var. *virginica*. FIRE-PINK. **Hab:** Woodlands, rock outcrops, crevices in cliffs, roadbanks. **Dist:** PA west to s. ON and se. MI, south to Panhandle FL (Bay County), GA and OK. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = K1, Tn, WV; < *Silene virginica* – Ar, C, F, FI4, FNA5, G, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

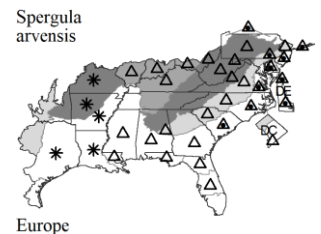


Spergula Linnaeus 1753 (SPURREY)

A genus of 6 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia and n. Patagonia. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Hartman & Rabeler (2005a) in FNA5 (2005).

* ***Spergula arvensis*** Linnaeus. CORN SPURREY. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe.

Phen: Apr-Jun. **Tax:** Two varieties are sometimes recognized; var. *arvensis*, with seeds ornamented with white, clavate papillae, the plants sparsely glandular, and var. *sativa*, with seeds reticulate and lacking papillae, the plants sparsely to densely glandular. Additional information is needed on the distinctiveness, range in our area, etc. of the two putative varieties. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI4, FNA5, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, WV; > *Spergula arvensis* Linnaeus var. *arvensis* – F, G; > *Spergula arvensis* Linnaeus var. *sativa* (Boenninghausen) Mertens & W.D.J. Koch – F, G.



Spergularia (Persoon) J. Presl & C. Presl 1819 (SAND-SPURREY)

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. The genus is perhaps not distinct from *Spergula*. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Hartman & Rabeler (2005b) in FNA5 (2005).

3 Seeds shiny and silvery; stipules wider than long; styles 0.3-0.4 mm long..... *Spergularia echinosperma*

Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◻ maybe exotic
◼ exotic
◊ rare
◈ uncommon
◉ common
(see introduction for more)

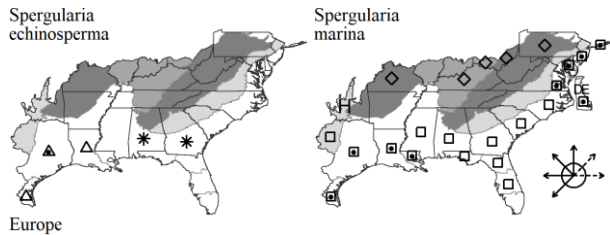
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

3 Seeds dull, not silvery; stipules longer than wide; styles 0.4-0.7 mm long..... *Spergularia marina*

* *Spergularia echinosperma* Čelakovsky. **Hab:** Disturbed soils. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Naturalized in GA and AL (FNA). **Syn:** = FNA5, K1, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Spergularia marina (Linnaeus) Besser. SALT MARSH SAND-SPURRY. **Hab:** Brackish and salt marsh flats, inland in salt springs (as in n. LA) and introduced in salt waste (as pickle brine in Mount Olive, NC) and along salted highways. **Dist:** Widespread on coasts of North America (from QC south to c. peninsular FL, from BC south to Baja California), inland along salted highways, in South America, and Eurasia. Considered by some (C, G) to be introduced only in North America, by others native (F, FNA, S). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Kirschner, Kirschnerová, & Štěpánek (2007) discussed the complicated nomenclature and concluded that *S. marina* (Linnaeus) Besser is correct. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl4, G, GrPl, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, RAB, Tx, WH3; = *Spergularia salina* J. & C. Presl – FNA5, Il, K1, NcTx, Pa, Va; = *Tissa marina* (Linnaeus) Britton – S, misapplied. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Stellaria Linnaeus 1753 (CHICKWEED, STITCHWORT, STARWORT)

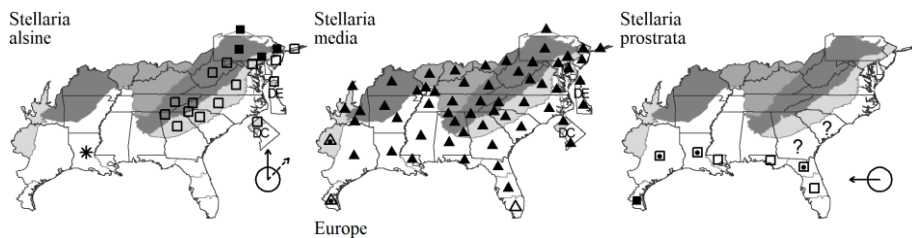
A genus of about 112 species, cosmopolitan (centered in Asia). Generic circumscription follows Sharples & Tripp (2019). References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Morton (2005b) in FNA5 (2005); Sharples & Tripp (2019); Sharples (2019).

- 2 Leaves narrow, usually linear, lanceolate, oblanceolate, or narrowly elliptic, the blade 3-10× as long as wide, 0.8-10 mm wide; stems prominently 4-angled.
..... *Stellaria alsine*
- 2 Leaves broad, usually ovate, obovate, or broadly elliptic, the blade 1-2.5× (or to 4×) as long as wide, 4-30 mm wide (if > 2.5× as long as wide, then definitely > 10 mm wide); stems terete or 4-angled.
8 Leaves long-petiolate, the petiole about as long as the blade, the blades cordate to truncate at the base; sepals 2.5-3.5 mm long, obtuse to broadly acute; seeds 0.6-0.8 mm long; stem glabrous or glandular-puberulent (the pubescence not in lines); [*Petiolares* clade] *Stellaria prostrata*
- 8 Leaves sessile, short-petiolate, to long-petiolate (if long petiolate, the blades cuneate), the blades rounded to cuneate at the base; sepals 2.5-11 mm long, broadly acute to acuminate; seeds 0.4-2.0 mm long; stem puberulent to short-pilose (the pubescence in vertical lines or not).
..... *Stellaria media*

Stellaria alsine Grimm. BOG STITCHWORT, LONGSTALK STARWORT, BOG CHICKWEED, BOG STARWORT. **Hab:** Seepages. **Dist:** Circumboreal, in North America ranging south to DE, MD, w. NC, GA, FL, and LA (Rabeler & Thieret 1988). **Phen:** Apr-May. **Comm:** Possibly only introduced in parts at least of our area. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA5, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Stellaria media* (Linnaeus) Villars. COMMON CHICKWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, gardens, fields, bottomlands, moist forests. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl4, FNA5, GrPl, Il, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Stellaria media* ssp. *media* – K1; < *Alsine media* Linnaeus – S; < *Stellaria media* (Linnaeus) Villars – C, G, RAB, W, WV; < *Stellaria media* var. *media* – F. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

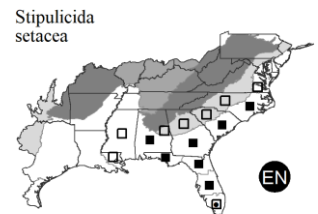
Stellaria prostrata Baldwin. **Hab:** Moist soil along streams. **Dist:** Apparently ranging from SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to c. and s. TX. This species has been reported repeatedly for SC and sometimes for VA as well; the VA reports are referable to *S. pallida*. More information is needed about its occurrence in our area. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = K1, K4, Tx, WH3; = *Alsine baldwinii* Small – S; = *Stellaria cuspidata* ssp. *prostrata* – Fl4, FNA5, K3.



Stipulicida Michaux 1803 (WIREPLANT)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of se. North America. References: Bittrich (1993) in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); James (1957); Judd (1983); Poindexter, Bennett, & Weakley (2014); Swanson & Rabeler (2005) in FNA5 (2005); Ward (2001).

Identification Notes: *Stipulicida* is immediately recognizable by its very wiry, dichotomously branched stems, the stem leaves reduced to subulate scales 0.5-2 mm long. Often overlooked is the basal winter rosette of spatulate leaves, to 15 mm long and 4 mm wide.



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Stipulicida setacea Michaux. COASTAL PLAIN WIREPLANT. **Hab:** Xeric sands of longleaf pine sandhills, dry pine flatwoods, maritime forests, very dry clayey roadbanks in the outer Piedmont. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. LA (Florida parishes). **Phen:** May-Aug. **Comm:** A variety, var. *filiformis* (Nash) D.B. Ward, endemic to c. Peninsular FL, is sometimes recognized, but is here considered a form of var. *setacea* (see synonymy and references). **Syn:** = K4, Poindexter, Bennett, & Weakley (2014); = *Stipulicida setacea* var. *setacea* – F14, FNA5, K1, K3, Va, WH3, James (1957), Judd (1983); > *Stipulicida filiformis* Nash – S; < *Stipulicida setacea* Michaux – C, RAB; >< *Stipulicida setacea* Michaux – S, including var. *lacerata* but not var. *filiformis*; > *Stipulicida setacea* var. *filiformis* – Ward (2001); > *Stipulicida setacea* var. *setacea* – Ward (2001). [NatureServe G4G5T4T5](#) (Apparently Secure).

297a. AMARANTHACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (AMARANTH FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 65 genera and 900 species, mostly herbs, but including shrubs and trees, nearly cosmopolitan, but most diverse in subtropical and temperate regions (Judd & Ferguson 1999). References: Fuentes-Bazan, Mansion, & Borsch (2012); Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012); Judd & Ferguson (1999); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Robertson & Clemants (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Subfamily Amaranthoideae

Tribe Celosieae: *Celosia*.

Tribe Amarantheae, subtribe Amaranthinae: *Amaranthus*.

Tribe Amarantheae, subtribe Aervinae: *Achyranthes*.

Subfamily Gomphrenoideae

Tribe Gomphrenae, subtribe Froelichiinae: *Alternanthera*, *Froelichia*, *Guellimenea*.

Tribe Gomphrenae, subtribe Gomphreninae: *Blutaparon*, *Gomphrena*, *Iresine*.

- 1 Leaves mostly or entirely alternate (the lower sometimes opposite).
 - 2 Flowers unisexual (plants either monoecious or dioecious); utricle 1-seeded *Amaranthus*
 - 2 Flowers bisexual (plants hermaphroditic); utricle (2) 3+-seeded *Celosia*
- 1 Leaves opposite.
 - 3 Flowers unisexual (plants dioecious); inflorescences terminal, diffuse panicles *Iresine*
 - 3 Flowers bisexual (plants hermaphroditic); inflorescences axillary or terminal, either glomerules or dense spikes.
 - 4 Inflorescences pedunculate simple or compound spikes, elongate, at least 2× as long as broad.
 - *Froelichia*
 - 4 Inflorescences sessile or pedunculate, globose or cylindric heads, < 2× as long as broad.
 - 6 Inflorescences either sessile and axillary (subtended by a single leaf) or pedunculate (without any leaves immediately subtending the head) *Alternanthera*
 - 6 Inflorescences terminal, with a pair of leaves immediately subtending the head.
 - 7 Leaves fleshy *Blutaparon*
 - 7 Leaves not fleshy *Gomphrena*

Alternanthera Forsskål 1775 (CHAFF-FLOWER, JOYWEED)

A genus of about 100 species, tropical and warm temperate, especially in America. References: Clemants (2003c) in FNA4 (2003b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

- 1 Inflorescences borne on peduncles 1-7 cm long, these from the leaf axils or terminal.
 - *Alternanthera philoxeroides*
- 1 Inflorescences sessile, in the leaf axils.
 - 3 Tepals dimorphic; tepal hairs barbed.
 - *Alternanthera caracasana*
 - 3 Tepals monomorphic; tepal hairs not barbed.
 - 5 Mature fruit included within the tepals; spikes globular; stems sericeous *Alternanthera paronychioides*
 - 5 Mature fruit exserted between the tepals; spikes narrow, short-cylindric; stems glabrous to pubescent in lines (the nodes also pubescent) *Alternanthera sessilis*

* ***Alternanthera caracasana* Kunth.** **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. Reported for Coastal Plain of SC, and in s. Coastal Plain of GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and for NC (FNA, K) and MD (K). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA4, GrPI, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3; = *Achyranthes repens* Linnaeus – S, misapplied. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

* ***Alternanthera paronychioides* A. Saint-Hilaire.** **Hab:** Disturbed areas, wet or dry flats, beaches. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, FNA4, WH3; = *Achyranthes polygonoides* (Linnaeus) Lamarck – S, misapplied; = *Alternanthera ficoidea* (Linnaeus) Palisot de Beauvois – K4; = *Alternanthera polygonoides* (Linnaeus) R. Brown ex Sweet – G, RAB, Tx, misapplied; > *Alternanthera paronychioides* St.-Hilaire var. *paronychioides* – K1. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Alternanthera philoxeroides* (Martius) Grisebach.** **ALLIGATOR-WEED.** **Hab:** Floating in mats on the surface of the waters of blackwater rivers, sloughs, ditches, ponds, and in very moist soil of ditches and shores. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. This plant is a serious weed of natural areas. **Phen:** Mar-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA4, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Achyranthes philoxeroides* (Martius) Standley – S. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

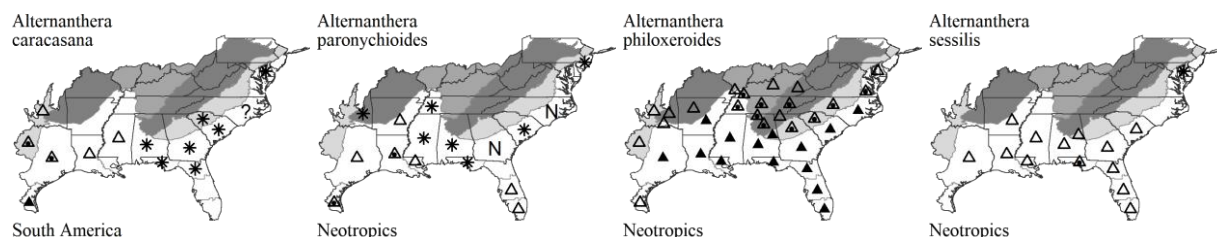


* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

297a. AMARANTHACEAE

* *Alternanthera sessilis* (Linnaeus) R. Brown ex A.P. de Candolle. SESSILE JOYWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed wet muck. **Dist:** Native of the Tropics. First reported for SC by Nelson & Kelly (1997). Apparently now known in the Southeast from SC, FL, AL, MS, LA, TX (Brown & Marcus 1998) and GA (Jones & Coile 1988). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Amaranthus* Linnaeus 1753 (AMARANTH, PIGWEED)

A genus of about 60 species, all annual herbs, of tropical and temperate regions. References: Bayón (2015); Costea & Tardif (2003b); Costea & Tardif (2008); Costea, Sanders, & Wainies (2001a); Costea, Sanders, & Wainies (2001b); Henrickson (1999); Mosyakin & Robertson (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); Sauer (1955); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Waselkov & Olsen (2014).

Unkeyed taxa: *Amaranthus greggii*

Unkeyed waifs: *Amaranthus tricolor*

- 1 Plants dioecious; [subgenus *Acnida*]..... **Key A**
 1 Plants monoecious (the pistillate and staminate flowers intermingled, or in separate inflorescences on the same plant); [subgenera *Albersia* and *Amaranthus*] **Key B**

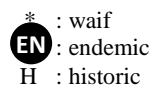
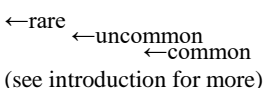
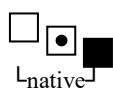
Key A - *Amaranthus*, subgenus *Acnida*

- 1 Plants pistillate.
 2 Tepals present and well-developed (usually 5 present, at least the outer tepals >2 mm long and with a visible midvein).
 3 Tepals 1 or 2, lanceolate to linear; [subgenus *Acnida*, section *Acnida*]..... *Amaranthus tuberculatus*
 3 Tepals 5, at least the inner spatulate; [subgenus *Acnida*, section *Saueranthus*].
 4 Outermost tepal obtuse or notched (similar to the others), the midvein excurrent slightly or not at all..... *Amaranthus arenicola*
 4 Outermost tepal acute or acuminate (dissimilar to the inner obtuse tepals), the midvein excurrent into a rigid point *Amaranthus palmeri*
 2 Tepals lacking, or rudimentary (often only 1-2 present, these <1 (2) mm long and lacking a visible midvein); subgenus *Acnida*, section *Acnida*.
 5 Seeds 2-3 mm long; utricle 2.5-4 mm long *Amaranthus cannabinus*
 5 Seeds 0.7-1.2 mm long; utricle 1-2.5 mm long.
 6 Utricle with conspicuous and regular longitudinal ridges; bract > 1.5 mm long, with a stout midrib not far excurrent beyond the bract blade *Amaranthus australis*
 6 Utricle smooth or irregularly tuberculate; bract < 1.5 mm long, with a slender excurrent midrib *Amaranthus tuberculatus*
 1 Plants staminate (some identifications following this lead may not be reliable).
 8 Outer tepals with prominent midribs, usually longer than the inner tepals; bracts >2 mm long (or 1-2 mm long in *A. tuberculatus*), mostly with prominent midribs.
 9 Outer tepals with apex acute or obtuse; dark midribs not excurrent..... *Amaranthus arenicola*
 9 Outer tepals with apex acuminate; midribs excurrent as rigid spines.
 10 Bracts ca. 4 mm long, equaling or exceeding the outer tepals..... *Amaranthus palmeri*
 10 Bracts ca. 2 mm long, shorter than the outer tepals..... *Amaranthus tuberculatus*
 8 Outer tepals without prominent midribs, not appreciably longer than the inner tepals; bracts <2 mm long, the midribs usually not prominent (except sometimes in *A. australis*).
 11 Bracts < 1 mm long; midribs scarcely excurrent *Amaranthus cannabinus*
 11 Bracts > 1mm long; midribs often conspicuously excurrent.
 13 Bracts with moderately prominent midribs; midribs of outer tepals excurrent..... *Amaranthus australis*
 13 Bracts with slender midribs; midribs of outer tepals not excurrent..... *Amaranthus tuberculatus*

Key B - *Amaranthus*, subgenera *Albersia* and *Amaranthus*

- 1 Inflorescences axillary clusters of glomerules (sometimes leafy terminal spikes also present); [subgenus *Albersia*].
 2 Pistillate flowers usually with 3 tepals; utricles usually regularly dehiscent (indehiscent in *A. blitum*).
 3 Utricles indehiscent; leaf blades usually deeply notched at the tip. *Amaranthus blitum* ssp. *emarginatus*
 3 Utricles dehiscent; leaf blades obtuse, acuminate, or very shallowly notched at the tip. *Amaranthus albus*
 2 Pistillate flowers usually with (4-) 5 tepals; utricles usually indehiscent or tardily dehiscent (regularly dehiscent in *A. blitoides*). *Amaranthus blitoides*
 1 Inflorescences terminal spikes or panicles, leafless or nearly so at least in the distal portions (axillary spikes or clusters usually also present).
 10 Utricles indehiscent; tepals of pistillate flowers usually 2-3 (5 in *A. spinosus*); inflorescence bracts shorter than the tepals.
 11 Stems with paired nodal spines; tepals of pistillate flowers 5; [subgenus *Amaranthus*] *Amaranthus spinosus*
 11 Stems lacking spines; tepals of pistillate flowers 2-3; [subgenus *Albersia*].

Key to Map
 Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 12 Utricles distinctly rugose, equaling or slightly exceeding the tepals; terminal inflorescences usually thin and interrupted *Amaranthus viridis*
 12 Utricles smooth to faintly rugose (occasionally wrinkled or rugose in dried material), distinctly exceeding the tepals; terminal inflorescences usually thick and dense (or thin and interrupted in some forms of *A. blitum*) *Amaranthus blitum* ssp. *emarginatus*
 10 Utricles dehiscent; tepals of pistillate flowers usually 5 (3-5 in *A. powellii*); inflorescence bracts exceeding the tepals (shorter than the tepals in some cultivated forms); [subgenus *Amaranthus*].
 18 Tepals of pistillate flowers obtuse, rounded, or slightly notched at the tip; plants rather densely pubescent *Amaranthus retroflexus*
 18 Tepals of pistillate flowers acute, acuminate, or aristate at the tip; plants slightly pubescent when young, becoming glabrous or nearly so.
 19 Bracts 2-4 mm long; inflorescences usually soft and lax, with spreading branches *Amaranthus hybridus* ssp. *hybridus*
 19 Bracts 4-7 mm long; inflorescences usually stiff, with erect branches *Amaranthus powellii*

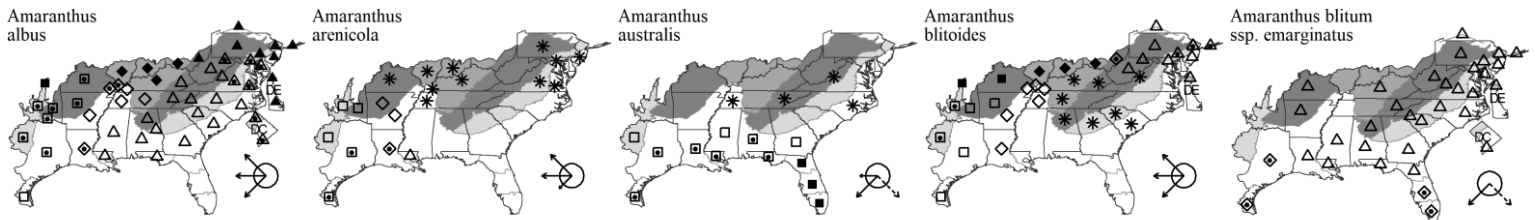
Amaranthus albus Linnaeus. TUMBLEWEED AMARANTH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, agricultural fields. **Dist:** Central North America, the native distribution difficult to determine. **Phen:** Jul-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Bayón (2015), Costea & Tardif (2003b); > *Amaranthus albus* Linnaeus – Tx; > *Amaranthus albus* var. *albus* – F; < *Amaranthus graecizans* Linnaeus – RAB, misapplied; > *Amaranthus pubescens* (Uline & Bray) Rydberg – Tx.

Amaranthus arenicola I.M. Johnston. SANDHILL AMARANTH. **Hab:** Sandhills, dunes, other sandy areas; eastwards adventive in disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native from IA, SD, and WY south to TX, NM, and Mexico, adventive in a broader range (the boundaries of native and adventive hypothetical). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = C, FNA4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, Tx, Sauer (1955); = *Amaranthus torreyi* A. Gray – F, misapplied.

Amaranthus australis (A. Gray) J.D. Sauer. SOUTHERN WATER-HEMP, CARELESS. **Hab:** Tidal marshes, freshwater wetlands (swamps, strands, sloughs, marshes), ditches, disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. NC, TN, LA, and TX south into West Indies, Mexico, and n. South America; perhaps adventive in some of our range, from an original distribution on the Gulf Coast, in FL, and southward into the New World tropics. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Comm:** This annual can get as large as 9 m tall and 30 cm diameter at the base of the stem! **Syn:** = FNA4, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3, Sauer (1955); > *Acnida alabamensis* Standley – S; > *Acnida cuspidata* Bertero ex Sprengel – S, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Amaranthus blitoides S. Watson. MATWEED AMARANTH, PROSTRATE PIGWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** Sc. United States and Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA4, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tx, Bayón (2015), Costea & Tardif (2003b); < *Amaranthus graecizans* Linnaeus – F, GrPl, RAB, misapplied.

* ***Amaranthus blitum*** Linnaeus ssp. *emarginatus* (Uline & W.L. Bray) Carretero, Muñoz Garmendia, & Pedrol. PURPLE AMARANTH, LIVID AMARANTH. **Hab:** Disturbed habitats. **Dist:** Native of the tropics. First reported from South Carolina by Hill & Horn (1997). Reported for greenhouses and outdoor areas for c. KY (Adanick & Medley 2020). **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = *Amaranthus blitum* Linnaeus ssp. *emarginatus* (Uline & W.L. Bray) Carretero, Muñoz Garmendia, & Pedrol var. *emarginatus* – K3, NE; < *Amaranthus blitum* – C, FNA4, K1, NY, Pa, Va; < *Amaranthus blitum* Linnaeus ssp. *emarginatus* (Uline & W.L. Bray) Carretero, Muñoz Garmendia, & Pedrol – Mo2, WH3, Costea & Tardif (2003b); < *Amaranthus lividus* – Ar, Bah, F, G, RAB, misapplied.



Amaranthus cannabinus (Linnaeus) J.D. Sauer. SALT-MARSH WATER-HEMP. **Hab:** Salt, brackish, and freshwater tidal marshes, especially along the banks of tidal guts. **Dist:** ME south to ne. FL (Duval County). **Phen:** Jul-Dec. **ID Notes:** Extremely variable in size, flowering and fruiting at heights ranging from 3 dm to 4 m tall. The stem can reach 10 cm in diameter at the base. **Syn:** = C, FNA4, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, WH3, Sauer (1955); = *Acnida cannabina* Linnaeus – F, G, S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Amaranthus greggii S. Watson. GREGG'S AMARANTH, JOSIAH AMARANTH. **Hab:** Dunes, beaches. **Dist:** Native from se. LA west through TX to s. Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA4, K3, K4, Tx. [NatureServe G4?](#) (Apparently Secure).

Amaranthus hybridus Linnaeus ssp. *hybridus*. SMOOTH AMARANTH, SLIM AMARANTH, GREEN AMARANTH, SMOOTH PIGWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Original distribution obscure because of its very weedy nature, but apparently native in eastern North America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = NE, NY, Bayón (2015), Costea & Tardif (2003b); < *Amaranthus hybridus* – Ar, C, F, FNA4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. [NatureServe G5?](#)TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Amaranthus palmeri S. Watson. CARELESS-WEED, PALMER'S AMARANTH. **Hab:** Arroyos, riverbanks, and disturbed areas; eastwards adventive in fields and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of c. and sw. North America and the Neotropics. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Sauer (1955). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Amaranthus powellii S. Watson. GREEN AMARANTH, POWELL'S AMARANTH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of w. and sc. North America. Widespread and common in PA (Rhoads & Klein 1993); many earlier reports of *A. retroflexus* may actually pertain to this species. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, Tx, Bayón (2015); = *Amaranthus powellii* ssp. *powellii* – Mo2, NE, NY, Costea & Tardif (2003b). [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

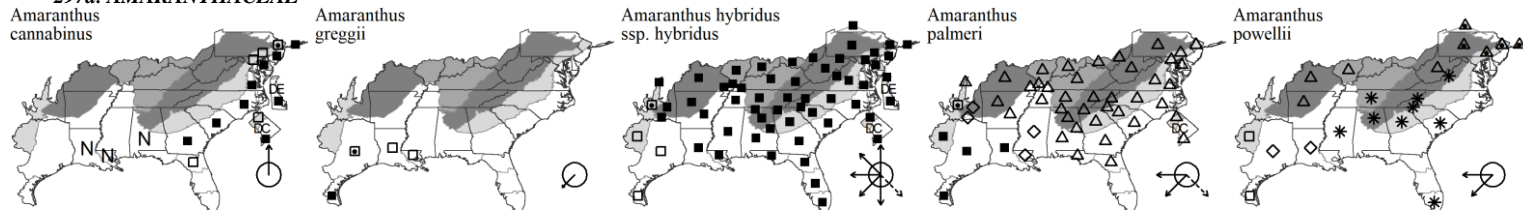
Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

297a. AMARANTHACEAE



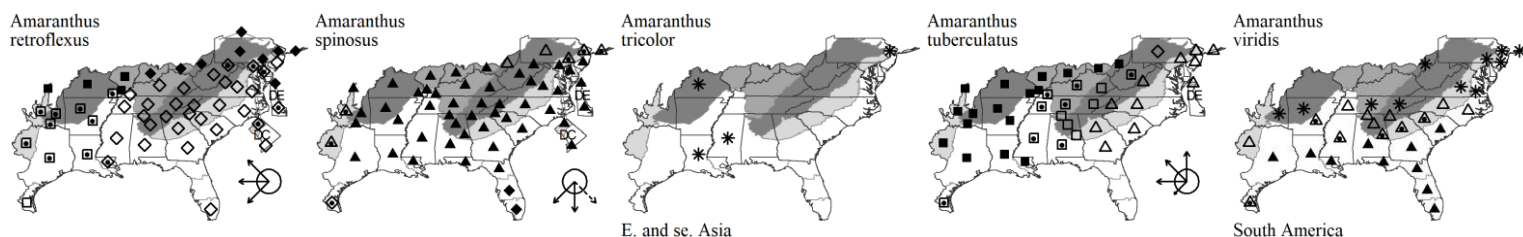
Amaranthus retroflexus Linnaeus. ROUGH PIGWEED, REDROOT, REDROOT AMARANTH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of c. and e. North America, now nearly worldwide in distribution and the original native range difficult or impossible to determine. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Bayón (2015), Costea & Tardif (2003b); > *Amaranthus retroflexus* var. *retroflexus* – Tx; > *Amaranthus retroflexus* Linnaeus var. *salicifolius* I.M. Johnston – Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* **Amaranthus spinosus** Linnaeus. SPINY AMARANTH, QUELITE ESPINOSO. **Hab:** Fields, gardens, roadsides, barnyards, pastures. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FNA4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Bayón (2015), Costea & Tardif (2003b). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* **Amaranthus tricolor** Linnaeus. SUMMER POINSETTIA, JOSEPH'S COAT, CHINESE SPINACH, MALABAR SPINACH. **Hab:** Cultivated as an ornamental and salad green, rarely persistent or escaped. **Dist:** Native of tropical Asia. **Syn:** = FNA4, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, Bayón (2015). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

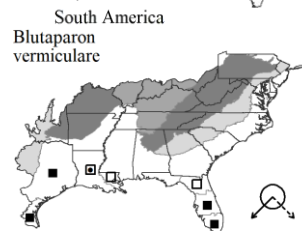
Amaranthus tuberculatus (Moquin-Tandon) J.D. Sauer. INLAND WATER-HEMP. **Hab:** Swamps, bottomlands, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** The exact boundaries of its native distribution are now obscure, perhaps approximately OH west to ND south to MS and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** The two forms (sometimes treated as varieties or species) are discussed by Costea & Tardif (2003b) and Waselkov & Olsen (2014). **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA4, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, W; > *Acnida altissima* – G; > *Acnida altissima* (Riddell) Moquin-Tandon ex Standley var. *altissima* – F; > *Acnida altissima* var. *prostrata* (Uline & Bray) Fernald – F; > *Acnida altissima* var. *subnuda* (S. Watson) Fernald – F; > *Acnida concatenata* Moquin-Tandon – S; > *Acnida subnuda* (S. Watson) Standley – G, S; > *Acnida tamariscina* (Nuttall) Wood – G, S, Tx, misapplied; > *Amaranthus rudis* J.D. Sauer – GrPl, Il, K1, NcTx, Pa; > *Amaranthus tamariscinus* Nuttall – Sauer (1955), misapplied; > *Amaranthus tuberculatus* (Moquin-Tandon) J.D. Sauer – GrPl, K1, Pa, Sauer (1955); > *Amaranthus tuberculatus* var. *prostratus* (Uline & Bray) Mohlenbrock – Il; > *Amaranthus tuberculatus* var. *rudis* (J.D. Sauer) Costea & Tardif – Costea & Tardif (2003b), Waselkov & Olsen (2014); > *Amaranthus tuberculatus* var. *subnuda* (S. Watson) Mohlenbrock – Il; > *Amaranthus tuberculatus* var. *tuberculatus* – Il, Costea & Tardif (2003b), Waselkov & Olsen (2014).

* **Amaranthus viridis** Linnaeus. SLENDER AMARANTH, TROPICAL GREEN AMARANTH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FNA4, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, RAB, Tx, WH3, Bayón (2015), Costea & Tardif (2003b); = *Amaranthus gracilis* Desfontaines – S.

**Blutaparon** Rafinesque 1838 (SILVERHEAD)

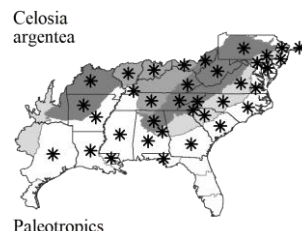
A genus of 4 species, herbs, of tropical and subtropical America, Asia, and w. Africa. References: Clemants (2003f) in FNA4 (2003b); Mears (1982); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Blutaparon vermiculare (Linnaeus) Mears. SILVERHEAD, SAMPIRE, SALTWEED. **Hab:** Beaches, tidal flats, dune swales. **Dist:** FL peninsula and ne. FL (St. Johns County), Gulf coast of FL Panhandle, s. LA, and TX, south to Mexico and Central America; West Indies. **Tax:** Mears (1982) recognized three varieties, one in e. Brazil, one in coastal regions of n. South America, and var. *vermiculare* in most of the Caribbean shores, including the West Indies and our plants of s. United States. The varieties need additional assessment. **Syn:** = FNA4, K3, K4, WH3, WI, Judd & Ferguson (1999); = *Caraxeron vermicularis* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – Bah; = *Philoxerus vermicularis* (Linnaeus) R. Brown – S, Tx; > *Blutaparon vermiculare* var. *vermiculare* – Mears (1982). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

**Celosia** Linnaeus 1753 (COCKSCOMB, WOOLFLOWER)

A genus of about 45 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions of America and Africa. References: Robertson (1981); Robertson (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

* **Celosia argentea** Linnaeus. COCKSCOMB, CELOSIA, CRESTA DE GALLO. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, rarely escaped or persistent in disturbed areas, such as along creeks. **Dist:** Native of the Tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** *C. cristata* (with inflorescence distorted into a crest, cockscomb, fanlike, or elaborately lobed, rather than of crowded spikes) is clearly derived from *C. argentea*; it has been variously treated as a species, variety, or form. **Comm:** The '*cristata*' form is popular in gardens and institutional landscaping, but is not universally appreciated; Stace (2010) calls it "probably the world's ugliest plant". **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, Il, Pa, Tx, WH3; > *Celosia argentea* Linnaeus – C, FNA4, G, K1, K3, K4, NY, RAB, Judd & Ferguson (1999), Robertson (1981); > *Celosia argentea* var. *argentea* – F, Mo2; > *Celosia argentea* Linnaeus var. *cristata* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – F, Mo2; > *Celosia cristata* – C, FNA4, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Judd & Ferguson (1999), Robertson (1981).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

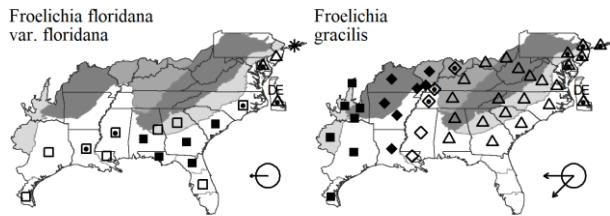
Froelichia Moench 1794 (COTTONWEED, SNAKE-COTTON)

A genus of about 18 species, annual, perennials, and shrubs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. References: McCauley & Ballard (2007a); McCauley & Ballard (2007b); McCauley (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); McCauley (2004); Robertson (1981); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

- 2 Mature perianth slightly oblique apically, with irregularly and deeply cut ("spiny") lateral wings; flowers 2.4-3.8 mm long; stems slender, branched from base (except in depauperate specimens with only 1 slender stalk); floral spikes 3-ranked; bracteoles glabrous, not pubescent distally; stem pubescence grayish-white..... *Froelichia gracilis*
- 2 Mature perianth symmetrical, with irregularly dentate to crenulate lateral wings; flowers 3.5-6 mm long; stems stout with one or more erect to decumbent branches from ground level; floral spikes 5-ranked (rarely 3-ranked); bracteoles glabrous to sparsely or densely pubescent distally; stem pubescence grayish-white or brownish..... *Froelichia floridana* var. *floridana*

Froelichia floridana (Nuttall) Moquin-Tandon var. *floridana*. FLORIDA COTTONSEED, COMMON COTTONWEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, sandy fields, sandy roadsides. **Dist:** S. NC south to n. FL, and west to LA, north in the interior to w. TN; disjunct (probably introduced) in DE, e. MD, s. NJ, and NY (Long Island). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** *Froelichia floridana* var. *campestris* Small is more midwestern, ranging from OH, IN, WI, and SD south to KY, AR, and TX; it is sometimes treated at species or variety rank, or lumped into *F. floridana*, as by McCauley (2004). Additionally, see *Froelichia floridana* var. *pallenscens*. **Syn:** = Robertson (1981); < *Froelichia floridana* (Nuttall) Moquin-Tandon – FNA4, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, WH3, McCauley & Ballard (2007a), McCauley & Ballard (2007b), McCauley (2004); < *Froelichia floridana* (Nuttall) Moquin-Tandon var. *floridana* – C, F, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Tx.

Froelichia gracilis (Hooker) Moquin-Tandon. SLENDER COTTONWEED. **Hab:** Dry soils; eastwards adventive in vacant lots, sandy fields, railroad banks. **Dist:** Native of mw. United States, the eastern limit of its native distribution uncertain. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, McCauley & Ballard (2007a), McCauley & Ballard (2007b), McCauley (2004); = *Froelichia braunii* Standley – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

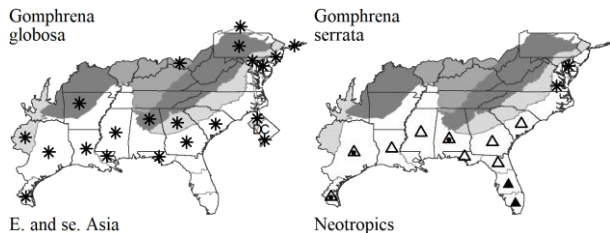
*Gomphrena* Linnaeus 1753 (GLOBE-AMARANTH)

A genus of about 100-120 species, of the tropics and subtropics of America and Australia (naturalized elsewhere). References: Clemants (2003d) in FNA4 (2003b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

- 1 Heads 20-28 mm in diameter; stems erect..... *Gomphrena globosa*
- 1 Heads 8-16 mm in diameter; stems prostrate or decumbent..... *Gomphrena serrata*

* ***Gomphrena globosa*** Linnaeus. GLOBE-AMARANTH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. Introduced and known from scattered locations in s. PA (Rhoads & Klein 1993). Also reported for VA (Kartesz 1999) and MD (Reed 1961b). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FNA4, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

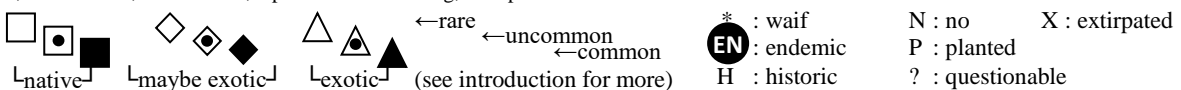
* ***Gomphrena serrata*** Linnaeus. ARRASA CON TODO. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. Reported for chrome ore piles in Newport News, VA (Reed 1961, Virginia Botanical Associates 2019), where presumably only a waif. **Syn:** = FNA4, K3, K4, WH3; > *Gomphrena decumbens* Jacquin – Tx; > *Gomphrena dispersa* Standley – S, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Iresine* P. Browne 1856 (BLOODLEAF)

A genus of about 80 species of tropical and temperate regions (especially America). References: Clemants (2003e) in FNA4 (2003b); Townsend in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

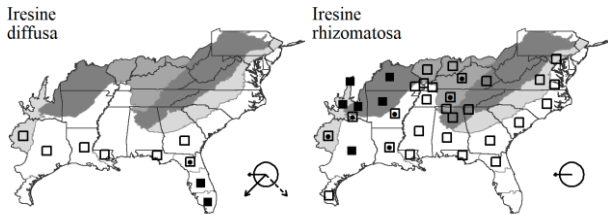
- 1 Plant an annual to weak perennial, 4-30 dm tall, with fibrous roots; tepals 0.6-0.8 mm long, the tips obtuse to rounded..... *Iresine diffusa*
- 1 Plant a perennial, 3-10 dm tall, with stolons; tepals 1.0-1.3 mm long, the tips acute to acuminate..... *Iresine rhizomatosa*

Key to Map
Symbology:



Iresine diffusa Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow. JUDAS-BUSH. **Hab:** Hammocks, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Ne. FL, Panhandle FL, south to s. FL. Reported for NC by Small (1933), so far as is known in error. **Syn:** = FNA4, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3; = *Iresine canescens* Humboldt & Bonpland ex Willdenow – Bah; < *Iresine celosia* Linnaeus – S, Tx. [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

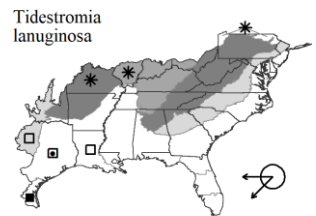
Iresine rhizomatosa Standley. BLOODLEAF. **Hab:** Moist interdune thickets, hammocks, edges of maritime forests, moist thickets inland, floodplain forests, riverbanks and river scour, bluff forests of the Coastal Plain. **Dist:** MD south to FL, west to se. TX; also inland from KY and TN west and south to KS and n. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA4, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Tidestromia Standley 1916 (TIDESTROMIA)

A genus of about 6 species, herbs and subshrubs, of sc. and sw. United States, Mexico, and the West Indies. References: Sánchez del Pino & Clemants (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); Sánchez-del Pino et al (2020).

Tidestromia lanuginosa (Nuttall) Standley. WOOLLY HONEYSWEET. **Hab:** Dunes, bare ground, roadsides, and other open, disturbed areas. **Dist:** KS, CO, and NV south to sw. LA, se. and s. TX, and Mexico; adventive elsewhere. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA4, GrPl, NcTx; = *Tidestromia lanuginosa* (Nuttall) Standley var. *lanuginosa* – Tx; > *Tidestromia lanuginosa* ssp. *lanuginosa* – K3, K4, Mo2. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



297b. CHENOPODIACEAE Ventenat 1799 (GOOSEFOOT FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 100 genera and about 1500 species, herbs and shrubs, cosmopolitan, but especially in xeric and/or saline areas. Sometimes recently included in the Amaranthaceae, but each traditional family is monophyletic and there seems no reason to combine them. References: Fuentes-Bazan, Mansion, & Borsch (2012); Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012); Judd & Ferguson (1999); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Piirainen, Liebisch, & Kadereit (2017); Welsh, Crompton, & Clemants (2003) in FNA4 (2003b).

Chenopodiaceae

Subfamily Betoideae: *Beta*

Subfamily Chenopodioideae: *Atriplex*, *Blitum*, *Chenopodiastrum*, *Chenopodium*, *Cycloloma*, *Dysphania*, *Oxybasis*, *Spinacia*

Subfamily Suaedoideae: *Suaeda*

Subfamily Salicornioideae: *Salicornia*, *Sarcocornia*

Subfamily Camphorosmoideae: *Bassia*, *Spirobassia*

Subfamily Salsoloideae: *Kali*

{ADD *Dysphania* to KEY}

- 1 Leaves opposite, reduced to scales a few mm long, clasping and appressed against the succulent stem; flowers in groups of 3, sunken into the stem; [subfamily *Salicornioideae*]. *Salicornia*
- 1 Leaves alternate, not reduced to scales; flowers not sunken into the stem.
 - 2 Fruit enclosed and concealed by paired accrescent bracteoles (these usually deltoid, diamond-shaped, or ovoid); [subfamily *Chenopodioideae*]. *Atriplex*
 - 2 Fruit enclosed by the persistent calyx.
 - 4 Leaves sessile, linear, entire, succulent or not.
 - 5 Leaves spine-tipped with a sharp spine > (0.5) 1 mm long; [subfamily *Salsoloideae*]. *Salsola*
 - 5 Leaves not spine-tipped.
 - 6 Leaves glabrous; [subfamily *Suaedoideae*]. *Suaeda*
 - 6 Leaves pubescent to villous; [subfamily *Camphorosmoideae*]. *Bassia*
 - 4 Leaves petiolate, lanceolate or wider, the larger leaves generally toothed, not succulent or only slightly so.
 - 9 Fruiting calyx winged horizontally *Dysphania atriplicifolia*
 - 9 Fruiting calyx not winged, the lobes flat, keeled, or hooded.
 - 10 Plants aromatic, leaves and perianth with stalked glandular hairs and/or subsessile glands *Dysphania*
 - 10 Plants non-aromatic (but sometimes fetid), vesicular hairy (farinose) or glabrous.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

- 12 Stems unbranched or sparingly branched; basal leaves often forming a rosette; perianth often changed to succulent or hardened in fruit, sometimes reduced to 1 lobe; stigmas 2-4; seeds vertical in the fruit..... *Blitum*
- 12 Stem usually branched; basal leaves not in a rosette; perianth unchanged in fruit, not reduced; stigmas 2 (-3), seeds vertical and/or horizontal in the fruit.
- 13 Flowers often dimorphic, in lateral flowers perianth segments 3 (-5), seeds either vertical or horizontal in the fruit; stamens 1-3..... *Oxybasis*
- 13 Flowers not dimorphic, perianth segments 5, seeds exclusively horizontal in the fruit; stamens almost always 5.
- 14 Young stems and leaves not farinose (with vesicular trichomes that become totally collapsed when dry, and are caducous and therefore rarely present at maturity); perianth segments with prominent midvein visible inside; seeds distinctly pitted to sometimes rugulose or almost smooth..... *Chenopodium*
- 14 Young stems and leaves densely farinose (covered with vesicular globose trichomes that become cup-shaped when dry and are mostly persistent at maturity); perianth segments without prominent midvein visible inside; seeds smooth or striate and somewhat rugulose, sometimes pitted..... *Chenopodium*

Atriplex Linnaeus 1753 (ORACH)

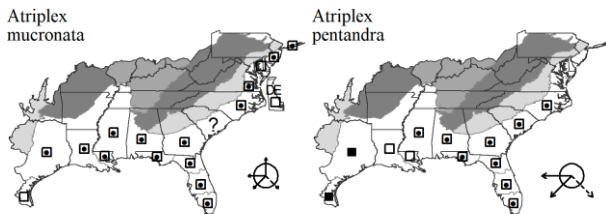
A genus of about 300 species, herbs and shrubs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Clemants (1992); Judd & Ferguson (1999); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Welsh (2003) in FNA4 (2003b).

Identification Notes: A number of idiosyncratic characters are used in the identification of the species of *Atriplex*. Many important characters are associated with the mature fruits. The fruit is closely invested by 2 bracteoles, which are variously shaped and ornamented. Mature seeds are dimorphic in most of our species, with larger brown seeds and smaller black seeds. The radicle of the seeds is variously apical, lateral, or basal (which can be seen by observing the seed through the clarified bracteoles or with strong transmitted light).

- 3 Fruiting bracteoles (3.5-) 4.5-7 mm long, 3.5-5.6 mm wide, longer than broad; faces with or without appendages..... *Atriplex mucronata*
- 3 Fruiting bracteoles 2.5-4.5 mm long, 2.6-5 mm wide, as wide as or wider than long; faces with appendages..... *Atriplex pentandra*

Atriplex mucronata Rafinesque. SEABEACH ORACH, QUELITE. **Hab:** Ocean beaches, island-end flats. **Dist:** NH south to FL west to TX; Bahamas. **Phen:** Jul-frost. **Comm:** This species and *A. pentandra* are closely related, and have been variously treated as species, subspecies, varieties, and forms. **Syn:** = FNA4, NY, Va; = *Atriplex arenaria* Nuttall – Tx; < *Atriplex arenaria* Nuttall – Bah, C, G, GW2, RAB, S, Clemants (1992); < *Atriplex cristata* Humboldt and Bonpland ex Willdenow – K1, NE; < *Atriplex mucronata* Rafinesque – K2, K4.

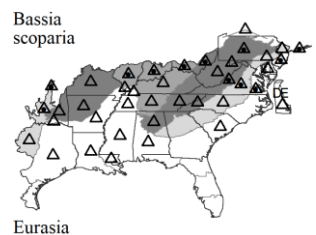
Atriplex pentandra (Jacquin) Standley. SEABEACH ORACH. **Hab:** Ocean beaches, island-end flats. **Dist:** NC to FL, west to TX; West Indies; South America. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** This species and *A. mucronata* are closely related, and have been variously treated as species, subspecies, varieties, and forms. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA4, WH3; < *Atriplex arenaria* Nuttall – C, G, GW2, RAB, S, Clemants (1992); < *Atriplex cristata* Humboldt and Bonpland ex Willdenow – K1; < *Atriplex mucronata* Rafinesque – K3, K4; > *Atriplex pentandra* (Jacquin) Standley – Tx; > *Atriplex texana* – Tx; > *Atriplex wardii* Standley – Tx.

*Bassia* Allioni 1766 (BASSIA)

A genus of about 21 species, herbs and dwarf shrubs, of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North America. All or part (the annuals) of *Kochia* are now sometimes merged into *Bassia* (Kadereit & Freitag 2011; Judd & Ferguson 1999).

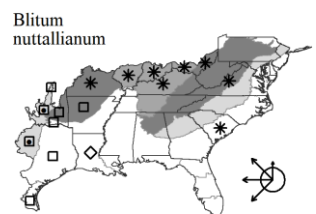
References: Blackwell, Baechle, & Williamson (1978); Collins & Blackwell (1979); Judd & Ferguson (1999); Kadereit & Freitag (2011); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Mosyakin (2003c) in FNA4 (2003b); Mosyakin (2003d) in FNA4 (2003b).

* ***Bassia scoparia*** (Linnaeus) A.J. Scott. SUMMER-CYPRESS, KOCHIA, MEXICAN FIREWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, waste ground, particularly along railroad tracks, also in waste areas near wool-combing mill. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Reported for SC (Berkeley Co.) by Pittillo & Brown (1988). **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mi, NY, Va, Judd & Ferguson (1999), Kadereit & Freitag (2011); = *Kochia scoparia* (Linnaeus) Schrader – C, F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, W, Blackwell, Baechle, & Williamson (1978); > *Kochia scoparia* ssp. *scoparia* – Ar, FNA4; > *Kochia scoparia* var. *culta* Farwell – Tx; > *Kochia scoparia* var. *scoparia* – Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Blitum* Linnaeus 1753

A genus of 18-20 species, annual and perennial herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Bassett & Crompton (1982); Clemants & Mosyakin (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Fuentes-Bazan, Mansion, & Borsch (2012); Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012); Mosyakin (2013).

Blitum nuttallianum Schultes. POVERTY-WEED. **Hab:** In dry and/or alkaline soils; eastwards in disturbed



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

297b. CHENOPODIACEAE

areas, perhaps only a waif. **Dist:** Native of c. and w. North America. **Phen:** Mar-Oct. **Syn:** = K4, NY, Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012); = *Monolepis nuttalliana* (Roemer & Schultes) Greene – FNA4, GrPl, Il, K3, NcTx, NE, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

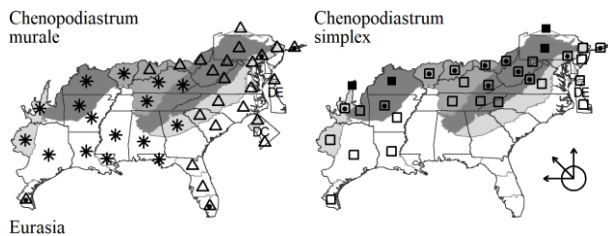
***Chenopodiastrium* S. Fuentes, Uotila, & Borsch 2012**

A genus of 13-15 species, annual and perennial herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Bassett & Crompton (1982); Clemants & Mosyakin (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Fuentes-Bazan, Mansion, & Borsch (2012); Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012); Mosyakin (2013).

- 1 Seeds dull, 1.2-1.5 mm wide; leaf blades 0.8-4 cm long, 0.4-4 cm wide; leaf margin irregularly dentate *Chenopodiastrium murale*
 1 Seeds shining, 1.3-2.5 mm wide; leaf blades 3.5-15 cm long, 2-9 cm wide, each margin with 1-5 well-developed, acute teeth *Chenopodiastrium simplex*

* ***Chenopodiastrium murale*** (Linnaeus) S. Fuentes, Uotila, & Borsch. NETTLELEAF GOOSEFOOT, SOWBANE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe, Asia, and n. Africa. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NY, Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012), Mosyakin (2013); = *Chenopodium murale* Linnaeus – Ar, Bah, C, F, FNA4, G, Il, K1, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Bassett & Crompton (1982), Piirainen, Liebisch, & Kadereit (2017). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Chenopodiastrium simplex (Torrey) S. Fuentes, Uotila, & Borsch. MAPLELEAF GOOSEFOOT. **Hab:** In shaded situations, generally at cliff bases, sandstone rockhouses, rocky forests. **Dist:** NS west to AK, south to nw. NC, LA, TX, and UT. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = K4, NY, Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012), Mosyakin (2013); = *Chenopodium gigantospermum* Aellen – C, GrPl, Tx, W, Bassett & Crompton (1982), Piirainen, Liebisch, & Kadereit (2017); = *Chenopodium hybridum* Linnaeus var. *gigantospermum* (Aellen) Rouleau – F; = *Chenopodium simplex* (Torrey) Rafinesque – Ar, FNA4, Il, K1, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va; < *Chenopodium hybridum* – G.

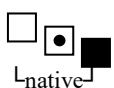
***Chenopodium* Linnaeus 1753 (GOOSEFOOT, LAMB'S-QUARTERS, PIGWEED)**

A genus of about 140 species, herbs, shrubs, and small trees, of nearly cosmopolitan distribution. The genus (as traditionally circumscribed) has been determined to be paraphyletic (unless *Atriplex* is included, leading to the segregation of several monophyletic genera (Fuentes-Bazan, Mansion, & Borsch 2012; Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch 2012). References: Bassett & Crompton (1982); Clemants & Mosyakin (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Fuentes-Bazan, Mansion, & Borsch (2012); Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012); Judd & Ferguson (1999); Kadereit et al (2010); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Mosyakin & Clemants (1996); Wahl (1954).

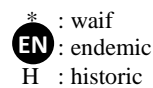
Unkeyed taxa: *Chenopodium pallescens*

- 1 Seeds arranged vertically or both horizontally and vertically in the fruit; leaf blades glabrous or occasionally sparsely farinose. *Oxybasis glauca*
 1 Seeds arranged horizontally in the fruit; leaf blades usually farinose.
 6 Flowers individually disposed in panicles; leaf blades glabrous; [*Chenopodiastrium*, sect. *Grossefoveata*] *Chenopodiastrium simplex*
 6 Flowers in loose or dense glomerules; leaf blades usually farinose; [subgenus *Chenopodium*, section *Chenopodium*].
 7 Primary leaves linear, linear-lanceolate, at least 2-3× as long as wide, usually untoothed and unlobed (but often with 2 basal lobes in *C. foggii*); [subsection *Leptophylla*].
 *Chenopodium pratericola*
 7 Primary leaves ovate, rhombic, triangular, or lanceolate, usually with basal lobes and often also with additional teeth on the margins.
 11 Seeds honeycomb-pitted; [subsection *Favosa*].
 12 Seeds 1.2-2.0 mm in diameter.
 13 Style bases with yellow area; seeds 1.2-1.5 mm in diameter *Chenopodium berlandieri* var. *zschackei*
 13 Style bases without yellow area; seeds 1.3-2.0 mm in diameter. *Chenopodium berlandieri* var. *bushianum*
 12 Seeds 1.0-1.3 mm in diameter.
 15 Leaves rhombic-triangular, usually without basal lobes; inflorescences becoming bractless *Chenopodium berlandieri* var. *boscianum*
 15 Leaves 3-lobed; inflorescences with or without bracts. *Chenopodium berlandieri* var. *zschackei*
 11 Seeds smooth or areolate.
 17 Leaves triangular. *Chenopodiastrium murale*
 17 Leaves ovate to broadly ovate, rhombic, or lanceolate, variously lobed or toothed.
 19 Leaf blades without teeth, except for the often present basal lobes or teeth.
 20 Leaves not aromatic; flowers in each glomerule in markedly different stages of development; [subsection *Standleyana*] *Chenopodium standleyanum*
 20 Leaves strongly malodorous; flowers in each glomerule in similar stages of development; [subsection *Chenopodium*] *Chenopodium vulvaria*
 19 Leaf blades with lateral teeth and often basal lobes; [subsection *Chenopodium*].

Key to Map
 Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 24 Plant sparsely branched, with an erect habit; inflorescences in paniculate spikes; lower leaves lobed or toothed; upper leaves triangular and toothed..... *Chenopodium album* var. *album*
- 24 Plant densely branched from base; inflorescences in paniculate arching branches; lower leaves with a few lobes or teeth; upper leaves lanceolate and entire..... *Chenopodium album* var. *missouriense*

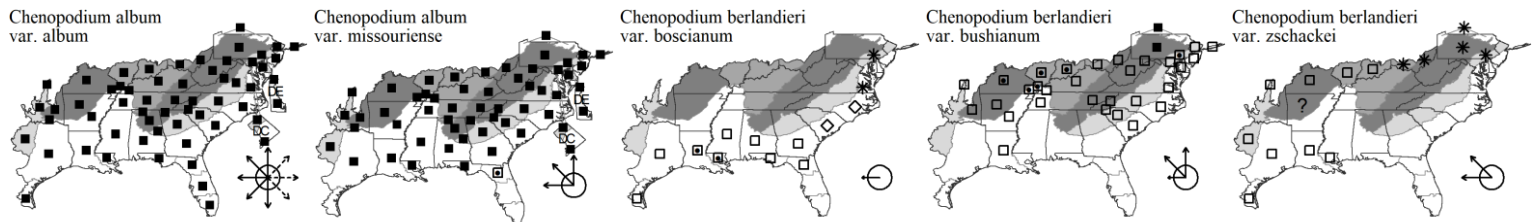
Chenopodium album Linnaeus var. *album*. LAMB'S-QUARTERS, PIGWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed soils, gardens. **Dist:** Even with the 'missouriense' entity removed, *Chenopodium album* var. *album* likely includes both native and alien races and is now distributed nearly worldwide. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Tn, Bassett & Crompton (1982), Wahl (1954); = *Chenopodium album* Linnaeus – Il, NcTx, Pa, Tx; > *Chenopodium albescentum* Small – Tx; < *Chenopodium album* Linnaeus – Ar, Bah, FNA4, G, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, W, WH3; > *Chenopodium album* Linnaeus – C; > *Chenopodium giganteum* Don – Tx, Wahl (1954); > *Chenopodium opulentum* Schrader – C.

Chenopodium album Linnaeus var. *missouriense* (Aellen) I.J. Bassett & C.W. Crompton. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, gardens. **Dist:** Widely distributed in eastern North America. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Tn, Bassett & Crompton (1982); = *Chenopodium missouriense* Aellen – C, GrPl, Il, NcTx, Pa, Tx, Wahl (1954); < *Chenopodium album* Linnaeus – Ar, FNA4, G, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, W, WH3; > *Chenopodium album* var. *lanceolatum* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Coss. & Germ. – Wahl (1954); > *Chenopodium album* Linnaeus var. *missouriense* (Aellen) I.J. Bassett & C.W. Crompton – Wahl (1954); > *Chenopodium paganum* – F, S, misapplied.

Chenopodium berlandieri Moquin-Tandon var. *boscianum* (Moquin-Tandon) H.A. Wahl. **Hab:** Beaches, marshes. **Dist:** FL west to e. TX; with scattered occurrences farther north (these of unknown nativity). **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA4, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Wahl (1954); < *Chenopodium album* Linnaeus – RAB; < *Chenopodium berlandieri* Moquin-Tandon – Pa, Va, WH3; < *Chenopodium standleyanum* Aellen – GrPl.

Chenopodium berlandieri Moquin-Tandon var. *bushianum* (Aellen) Cronquist. SOYBEAN GOOSEFOOT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, alluvial forests. **Dist:** ME west to ND, south to VA, TN, LA, and KS. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA4, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn; = *Chenopodium bushianum* Aellen – GrPl, Il, Pa, Wahl (1954); < *Chenopodium album* Linnaeus – G, RAB; < *Chenopodium berlandieri* Moquin-Tandon – S, Va.

Chenopodium berlandieri Moquin-Tandon var. *zschackei* (J. Murr) J. Murr ex Ascherson. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** ON west to AK, south to LA, CA, and Mexico; scattered eastern occurrences are likely introduced. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA4, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Tx, Wahl (1954); < *Chenopodium album* Linnaeus – RAB; < *Chenopodium berlandieri* Moquin-Tandon – Il, Pa.

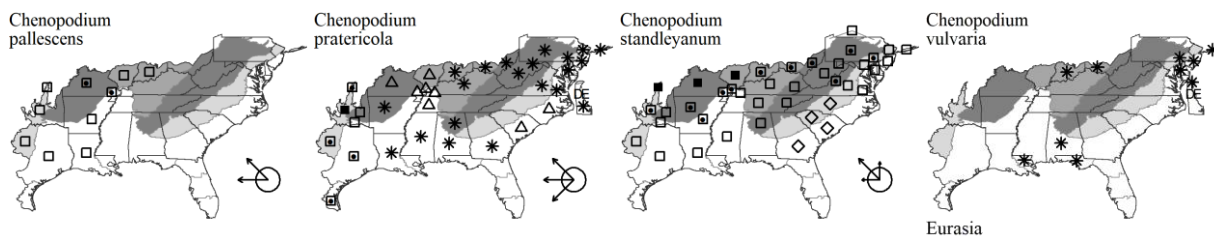


Chenopodium pallescens Standley. SLIM-LEAVED GOOSEFOOT. **Hab:** Upland prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** IN, IL, MO, and NE south to LA, TX, and NM. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA4, GrPl, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Chenopodium pratericola Rydberg. DESERT GOOSEFOOT, NARROWLEAF GOOSEFOOT. **Hab:** Sandy soils, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of w. North America. Maine and ON west to YT, south to FL, TX, and CA, introduced in the eastern part of that distribution. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, Bassett & Crompton (1982); = *Chenopodium desiccatum* A. Nelson var. *leptophylloides* (J. Murray) H.A. Wahl – RAB, Tx, misapplied; = *Chenopodium pratericola* var. *pratericola* – Wahl (1954); ? *Chenopodium leptophyllum* (Moquin-Tandon) Nuttall ex S. Watson – F, G, misapplied; < *Chenopodium pratericola* Rydberg – C.

Chenopodium standleyanum Aellen. WOODLAND GOOSEFOOT. **Hab:** Rock outcrops, steep slopes, bluffs, dry to mesic woodlands, shaded disturbed soils. **Dist:** QC west to ND, south to FL and e. TX. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA4, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Bassett & Crompton (1982); < *Chenopodium boscianum* – F, S, misapplied; < *Chenopodium standleyanum* Aellen – GrPl.

* *Chenopodium vulvaria* Linnaeus. STINKING GOOSEFOOT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Introduced at scattered locations in eastern North America, as in MD, PA, DE, FL (FNA 2003b). **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = C, FNA4, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Tx, WH3, Bassett & Crompton (1982), Wahl (1954). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Dysphania R. Brown 1810

A genus of about 32 species, annual and perennial herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, mostly in the tropics, subtropics, and warm temperate areas. The exclusion of *Dysphania* from *Chenopodium* and its placement in a separate tribe (Dysphanieae) is strongly supported (Fuentes-Bazan, Mansion, & Borsch 2012; Kadereit et al. 2010; Uotila et al. 2021). The classification of sections follows Uotila et al. (2021). References: Bassett & Crompton (1982); Clemants & Mosyakin (2003b) in FNA4 (2003b); Fuentes-Bazan, Mansion, & Borsch (2012); Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012); Judd & Ferguson (1999); Kadereit et al (2010); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Uotila et al (2021); Wahl (1954).

Unkeyed waifs: *Dysphania graveolens*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

297b. CHENOPODIACEAE

- 3 Flowers solitary, sessile, and spaced along the inflorescence axis; calyx lobes strongly keeled, at maturity with a continuous, horizontal, scarious wing; [section *Adenois*]..... *Dysphania atriplicifolia*
- 3 Flowers in dense glomerules arranged secondarily into spikes and panicles; calyx lobes not winged.
- 4 Leaf blades 2-8 cm long; seeds mostly horizontal; stems 3-15 dm tall; [section *Adenois*].
- 5 Inflorescences foliose throughout; primary leaves not lobed..... *Dysphania ambrosioides*
- 5 Inflorescences leafless (leaves in the inflorescence absent or shorter than the glomerules); primary leaves regularly lobed *Dysphania anthelmintica*
- 4 Leaf blades 0.5-2.7 cm long; seeds vertical; stems 0.5-5 dm tall; [section *Dysphania*].
- *Dysphania pumilio*

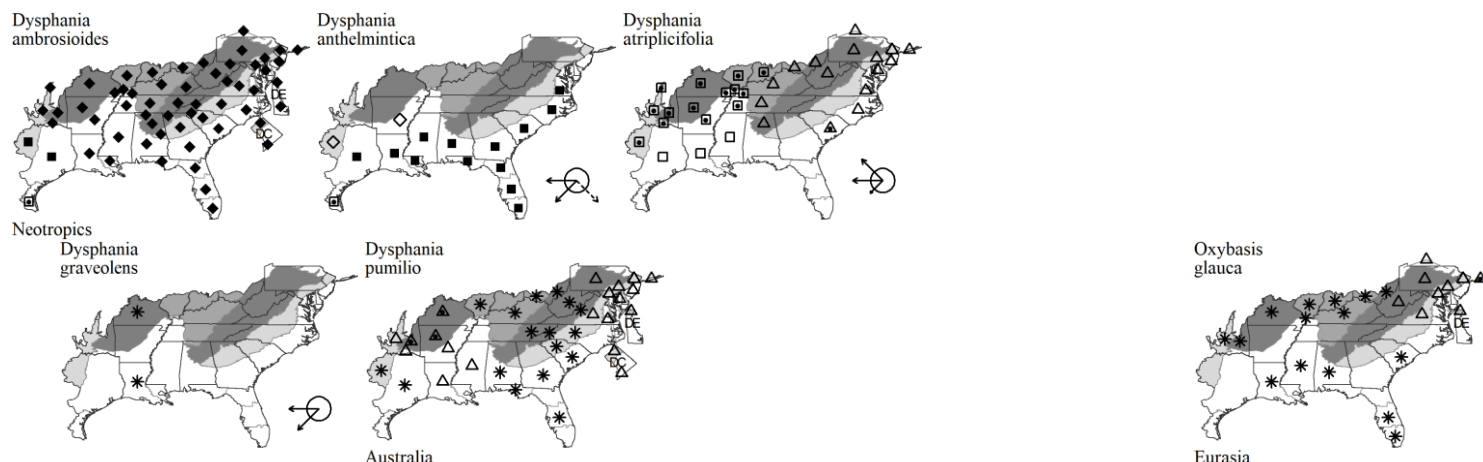
Dysphania ambrosioides (Linnaeus) Mosyakin & Clemants. MEXICAN-TEA, EPAZOTE. **Hab:** Disturbed habitats; common, probably native southward. **Dist:** Widespread in North America to South America, the original range unclear. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, Il, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Chenopodium ambrosioides* var. *ambrosioides* – F; < *Ambrina ambrosioides* (Linnaeus) Spach – S; < *Chenopodium ambrosioides* – C, G, NcTx, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, Bassett & Crompton (1982), Wahl (1954); < *Chenopodium ambrosioides* var. *ambrosioides* – K1; < *Dysphania ambrosioides* (Linnaeus) Mosyakin & Clemants – K3, K4. **NatureServe** GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Dysphania anthelmintica (Linnaeus) Mosyakin & Clemants. WORMSEED, EPAZOTE. **Hab:** Dunes, also in disturbed areas. **Dist:** NY south to FL, west to TX; Mexico, West Indies, Bermuda, Central America; scattered inland in North America probably as an introduction. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA4, Il, NE, NY; = *Chenopodium ambrosioides* var. *anthelminticum* (Linnaeus) A. Gray – F; < *Ambrina ambrosioides* (Linnaeus) Spach – S; < *Chenopodium ambrosioides* – Bah, C, G, NcTx, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, Wahl (1954); < *Chenopodium ambrosioides* var. *ambrosioides* – K1; < *Dysphania ambrosioides* (Linnaeus) Mosyakin & Clemants – K3, K4.

Dysphania atriplicifolia (Sprengel) G. Kadereit, Sukhorukov, & Uotila. WINGED-PIGWEEED, TUMBLE RINGWING. **Hab:** River-banks, sandy fields, railroad banks, maritime dunes. **Dist:** Native of c. and w. North America, adventive in the eastern part of our area. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** This species was formerly placed in the monotypic genus *Cycloloma*, but Uotila et al. (2021) showed convincingly its inclusion in *Dysphania*. **Syn:** = Uotila et al (2021); = *Cycloloma atriplicifolium* (Sprengel) Coulter – C, F, FNA4, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Va, WV. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

* ***Dysphania graveolens*** (Willdenow) Mosyakin & Clements. FETID WORMSEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of sw. United States and tropical America. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NE; = *Chenopodium graveolens* Willdenow – C; > *Chenopodium incisum* Poir – Tx. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

* ***Dysphania pumilio*** (R. Brown) Mosyakin & Clements. CLAMMY GOOSEFOOT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Australia. First reported for SC by Hill & Horn (1997). Also known from DC. **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Va; = *Chenopodium pumilio* R. Brown – C, G, K1, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Wahl (1954); < *Chenopodium carinatum* R. Brown – F, misapplied.

***Oxybasis* Karelin & Kirilov 1841**

A genus of 6-10 species, annual herbs, widespread. References: Bassett & Crompton (1982); Clemants & Mosyakin (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012); Kurtto & Uotila (2019); Mosyakin (2013); Wahl (1954).

* ***Oxybasis glauca*** (Linnaeus) S. Fuentes, Uotila, & Borsch. OAKLEAF GOOSEFOOT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Kurtto & Uotila (2019) separate *Oxybasis glauca* and *Oxybasis salina* at species rank, a conclusion followed here. **Syn:** = Kurtto & Uotila (2019); = *Chenopodium glaucum* ssp. *glaucum* – NE; = *Chenopodium glaucum* var. *glaucum* – FNA4, Mi; = *Oxybasis glauca* (Linnaeus) S. Fuentes, Uotila, & Borsch ssp. *glaucum* – NY, Mosyakin (2013); = *Oxybasis glauca* var. *glaucum* – K3, K4; < *Chenopodium glaucum* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, K1, Pa, Tx, WH3, WV, Bassett & Crompton (1982); < *Oxybasis glauca* (Linnaeus) S. Fuentes, Uotila, & Borsch – Fuentes-Bazan, Uotila, & Borsch (2012).

***Salicornia* Linnaeus 1753 (GLASSWORT)**

A genus of about 40-50 species, succulent herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. Here circumscribed to include *Sarcocornia*, following Piirainen, Liebisch, & Kadereit (2017). References: Alonso & Crespo (2008); Ball (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Judd & Ferguson (1999); Kadereit et al (2007); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Piirainen, Liebisch, & Kadereit (2017).

Key to Map
Symbology:



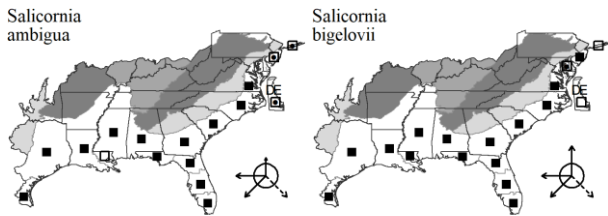
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

- 1 Perennial from a horizontal rhizome; central flower (of each group of 3) slightly or not at all longer than the 2 lateral flowers; [subgenus *Amerocornia*]..... *Salicornia ambigua*
- 1 Annual from a taproot; central flower (of each group of 3) considerably longer than the 2 lateral flowers; [subgenus *Salicornia*]..... *Salicornia bigelovii*

Salicornia ambigua Michaux. WOODY GLASSWORT, PERENNIAL GLASSWORT, GUINEA-BEAD, WILD CORAL. **Hab:** Coastal salt marshes, primarily in salt pannes. **Dist:** NH south to FL, west to TX (at least); south through the West Indies to n. South America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Ball in FNA (2003b) treats all North American *Sarcocornia* as *Sarcocornia pacifica*, which is also present on the Pacific coast of North America. *Sarcocornia perennis* is restricted to the Pacific and Atlantic coasts of North America, as well as being in Europe, sw. Asia, and Africa. Alonso & Crespo (2008) clarify the species-level taxonomy of *Sarcocornia* in a paper focused on South America, and treat eastern North American material as *Sarcocornia ambigua*, a conclusion here followed, except that we also accept the inclusion of *Sarcocornia* in *Salicornia* (Pirainen, Liebisch, & Kadereit 2017). **Syn:** = NE, NY, Pirainen, Liebisch, & Kadereit (2017); = *Sarcocornia ambigua* (Michaux) M.Á. Alonso & M.B. Crespo – K4, WH3, Alonso & Crespo (2008); ? *Salicornia perennis* P. Miller – S, Judd & Ferguson (1999), misapplied to East Coast material; ? *Salicornia virginica* Linnaeus – Bah, C, F, G, GW2, RAB, Tx, misapplied; >> *Sarcocornia pacifica* (Standley) A.J. Scott – FNA4, K3, Va, misapplied to East Coast material; >< *Sarcocornia perennis* (P. Miller) A.J. Scott – K1, misapplied to East Coast material.

Salicornia bigelovii Torrey. DWARF GLASSWORT, DWARF SALTWORT. **Hab:** Salt pannes in coastal marshes. **Dist:** ME (NS?) south to FL, west to TX; West Indies; also CA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FNA4, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Judd & Ferguson (1999). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



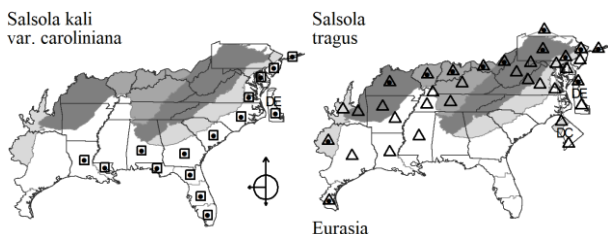
Salsola Linnaeus 1753 (SALTWORT)

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, and shrubs, of Europe, Asia, n. Africa, and America. A proposal by Akhani, Greuter, & Roalson (2007, 2014) that would have resulted in use of the genus name *Kali* P. Miller for our taxa was overruled by the establishment of *S. kali* as the conserved type of *Salsola*. References: Akhani, Greuter, & Roalson (2007); Akhani, Greuter, & Roalson (2014); Judd & Ferguson (1999); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Mosyakin (2003e) in FNA4 (2003b).

- 1 Leaf blades not fleshy in fresh material, narrowly linear to filiform, < 1 mm wide in herbarium material; leaves with a weak apical spine..... *Salsola tragus*
- 1 Leaf blades fleshy in fresh material, linear, 1-2 mm wide in dried specimens; leaves with a strong apical spine..... *Salsola kali* var. *caroliniana*

Salsola kali Linnaeus var. *caroliniana* (Walter) Nuttall. SOUTHERN SALTWORT. **Hab:** Upper beaches, fore-dunes, and island-end flats, rarely inland in disturbed areas. **Dist:** MA to FL, west to TX and Mexico; Eurasia, n. Africa; introduced on the west coast of North America. Often considered to be introduced in North America, but it may well be a native. **Phen:** Jun-frost. **Syn:** = F; = *Kali tragus* (Linnaeus) ssp. *pontica* (Pallas) Mosyakin – K4; < *Salsola kali* Linnaeus – C, RAB, S, Tx, Judd & Ferguson (1999); < *Salsola kali* Linnaeus ssp. *pontica* (Pallas) Mosyakin – FNA4, K1, K3, NE, NY; < *Salsola kali* Linnaeus var. *kali* – G.

* ***Salsola tragus*** Linnaeus. RUSSIAN THISTLE, TUMBLEWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun-frost. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA4, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Salsola iberica* Sennen & Pau – GrPl; = *Salsola kali* var. *tenuifolia* Tausch – F, G, WV; = *Salsola pestifer* A. Nelson – S, Judd & Ferguson (1999); < *Kali tragus* (Linnaeus) Scopoli ssp. *tragus* – K4; < *Salsola kali* Linnaeus – RAB, Tx.

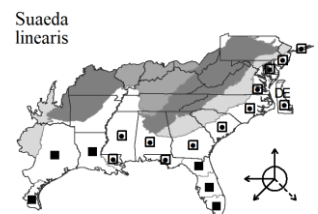


Suaeda Forsskål ex Scopoli 1777 (SEA-BLITE)

A genus of about 100 species, herbs and subshrubs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Ferren & Schenk (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); Fisher et al (1997); Hopkins & Blackwell (1977); Judd & Ferguson (1999); Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Suaeda linearis (Elliott) Moquin-Tandon. SOUTHERN SEA-BLITE. **Hab:** Island-end flats, marsh edges, brackish flats, rarely adventive inland in disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME south to FL, west to TX, and south into Mexico; West

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable



297b. CHENOPODIACEAE

Indies. **Phen:** Aug-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FNA4, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Hopkins & Blackwell (1977), Judd & Ferguson (1999); = *Dondia linearis* (Elliott) Heller – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

304. AIZOACEAE Martinov 1820 (FIG-MARIGOLD FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 128 genera and about 1850-2500 species, mostly succulent herbs and subshrubs, of tropical and subtropical regions, especially in s. Africa and Australia. References: Boetsch (2002); Ferren (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Hartmann in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Klak, Hanáček, & Bruyns (2017); Vivrette, Bleck, & Ferren (2003) in FNA4 (2003b).

- 2 Leaves linear, lanceolate, or oblanceolate, the blade $> 3\times$ as long as wide; [subfamily *Sesuvioideae*] *Sesuvium*
- 2 Leaves orbicular, obovate, or triangular-ovate, the blade $< 2.5\times$ as long as wide.
 - 3 Leaves opposite to subopposite; fruit a circumscissile capsule; [subfamily *Sesuvioideae*].
 - 4 Sepals lacking appendages; stamens 1-3 (-5); seeds ca. 150 per capsule..... *Sesuvium humifusum*
 - 4 Sepals appendaged; stamens 5-10; seeds 1-12 per capsule..... *Trianthema portulacastrum*
 - 3 Leaves alternate; fruit either a loculicidal capsule or an indehiscent nut. *Tetragonia tetragonoides*

Sesuvium Linnaeus 1759 (SEA-PURSLANE)

A genus of about 14 species, especially in tropical and subtropical coastal areas. Here circumscribed to include *Cypselea*, following Bohley, Winter & Kadereit (2017). References: Boetsch (2002); Bohley, Winter, & Kadereit (2017); Ferren (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Ferren (2003b) in FNA4 (2003b); Hartmann in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

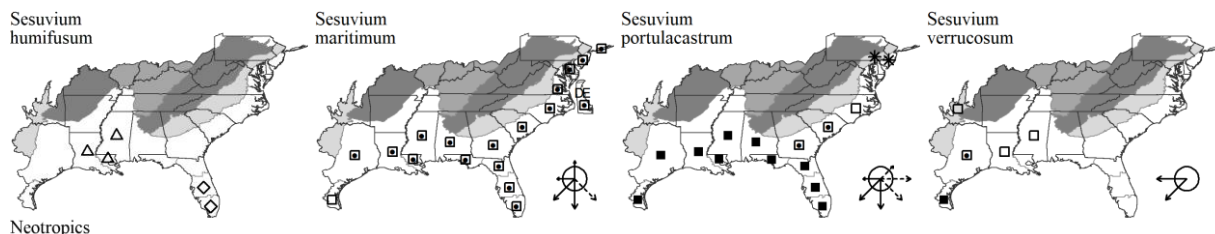
- 1 Petiole with lateral flap margins fimbriate; leaves of each opposite pair distinctly unequal in size *Sesuvium humifusum*
- 1 Petiole with lateral flap margins entire; leaves of each opposite pair equal in size (or nearly so).
 - 2 Shoots densely covered with bulging bladder cells (crystalline globular papillae); plants not rooting at nodes. *Sesuvium verrucosum*
 - 2 Shoots smooth; plants rooting at nodes or not.
 - 4 Flowers and fruits on pedicels (3-) 5-20 mm long; plants perennial, rooting at nodes; styles and locules 5..... *Sesuvium portulacastrum*
 - 4 Flowers and fruits sessile (or on pedicels to 1 mm long); plants annual, not rooting at nodes; styles and locules 2-3. *Sesuvium maritimum*

* *Sesuvium humifusum* (Turpin) Bohley & G. Kadereit. PANAL. **Hab:** Pineland depression marshes, disturbed wet areas. **Dist:** Reputedly native of West Indies. **Phen:** Mar-Dec. **Syn:** = K4, Bohley, Winter, & Kadereit (2017); = *Cypselea humifusa* Turpin – Bah, FI5, FNA4, K3, S, WH3. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Sesuvium maritimum (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. SMALL SEA-PURSLANE, SLENDER SEA-PURSLANE. **Hab:** Island end flats and sea beaches, salt flats; less typically inland (AL, LA) in saline marshes or seeps (associated with salt domes). **Dist:** NY south to s. FL, west to TX, south to Mexico (Yucatan); West Indies. **Phen:** May-Dec (-Apr). **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FI5, FNA4, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Boetsch (2002), Bohley, Winter, & Kadereit (2017). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Sesuvium portulacastrum (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. LARGE SEA-PURSLANE, SHORELINE SEA-PURSLANE. **Hab:** Island end flats and sea beaches; less typically inland (LA) in saline marshes or seeps (associated with salt domes). **Dist:** A pantropical coastal species, in North America from e. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX; also in the West Indies and south into the tropics (introduced on ballast in se. PA). Essentially cosmopolitan on tropical and subtropical shores. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, FI5, FNA4, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, RAB, S, WH3, Boetsch (2002), Bohley, Winter, & Kadereit (2017). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Sesuvium verrucosum Rafinesque. WESTERN SEA-PURSLANE. **Hab:** Salt flats, beaches, saline marshes. **Dist:** S. MS west through TX to CA, south to s. Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA4, GrPl, K3, K4, Bohley, Winter, & Kadereit (2017); > *Sesuvium erectum* Correll – Tx; > *Sesuvium verrucosum* Rafinesque – Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



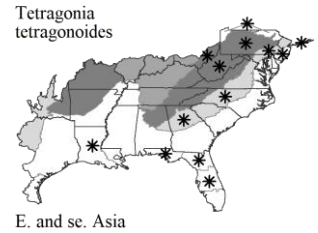
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

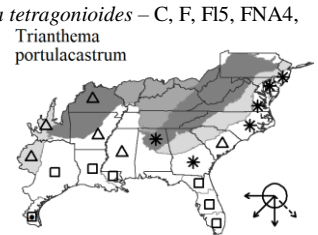
***Tetragonia* Linnaeus 1753 (NEW ZEALAND SPINACH)**

A genus of about 60-85 species, mostly tropical and warm temperate. *Tetragonia* is sometimes segregated into the Tetragoniaceae. References: Boetsch (2002); Hartmann in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Taylor (1994); Vivrette (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b).

* ***Tetragonia tetragonoides*** (Pallas) Kuntze. NEW ZEALAND SPINACH. **Hab:** Persistent after cultivation. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** *T. tetragonoides* is a member of subgenus *Tetragonioides* (Taylor 1994). The correct spelling of the epithet is '*tetragonoides*'. **Syn:** = K4; = *Tetragonia expansa* Murray – RAB, S, WV; = *Tetragonia tetragonoides* – C, F, FI5, FNA4, G, K3, NY, WH3, Boetsch (2002), Taylor (1994), orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Trianthema* Linnaeus 1753 (HORSE-PURSLANE)**

A genus of about 17-20 species, of tropical and warm temperate areas, especially Australia. References: Boetsch (2002); Ferren (2003c) in FNA4 (2003b); Hartmann in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Hartmann, Meve, & Liede-Schumann (2011).



Trianthema portulacastrum Linnaeus. HORSE-PURSLANE, CENECILLA. **Hab:** Saline flats, disturbed areas.

Dist: Native of the Old World and New World tropics, the limits of its native distribution unclear. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FI5, FNA4, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Boetsch (2002), Hartmann, Meve, & Liede-Schumann (2011). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

305. PHYTOLACCACEAE R. Brown 1818 (POKEWEED FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 18 genera and 70 species, herbs, shrubs, vines, and trees, of tropical and warm temperate regions, especially America. References: Nienaber & Thieret (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

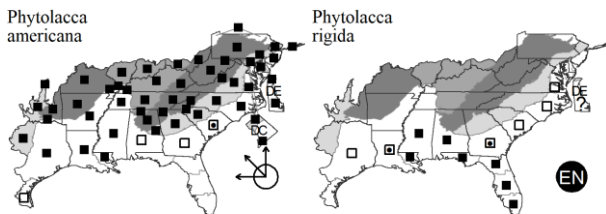
***Phytolacca* Linnaeus 1753 (POKEWEED)**

A genus of about 25 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Caulkins & Wyatt (1990); Hardin (1964a); Nienaber & Thieret (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); Rogers (1985); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

- 1 Fruiting pedicels (6-) 7-12 (-15) mm long; raceme (not including the peduncle) 10-20 (-25) cm long, divergent or drooping in flower and fruit (or ascending in flower); [widespread in our area]..... ***Phytolacca americana***
- 1 Fruiting pedicels (2-) 4-6 (-7) mm long; raceme (not including the peduncle) (3-) 6-9 (-13) cm long, erect (rarely divergent) in flower and fruit; [restricted northwards to maritime habitats, but more general southward, as in FL]..... ***Phytolacca rigida***

Phytolacca americana Linnaeus. COMMON POKEWEED. **Hab:** In a wide variety of natural and disturbed habitats, usually associated with exposed mineral soil. **Dist:** ME, ON, s. MN, and NE south to FL and sc. TX. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Comm:** An abundant 'native weed' occurring throughout e. North America, *P. americana* is widely dispersed by birds and quickly colonizes exposed mineral soil even in undisturbed forests, such as on tree-fall tip-up mounds or flood scours. It is most abundant, however, as a weed of urban, suburban, and agricultural disturbances. The berries and mature stems are poisonous; the young stems have been used as a potherb and the purple berries as a source of ink. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, Pa, S, Tn, W, WV, Hardin (1964a), Rogers (1985); = *Phytolacca americana* var. *americana* – Ar, FNA4, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Va, Caulkins & Wyatt (1990); < *Phytolacca americana* Linnaeus – FI5, GW2, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Phytolacca rigida Small. MARITIME POKEWEED. **Hab:** Dune slacks, dune slopes, edges of tidal marshes, disturbed areas on barrier islands, xeric sandhills near the coast. **Dist:** DE (reportedly), se. VA south to FL and west to TX in the Southeastern Coastal Plain. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Tax:** Caulkins & Wyatt (1990) reduced *P. rigida* to varietal rank, but it seems distinct at species rank. **Comm:** In the northern parts of our area, in NC and VA, *P. rigida* is rather rare, limited to the vicinity of the coast, and less weedy than *P. americana*. **Syn:** = S, Hardin (1964a), Rogers (1985); = *Phytolacca americana* var. *rigida* (Small) Caulkins & Wyatt – FNA4, K1, K3, K4, Va, Caulkins & Wyatt (1990); < *Phytolacca americana* Linnaeus – FI5, GW2, RAB, Tx, WH3.

**306. PETIVERIACEAE C. Agardh 1824 (PETIVERIA FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]**

A family of about 9 genera and 13 species, herbs, vines, and trees, of tropical areas. Sometimes included in the Phytolaccaceae. References: Nienaber & Thieret (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); Rogers (1985); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

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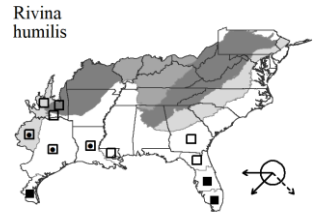
* : waif
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N : no
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? : questionable

Rivina Linnaeus 1753 (ROUGE-PLANT)

A monotypic genus, an herb, of the American tropics. References: Nienaber & Thieret (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); Rogers (1985); Rohwer in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993).

Rivina humilis Linnaeus. ROUGE-PLANT, BABY-PEPPER, BLOODPLANT, PIGEONBERRY, CORALITO. **Hab:** Hammocks (in FL and GA), stream bottoms, subtropical alluvial thickets. **Dist:** Neotropics, north to ne. FL, se. GA, LA, sw. AR, s. and e. OK, TX, NM, and AZ. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl5, FNA4, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tx, WH3, WI. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



308. NYCTAGINACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (FOUR-O'CLOCK FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 31 genera and 400 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and (less commonly) warm temperate regions, especially diverse in the New World. Tribal classification follows Douglas & Spellenberg (2010). References: Bittrich & Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Bogle (1974); Douglas & Spellenberg (2010); Spellenberg (2003) in FNA4 (2003b).

- 1 Shrub, tree, or scrambling shrub; [tribe *Pisonieae*].....*Pisonia*
- 1 Herb, unarmed; [tribe *Nyctagineae*].
 - 3 Flowers < 3 mm long, lacking involucre bracts subtending the petaloid calyx.....*Boerhavia*
 - 3 Flowers > 10 mm long, with involucre bracts (in *Mirabilis* these simulating a calyx, subtending the petaloid calyx).....*Mirabilis*

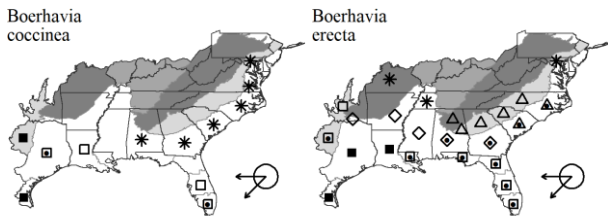
Boerhavia Linnaeus 1753 (SPIDERLING)

A genus of about 20-40 species, annual and perennial herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of the Old and New World. References: Bittrich & Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Bogle (1974); Spellenberg (2003b) in FNA4 (2003b).

- 1 Fruit truncate at the apex, glabrous, with longitudinal ribs acute and winglike; annual.....*Boerhavia erecta*
- 1 Fruit rounded at apex, stipitate-glandular, with longitudinal ribs rounded; perennial.....*Boerhavia coccinea*

Boerhavia coccinea P. Miller. WINEFLOWER. **Hab:** Beaches, shell middens, coastal strands (in FL), elsewhere in disturbed areas, adventive on ballast. **Dist:** FL, West Indies; Central and South America. Contrary to the statement in Radford, Ahles, & Bell (1968) that this species is "apparently not established," it is well established on the Wilmington (New Hanover County, NC) waterfront. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl5, FNA4, K1, K3, K4, RAB; = *Boerhaavia coccinea* – S, Tx, orthographic variant; < *Boerhavia diffusa* Linnaeus – NcTx.

Boerhavia erecta Linnaeus. ERECT SPIDERLING, SMOOTH HOGWEED. **Hab:** Sandy fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, railroad yards. **Dist:** NC south to FL, west to TX and AZ, likely only introduced in the northern portions of our area (see map). **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, Fl5, FNA4, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Bogle (1974); = *Boerhaavia erecta* – G, GrPl, S, Tx, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Mirabilis* Linnaeus 1753 (UMBRELLA-WORT, FOUR-O'CLOCK)

A genus of about 55-60 species, annual and perennial herbs, of warm temperate America and s. Asia. References: Bittrich & Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Le Duc (1995); Spellenberg (2003e) in FNA4 (2003b).

- 1 Petaloid calyx with a narrow tube 3-4 cm long, the spreading portion to 5 cm in diameter; involucre with 1 flower, not expanding in fruit; [section *Mirabilis*].....*Mirabilis jalapa* var. *jalapa*
- 1 Petaloid calyx with a broad tube < 0.5 cm long, the spreading portion < 1.5 cm in diameter; involucre with 3-5 flowers, expanding in fruit; [section *Oxybaphus*].
 - 3 Leaves cordate at the base, 1-2× as long as wide; [introduced, of disturbed habitats].....*Mirabilis nyctaginea*
 - 3 Leaves cuneate at the base, 2.5-6× as long as wide; [native, of dry sandy or calcareous habitats, sometimes disturbed].....*Mirabilis albida*

Mirabilis albida (Walter) Heimerl. WILD FOUR-O'CLOCK, PALE UMBRELLA-WORT, WHITE FOUR-O'CLOCK. **Hab:** Sandhills, limestone glades and barrens, prairies, pastures, adjacent disturbed dry soils. **Dist:** S. SC south to GA, west to TX, north in the interior to c. TN, IA, and KS. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA4, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, RAB, Tn, Bogle (1974); = *Allionia albida* Walter – S; = *Oxybaphus albidus* (Walter) Sweet – G; > *Mirabilis aggregata* – Tx, misapplied; > *Mirabilis albida* (Walter) Heimerl – IL, NE, Tx; > *Mirabilis hirsuta* – IL, NE; > *Mirabilis pauciflora* (Buckley) Standley – Tx.

Key to Map
Symbology:



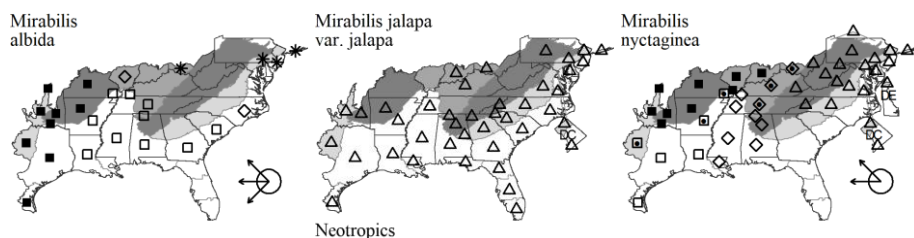
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

308. NYCTAGINACEAE

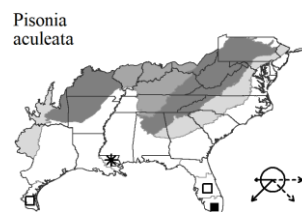
* **Mirabilis jalapa** Linnaeus var. **jalapa**. GARDEN FOUR-O'CLOCK, MARVEL-OF-PERU, MORNING-ROSE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, or persistent at former garden sites. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jun-Nov (-May). **Tax:** A second variety is not known from our area. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4; < *Mirabilis jalapa* Linnaeus – Bah, C, F, Fl4, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Bogle (1974); > *Mirabilis jalapa* – Tx; > *Mirabilis lindheimeri* (Standley) Shinnery – Tx.

Mirabilis nyctaginea (Michaux) MacMillan. HEART-LEAVED UMBRELLA-WORT, HEARTLEAF FOUR-O'CLOCK. **Hab:** Upland prairies, streambanks, riverbanks, also in disturbed situations (as eastwards) such as railroad embankments, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** MI, WI, ON, and AB south to LA, TX, and NM, the exact native distribution obscured by subsequent spread. André Michaux collected this species from bluffs of the Tennessee River in 1795, suggesting native status for that area. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA4, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Bogle (1974); = *Allionia nyctaginea* Michaux – S; = *Oxybaphus nyctagineus* (Michaux) Sweet – G; > *Mirabilis collina* Shinnery – Tx; > *Mirabilis nyctaginea* (Michaux) MacMillan – Tx.



Pisonia Linnaeus 1753 (DEVIL'S-CLAW)

A genus of ca. 40 species, trees, shrubs, scandent woody vines (lianas), pantropical (but concentrated in America and s. Asia). References: WI; Bittrich & Kühn in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Bogle (1974); Clement & Spellenberg (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); SFla.



Pisonia aculeata Linnaeus. DEVIL'S-CLAW, PULL-AND-HOLD-BACK, OLD-HOOK. **Hab:** Hammocks, subtropical thickets. **Dist:** S. and c. peninsular FL; West Indies, s. LA, s. TX, and s. AZ south through Mexico, Central America, and tropical South America. **Phen:** Feb-Jun. **Syn:** = WI; = *Pisonia aculeata* var. *aculeata* – SFla, Bogle (1974); < *Pisonia aculeata* Linnaeus – Bah, Fl5, FNA4, K4, S, Tx, WH3.

309. MOLLUGINACEAE Bartling 1825 (CARPETWEED FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 13-14 genera and 120-125 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate areas. References: Boetsch (2002); Endress & Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Vincent (2003b) in FNA4 (2003b).

- 1 Plants stellate-pubescent; sepals connate at base *Glinus*
- 1 Plants glabrous; sepals distinct. *Mollugo*

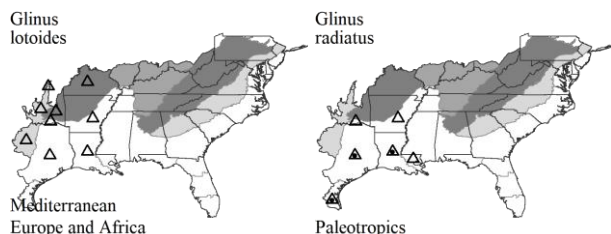
Glinus Linnaeus 1753 (GLINUS, SWEETJUICE)

A genus of 6 species, annual herbs, native of the Old World. References: Vincent (2003b) in FNA4 (2003b).

- 1 Seeds papillate, dull to slightly glossy, 0.4-0.6 mm × 0.3-0.4 mm; sepal apices rounded to acute.....*Glinus lotoides*
- 1 Seeds smooth, strongly glossy, 0.4-0.5 mm × 0.2-0.3 mm; sepal apices long-acuminate to attenuate.....*Glinus radiatus*

* **Glinus lotoides** Linnaeus. DAMASCISA, LOTUS SWEETJUICE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, especially drawdown shores. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

* **Glinus radiatus** (Ruiz & Pavón) Rohrbach. SHINING DAMASCISA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, especially drawdown shores. **Dist:** Native of the Paleotropics. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



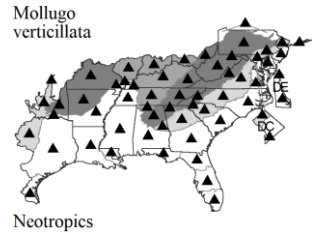
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Mollugo Linnaeus 1753 (CARPETWEED)

A genus of about 35 species, annual herbs, of tropical and subtropical regions of both hemispheres, introduced in temperate regions. References: Endress & Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Vincent (2003b) in FNA4 (2003b).

* *Mollugo verticillata* Linnaeus. CARPETWEED, INDIAN-CHICKWEED. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas, drawdown zones on river- and pond-shores. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, FNA4, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Boetsch (2002). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



310. MONTIACEAE Rafinesque 1820 (MONTIA FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 14 genera and 250 species, annual and perennial herbs and subshrubs, primarily of the Southern Hemisphere, but also occurring in North America and e. Asia. References: Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Hershkovitz (2019); Nyffeler & Eggli (2010); Packer (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b).

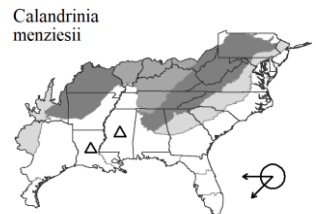
- 1 Leaves terete, alternate; subshrubs with woody bases *Phemeranthus*
 1 Leaves flat, opposite or alternate; herbs.
 2 Stems with 2 opposite cauline leaves; petals 6-14 mm long *Claytonia*
 2 Stems with > 2 leaves, opposite or alternate; petals 1-6 mm long *Montia*

Calandrinia Kunth 1823

A genus of ca. 14 species, annual herbs, of w. North America, Central America and South America. This circumscription excludes Old World taxa sometimes treated as part of *Calandrinia*. References: Kelley (2003) in FNA4 (2003b).

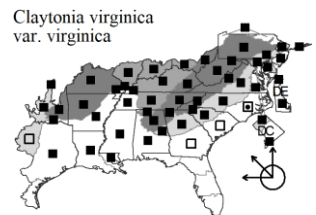
* *Calandrinia menziesii* (Hooker) Torrey & A. Gray. RED MAIDS, FRINGED REDMAID. **Hab:** Agricultural fields.

Dist: Native of w. North America, Central America, and n. South America. See Urbatsch & Meszaros (2013) for detailed information on its locally abundant occurrence in Rapides Parish, LA (west of our area). **Phen:** Feb-Mar. **Comm:** {not yet keyed}. **Syn:** = K4; < *Calandrinia ciliata* (Ruiz & Pavón) A.P. de Candolle – FNA4, K3, NE. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

*Claytonia* Linnaeus 1753 (SPRING-BEAUTY)

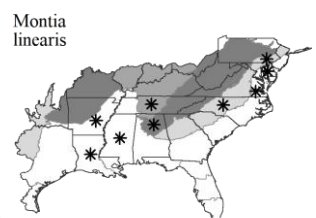
A genus of about 33 species (with an additional 20 infraspecific taxa), annual and perennial herbs, of North America and e. Asia. References: Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Davis (1966); Lewis & Suda (1968); Lewis, Oliver, & Suda (1967); Miller & Chambers (2006); Miller (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Schneider (2019); Snyder (1992a); Yatskievych, Evans, & Witsell (2013).

Claytonia virginica Linnaeus var. *virginica*. SPRING-BEAUTY. **Hab:** Moist forests, lawns. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to GA and TX. **Phen:** (Jan-) Feb-Apr (-May). **Tax:** Differences in ploidy and subtle differences in morphology have been used to differentiate two varieties in the more widespread white-to-pink-flowered plants, and this may be warranted but needs more careful study using modern techniques. Var. *virginica* has chromosome numbers of n=8 and polyploid and polyploid/aneuploid derivatives of that number, broader leaves [the widest leaves on a plant 5-10 (-20) mm wide], and a broader distribution (NS west to MN, south to sw. GA and TX). Var. *acutiflora* A.P. de Candolle has chromosome numbers of n=6, n=7, and polyploid and polyploid/aneuploid derivatives of those numbers, narrower leaves [the widest leaves on a plant 1-2 (-4) mm wide], and a more restricted, southerly distribution (north to VA and IL). Wide-leaved plants, corresponding to *C. virginica* f. *robusta* (Somes) Palmer & Steyermark, have been confused with plants of both *C. arkansana* and *C. caroliniana* in Arkansas in the past. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Snyder (1992a); = *Claytonia virginica* – F, G, Il, Mo1, Pa, RAB, Tx, Va, W, Miller & Chambers (2006); > *Claytonia media* (A.P. de Candolle) Link – S; < *Claytonia virginica* – Ar, FNA4, GrPl, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Schneider (2019); > *Claytonia virginica* var. *acutiflora* – C, K1; > *Claytonia virginica* var. *simsii* (Sweet) R.J. Davis – Davis (1966); > *Claytonia virginica* Linnaeus var. *virginica* – C, K1, Davis (1966).

*Montia* Linnaeus 1753 (BLINKS, MONTIA)

A genus of about 10-20 species, annual herbs (or perennial by rooting at the nodes), of nearly cosmopolitan distribution in temperate regions. References: Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Miller (2003b) in FNA4 (2003b).

* *Montia linearis* (Douglas ex Hooker) Greene. NARROW-LEAVED MONTIA. **Hab:** Lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of western North America. Also in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : plar_{W. North America}
 ? : questionable

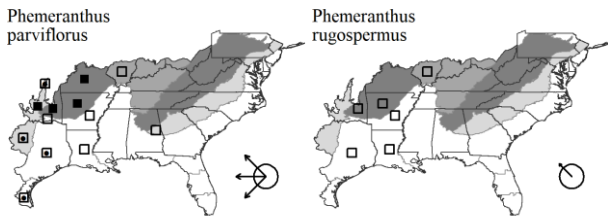
Phemeranthus Rafinesque 1814 (ROCK-PINK, FAMEFLOWER)

A genus of about 25 species, herbs and dwarf shrubs, mainly of North America (1 species in Argentina). Our North American "Talinums" are not closely related to the broad-leaved type of *Talinum* and are transferred to *Phemeranthus* (Kiger 2001). Adaptation of our native species of *Phemeranthus* to different rock substrates is discussed by Ware & Pinion (1990). References: Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Carter & Murdy (1985); Hershkovitz & Zimmer (2000); Kiger (2001); Kiger (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b); Murdy & Carter (1985); Murdy & Carter (2001); Price & Ferguson (2012); Rose & Standley (1911); Ware (1967); Wilson (1932).

Unkeyed taxa: *Phemeranthus rugospermus*

Phemeranthus parviflorus (Nuttall) Kiger. SMALL-FLOWERED ROCK-PINK, PRAIRIE ROCK-PINK. **Hab:** Acidic glades and ledges. **Dist:** MN, SD, and WY south to w. LA, s. TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico; disjunct east of the Mississippi River in c. AL (Chilton and Coosa counties). **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Tax:** The AL populations, substantially disjunct from the rest of the species' distribution and alleged to have morphological differences (stigmas 3 or at least strongly 3-lobed vs. single and capitate, smaller flowers and more elongate stems), need additional and modern study; Murdy & Carter (1985) considered them to be conspecific with *Phemeranthus parviflorus*. **Comm:** A diploid species. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, IL, K3, K4, Kiger (2001); = *Talinum parviflorum* Nuttall – C, F, G, GrPl, K1, NcTx, Tx, Murdy & Carter (1985), Murdy & Carter (2001), Wilson (1932); > *Talinum appalachianum* W. Wolf – Ware (1967); > *Talinum parviflorum* Nuttall – Ware (1967). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Phemeranthus rugospermus (Holzinger) Kiger. ROUGHSEEDED ROCK-PINK, SAND FAMEFLOWER. **Hab:** Sandy soils, acidic rock outcrops. **Dist:** Nw. IN, n. IL, WI, and se. MN; n. NE; c. KS; n. AR south through se. OK to ne. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, IL, K4; = *Talinum rugospermum* – C, GrPl. **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).



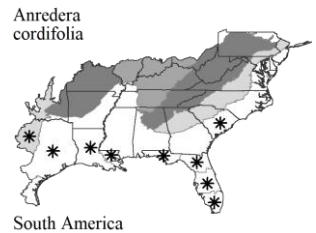
312. BASELLACEAE Rafinesque 1837 (MADEIRA-VINE FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of 4 genera and about 20 species, fleshy perennial vines and herbs, of the tropics and subtropics. References: Nyffeler & Eggli (2010); Sperling & Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Vincent (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b).

Anredera A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MADEIRA-VINE)

A genus of about 12 species, perennial vines, of tropical and subtropical Americas. References: Sperling & Bittrich in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Vincent (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b).

* ***Anredera cordifolia*** (Tenore) Steenis. MADEIRA-VINE, MIGNONETTE-VINE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. In Panhandle FL (Leon County) and n. peninsular FL (Alachua County) (Wunderlin & Hansen 2004). **Syn:** = Fl5, FNA4, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3; >< *Anredera baselloides* – Tx, misapplied.



314. TALINACEAE Doweld 2003 (FAMEFLOWER FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

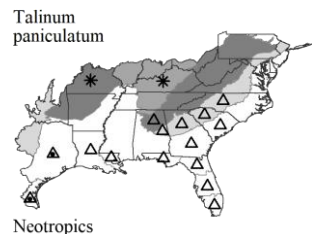
A family of about 2 genera and 35 species, herbs and shrubs, primarily of the Southern Hemisphere, but also occurring in North America and e. Asia. References: Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Nyffeler & Eggli (2010); Packer (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b).

1 Leaves linear, terete, 1-2 mm wide; plants to 5 dm tall; [native] *Phemeranthus*
1 Leaves obovate or elliptic, 20 mm or more wide; plants to 8 dm tall; [alien, persistent or escaped] *Talinum*

Talinum Adanson 1763 (JEWELS-OF-OPAR)

A genus of about 15 species, herbs, and dwarf shrubs, mainly of Africa but with 3 species of the New World tropics and sw. United States and Mexico (Price & Ferguson 2012). References: Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Kiger (2003b) in FNA4 (2003b); Price & Ferguson (2012); Wilson (1932).

* ***Talinum paniculatum*** (Jacquin) Gaertner. JEWELS-OF-OPAR, PINK BABY'S-BREATH. **Hab:** Fairly commonly cultivated, locally escaped to disturbed areas and garden edges. **Dist:** Native of the West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl5, FNA4, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3, Wilson (1932); > *Talinum paniculatum* var. *paniculatum* – K1. **NatureServe GNRTNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

315. *PORTULACACEAE* A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (PURSLANE FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of 1 genus and 40-100 species, annual and perennial herbs, primarily of the Southern Hemisphere, but also occurring natively in North America and e. Asia. References: Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Nyffeler & Eggli (2010); Packer (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b).

- 1 Flowers sessile or subsessile; capsule circumscissile..... *Portulaca*
- 1 Flowers pedicelled; capsule opening longitudinally.
 - 2 Flowers borne on a scape, with cymose branching..... *Talinaceae*
 - 2 Flowers solitary or in racemes..... *Montiaceae*

Portulaca Linnaeus 1753 (PURSLANE, PORTULACA)

A genus of about 40-100 species, annual and perennial herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, but especially in tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions. *Portulaca* flowers open only for a few hours each on sunny days (Matthews & Levins 1985). References: Banfi, Galasso, & Soldano (2011); Bradley, Matthews, & Anderson (2019) in Weakley et al (2019a); Carolin in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Danin, Baker, & Baker (1978); Matthews & Ketron (1991); Matthews & Levins (1985); Matthews & Levins (1986); Matthews (2003) in FNA4 (2003b); Matthews, Faircloth, & Allison (1991); Matthews, Ketron, & Zane (1992a); Matthews, Ketron, & Zane (1992b); Matthews, Ketron, & Zane (1993).

- 1 Plants in flower.
 - 2 Petals yellow, orange, copper, bronze, or white.
 - 3 Flowers > 25 mm across (individual petals > 15 mm long).
 - 4 Leaves terete; capsule not encircled by an expanded, membranaceous wing..... *Portulaca grandiflora*
 - 4 Leaves flat; capsule encircled by an expanded, membranaceous wing
 - 5 Petals yellow, tipped with copper or red; [MS and AR westwards]..... *Portulaca umbraticola* ssp. *lanceolata*
 - 5 Petals variable in color; [alien, in disturbed situations or naturalized on granite flatrocks in SC and GA] *Portulaca umbraticola* ssp. *lanceolata*
 - 3 Flowers < 20 mm across (individual petals < 12 mm long).
 *Portulaca oleracea*
 - 2 Petals pink to purple.
 - 8 Flowers > 25 mm across (individual petals > 15 mm long)..... *Portulaca grandiflora*
 - 8 Flowers < 20 mm across (individual petals < 12 mm long).
 *Portulaca pilosa*
- 1 Plants in fruit.
 - 14 Leaves flattened in cross-section, > 2.5 mm wide, obovate to spatulate.
 *Portulaca oleracea*
 - 14 Leaves terete to hemispherical in cross-section, usually < 2 mm wide, linear to lanceolate.
 - 17 Seeds > 0.65 mm wide.
 *Portulaca grandiflora*
 - 17 Seeds < 0.65 mm wide
 *Portulaca pilosa*

* ***Portulaca grandiflora*** Hooker. ROSE-MOSS, CULTIVATED PURSLANE. **Hab:** In sandy soil or around granitic flatrocks, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Argentina. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F15, FNA4, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, WH3, Bradley, Matthews, & Anderson (2019) in Weakley et al (2019a), Matthews & Levins (1985). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Portulaca oleracea*** Linnaeus. COMMON PURSLANE, GARDEN PURSLANE, PUSSLEY, PURSLEY. **Hab:** Gardens, disturbed areas, cracks in sidewalks; partly native in our area (different genotypes, sometimes treated as varieties, subspecies, or species, appear to have different areas of origin but are now widely distributed by introduction). **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** The appropriate taxonomic treatment of variation in *P. oleracea* s.l. remains unclear. In North America, *P. oleracea* (in the broad sense) is a widespread, sometimes noxious weed, probably representing native and introduced genotypes, treated as multiple subspecies by some authors. In North America, these genotypes appear to have intermixed; in our area (at least), the recognition of infraspecific taxa has been considered unwarranted, difficult, and unmeaningful (see Matthews, Ketron, & Zane 1993); see Danin & Anderson (1986) for a contrasting opinion. **Comm:** During the Great Depression, *P. oleracea* was eaten extensively in the Valley of Virginia and elsewhere in our region as a potherb. **Syn:** = NY, S; < *Portulaca oleracea* Linnaeus – Ar, Bah, C, F, FNA4, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Bradley, Matthews, & Anderson (2019) in Weakley et al (2019a), Matthews & Levins (1985), Matthews, Ketron, & Zane (1993); > *Portulaca oleracea* Linnaeus – GrPl, Tx; > *Portulaca oleracea* ssp. *granulato-stellata* (Poellnitz) Danin & H.G. Baker – Danin, Baker, & Baker (1978), orthographic variant; > *Portulaca oleracea* ssp. *impolita* Danin & H.G. Baker – Danin, Baker, & Baker (1978); > *Portulaca oleracea* ssp. *nitida* Danin & H.G. Baker – Danin, Baker, & Baker (1978); > *Portulaca oleracea* ssp. *oleracea* – Danin, Baker, & Baker (1978); > *Portulaca oleracea* ssp. *papillato-stellata* Danin & H.G. Baker – Danin, Baker, & Baker (1978), orthographic variant; > *Portulaca retusa* Engelmänn – GrPl, Tx.

Portulaca pilosa Linnaeus. KISS-ME-QUICK. **Hab:** Disturbed sandy soils, calcareous glades. **Dist:** NC south to s. FL, west to NM, north in the interior to c. TN, AR, and OK, and in Central America; the native range perhaps obscure. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** See Matthews, Ketron, & Zane (1992a) for a further discussion of this species. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, FNA4, K1, K3, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, WH3, Bradley, Matthews, & Anderson (2019) in Weakley et al (2019a), Matthews & Levins (1985); > *Portulaca mundula* I.M. Johnston – GrPl, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

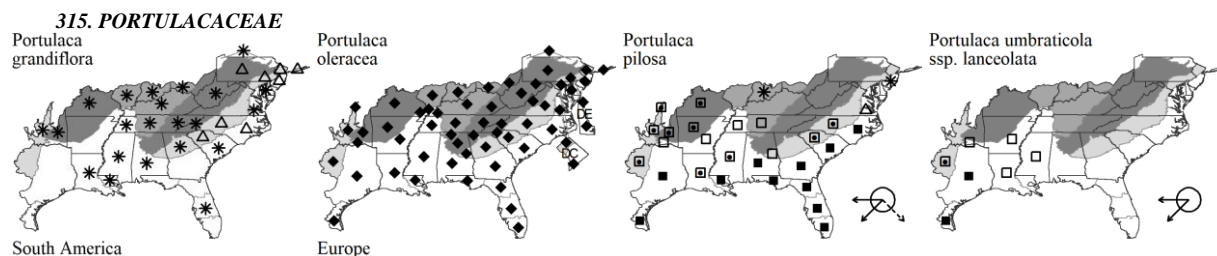
Portulaca umbraticola Kunth ssp. *lanceolata* J.F. Matthews & Ketron. **Hab:** Prairies, outcrops, disturbed areas. **Dist:** AR, s. OK, NM, and AZ south to TX and Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA4, K1, K4, NcTx, Matthews & Ketron (1991), Matthews, Ketron, & Zane (1992a), Matthews, Ketron, & Zane (1992b); < *Portulaca umbraticola* Kunth – GrPl, Tx; < *Portulaca umbraticola* Kunth ssp. *umbraticola* – K3.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated



317. CACTACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (CACTUS FAMILY) [in CARYOPHYLLALES]

A family of about 110-139 genera and about 1450-1800 species, perennial herbs, shrubs, vines, and trees, endemic to tropical, subtropical, and temperate America (a single species, *Rhipsalis baccifera*, occurring as well in Africa, Madagascar, and Sri Lanka, presumably as a result of long-distance dispersal from the Americas), with centers of diversity in sw. United States-n. Mexico, s. South America, and the West Indies. The base chromosome number for the family is $n=11$. References: Anderson (2001); Barthlott & Hunt in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Benson (1982); Fenstermacher (2016); Hunt et al (2006); Nyffeler & Eggli (2010); Parfitt & Gibson (2003a) in FNA4 (2003b).

Opuntia P. Miller 1754 (PRICKLY-PEAR CACTUS)

Contributed by Lucas C. Majure

A genus of approximately 150-200 species, perennial herbs, shrubs, and trees, widespread in the Americas from s. Canada to Patagonia, Argentina, which originated in southern South America and eventually spread to North American arid regions; subsequently occupied edaphically xeric regions of the eastern US (sandy soils, rock outcrops, saline soils, etc.). The genus represents the most widespread taxon in all of Cactaceae. Hybridization and polyploidization are common in this clade. Economically important, numerous species have been introduced worldwide as forage for livestock, as well as for ornamentals and agricultural products. References: Adanick & Medley (2020); Anderson (2001); Barthlott & Hunt in Kubitzki, Rohwer, & Bittrich (1993); Benson (1982); Britton & Rose (1920); Doyle (1990); Majure & Puente (2014); Majure (2012); Majure (2014); Majure et al. (2012a, 2012b, 2012c, 2013); Majure et al (2017); Pinkava (2003b) in FNA4 (2003b); Pinkava (2003e) in FNA4 (2003b); Ward (2009e).

Identification Notes: *Opuntia* species are notoriously difficult to identify and are best-identified using live material with information regarding population morphological variation. Three-dimensional characters are most often lost in dried herbarium specimens, which make their identification using those materials more problematic. *Opuntia ellisiana* Griffiths is commonly planted as an ornamental in n. FL but is not covered here, as no escaped populations are known. *Opuntia santaritana* (Griffiths & Hare) Rose, purple prickly pear, is sometimes planted as an ornamental in the eastern United States. Various additional cultivated species may be encountered and may weakly naturalize.

Unkeyed taxa: *Opuntia nemoralis*, *Opuntia polyacantha* var. *polyacantha*

- 1 Plants forming low, spreading shrubs.
 - 2 Tepals yellow with red or maroon bases adaxially. *Opuntia macrorrhiza*
 - 2 Tepals entirely yellow or greenish yellow. *Opuntia mesacantha* ssp. *mesacantha*
- 1 Plants forming erect or ascending shrubs or small trees.
 - 12 Glochid pattern generally of an adaxial crescent in the areole, i.e. glochids forming a dense fascicle in the upper portion of the areole, not widely separated throughout, exerted or not from the areole; spines yellow, sometimes with dark lateral banding; cladodes typically tuberculate with scalloped margins; [native, collectively widespread in coastal areas and also occasionally cultivated]. *Opuntia stricta* var. *stricta*
 - 12 Glochid pattern generally of a pin-cushion type, with the glochids widely separated and exerted from the areole; spines white with dark bases or yellow; cladodes not strongly tuberculate, the margins smooth not scalloped; [cultivated widely, and seemingly introduced in remote areas on barrier islands of SC, NC, and se. VA]. *Opuntia lindheimeri*

Opuntia lindheimeri Engelm. TEXAS PRICKLY-PEAR. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, where persistent or spreading from cultivation (Majure et al. 2011), but also apparently early introduced by native Americans or early settlers on coastal dunes and sand barrens on barrier islands. **Dist:** Native of sc. United States south into Mexico. Although found along the coast in NC (New Hanover Co., where it grows with *O. drummondii*), SC, and VA (Henrico and Isle of Wight cos.), the origin(s) of those populations is unknown. The native range of *O. engelmannii* var. *lindheimeri* is the western US (although occurring in coastal w. LA) and Mexico, so it seems unlikely that the coastal Atlantic populations are native; however, certain populations along the SC coast can be found in quite isolated locations (P. McMillan, pers. comm.). Small (1933) reported *O. cantabrigiensis* Lynch from dunes near Beaufort, NC, based on a fragmentary 1930 collection accompanied by a photograph. Similar plants were apparently seen near Beaufort by Engelm., prior to 1856. Benson (1982) refers the collection tentatively to *O. lindheimeri* Engelm. var. *cuija* (Griffiths & Hare) L.D. Benson, treated in K as *O. engelmannii* Salm-Dyck ex Engelm. var. *cuija* Griffiths & Hare, a native of Mexico. Benson (1982) also stated, however, that it could also be var. *lindheimeri* (primarily of TX and Mexico), or, indeed, *O. tuna* (Linnaeus) P. Miller (native to the West Indies). Benson (1982) failed to relocate the plant in the field in 1956, but stated there was "insufficient time for a thorough search." Unless relocated, the identity of the plant will probably remain a mystery, as well as whether it represents a native species, an established population from aboriginal use, or a more recent introduction or adventive. **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Nov (-Feb). **Syn:** = GrPl, K4; = *Opuntia engelmannii* Salm-Dyck ex Engelm. var. *lindheimeri* (Engelm.) B.D. Parfitt & Pinkava – FNA4, NcTx, Tx; > *Opuntia cantabrigiensis* – S; > *Opuntia lindheimeri* Engelm. – S.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

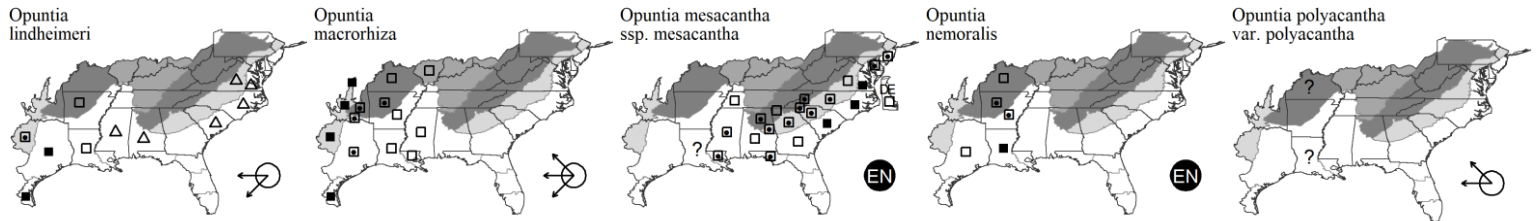
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Opuntia macrorhiza Engelm. TUBEROUS-ROOTED PRICKLY-PEAR, PLAINS PRICKLY-PEAR. **Hab:** Sandy or silty prairies, glades, limestone rock outcrops. **Dist:** Mostly of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico, w. LA, AR, MO into the Midwestern states; in our range only occurring in w. MS in Yazoo, Holmes, and Bolivar counties. **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Dec (-Feb). **Comm:** What is currently recognized as *Opuntia macrorhiza* s.l. is a group of closely related taxa (species complex), that is currently under revision (Majure, unpubl. data). Material that occurs in w. MS is of the *O. grandiflora* form (see Britton & Rose 1920), which is mostly spineless or may have 1-3 spines per areole. Those plants form large colonies and grow slightly ascending, produce inner tepals that are yellow with red bases adaxially and elongated fruit maturing dark purple to red (see Majure and Ervin 2008; treated as *O. aff. allairei*). This species often has tuberous roots. A species complex with diploid and tetraploid components ($2n=22, 44$). **Syn:** = FNA4, IL, K3, K4, NcTx; = *Opuntia macrorhiza* var. *macrorhiza* – GrPl, Tx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Opuntia mesacantha Rafinesque ssp. *mesacantha*. PRICKLY-PEAR. **Hab:** Granite outcrops, coastal dunes and scrub, longleaf pine sandhills, pine forests in sandy soils, Gulf Coast barrier Islands (AL, FL panhandle, MS), riverine sands. **Dist:** S. NJ south to sc. GA, c. AL, c. and n. MS, and se. TN; disjunct in FL Panhandle, s. AL, s. MS; disjunct in w. LA. Throughout the southern Piedmont, Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain, but absent from the FL peninsula forming a disjunction between the Gulf and Atlantic coasts, as in *O. drummondii*, with which this subspecies is often associated, at least along the coast and in certain Piedmont populations on granite. See McAvoy (2021) for details of DE occurrence. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jun-May. **Comm:** This is the most common species in the Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain and Atlantic Southern Piedmont. *O. mesacantha* is a low-spreading shrub with typically spiny cladodes with 1-2 spines per areole (although populations exist with individuals with up to 6 or more spines per areole, while other population may consist of nearly spineless plants), those spines generally, but not always, strongly retrorsely barbed. This species was mostly referred to as *O. humifusa* var. *austrina* or *O. humifusa* var. *humifusa* by Benson (1982). Vegetative propagules of this taxon have been found widely dispersed in coastal areas after hurricanes. This is a tetraploid taxon ($2n=44$). **Syn:** = K4, Majure et al (2017); < *Opuntia compressa* – RAB; < *Opuntia compressa* (Salisbury) J.F. Macbride var. *compressa* – G; < *Opuntia humifusa* (Rafinesque) Rafinesque – C, F, Fl5, K2, Pa, Tn, W, WH3; > *Opuntia humifusa* (Rafinesque) Rafinesque – Ward (2009e); < *Opuntia humifusa* (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. *humifusa* – FNA4, FNA4, K1, Va, Benson (1982), Doyle (1990); > *Opuntia pollardii* Britton & Rose – G, S, Ward (2009e).

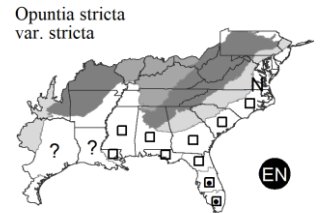
Opuntia nemoralis Griffiths. PRICKLY-PEAR. **Hab:** Saline prairies, shale barrens, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** S. MO, AR, and LA west to se. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Jun); Jul-Mar. **Syn:** = K4, Majure et al (2017); < *Opuntia humifusa* (Rafinesque) Rafinesque – NcTx; < *Opuntia humifusa* (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. *humifusa* – Ar.

Opuntia polyacantha Haworth var. *polyacantha*. HAIR-SPINE PRICKLY-PEAR. **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4, Tx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Opuntia stricta (Haworth) Haworth var. *stricta*. COASTAL PRICKLY PEAR, SHELL MIDDEN PRICKLY-PEAR. **Hab:** Coastal dunes and coastal scrub, shell middens in salt marshes of the Gulf Coast, occasionally in water-logged saline soils of mangroves. **Dist:** Se. NC (reports from VA are based on a misidentification) south to s. FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Dec (-Feb). **Comm:** *O. stricta* is introduced throughout the world, in the Americas occurring throughout the Antilles, se. US, parts of coastal TX and eastern Mexico, northern South America, Ecuador, and Peru. Mostly restricted to coastal areas from se. NC to e. LA in our area, unless planted as an ornamental; coastal hammocks, shell middens, coastal dunes, barrier islands. Small (1933) recorded *O. stricta* (as *O. tunoidea*) from NC, and the species is still present in dune scrub and grasslands in the southern counties. The restricted distribution of this species in the se. US likely is the result of its lack of cold tolerance (Majure, pers. obs.).

This species has long been used as a food source for native peoples; Small (1933) identifies it as the "the prickly-pears the early Spanish records tell us the aborigines feasted on for three months of each year and also cured, like figs, for food when out of season". *O. stricta* has been heavily impacted by the non-native cactus moth, *Cactoblastis cactorum*. Two varieties of *O. stricta*, *O. stricta* var. *stricta* and *O. stricta* var. *dillenii*, are recognized in our area, which sometimes are elevated to species level. Although the distinction of *O. stricta* var. *dillenii* is mostly straightforward in the Antilles, intermediate morphotypes and overlapping populations of the two in the southeastern U.S. make differentiation into species very difficult. Both taxa can sometimes produce spineless cladodes, but *O. stricta* var. *dillenii* tends to have more tuberculate stems. More taxonomic and genetic work needs to be carried out on this species complex. *O. stricta* has been involved in numerous hybridization events throughout its range (see Majure et al. 2012c). Intermediates between *O. stricta* and *O. mesacantha* ssp. *mesacantha* have been found in coastal AL (Majure, pers. obs.). Var. *stricta* is apparently restricted to the se. US along the coast, although spineless material from the Caribbean is often attributed to it. Inland material in sw. MS (Adams Co.) may be the result of escaped individuals from ornamental plantings. Vegetative propagules of this taxon have been found widely dispersed in coastal areas after hurricanes (Majure, pers. obs.). This taxon is hexaploid ($2n=66$). **ID Notes:** This species forms an erect or ascending shrub from 1-2 (-3) m tall, which are generally highly branching. The gray-green, dull color of the pads, yellow spines, and dark purple fruit can help distinguish this species from *O. austrina*, with which it is sometimes associated on the FL Atlantic Coast. **Syn:** = K1, K4, Tx, Benson (1982), Doyle (1990), Ward (2009e); < *Opuntia stricta* – Fl5, FNA4, K3, WH3; > *Opuntia stricta* – S; > *Opuntia tunoidea* Gibbs – S. **NatureServe G4?TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



318. NYSSACEAE A.L. de Jussieu ex Dumortier 1829 (TUPELO FAMILY) [in CORNALES]

A family of 5 genera and 22 species, trees and shrubs, of e. Asia, se. Asia, e. North America, and Central America. The circumscription and recognition of this family has been controversial; Nyssaceae has sometimes been included in a broadly circumscribed Cornaceae, but this appears to be phylogenetically incorrect (Xiang et al. 2002). References: Tucker (2016d) in FNA12 (2016); Xiang et al (2002).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

Nyssa Linnaeus 1753 (TUPELO, SOUR GUM, BLACK GUM)

A genus of about 8-10 species, trees and shrubs, of e. North America, e. Asia, se. Asia, and Central America. The only other members of the genus are 2-4 e. and se. Asian species and a single species of Costa Rica (Hammel & Zamora 1990; Wen & Stuessy 1993). References: Burckhalter (1992); Eyde (1966); Tucker & Park (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Ward (2008b); Wen & Stuessy (1993); Zhou et al (2018); Zhou, Xiang, & Wen (2020).

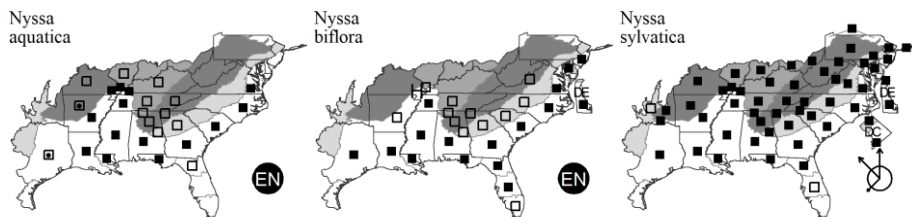
Identification Notes: *Nyssa sylvatica* is often mistaken (especially as seedlings, saplings, or fire-sprouts) for *Diospyros virginiana*, because of their similar, alternate, glossy-green, acuminate leaves. *Nyssa* can be distinguished by its three vascular bundle scars per leaf scar (vs. one *Diospyros*), leaves often with a few irregular teeth (vs. never toothed), leaves pale to medium green beneath (vs. whitish-green beneath), leaves lacking reddish to dark glands on the midrib above and the petiole (vs. present), and leaves glabrous or nearly so below (vs. glabrate to tomentose with curly hairs) (McKenney 1967).

- 1 Petioles of mature leaves 3-6 cm long; leaves to 30 cm long and 15 cm wide, at least the larger on a tree normally > 8 cm wide, often with a few irregular teeth, these typically located near the widest part of the blade *Nyssa aquatica*
- 1 Petioles of mature leaves 0.5-2.0 (-2.5 cm) long; leaves to 18 cm long and 10 cm wide, the largest leaves on a tree rarely > 7 cm wide, generally entire, rarely with a few irregular teeth, these typically located toward the leaf apex.
- 3 Pistillate flowers and fruits (2-) 3-5 (-8) per peduncle; leaves with thin texture, pliable, typically widest near the middle, the apex typically acuminate, the margins often with a few irregular teeth near the apex (though sometimes an entire tree with no toothed leaves); trunk not swollen or buttressed at base (even when growing in moist or wet habitats); bark of large trees rough, divided by deep vertical and horizontal furrows into a pattern of squarish checks; [trees of dry to mesic upland forests, less commonly in bottomlands or other wetlands, where flooding occurs at most occasionally and is of short duration; throughout our area] *Nyssa sylvatica*
- 3 Pistillate flowers and fruits (1-) 2 (-3) per peduncle; leaves with thick texture, rather stiff, typically widest beyond the middle, the apex typically obtuse, the margins entire (rarely with a few teeth on vigorous sprouts); trunk swollen or buttressed at base; bark of large trees rough, a vertical ridge-furrow pattern most prominent; [trees of swamps with periodic or seasonal flooding; mostly on the Coastal Plain] *Nyssa biflora*

Nyssa aquatica Linnaeus. WATER TUPELO, TUPELO GUM, COTTON GUM. **Hab:** River swamps, less typically in isolated upland ponds, where inundated for substantial periods of time. **Dist:** Se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to se. TX, north in the Mississippi Embayment to se. MO, s. IL, and e. KY, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but with scattered locations in other physiographic provinces, such as in sc. TN. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI5, FNA12, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Burckhalter (1992), Eyde (1966), Ward (2008b), Wen & Stuessy (1993); = *Nyssa uniflora* Wangenheim – G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Nyssa biflora Walter. SWAMP TUPELO, WATER GUM, SWAMP BLACK GUM. **Hab:** Blackwater river swamps, depressions in pinelands, pocosins, either where inundated for substantial periods of time or in more-or-less permanently saturated organic peaty soils. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but scattered inland to c. NC, w. SC, c. TN, w. KY (Clark et al. 2005), se. MO, and c. AR. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA12, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, S, Va, Burckhalter (1992); = *Nyssa biflora* ssp. *biflora* – Zhou et al (2018); = *Nyssa biflora* var. *biflora* – Ward (2008b); = *Nyssa sylvatica* Marshall var. *biflora* (Walter) Sargent – C, F, RAB, Tn, Tx, Eyde (1966), Wen & Stuessy (1993); < *Nyssa sylvatica* Marshall var. *biflora* (Walter) Sargent – FI5, GW2, WH3.

Nyssa sylvatica Marshall. SOUR GUM, BLACK GUM, PEPPERIDGE. **Hab:** Dry or mesic upland forests, less commonly in bottomlands, pine savannas, or upland depressions, where occasionally inundated briefly. **Dist:** S. ME west to MI and se. WI, south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX and e. OK; disjunct in Chiapas). **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** The status of varieties recognized by previous authors (such as Fernald 1950) needs reassessment; *N. sylvatica* is quite variable in morphology and ecology, at least some of the morphologic variation correlated with geography and ecology, but not so far readily tractable taxonomically. In the Mountains of our area, *N. sylvatica* is typically found in dry woodlands, such as pine-oak/heath, with xerophytic species such as *Pinus virginiana* and *Quercus montana*. In the outer Coastal Plain of the Carolinas, a swamp variant of *N. sylvatica* often occurs in wet savannas with *Pinus serotina*, where often mistaken (because of the wetland habitat and some superficial similarities) for *N. biflora*. **ID Notes:** The leaves turn a brilliant orange-red in fall (often a few on any tree coloring prematurely in Jul or Aug). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, G, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NY, Pa, S, Va, WV, Burckhalter (1992), Ward (2008b), Zhou et al (2018); = *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *sylvatica* – C, FI5, GW2, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, Eyde (1966), Wen & Stuessy (1993); > *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *caroliniana* (Poiret) Fernald – F, IL; > *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *dilatata* Fernald – F; > *Nyssa sylvatica* var. *sylvatica* – F, IL.

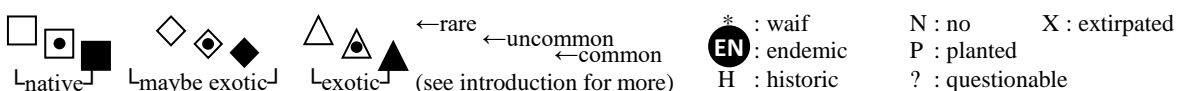


320. HYDRANGEACEAE Dumortier 1829 (HYDRANGEA FAMILY) [in CORNALES]

A family of about 17 genera and 190-220 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, primarily north temperate. As here interpreted, the family Hydrangeaceae includes two well-marked groups, the Hydrangeae (including *Decumaria* and *Hydrangea*) and the Philadelphae (including *Deutzia* and *Philadelphus*). This group has been shown by molecular research to be unrelated to the Saxifragaceae, and to have its closest affinities to the Loasaceae, Cornaceae, and Nyssaceae (Xiang et al. 2002; Soltis, Xiang, & Hufford 1995; Morgan & Soltis 1993). References: Freeman (2016a) in FNA12 (2016); Hufford (2004) in Kubitzki et al (2004); Soltis, Xiang, & Hufford (1995); Spongberg (1972); Xiang et al (2002).

- 1 Woody vine, climbing by aerial rootlets; petals 7-10; [tribe Hydrangeae] *Hydrangea barbara*

Key to Map
Symbology:



- 1 Shrub; petals 4-5 (rarely 10 or many in the cultivars of *Deutzia* and *Philadelphus*).
 3 Leaf blades 10-30 cm long; inflorescences of 25-many flowers; stamens 8-10; [tribe *Hydrangeae*].....*Hydrangea*
 3 Leaf blades 3-8 cm long; inflorescences of 1-7 flowers; stamens 25-90; [tribe *Philadelphae*].....*Philadelphus*

***Hydrangea* Linnaeus 1753 (HYDRANGEA, SEVENBARK)**

A genus of about 45 species, shrubs and lianas, of e. North America and e. Asia. Molecular analyses have long suggested that *Hydrangea* as usually interpreted is polyphyletic (Soltis, Xiang, & Hufford 1995; Samain, Wanke, & Goetghebeur 2010) and should either be circumscribed more broadly to include other genera in tribe Hydrangeae that are phylogenetically embedded (including, in our area, *Decumaria*), an approach that has been further developed and formalized by De Smet et al. (2015). Alternatively, *Hydrangea* s.l. could be separated into multiple, monophyletic segregate genera, an approach promoted by Ohba & Akiyama (2016). For now, we have followed the broad approach (with generic and sectional circumscriptions follow De Smet et al. 2015). If split, our species would end up in 4 genera: *Hydrangea* s.s. (*arborescens*, *cinerea*, *radiata*, and *quercifolia*), *Decumaria* (*barbara*), *Heteromalla* (*paniculata*), and *Hortensia* (*macrophylla*). See Dirr (2004) and van Gelderen & van Gelderen (2004) for information on cultivated hydrangeas. References: Freeman (2016b) in FNA12 (2016); Hufford (2004) in Kubitzki et al (2004); McClintock (1957); McGregor (2016b) in FNA12 (2016); Ohba & Akiyama (2016); Pilatowski (1982); Samain, Wanke, & Goetghebeur (2010).

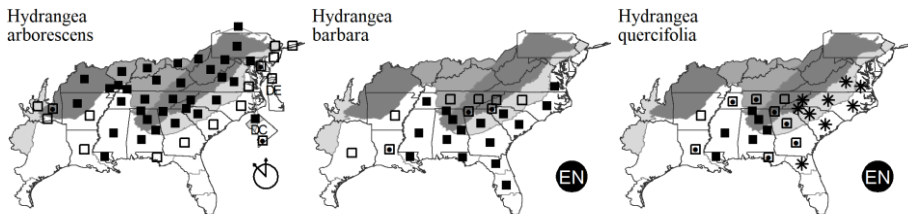
Identification Notes: *Hydrangea barbara* is readily distinguished from the other opposite-leaved, woody vines in our flora (*Gelsemium*, *Trachelospermum*, *Lonicera*, *Bignonia*, *Campsis*, and *Clematis*) by its leaves (simple, ovate, and usually serrate) and climbing structures (adventitious roots).

- 1 Woody vine, climbing by adventitious roots; petals 7-10; [section *Decumaria* of clade *Hydrangea* I; or genus *Decumaria*].....*Hydrangea barbara*
 1 Shrub; petals 4-5.
 2 Leaves pinnately lobed, the lobes toothed; inflorescence a panicle; large sterile flowers many (> 20 per inflorescence), borne throughout the inflorescence; [section undetermined ("incertae sedis") of clade *Hydrangea* I; or genus *Hydrangea* s.s.].....*Hydrangea quercifolia*
 2 Leaves unlobed, merely toothed; inflorescence a corymb (except *H. paniculata*); large sterile flowers absent to relatively few (0-15 per inflorescence), borne around the periphery of the corymb (except *H. paniculata*).
*Hydrangea arborescens*

***Hydrangea arborescens* Linnaeus.** SMOOTH HYDRANGEA, NORTHERN WILD HYDRANGEA, SEVENBARK. **Hab:** Forests, especially around rock outcrops and along streambanks. **Dist:** NJ, s. NY, OH, IN, IL, MO, and se. KS south to e. NC, c. SC, c. GA, Panhandle FL, s. AL, LA, and OK. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, FNA12, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Pilatowski (1982); = *Hydrangea arborescens* ssp. *arborescens* – RAB, McClintock (1957); = *Hydrangea arborescens* var. *arborescens* – C, G, WV; > *Hydrangea arborescens* var. *arborescens* – F; > *Hydrangea arborescens* var. *oblonga* Torrey & A. Gray – F.

***Hydrangea barbara* (Linnaeus) B. Schulz.** CLIMBING HYDRANGEA, WOODVAMP, DECUMARY. **Hab:** Swamp forests and bottomlands, moist forests in the mountains. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL and west to LA, s. AR, and e. TX (Singhurst, Keith, & Holmes 2005), inland to nw. SC, se. TN, and w. TN. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul-Oct. **ID Notes:** This handsome vine climbs to the tops of trees via adventitious roots. The opposite leaves are somewhat fleshy in texture. **Syn:** = K4; = *Decumaria barbara* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, Fl5, FNA12, G, GW2, K1, K3, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

***Hydrangea quercifolia* Bartram.** OAKLEAF HYDRANGEA. **Hab:** Native in hammocks, moist forests, also in disturbed areas, thickets, or forests adjacent to urban or suburban areas. **Dist:** C. and sw. TN, south through w. GA, AL, and MS to Panhandle FL and e. LA; scattered elsewhere as a remnant or escape from cultivation. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Comm:** Boufford & Wood (1977) describe a purportedly native occurrence in nw. SC, but it seems more likely to be an escape from cultivation (R. Clark, pers. comm.). This southeastern native is a spectacular garden plant, frequently planted, rarely escaping or persisting. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, FNA12, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, S, Tn, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



***Philadelphus* Linnaeus 1753 (MOCK-ORANGE)**

A genus of 65 (or fewer) species, shrubs, of north temperate areas. The most recent monographer of the genus, Hu (1954-1955) recognizes many species and varieties on the basis of minor differences in pubescence. Many of the recognized taxa are based only on cultivated material. The native distributions of the varieties have little phylogeographic coherence, and several varieties are often reported from the same site, suggesting that they reflect merely variation within a population (if genetically based at all). For instance, Hu recognizes three varieties in *P. hirsutus* and five in *P. inodorus*, but these seem to be no more than forms. As Hu writes, "the formerly recognized species, *P. grandiflorus* Willd., and *P. laxus* Schrad., are merely different forms of a species with heterogeneous leaf shape, size, and margins. Fostered by growers, propagated and distributed through cuttings, these forms have maintained their distinction in gardens since their discoveries. But when they are projected on the spectrum of variations exhibited by a large number of specimens collected from the homeland of *P. inodorus* Linn. they appear to be nothing but a few transitional forms. In this paper, these forms are treated as varieties." Hu's "varieties" should be treated as forms or cultivars, if recognized at all. I have taken a conservative approach, though variation in several of our native species could use additional study. References: Hu (1954-1956); Hufford (2004) in Kubitzki et al (2004); Weakley & Henrickson (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Weakley (2002).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

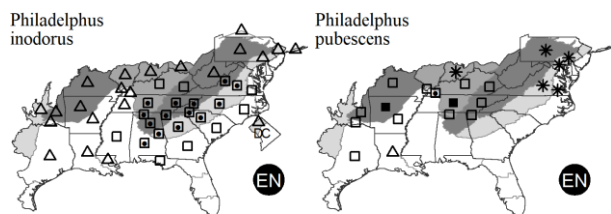
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

320. **HYDRANGEACEAE**

- 3 Flowers 1-3 (-9) in a cymule; stamens 60-90; styles 10-16 mm long; style lobes 0.8-1.0 mm wide..... *Philadelphus inodorus*
- 3 Flowers 5-9 in a determinate raceme; stamens 20-50; styles 6-10 mm long; style lobes 0.3-0.9 mm wide..... *Philadelphus pubescens*

Philadelphus inodorus Linnaeus. APPALACHIAN MOCK-ORANGE. **Hab:** Rich forests and woodlands, rocky bluffs over mafic or calcareous rocks, and also cultivated and persistent. **Dist:** VA and TN south to Panhandle FL (Gadsden, Liberty, and Jackson counties), GA, and s. AL (and according to C, also in e. PA). **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun-Aug. **Comm:** *P. floridus* Beadle, known from nw. GA, is similar to *P. inodorus*, allegedly differing in the pedicels and hypanthium pubescent (vs. glabrous); it is probably only a form of *P. inodorus*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI5, FNA12, G, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Philadelphus floridus* Beadle – Il, K1, S, Hu (1954-1956); > *Philadelphus gloriosus* Beadle – S; > *Philadelphus grandiflorus* Willdenow – S; > *Philadelphus inodorus* Linnaeus – Il, K1; > *Philadelphus inodorus* var. *carolinus* Hu – Hu (1954-1956); > *Philadelphus inodorus* var. *grandiflorus* (Willdenow) A. Gray – F, Hu (1954-1956); > *Philadelphus inodorus* var. *inodorus* – F, S, Hu (1954-1956); > *Philadelphus inodorus* var. *laxus* (Schrader) Hu – Hu (1954-1956); > *Philadelphus inodorus* var. *strigosus* Beadle – S, Hu (1954-1956).

Philadelphus pubescens Loiseleur-Deslongchamps. OZARK MOCK-ORANGE, HAIRY MOCK-ORANGE. **Hab:** Limestone bluffs; also naturalizing near ornamental plantings in suburban woodlands. **Dist:** E. TN, KY, nw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), n. AL (Barger et al. 2019), MO, OK, and AR, west of the Blue Ridge. Also scattered as a horticultural plant locally escaping. **Comm:** It has been documented from TN counties adjacent to both VA and NC, and is likely to be found in VA, at least. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA12, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tx; > *Philadelphus intectus* Beadle – S; > *Philadelphus intectus* var. *intectus* – Hu (1954-1956); > *Philadelphus intectus* var. *pubigerus* Hu – Hu (1954-1956); > *Philadelphus latifolius* Schrader ex A.P. de Candolle – S; > *Philadelphus pubescens* Loiseleur-Deslongchamps – Il; > *Philadelphus pubescens* var. *intectus* (Beadle) A.H. Moore – K1, K3, K4, Tn; > *Philadelphus pubescens* var. *pubescens* – K1, K3, K4, Tn, Hu (1954-1956); > *Philadelphus pubescens* var. *verrucosus* (Schrader) Hu – K4, Hu (1954-1956); > *Philadelphus verrucosus* Schrader – Il.

324. **CORNACEAE** Berchtold ex J. Presl 1825 (DOGWOOD FAMILY) [in CORNALES]

Derick B. Poindexter, Zack E. Murrell, and Alan S. Weakley

A family of 5-6 genera (as here interpreted) and about 50-85 species, trees, shrubs, lianas, and subshrubs, semicosmopolitan (mainly northern hemisphere). The Cornaceae is best circumscribed to exclude *Nyssa*, which probably is not even sister to Cornaceae (Xiang et al. 2002; Fu et al. 2019). The generic limits within core Cornaceae have long been controversial. The segregate genera of *Cornus* used here date back to 1756-1839, and in the southeastern United States, Small (1903, 1913, 1933) treated our native species in *Cynoxylon* and *Svida*. Phylogenetic analyses show that *Cornus* treated very broadly is monophyletic, but various clades within it are also monophyletic and have ages and levels of genetic and morphologic divergence generally regarded as warranting generic distinction. Fu et al. (2019) estimated that the five major clades (including four in our area) have divergence times of 60-75 million years ago (about at the end of the Cretaceous). Yu et al. (2017) estimated that the major clades in Cornaceae (including the separation between *Alangium* and *Cornus* s.l.) date to 66-85 million years ago, with the exception of a more recent split between the big-bracted dogwoods (here treated as *Benthamidia*) and the dwarf cornels (here treated as *Chamaepericlymenum*). In all other families of the Cornales, clades with divergence times of such age are universally treated as separate genera, and separation times of half that are often accorded genus rank. Based on our increased knowledge of the age and distinctiveness of these groups, it seems almost certain that the traditional 'subgenera' will be recognized by consensus in the future as warranting generic rank, and we treat them so here. That consensus has not yet arrived: Eyde's (1987) irritated and impassioned defense of a "broad *Cornus*" remains influential and is still followed by many -- though its reasoning seems increasingly irrelevant following a third of a century's elucidation of the relationships within Cornaceae and related families. Cornaceae is represented in the southeastern United States by native members of three of the five major clades (here treated as genera: *Swida*, *Benthamidia*, and *Chamaepericlymenum*) and by a fourth clade (genus *Cornus* sensu stricto). References: Eyde (1987); Fu et al (2019); Kubitzki et al (2004); Murrell & Poindexter (2016) in FNA12 (2016); Thomas et al (2021); Xiang et al (2002); Yu et al (2017).

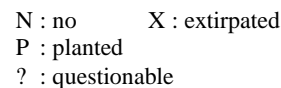
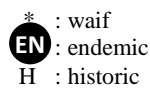
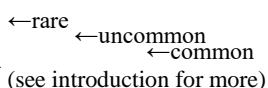
- 3 Inflorescence subtended by 4 showy (white, creamy, or pink) bracts..... *Benthamidia*
- 3 Inflorescence with green, tan, or brown (non-petaloid) bracts..... *Swida*

Benthamidia Spach 1839 (BIG-BRACTED DOGWOOD)

A genus of about 7 species, trees, of Asia, e. North America, w. North America, and montane Mexico. See Cornaceae for discussion of generic treatment. We here circumscribe *Benthamidia* broadly to include the syncarpous, big-bracted dogwoods of e. Asia, sometimes separated as genus *Dendrobenthamia* Hutchinson. References: Murrell & Poindexter (2016) in FNA12 (2016).

Benthamidia florida (Linnaeus) Spach. FLOWERING DOGWOOD. **Hab:** In a wide variety of dry to moist forests and woodlands, especially over acidic substrates. **Dist:** ME west to MI, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Populations in the Sierra Madre

Key to Map
Symbology:



native

maybe exotic

exotic

(see introduction for more)

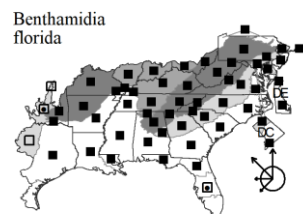
waif
endemic
historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

X : extirpated

324. CORNACEAE

Oriental of ne. Mexico (Coahuila, Nuevo León, San Luis Potosí, Tamaulipas, Veracruz) sometimes treated as conspecific with *Benthamidia florida* (variously as a subspecies, a variety, or not distinguished taxonomically at all) warrant recognition based on morphology and disjunction as *Cornus urbiniana* J.N. Rose -- a combination in *Benthamidia* is available only at variety rank: *Benthamidia florida* var. *urbiniana* (J.N. Rose) H. Hara. **Comm:** *Benthamidia florida* has been impacted since the 1980s by widespread infection by the dogwood anthracnose fungus (*Discula destructiva*). **Syn:** = NE; = *Cornus florida* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, Fl5, FNA12, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ferguson (1966c), Ferguson (1966d), Godfrey (1988); = *Cornus florida* ssp. *florida* – Pais, Whetten, & Xiang (2016); = *Cynoxylon floridum* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex B.D. Jackson – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Swida Opiz 1838

A genus of about 32 species, shrubs and trees, of North America, Central America, n. and w. South America, and Eurasia. See Cornaceae for discussion of generic treatment. References: Murrell & Poindexter (2016) in FNA12 (2016).

6 Trichomes appressed or slightly raised on the lower leaf surface.

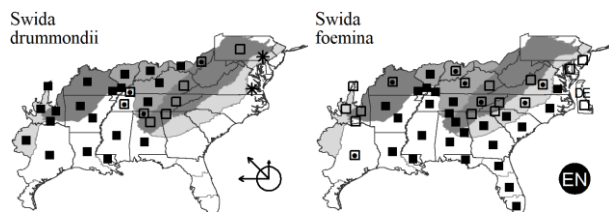
.....*Swida foemina*

6 Trichomes erect on the lower leaf surface.

.....*Swida drummondii*

Swida drummondii (C.A. Meyer) Soják. MIDWESTERN ROUGHLEAF DOGWOOD. **Hab:** Open woodlands and glades over calcareous rocks (limestone, calcareous shale); also naturalized in wetlands and slopes along old railroad tracks (in VA). **Dist:** NY, ON, and SD south to e. TN, nw. GA, LA, and TX. Reported as naturalized in City of Alexandria, VA (Simmons et al. 2020). **Phen:** Apr-Jul; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = *Cornus drummondii* C.A. Meyer – Ar, C, FNA12, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, Tx, Ferguson (1966c), Ferguson (1966d); > *Cornus drummondii* C.A. Meyer – F; > *Cornus priceae* Small – F; > *Svida asperifolia* – S, misapplied; > *Svida priceae* (Small) Small – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Swida foemina (P. Miller) Rydberg. SOUTHERN SWAMP DOGWOOD. **Hab:** Swamps, streambanks, marshes, alluvial forests. **Dist:** DE south to s. FL, west to TX, and north in the interior to TN, s. IN, s. IL, AR, and se. OK. **Phen:** Mar-Jun; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Although the name *Cornus foemina* P. Miller predates *C. stricta* Lamarck, it is very unclear what plant was intended by that name (the description is very obscure and no type is available), so *C. foemina* should arguably be rejected as a nomen dubium. Until and unless such an action is taken, it is arguably best to use *C. foemina*, the course followed here. **Syn:** = *Cornus foemina* P. Miller – Ar, F, Fl5, FNA12, Il, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Tx, WH3; = *Cornus foemina* P. Miller ssp. *foemina* – GW2, W, Ferguson (1966c), Ferguson (1966d); = *Cornus stricta* Lamarck – C, G, RAB, Va; = *Svida stricta* (Lamarck) Small – S.



325. BALSAMINACEAE A. Richard 1822 (TOUCH-ME-NOT FAMILY) [in ERICALE]

A family of 2 genera and 850-1000 species, primarily of the Old World tropics. References: Fischer in Kubitzki et al (2004).

Impatiens Linnaeus 1753 (JEWELWEED, TOUCH-ME-NOT, SNAPWEED, BALSAM)

A genus of 850-1000 species, herbs and subshrubs, primarily tropical and north temperate Old World. References: Fischer in Kubitzki et al (2004).

1 Corolla purple, pink, or white; plants 3-6 (-8) dm tall; stems puberulent or glabrous; [cultivated alien, rarely escaped].

.....*Impatiens balsamina*

1 Corolla yellow or orange (rarely cream or white); plant mostly 5-25 dm tall; stems glabrous; [native].

.....*Impatiens capensis*

* ***Impatiens balsamina*** Linnaeus. GARDEN BALSAM, ROSE BALSAM. **Hab:** Frequently cultivated, sometimes escaped as a waif or "throw-out". **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, WH3, WV. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

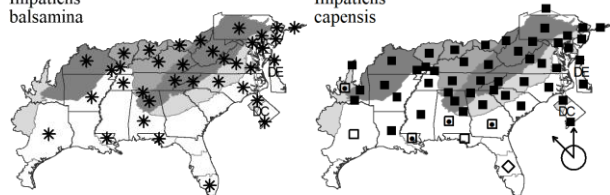
Impatiens capensis Meerburgh. ORANGE JEWELWEED, ORANGE TOUCH-ME-NOT, SPOTTED TOUCH-ME-NOT. **Hab:** Moist forests, bottomlands, cove forests, streambanks, bogs. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to SK, NT, and BC, south to SC, Panhandle FL, AL, TX, CO, ID, and OR. **Phen:** May-Nov. **ID Notes:** Within the portion of our area where *I. capensis* and *I. pallida* overlap, the two species often occur in mixed populations. *I. capensis* tends to have the leaf apices and crenulations more rounded than *I. pallida*, but the character is overlapping and variable. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Impatiens biflora* Walter – G, S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

325. **BALSAMINACEAE**Impatiens
balsaminaImpatiens
capensis

E. and se. Asia

329. **POLEMONIACEAE** A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (JACOB'S-LADDER FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

A family of 18 genera and 350-380 species, herbs, vines, and shrubs (rarely trees), mainly of temperate North America, but extending into tropical America and also in Eurasia. All genera in our flora are in subfamily *Polemoniodeae*. References: Grant (1997); Grant (1998); Prather, Ferguson, & Jansen (2000); Wilken in Kubitzki et al (2004); Wilson (1960a).

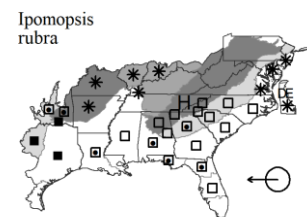
1 Leaves simple and entire.

..... *Phlox*

1 Leaves compound or deeply pinnatifid.

..... *Ipomopsis**Ipomopsis* Michaux 1803 (STANDING-CYPRESS)

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, mainly of w. North America (1 species in se. North America, 1 in w. South America); an example of the affinities of the Sandhill flora to that of the dry sw. United States. References: Grant (1956); Sorrie, Weakley, & Bradley (2018); Wilken in Kubitzki et al (2004).



Ipomopsis rubra (Linnaeus) Wherry. STANDING-CYPRESS, SPANISH-LARKSPUR. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, sand rims of Carolina bays, dolomitic glades and woodlands, dunes, dry sandy and rocky woodlands and openings, roadbanks, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sc. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX and OK, spread from cultivation in other areas to the north (including sites in the Piedmont and Mountains of GA and NC). **Phen:** May-Aug (-Sep); Aug-Sep. **Comm:** Sorrie, Weakley, & Bradley (2018) discussed the biogeography, habitats, and nativity of the species. **Syn:** = *Ar*, *Fl5*, *GrPl*, *Il*, *K1*, *K3*, *K4*, *Mi*, *NcTx*, *NE*, *RAB*, *Tx*, *W*, *WH3*, Grant (1956); = *Gilia rubra* (Linnaeus) A.A. Heller – C, F, G, S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

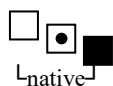
Phlox Linnaeus 1753 (PHLOX)

A genus of about 70 species, herbs (and creeping subshrubs), of temperate North America (with 1 species in ne. Asia). References: Ferguson, Krämer, & Jansen (1999); Levin (1966); Levin (1967); Turner (1998 [2000]); Ward (2012a); Wherry (1955); Wilken in Kubitzki et al (2004).

Key based on Wherry (1955) and other sources.

Unkeyed taxa: *Phlox cuspidata*, *Phlox pulcherrima*

- 1 Stems woody or suffrutescent, trailing or decumbent; leaves to 25 mm long (-60 mm long in *P. bifida*), to 3 (-5) mm wide, generally with short-shoots or fascicles of leaves in the axils of leaves of the sterile shoots. *Phlox subulata*
- 1 Stems herbaceous, erect or decumbent; leaves (at least the larger) > 25 mm long and/or > 5 mm wide, generally lacking axillary fascicles of leaves.
- 7 Style long, (12-) 14-26 mm long, the united portion 3-30× as long as the cleft portion; stamens equaling or exceeding the corolla tube (thus in part exerted).
- 10 Leaf margin ciliate-serrulate; lateral veins of the leaves readily apparent, these joining to form a connecting vein parallel to the leaf margin. *Phlox paniculata*
- 10 Leaf margin smooth or slightly rough; lateral veins of the leaves not readily apparent, not forming a connecting vein parallel to the leaf margin. *Phlox carolina*
- 7 Style short, 1-4 mm long, the united portion 1-1.5 (-2)× as long as the cleft portion; stamens shorter than the corolla tube (thus included).
- 17 Upper leaves alternate; annual; corollas red, white, bright purple, purplish-pink, or variegated. *Phlox drummondii* var. *peregrina*
- 17 Upper leaves opposite or subopposite; perennial; corollas blue, lavender, or pink; [native, mostly of forests, woodlands, or roadbanks].
- 24 Sterile shoots rooting at the nodes; leaves broad-elliptic, ca. 2-3× as long as wide; sepals acuminate to very slightly awned, the awn 0-0.5 mm long; corolla tube glabrous. *Phlox divaricata* var. *laphamii*
- 24 Sterile shoots not rooting at the nodes; leaves narrowly ovate, lanceolate, or linear, ca. 4-10× as long as wide; sepals awned, the awn 0.5-3.0 mm long; corolla glabrous, pilose, or glandular-pubescent.
- 29 Plants glabrous *Phlox pilosa* ssp. *detonsa*
- 29 Plants pubescent with glandular and/or nonglandular hairs.
- 31 Upper stem leaves mostly linear, the base rounded or truncate; stems with non-glandular hairs towards the base, grading to glandular hairs towards the tip of the stem. *Phlox pilosa* ssp. *pilosa*
- 31 Upper stem leaves ovate-lanceolate, subcordate and broadest at the base; stems pubescent throughout with glandular hairs *Phlox pilosa* ssp. *ozarkana*

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

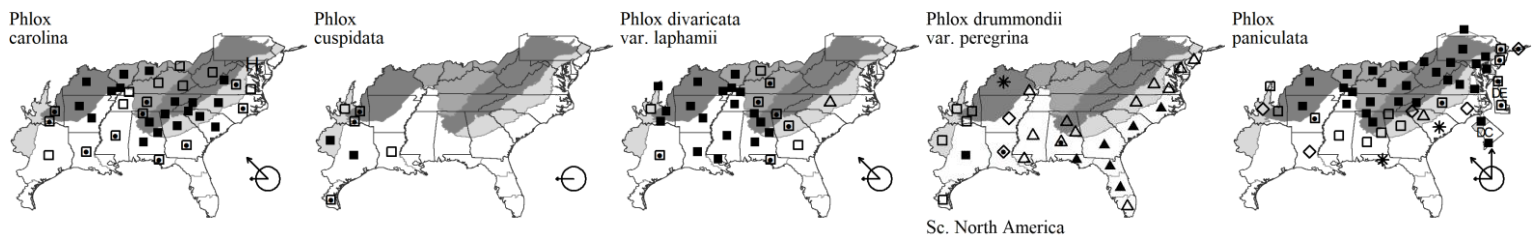
Phlox carolina Linnaeus. CAROLINA PHLOX, THICK-LEAF PHLOX, GIANT PHLOX. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, woodland borders, barrens. **Dist:** VA, WV, IL and MO south to s. GA, Panhandle FL, s. AL, s. MS, se. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = G, RAB, S, W; > *Phlox carolina* ssp. *alta* Wherry – K1, Wherry (1955); > *Phlox carolina* ssp. *angusta* Wherry – IL, K1, Tx, Wherry (1955); > *Phlox carolina* ssp. *carolina* – K1, Wherry (1955); > *Phlox carolina* ssp. *turritella* Wherry – K1, Wherry (1955); > *Phlox carolina* var. *angusta* (Wherry) D.B. Ward – Ward (2012a); > *Phlox carolina* var. *carolina* – Ward (2012a); < *Phlox glaberrima* Linnaeus – C, Fl5, K4, WH3; < *Phlox glaberrima* Linnaeus ssp. *interior* (Wherry) Wherry – K3.

Phlox cuspidata Scheele. SLENDER ANNUAL PHLOX. **Hab:** Prairies and open woodlands. **Dist:** Ne. and nc. OK south to w. LA, e., se., and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx, Wherry (1955); > *Phlox cuspidata* var. *cuspidata* – Tx; > *Phlox cuspidata* var. *grandiflora* Whitehouse – Tx; > *Phlox cuspidata* var. *humilis* Whitehouse – Tx. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Phlox divaricata Linnaeus var. *laphamii* Alph. Wood. WESTERN BLUE PHLOX. **Hab:** Rich, moist soils of forests and open woodlands. **Dist:** W. GA, c. TN, wc. KY, w. IN, WI, MN, and se. SD south to FL Panhandle, s. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and se. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** The documented distinction between var. *divaricata* and var. *laphamii* is morphologically relatively trivial, but is well-correlated with geography. **Syn:** = C, F, G, Tn; = *Phlox divaricata* ssp. *laphamii* (Wood) Wherry – GrPl, IL, K1, Pa, Tx, Levin (1966), Levin (1967), Wherry (1955); < *Phlox divaricata* Linnaeus – Fl5, K3, K4, S, WH3. NatureServe G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

Phlox drummondii Hooker var. *peregrina* Shinnars. ANNUAL PHLOX, DRUMMOND PHLOX. **Hab:** Dry sandy soils of roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. OK south to s. TX, eastwards as an escape from horticultural use. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Turner (1998 [2000]); < *Phlox drummondii* Hooker – Ar, F, Fl5, G, IL, Mi, RAB, S, Va, WH3; < *Phlox drummondii* ssp. *drummondii* – K1, K3, NE, Wherry (1955); > *Phlox drummondii* ssp. *drummondii* – Tx; > *Phlox drummondii* Hooker var. *peregrina* Shinnars – Tx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Phlox paniculata Linnaeus. GARDEN PHLOX. **Hab:** Streambanks, moist forests, woodlands, and woodland borders. **Dist:** S. NY west to IL and MO, south to e. NC, w. SC, n. GA, n. MS, and AR. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Wherry (1955). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



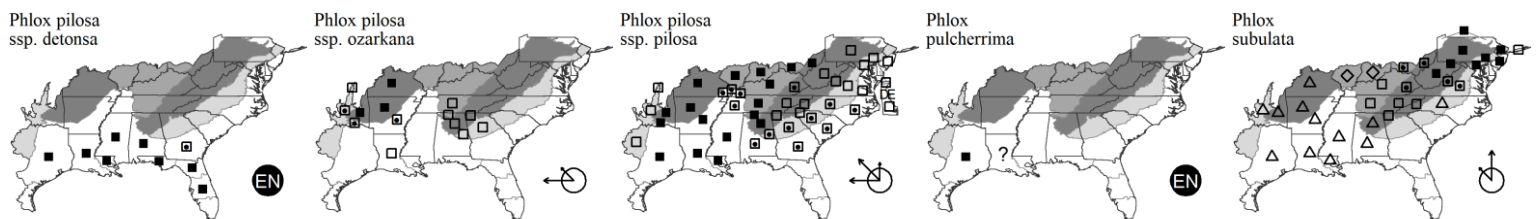
Phlox pilosa Linnaeus ssp. *detonsa* (A. Gray) Wherry. GULF COAST PHLOX. **Hab:** Dry woodlands. **Dist:** Panhandle FL west to e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = K1, Tx, Levin (1966), Wherry (1955); < *Phlox pilosa* – Fl5, S, WH3; < *Phlox pilosa* Linnaeus ssp. *pilosa* – K3, K4.

Phlox pilosa Linnaeus ssp. *ozarkana*. OZARK PHLOX. **Hab:** Glades, savannas, woodlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MO and se. KS south through e. OK and AR to n. LA; disjunct east of the Mississippi River from c. TN south to c. GA and c. AL. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Levin (1966), Wherry (1955); < *Phlox pilosa* – S; < *Phlox pilosa* var. *pilosa* – C, F, G. NatureServe G5T4? (Apparently Secure).

Phlox pilosa Linnaeus ssp. *pilosa*. DOWNY PHLOX. **Hab:** Dry to mesic woodlands and forests, roadbanks. **Dist:** PA west to se. ND, south to GA and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, IL, K1, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Tx, Levin (1966), Wherry (1955); < *Phlox pilosa* – Pa, RAB, S, Va, W, WH3; < *Phlox pilosa* Linnaeus ssp. *pilosa* – K3, K3, K4; < *Phlox pilosa* var. *pilosa* – C, F, G. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Phlox pulcherrima (Lundell) Lundell. LUNDELL'S PHLOX. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, prairies. **Dist:** E. Tx and perhaps w. LA. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = K3, K4; = *Phlox pilosa* Linnaeus ssp. *pulcherrima* Lundell – GrPl, Tx, Wherry (1955).

Phlox subulata Linnaeus. MOSS PHLOX, MOUNTAIN-PINK. **Hab:** Dry and exposed rock outcrops, rocky flood-scoured riversides, dry woodlands over a wide variety of rocks, shale barrens. **Dist:** NY and OH south to w. NC and TN; escaped or naturalized more widely from horticultural use. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Comm:** The infraspecific taxa that are sometimes recognized (see synonymy) seem poorly correlated with morphology and geography and are here synonymized pending further study. **Syn:** = Ar, IL, K4, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W; > *Phlox brittonii* Small – S; > *Phlox subulata* ssp. *australis* (Wherry) Wherry – K1, Wherry (1955); > *Phlox subulata* ssp. *brittonii* (Small) Wherry – K1, K3, Pa, Wherry (1955); > *Phlox subulata* ssp. *setacea* (Linnaeus) Locklear – K3; > *Phlox subulata* ssp. *subulata* – K1, K3, NE, NY, Pa, Wherry (1955); > *Phlox subulata* var. *australis* – G; > *Phlox subulata* var. *brittonii* – F, WV; > *Phlox subulata* var. *ciliata* Wherry – G; > *Phlox subulata* var. *setacea* (Linnaeus) Brand – C; > *Phlox subulata* var. *subulata* – C, F, WV.



333. SAPOTACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (SAPODILLA FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

A family of about 53-54 genera and 1100-1250 species, trees and shrubs, primarily tropical (rarely temperate), of Old World and New World. References: Elisens, Whetstone, & Wunderlin (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Govaerts, Frodin, & Pennington (2001); Pennington (2004) in Kubitzki et al (2004).

{*Chrysophyllum*, *Manilkara*, *Mimusops*, *Pouteria*, *Sideroxylon*}

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

As defined broadly by Pennington (1991), *Sideroxylon* includes about 75 species, widely distributed in the New World and Old World Tropics (our species are the northern tip of a "tropical iceberg"). Pennington found that no consistent set of characters could be used to separate *Bumelia* from other New World genera (such as *Mastichodendron* and *Dipholis*), and that the New World segregate genera were also not separable from several Old World genera. The Linnaean *Sideroxylon* has nomenclatural priority. References: Allison (2006a); Anderson (1996); Clark (1942); Corogin & Judd (2014); Corogin (2015); Cronquist (1945a); Cronquist (1949); Elisens & Jones (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Godfrey (1988); Govaerts, Frodin, & Pennington (2001); Lakela (1963); Pennington (1991).

Identification Notes: Ket based in part on Corogin (2015).

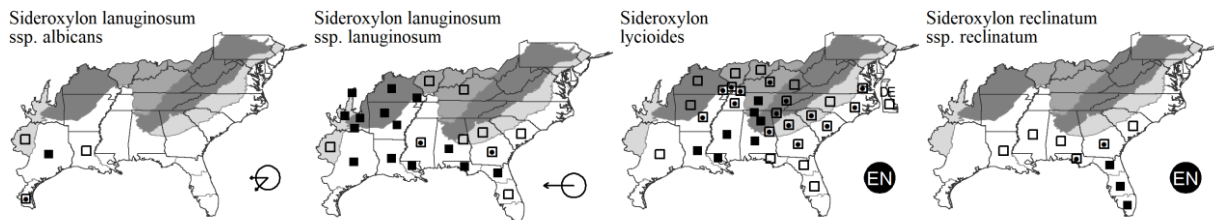
- | | | |
|----|--|--|
| 4 | Lower leaf surfaces hairy only when leaves are very young, quickly sloughing all or most hairs to become entirely glabrous or with hairs only on the midvein. | |
| 6 | Berries (7-) 9-16 mm long; central corolla lobe 1.8-2.0 mm long; leaf trichomes transparent and colorless, often flattened in \times -section (use at least 20 \times magnification); stomatal chamber openings closed to a narrow slit, the guard cells not visible through the opening; [widespread in our region] | <i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i> |
| 6 | Berries 4-9 mm long; central corolla lobe 1.1-1.3 mm long; leaf trichomes opaque, light brown to gray, mostly terete in \times -section; stomatal chamber openings wide and elliptic, the guard cells visible through the opening; [moist to wet habitats, SC, GA, and FL west to sw. LA] | <i>Sideroxylon reclinatum</i> ssp. <i>reclinatum</i> |
| 4 | Lower leaf surfaces persistently (through the season) hairy (on the surface and not just on the midvein, either slightly to densely sericeous to woolly. | |
| 14 | Pubescence of leaves white, dense, woolly but matted, many of the trichomes straight and appressed; [se. to c. TX south to ne. Mexico] | <i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i> ssp. <i>albicans</i> |
| 14 | Pubescence of leaves red-brown to light brown to grey, moderately dense to sparse, woolly, the trichomes curled; [KS and OK south to c. and e. TX, and eastwards through MO, AR, LA, MS, and AL to FL and GA] | <i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum</i> ssp. <i>lanuginosum</i> |

***Sideroxylon lanuginosum* Michaux ssp. *albicans* (Sargent) Kartesz & Gandhi.** WOOLLY BUCKTHORN. **Dist:** W. LA, TX Coastal Plain south to n. Mexico (NLE). **Syn:** = Corogin (2015); > *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon ssp. *oblongifolia* (Nuttall) Cronquist var. *albicans* Sargent – Cronquist (1945a); > *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon ssp. *oblongifolia* (Nuttall) Cronquist var. *oblongifolia* – Cronquist (1945a); > *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon var. *albicans* Sargent – Tx, Clark (1942); < *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon var. *oblongifolia* (Nuttall) R.B. Clark – GrPl; > *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon var. *oblongifolia* (Nuttall) R.B. Clark – Tx, Clark (1942); < *Sideroxylon lanuginosum* ssp. *oblongifolium* – FNA12, K3, K4.

***Sideroxylon lanuginosum* Michaux ssp. *lanuginosum*.** EASTERN GUM BUMELIA, EASTERN GUM BULLY. **Hab:** Dry upland forests and woodlands, glades, bluffs, prairies and saline barrens, roadsides, pastures, rises in bottomland forests. **Dist:** E. GA, KY, and KS, south to nc. FL and e. and nc. TX. **Syn:** = Corogin (2015); = *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon ssp. *typica* – Cronquist (1949); < *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon – S; > *Bumelia lanuginosa* ssp. *lanuginosa* – K4, Godfrey (1988); < *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon ssp. *typica* – Cronquist (1945a); > *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon var. *lanuginosa* – C, F, G; <> *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon var. *lanuginosa* – Clark (1942); > *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon var. *oblongifolia* (Nuttall) R.B. Clark – II; > *Bumelia lanuginosa* (Michaux) Persoon var. *oblongifolia* (Nuttall) R.B. Clark – C, F, G, V > S. – Govaerts, Frodin, & Pennington (2001); > *Bumelia rufo* Rafinesque – Clark (1942); < *Sideroxylon lanuginosum* – Ar, Fl5, WH3, Pennington (1991); > *Sideroxylon lanuginosum* Michaux ssp. *albicans* (Sargent) Kartesz & Gandhi – K1; <> *Sideroxylon lanuginosum* Michaux ssp. *albicans* (Sargent) Kartesz & Gandhi – K3; <> *Sideroxylon lanuginosum* ssp. *oblongifolium* – FNA12, K1, K3, NoTx, Govaerts, Frodin, & Pennington (2001).

Sideroxylon lycioides Linnaeus. BUCKTHORN BUMELIA, BUCKTHORN BULLY, CAROLINA BUCKTHORN. **Hab:** Maritime forests, maritime scrub, river bluffs, swamp margins, usually in circumneutral soil (over shell hash, coquina limestone, marl, or limestone), in the Piedmont and Mountains in rich, mesic forests over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** Se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to se. TX, north in the interior to s. IN, s. IL, and se. MO, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but extending (in our area in NC and SC) to the upper Piedmont and north in the interior (primarily on limestone) to KY and TN. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Sep-Nov. **ID Notes:** This species is extremely variable in leaf shape; though described in most works as up to 10-12 cm long and up to 4 cm wide, the leaves can be to 15 cm long and 8 cm wide. The leaf apex can be acuminate, acute, rounded, or notched. **Syn:** = Ar. Fl5, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3, Govaerts, Frodin, & Pennington (2001), Pennington (1991); = *Bumelia lycioides* (Linnaeus) Persoon – C, G, GW2, Il, RAB, S, Cronquist (1945a), Godfrey (1988); > *Bumelia cassinifolia* Small – Clark (1942); > *Bumelia lycioides* (Linnaeus) Persoon – Tx; > *Bumelia lycioides* var. *ellipsoidal* R.B. Clark – Clark (1942); > *Bumelia lycioides* var. *lycioides* – F, Clark (1942); > *Bumelia lycioides* var. *virginiana* Fernald – F, Clark (1942); > *Bumelia smallii* R.B. Clark – F, Tx, Clark (1942). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Sideroxylon reclinatum* Michaux ssp. *reclinatum*.** SMOOTH BUMELIA, FLORIDA BULLY. **Hab:** Floodplain forests and river margins. **Dist:** Ssp. *reclinatum* ranges from s. SC and se. GA south to s. peninsular FL. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** See extensive discussion in Corogin & Judd (2014). **Syn:** = Fl5, FNA12, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Corogin & Judd (2014), Corogin (2015), Govaerts, Frodin, & Pennington (2001); > *Bumelia microcarpa* Small – S; < *Bumelia reclinata* (Michaux) Ventenat – GW2, Clark (1942); > *Bumelia reclinata* (Michaux) Ventenat – S; < *Bumelia reclinata* (Michaux) Ventenat var. *reclinata* – Cronquist (1945a), Godfrey (1988); < *Sideroxylon reclinatum* – Pennington (1991). **NatureServe** G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



334. EBENACEAE Gürke 1891 (EBONY FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

A family of 2-6 genera and 500-600 species, trees and shrubs, distributed in tropical and subtropical (rarely warm temperate) regions. References: Eckenwalder (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Wallnöfer in Kubitzki et al (2004).

Key to Map
Symbology:



 native maybe exotic exotic ←rare ←uncommon ←common

 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
 H : historic

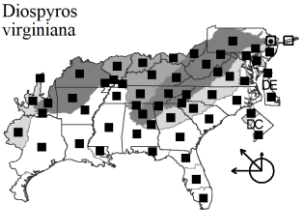
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Diospyros Linnaeus 1753 (PERSIMMON)

A genus of 500-600 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and subtropical regions (with very few exceptions). The genus includes a variety of tropical trees called ebony in the wood trade. References: Eckenwalder (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Spongberg (1977); Wallnöfer in Kubitzki et al (2004).

Identification Notes: Seedlings and fire sprouts of *Diospyros virginiana* are superficially very similar to *Nyssa sylvatica*, but can be separated in the following ways: bundle scar 1 per bud scar, narrowly crescent-shaped (vs. *Nyssa* with 3 distinct, circular, bundle scars arranged in a broad V pattern), leaves never with teeth (vs. *Nyssa* leaves sometimes with a few irregular teeth), leaves glabrate to tomentose with curly hairs (vs. glabrous or with a few straight, forward-pointing hairs), leaves with sessile to short-stipitate glands on upper surface of midrib and outer petiole, later becoming necrotic spots (vs. leaves without glands).

Diospyros virginiana Linnaeus. AMERICAN PERSIMMON, POSSUMWOOD. **Hab:** Dry forests and woodlands, longleaf pine sandhills, prairies, disturbed places, floodplain and mesic forests, fencerows, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** CT, PA, OH, IN, IL, MO, and e. KS south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Dec (and persisting). **Tax:** East of the Mississippi River, *D. virginiana* var. *virginiana* has leaves cuneate to rounded at the base, with glabrous or glabrescent surfaces; mostly west of the Mississippi River and perhaps eastward along the Coastal Plain, *D. virginiana* var. *pubescens* (Pursh) Nuttall has leaves subcordate, and persistently pubescent. Though these differences seem relatively trivial, they are consistent, geographically correlated, and may be worthy of varietal recognition. Other varieties have been named based on fruit size and ripening time. Var. *platycarpa* Sargent of floodplain forests in the Mississippi River drainage, with exceptionally large and early-ripening fruits, may warrant recognition. **Comm:** Persimmons are famous for their sweet and edible fruits, and infamous for the bitter-astringency of the not fully ripe fruit. The species is dioecious, the male trees appear to reach a greater size than the females. The wood is one of the heaviest and hardest in e. North America. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, FNA8, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Diospyros mosieri* Small – S; > *Diospyros virginiana* Linnaeus – S; > *Diospyros virginiana* var. *platycarpa* Sargent – Il; > *Diospyros virginiana* var. *pubescens* (Pursh) Nuttall – Il; > *Diospyros virginiana* var. *virginiana* – C, F, G, Il, Spongberg (1977). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



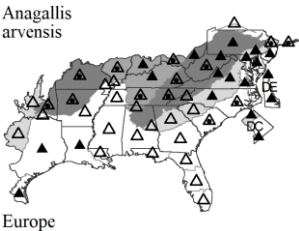
335. PRIMULACEAE Batsch 1794 (PRIMROSE FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

As broadly circumscribed to include Myrsinaceae and Samolaceae, cosmopolitan in distribution. Following the discovery that various herbaceous and largely temperate genera (*Lysimachia*, *Trientalis*, *Anagallis*, and *Samolus*, etc.) traditionally placed in Primulaceae actually were more closely related to the largely tropical and woody Myrsinaceae, various authors, including Källersjö, Bergqvist, & Anderberg (2000) and Martins, Oberprieler, & Hellwig (2003) proposed the transfer of these genera respectively to Myrsinaceae and Theophrastaceae. Angiosperm Phylogeny Group (2009, 2016) alternatively merges Samolaceae and Myrsinaceae into Primulaceae, and recognizes variation at the subfamilial and tribal ranks; this approach is followed here. References: Anderberg in Kubitzki et al (2004); APG I (1998); APG (2009); Channell & Wood (1959); Cholewa & Kelso (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Cholewa (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Cholewa, Pipoly, & Ricketson (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Källersjö, Bergqvist, & Anderberg (2000); Martins, Oberprieler, & Hellwig (2003); Ståhl & Anderberg (2004) in Kubitzki et al (2004); Ståhl & Källersjö (2004); Yan et al (2018).

- 1 Shrub or tree; [of FL, s. GA, s. AL, LA, se. TX, and southward]..... *Ardisia*
- 1 Herb; [collectively widespread].
- 5 Aquatic; leaves pectinate (deeply pinnatifid into linear segments); [subfamily *Primuloideae*] *Hottonia inflata*
- 5 Terrestrial (though sometimes in wetlands or submersed for short periods of time); leaves entire or shallowly toothed.
- 6 Leaves strictly in a basal rosette or basally disposed (with a basal rosette and smaller stem leaves).
- 8 Inflorescence a raceme or a panicle of racemes; larger leaves basal and smaller leaves on the stem; [subfamily *Theophrastidoideae*, tribe *Samoleae*] *Samolus*
- 8 Inflorescence an umbel; leaves strictly basal; [subfamily *Primuloideae*] *Primula*
- 6 Leaves all or chiefly cauline; [subfamily *Myrsinoideae*]
- 10 Leaves all or chiefly alternate; flowers white or whitish.
- 11 Flowers solitary and nearly sessile in leaf axils *Centunculus*
- 11 Flowers in a terminal raceme..... *Lysimachia*
- 10 Leaves all or chiefly opposite or whorled; flowers yellow, blue, red, or whitish.
- 13 Flowers blue or red..... *Anagallis*
- 13 Flowers yellow.
- 14 Flowers lacking staminodes; filaments either connate below or free (*Lysimachia thyrsiflora*); leaves “punctate” with sinuous, elongate markings (visible with the naked eye, but more readily observed with 10 × magnification and ideally with transmitted light)..... *Lysimachia*
- 14 Flowers with staminodes alternating with the stamens; filaments free; leaves not “punctate” (see above)..... *Steironema*

Anagallis Linnaeus 1753 (PIMPERNEL)

A genus of about 6 species, annual herbs, of Eurasia. The genus is here recognized, rather than being included in a very broad *Lysimachia*, but given a narrower circumscription based on the phylogeny of Yan et al. (2018). References: Cholewa (2009e) in FNA8 (2009); Jiménez-López et al (2022); Manns & Anderberg (2007); Yan et al (2018).



* **Anagallis arvensis** Linnaeus. SCARLET PIMPERNEL, COMMON PIMPERNEL, HIERBA DEL PÁJARO. **Hab:** Lawns, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-Nov. **Tax:** The taxonomy and distributions of

Key to Map
Symbology:

□

◻

◼

native

◊

◈

◉

maybe exotic

△

▲

▴

exotic

←rare

←uncommon

←common

EN

H

*

: waif

: endemic

: historic

N : no

P : planted

? : questionable

X : extirpated

(see introduction for more)

this taxon and the closely related *A. foemina* (sometimes treated as a subspecies, variety, or form) are complicated by differences of opinion about distinguishing characteristics. **Syn:** = *Anagallis arvensis* Linnaeus ssp. *arvensis* – K1, S, Va; = *Anagallis arvensis* var. *arvensis* – C, G; = *Lysimachia arvensis* (Linnaeus) U. Manns & A. Anderberg – NY, Jiménez-López et al (2022), Manns & Anderberg (2007); < *Anagallis arvensis* Linnaeus – Ar, F, FI5, FNA8, GrPl, GW2, Il, Meso4.1, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3; < *Lysimachia arvensis* (Linnaeus) U. Manns & A. Anderberg – K3, K4, NE.

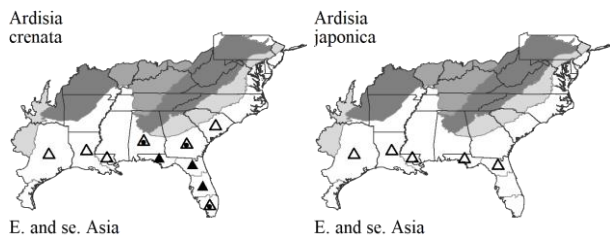
Ardisia Swartz 1788 (ARDISIA)

A genus of 400-500, trees and shrubs, of tropical America, Asia, and Australia. References: Pipoly & Ricketson (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Ståhl & Anderberg (2004) in Kubitzki et al (2004).

- 1 Leaf blades serrate; inflorescences 3-5-flowered; stoloniferous shrub to 0.4 m tall..... *Ardisia japonica*
 1 Leaf blades crenate or entire; inflorescences 5-18+-flowered; nonstoloniferous shrubs or trees, 1-15 m tall.
 *Ardisia crenata*

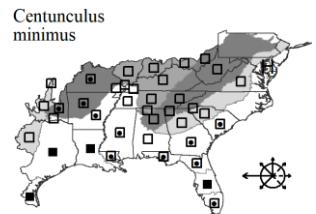
* *Ardisia crenata* Sims. CORAL ARDISIA, CORALBERRY, SPICEBERRY, HEN'S EYES, MARLBERRY, SCRATCHTHROAT. **Hab:** Moist suburban forests, floodplains, mesic flatwoods, moist forests. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Naturalized from horticultural use in s. GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), s. AL (Barger et al. 2012), e. SC (Beaufort County) (Bradley et al. [in prep.]), FL Panhandle, and FL peninsula. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul-Dec. **Comm:** This species is a very serious invasive. **Syn:** = FI5, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, WH3, WI. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Ardisia japonica* (Thunberg) Blume. JAPANESE ARDISIA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Syn:** = FI5, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Centunculus Linnaeus 1753 (CHAFFWEED, PIMPERNEL)

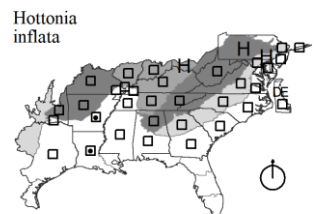
A genus of about 25 species, annual and perennial herbs, semi-cosmopolitan in distribution. Recently, *Centunculus* has often been submerged into *Anagallis*, or both submerged into a very broad *Lysimachia*. We here recognize it, but with an augmented circumscription including many species (outside our area) traditionally placed in *Anagallis*, following the phylogenetic results of Yan et al. (2019). References: Cholewa (2009e) in FNA8 (2009); Manns & Anderberg (2007); Yan et al (2018).



Centunculus minimus Linnaeus. CHAFFWEED, FALSE-PIMPERNEL. **Hab:** Ditches, wet disturbed areas, savannas, pond margins. **Dist:** This species occurs in widely scattered areas, nearly cosmopolitan. **Phen:** (Feb-) Mar-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, S, Tx, W; = *Anagallis minima* (Linnaeus) E.H. Krause – Ar, FI5, FNA8, GW2, Il, K1, Meso4.1, NcTx, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Lysimachia minima* (Linnaeus) U. Manns & A. Anderberg – K3, K4, NE, Manns & Anderberg (2009). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Hottonia Linnaeus 1753 (WATER-VIOLET)

A genus of 2 species, aquatic herbs, of North America and Eurasia. References: Anderberg in Kubitzki et al (2004); Cholewa (2009c) in FNA8 (2009).



Hottonia inflata Elliott. FEATHERFOIL, WATER-VIOLET. **Hab:** Slow-moving or stagnant waters of swamps, millponds, beaverponds, sag ponds, oxbows, rivers, probably dispersed by waterfowl, primarily in the Coastal Plain, very rarely in the Piedmont and Mountains. **Dist:** ME south to GA, west to TX, inland up the Mississippi Embayment to IL, and at other scattered locations inland (as w. WV, and especially around the Great Lakes). Townsend (1995) documented its first SC record. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; May-Aug. **Comm:** The species shows large population fluctuations, and may be essentially ephemeral at many locations. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA8, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WV. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Lysimachia Linnaeus 1753 (LOOSESTRIFE)

A genus of about 140 species, herbs (rarely shrubs), cosmopolitan. Hao et al. (2004) showed that the traditional subgeneric classification of *Lysimachia* is highly artificial, and that *Glaux* is embedded within *Lysimachia*. Yan et al. (2018), in a strongly sampled, Bayesian analysis, presented a phylogeny which supports retention of *Trientalis* ('clade XI'), *Steironema* ('clade IX'), a broadened *Centunculus* ('clade VIII'), and a narrowed *Anagallis* ('clade VII') as a series of basal grade clades to a still very diverse and heterogeneous *Lysimachia* ('clades I, II, III, IV, V, and VI'), including *Glaux* ('clade III'). It seems to us a better choice to retain the traditionally recognized and phylogenetically supported genera *Trientalis*, *Steironema*, *Centunculus*, and *Anagallis* than to combine them in to a hyperdiverse *Lysimachia* in the broadest sense possible. References: Cholewa

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

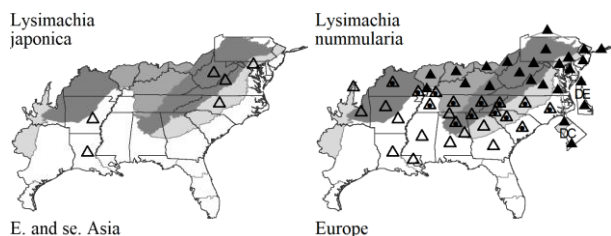
335. **PRIMULACEAE**

(2009f) in FNA8 (2009); Coffey & Jones (1980); Estes, Shaw, & Mausert-Mooney (2015); Hao et al (2004); Manns & Anderberg (2009); Ståhl & Anderberg (2004) in Kubitzki et al (2004); Yan et al (2018).

- 1 Leaves alternate (or with some opposite or subopposite); flowers white.
..... *Centunculus*
- 1 Leaves opposite or whorled; flowers yellow, white, pink, red, or blue.
5 Leaves < 2 cm long (and distinctly longer than wide); flowers red, blue, white, or pink.
..... *Anagallis*
- 5 Leaves > 2 cm long (sometimes less in *L. nummularia*, and then orbicular, and about as wide as long); flowers yellow
7 Leaves nearly round; plant trailing, rooting at nodes
8 Flowers 5-7 mm across; sepals about 1× as long as the petals..... *Lysimachia japonica*
8 Flowers 16-24 mm across; sepals about ½× as long as the petals..... *Lysimachia nummularia*
7 Leaves linear, lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate; plant erect (or trailing and rooting at the nodes in *L. radicans*, which has lanceolate leaves).
..... *Steironema*

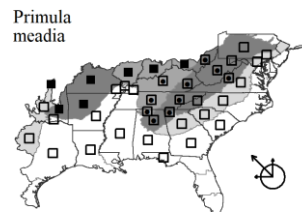
* ***Lysimachia japonica*** Thunberg. JAPANESE LOOSESTRIFE, KO-NASUBI, DWARF CREEPING-JENNY, MINIATURE MONEYWORT. **Hab:** Grassy places, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Japan and China. Reported for WV (FNA 2009, Harmon, Ford-Werntz, & Grafton 2006) and LA (FNA 2009). **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA8, K1, K3, K4, WV. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Lysimachia nummularia*** Linnaeus. CREEPING JENNY, CREEPING CHARLIE, MONEYWORT. **Hab:** Lawns, pastures, seepages, other moist, disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Aug; Aug-Sep. **ID Notes:** The leaves have many minute, maroon dots (glandular punctae). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA8, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

***Primula* Linnaeus 1753 (SHOOTING STAR)**

A genus of about 450 species, primarily of the temperate Northern Hemisphere. Mast et al. (2004) show that *Dodecatheon* is nested within *Primula*, and is closely related to (and derived from) *Primula* subgenus *Auriculastrum*, apparently via a relatively simple alteration of the corolla for buzz-pollination. References: Fassett (1944); Kelso (2009b) in FNA8 (2009); Mast & Reveal (2007); Mast et al (2004); Oberle & Esselman (2011); Reveal (2009) in FNA8 (2009).

Primula meadia (Linnaeus) A.R. Mast & Reveal. EASTERN SHOOTING STAR. **Hab:** Rich forests, woodlands, and rock outcrops (primarily calcareous or mafic), especially with nutrient-rich seepage, prairies, bluffs. **Dist:** MD and PA west to s. WI, se. MN, IA, and OK, south to sc. SC, n. GA, n. FL (Gadsden County), AL, and TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-early Jun; late May-Jun. **Tax:** Segregate taxa (at species and varietal rank) included here may have merit and warrant re-study. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, K4, Ky, Mi, NY, Va, WH3, Mast & Reveal (2007); = *Dodecatheon meadia* – FNA8, K3, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, WV, Oberle & Esselman (2011); > *Dodecatheon brachycarpa* Small – S; > *Dodecatheon hugeri* Small – S; > *Dodecatheon meadia* – S; > *Dodecatheon meadia* ssp. *brachycarpum* (Small) R. Knuth – K1; > *Dodecatheon meadia* ssp. *meadia* – K1; > *Dodecatheon meadia* Linnaeus var. *brachycarpum* (Small) Fassett – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Fassett (1944); > *Dodecatheon meadia* var. *genuinum* – Fassett (1944); > *Dodecatheon meadia* Linnaeus var. *meadia* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Fassett (1944); > *Dodecatheon meadia* var. *obesum* Fassett – Fassett (1944).

***Samolus* Linnaeus 1753 (WATER-PIMPERNEL)**

A genus of about 10-15 species, herbs and subshrubs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Cholewa (2009b) in FNA8 (2009); Henrickson (1983); Ståhl & Källersjö (2004).

- 1 Pedicels with a minute bract near the middle; corollas 1.2-3 mm long (2-3 mm across); leaves extending into the inflorescence; calyx lobes equaling or shorter than tube; staminodes present..... *Samolus parviflorus*
- 1 Pedicels ebracteate; corollas 3-7.5 mm long (5-7 mm across); leaves all below the inflorescence; calyx lobes equaling or longer than tube; staminodes absent.
..... *Samolus ebracteatus* var. *alyssooides*

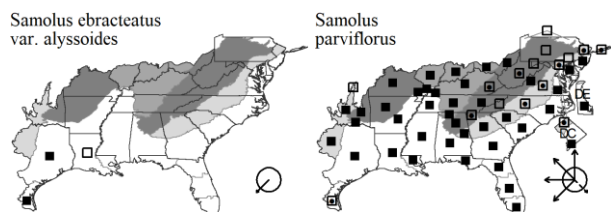
Samolus ebracteatus* Kunth var. *alyssooides (A. Heller) Henrickson. TEXAS COASTAL WATER-PIMPERNEL. **Hab:** Coastal sandy dunes, beaches, salt marshes, coastal prairies, ditches. **Dist:** Sw. LA, coastal TX, e. coast of Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Henrickson (1983); = *Samolus alyssoides* A. Heller – Tx; = *Samolus ebracteatus* Kunth ssp. *alyssooides* (A. Heller) R. Knuth – K1; < *Samolus ebracteatus* Kunth – FNA8, GW2, K3, K4.

***Samolus parviflorus* Rafinesque.** WATER-PIMPERNEL, BROOKWEED. **Hab:** Stream banks, tidal freshwater and oligohaline marshes, pools in floodplains, calcareous seepage swamps, interdune ponds. **Dist:** NB west to BC, south to Central America; c. and s. South America; Bahamas. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Tax:** Sometimes treated as a subspecies or other component of the European *S. valerandi*; the American plant is sufficiently distinct to warrant specific status. Cholewa in FNA8 (2009) states: "Some taxonomists include this species within the European *S. valerandi*; that species has larger flowers and capsules, fewer racemes, and staminodes occurring in clusters of one to three. No specimens have been found of true European *S.*

Key to Map * : waif N : no X : extirpated
Symbology: : endemic P : planted
 L : native L : maybe exotic L : exotic (see introduction for more) H : historic ? : questionable

335. PRIMULACEAE

valerandi in the flora area; previous specimens labeled as *S. valerandi* are native species, usually *S. parviflorus*". A different opinion is expressed by Jones et al. (2012), who prefer to treat *S. parviflorus* within a broadly circumscribed *S. valerandi*. If treated at species rank (as here), the name *S. floribundus* has also sometimes been used for the North American taxon at species rank; *S. parviflorus* has nomenclatural priority over *S. floribundus* by a month. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, F, FNA8, GrPl, GW2, Il, K3, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; = *Samolus floribundus* Kunth – C, G, Meso4.1, S; = *Samolus valerandi* Linnaeus ssp. *parviflorus* (Rafinesque) Hultén – Fl5, K1, NcTx, NE, WH3; < *Samolus valerandi* – K4, NY.

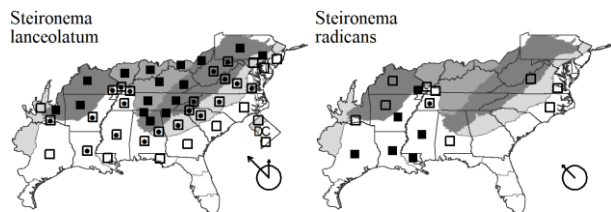
*Steironema* Rafinesque 1821 (LOOSESTRIFE)

A genus of about 8 species, perennial herbs, of North America. *Steironema* has occasionally been accorded genus rank in eastern North American floras (notably Small 1933, Gleason & Cronquist 1952, and Mohlenbrock 2014), but has more usually been included in *Lysimachia*. The morphologic differences from *Lysimachia* are more profound than the superficially similar flowers suggest. Yan et al. (2018) shows *Steironema* and *Rientalis* in a clade basal to *Centunculus*, *Anagallis*, and *Lysimachia* (in a narrower sense). References: Cholewa (2009f) in FNA8 (2009); Estes, Shaw, & Mausert-Mooney (2015); Yan et al (2018).

- 1 Leaves linear, 1-7 mm wide, 10-20× longer than wide, mid-cauline leaves sessile or short petiolate, petioles when present 1-5 mm long.
..... *Steironema lanceolatum*
- 1 Leaves lanceolate, narrowly elliptic-lanceolate, or narrowly oblong, 5-60 mm wide, mostly 1.5-10× longer than wide, mid-cauline leaves usually with well-developed petioles 5-20+ mm long (except in *L. lanceolata* where petioles are mostly <5 mm long).
4 Petioles ciliate along their entire length.
..... *Steironema lanceolatum*
- 4 Petioles eciliate or with cilia confined to the proximal half (or less) only.
..... *Steironema radicans*

Steironema lanceolatum (Walter) Gray. LANCELEAF LOOSESTRIFE. **Hab:** Mesic to relatively dry forests, mafic and calcareous fens, bogs, forest edges, roadbanks, primarily on circumneutral soils. **Dist:** NJ, PA, OH, MI, and WI south to GA, Panhandle FL, AL, MS, LA, and ne. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = G, Il; = *Lysimachia lanceolata* Walter – Ar, C, F, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Coffey & Jones (1980), Estes, Shaw, & Mausert-Mooney (2015); = *Lysimachia lanceolata* var. *lanceolata* – GW2, RAB, WH3; < *Lysimachia lanceolata* Walter – Fl5; > *Steironema heterophyllum* (Michaux) Baudo – S; > *Steironema lanceolatum* (Walter) Gray – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Steironema radicans (Hooker) A. Gray. TRAILING LOOSESTRIFE. **Hab:** Moist forests, swamps, marshes, eastwards in mountain sinkhole ponds and interdunal ponds. **Dist:** The main distribution of this species is in the Mississippi Embayment, from MO and w. TN south to MS, AR, LA, and e. TX; disjunct occurrences in e. and w. VA and e. NC are curious. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = G, Il, S; = *Lysimachia radicans* Hooker – Ar, C, F, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Coffey & Jones (1980), Estes, Shaw, & Mausert-Mooney (2015). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

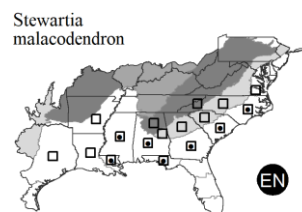


336. THEACEAE Mirbel 1816 (TEA FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

With a more circumscribed definition (excluding Pentaphylacaceae), a family of about 9 genera and 200-450 species, trees and shrubs, of primarily tropical and subtropical regions of the Old and New Worlds. References: Li et al (2019); Prince & Parks (2001); Prince (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Stevens, Dressler, & Weitzman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Zhang et al (2022).

Stewartia I. Lawson 1753 (STEWARTIA, WILD CAMELLIA)

A genus of about 20 species (if circumscribed to include *Hartia*), trees and shrubs, of temperate e. Asia and e. North America. Both our species of *Stewartia* are very attractive shrubs. The other species of the genus are Asian. Lin et al. (2019) show *S. malacodendron* as basal to the rest of the genus (if *Hartia* is included in *Stewartia*), and *Stewartia ovata* as basal to *Stewartia* s.s.; Li et al. (2002a) and Prince (2002) show different tree topologies and



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

336. THEACEAE

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relationships. References: Li et al (2002a); Lin et al (2019a); Prince (2002); Prince (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Spongberg (1974); Stevens, Dressler, & Weitzman in Kubitzki et al (2004); Zhang et al (2022).

Identification Notes: The leaves are borne in horizontal planes, reminiscent of *Benthamidia* (*Cornus*) *florida* and *Swida* (*Cornus*) *alternifolia*. The leaves of both species are obscurely serrate or crenate, and also conspicuously and copiously ciliate-margined.

Stewartia malacodendron Linnaeus. SILKY CAMELLIA, VIRGINIA STEWARTIA. **Hab:** Mesic forests, especially on beech-dominated bluffs or ‘upland islands’ in Coastal Plain swamps, steepheads, bayheads. **Dist:** Primarily Coastal Plain, se. VA south to FL, west to se. TX, but extending inland to the Piedmont of GA, NC, and SC and the Mountains of AL and NC. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** In the phylogenetic tree of *Stewartia*, *S. malacodendron* is the first-branching taxon in the genus, not closely related to *S. ovata*. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Spongberg (1974); = *Stewartia malachodendron* – C, F, G, orthographic variant; = *Stuartia malachodendron* – S, orthographic variant. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

337. SYMPLOCACEAE Desfontaines 1820 (SWEETLEAF FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

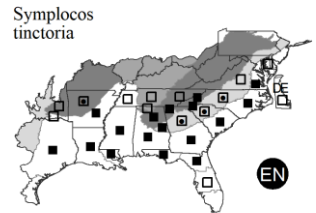
A family of 1 genus and about 250-300 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and warm temperate America and Asia. References: Almeda & Fritsch (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Nootboom in Kubitzki et al (2004).

Symplocos Jacquin 1760 (SWEETLEAF)

A genus of about 300 species, trees and shrubs, of tropical and warm temperate America and Asia. Wang et al. (2004) found that the affinities of *S. tinctoria* are with South American species of subgenus *Epigenia*, rather than with east Asian species of subgenus *Hopea*, section *Palaeosymplocos*. References: Almeda & Fritsch (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Harbison (1931); Hardin (1966); Nootboom in Kubitzki et al (2004); Wang et al (2004).

Identification Notes: The foliage of *S. tinctoria* has a sweet taste, and an odor and taste similar to green apples. Sometimes the leaves are glossy and appear subcoriaceous, somewhat resembling *Kalmia latifolia*.

Symplocos tinctoria (Linnaeus) L'Héritier. SWEETLEAF, HORSESUGAR, DYEBUSH. **Hab:** Moist bottomland forests, pocosin edges, mesic forests, ridgetop pine and oak/pine forests, pine flatwoods, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** DE south to n. FL and west to e. TX and se. OK. The range in our area is discontinuous and interesting, the species rather abundant in the Coastal Plain throughout our area, and in the Mountains of NC and SC (absent from the VA mountains!), but present in the Piedmont only near its borders with the other provinces and in scattered sites in the central Piedmont. Plants in the part of the distribution in the Southern Appalachians have been described as var. *ashei* Harbison on the basis of hairier leaves, stems, and fruits; the correlation of morphology and biogeography is suggestive of varietal distinction reflecting past history of the species in our area (see Hardin 1966). **Phen:** Mar-May; Aug-Sep. **Tax:** Var. *ashei*, with mainly or strictly montane distribution, needs additional taxonomic consideration; see Hardin (1966) and Harbison (1931). **ID Notes:** The leaves have a subcoriaceous and rather evergreen appearance, but are only semi-evergreen or tardily deciduous. As the name implies, the leaves are somewhat sweet (especially near the midvein), but the sweetness seems variable from plant to plant, season to season, and taster to taster. Whether sweet or not, the ‘green apple’ taste is distinctive and is helpful (once learned) in distinguishing this rather nondescript shrub or small tree. Where protected from fire, *S. tinctoria* can reach considerable size, to at least 20 cm in diameter and 12 m tall, with longitudinally striped bark. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl5, GW2, K1, K3, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Hardin (1966); > *Symplocos tinctoria* (Linnaeus) L'Héritier var. *ashei* Harbison – Harbison (1931); > *Symplocos tinctoria* var. *pygmaea* Fernald – F, G; > *Symplocos tinctoria* var. *tinctoria* – F, G, Harbison (1931). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



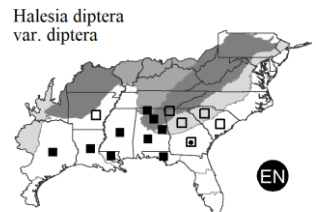
339. STYRACACEAE A.P. de Candolle & Sprengel 1821 (STORAX FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

A family of about 11 genera and 160 species, trees and shrubs, of warm temperate and tropical regions of America, Mediterranean Europe, se. Asia, Malaysia. References: Fritsch in Kubitzki et al (2004); Fritsch (2009) in FNA8 (2009).

- 1 Corolla lobes 4; fruit elongate, winged, 2.5-5 cm long; petioles 15-25 mm long..... ***Halesia***
 1 Corolla lobes 5; fruit globose, not winged, 0.5-0.9 cm in diameter; petioles 2-10 mm long..... ***Styrax***

Halesia J. Ellis ex Linnaeus 1759 (SILVERBELL, SNOWDROP TREE)

A genus of about 4 species, trees and shrubs, of e. North America and e. Asia. The genus was named to honor Stephen Hales; it therefore seems more appropriate to pronounce the genus with three syllables (the accent on the first) than the commonly heard four, which thoroughly distorts the honoree's name. The number of taxa in our area and their appropriate taxonomic level are in dispute; recent analyses vary from 2-5, with specific or varietal status. References: Fritsch & Lucas (2000); Fritsch (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Godfrey (1988); Reveal & Seldin (1976); Sargent (1921a).



Halesia diptera J. Ellis var. *dipthera*. COMMON TWO-WING SILVERBELL. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, forested edges of brackish marshes. **Dist:** Var. *dipthera* ranges from s. SC south to Panhandle FL, west to n. AL, sw. AR, and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Godfrey (1988), Reveal & Seldin (1976); < *Halesia diptera* J. Ellis – Fl5, FNA8, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3.

Key to Map Symbology: (see introduction for more)

Styrax Linnaeus 1753 (SNOWBELL, STORAX)

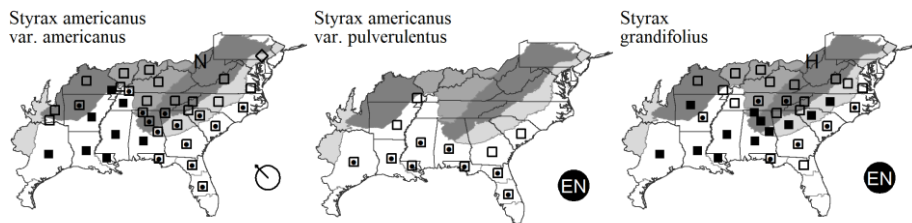
A genus of about 120-130 species, trees and shrubs, of s. Europe, Malesia, se. Asia, se. North America, and tropical America. Nicolson & Steyskal (1976) discussed at length the grammatical gender of the genus, and concluded that it should be treated as masculine. References: Fritsch (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Gonsoulin (1974); Nicolson & Steyskal (1976).

- 2 Leaves generally broadly obovate, sometimes broadly ovate, 5-14 cm long, 4-10 cm wide, the apices acute to short-acuminate, densely and finely pubescent beneath, giving the underside of the leaf a pale color; inflorescence usually of 5-20 flowers.....*Styrax grandifolius*
- 2 Leaves narrowly elliptic to ovate or obovate, usually 2-8 cm long, 1-4 cm wide, the apices short- to long-acuminate, glabrous or sparsely pubescent beneath (to densely pubescent and then giving the underside of the leaf a rusty color in var. *pulverulentus*); inflorescence usually of 1-7 flowers.
- 3 Leaves oblong-elliptic, glabrous or sparsely pubescent on the undersurfaces and petioles, the margins usually distantly toothed toward the apices; pedicels 10-14 mm long; calyces essentially glabrous; new growth glabrous to sparsely pubescent..... *Styrax americanus* var. *americanus*
- 3 Leaves elliptic to ovate to oblanceolate or obovate, sparsely to densely scurfy-hairy on the undersurfaces and petioles, margins entire to serrate; pedicels 4-6 mm long; calyces and pedicels densely scurfy-hairy; new growth densely matted pubescent..... *Styrax americanus* var. *pulverulentus*

***Styrax americanus* Lamarck var. *americanus*.** AMERICAN SNOWBELL, AMERICAN STORAX. **Hab:** Swamp forests, pocosin edges, depression wetlands, other moist to wet habitats. **Dist:** Var. *americanus* ranges from ne. WV, OH, s. IN, s. IL, s. MO, south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Sep. **Comm:** See discussion below on var. *pulverulentus* and the existence of transitional plants. **Syn:** = C, Va; = *Styrax americana* – S; = *Styrax americana* var. *americana* – F, Gonsoulin (1974); < *Styrax americana* – Ar, G, GW2, RAB, Tx, Tx, W; < *Styrax americanum* – II; < *Styrax americanus* – FI5, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, Tn, WH3.

***Styrax americanus* Lamarck var. *pulverulentus* (Michaux) Perkins ex Rehder.** DOWNY AMERICAN SNOWBELL. **Hab:** Wet pine flatwoods. **Dist:** ‘Good’ var. *pulverulentus* ranges from SC south to s. FL and west to e. TX and se. MO; some plants in NC and SC are transitional between the two varieties and will not be easily assigned. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, Gonsoulin (1974); = *Styrax americana* var. *americana* – Gonsoulin (1974); = *Styrax pulverulenta* Michaux – S; < *Styrax americana* – Ar, G, GW2, RAB, Tx, Tx, W; < *Styrax americanus* – FI5, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, WH3.

***Styrax grandifolius* Aiton.** BIGLEAF SNOWBELL, BIGLEAF STORAX. **Hab:** Mesic to dry upland forests, bluffs. **Dist:** Se. VA south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north to se. MO. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI5, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Styrax grandifolia* – F, G, RAB, S, W, Gonsoulin (1974); < *Styrax grandifolium* – II. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



340. SARRACENIACEAE Dumortier 1829 (PITCHERPLANT FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

A family of 3 genera and about 22 species, perennial insectivorous herbs, of e. North America (*Sarracenia*), w. North America (*Darlingtonia*), and ne. South America (*Heliamphora*). References: Kubitzki et al (2004); Mellichamp (2009b) in FNA8 (2009); Neyland & Merchant (2006); Schnell (2002b).

Sarracenia Linnaeus 1753 (PITCHERPLANT)

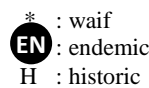
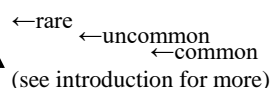
A genus of about 11 species, perennial insectivorous herbs, of e. North America. The sections that have sometimes been recognized do not accord with recent findings about clades and relationships within *Sarracenia*, so are not recognized here. The status of *Sarracenia* as a genus with intense horticultural interest is responsible for both conservation challenges and opportunities facing taxa in the genus. Interest in color forms by collectors and growers is also responsible for the naming of many taxa at variety rank that are merely coloration forms. References: Bell & Case (1956); Bell (1949); Bell (1952); Carstens & Satler (2013); Case & Case (1976); Catalani (2004); Cheek (1994); Cheek (2001); Godt & Hamrick (1999); McDaniel (1971); McPherson & Schnell (2011); McPherson (2006); McPherson (2007); Mellichamp & Case (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Mellichamp (2008); Naczi et al (1999); Neyland & Merchant (2006); Reveal (1993b); Rice (2018); Romanowski (2002); Schnell & Determann (1997); Schnell (1979); Schnell (1981); Schnell (1993); Schnell (1998); Schnell (2002a); Schnell (2002b); Wood (1960).

Identification Notes: Hybrids between the various species of pitcherplants are relatively frequent; see Bell (1952), Bell & Case (1956), Mellichamp (2008), Mellichamp in FNA (2009), and McPherson & Schnell (2011) for further discussion. They are usually rather easy to determine in geographic context, since they show intermediacy in characters, and usually are found in close proximity to both parents.

Sarracenia - Key to Sarracenia

- 1 Pitchers mostly decumbent; lateral wing of the pitcher very prominent; petals maroon to pink.
- 2 Pitchers prominently marked with white on the hood; hood of the pitcher globose; orifice formed by the fusion of the hood margins *Sarracenia psittacina*
- 2 Pitchers not marked with white on the hood; hood of the pitcher expanded and erect; orifice not involving the hood margins; [*S. purpurea* complex]..... *Sarracenia rosea*
- 1 Pitchers erect; lateral wing of the pitcher generally not prominent; petals maroon, red, or yellow.

Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Key to Map
Symbology:

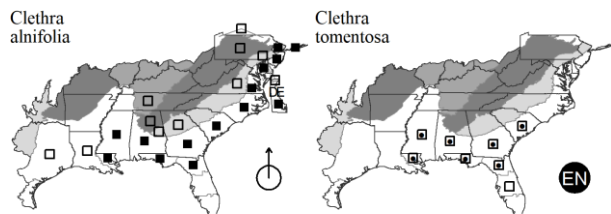
native
 maybe exotic
 exotic
 (see introduction for more)
 rare
 uncommon
 common

* : waif
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

EN : endemic
H : historic
X : extirpated

343. CLETHRACEAE

var. *tomentosa* (Lamarck) Michaux (Sleumer 1967b, Wilbur 1970b). **Syn:** = FNA8, S; = *Clethra alnifolia* var. *pubescens* Aiton – K4, Sleumer (1967b); = *Clethra alnifolia* var. *tomentosa* (Lamarck) Michaux – RAB; < *Clethra alnifolia* Linnaeus – Fl5, GW2, K1, K3, WH3.



344. CYRILLACEAE Lindley 1846 (TITI FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

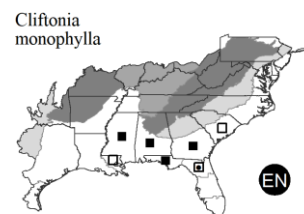
A family of 2 genera and 5 or more species, ranging from se. North America to the West Indies and n. South America (following the removal of *Purdiaea* to the Clethraceae (Anderberg & Zhang 2002). References: Anderberg & Zhang (2002); Godfrey (1988); Kubitzki et al (2004); Lemke (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Thomas (1960).

- 1 Lateral veins of the leaf blades scarcely or not at all apparent on either surface; flowers in terminal and axillary racemes, the racemes solitary or several at a node, not markedly radiating; fruit 5-7 mm long, 2-5 winged..... *Cliftonia*
- 1 Lateral veins of the leaf blades readily apparent on both surfaces, the main laterals neatly pinnate, the smaller veins forming a fine reticulum; flowers in lateral racemes, the racemes clustered together at the summit of the previous year's growth and radiating outward or reflexed; fruit 2-2.5 mm long, not winged *Cyrilla*

Cliftonia Banks ex C.F. Gaertner 1807 (BLACK TITI, BUCKWHEAT-TREE)

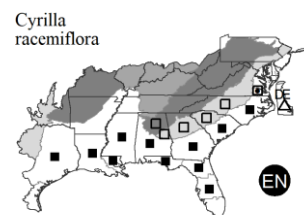
A monotypic genus, shrub or small tree, of se. North America. References: Kubitzki et al (2004); Lemke (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Thomas (1960).

Cliftonia monophylla (Lamarck) Britton ex Sargent. BLACK TITI, BUCKWHEAT-TREE. **Hab:** Acid bogs, bayheads, swamps, and streambanks. **Dist:** Se. SC south to n. FL, west to se. LA. **Phen:** Late Feb-May. **Syn:** = Fl5, FNA5, GW2, K1, K3, S, Tx, WH3, Thomas (1960); = n/a – RAB. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).



Cyrilla Garden ex Linnaeus 1767 (TITI)

A genus of 3-10 (or more) species, trees and shrubs, of warm temperate to tropical North America, the West Indies, and n. South America. The most recent monographer (Thomas 1960) treated *Cyrilla* as monotypic, clearly the diversity of habit (from subshrubs to large forest trees) and floral structure warrant the recognition of multiple taxa at specific rank; the genus is badly in need of modern study. References: Kubitzki et al (2004); Kurz & Godfrey (1962); Lemke (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Small (1924b); Thomas (1960).



Cyrilla racemiflora Linnaeus. TITI. **Hab:** Pocosins, swamps, lake and pine flatwood pond margins, streambanks, pine flatwoods. **Dist:** E. VA (Accomack County) south to sc. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Thomas (1960) interprets this species very broadly, as also distributed in the West Indies, Belize, Mexico, and n. South America (notably the tepuis and Gran Sabana of s. Venezuela), but I interpret plants in these areas as belonging to other species. The leaves are quite variable in shape and size; the venation and glossy smoothness, however, are distinctive once learned. **Syn:** = C, G, K1, RAB, S, Tx, Va, Kurz & Godfrey (1962), Small (1924b); < *Cyrilla racemiflora* Linnaeus – Fl5, FNA12, GW2, K3, K4, WH3, Thomas (1960); > *Cyrilla racemiflora* var. *racemiflora* – F; > *Cyrilla racemiflora* var. *subglobosa* Fernald – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

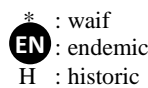
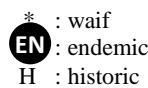
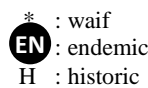
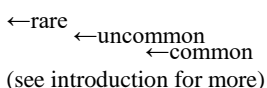
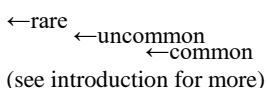
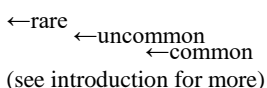
345. ERICACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (HEATH FAMILY) [in ERICALES]

A family of about 107-124 genera and 3400-4100 species, primarily shrubs, small trees, and subshrubs, nearly cosmopolitan. The Ericaceae is very important in our area, which is one of the north temperate centers of diversity for the Ericaceae, with a great diversity of genera and species, many of them rather narrowly endemic. Along with *Quercus* and *Pinus*, various members of this family are dominant in much of our landscape. References: Cullings & Hileman (1997); Dorr & Barrie (1993); Gillespie & Kron (2010); Gillespie & Kron (2013); Judd & Kron (1993); Kron & Chase (1993); Kron et al (2002); Kron, Powell, & Luteyn (2002); Luteyn et al (1996); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004); Tucker (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Wood (1961).

Main Key, for use with flowering or fruiting material.

- 1 Plant an herb, subshrub, or sprawling shrub, not clonal by underground rhizomes (except *Gaultheria procumbens* and *Epigaea repens*), rarely > 3 dm tall; plants mycotrophic or hemi-mycotrophic (except *Epigaea*, *Gaultheria*, and *Arctostaphylos*).

Key to Map
Symbology:



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 4 Flowers few to many, racemose; stem pubescent, at least in the inflorescence; plant yellow, orange, or red when fresh, aging or drying dark brown..... *Hypopitys*
- 4 Flower solitary; stem glabrous; plant white (rarely pink) when fresh, aging or drying black..... *Monotropa*
- 1 Plant either a shrub or tree (> 3 dm tall), or a shrub 1-3 dm tall and definitely and obviously clonal by underground rhizomes; plants not mycotrophic or hemi-mycotrophic.
- 13 Ovary inferior; fruit indehiscent, a fleshy berry; [blueberries and huckleberries].
- 14 Ovary 10 locular; seeds 10; leaves glandular-punctate, at least on the lower surface (except *G. brachycera*)..... *Gaylussacia*
- 14 Ovary 4-5 locular; seeds numerous; leaves not glandular-punctate..... *Vaccinium*
- 13 Ovary superior; fruit dehiscent, a dry capsule; [other heaths].
- 21 Leaves coriaceous, evergreen, shiny and dark green above.
- 22 Leaves sharply and distinctly serrate..... *Leucothoe*
- 22 Leaves entire, or obscurely and finely crenulate-serrulate.
- 24 Capsules elongate, > 2× as long as broad, 8-18 mm long; [subfamily *Ericoideae*; tribe *Rhodoreae*]..... *Rhododendron*
- 24 Capsules ovoid to globose or subglobose, about as long as broad, 5-8 mm long.
- 25 Leaves with a prominent vein running parallel to (and about 1 mm in from) the margin; [subfamily *Vaccinioideae*; tribe *Lyonieae*]..... *Lyonia lucida*
- 25 Leaves without a prominent marginal vein..... *Kalmia*
- 21 Leaves membranaceous or subcoriaceous, deciduous or evergreen, if subcoriaceous and evergreen, then not shiny and dark green above.
- 28 Capsules elongate, > 2× as long as broad, 7-23 mm long; [subfamily *Ericoideae*; tribe *Rhodoreae*]..... *Rhododendron*
- 28 Capsules ovoid to globose or subglobose, about as long as broad, or broader than long, 2-7 mm long.
- 29 Leaves (at least the larger) > 2.5 cm wide.
- 30 Pedicels with 2 bracteoles.
- 31 Capsule broader than long; shrub; bracteoles just below the calyx; [subfamily *Vaccinioideae*; tribe *Gaultherieae*]..... *Eubotrys*
- 31 Capsule longer than broad; tree; bracteoles generally near the middle of the pedicel; [subfamily *Vaccinioideae*; tribe *Oxydendreae*]..... *Oxydendrum arboreum*
- 30 Pedicels without bracteoles..... *Lyonia*
- 29 Leaves < 2.5 cm wide.
- 34 Leaves whorled or alternate; corolla saucer-shaped, 10-20 mm across; [subfamily *Ericoideae*; tribe *Phyllodoceae*]..... *Kalmia*
- 34 Leaves alternate; corolla narrowly urceolate, 2-8 mm across..... *Lyonia*

Alternate Key - to Ericaceae (including some relatives), emphasizing vegetative characters
[This key includes some related shrubs, of the Diapensiaceae, Clethraceae, and Cyrillaceae]

- 1 Leaves and stems lacking chlorophyll (either white or variously tinted with colors such as pink, tan, red, or violet)..... **Key A**
- 1 Leaves and stems with chlorophyll (green, though some parts may have the green pigment obscured with purple or other colors)..... **Key D**

Key A - Achlorophyllose plants

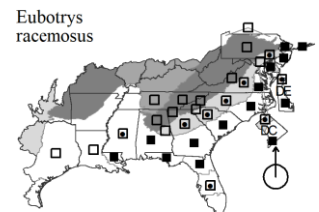
- 1 Flower solitary; stem glabrous; plant white (rarely pink) when fresh, aging or drying black..... *Monotropa uniflora*
- 1 Flowers few to many, racemose; stem glabrous (*Monotropis*) or pubescent, at least in the inflorescence (*Hypopitys*); plant yellow, orange, or red when fresh, aging or drying dark brown..... *Hypopitys*

Key D - Evergreen ericaceous shrubs (either tall or obviously clonal) and trees

- 5 Leaves (all of them) < 2 cm long..... *Vaccinium darrowii*
- 5 Leaves (at least the larger) > 3 cm long.
- 10 Leaves toothed, at least toward the tip of the leaf (note that fine serrations or crenations can be obscured by revolute margins)..... *Leucothoe axillaris*
- 10 Leaves entire.
- 27 Leaf with a prominent vein running the length of the margin, about 1 mm in; [shrub to 4 m tall]..... *Lyonia lucida*
- 27 Leaf venation not as above; [shrub to small tree] {*Kalmia latifolia*, *Cyrilla*, *Cliftonia*, *Bejaria*}

***Eubotrys* Nuttall 1842 (DECIDUOUS FETTERBUSH)**

A genus of 2 species, shrubs to small trees, of e. North America. Recent molecular evidence supports the recognition of *Eubotrys* as a genus separate from *Leucothoe*, and more closely related to *Chamaedaphne*, supporting the views, based on morphological grounds, of many earlier authors (Kron et al. 2002). The genus is often treated as feminine in grammatical gender (like most Ericaceae), but the Code is unequivocal that names ending in various suffixes, including “-botrys” should be treated as masculine. References: Judd et al (2012); Kron et al



Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

(2002); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004); Tucker (2009f) in FNA8 (2009).

Eubotrys racemosus (Linnaeus) Nuttall. COASTAL FETTERBUSH. **Hab:** Swamps, pocosins, streambanks, and other wet places. **Dist:** E. MA south to c. peninsular FL and west to LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain; disjunct inland, as in c. and e. TN. **Phen:** Late Mar-early Jun; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = K4; = *Eubotrys racemosa* – C, FI5, FNA8, G, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3, Judd et al (2012), orthographic (gender) variant; = *Leucothoe racemosa* (Linnaeus) A. Gray – GW2, K1, K3, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, Luteyn et al (1996); > *Eubotrys elongata* Small – S; > *Eubotrys racemosa* – S; > *Leucothoe racemosa* var. *projecta* Fernald – F; > *Leucothoe racemosa* var. *racemosa* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Gaylussacia Kunth 1819 (HUCKLEBERRY)

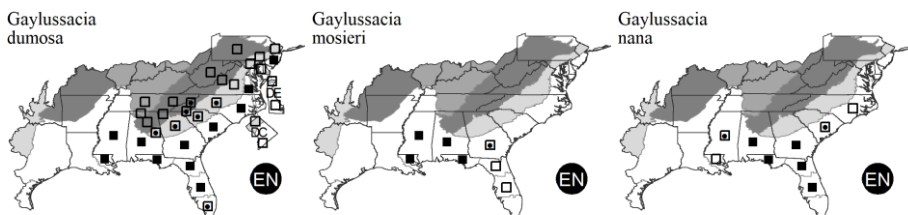
A genus of ca. 50 species, shrubs, of North and South America (centered in South America). The sections and subsections follow Sleumer (1967a). A study of the phylogeny of the genus *Gaylussacia* provided some evidence for the treatment of *Gaylussacia brachycera* as a monotypic genus or within *Vaccinium*; additional study is needed. References: Camp (1935); Coville (1919); Duncan & Brittain (1966); Fernald (1911); Gajdeczka et al (2010); Godfrey (1988); Kron, Powell, & Luteyn (2002); Pooler, Dix, & Griesbach (2006); Pooler, Nicholson, & Vandegrift (2008); Sleumer (1967a); Sorrie & Weakley (2007a); Sorrie (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); Sorrie, Weakley, & Tucker (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004).

- 2 Leaves subcoriaceous, upper surface shining, dark green, 1.5-4 cm long; bracts of the inflorescence equal to or longer than the pedicels (5-12 mm long), persistent; sepals, pedicels, bracts, and leaves stipitate-glandular and pubescent; [section *Gaylussacia*].
- 3 Plant < 3 dm high. *Gaylussacia dumosa*
- 3 Plant 4-10 (-15 dm) tall. *Gaylussacia mosieri*
- 2 Leaves membranaceous to subcoriaceous, upper surface dull, yellow-green to medium-green, 2-10 cm long; bracts of the inflorescence shorter than the pedicels, early deciduous; sepals, pedicels, bracts, and leaves with sessile glands, pubescent or not pubescent; [section *Decamerium*].
- *Gaylussacia nana*

Gaylussacia dumosa (Andrews) Torrey & A. Gray. SOUTHERN DWARF HUCKLEBERRY. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, pine flatwoods, other xeric to mesic, acidic forests and woodlands. **Dist:** This is one of the most common shrubs of the Southeastern Coastal Plain, with an overall range from NJ south to FL and west to e. LA, primarily in the Coastal Plain, less commonly inland (as in sc. TN and se. WV). Reported for MD and DE (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Phen:** (Dec-) Mar-Jun; Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA8, K4, Tn, Va, Gajdeczka et al (2010), Sorrie & Weakley (2007a); = *Gaylussacia dumosa* (Andrews) Torrey var. *dumosa* – C, F, G, Camp (1935); = *Lasiococcus dumosus* (Andrews) Small – S; < *Gaylussacia dumosa* (Andrews) Torrey & A. Gray – FI5, GW2, K1, K3, Pa, RAB, W, WH3, WV, Duncan & Brittain (1966), Godfrey (1988), Luteyn et al (1996), Sleumer (1967a).

Gaylussacia mosieri Small. MOSIER'S HUCKLEBERRY, HIRSUTE HUCKLEBERRY. **Hab:** Pine savannas and seepages. **Dist:** S. GA, ne. FL (Duval County), n. peninsular FL (Volusia County) west through Panhandle FL to e. LA. **Comm:** Material from Lexington County, SC originally identified as this taxon has been reassigned to *G. bigeloviana*. **Syn:** = FI5, FNA8, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Camp (1935), Duncan & Brittain (1966), Gajdeczka et al (2010), Godfrey (1988), Luteyn et al (1996), Sleumer (1967a), Sorrie & Weakley (2007a); = *Lasiococcus mosieri* (Small) Small – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Gaylussacia nana (A. Gray) Small. DWARF DANGLEBERRY. **Hab:** Xeric longleaf pine sandhills, pine flatwoods, pocosin ecotones, pine savannas. **Dist:** Se. NC (New Hanover County) (Sorrie & LeBlond 2008) and sc. SC (Berkeley and Williamsburg counties) south to n. and c. FL peninsula, FL Panhandle, and west to e. LA (Florida parishes). **Tax:** *G. nana* has a diploid chromosome complement (n=12), compared to tetraploid for *G. tomentosa* (n=12) (Luteyn et al. 1996). See Sorrie (2017a) for additional details about identification of this species and *G. tomentosa*. **Comm:** In NC, this species is somewhat disjunct from ec. SC in xeric sandhills of se. NC (on the Carolina Beach peninsula and the 421 Sandhills nw. of Wilmington). In the central and southern Coastal Plain of South Carolina, it is probably more common than *G. frondosa* (just not frequently distinguished from it) (P. McMillan, pers.comm. 2020). **Syn:** = FNA8, K1, K3, K4, Camp (1935), Duncan & Brittain (1966), Gajdeczka et al (2010), Luteyn et al (1996), Sorrie (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Decachaena nana* (A. Gray) Small – S; = *Gaylussacia frondosa* (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray ex Torrey var. *nana* A. Gray – GW2, Camp (1935), Godfrey (1988); = n/a – RAB; < *Gaylussacia frondosa* (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray ex Torrey – FI5; < *Gaylussacia frondosa* (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray ex Torrey var. *tomentosa* A. Gray – WH3.



Hypopitys Crantz 1766 (PINESAP)

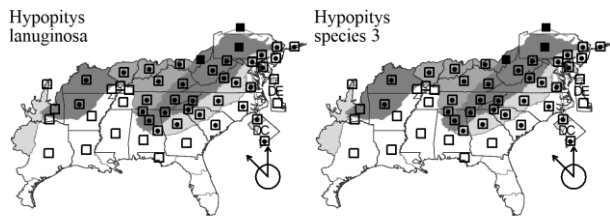
A genus of 6-10 species, mycoheterotrophic herbs, of circumboreal distribution. Recent molecular evidence supports its separation as a genus distinct from *Monotropa* (as has often been done in the past) (Neyland & Hennigan 2004; Broe 2014). These studies also demonstrate that several cryptic to semi-cryptic species should be recognized; plants in North America are not conspecific with those in Eurasia, and at least six species appear to be present in e. North America (Broe 2014; Klooster & Culley 2010; Haines 2011). References: Bidartondo & Bruns (2001); Broe (2014); Klooster & Culley (2010); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004); Wallace (1975); Wallace (2009a) in FNA8 (2009).

Key to Map
 Symbology: N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 1 Stems of living plants pink to deep red; bracts of stem yellow; stigma densely and retrorsely puberulent in a collar; funnel of stigma hairy within; flowering in the fall (late Aug-Oct); anthers held below the stigma; [broadly Appalachian] *Hypopitys lanuginosa*
- 1 Stems of living plants tan, yellow, or pale salmon; stigma with sparse pubescence; funnel of stigma glabrous within; flowering in the summer (May-early Aug); anthers held at height of the stigma; [collectively widespread in our area] *Hypopitys species 3*

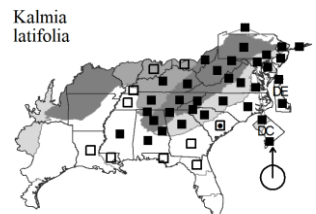
Hypopitys lanuginosa (Michaux) Small. APPALACHIAN RED PINESAP, HAIRY PINESAP. **Hab:** Acid forests. **Dist:** ME and VT south to GA and AL (and more widespread, the precise distribution uncertain). Apparently widely distributed in eastern North America, but the precise distribution unknown. This and *H. lanuginosa* are mapped the same for now, as they are being disentangled. **Phen:** Early Aug-early Nov. **Tax:** The "Eastern Clade sensu stricto" (Broe 2014). **Syn:** = K3, K4, NE, NY, S, Broe (2014); > *Hypopitys americana* (A.P. de Candolle) Small – S, misapplied; < *Hypopitys monotropa* – Va, misapplied to North American plants; < *Monotropa hypopithys* Linnaeus – C, F, Fl5, FNA8, G, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, WV, Luteyn et al (1996), Wallace (1975), misapplied to North American plants; < *Monotropa hypopitys* – Ar.

Hypopitys species 3. COMMON EASTERN PINESAP. **Hab:** Forests. **Dist:** Apparently widely distributed in eastern North America, but the precise distribution unknown. This and *H. lanuginosa* are mapped the same for now, as they are being disentangled. **Phen:** May-Jul (-Aug). **Tax:** The "Eastern clade" of Broe (2014), once the distinctive "Eastern Clade sensu stricto" is removed. **Syn:** < *Hypopitys americana* (A.P. de Candolle) Small – K4; > *Hypopitys americana* (A.P. de Candolle) Small – S, misapplied; < *Hypopitys monotropa* – K3, Va, misapplied to North American plants; < *Monotropa hypopithys* Linnaeus – C, F, Fl5, FNA8, G, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Luteyn et al (1996), Wallace (1975), misapplied to North American plants; < *Monotropa hypopitys* – Ar.



Kalmia Linnaeus 1753 (WICKY, SHEEPKILL, MOUNTAIN LAUREL, IVY, SAND-MYRTLE)

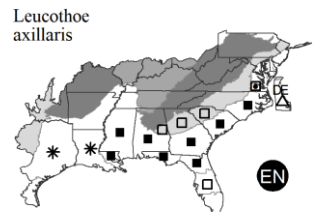
A genus of 9-11 species, shrubs, of North America and Cuba, except the circumboreal *K. procumbens* (formerly *Loiseleuria*). *Leiophyllum*, traditionally treated as a monotypic or small genus of se. United States, is better treated as a part of *Kalmia* along with the northern *Loiseleuria*, based on molecular and morphological studies (Kron & King 1996, Kron et al. 2002). While this idea may initially seem outlandish (particularly to those whose concept of *Kalmia* is based only on *Kalmia latifolia*), the morphological and habitat similarities of *Leiophyllum* to *Kalmia* are striking. The foliage and wood of all species (and the smoke from burning them) are poisonous. References: Camp (1938); Ebinger (1974); Haines (2010); Kron & King (1996); Kron et al (2002); Kron, Judd, & Anderberg (2008); Liu et al (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Southall & Hardin (1974); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004); Strand & Wyatt (1991); Wilbur & Racine (1971).



Kalmia latifolia Linnaeus. MOUNTAIN LAUREL, IVY, CALICO-BUSH. **Hab:** Acidic forests, bluffs, bogs, along sandhill steams, and in a wide range of other habitats, nearly ubiquitous in the mountains, up to at least 1600m, more restricted in habitat in the lower Piedmont and Coastal Plain. **Dist:** ME, OH, and IN south to Panhandle FL and extreme e. LA. **Phen:** Mar-Jul; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** Unlike our other species of *Kalmia*, which are strictly shrubs, *K. latifolia* reaches the stature and diameter of a small tree. **Syn:** = C, Fl5, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ebinger (1974), Luteyn et al (1996), Southall & Hardin (1974); > *Kalmia latifolia* var. *laevipes* Fernald – F, G; > *Kalmia latifolia* var. *latifolia* – F, G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Leucothoe D. Don 1834 (FETTERBUSH, LEUCOTHOE)

A genus of 5 species, shrubs, of Japan, Himalayan Asia, w. North America, and e. North America. References: Judd et al (2013); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004); Tucker (2009e) in FNA8 (2009).



Leucothoe axillaris (Lamarck) D. Don. COASTAL DOGHOBBLE. **Hab:** Pocosins, blackwater swamp forests, and moist and acid slopes. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to c. peninsular FL and west to extreme e. LA (several parish records reported for west of the Mississippi River are non-native, from cultivation). **Phen:** Late Mar-May; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = C, Fl5, FNA8, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, Va, WH3, Luteyn et al (1996); = *Leucothoe axillaris* var. *axillaris* – RAB; > *Leucothoe axillaris* var. *ambigens* Fernald – F; > *Leucothoe axillaris* var. *axillaris* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Lyonia Nuttall 1818 (STAGGERBUSH, MALEBERRY, FETTERBUSH)

A genus of about 35 species, shrubs and small trees, of e. and se. Asia, e. North America, Mexico, and the West Indies. References: Judd (1981); Judd (2009e) in FNA8 (2009); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004).

- 3 Leaves evergreen (some leaves present on wood of the previous year), coriaceous, and shining *Lyonia lucida*
- 3 Leaves deciduous (no leaves present on wood of the previous year), subcoriaceous, and dull.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

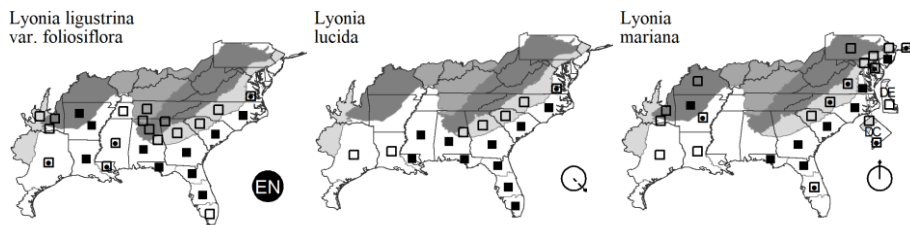
- 4 Young twigs angled; leaf margin entire; corolla 7-14 mm long; inflorescence umbellate-racemose, in fascicles along previous year's (leafless) growth; capsule 4-6 mm long; leaf surfaces with tiny, red, short-stalked capitate glands (also often with spreading, translucent hairs on the main veins) *Lyonia mariana*
- 4 Young twigs terete; leaf margin minutely serrulate; corolla 3-5 mm long; inflorescence a terminal panicle; capsule 2.5-3 mm long; leaf surfaces with appressed, strigillose hairs, pale or white, with a red base.

..... *Lyonia ligustrina* var. *foliosiflora*

Lyonia ligustrina (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. ***foliosiflora*** (Michaux) Fernald. SOUTHERN MALEBERRY, HE-HUCKLEBERRY. **Hab:** Pocosins, seepage bogs, and other wet habitats. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX and e. OK, and (west of the mountains) north to TN and nc. AR. Var. *foliosiflora* is the usual variety on the Coastal Plain (including the fall-line sandhills). **Phen:** (Late Dec-) Apr-Jun; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** Rather nondescript when sterile, the gray-green hue of the leaves is a useful character, and at 5-10× magnification the appressed white hairs are an excellent diagnostic feature for *Lyonia ligustrina*. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA8, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Judd (1981), Luteyn et al (1996); = *Arsenococcus frondosus* (Pursh) Small – S; < *Lyonia ligustrina* – C, Fl5, G, RAB, Tx; > *Lyonia ligustrina* var. *capreaefolia* (Watson) A.P. de Candolle – F; > *Lyonia ligustrina* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *foliosiflora* (Michaux) Fernald – F; > *Lyonia ligustrina* var. *salicifolia* (Watson) A.P. de Candolle – F. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Lyonia lucida (Lamarck) K. Koch. SHINING FETTERBUSH. **Hab:** Pocosins, wet woodlands, blackwater swamp forests, other acidic wetlands, especially if peaty. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to e. and c. LA; also in w. Cuba. **Phen:** Feb-early Jun; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** Readily distinguished by the glossy, coriaceous leaves with a prominent vein running along the margins. When in flower in large numbers, the odor is cloyingly sweet. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl5, FNA8, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3, Judd (1981), Luteyn et al (1996); = *Desmothamnus lucidus* (Lamarck) Small – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Lyonia mariana (Linnaeus) D. Don. STAGGERBUSH, LARGE-FLOWERED FETTERBUSH. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, savannas, pocosin-sandhill ecotones, less commonly in dry rocky woodlands in the lower Piedmont (especially with chestnut oak). **Dist:** RI (formerly) and NY (Long Island) south to c. peninsular and e. Panhandle FL; disjunct west of the Mississippi River in sc. MO, c. and s. AR, nw. LA, se. OK, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** Readily distinguished vegetatively by the broadly elliptic leaves borne at an ascending 45 degree angle, with bright pink axillary buds. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, FNA8, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Judd (1981), Luteyn et al (1996); = *Neopieris mariana* (Linnaeus) Britton – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Monotropa Linnaeus 1753 (GHOST PIPES, INDIAN PIPES)

A genus of 3 or more species, mycoheterotrophic herbs, of North America, Central America, South America, and e. Asia. *Monotropa* has a primary fungal associate with the basidiomycete *Russula*. The segregation of *Monotropa*, *Hypopitys*, and *Monotropopsis* into the Monotropaceae or their inclusion in the Ericaceae has sometimes been controversial. Their inclusion in the Ericaceae has been defended (Kron & Chase 1993, Judd & Kron 1993) and as become the consensus position (APG IV), but as a monophyletic clade sister to a narrower Ericaceae, family level recognition is a credible alternative. References: Bidartondo & Bruns (2001); Keesling (2020); Keesling, Broe, & Freudenstein (2021); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004); Wallace (1975); Wallace (2009a) in FNA8 (2009).

- 1 Flowers few to many per stalk, racemose; stem pubescent, at least in the inflorescence; plant yellow, orange, or red when fresh, aging or drying dark brown..... *Hypopitys*
- 1 Flower solitary and terminal on the stalk; stem glabrous; plant white, pink, yellow, orange, or salmon when fresh, aging or drying black.
- 2 Flowers and stems orangish-yellow; nectaries upturned towards the flower opening; interior surface of flower segments densely pubescent (the margins of the segments strongly ciliate); stamen filaments strongly decreasing in diameter upwards..... *Monotropa brittonii*
- 2 Flowers and stems white or pale pink; nectaries downturned away from the flower opening; interior surface of flower segments glabrous (the margins of the segments sparingly ciliate); stamen filaments nearly isodiametric from base to summit..... *Monotropa uniflora*

Monotropa brittonii Small. SCRUB GHOST-PIPE, SOUTHERN GHOST-PIPE. **Hab:** Florida scrub, longleaf pine sandhills, other dry, sandy habitats. **Dist:** Peninsular FL, apparently extending northwards to e. NC and westward to se. LA on the Coastal Plain (J. Freudenstein, pers. comm., 2019). **Phen:** Nov. **Tax:** Molecular evidence suggests that *M. brittonii* is worthy of taxonomic recognition; additional work is underway to understand its distribution and morphology. See Keesling (2020) for discussion. **ID Notes:** *Monotropa brittonii* is noticeable as different from *Monotropa uniflora* in its xeric habitat and greater suffusion of reddish or salmon color in the stems, flowers, and fruits, but is most authoritatively separated by the finer scale differences in the key. **Syn:** = S, Keesling (2020), Keesling, Broe, & Freudenstein (2021); < *Monotropa uniflora* Linnaeus – FNA8, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Luteyn et al (1996).

Monotropa uniflora Linnaeus. COMMON GHOST-PIPE, INDIAN PIPES. **Hab:** In a wide variety of moist to dry forests. **Dist:** NL (Labrador) and AK south to c. FL, TX, CA; e. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Aug-Dec. **Tax:** A preliminary molecular study suggests that splitting of worldwide *Monotropa uniflora* into several geographic species or varieties may be warranted (Neyland & Hennigan 2004). We tentatively remove Mexico, Central America, and South America from the distribution of *Monotropa uniflora*, based on the morphology of these plants and preliminary findings in Keesling, Broe, & Freudenstein (2021) that Mexican accessions clade separately. Asian material needs evaluation as well. **Syn:** = S, Keesling (2020); < *Monotropa uniflora* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, Fl5, FNA8, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Luteyn et al (1996), Wallace (1975). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

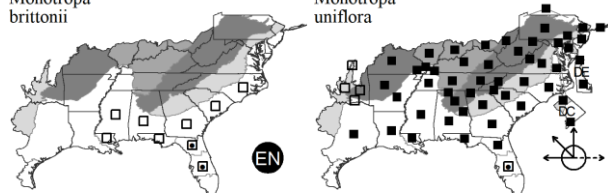
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

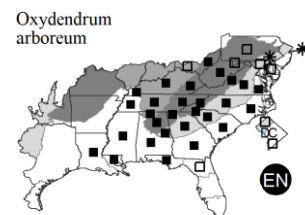
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

345. ERICACEAE

Monotropa
brittoniiMonotropa
uniflora*Oxydendrum* A.P. de Candolle 1839 (SOURWOOD)

A monotypic genus, a tree, of se. North America. The genus *Oxydendrum* is "isolated ... among the Ericaceae, apparently with no close relatives" (Wood 1961). References: Judd (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004).

Oxydendrum arboreum (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. SOURWOOD, SORREL-TREE. **Hab:** Mesic to xeric deciduous forests, especially dry-mesic to xeric oak-hickory and oak-pine forests, and also often in sandhill/pocosin ecotones. **Dist:** Se. and sw. PA west to IL, south to n. FL and se. and c. LA. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** It is an especially characteristic understory tree of upland forests of the Piedmont and lower Mountains. The bark is dark grayish-brown and fairly deeply furrowed; the tree often has a characteristic lean (toward a former canopy light-gap). The finely serrate, elliptic leaves are distinctive, with the sour taste of garden sorrel (*Rumex acetosa*), sheep sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), or wood sorrel (*Oxalis*). **Syn:** = C, F, FI5, FNA8, G, II, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Luteyn et al (1996). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

*Rhododendron* Linnaeus 1753 (RHODODENDRON, AZALEA)

A genus of about 860 species, shrubs and trees, mostly north temperate (centered in Himalayan Asia). Molecular evidence appears to show that *Menziesia* should be included in *Rhododendron*, and is actually closely related within *Rhododendron* to *R. vaseyi* (Goetsch, Eckert, & Hall 2005; Kurashige et al. 2001); while the urceolate corolla is rather anomalous in *Rhododendron*, many other morphological characters do ally *Menziesia* with basal clades in *Rhododendron* s.l. References: Albach & Bauer (2021); Chamberlain (1982); Craven (2011); Cullen (1980); Davidian (1982); Duncan & Pullen (1962); Fabijan (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Goetsch, Eckert, & Hall (2005); Horn (2019); Judd & Kron (1995); Judd & Kron (2009a) in FNA8 (2009); Kron & Creel (1999); Kron (1993); Miller (2011); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004); Towe (2004); Zhou et al (2008).

Considerable additional work is needed to clarify *Rhododendron* taxonomy in our region. A new species in the "*Punctatum* complex" is in the process of being described. Additional entities appear to warrant recognition in the "*Viscosum* complex" and the "*Canescens* complex"; these will be more thoroughly tackled in the next edition.

Identification Notes: This key makes as much use as possible of vegetative characters, geography, and capsule characters; capsules are generally available for longer during the year than flowers, and even when plants are in flower, last year's capsules can often be found.

Unkeyed taxa: *Rhododendron coryi*

- 11 Outer (abaxial) surface of the vegetative bud scales densely pubescent; flowers appearing before or with the leaves (at least some of the leaves still folded or the vegetative bud scales still present) (except *R. viscosum*).
 12 Capsule cylindroid, (3-) 4-5× as long as broad. *Rhododendron canescens*
 12 Capsule ovoid, 2-3 (-4)× as long as broad (if capsules absent, try both leads).
 17 Shrubs to 7 m tall; floral winter bud scales 15-20, at least the inner acute and aristate; corolla tube glabrous within, > 2× as long as the lobes; [primarily Coastal Plain] *Rhododendron serrulatum*
 17 Shrubs 1-2 (-5) m tall; floral winter bud scales 8-12 (-15), rounded (-mucronate) apically; corolla tube pubescent within, < 2× as long as the lobes; [more widespread] *Rhododendron viscosum* var. *viscosum*
 11 Outer (abaxial) surface of the vegetative bud scales glabrous or sparsely pubescent; flowers appearing before, with, or after the leaves.
 24 Shrubs to 7 m tall; floral winter bud scales 15-20, at least the inner acute and aristate; corolla tube glabrous within, > 2× as long as the lobes; [primarily Coastal Plain] *Rhododendron serrulatum*
 24 Shrubs 1-2 (-5) m tall; floral winter bud scales 8-12 (-15), rounded (-mucronate) apically; corolla tube pubescent within, < 2× as long as the lobes; [more widespread] *Rhododendron viscosum* var. *viscosum*

Rhododendron canescens (Michaux) Sweet. PIEDMONT AZALEA, SOUTHERN PINXTER AZALEA, WILD AZALEA. **Hab:** Swamps, pocosins, and pine savannas. **Dist:** Se. and sc. NC, n. TN, se. KY, s. IL, and e. OK, south to n. peninsular FL and se. TX. **Phen:** Mar-early May; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI5, FNA8, G, GW2, II, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Horn (2019), Kron (1993), Luteyn et al (1996); > *Azalea candida* Small – S; > *Azalea canescens* Michaux – S; > *Rhododendron canescens* var. *candidum* (Small) Rehder – K1; > *Rhododendron canescens* var. *canescens* – K1; > *Rhododendron canescens* var. *subglabrum* Rehder – K1.

Rhododendron coryi Shinnars. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savanna ecotones to bayheads. **Dist:** S. GA west to e. TX, in the Coastal Plain. **Syn:** = Tx; < *Azalea viscosa* Linnaeus – S; < *Rhododendron viscosum* (Linnaeus) Torrey – FI5, FNA8, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Luteyn et al (1996).

Rhododendron serrulatum (Small) Millais. SWAMP AZALEA, CLAMMY AZALEA. **Hab:** Bogs, pocosins, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** S. GA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. LA. Its distribution northwards into the Carolinas and se. VA is uncertain. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** This taxon seems to warrant specific rank, based on morphology and distribution. It is sometimes treated at variety rank or lumped into *R. viscosum* (see

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

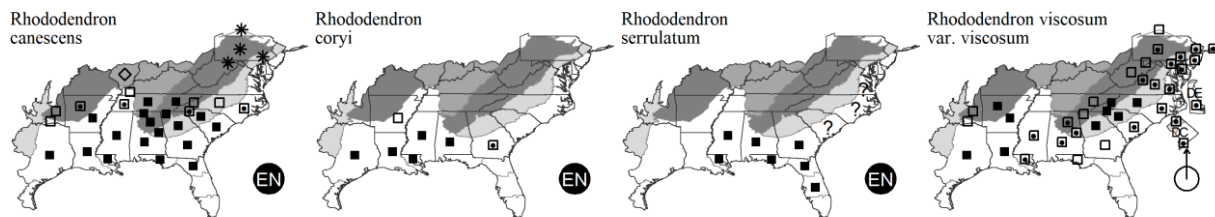
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

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synonymy). **Syn:** = C, F, G; = *Azalea serrulata* Small – S; = *Rhododendron viscosum* (Linnaeus) Torrey var. *serrulatum* (Small) H.E. Ahles – RAB; < *Rhododendron viscosum* (Linnaeus) Torrey – Fl5, FNA8, GW2, K1, K3, Va, W, WH3, WV, Kron (1993), Luteyn et al (1996); > *Rhododendron viscosum* (Linnaeus) Torrey – Horn (2019).

Rhododendron viscosum (Linnaeus) Torrey var. *viscosum*. SWAMP AZALEA, CLAMMY AZALEA. **Hab:** Moist streambanks, shrub balds, and other moist habitats. **Dist:** ME and MY, WV, e. TN, n. AR, and ne. OK, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** > *Azalea viscosa* Linnaeus – S; > *Rhododendron oblongifolium* (Small) Millais – Tx; < *Rhododendron viscosum* (Linnaeus) Torrey – Ar, C, F, Fl5, FNA8, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Va, W, WH3, WV, Horn (2019), Luteyn et al (1996); < *Rhododendron viscosum* (Linnaeus) Torrey var. *viscosum* – RAB.

**Vaccinium** Linnaeus 1753 (BLUEBERRY)

A genus of ca. 500 species, shrubs, lianas, and small trees, semicosmopolitan (centered in e. Asia and Malesia, absent from Australia). *Vaccinium* in our area is divided into 6 strongly differentiated sections, sometimes, as by Small, treated as separate genera. The taxonomy of *Vaccinium* remains unclear at all ranks (genus, species, infrataxon); divergence of opinion is obvious in the synonymy. For instance, Small (1933) recognizes 6 genera and 25 species for our area, Ahles in RAB (1968) recognizes 1 genus and 14 species (one with 2 varieties) (not including VA), and Vander Kloet (1988) recognizes 1 genus and 9 species. The highbush blueberries of section *Cyanococcus* are particularly difficult. Vander Kloet's extremely broad concept of the highbush blueberries as consisting of a single species, *V. corymbosum*, including *V. fuscum* (*V. atrococcum* – RAB), *V. simulatum* (“*V. constablaei*” – RAB), *V. virgatum* (*V. amoenum* – RAB), *V. elliotii*, *V. formosum* (*V. australe*), and *V. caesariense* (and many other named taxa not recognized here) has been adopted by some recent authors, at least partly for its ease of application. I agree with Godfrey (1988), though, that *V. elliotii* has “such distinctiveness as to be recognizable in the field at a glance”. The other taxa are less easily recognizable, but seem to have substantial morphological and phylogeographic integrity. The fairly frequent presence of hybrid individuals and populations can make identification frustrating, but I agree with Ward (1974) that “the genus *Vaccinium* ... is difficult but not in any way an irresolvable tangle of intergrading populations. The vast bulk of individuals encountered in the field may be assigned, as with any non-apomict genus, to a relatively few, discrete, and wholly recognizable species”. Many of the taxa included in *V. corymbosum* by Vander Kloet (1988) and Luteyn et al. (1996) occur together in combinations of two to four, are immediately recognizable in the field, bloom at different times, and have different flower, fruit, and leaf morphology. Failure to recognize multiple entities within the highbush blueberries results in the taxonomic homogenization of the diversity of the group and obscures important phylogeographic patterns. Our area, with 20 species (24 taxa) in 6 sections, has a greater diversity of *Vaccinium* than any other comparably sized area in North America. References: Ashe (1931); Camp (1945); Luteyn et al (1996); Rayner & Henderson (1980); Redpath et al (2022); Smith et al (2015); Stevens et al. in Kubitzki et al (2004); Uttal (1986b); Uttal (1986c); Uttal (1987); Vander Kloet & Dickenson (1999); Vander Kloet & Dickinson (2009); Vander Kloet & Hall (1981); Vander Kloet (1977); Vander Kloet (1977, 1978a, 1978b, 1980, 1982, 1983a, 1983b); Vander Kloet (1978a); Vander Kloet (1978b); Vander Kloet (1980); Vander Kloet (1982); Vander Kloet (1983a); Vander Kloet (1983b); Vander Kloet (1988); Vander Kloet (2009) in FNA8 (2009); Ward (1974).

- 3 Twigs of the season verrucose (the surface abundantly covered with small bumps, readily visible without magnification); [blueberries; section *Cyanococcus*]..... **Key C**
- 3 Twigs of the season not verrucose.
- 5 Mature leaves green (or glaucous), glandular beneath, mostly elliptic to round, generally 1.5-4.5 cm long; corolla broad-urceolate to narrow-campanulate, the stamens included; berry black, lustrous, 5-9 mm long; [farkleberry; section *Batodendron*]..... **Vaccinium arboreum**
- 5 Mature leaves pale and glaucous, eglandular beneath, mostly elliptic, 3-10 cm long; corolla campanulate, the stamens long-exserted; berry green, yellow, pink, or purple, usually glaucous, 7-18 mm long; [deerberries; section *Polycodium*]..... **Key D**

Key C - blueberries, section *Cyanococcus*

- 1 Shrubs rhizomatous, forming clonal colonies, the upright stems < 1 m tall (and often < 0.5 m tall); [“lowbush blueberries”].
..... **Vaccinium darrowii**
- 1 Shrubs crown-forming, single-stemmed or several-stemmed from the base, the upright stems generally > 1 m tall (often 2-3 m tall, and rarely to 7 m); [“highbush blueberries”].
- 9 Leaves with stipitate glands on the lower surface; [Coastal Plain of SC and s. NC south to FL, west to TX] **Vaccinium virgatum**
- 9 Leaves lacking stipitate glands on the lower surface (variously glabrous to pubescent with eglandular hairs); [collectively widespread].
- 10 Leaves 0.7-3.5 cm long, 0.3-1.5 cm wide, with serrulate margins; twigs slender, numerous **Vaccinium elliotii**
- 10 Leaves 3-10 cm long, 1.5-4.5 cm wide, with entire, ciliate, or serrulate margins; twigs stouter, fewer.
- 11 Young twigs glabrous; leaf surfaces glabrous; leaf margins eciliate or ciliate.
..... **Vaccinium formosum**
- 11 Young twigs puberulent, at least in lines; leaf surfaces more-or-less pubescent; leaf margins ciliate (rarely eciliate).
..... **Vaccinium fuscum**

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Key D - deerberries, section *Polycodium*

- 5 Hypanthium and fruit pubescent.....*Vaccinium stamineum* var. *sericeum*
 5 Hypanthium and fruit glabrous.....*Vaccinium stamineum* var. *stamineum*

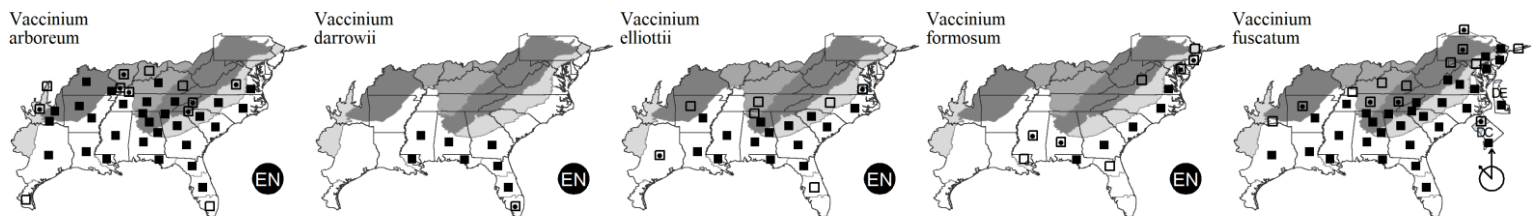
Vaccinium arboreum Marshall. FARKLEBERRY, SPARKLEBERRY. **Hab:** Rocky or sandy woodlands, bluffs, and cliffs, usually xeric and often fire-maintained, and unlike most other *Vaccinium*, often on mafic, ultramafic, or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** This species is widely distributed in se. North America, from TX and FL north to MO, IN, KY, and VA. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** *V. arboreum* is a diploid species ($2x=24$) (Redpath et al. 2022). Var. *glaucescens* (Greene) Sargent may be worthy of recognition; it differs from var. *arborescens* in its subglaucous to conspicuously blue-green (vs. dark green) leaves and the bracts at the base of the pedicels nearly equal in size and shape to the leaves (vs. bracts distinctly smaller and often also different in shape than the leaves). **ID Notes:** *Vaccinium arboreum* can be a small tree, to 35 cm DBH and 10 m tall. The leaves are coriaceous and semi-evergreen, often being retained for much or all of the winter, especially in the southern part of our area. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl5, FNA8, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Camp (1945), Luteyn et al (1996), Redpath et al (2022), Uttal (1987), Vander Kloet (1988); = *Batodendron arboreum* (Marshall) Nuttall – S; > *Vaccinium arboreum* var. *arborescens* – F, Il, Tx; > *Vaccinium arboreum* var. *glaucescens* (Greene) Sargent – F, Il, Tx.

Vaccinium darrowii Camp. DARROW'S BLUEBERRY. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods. **Dist:** S. GA south to s. peninsular FL and west to e. LA. **Phen:** Mar. **Tax:** *Vaccinium darrowii* is a diploid species, $2x=24$ (Redpath et al. 2022). **Syn:** = Fl5, FNA8, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Va, WH3, Camp (1945), Luteyn et al (1996), Redpath et al (2022), Vander Kloet (1988); = *Cyanococcus myrsinites* (Lamarck) Small var. *glaucum* A. Gray – S; = *Vaccinium darrowi* – GW2, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Vaccinium elliotii Chapman. MAYBERRY. **Hab:** Bottomlands, slopes, sandy river terraces, natural levees. **Dist:** Primarily a Coastal Plain species, *V. elliotii* ranges from se. VA south to n. FL, west to se. TX and AR; disjunct in Coffee County, TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Phen:** Jan-Apr; May-Jun. **Tax:** Unquestionably distinct at species rank from other members of the *Vaccinium corymbosum* complex. *Vaccinium elliotii* is a diploid species, $2x=24$ (Redpath et al. 2022). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, Camp (1945), Redpath et al (2022), Uttal (1987); = *Cyanococcus elliotii* (Chapman) Small – S; < *Vaccinium corymbosum* Linnaeus – Fl5, FNA8, WH3, Luteyn et al (1996), Vander Kloet (1988).

Vaccinium formosum H.C. Andrews. SOUTHERN Highbush BLUEBERRY, SWAMP Highbush BLUEBERRY. **Hab:** Bogs, swamps (especially blackwater, or at least where away from strong alluvial influence), seepages, depression ponds (dolines), other moist ground. **Dist:** NJ south to n. FL and s. AL (and apparently to e. LA), primarily on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Late Feb-May; Jun-Aug. **Tax:** *Vaccinium formosum* is a tetraploid species, $4x=48$ (Redpath et al. 2022). **Comm:** This species is the primary genetic source of the cultivated highbush blueberries. It has the largest and arguably the highest quality fruit of the native highbush blueberries. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Va, Uttal (1987); = *Cyanococcus virgatus* (Aiton) Small – S, misapplied; = *Vaccinium australe* Small – G, GW2, Camp (1945); < *Vaccinium corymbosum* Linnaeus – C, Fl5, FNA8, NY, Pa, RAB, WH3, Luteyn et al (1996), Redpath et al (2022), Vander Kloet (1988).

Vaccinium fuscatum Aiton. HAIRY Highbush BLUEBERRY, BLACK Highbush BLUEBERRY. **Hab:** Bogs, pocosins, swamps, also in uplands. **Dist:** ME and NB to s. MI, south to sc. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Feb-May; Jun-Aug. **Tax:** *Vaccinium fuscatum* is a diploid species, $2x=24$ (Redpath et al. 2022). **Syn:** = Ar, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, Tn, Va, W, Camp (1945), Redpath et al (2022), Uttal (1987); = *Vaccinium atrococcum* (Gray) Heller – F, G, RAB, Camp (1945); = *Vaccinium corymbosum* Linnaeus var. *atrococcum* A. Gray – Mi; > *Cyanococcus atrococcus* (A. Gray) Small – S; > *Cyanococcus fuscatus* (Aiton) Small – S; > *Vaccinium arkansanum* Ashe – Tx; < *Vaccinium corymbosum* Linnaeus – C, Fl5, FNA8, NY, Pa, WH3, Luteyn et al (1996), Vander Kloet (1988); ? *Vaccinium marianum* S. Watson – G.



Vaccinium stamineum Linnaeus var. *sericeum* (C. Mohr) D.B. Ward. SOUTHERN DEERBERRY. **Hab:** Xeric woodlands. **Dist:** S. SC, w. NC, TN, and AR south to Panhandle FL and TX; disjunct in Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ward (1974); = *Polycodium sericeum* (C. Mohr) C.B. Robinson – Ashe (1931); ? *Polycodium melanocarpum* (C. Mohr) Small – S, misapplied; ? *Vaccinium melanocarpum* (C. Mohr) C. Mohr ex Kearney – G, misapplied; < *Vaccinium stamineum* – Ar, C, Fl5, FNA8, K1, K3, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Luteyn et al (1996), Uttal (1987), Vander Kloet (1988); ? *Vaccinium stamineum* var. *melanocarpum* C. Mohr – F, RAB, misapplied.

Vaccinium stamineum Linnaeus var. *stamineum*. COMMON DEERBERRY. **Hab:** Xeric to submesic woodlands, forests, and rock outcrops (unlike most *Vaccinium*, often on mafic, ultramafic, or calcareous rocks). **Dist:** MA, NY, s. ON, and MO south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** *Vaccinium stamineum* (in the broad sense) is reported as a diploid species, $2x=24$ (Redpath et al. 2022). **Syn:** = Ward (1974); < *Polycodium candicans* Small – S; > *Polycodium neglectum* Small – S, Ashe (1931); > *Polycodium stamineum* (Linnaeus) Greene – S, Ashe (1931); > *Vaccinium neglectum* (Small) Fernald – G; < *Vaccinium stamineum* – Ar, C, Fl5, FNA8, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Luteyn et al (1996), Uttal (1987), Vander Kloet (1988); > *Vaccinium stamineum* var. *interius* (W.W. Ashe) Palmer & Steyermark – F, WV; > *Vaccinium stamineum* var. *neglectum* (Small) Deam – F, WV; < *Vaccinium stamineum* Linnaeus var. *stamineum* – RAB; > *Vaccinium stamineum* Linnaeus var. *stamineum* – F, WV.

Vaccinium virgatum Aiton. SWAMP BLUEBERRY, RABBITEYE BLUEBERRY. **Hab:** Pocosins and *Chamaecyparis* swamps, also in various drier habitats, including turkey oak sandhills. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain species, *V. virgatum* occurs from se. NC south to FL and west to e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; May-Jun. **Tax:** *Vaccinium virgatum* is a hexaploid species, $6x=72$ (Redpath et al. 2022). **ID Notes:** Uttal (1989) comments: "In a notoriously difficult genus, *Vaccinium virgatum* is a snap to identify because its oval shiny leaves are serrate and bear on their undersurface blackish glands similar to those borne by its dwarf relative *V. tenellum*. *Vaccinium virgatum* is much grosser in dimensions than *V. tenellum*. Both are rhizomatous and often grow together, but are easily distinguished. The corollas of *Vaccinium virgatum* are narrowly cylindro-urceolate, up to 12 mm long, white, or often deep pink and showy. The fruit is shiny to dull black, rarely glaucous and are usually insipid, but in certain plants they are sweet. The latter are sometimes found on a glabrescent, firm-leaved phase found in the lower Savannah River basin." **Syn:** = Ar, GW2, K1, Redpath et al (2022); = *Cyanococcus amoenus* (Aiton) Small – S; = *Vaccinium amoenum* Aiton – RAB; > *Vaccinium amoenum* Aiton – Tx, Camp (1945); > *Vaccinium ashei*

Key to Map
 Symbology:

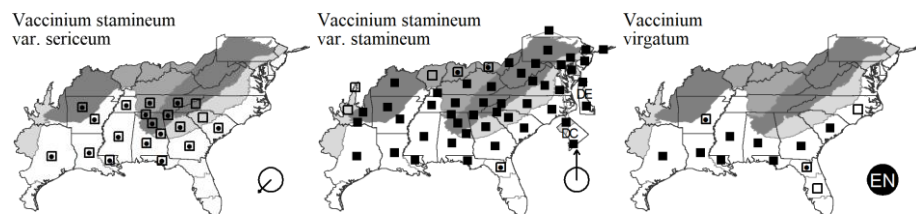


* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

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Reade – Camp (1945); < *Vaccinium corymbosum* Linnaeus – K3, K4, WH3, Luteyn et al (1996), Vander Kloet (1988); > *Vaccinium virgatum* Aiton – Tx, Camp (1945).

352. **RUBIACEAE** A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MADDER FAMILY) [in GENTIANALES]

A family of about 630-650 genera and 10,200-13,000 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and rarely herbs, cosmopolitan, but especially diverse in tropical and subtropical areas. Subfamily and tribe classification follows Bremer & Eriksson (2009). References: Bremer & Eriksson (2009); Paudyal et al (2018); Rogers (1987); Rogers (2005).

Subfamily Cinchonoideae

Tribe 1.1 Chiococceae: *Chiococca*, *Catesbaea*, *Erithalis*, *Exostema*, *Strumpfia*

Tribe 1.3 Guettardeae: *Guettarda*

Tribe 1.5 Hamelieae: *Hamelia*

Tribe 1.8 Naucleae: *Cephalanthus*

Subfamily Ixoroideae

Tribe Condamineae: *Pinckneya*

Tribe Ixoreae: *Ixora*

Tribe Gardenieae: *Gardenia*, *Casasia*, *Randia*

Subfamily Rubioideae

Tribe 3.8 Spermacoceae: *Pentodon*, *Houstonia*, *Oldenlandia*, *Richardia*, *Spermacoce*, *Borreria*, *Mitracarpus*, *Hexasepalum*, *Diodia*, *Ernodea*

Tribe 3.11 Paederieae: *Paederia*

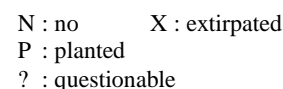
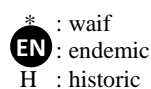
Tribe 3.13 Rubieae: *Galium*

Tribe 3.18a Mitchelleae: *Mitchella*

Tribe 3.19 Psychotrieae: *Psychotria*

Tribe 3.20 Morindeae: *Morinda*

- 1 Trees, shrubs, or woody vines.
 - 2 Prostrate or climbing woody vine (liana), rooting at nodes; corolla lilac; [alien]; [subfamily Rubioideae; tribe Paederieae].....*Paederia*
 - 2 Shrub or tree (sometimes somewhat scrambling, but not rooting at nodes); corolla white, green, maroon, or orange-red; [native or alien].
 -*Cephalanthus occidentalis*
- 1 Herbs (or creeping subshrubs in *Mitchella*).
 - 9 Leaves whorled; [subfamily Rubioideae; tribe Rubieae].....*Galium*
 - 9 Leaves opposite
 - 10 Flowers paired, the ovaries connate and developing into a single fleshy red fruit; leaves roundish; creeping subshrub; [subfamily Rubioideae; tribe Mitchelleae].....*Mitchella repens*
 - 10 Flowers single or in inflorescences with multiple flowers, the fruits either dry or fleshy and yellowish or black; leaves various; herb; [subfamily Rubioideae; tribe Spermacoceae].
 - 11 Carpels with few to many seeds.
 - 12 Corolla 5-lobed.....*Pentodon pentandrus*
 - 12 Corolla 4-lobed.
 - 13 Capsule longer than the calyx tube; flowers blue, pink, or white.....*Houstonia*
 - 13 Capsule not longer than the calyx tube; flowers white.....*Oldenlandia*
 - 11 Carpels 1-seeded.
 - 14 Flowers in dense, terminal, involucrate heads; flowers 4- or 6-lobed; styles 3.....*Richardia*
 - 14 Flowers in axillary or terminal clusters, or single in axils, not involucrate; flowers 4-lobed; styles 2.
 - 15 Flowers usually solitary in leaf axils; fruit separating into 2 parts.
 - 16 Sepals 4 and similar in size; style entire; [of dry habitats].....*Hexasepalum*
 - 16 Sepals 2 (or 4, and then markedly dimorphic); style cleft; [of moist to wet habitats].....*Diodia*
 - 15 Flowers in terminal and axillary clusters; fruits not separating into 2 parts.
 - 17 Carpels opening transversely.....*Mitracarpus hirtus*
 - 17 Carpels opening longitudinally.....*Spermacoce*

Key to Map
Symbology:

Borreria G.F.W. Meyer 1818

. References: Bacigalupo (1972); Florentin, Florentin, & Salas (2020); Franck et al (2021); Nepomuceno et al (2018); Rogers (2005); Ward (2011b).

* ***Borreria dasycephala*** (Chamisso & Schlechtendal) Bacigalupo & E.L. Cabral. **CARRETILLA.** **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Brazil. **Syn:** = *Diodia dasycephala* – Ar, K3, K4. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Cephalanthus Linnaeus 1753 (BUTTONBUSH)

A genus of about 6 species, of tropical and temperate America, Asia, and Africa (Rogers 1987). References: Ridsdale (1976); Rogers (1987).

Cephalanthus occidentalis Linnaeus. **BUTTONBUSH.** **Hab:** Streambanks, riverbanks, depressional wetlands, lakes, marshes, often in standing water. **Dist:** NL, ME, ON, MI, WI, MN, NE, NM, AZ, and CA south through Mexico to Guatemala and Honduras; Cuba (where uncertainly native). **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Ridsdale (1976), Rogers (1987); = *Cephalanthus occidentalis* var. *occidentalis* – GW2, including var. *pubescens*; > *Cephalanthus occidentalis* Linnaeus var. *californicus* Benth – Tx; > *Cephalanthus occidentalis* var. *occidentalis* – C, F, G, Il, Tx; > *Cephalanthus occidentalis* var. *pubescens* – C, F, G, Il, Tx.

Diodia Linnaeus 1753

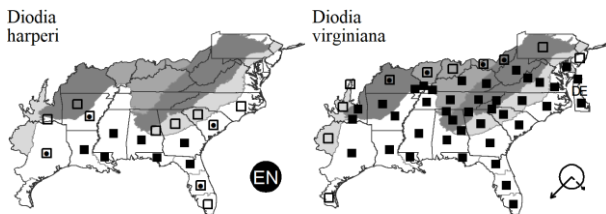
Contributed by B.A. Sorrie and A.S. Weakley

A genus of about 5 species (as narrowed in circumscription), herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America and Africa. References: Bacigalupo & Cabral (1999); Rogers (2005); Sorrie (2016).

- 1 Sepals 4 and similar in size; style entire; [of dry habitats] ***Hexasepalum***
 1 Sepals 2 (or 4, and then markedly dimorphic); style cleft; [of moist to wet habitats].
 2 Capsule length 3.5-5.5 mm, rotund to broadly ellipsoid; corolla tube length 4.0-7.5 mm; leaf length at midstem 14-36 mm ***Diodia harperi***
 2 Capsule length 6.5-9.0 mm, narrowly ellipsoid to broadly ellipsoid; corolla tube length 6.5-10.0 mm; leaf length at midstem 27-65 mm ***Diodia virginiana***

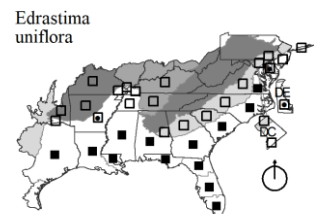
Diodia harperi Small. **HARPER'S BUTTONWEED.** **Hab:** Pondshores, other moist sites. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. peninsular FL, west to e. TX and AR. **Phen:** May-Aug (-Oct); May-Nov. **Tax:** See Sorrie (2016) for detailed information. **Syn:** = K4, S, Sorrie (2016); < *Diodia virginiana* Linnaeus – Ar, Fl5, GW2, K3, WH3.

Diodia virginiana Linnaeus. **LARGE BUTTONWEED.** **Hab:** Ditches, wet fields, wet swales along highways, other moist to wet habitats. **Dist:** CT, PA, IL, and KS south to FL and TX; West Indies; Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Dec. **ID Notes:** The leaves frequently turn bright yellow, caused by a viral infection. **Syn:** = GrPl, K4, Sorrie (2016); > *Diodia hirsuta* Pursh – S; > *Diodia tetragona* Walter – S; < *Diodia virginiana* Linnaeus – Ar, C, Fl5, G, GW2, Il, K3, Meso4.2, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WI, WV; > *Diodia virginiana* Linnaeus – S; > *Diodia virginiana* var. *attenuata* Fernald – F, K1; > *Diodia virginiana* var. *latifolia* Torrey & A. Gray – K1; > *Diodia virginiana* var. *virginiana* – F, K1, NE.

*Edrastima* Rafinesque 1838 (OLDENLANDIA)

A genus of 5 species, annual herbs, of North America to South America, Africa, and Asia. References: Gibbons (2020); Rogers (1987); Terrell & Robinson (2006); Terrell (1991); Ward (2012a).

Edrastima uniflora (Linnaeus) Rafinesque. **OLDENLANDIA.** **Hab:** Pondshores, muddy drawdown shores, moist to wet ecotones of Coastal Plain streamheads, other moist to wet places. **Dist:** Mostly a species of the Southeastern Coastal Plain: NY (Long Island) south to s. FL and west to TX, north in the interior to MO. Alleged by some to be non-native, and of African origin (Ward 2012a). Discovered in PA Coastal Plain in 2009 (S. Grund, pers.comm., 2019). **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = K4; = *Hedyotis uniflora* (Linnaeus) Lamarck – C, F, GW2, Rogers (1987); = *Oldenlandia uniflora* Linnaeus – Ar, Fl5, G, Il, K1, K3, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Terrell & Robinson (2006), Terrell (1991); > *Hedyotis uniflora* (Linnaeus) Lamarck var. *fasciculata* (Bertoloni) W.H. Lewis – Tx; > *Hedyotis uniflora* var. *uniflora* – Tx; > *Oldenlandia fasciculata* (Bertoloni) Small – S; > *Oldenlandia uniflora* var. *fasciculata* (Bertoloni) D.B. Ward – Ward (2012a); > *Oldenlandia uniflora* var. *uniflora* – Ward (2012a). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Galium Linnaeus 1753 (BEDSTRAW, CLEAVERS, WOODRUFF)

A genus of ca. 500 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. Here circumscribed to include *Asperula*, *Cruciata*, and *Sherardia*, following an analysis by Soza & Olmstead (2010) that shows the genera *Galium*, *Cruciata*, and *Sherardia* each to be paraphyletic relative to one another, if circumscribed as traditionally. Other solutions are possible, including the recognition of these genera and segregates of them, including the dispersal of *Galium* into two or more genera; this approach has recently been suggested by Ehrendorfer & Barfuss (2014). Interestingly, the number of leaves per whorl appears to be a more fundamental character than those (such as tubular corollas) used to separate genera in the past. References: Allen (2013); Braun (2017); Dempster (1978); Dempster (1981); Ehrendorfer & Barfuss (2014); Lipscomb & Nesom (2007); Moore (1975); Puff (1976); Puff (1977); Reveal et al (2007); Rogers (2005); Soza & Olmstead (2010); Stace (2010); Yang et al (2018).

Identification Notes: The whorled “leaves” are apparently evolutionarily derived from stipules, but are nonetheless here termed “leaves”. The clades mentioned in the keys are those delineated in Soza & Olmstead (2010).

- 1 Leaves mostly in whorls of 4 (rarely a few in whorls of 5-6 in some species) at the primary nodes..... **Key A**
 1 Leaves mostly in whorls of 6 or 8 at the primary nodes.
 2 Leaves mostly 6 per node (ranging from 5-8) at the primary nodes..... **Key B**
 2 Leaves mostly 8 (or more) per node at the primary nodes; [clade III] *Galium aparine*

Key A - Bedstraws with leaves mostly in whorls of 4 (rarely a few in whorls of 5-6 in some species)

- 1 Largest leaves < 8 mm long; flowers white, yellow, or creamy; plant an annual, 0.5-3 dm tall; [clade VII].
 3 Flowers (1-) 2-3 in small clusters in leaf axils, the pedicels 1-2 mm long; fruits and ovaries glabrous *Galium pedemontanum*
 3 Flowers solitary, sessile or subsessile in the leaf axils, the pedicels 0.3-0.8 mm long; fruits and ovaries pubescent with hooked hairs *Galium virgatum*
 1 Largest leaves > 8 mm long; flowers white, creamy, greenish-purple, maroon, or purple; plant a perennial, 1-8 dm tall.
 4 Larger leaves 2.5-25 mm wide, mostly 1.5-5 (-8)× as long as wide; fruits uncinat-hispid (except smooth in *G. latifolium* and *G. arkansanum*); flowers greenish or purplish; leaves normally of very similar length and forming a symmetrical, neat whorl; [clade VII].
 9 Flowers (some of them) sessile or subsessile along the inflorescence branches; leaves 1.5-5 cm long, the larger usually > 2.5 cm long *Galium circaeazans*
 9 Flowers all distinctly pedicelled; leaves 1-2.5 cm long
 10 Stem glabrous; plants sprawling; leaves 2-5× as long as wide..... *Galium orizabense* ssp. *laevicaule*
 10 Stem pubescent with either straight or upwardly incurved hairs; plants erect; leaves 1.5-2.5× as long as wide..... *Galium pilosum*
 4 Larger leaves 1-6 mm wide, mostly 4-20× as long as wide (or 2-3.5× as long as wide in *G. bermudense*); fruits smooth or pubescent (if pubescent, the hairs not hooked at the end, though they may curve through their length, except uncinat in *G. texense*), either fleshy or dry; flowers white or creamy; leaves normally of differing lengths and also often forming asymmetrical, 'sloppy' whorls (the angles between the leaves not being 90°).
 11 Fruits fleshy and blue-black; leaves firm, more-or-less evergreen, glandular-punctate beneath; [clade undetermined].
 12 Leaves elliptic, 7-18 mm long, 3-6 mm wide, 2-3.5× as long as wide *Galium bermudense*
 12 Leaves linear, 15-25 mm long, 2-4 mm wide, 5-10× as long as wide..... *Galium uniflorum*
 11 Fruits dry, and green, tan, or purplish; leaves herbaceous, deciduous, not glandular-punctate beneath.
 14 Stems smooth on the angles or with few, scattered hairs; stem nodes densely retrorsely bearded; corollas 4-lobed, the lobes longer than wide; leaves strictly 4 per node (very rarely 5 at a few nodes).
 *Galium obtusum* var. *obtusum*
 14 Stems retrorsely scabrous on the angles; stem nodes not conspicuously bearded; corollas 3-4-lobed, the lobes about as wide as long, or wider than long; leaves 4 per node, but most plants with at least some main stem nodes with 5 or 6 leaves.
 *Galium tinctorium* var. *floridanum*

Key B - Bedstraws with leaves mostly 6 per node (ranging from 4-8)

- 1 Flowers pink, purple, or blue, in terminal heads, subtended by an involucre of leaves fused at the base; stem rough-hairy or retrorse-scarid; [alien].
 *Galium sherardia*
 1 Flowers white, yellow, or green, in axillary or terminal diffuse inflorescences, not subtended by an involucre; stems either smooth, retrorse-scarid, or pubescent.
 3 Largest leaves < 10 mm long; fruits 0.7-1 mm across; annual; [alien]; [clade III].
 *Galium parisiense*
 3 Largest leaves > 10 mm long; fruits 1-2.5 mm across; perennial; [native].
 6 Fruits and ovaries uncinat-hispid; leaves 15-50 mm long, 7-10 mm wide; [clade III] *Galium triflorum*
 6 Fruits and ovaries glabrous or papillose; leaves 5-25 mm long, 1-6 mm wide.
 *Galium tinctorium* var. *floridanum*

Galium aparine Linnaeus. CLEAVERS, STICKY-WILLY. **Hab:** Meadows, thickets, disturbed areas, forests. **Dist:** Nearly cosmopolitan, from n. North America south through Central and South America. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** Apparently represented in North America (including our area) by both native and introduced genotypes. *Galium spurium* may warrant recognition as a separate taxon from *Galium aparine* (see Moore 1975), but the records have not been studied in our region. **Comm:** Schübler. **Syn:** = Stace (2010), Stace (2010); = *Galium aparine* var. *aparine* – II; < *Galium aparine* Linnaeus – Ar, F, Fl5, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Dempster (1981); > *Galium aparine* ssp. *infestum* (Waldstein & Kitaibel) Schübler & Martens – GBI4; > *Galium aparine* var. *aparine* – C, GrPl; > *Galium aparine* var. *echinospermum* (Wallroth) Farwell – GrPl; > *Galium spurium* ssp. *spurium* – GBI4.

Galium bermudense Linnaeus. COASTAL BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Maritime forests, longleaf pine sandhills, dry sandy forests. **Dist:** S. NJ south to FL, west to LA, primarily on the Coastal Plain; Bahamas; Bermuda. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Sep. **Tax:** This species has long been generally known as *G.*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

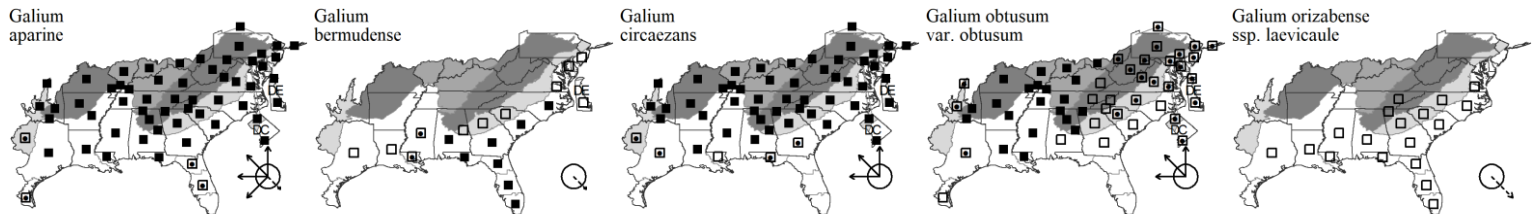
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

hispidulum Michaux, but *G. bermudense* Linnaeus has priority and that name has been clearly established to apply to this species (Reveal et al. 2007). **Syn:** = S, WI, Reveal et al (2007); = *Galium hispidulum* Michaux – Bah, C, F, FI5, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, W, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Galium circaeans Michaux. FOREST BEDSTRAW, LICORICE BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests. **Dist:** QC west to MN and NE, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** Two varieties are sometimes distinguished and need additional study (see synonymy). Var. *circaeans*, more southern, has lower leaf surface glabrous or sparsely short-hispid on the veins, and larger leaves 1.5-2.5 (-4.0) cm long and 0.7-1.4 (-1.8) cm wide. Var. *hypomalacum* Fernald, more northern, has lower leaf surface appressed-pilose, long-hirsute on the veins, and larger leaves 2-5 cm long, 1-2.5 cm wide. **Syn:** = Ar, FI5, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Galium circaeans* var. *circaeans* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, NE, Pa, Tx, WV; > *Galium circaeans* var. *hypomalacum* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, NE, Pa, Tx, WV.

Galium obtusum Bigelow var. *obtusum*. BLUNTLEAF BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Marshes, swamps. **Dist:** NS west to SD, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** "Ssp. *australe* Puff", cited in Kartesz (1999) and allegedly endemic to GA, was never published and is no longer considered a useful entity by its potential author (Puff, pers. comm. 2004). **Syn:** = C, F, RAB, W; = *Galium obtusum* ssp. *obtusum* – K3, K4, NE; = *Galium tinctorium* – S, misapplied; < *Galium obtusum* – Ar, GW2, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WV; > *Galium obtusum* ssp. "*australe*" – K1, Puff (1976); > *Galium obtusum* ssp. *obtusum* – K1, NY, Puff (1976), Puff (1977); > *Galium obtusum* Bigelow var. *obtusum* – G, GrPl; > *Galium obtusum* var. *ramosum* Gleason – G, GrPl.

Galium orizabense Hemsley ssp. *laevicaule* (Weatherby & Blake) Dempster. BALD BEDSTRAW, SMOOTHSTEM BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Mesic forests, maritime forests, swamp edges. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to se. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Tax:** The typic subspecies, ssp. *orizabense*, is distributed from Tamaulipas south through Mexico, Central America, to n. South America (Dempster 1981). Perhaps warranting specific status separate from *G. orizabense*. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Dempster (1981); = *Galium pilosum* Aiton var. *laevicaule* Weatherby & Blake – F, Tx; < *Galium orizabense* – Meso4.2; < *Galium pilosum* Aiton – FI5, RAB, S, WH3, WI.



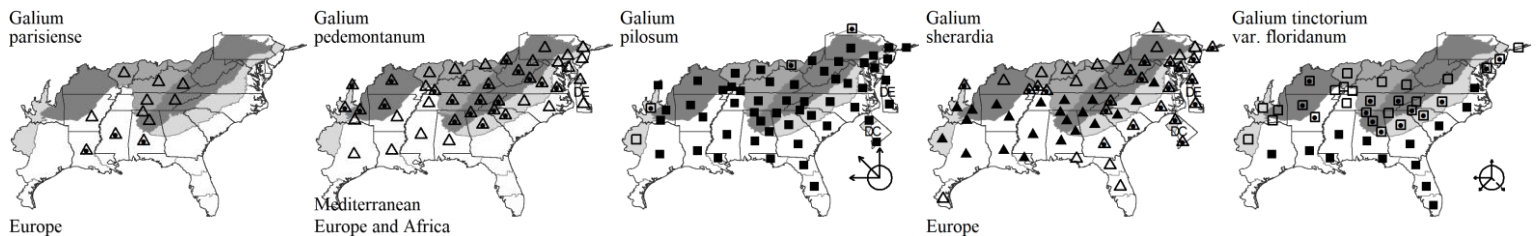
* **Galium parisiense** Linnaeus. WALL BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s., w., and c. Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Lipscomb & Nesom (2007); < *Galium parisiense* Linnaeus – Stace (2010).

* **Galium pedemontanum** (Bellardi) Allioni. PIEDMONT BEDSTRAW, PIEDMONT CROSSWORT. **Hab:** Lawns, grassy roadsides, pastures. **Dist:** Native of s. Europe. The Piedmont referred to in the name is the 'original' Piedmont of southern Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Comm:** In GA Mountains and Piedmont (T. Govus, pers. comm. 2005). Reported for DE and MD by Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp (2016). **Syn:** = C, F, Il, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV; = *Cruciata pedemontana* (Bellardi) Ehrendorfer – Ar, K1, K3, K4, Puff (1976), Puff (1977). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Galium pilosum Aiton. HAIRY BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Forests, woodland borders, longleaf pine sandhills, prairies, coastal prairies, clearings. **Dist:** S. NH west to MI, n. IL, MO, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Tax:** Two varieties have often been distinguished (see synonymy). Var. *pilosum* has stems and leaves pubescent with spreading, straight hairs and has a wider distribution; var. *punctulosum* has stems and leaves with short, upwardly curved hairs, and is more restricted to the south and east. These varieties need additional study. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV; = *Galium pilosum* var. *pilosum* – Tx; < *Galium pilosum* Aiton – FI5, WH3; >? *Galium pilosum* ssp. *pilosum* – NY; > *Galium pilosum* var. *pilosum* – C, F, G, K1, NE; > *Galium pilosum* var. *punctulosum* – C, F, G, K1, NE.

* **Galium sherardia** E.H.L. Krause. BLUE FIELD-MADDER. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Aug. **Tax:** Differing from *Galium* in its involucre inflorescence and the more tubular, pink to purple flowers, and usually treated as a monotypic genus, *Sherardia*, but Soza & Olmstead (2010) show *Sherardia* to be deeply embedded within a paraphyletic *Galium*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NY, Va, Stace (2010); = *Sherardia arvensis* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, FI5, G, GrPl, Il, K1, Meso4.2, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Galium tinctorium Linnaeus var. *floridanum* Wiegand. FLORIDA THREE-LOBED BEDSTRAW, STIFF MARSH BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Swamps, marshes, and ditches. **Dist:** MA south to FL, west to e. TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but extending inland to w. VA, w. NC, se. KY, s. IL, and se. MO. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** See Puff (1976) for additional information. **Syn:** = F, NE; = *Galium obtusum* var. *floridanum* (Wiegand) Fernald – G; = *Galium tinctorium* ssp. *floridanum* – Puff (1977); < *Galium claytonii* Michaux – S; < *Galium tinctorium* – Ar, C, FI5, Il, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3.



Galium triflorum Michaux. SWEET-SCENTED BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Mesic to dry upland forests, floodplain forests, seepage swamps, old fields, disturbed areas, usually on base-rich soils. **Dist:** Circumboreal, south in North America to FL and Mexico (Veracruz). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = FI5, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Galium triflorum* var. *asprelliforme* Fernald – C, F, G, WV; > *Galium triflorum* var. *triflorum* – C, F, G, WV.

Galium uniflorum Michaux. ONE-FLOWERED BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Moist slope forests and alluvial forests. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to AR and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI5, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Galium virgatum Nuttall. OZARK BEDSTRAW. **Hab:** Glades, ledgetops, rocky prairies, open blackland prairies (GA), waif around wool-combing mill (SC), other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native from TN, c. GA (Houston County), and AL west to KS, OK, and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F,

Key to Map
Symbology:

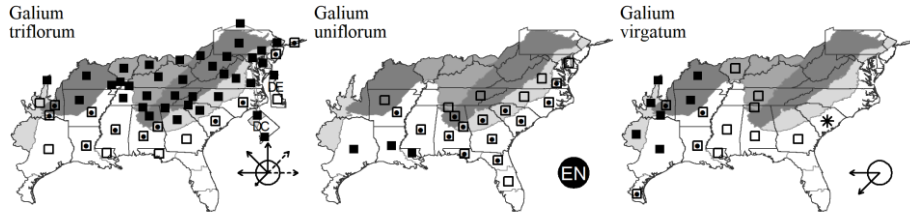


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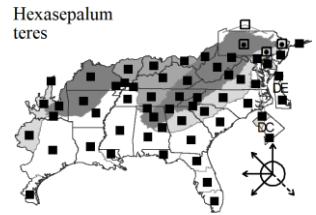
352. RUBIACEAE

G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx; > *Galium virgatum* var. *leiocarpum* Torrey & A. Gray – GrPl, S, Tx; > *Galium virgatum* var. *virgatum* – GrPl, S, Tx. [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).



Hexasepalum Bartling ex A.P. de Candolle 1830

A genus of ca. 15 species, herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm-temperate America. Bacigalupo & Cabral (1999) suggested that *Hexasepalum* (as *Diodella*) should be recognized as distinct from *Diodia*. Kirkbride & Delprete (2015) explained the reason for the acceptance of *Hexasepalum* over *Diodella*. References: Bacigalupo & Cabral (1999); Cabaña Fader et al (2019); Kirkbride & Delprete (2015); Rogers (2005).



Hexasepalum teres (Walter) J.H. Kirkbride. **POORJOE.** **Hab:** Dunes, sandy roadsides, glades, hardpans, other dry habitats. **Dist:** MA, NY and WI, south to FL, TX, and CA, south through Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Dec. **Tax:** Very variable (as reflected in the infrataxa that have been sometimes been recognized) and needing additional, careful taxonomic assessment. **Syn:** = K4, Cabaña Fader et al (2019), Kirkbride & Delprete (2015); = *Diodella teres* (Walter) Small – S, Bacigalupo & Cabral (1999); = *Diodia teres* Walter – Ar, C, Fl5, GrPl, GW2, K3, Meso4.2, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Diodia teres* var. *hirsutior* Fernald & Griscom – F, K1; > *Diodia teres* var. *hystricina* Fernald & Griscom – F, G, K1; > *Diodia teres* var. *oblongifolia* Fernald – F, K1; > *Diodia teres* Walter var. *setifera* Fernald & Griscom – F, Il, Tx; > *Diodia teres* var. *teres* – F, G, Il, K1, NE, Tx.

Houstonia Linnaeus 1753 (BLUET, DIAMOND-FLOWER)

The generic limits of *Houstonia*, *Hedyotis*, *Oldenlandia*, and *Stenaria* have been controversial, with much shuffling of generic configuration. It now appears that *Houstonia* should be recognized as a genus separate from *Hedyotis* and *Oldenlandia*, with *Stenaria* included in *Houstonia* (Guo et al. 2013; Wikström et al. 2013; and other references). References: Church & Taylor (2005); Church (2003); Guo et al (2013); Pease & Moore (1907); Rogers (1987); Rogers (2005); Shanks (2015); Terrell (1959); Terrell (1986); Terrell (1991); Terrell (1996); Terrell (2001); Terrell (2007); Turner (1995b); Turner (1997); Ward (2004c); Wikström et al (2013).

Identification Notes: In the key below, all leaf measurements and length/width ratios are based on mid-cauline leaves.

- 1 Flowers solitary, on terminal or axillary pedicels (2-) 6-50 (-70) mm long; corolla salverform; leaves 2-15 mm long; [subgenus *Houstonia*].
 - 2 Stems prostrate and creeping. *Houstonia procumbens*
 - 2 Stems erect or spreading.
 - 4 Stems 1-4 (-7) cm tall; leaves mostly oblanceolate, 0.3-3.0 mm wide; corolla 5-12 mm long, white to pale pink; seeds with a hilar ridge in an elliptical depression; [section *Mullera*]. *Houstonia rosea*
 - 4 Stems 1-26 cm tall; leaves elliptic, ovate or spatulate, 0.3-9.0 mm wide (at least some on a plant generally > 3 mm wide); corolla 2-21 mm long, purple, pale blue, pink, or white; seeds subglobose with a ventral cavity; [section *Houstonia*].
 - 5 Plants perennial, with a well-developed, persistent basal rosette; corolla 5.8-16 (-21) mm long, the tube (2-) 4-11 (-12) mm long. *Houstonia caerulea*
 - 5 Plants annual, with at most a few short-lived basal leaves; corolla 2-10 (-12) mm long, the tube 0.8-5.5 mm long.
 - 6 Calyx lobes slightly shorter than to slightly longer than the corolla tube; corollas white, 2.0-5.5 mm long, the tube 0.8-2.5 mm long. *Houstonia micrantha*
 - 6 Calyx lobes 1/5 as long as to slightly longer than the corolla tube; corollas purple or violet (rarely white), 3.5-10 (-12.5) mm long, the tube 2.0-5.5 mm long. *Houstonia pusilla*
 - 1 Flowers several to many, in terminal cymes; corolla funnelform; leaves (8-) 10-60 mm long; [subgenus *Chamisme*, section *Amphiotis*].
 - 7 Stipules of mid-cauline leaves ciliate or fringed, and also often bristle-tipped; largest mid-cauline leaves 0.5-3 mm wide; capsule either obovoid-cylindric, longer than wide, the free calyx lobes distinctly shorter than the capsule, or (in var. *floridana*) globose or subglobose; [of calcareous glades and barrens or in FL of calcareous sands]
 - *Houstonia nigricans* var. *nigricans*
 - 7 Capsule as long as wide or wider, depressed globose, the free calyx lobes about as long as the capsule; stipules of mid-cauline leaves not ciliate, fringed, or bristle-tipped; leaves 0.5-34 mm wide; [of various habitats, including calcareous glades and barrens]
 - 13 Leaves ovate or lanceolate, 1-6× as long as wide, 4-34 mm wide, widest toward the base or at the middle; calyx lobes 1-7 mm long.
 - 14 Calyx lobes 4-7 mm long; leaves mostly lanceolate (varying from narrowly lanceolate to broadly ovate), 17-33 mm long, 4-10 mm wide, 3.3-6× as long as wide. *Houstonia lanceolata*
 - 14 Calyx lobes 1-4 mm long; leaves mostly ovate (varying from broadly ovate to ovate-lanceolate), 8-63 mm long, 6-34 mm wide, 1-3.2× as long as wide. *Houstonia purpurea*
 - 13 Leaves linear to narrowly elliptic, 4-20× as long as wide, 0.5-6 mm wide, widest at the middle or near the apex or nearly equally wide for most of their lengths; calyx lobes 0.5-3 mm long. *Houstonia tenuifolia*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

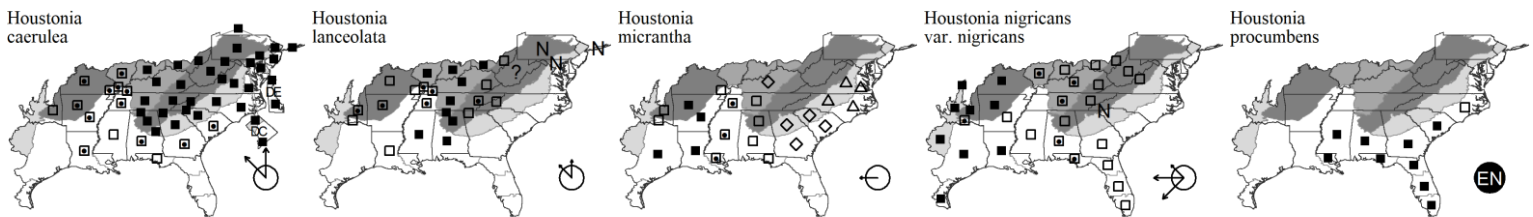
Houstonia caerulea Linnaeus. QUAKER LADIES, INNOCENCE, COMMON BLUET, PISSABED. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, openings, lawns, a wide variety of disturbed sites. **Dist:** ME, ON, and WI south to s. GA, s. AL, w. LA, and OK. **Phen:** (Late Jan-) Apr-Jul; May-Aug. **ID Notes:** The flowers of this species and *Houstonia serpyllifolia* are very similar; *H. caerulea* is a somewhat duller blue. **Syn:** = Ar, G, II, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Terrell (1991), Terrell (1996); = *Hedyotis caerulea* (Linnaeus) Hooker – C, GW2; = *Houstonia caerulea* var. *caerulea* – F, Pease & Moore (1907); < *Hedyotis caerulea* (Linnaeus) Hooker – Rogers (1987); < *Houstonia caerulea* Linnaeus – K1, K3, K4, NE.

Houstonia lanceolata (Poiret) Britton. MIDWESTERN SUMMER BLUET, LANCELEAF BLUET, GLADE MOUNTAIN HOUSTONIA. **Hab:** Calcareous prairies and barrens, dry woodlands, banks, rock outcrops, shallow soils around mafic and calcareous rock outcrops. **Dist:** *H. lanceolata* ranges from s. ME and w. NY west to s. OH, and sw. MO, south to w. NC, n. GA, AL, MS, AR, and e. OK. The distribution and ecology of *H. lanceolata* in our area are poorly known; it apparently occupies drier and typically more circumneutral sites than *H. purpurea*. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** This taxon is clearly distinct at specific rank from *Houstonia purpurea*. **Syn:** = F, II, S; = *Houstonia purpurea* Linnaeus var. *calycosa* Shuttleworth ex A. Gray – Ar, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Tn, WV, Terrell (1959), Terrell (1991), Terrell (1996); < *Hedyotis purpurea* (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray – C, Rogers (1987); < *Houstonia purpurea* Linnaeus – Pa, RAB, W. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Houstonia micrantha (Shinners) Terrell. SOUTHERN BLUET. **Hab:** Dunes, sandy soils, granitic flatrocks, disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** E. and c. GA west to sc. KY, sw. TN, s. MO, nw. AR, south to w. FL Panhandle, s. MS, s. LA, and e. TX. In 2017-2018, found eastwards of its known native distribution on roadsides and other disturbed areas in Wake County, NC (B. England, pers. comm., 2017, 2018). Reported for Barren County, KY (Brock 2020). **Phen:** Feb-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, FI5, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, WH3, Terrell (1996); = *Hedyotis australis* W.H. Lewis & D.M. Moore – Tx, Rogers (1987); = *Houstonia pusilla* Schöpf – S, misapplied.

Houstonia nigricans (Lamarck) Fernald var. *nigricans*. DIAMOND-FLOWER, GLADE BLUET, PRAIRIE BLUET. **Hab:** Limestone barrens, limestone glades, limestone rocky bluffs, blackland prairies, longleaf pine sandhills, coastal dunes, coastal grasslands, scrubby pine flatwoods. **Dist:** Sw. VA (Ludwig 1999), s. MI, IA, NE, and e. CO, south to s. FL, TX, e. NM, and along the Sierra Madre Oriental to Hidalgo, Mexico. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** This species has been variously placed in *Houstonia*, *Hedyotis*, and *Stenaria*. As interpreted by Terrell (1991, 2001) and Turner (1995b), *Houstonia nigricans* is a polymorphic species, with *Houstonia nigricans* var. *nigricans* as a widespread "matrix variety", and other, much more local varieties warranting recognition. Turner (1995b) reports *Houstonia nigricans* var. *nigricans* (as *Hedyotis nigricans* var. *nigricans*) from Pickens County, SC; the documentation is not known to me, and suitable habitats there are unlikely. **Syn:** = Ar, Va, Terrell (1986); = *Houstonia angustifolia* Michaux – S; < *Hedyotis nigricans* – C, GrPl, II, NcTx, Rogers (1987); > *Hedyotis nigricans* var. *filifolia* (Chapman) Shinners – Tx, misapplied; < *Hedyotis nigricans* (Lamarck) Fosberg var. *nigricans* – K1, Tn, Terrell (1991), Turner (1995b); < *Houstonia nigricans* (Lamarck) Fernald – F, G; < *Stenaria nigricans* – Mi; < *Stenaria nigricans* (Lamarck) Terrell var. *nigricans* – FI5, K3, WH3, Terrell (2001).

Houstonia procumbens (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) Standley. CREEPING BLUET, FAIRY-FOOTPRINTS, ROUNDLEAF BLUET, INNOCENCE. **Hab:** Beach dunes, moist to wet sandy pinelands. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. LA. **Phen:** Oct-Apr. **Comm:** Gaddy & Rayner (1980) note that this plant is fairly common on SC barrier islands, but flowers in the winter and is easily overlooked in other seasons (when botanists are more likely to be afield). See Wilbur (1968) and Ward (2004c) for differing opinions about the merits of the taxonomic recognition of the glabrous and pubescent plants. **Syn:** = FI5, K1, K3, RAB, S, WH3, Terrell (1991), Terrell (1996); = *Hedyotis procumbens* (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) Fosberg – Rogers (1987); > *Houstonia procumbens* var. *hirsuta* (W.H. Lewis) D.B. Ward – Ward (2004c); > *Houstonia procumbens* var. *procumbens* – Ward (2004c). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Houstonia purpurea Linnaeus. SUMMER BLUET, MOUNTAIN BLUET. **Hab:** Moist and dry woodlands and forests, thinner soils around rock outcrops, and in a variety of disturbed sites, such as paths, old roads, and roadbanks. **Dist:** DE, MD, and s. PA west to s. OH, s. IL, and sw. MO south to SC, sw. GA, Panhandle FL, MS, s. LA, e. TX, and e. OK. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Aug. **ID Notes:** Plants growing in high elevation and exposed sites are sometimes somewhat dwarfed, and in that respect only, superficially resemble *H. montana*. **Syn:** = F, Mi, S; = *Houstonia purpurea* Linnaeus var. *purpurea* – Ar, G, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WV, Terrell (1959), Terrell (1991), Terrell (1996); < *Hedyotis purpurea* (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray – C, Rogers (1987); < *Houstonia purpurea* Linnaeus – FI5, II, RAB, Tx, W, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Houstonia pusilla Schöpf. TINY BLUET. **Hab:** Woodlands, prairies, lawns, cemeteries, and other disturbed sites. **Dist:** MD south to Panhandle FL, west to TX, and inland from IL west to NE, south to TN and TX. The natural habitats and original distribution of this species are obscure. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, FI5, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Terrell (1991), Terrell (1996); = *Hedyotis crassifolia* Rafinesque – C, GrPl, GW2, Tx; = *Houstonia minima* L.C. Beck – S; = *Houstonia patens* Elliott – F; < *Hedyotis caerulea* (Linnaeus) Hooker – Rogers (1987); > *Houstonia crassifolia* Rafinesque – II; < *Houstonia pusilla* Schöpf – S; > *Houstonia pusilla* Schöpf – II.

Houstonia rosea (Rafinesque) Terrell. ROSE BLUET. **Hab:** Bottomlands. **Dist:** AL west to se. MO, OK, and TX. **Phen:** (Feb-) Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Terrell (1996); = *Hedyotis rosea* Rafinesque – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Houstonia tenuifolia Nuttall. DIFFUSE-BRANCHED BLUET. **Hab:** Usually in dry woodlands, often rocky (especially mafic rocks) or sandy. **Dist:** This species is centered in the Southern Appalachians and the Ozarks, extending into provinces adjacent to both areas of concentration, ranging overall from PA west to MO and OK, south to SC, GA, and TX; disjunct in Panhandle FL. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = F, G, II, RAB, S, Va, W, WV, Terrell (1959); = *Hedyotis nuttalliana* Fosberg – C; = *Houstonia longifolia* – Terrell (1996); < *Hedyotis longifolia* (Gaertner) Hooker – Rogers (1987); < *Houstonia longifolia* – Ar, K1, K3, K4, Tn, WH3.

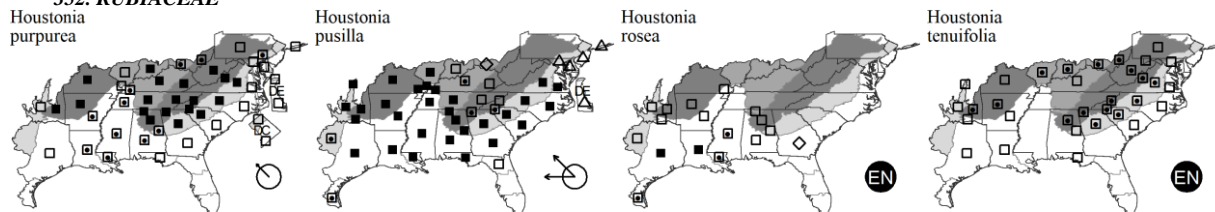
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

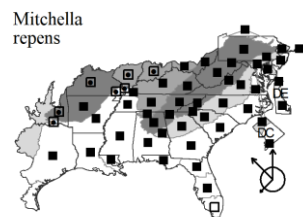
N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

352. RUBIACEAE

*Mitchella* Linnaeus 1753 (PARTRIDGE-BERRY)

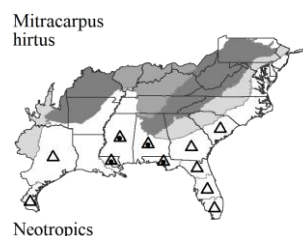
A genus of 2 species, trailing "woody" vines, ours and 1 in e. Asia. *Mitchella* is sister to *Damnacanthus* of e. Asia (Huang et al. 2013). References: Huang et al (2013); Rogers (2005).

Mitchella repens Linnaeus. PARTRIDGE-BERRY, TWO-EYED-BERRY, RUNNING BOX. **Hab:** Deciduous and coniferous forests, stream-banks, heath balds, maritime forests, on rotten logs and hummocks in bottomlands and other wetter habitats. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and TX; disjunct in montane Mexico (CAM, CHP, GRO, HGO, NLE, OAX, PUE, QRO, SLP, TAM, VER) and Guatemala. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jun-Jul. **Comm:** Plants in maritime forests are more robust than others and often have an ascending habit, the stems sometimes 20-30 cm tall. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Huang et al (2013), Rogers (2005). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Mitracarpus* Zuccarini 1827 (GIRDLE-POD)

A genus of about 30-40 species, of tropical America. References: Rogers (2005).

* *Mitracarpus hirtus* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. GIRDLE-POD. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. Reported for GA Coastal Plain (Charlton County) (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009) and SC Coastal Plain (Jasper County) (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Syn:** = Fl5, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, WH3, Rogers (2005); = *Mitracarpus hirtum* – Tx, orthographic variant.

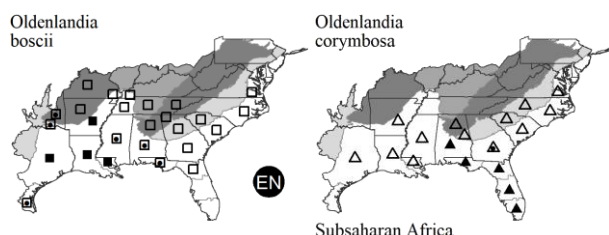
*Oldenlandia* Linnaeus 1753 (OLDENLANDIA)

A genus of about 100 species, pantropical, but the circumscription is controversial and very uncertain. Wikström et al. (2013), Guo et al. (2013), and Kårehed et al. (2008) presage the split-up of *Oldenlandia* into monophyletic units. *O. uniflora* (and possibly *O. boscii*) will probably end up in *Edrastima* Rafinesque and *O. salzmännii* returned to the genus in which it was first described, as *Anotis salzmännii* A.P. de Candolle. References: GW1; Guo et al (2013); Kårehed et al (2008); Rogers (1987); Rogers (2005); Terrell & Robinson (2006); Terrell (1991); Wikström et al (2013).

- 2 Flowers (1) 2-5 in pedunculate axillary umbels, the filiform peduncle 5-10 mm long, the filiform pedicels 3-5 mm long; [genus *Oldenlandia*] *Oldenlandia corymbosa*
- 2 Flowers 1-10 in sessile or subsessile axillary clusters.
- 3 Stem glabrous or nearly so; leaves mostly linear or linear-oblongate, 1-3 mm wide, generally 5-10× as long as wide; flowers solitary or (rarely) in 2-3-flowered clusters; plant a perennial; [genus indet.]..... *Oldenlandia boscii*
- 3 Stem pilose or villous (rarely glabrous); leaves mostly ovate or broadly lanceolate, 4-10 mm wide, generally 2-3× as long as wide; flowers in compact clusters of 3-10, rarely solitary; plant an annual *Edrastima uniflora*

Oldenlandia boscii (A.P. de Candolle) Chapman. BOSC'S BLUET, BOSC'S MILLE-GRAINES. **Hab:** Clay-based Carolina bays, rivershore and millpond drawdown shores, sagponds, other seasonally saturated habitats. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to FL and west to TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **ID Notes:** Reminiscent in vegetative condition of *Polypremum procumbens*. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Terrell & Robinson (2006), Terrell (1991); = *Hedyotis boscii* A.P. de Candolle – C, F, GW2, Tx, Rogers (1987). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Oldenlandia corymbosa* Linnaeus. DIAMOND-FLOWER. **Hab:** Moist lawns, gardens. **Dist:** Native of Africa or possibly South America. Reported for NC by Nesom (2000e). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** In the impending splitting of *Oldenlandia* into monophyletic units, this species is likely to remain in *Oldenlandia*. **Comm:** "A tropical and subtropical weed; found new to the state in Norfolk by personnel from the Old Dominion University Herbarium in 2005... growing between cinder block pavers in parking lot" (Virginia Botanical Associates 2019). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, RAB, S, WH3, Terrell & Robinson (2006), Terrell (1991); = *Hedyotis corymbosa* (Linnaeus) Lamarck – Bah, GW2, Tx, Rogers (1987). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



Subsaharan Africa



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

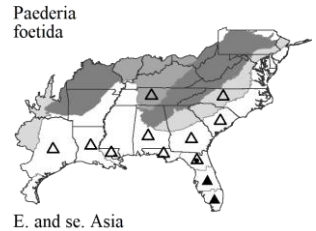
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Paederia Linnaeus 1767 (SKUNK-VINE)

A genus of about 30 species, woody vines, of the Tropics. References: Chen & Taylor in FoC (2011); Diamond (1999); Rogers (2005).

* *Paederia foetida* Linnaeus. SKUNKVINE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. Diamond (1999) reports its naturalization in Randolph County, NC; Carter, Baker, & Morris (2009) report its naturalization in several counties in the GA Coastal Plain; reported also in s. AL (Mobile County) by Barger et al. (2019). **Syn:** = Fl5, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Rogers (2005). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

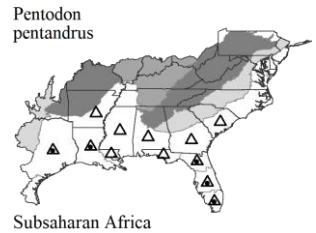


E. and se. Asia

Pentodon Hochstetter in Krauss 1844

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America and Africa. References: Guo et al (2013); Rogers (1987); Rogers (2005); Terrell (1991).

* *Pentodon pentandrus* Vatke. PENTODON. **Hab:** Pond edges, drawdowns, sloughs, wet meadows, moist ground. **Dist:** Apparently native of sub-Saharan Africa, now distributed in e. SC south to s. FL, west to se. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, Fl5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Tx, WH3, WI, Rogers (1987), Rogers (2005), Terrell (1991); ? *Pentodon halei* (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray – S. NatureServe G5? (Secure).



Subsaharan Africa

Richardia Linnaeus 1753 (RICHARDIA)

A genus of about 15 species, of subtropical and tropical America, and introduced in the Old World. References: Krings (2002); Lewis & Oliver (1974); Rogers (2005).

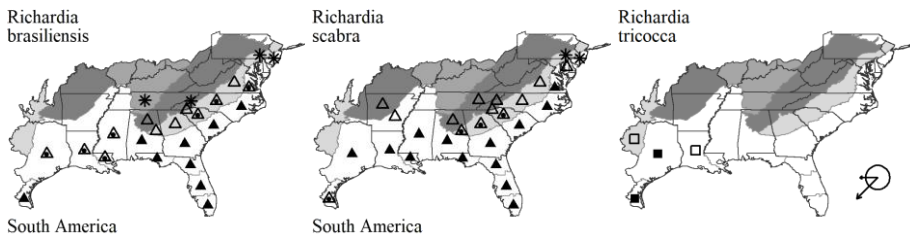
Unkeyed taxa: *Richardia tricocca*

- 2 Stems hirsute, generally densely and evenly so from tip to base; adaxial leaf surface evenly strigose; mericarps conspicuously and densely hispidulous to strigose, the adaxial face broad, with a pronounced median keel; perennial from a woody rhizome (or annual) *Richardia brasiliensis*
- 2 Stems hirsute or villous near the tips, but progressively more sparsely so to glabrate toward the base; adaxial leaf surface glabrous to strigillose near the margins only, the median portion of the leaf blade glabrous; mericarps papillose to tuberculate, the adaxial surface closed to a narrow groove; annual. *Richardia scabra*

* *Richardia brasiliensis* Gomes. TROPICAL RICHARDIA. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, vacant lots, urban areas, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl5, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Lewis & Oliver (1974), Rogers (2005). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Richardia scabra* Linnaeus. ROUGH MEXICAN-CLOVER. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, vacant lots, urban areas, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. Lewis & Oliver (1974) consider this species to be native from our area south through Central America into northern South America, based on the semi-contiguous distribution, but occurrences in our region seem to be in altered habitats. **Phen:** Jun -Dec. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl5, G, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Lewis & Oliver (1974), Rogers (2005). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Richardia tricocca (Torrey & A. Gray) Standley. PRAIRIE RICHARDIA. **Hab:** Brushy areas and woodlands. **Dist:** E., c., and s. TX south to ne. Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx; = *Diodia tricocca* Torrey & A. Gray – Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Spermacoce* Linnaeus 1753 (BUTTONWEED)

A genus of about 150-250 species, herbs, of tropical and warm-temperate Old and New World. Here circumscribed to include *Borreria* G.F.W. Meyer; additional changes in circumscription seem likely as genera in the Spermacoceae are recircumscribed. References: Bacigalupo (1972); Florentin, Florentin, & Salas (2020); Franck et al (2021); Rogers (2005); Ward (2011b).

- 3 Corolla villous in the throat; sepals rotate in fruit, long-deltoid, < 2× as long as width at base *Spermacoce glabra*
- 3 Corolla not villous in throat; sepals erect in fruit, narrowly triangular, > 5× as long as width at base *Spermacoce tenuior*

Spermacoce glabra Michaux. SMOOTH BUTTONWEED. **Hab:** Moist shores, bottomlands, riverside drawdowns, rocky riversides in the mountains, disturbed areas in the Coastal Plain. **Dist:** C. MD, s. OH, c. IN, c. IL, MO, and e. KS south to s. SC, Panhandle FL, s. AL, s. MS, LA, and e. TX. Perhaps only introduced in some parts of our area; see Wieboldt et al. (1998) for discussion. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1,

Key to Map
Symbology:



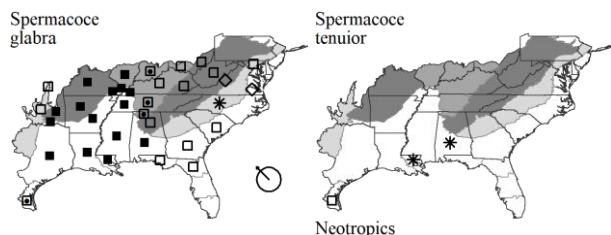
* : waif
EN : endemic
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N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

352. RUBIACEAE

K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Florentin, Florentin, & Salas (2020), Rogers (2005), Ward (2011b); > *Spermaceodes glabra* (Michaux) Kuntze – Bacigalupo (1972). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Spermaceodes tenuior Linnaeus. **Hab:** In clay soils along creeks. **Dist:** S. TX south through Mexico and Central America to South America. Reported from sw. GA and MS (Kartesz 1999, 2010) {IDs need checking; seems a bit unlikely}. **Phen:** Sep-Jan. **Syn:** = K1, K3, Meso4.2, S, Tx, Ward (2011b); < *Spermaceodes riparia* Chamisso & Schlechtendal – Bacigalupo (1972). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



353. GELSEMIACEAE Struwe & V.A. Albert 1994 [1995] (JESSAMINE FAMILY) [in GENTIANALES]

A family of 3 genera and about 13 species, shrubs and vines, of tropical and warm temperate America, Africa, and Asia (Struwe 2018). There is persuasive evidence that *Gelsemium*, *Mostuea* Didrichsen, and *Pteleocarpa* Oliver, traditionally treated as part of a heterogeneous Loganiaceae, should be accorded family status as Gelsemiaceae (Backlund, Oxelman, & Bremer 2000; Struwe, Albert, & Bremer 1994; Sennblad & Bremer 1996; Struwe et al. (2015). The Gelsemiaceae form a clade most closely related to the Apocynaceae (Backlund, Oxelman, & Bremer 2000). References: Backlund, Oxelman, Bremer (2000); Rogers (1986); Sennblad & Bremer (1996); Struwe (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Struwe et al (2015); Struwe, Albert, & Bremer (1994).

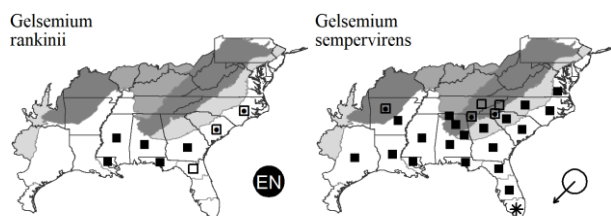
Gelsemium A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (YELLOW JESSAMINE)

A genus of 3 species, lianas, our 2 species in se. North America (and also Central America) and 1 species in e. Asia. See Wyatt et al. (1993) and Duncan & Dejong (1964) for extensive discussions of morphology, habitat, pollination, genetics, distribution, and evolutionary relationships of our two species of *Gelsemium*. References: Duncan & DeJong (1964); GW2; Godfrey (1988); Krings in FNA () (in prep); Rogers (1986); Struwe (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Wyatt et al (1993).

- 1 Sepals acuminate apically, persistent on the fruit; capsule elliptical, 1.0-1.6 cm long, 6-8 mm broad, the tapering tip bearing a definite beak 2.4-4.2 3 mm long; seeds wingless; flowers odorless (rarely fragrant), usually golden-yellow; leaf with small patch of spreading trichomes at extreme base on the lower surface *Gelsemium rankinii*
- 1 Sepals obtuse to broadly acute, not persistent on the fruit; capsule oblong, 1.5-2.5 cm long, 8-12 mm broad, very abruptly narrowed to a beak 1.5-2 mm long; seeds with a prominent membranous wing sharply differentiated from the body of the seed; flowers fragrant, usually lemon-yellow; leaf glabrous on the lower surface *Gelsemium sempervirens*

Gelsemium rankinii Small. SWAMP JESSAMINE. **Hab:** Swamps of blackwater rivers. **Dist:** Se. NC (notably in the systems of the Waccamaw and Black rivers) south through SC and GA to the FL Panhandle, and west to e. LA. **Phen:** Feb-Apr; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = FI5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Rogers (1986). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Gelsemium sempervirens (Linnaeus) J. Saint-Hilaire. CAROLINA JESSAMINE. **Hab:** In a wide range of habitats, from swamp forests to dry uplands and thickets, also commonly planted as an ornamental. **Dist:** VA, se. TN, and AR south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX; disjunct in Guatemala and Mexico (many states). **Phen:** (Jan-) Feb-early May; Sep-Nov. **Comm:** Jessamine climbs to the tops of trees. **Syn:** = F, FI5, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Rogers (1986). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



353. GENTIANACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (GENTIAN FAMILY) [in GENTIANALES]

A family of about 102 genera and about 1750 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, cosmopolitan (Struwe & Pringle 2018). References: Drake (2011); Ho & Liu (1990); Struwe & Pringle (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Struwe et al (2002) in Struwe & Albert (2002); Wood & Weaver (1982).

- 1 Leaves all scale-like, 1-3 (-5) mm long, appressed to the stem. *Bartonia*
- 1 Leaves larger, spreading or ascending.
 - 3 Stem leaves whorled; plants robust, 1-3 m tall; [tribe Gentianeae, subtribe Swertiinae]..... *Frasera*
 - 3 Stem leaves opposite; plants generally < 1 m tall.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

353. GENTIANACEAE

- 4 Calyx lobes 2; stem leaves obovate, widest near the rounded tip), 0.5-1.5 cm long, crowded near the tip of the stem, basal rosette never present; [of nutrient-rich, mesic forests]; [tribe *Gentianeae*, subtribe *Swertiinae*].....*Obolaria*
- 4 Calyx lobes 4-5; stem leaves lanceolate, ovate, elliptic or narrowly elliptic (widest near the middle or toward the base, the tip acute or acuminate), mostly > 1.5 cm long, distributed fairly evenly along the stem, basal rosettes sometimes present; [of various more-or-less open habitats (except some species of *Gentiana*, which can occur in nutrient-rich, mesic forests)].
- 5 Corolla lobes 5-14, longer than the corolla tube, pink or white; [common natives]; [tribe *Chironieae*, subtribe *Chironiinae*].....*Eustoma*
- 6 Stigmas shorter than the style.....*Sabatia*
- 6 Stigmas equaling or longer than the style.....*Sabatia*
- 5 Corolla lobes 4-5, shorter than the corolla tube, blue, lavender, pink or white.
- 7 Corolla tube < 2 mm wide; [rare to uncommon aliens, naturalized in disturbed areas]; [tribe *Chironieae*, subtribe *Chironiinae*].....*Centaureum*
- 7 Corolla tube > 3 mm wide.....*Gentiana*

Bartonia Muhlenberg ex Willdenow 1801 (BARTONIA)

A genus of 3 species, annual herbs, of e. North America (Struwe & Pringle 2018). The genus has coraloid mycorrhizae and lacks root hairs and has been shown to be partially mycoheterotrophic (Cameron & Bolin 2010). References: Correll (1966); Drake (2011); Gillett (1959); Mathews et al (2009); Struwe & Pringle (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

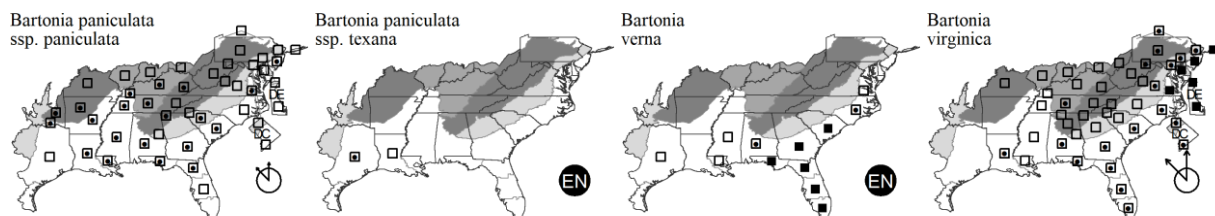
- 1 Corolla lobes white, 4-10 mm long, spreading, spatulate to obovate, rounded at the apex; flowering in early spring (rarely to early summer).....*Bartonia verna*
- 1 Corolla lobes green to creamy white, 2-3 (-5.2) mm long, ascending or erect, oblong to ovate or lance-ovate, acuminate or rounded-mucronate at the apex; flowering in summer or fall (Jul-Oct).
- 2 Mid-cauline scale leaves opposite; corolla lobes rounded at the apex, abruptly narrowed to a mucro, their margins erose (uncommonly entire); anthers 0.5-1.1 mm long; style slender with stigmas connivent; capsule dehiscent medially.....*Bartonia virginica*
- 2 Mid-cauline scale leaves alternate; corolla lobes acuminate at the apex, their margins entire; anthers 0.3-0.5 mm long; style stout with stigmas spreading; capsule dehiscent from the apex.
- 4 Stems occasionally twining; corolla lobes usually oblong-lanceolate, 2.9-5.2 (mean 4.1) mm long.....*Bartonia paniculata* ssp. *paniculata*
- 4 Stems strictly erect; corolla lobes usually ovate acuminate, 1.9-3.2 (mean 2.6) mm long.....*Bartonia paniculata* ssp. *texana*

Bartonia paniculata (Michaux) Muhlenberg ssp. *paniculata*. SCREWSTEM BARTONIA. **Hab:** Swamps, bogs, pocosins, pocosin ecotones, sphagnum seepages, sinkhole ponds. **Dist:** Ssp. *paniculata* ranges from MA south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX, chiefly on the Coastal Plain, but with scattered occurrences inland, to c. VA, e. WV (Vanderhorst et al. 2013), w. NC, KY, and AR. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** Ssp. *iodandra* (B.L. Robinson) J. Gillett is more northern, ranging from NL (Newfoundland) south to MA. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Va, Drake (2011), Gillett (1959), Mathews et al (2009); = *Bartonia paniculata* – G, NE, Correll (1966); = *Bartonia paniculata* var. *paniculata* – C, F; > *Bartonia lanceolata* Small – S; < *Bartonia paniculata* – FI5, GW2, Il, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3; < *Bartonia paniculata* (Michaux) Muhlenberg ssp. *paniculata* – NY. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Bartonia paniculata (Michaux) Muhlenberg ssp. *texana* (Correll) K.G. Mathews, Dunne, E. York, & Struwe. TEXAS SCREWSTEM. **Hab:** Baygalls, acid seepages. **Dist:** Ssp. *texana* is endemic to the West Gulf Coastal Plain of w. LA and e. TX, where it is more-or-less sympatric with ssp. *paniculata* (Mathews et al. 2009). **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Oct-Nov. **Tax:** The sympatry and similar habitat with its closest relative suggests that species rank may be warranted, despite the somewhat cryptic and overlapping morphological traits. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mathews et al (2009); = *Bartonia texana* – Tx, Correll (1966); < *Bartonia paniculata* – GW2; < *Bartonia paniculata* (Michaux) Muhlenberg ssp. *paniculata* – Gillett (1959).

Bartonia verna (Michaux) Rafinesque ex Barton. SPRING BARTONIA, WHITE BARTONIA. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, shores of Coastal Plain depression ponds, interdune swales, other moist sands. **Dist:** VA (one site known from City of Virginia Beach) (Belden et al. 2004) and se. NC (Carteret County) south to s. FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** (Nov-) Jan-Apr (-Jun); Apr-Jun. **Tax:** Wood & Weaver's (1982) speculation that *B. verna* is an outlier relative to the other species appears not to be true, with the deeper division being between *B. verna* / *virginica* on the one hand and the *B. paniculata* subspecies on the other (Mathews et al. 2009). **Syn:** = FI5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Drake (2011), Gillett (1959), Mathews et al (2009). **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Bartonia virginica (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. VIRGINIA BARTONIA, YELLOW BARTONIA. **Hab:** Bogs, swamps, savannas, pocosin ecotones, pocosins, dune swales. **Dist:** NS and QC west to WI, south to n. FL and LA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI5, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Drake (2011), Gillett (1959), Mathews et al (2009). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

*Centaureum* Hill 1756 (CENTAURY)

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, mainly north temperate (Struwe & Pringle 2018). References: Drake (2011); Mansion (2004); Struwe & Pringle (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

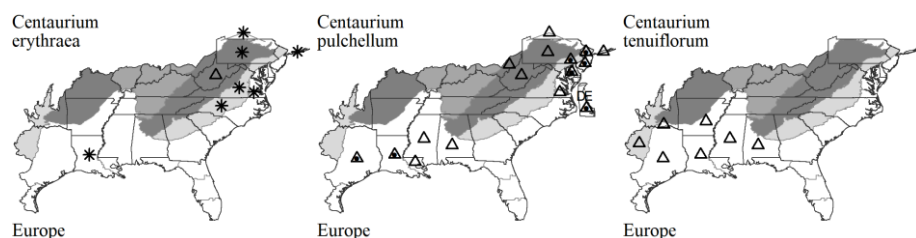
353. **GENTIANACEAE**

- 1 Flowers pedicellate, the pedicels (1-) 3-5 (-11) mm long..... *Centaurium pulchellum*
 1 Flowers sessile or nearly so (sometimes appearing stalked but with bracteal leaves immediately below the calyx).
 2 Plants with a persistent rosette; corolla lobes 4.5-8 mm long..... *Centaurium erythraea*
 2 Plants lacking a persistent rosette; corolla lobes 2-4.5 mm long..... *Centaurium tenuiflorum*

* *Centaurium erythraea* Rafn. COMMON CENTAURY, FORKING CENTAURY. **Hab:** Lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe and w. Asia. Reported as naturalizing in WV (Vanderhorst et al. 2019). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Drake (2011), Mansion (2004); = *Centaurium minus* – RAB, later homonym; = *Centaurium umbellatum* – F, G, later homonym. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Centaurium pulchellum* (Swartz) Hayek ex Handel-Mazzetti, Stadlmann, Janchen & Faltis. LESSER CENTAURY, BRANCHED CENTAURY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Reported as naturalizing in WV (Vanderhorst et al. (2019). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, Drake (2011), Mansion (2004); > *Centaurium floribundum* (Bentham) B.L. Robinson – NcTx; > *Centaurium pulchellum* (Swartz) Hayek ex Handel-Mazzetti, Stadlmann, Janchen & Faltis – NcTx.

* *Centaurium tenuiflorum* (Hoffmansegg & Link) Fritsch ex Janchen. SLENDER CENTAURY. **Hab:** Drawdown pond in blackland prairie. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun. **Comm:** See Keener (2013) for additional, detailed information. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Drake (2011).

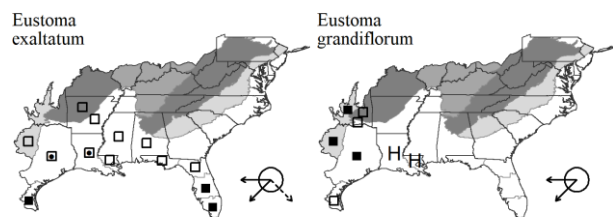
**Eustoma** Salisbury ex G. Don 1805 [1806] (PRAIRIE-GENTIAN)

A genus of ca. 2 species, annual or perennial herbs, of se., c., and sw. North America south to Mexico and Belize and in the West Indies (Struwe & Pringle 2018). References: Drake (2011); Shinnars (1957); Struwe & Pringle (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Turner (2014); Wood & Weaver (1982).

- 1 Corolla lobes mostly 15-25 (-30) cm long, 5-15 mm wide; calyx lobes mostly 10-15 mm long; [FL and westwards] *Eustoma exaltatum*
 1 Corolla lobes mostly 25-50 mm long, 20-30 mm wide; calyx lobes mostly 15-25 mm long; [LA and westwards] *Eustoma grandiflorum*

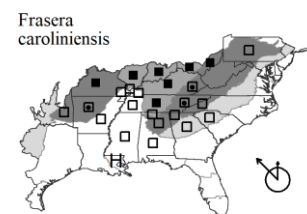
Eustoma exaltatum (Linnaeus) Salisbury ex G. Don. PRAIRIE-GENTIAN. **Hab:** Alkaline prairies, saline coastal areas. **Dist:** AL and peninsular FL west to s. CA, south to Mexico and Belize; West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, Fl5, GW2, Meso4.1, S, Tx, WH3, Shinnars (1957), Turner (2014), Wood & Weaver (1982); = *Eustoma exaltatum* ssp. *exaltatum* – K1, K3, K4, Drake (2011). **NatureServe G5T4T5** (Apparently Secure).

Eustoma grandiflorum (Rafinesque) Shinnars. RUSSELL'S PRAIRIE-GENTIAN, BLUEBELLS, LIRA DE SAN PEDRO. **Hab:** Moist meadows and prairies. **Dist:** SD and WY south to e. and w. LA, TX, NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** Mid-Jun-Sep. **Tax:** Contrary to the opinion of Turner (2014), it seems clear that *E. grandiflorum* has nomenclatural priority over *E. russellianum*. **Syn:** = GrPl, Tx, Shinnars (1957); = *Eustoma exaltatum* (Linnaeus) Salisbury ex G. Don ssp. *russellianum* (Hooker) Kartesz – K1, K3, K4, Drake (2011); = *Eustoma russellianum* (Hooker) G. Don ex Sweet – NcTx, Turner (2014). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

**Frasera** Walter 1788 (COLUMBO)

A genus of 15 species, annual, perennial, or monocarpic herbs, primarily of w. North America (Struwe & Pringle 2018). References: Drake (2011); Horn (1997); Struwe & Pringle (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Threadgill & Baskin (1978).

Frasera carolinensis Walter. AMERICAN COLUMBO. **Hab:** Rich forests and woodlands over mafic or calcareous rocks, upper slopes of cove forests, floodplain forests. **Dist:** W. NY, nw. PA, and s. ON west to IL, MI, MO, and e. OK, south to w. SC, n. GA, and LA, primarily west of the Blue Ridge. **Phen:** Late May-Jul; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** Horn (1997) studied the ecology of this species in the Piedmont of SC. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, S, Tn, W, Drake (2011), Threadgill & Baskin (1978); = *Swertia carolinensis* (Walter) Kuntze – F, G, Pa, RAB. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

Gentiana Linnaeus 1753 (GENTIAN)

A genus of about 350–400 species, annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, primarily temperate and arctic. Even following the removal of *Gentianopsis* and *Gentianella* (to separate genera and a different subtribe), *Gentiana* is a large and apparently heterogeneous group, perhaps not monophyletic. No satisfactory comprehensive treatment is available, however. All of the species treated here as *Gentiana* are in the distinctive group treated here as section *Pneumonanthe* (Favre et al. 2020). References: Drake (2011); Favre et al (2020); Halda (1996); Ho & Liu (1990); Ho & Liu (2001); Pringle & Weakley (2009); Pringle (1967a); Pringle (1977); Struwe & Pringle (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Yuan, Küpfer, & Doyle (1996).

Key adapted from Pringle (1967).

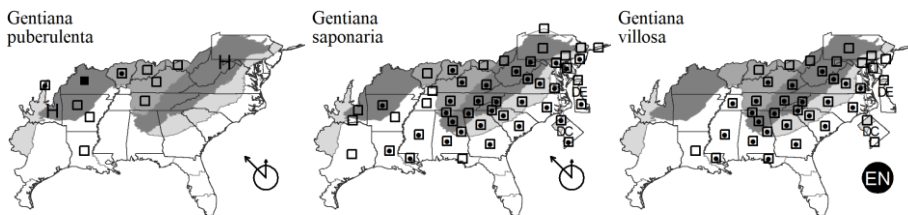
Identification Notes: In some species it may be somewhat difficult to interpret the corolla lobes and the corolla appendages. The filaments are alternate to the corolla lobes, and are therefore attached to the lower portion of the corolla appendages.

- 4 Corolla greenish-white (sometimes somewhat purplish); seeds wingless; lower leaves spatulate to obovate..... *Gentiana villosa*
 4 Corolla blue, purplish, pale blue, or nearly white; seeds winged; lower leaves linear, lanceolate, elliptic, or ovate.
 6 Anthers separate at anthesis; outer surfaces of petals suffused with green; calyx lobes linear-subulate, about as long as the tube; corolla lobes 6–14 mm long, about 2× as long as the free portions of the corolla appendages..... *Gentiana puberulenta*
 6 Anthers connate at anthesis; outer surfaces of petals not suffused with green; calyx lobes various; corolla lobes usually shorter.
 *Gentiana saponaria*

Gentiana puberulenta J.S. Pringle. PRAIRIE GENTIAN, DOWNY GENTIAN. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, open woodlands, usually over calcareous substrates. **Dist:** W. NY west to ND, south to KY, sc. TN (Coffee County) (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), LA, n. AR, and KS. Reports for WV are unconfirmed (Harmon, Ford-Werntz, & Grafton 2006). **Phen:** Aug–Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Tn, Halda (1996), Ho & Liu (2001), Pringle (1967a); = *Dasystephana puberula* (Michaux) Small – S, misapplied; = *Gentiana puberula* – F, G, misapplied. **NatureServe** G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

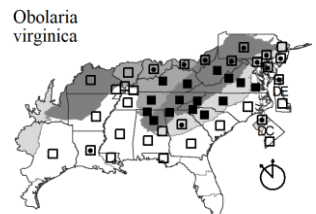
Gentiana saponaria Linnaeus. SOAPWORT GENTIAN, HARVESTBELLS. **Hab:** Bogs, marshes, wet hardwood forests, other moist to wet habitats. **Dist:** NY west to n. IL, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug–Nov. **Tax:** A peculiar form with very narrow leaves has been found at several localities in Ashe and Watauga counties, NC and in the South Mountains, NC; it may warrant taxonomic recognition after further study. **Syn:** = C, Fl5, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Halda (1996), Ho & Liu (2001), Pringle & Weakley (2009), Pringle (1967a); = *Dasystephana saponaria* (Linnaeus) Small – S; = *Gentiana saponaria* var. *saponaria* – K1; > *Gentiana cherokeensis* (W.P. Lemmon) Fernald – F, G; > *Gentiana saponaria* Linnaeus – F, G, WV. **NatureServe** G5T5 (Secure).

Gentiana villosa Linnaeus. STRIPED GENTIAN. **Hab:** Upland forests, sandhill/pocosin ecotones. **Dist:** Se. PA west to n. KY and w. TN, south to Panhandle FL and e. LA. **Phen:** Late Aug–Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl5, G, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Halda (1996), Ho & Liu (2001), Pringle (1967a); = *Dasystephana villosa* (Linnaeus) Small – S. **NatureServe** G4 (Apparently Secure).

*Obolaria* Linnaeus 1753 (PENNYWORT)

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb (partly mycoheterotrophic), of e. North America. References: Gillett (1959); Struwe & Pringle (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Obolaria virginica Linnaeus. PENNYWORT. **Hab:** Nutrient-rich, moist to dry forests, mesic hammocks. **Dist:** NJ west to OH, s. IN, and s. IL, south to Panhandle FL (Jefferson County) and se. LA (reported from TX). **Phen:** (Late Feb–) Mar–Jun; May–Jul. **Comm:** *Obolaria* has well-developed mycorrhizae and is substantially mycoheterotrophic (Cameron & Bolin 2010). **ID Notes:** The small purplish-green plants are inconspicuous, often nearly hidden under fallen leaves. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Gillett (1959). **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

*Sabatia* Adanson 1763 (SABATIA, ROSE-GENTIAN, ROSE-PINK, MARSH-PINK, SEA-PINK)

Contributed by B.A. Sorrie and A.S. Weakley

A genus of about 20 species, of North America and the West Indies (Struwe & Pringle 2018). References: Bell & Lester (1980); Pringle & Witsell (2004); Struwe & Pringle (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Suarez-Gonzalez et al (2015); Ward (2007e); Wilbur (1955).

- 1 Flowers with (7–) 8–12 (–14) corolla lobes.
 2 Pedicels < 5 mm long; calyx subtended by linear bracts that usually exceed the corolla lobes; terminal flowers in capitate clusters (less commonly single).
 *Sabatia gentianoides*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 2 Pedicels > 10 mm long; calyx not subtended by long bracts; terminal flower single. *Sabatia foliosa*
- 1 Flowers with 5-6 (-7) corolla lobes.
- 7 Upper branches of main stem alternate.
- 8 Calyx tube strongly winged; corolla lobes pink (rarely white); [w. KY, MS, and se. LA westward, and very rarely introduced farther east]; [section *Campestris*].
- 9 Leaves thick, succulent when fresh, blackening on drying; corolla lobes 4-10 (-13) mm long; plant diffusely branched from the base; leaf base broadly cuneate, not at all clasping; [se. LA westward] *Sabatia arenicola*
- 9 Leaves thin when fresh, not blackening on drying; corolla lobes 8-25 mm long; plant branched above the base; leaf base either truncate to rounded and clasping the stem, or crenate and not clasping; [w. KY, MS, and se. LA westward, and very rarely introduced farther east] *Sabatia campestris*
- 8 Calyx tube not winged; corolla lobes pink or white; [more widespread, primarily Coastal Plain].
- 12 Calyx lobes foliaceous, 5-8 mm wide, oblong to oblanceolate, mostly exceeding the corolla lobes *Sabatia calycina*
- 12 Calyx lobes linear-setaceous, 0.5-2 mm wide, if equaling the corolla lobes then very narrow and not foliaceous.
- 14 Plants perennial, often with several stems from a caudex; calyx lobes > 3/4× as long as the corolla lobes, and sometimes exceeding them; [saturated soils from Coastal Plain savannas to Mountain bogs] *Sabatia campanulata*
- 14 Plants annual, solitary; calyx lobes up to 3/4× as long as the corolla lobes *Sabatia stellaris*
- 7 Upper branches of main stem opposite.
- 16 Corolla lobes pink (rarely white); pedicels at least in part > 5 mm long.
- 17 Lower half of stem winged; leaves ovate, clasping, < 2× as long as wide; [widespread in our area] *Sabatia angularis*
- 17 Lower half of stem not winged; leaves elliptic to lanceolate, more or less tapered to the base, mostly > 3× as long as wide; [Coastal Plain or very rarely Piedmont] *Sabatia brachiata*
- 16 Corolla lobes white or creamy white; pedicels (above the uppermost bracts or branches) ca. 1-2 (-5) mm long. *Sabatia macrophylla* var. *macrophylla*

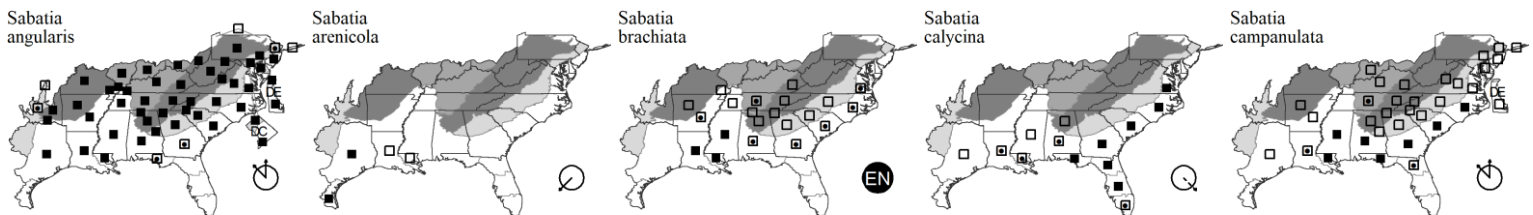
Sabatia angularis (Linnaeus) Pursh. BITTER-BLOOM, COMMON MARSH-PINK, AMERICAN CENTAURY. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, marshes, fields, calcareous hammocks (in FL), especially in base-rich situations. **Dist:** NY west to s. MI, IL, and e. KS, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Wilbur (1955); = *Sabatia angulatus* – Il, misspelling; = *Sabbatia angularis* – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Sabatia arenicola Greenman. SAND ROSE-GENTIAN. **Hab:** Interdune depressions, wet pine savannas, saline flats. **Dist:** Se. LA west through TX to ne. MX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Bell & Lester (1980), Pringle & Witsell (2004), Wilbur (1955). [NatureServe G3G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Sabatia brachiata Elliott. NARROWLEAF ROSE-PINK. **Hab:** Mesic pinelands, longleaf pine sandhills, pine savannas, pine flatwoods. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. GA, west to LA, north in the interior to c. TN and se. MO. **Phen:** Late May-Aug; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, W, Wilbur (1955); = *Sabbatia brachiata* – S. [NatureServe G5?](#) (Secure).

Sabatia calycina (Lamarck) A. Heller. COASTAL ROSE-PINK. **Hab:** Swamp forests, river banks. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to se. TX; e. Cuba and Hispaniola. **Phen:** Jun-Oct; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Wilbur (1955); = *Sabbatia calycina* – S. [NatureServe G5?](#) (Secure).

Sabatia campanulata (Linnaeus) Torrey. SLENDER MARSH-PINK. **Hab:** Pine savannas, bogs, seeps, fens. **Dist:** MA south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, west to LA and AR; scattered inland as in w. VA, w. NC, c. TN, and KY. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Pringle & Witsell (2004), Wilbur (1955); > *Sabatia campanulata* var. *campanulata* – F; > *Sabatia campanulata* var. *gracilis* (Michaux) Fernald – F; < *Sabbatia campanulata* (Linnaeus) Torrey – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Sabatia campestris Nuttall. WESTERN MARSH-PINK, PRAIRIE ROSE-GENTIAN, PRAIRIE SABATIA. **Hab:** Glades, upland prairies, also disturbed areas, roadsides, and woodland edges. **Dist:** IL and IA south to s. MS, s. LA, and s. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tx, Bell & Lester (1980), Pringle & Witsell (2004); < *Sabatia campestris* Nuttall – Tx, Wilbur (1955).

Sabatia foliosa Fernald. BLACKWATER ROSE-PINK. **Hab:** Openings along blackwater rivers, cypress ponds. **Dist:** E. SC south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = *Sabatia dodecandra* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg var. *foliosa* (Fernald) Wilbur – GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Wilbur (1955); < *Sabatia dodecandra* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – FI5, WH3; < *Sabatia dodecandra* var. *dodecandra* – RAB; > *Sabbatia foliosa* – S; > *Sabbatia harperi* Small – S.

Sabatia gentianoides Elliott. **Hab:** Pine savannas, bogs. **Dist:** NC south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Wilbur (1955); = *Lapitheia gentianoides* (Elliott) Grisebach – S. [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Sabatia macrophylla Hooker var. *macrophylla*. LARGE-LEAF ROSE-GENTIAN. **Hab:** Wet savannas. **Dist:** Sw. GA west to e. LA. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Wilbur (1955); = *Sabbatia macrophylla* Hooker – S; < *Sabatia macrophylla* – FI5, GW2, WH3. [NatureServe G4G5TNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

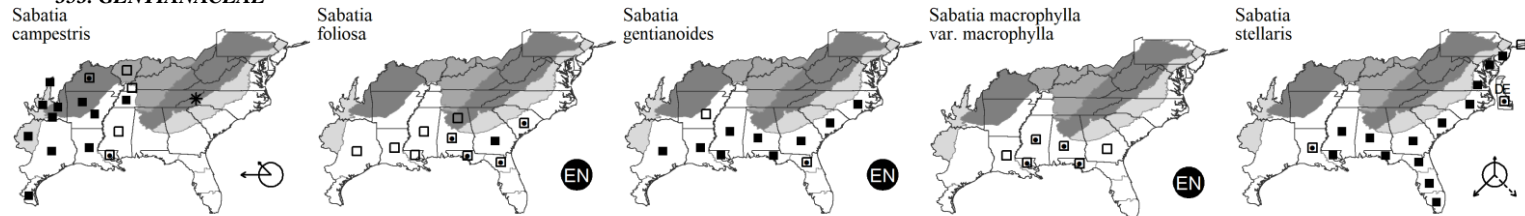
Sabatia stellaris Pursh. ANNUAL SEA-PINK. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, maritime wet grasslands. **Dist:** S. MA south to s. FL, west to LA; Bahamas; Cuba; c. Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Oct; Aug-late Nov. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FI5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, Va, WH3, Wilbur (1955); < *Sabbatia campanulata* (Linnaeus) Torrey – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

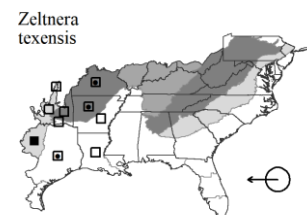


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

353. **GENTIANACEAE***Zeltnera* G. Mansion 2004

A genus of about 25 species, annual or biennial (rarely perennial) herbs, of sc. and sw. United States, Mexico, Central America, n. South America, and the West Indies. Formerly included in *Centaurium* (Mansion 2004).
References: Mansion (2004); Struwe & Pringle (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).



Zeltnera texensis (Grisebach) G. Mansion ex J. Pringle. LADY BIRD'S MOUNTAIN-PINK, LADY BIRD'S CENTAURY. **Hab:** Calcareous glades. **Dist:** MO and se. KS south to w. LA and se. and c. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mansion (2004); = *Centaurium texense* (Grisebach) Fernald – Ar, GrPl, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

354. **LOGANIACEAE** R. Brown ex Martius 1827 (STRYCHNINE FAMILY) [in GENTIANALES]

As here rather narrowly interpreted, Loganiaceae consists of about 16 genera and about 460 species, herbs, shrubs, and trees, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas of the Old and New Worlds (Struwe et al. 2018). Other genera in our area which have traditionally been considered components of the Loganiaceae now are clearly better placed in the small families Tetrachondraceae (*Polypremum*), Gelsemiaceae (*Gelsemium*), and Scrophulariaceae (*Buddleja*), more closely related to other families (such as Rubiaceae) than to Loganiaceae sensu stricto (Struwe, Albert, & Bremer 1994). The affinities of *Spigelia* appear to be with a small group of tropical and subtropical genera, the largest of which is *Strychnos*. Struwe, Albert, & Bremer (1994) treated this group as the family Strychnaceae, based on a cladistic analysis of data. A later, more thorough analysis suggested that Strychnaceae is best recombined with Loganiaceae (Backlund, Oxelman, & Bremer 2000). References: Rogers (1986); Struwe et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

- 2 Corolla funnelform, 0.1-0.2 cm long, white; [tribe Loganieae]..... ***Mitreola***
2 Corolla tubular, 3-6 cm long, red and yellow; [tribe Spigeliae]..... ***Spigelia***

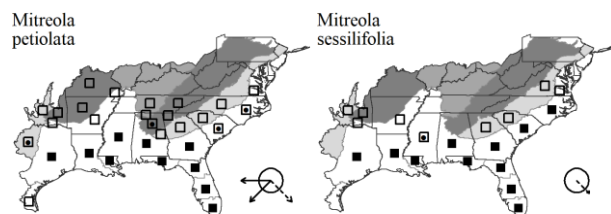
Mitreola Linnaeus 1758 (MITERWORT)

A genus of about 6 species, annual and perennial herbs, tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate (Struwe et al. 2018). References: Nelson (1980); Rogers (1986); Struwe et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

- 1 Leaves 2-8 cm long, petiolate or subsessile and tapering to a cuneate base..... ***Mitreola petiolata***
1 Leaves 1-4 cm long, sessile, the base rounded..... ***Mitreola sessilifolia***

Mitreola petiolata (J.F. Gmelin) Torrey & A. Gray. CARIBBEAN MITERWORT. **Hab:** Swamps, marshes, ditches, seepage areas on calcareous glades, other wet habitats. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to AR and c. TX, north in the interior to nw. GA and c. and se. TN; Mexico; the West Indies; n. South America. **Phen:** (May-) Jul-Sep; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Va, WH3, Nelson (1980); = *Cynoctonum mitreola* (Linnaeus) Britton – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Mitreola sessilifolia (J.F. Gmelin) G. Don. SMALL-LEAVED MITERWORT. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, pocosins, ditches, margins of limesink depressions (dolines). **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX; Bahamas. **Phen:** Late Jun-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl5, GW2, K3, K4, Va, WH3, Nelson (1980); = *Cynoctonum sessilifolium* J.F. Gmelin – C, F, G, RAB, S, Tx; < *Mitreola sessilifolia* (J.F. Gmelin) G. Don – K1, Rogers (1986).



Key to Map
Symbology:

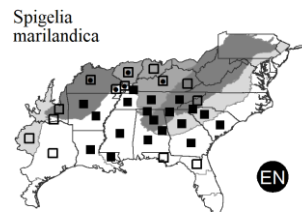


* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Spigelia Linnaeus 1753 (PINKROOT)

A genus of about 60-85 species, annual and perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America (Struwe et al. 2018). References: Gould & Jansen (1999); Gould (1996); Rogers (1986); Struwe et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Weakley et al (2011).



Spigelia marilandica (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. PINKROOT, WORMGRASS, INDIAN-PINK. **Hab:** Moist to dry woodlands and forests, usually on circumneutral soils. **Dist:** SC, sw. NC (Cherokee Co. and Macon Co.), and TN west to s. IN and OK, south to Panhandle FL and TX; some floras allege its occurrence north to VA, MD, NJ, and PA (its recent use as a native ornamental is spreading its distribution, at least as a garden waif, beyond its native distribution). *S. marilandica* will likely be found in sw. VA. **Phen:** May-Jun; late Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Rogers (1986); = *Spigelia marylandica* – S, orthographic variant. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

356. APOCYNACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (DOGBANE FAMILY) [in GENTIANALES]

As here circumscribed including the Asclepiadaceae, a family of about 378-480 genera and about 4800-5350 species, lianas, shrubs, perennial herbs, and trees, widespread in tropical and temperate areas (Endress et al. 2018). There appears to be overwhelming evidence favoring the combination of the Asclepiadaceae into the Apocynaceae; see, for instance, Rosatti (1989), Sennblad & Bremer (1996), and many others. References: Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Endress, Liede-Schumann, & Meve (2014); Liede (1997a); Rosatti (1989); Woodson (1938).

- 1 Plant erect or trailing (but not twining), herbaceous or woody.
 - 2 Plant a woody shrub or trailing woody vine.
 - 3 Plant rhizomatous, suffrutescent, < 4 dm tall; leaves narrowly to broadly ovate; flowers blue, lavender, or white *Vinca*
 - 3 Plant erect, > 4 dm tall; leaves either lanceolate or elliptic; flowers yellow, white, pink, or red. *Nerium oleander*
 - 2 Plant an herb or trailing herbaceous vine.
 - 5 Flowers with conspicuous or less conspicuous corona; follicles not paired; seeds with coma present
 - 6 Plant with an erect herb or a decumbent herb with stiff, thick stems (> 4 mm in diameter); leaves various, but not both petiolate and heart-shaped *Asclepias*
 - 6 Plant a trailing herbaceous vine with weak, thin stems (< 2 mm in diameter); leaves petiolate and heart-shaped, 2-4 cm long *Chthamalia*
 - 5 Flowers lacking corona; follicles paired (occasionally single by abortion); seeds with coma absent (*Catharanthus*, *Amsonia*) or present (*Apocynum*).
 - 7 Leaves alternate (rarely a few on a plant subopposite) *Amsonia*
 - 7 Leaves opposite.
 - 8 Flower < 8 mm across; paired follicles pendent, 10-22 cm long; seeds with coma; mature plants normally > 7 dm tall *Apocynum*
 - 8 Flower > 20 mm across; paired follicles erect, 1.5-2.5 cm long; seeds lacking coma; mature plants 2-6 dm tall *Catharanthus roseus*
 - 1 Plant twining, herbaceous or woody.
 - 9 Leaves cordate at base, ovate to broadly lanceolate, < 4× as long as wide.
 - 10 Plants in flower.
 - 11 Petals white; gynostegial corona > ¾ as long as the corolla lobes *Cynanchum*
 - 11 Petals purple-black, brown, yellow, yellow-green, cream, or maroon (white in *Matelea baldwyniana*); gynostegial corona < ½ as long as the corolla lobes.
 - 12 Corolla lobes glabrous on the outer surface; dorsal anther appendages laminar; carpels smooth and angled *Gonolobus*
 - 12 Corolla lobes glandular-puberulent or puberulent on the outer surface; dorsal anther appendages absent; carpels muricate (*Matelea*) or smooth (*Vincetoxicum*).
 - *Matelea*
 - 10 Plants in fruit.
 - 14 Follicles muricate *Matelea*
 - 14 Follicles smooth and angled.
 - 15 Leaves cordate, broadly rounded, tapering abruptly to an acute, obtuse, or apiculate apex *Gonolobus*
 - 15 Leaves deeply cordate, tapering steadily to an acuminate apex.
 - *Cynanchum*
 - 9 Leaves not cordate at base (cuneate, rounded, or truncate); leaves ovate, lanceolate, or linear, > 1.5× as long as wide.
 - 17 Leaves linear, the margins parallel.
 - *Patalias paluster*
 - 17 Leaves not linear, instead ovate or lanceolate (rarely deltoid/rhomboid shaped).
 - 21 Corolla lobes 3-4 mm long, acute, reflexed, pale yellow; leaves subcoriaceous; [native, common] *Thysanthea difformis*
 - 21 Corolla lobes 8-12 mm long, rounded, spreading, white; leaves coriaceous; [alien, commonly planted, rarely persistent or spreading] *Trachelospermum*

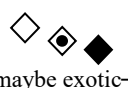
Amsonia Walter 1788 (BLUESTARS)

[by Bruce A. Sorrie and Alan. S. Weakley]. References: Doffett et al (2014); Williams (2019a); Woodson (1928); Woodson (1929); Woodson (1936b); Woodson (1938); Woodson (1943); Woodson (1943).

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of temperate North America and Japan.

- 2 Corolla glabrous on the outer surface; stem pubescent (*A. ciliata*) or glabrous (*A. rigida*); [of the Coastal Plain from se. and sc. NC southward and westward to the Interior Highlands and TX].

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

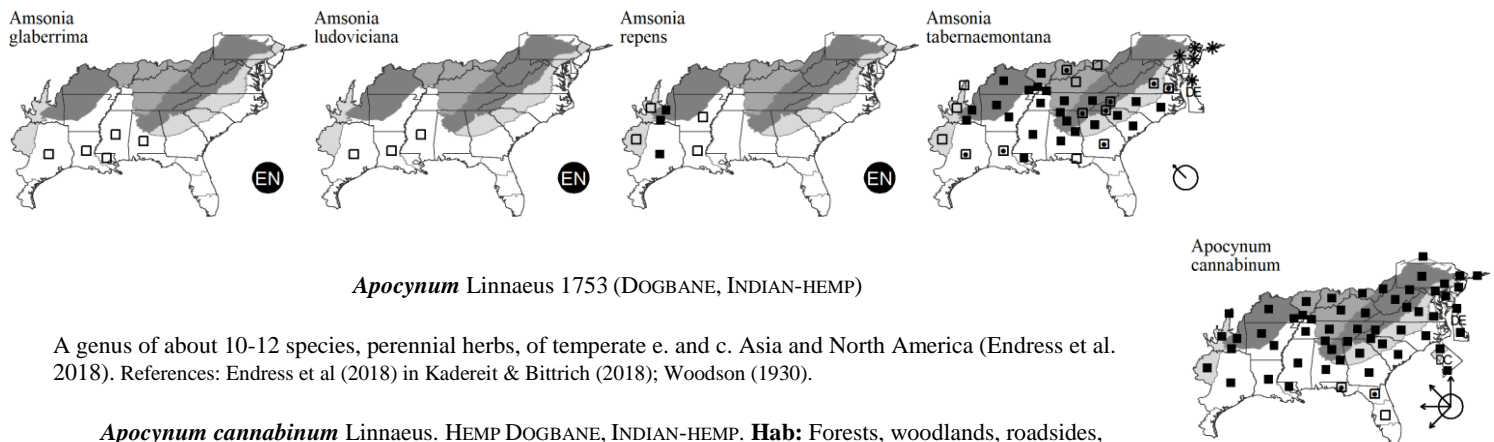
- 2 Corolla pubescent on the outer surface; stem glabrous (or sometimes pubescent when young in *A. ludoviciana*); [more widespread in our area].
 7 Leaf blades densely tomentose below; follicles pubescent; [s. MS west to w. LA, or c. GA] *Amsonia glaberrima*
- 7 Leaf blades glabrous abaxially or pubescent along midrib and margins (never densely tomentose); follicles glabrous; [collectively widespread].
 9 Leaves ovate to oblong-elliptic; inflorescence loose, below to barely rising above the leaves, of 15-50 flowers; calyx glabrous; fruits 1-4 pairs per inflorescence *Amsonia ludoviciana*
- 9 Leaves narrowly elliptic to linear-lanceolate; inflorescence in compact cluster, ascending above the leaves, from 50-80 flowers; calyx glabrous to pubescent; fruits 5-10 pairs per inflorescence *Amsonia tabernaemontana*
- *Amsonia repens*

Amsonia glaberrima Woodson. GULF BLUESTAR, POND BLUESTAR. **Hab:** Seasonally flooded depression wetlands and moist pinelands. **Dist:** S. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and se. TX. **Syn:** = Tx, Woodson (1936b), Woodson (1938); < *Amsonia amsonia* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; < *Amsonia tabernaemontana* Walter var. *tabernaemontana* – K1, K3, K4, Woodson (1928).

Amsonia ludoviciana Vail. LOUISIANA BLUESTAR. **Hab:** Mesic forests and woodlands. **Dist:** So far as is known, endemic to LA, MS, and e. TX (Doffett et al. 2014); not native or naturalized in SC, contrary to Kartesz (1999). **Tax:** Material from granite outcrops in GA has been reassigned to *Amsonia* species 2. **Syn:** = GW2, S, Woodson (1928), Woodson (1938); < *Amsonia ludoviciana* Vail – K1, K3, K4.

Amsonia repens Shinnars. CREEPING BLUESTAR. **Hab:** Prairies. **Dist:** W. LA west to ec. TX and e. OK (approaching sw. AR). **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Tx; = *Amsonia tabernaemontana* Walter var. *repens* (Shinnars) J.K. Williams – Williams (2019a); < *Amsonia illustris* Woodson – Woodson (1928), Woodson (1938).

Amsonia tabernaemontana Walter. WIDELEAF BLUE-STAR. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, moist, rich slope forests. **Dist:** Se. VA west to s. IL, MO, and KS, south to GA, LA, e. OK, and TX. **Phen:** Apr; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = *Amsonia amsonia* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; = *Amsonia tabernaemontana* Walter var. *tabernaemontana* – Mo2, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Woodson (1928), Woodson (1938); < *Amsonia tabernaemontana* Walter – Ar, C, FI5, GrPl, GW2, NcTx, NY, Pa, WH3; > *Amsonia tabernaemontana* var. *salicifolia* – G; > *Amsonia tabernaemontana* Walter var. *tabernaemontana* – G, IL, K1, K3.



Apocynum Linnaeus 1753 (DOGBANE, INDIAN-HEMP)

A genus of about 10-12 species, perennial herbs, of temperate e. and c. Asia and North America (Endress et al. 2018). References: Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Woodson (1930).

Apocynum cannabinum Linnaeus. HEMP DOGBANE, INDIAN-HEMP. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, roadsides, pastures. **Dist:** QC, MB, and WA south to FL, TX, CA. **Phen:** May-Jul; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI5, IL, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Apocynum cannabinum* var. *cannabinum* – Mi; < *Apocynum cannabinum* Linnaeus – GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Pa; > *Apocynum cannabinum* var. *cannabinum* – F, G, Tx; > *Apocynum cannabinum* var. *glaberrimum* A.L.P.P. de Candolle – G, Tx, Woodson (1930); > *Apocynum cannabinum* var. *greeneanum* (Béguinot & Belosersky) Woodson – Woodson (1930); > *Apocynum cannabinum* var. *memorale* (G.S. Miller) Fernald – F; > *Apocynum cannabinum* var. *pubescens* (Mitchell) Woodson – F, G, Tx, Woodson (1930).

Asclepias Linnaeus 1753 (MILKWEED)

A genus of about 100 species, herbs (mostly perennial) and shrubs, temperate and tropical, of North and Central America (Endress et al. 2018). References: Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Farmer & Bell (1985); Fishbein et al (2011); Turner (2009b); Woodson (1954).

Identification Notes: The flowers of *Asclepias* have an unusual structure and associated terminology that is necessary for successful interpretation of the key. From the bottom of each flower, there is first a whorl of 5 sepals, almost always green or greenish. Next is a whorl of separate petals, in most species recurved, and variously colored (brightly, or in quite a few species green, greenish white, yellowish green, or green flushed with rose or purple). Next inmost is the corona, a pentamerous structure of 5 hoods and 5 horns (these are petaloid appendages attached to the stamens). At the center is the gynostegium, a fusion of the stigmatic disc (innermost of all) and the 5 anthers. An insect leg passes through the stigmatic slit between two adjacent anthers, and can pick up the two pollinia, attached to one another by two translateral arms, fused at the corpusculum.

Unkeyed taxa: *Asclepias oenotheroides*, *Asclepias stenophylla*

- 1 Sap clear; leaves alternate; corolla orange to yellow *Asclepias tuberosa* var. *cordata*
- 1 Sap milky (the milkiness often difficult to show in *A. verticillata*, which has numerous, whorled, linear leaves); leaves strictly or primarily opposite, subopposite, or whorled; corolla orange, red, white, cream, green, pink, or purple. **Key B**
- 2 Leaves linear, > 10× as long as wide **Key C**
- 2 Leaves lanceolate, ovate, or elliptic, 1-5 (-10)× as long as wide. **Key C**
- 3 Leaves sessile, subsessile, or with petioles to 3 mm long **Key C**
- 3 Leaves with petioles (3-) 4-20 mm long. **Key C**
- 4 Plants in flower **Key D**

Key to Map
 Symbology:

□ native ◻ maybe exotic ◻ exotica ◻ rare ◻ uncommon ◻ common * EN : waif N : no X : extirpated
 ◻ EN : endemic H : historic P : planted ? : questionable

4 Plants in fruit or sterile..... **Key E**

Key B - milkweeds with milky sap, with linear leaves opposite, subopposite, or whorled

- 1 Leaves either mostly in whorls of 3-6 (sometimes some nodes with merely opposite leaves), or subopposite (the leaves more-or-less paired but separated by 0.5-3 mm); corolla whitish or greenish, usually suffused with rose-purple (especially at the tips of the corolla lobes).
 - 2 Leaves mostly in whorls of 3-6 (sometimes some nodes with merely opposite leaves); leaves 1.5-7 cm long, 1-2 mm wide; seeds ca. 5 mm long, the coma ca. 2.5 cm long; milky sap often difficult to show *Asclepias verticillata*
 - 2 Leaves subopposite (the leaves more-or-less paired but separated by 0.5-3 mm); leaves (3-) 5-18 cm long, (1-) 2-10 mm wide; seeds ca. 7-11 mm long, the coma 3-5 cm long; milky sap obvious and profuse.
 - 3 Umbel 1, terminal; corona 5-7 mm in diameter; horns present, about as long as the hood; hoods ca. 2-4 mm long, surpassing the anther heads; [dry pinelands of the Coastal Plain]..... *Asclepias michauxii*
 - 3 Umbels 1-4, terminal and from upper nodes; corona 2-3 mm in diameter; horns absent; hoods ca. 2 mm long, surpassed by the anther heads; [either wet pinelands of the Coastal Plain or dry glades or woodlands].
 - 4 Pedicels with spreading hairs; umbels 2-10, each with up to 30-100 flowers; leaves minutely scabrous; [dry glades or woodlands, known from the Mountains of nw. GA, e. TN, w. WV westward]..... *Asclepias hirtella*
 - 4 Pedicels with incurved hairs; umbels 1-6, each with 10-30 flowers; leaves glabrous or nearly so; [wet pinelands of the Coastal Plain]..... *Asclepias longifolia*
- 1 Leaves opposite; corolla white, whitish, or greenish, usually suffused with rose-purple (especially at the tips of the corolla lobes), or creamy yellow, purple, or orange-red.
 - 6 Leaves with petioles 1-10 mm long; leaves 5-15 mm wide; plants 5-15 dm tall.
 - 7 Petiole 4-10 mm long; corolla pink (rarely white), the lobes 3-5.5 mm long; hoods 1-2 mm long; horns longer than the hoods; [mostly of the Mountains and Piedmont]..... *Asclepias incarnata* var. *incarnata*
 - 7 Petiole 1-3 mm long; corolla orange-red, the lobes 8-11 mm long; hoods 5-6 mm long; horns slightly shorter than the hoods; [of the Coastal Plain] *Asclepias lanceolata*
 - 6 Leaves sessile, subsessile (with petioles 0-1 mm long); leaves 1-7 mm wide; plants 1-7 dm tall.
 - 11 Umbel 1, terminal; corona 5-7 mm in diameter; horns present, about as long as the hood; hoods ca. 2-4 mm long, surpassing the anther heads; [dry pinelands]..... *Asclepias michauxii*
 - 11 Umbels 1-10, terminal and from upper nodes; corona 2-3 mm in diameter; horns absent; hoods ca. 2 mm long, surpassed by the anther heads; [either of wet pinelands of the Coastal Plain or dry glades or woodlands].
 - 12 Pedicels with spreading hairs; umbels 2-10, each with up to 30-100 flowers; leaves minutely scabrous; [dry glades or woodlands, east to nw. GA, TN, and WV]..... *Asclepias hirtella*
 - 12 Pedicels with incurved hairs; umbels 1-6, each with 10-30 flowers; leaves glabrous or nearly so; [wet pinelands of the Coastal Plain]..... *Asclepias longifolia*

Key C - milkweeds with milky sap, with sessile, nonlinear leaves

- 2 Leaves cordate-clasping at base, 3-10 cm wide, 1-2× as long as wide; stem and leaves glabrous and usually also glaucous.
 - 3 Plant erect, the stems 4-10 dm long, the leaves perpendicular to the stem thus in a plane parallel to the ground; leaf blades with margins usually strongly undulate; corolla lobes 7-11 mm long; inflorescence solitary, terminal (rarely a second from an upper node); corona 5-8 mm across; [widespread] *Asclepias amplexicaulis*
 - 3 Plant prostrate or decumbent, the stems 2-7 dm long, the leaves perpendicular to the stem and thus perpendicular to the ground as well; leaf blades planar; corolla lobes 5-6.5 mm long; inflorescences 2-6 from upper nodes; corona 3-5 mm across; [of dry pinelands of the Coastal Plain]..... *Asclepias humistrata*
- 2 Leaves cuneate, rounded, or cordate-clasping at base, 1-6 cm wide, (1-) 1.5-6× as long as wide; stem and leaves pubescent to glabrate.
 - 5 Leaves lanceolate, acuminate at the apex; corolla reddish purple to pink, the lobes 7-9 mm long; [of wetlands, Coastal Plain and very rarely inland] *Asclepias rubra*
 - 5 Leaves orbicular to oblong, rounded at the apex; corolla pale green (sometimes suffused with some purple), the lobes 6-7 mm long; [of dry habitats, widespread]
 - 6 xxx *Asclepias obovata*
 - 6 xxx' *Asclepias viridiflora*

Key D - milkweeds with milky sap, with petiolate, nonlinear leaves, in flower

- 1 Corolla (not the corona) greenish, either pale green or yellowish green.
 - 2 Leaves subopposite (to alternate upwards); corolla lobes 7-17 mm long. *Asclepias viridis*
 - 2 Leaves opposite; corolla lobes 6-10 mm long.
 - 4 Corona 2-3 mm across; corolla lobes pale green, 5-7 mm long; [of various provinces, Coastal Plain and also especially inland] *Asclepias viridiflora*
 - 4 Corona 5-9 mm across; corolla lobes yellowish green, 9-10 mm long; [strictly of the Coastal Plain, of NC and SC, and southward]..... *Asclepias obovata*
- 1 Corolla (NOT the corona) pink, purple, crimson, orange, or white.
 - 7 Hoods about as long as the anther heads; horns 1-2× as long as the hood, exerted slightly to well beyond the hood.
 - 9 Corolla bright orangey red, the lobes 5-10 mm long; corona orangey yellow; gynostegium orangey yellow *Asclepias curassavica*
 - 9 Corolla white, pink, rose, or purple, the lobes 2.5-6 mm long; corona white, pink, or rose; gynostegium white or pale pink.
 - 10 Plants 3-5 dm tall; corolla lobes usually white (rarely slightly pink); corona white; leaves glabrous beneath; [of the Coastal Plain of SC]..... *Asclepias perennis*
 - 10 Plants 5-15 dm tall; corolla lobes rose to purple (rarely white); corona pink or rose; leaves pubescent to glabrate beneath; [collectively widespread]..... *Asclepias incarnata* var. *incarnata*
 - 7 Hoods distinctly longer than the anther heads; horns 0.5-1× as long as the hood, not conspicuously exerted beyond the hood.
 - 12 Lower leaf surface pubescent over the surface.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

- 13 Hood margin irregular but not with a sharp tooth; corolla purplish-rose; plants 4-10 dm tall.....*Asclepias purpurascens*
 13 Hood margin with a single, ascending, triangular tooth; corolla rose or greenish-white; plants (5-) 8-20 dm tall.....*Asclepias syriaca*
 12 Lower leaf surface glabrous to sparsely pubescent along the midvein only.....*Asclepias variegata*

Key E - milkweeds with milky sap, with petiolate, nonlinear leaves, in fruit (or sterile)

- 1 Leaves subopposite.....*Asclepias viridis*
 1 Leaves opposite (or apparently whorled in *A. quadrifolia*).....*Asclepias perennis*
 2 Follicle pendant; seeds without a coma; [of swamp forests of SC and southward].....*Asclepias perennis*
 2 Follicle erect; seeds with a coma; [collectively widespread].....*Asclepias syriaca*
 4 Follicle slightly to strongly muricate.....*Asclepias syriaca*
 4 Follicle smooth.
 5 Lower leaf surface glabrous, or pubescent on the midrib only.....*Asclepias curassavica*
 5 Lower leaf surface pubescent.
 7 Leaves lanceolate, 4-10× as long as wide.
 8 Leaves coriaceous, 3-10 cm long, 1.5-4.5 cm wide; [of dry upland situations].....*Asclepias viridiflora*
 8 Leaves herbaceous, 6-15 cm long, 2-7 cm wide; [of moist to wetland situations].....*Asclepias incarnata* var. *incarnata*
 7 Leaves ovate to elliptic, 1.5-4× as long as wide.
 10 Stem moderately to densely pubescent; plants 1.5-5 (-7) dm tall; [of xeric pinelands of the Coastal Plain of from NC to s. FL, west to OK, AR, and TX].
*Asclepias obovata*
 10 Stem glabrous to pubescent in lines only; plants 2-12 dm tall; [collectively of various habitats throughout our area].
 12 Lower leaf surface densely puberulent; [primarily of moist to wet habitats].....*Asclepias purpurascens*
 12 Lower leaf surface glabrous or slightly pubescent; [of moist or dry habitats].
 13 Leaves 4-9 cm wide, acuminate at the apex.....*Asclepias variegata*
 13 Leaves 1-6 cm wide, mostly obtuse at the apex.....*Asclepias viridiflora*

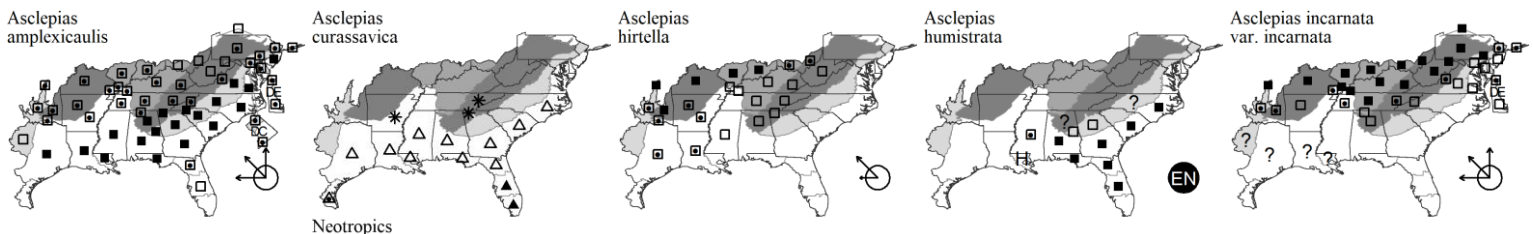
Asclepias amplexicaulis J.E. Smith. CLASPING MILKWEED, SAND MILKWEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, barrens, sandy prairies, other dry woodlands of various types. **Dist:** NH and NY west to MN, IA, and KS, south to c. peninsular. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Jul; Jun-Aug. **ID Notes:** The flowers have a fragrance of cloves and roses. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Woodson (1954). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Asclepias curassavica*** Linnaeus. SCARLET MILKWEED, BLOODFLOWER. **Hab:** Ditches, disturbed areas; often cultivated, naturalizing (southwards in our region) and persistent as short-lived strays (northwards). **Dist:** Native of tropical America, cultivated as an ornamental, naturalized in FL and persistent and naturalizing northwards (see, e.g., Bradley et al. [in prep.]). Kartesz (2020) reports it for e. TN; this and other northern reports far inland and off the Coastal Plain are likely of plants only shortly persistent from cultivation. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl5, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Tx, WH3, Woodson (1954). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Asclepias hirtella (Pennell) Woodson. GREEN MILKWEED, BARRENS MILKWEED, PRAIRIE MILKWEED. **Hab:** Limestone glades, prairies. **Dist:** MI, WI, and MN south to w. WV (Mason County), KY, e. TN (Bradley County) (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), nw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), AR, w. LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Tax:** This species of midwestern prairies and barrens closely resembles *A. longifolia*. The two taxa have sometimes been treated as distinct only at the rank of subspecies (see synonymy) or as "very distinct varieties" (Turner 2009). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, GrPl, Il, K1, K4, Mi, Mo2, Tn, Woodson (1954); = *Acerates hirtella* Pennell – S; = *Asclepias longifolia* Michaux ssp. *hirtella* (Pennell) J. Farmer & C.R. Bell – Farmer & Bell (1985); = *Asclepias longifolia* var. *hirtella* (Pennell) B.L. Turner – K3, Turner (2009b). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Asclepias humistrata Walter. FLESHY MILKWEED, SANDHILL MILKWEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and Florida scrub. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jun-Jul. **ID Notes:** A striking plant, with its prostrate stems, somewhat fleshy leaves borne in a vertical plain, and cream, pink, or red main leaf veins standing out against the blue-green color of the leaf blade. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Woodson (1954). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Asclepias incarnata Linnaeus var. *incarnata*. WESTERN SWAMP MILKWEED. **Hab:** Swamps, marshes, especially over calcareous substrates, such as limestone or calcareous shale. **Dist:** ME and s. QC west to MB, south to VA, s. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), AR, TX, and CO; disjunct in TX, NM, and UT. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GW2, NE, Tx, Va; = *Asclepias incarnata* – S; = *Asclepias incarnata* ssp. *incarnata* – Ar, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, Woodson (1954); < *Asclepias incarnata* – Fl5, GrPl, Il, Mi, WH3. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Asclepias lanceolata Walter. FEW-FLOWER MILKWEED. **Hab:** Swamps, fresh to slightly brackish marshes, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = C, Fl5, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Woodson (1954); > *Asclepias lanceolata* var. *lanceolata* – F, G; > *Asclepias lanceolata* var. *pauperula* (Michaux) Fernald – F, G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

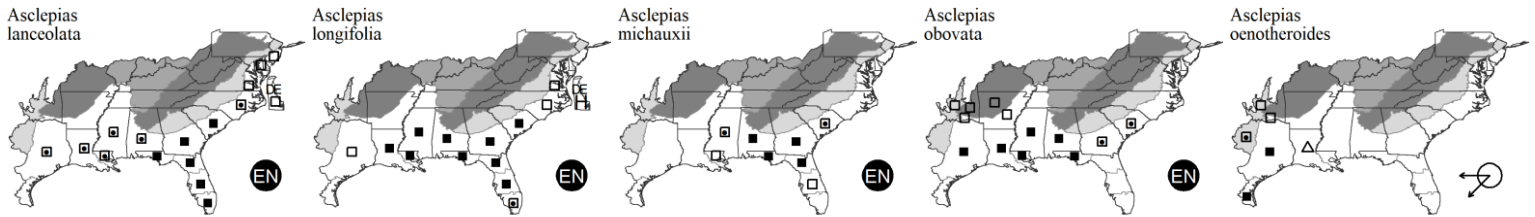
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Asclepias longifolia Michaux. LONGLEAF MILKWEED, SAVANNA MILKWEED. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** DE (formerly) south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Comm:** *A. longifolia* and *A. hirtella* are closely related; the two taxa have sometimes been treated as distinct only at the rank of subspecies (see synonymy) or as "very distinct varieties" (Turner 2009). **Syn:** = C, F, FI5, GW2, K1, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Woodson (1954); = *Acerates longifolia* (Michaux) Elliott - G; = *Asclepias longifolia* ssp. *longifolia* - Farmer & Bell (1985); = *Asclepias longifolia* var. *longifolia* - K3, Turner (2009b); ? *Acerates floridana* (Lamarck) A.S. Hitchcock - S. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Asclepias michauxii Decaisne. MICHAUX'S MILKWEED. **Hab:** Pine savannas. **Dist:** E. SC south to peninsular FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** May. **Syn:** = FI5, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Woodson (1954). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Asclepias obovata Elliott. PINELAND MILKWEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other woodlands and savannas. **Dist:** E. SC south to Panhandle FL, west to AR, e. OK, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FI5, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Woodson (1954). **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Asclepias oenotheroides Chamisso & Schlechtendal. SIDE-CLUSTER MILKWEED, HIERBA DE ZIZOTES, MATACOYOTE. **Hab:** Sandy or rocky calcareous prairies, other dry habitats. **Dist:** OK, s. CO, and s. AZ south to Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Comm:** "The flowers of *A. oenotheroides* are structurally about the most elegantly contrived of all milkweeds, but the color is very dingy and the whole aspect of the plant is extraordinarily weedy" (Woodson 1954). **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).



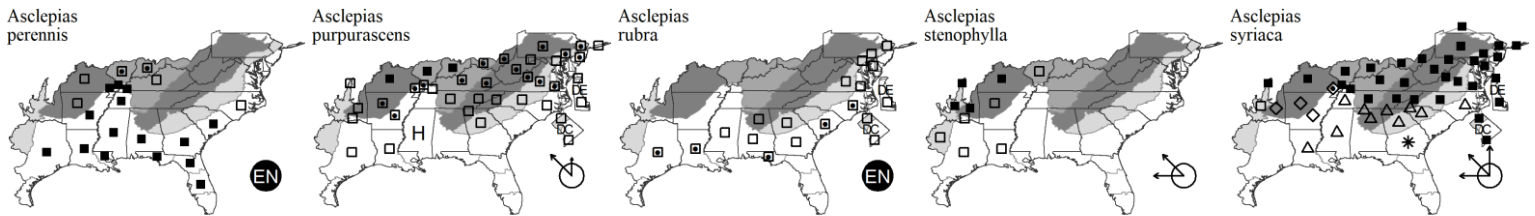
Asclepias perennis Walter. SMOOTHSEED MILKWEED, SWAMP-FOREST MILKWEED. **Hab:** Cypress-gum swamps, bottomland hardwood forests, marshes. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to s. IN and s. IL. **Phen:** (Apr-) Jun-Aug; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI5, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Woodson (1954). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Asclepias purpurascens Linnaeus. PURPLE MILKWEED. **Hab:** Openings in moist bottomlands and swamp forests, prairies and meadows (rich, wet to mesic), woodlands, perhaps mostly on soils derived from mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** NH and s. ON west to WI, IA, and KS, south to NC, nw. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), KY, AR, and OK. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Woodson (1954). **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Asclepias rubra Linnaeus. PURPLE SAVANNA MILKWEED, "RED MILKWEED". **Hab:** Pocosin ecotones, wet pine savannas, seepage bogs in longleaf pine sandhills, seepage swamps. **Dist:** Se. NY (Long Island), se. PA, and NJ south to wc. GA and w. Panhandle FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Jul (-Aug); Jul-Sep. **Tax:** *A. laurifolia* is alleged to differ in sessile, cordate-clasping leaf bases (vs. petioled and rounded), and other characters (see Small 1933); it may warrant recognition and needs additional study. **Syn:** = C, F, FI5, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NY, Pa, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Woodson (1954); > *Asclepias laurifolia* Michaux - S; > *Asclepias rubra* Linnaeus - S. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Asclepias stenophylla A. Gray. NARROWLEAF MILKWEED. **Hab:** Dry calcareous prairies, glades. **Dist:** W. IL, se. MN, s. SD, se. MT, south to n. AR, wc. LA, e. TX, OK, and n. NM. **Phen:** May-Jul (-Aug). **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, IL, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Asclepias syriaca Linnaeus. COMMON MILKWEED. **Hab:** Prairies, floodplains, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NB and ME west to s. MB and ND, south to SC, GA, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), AR, OK, and KS, the southern range expansion recent. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Comm:** This species is apparently expanding its range southward; see Wyatt et al. (1993) and Wyatt (1996) for discussion. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Woodson (1954); > *Asclepias syriaca* var. *syriaca* - F, G, IL. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Asclepias tuberosa Linnaeus var. *cordata* Beck. MIDWESTERN BUTTERFLYWEED. **Hab:** Dry forests, roadbanks. **Dist:** QC, ON, MN, SD, CO, UT, and CA south to PA, WV, KY, TN, and AL. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Sep. **Tax:** Woodson (1954) called this *A. tuberosa* ssp. *interior*, and Shinnars made a combination at varietal rank (see synonymy), but the much earlier name *A. tuberosa* var. *cordata* Beck clearly applies here. **Syn:** = *Asclepias tuberosa* ssp. *interior* Woodson - G, IL, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Tx, Woodson (1954); = *Asclepias tuberosa* Linnaeus var. *interior* (Woodson) Shinnars - C, Tn; < *Asclepias tuberosa* - F, Mi, NY, Pa, S; < *Asclepias tuberosa* ssp. *interior* Woodson - Ar, GrPl, K1, K3, K4. **NatureServe G5T5?** (Secure).

Asclepias variegata Linnaeus. WHITE MILKWEED, REDRING MILKWEED. **Hab:** Upland forests and woodlands. **Dist:** CT west to OH, s. IN, s. IL, se. MO, and se. OK, south to Panhandle FL, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Jul; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI5, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Woodson (1954); = *Biventraria variegata* (Linnaeus) Small - S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Asclepias verticillata Linnaeus. WHORLED MILKWEED. **Hab:** Barrens, thin soils of rock outcrops (especially mafic or calcareous rocks), open woodlands, longleaf pine sandhills, pine flatwoods, road and powerline rights-of-way. **Dist:** E. MA west to ND and MB, south to s. FL, TX, NM, and AZ. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Southern Florida material needs study. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI5, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Woodson (1954). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Asclepias viridiflora Rafinesque. GLADE MILKWEED, GREEN MILKWEED. **Hab:** Open woodlands, woodland edges, barrens, glades, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks, and also in disturbed areas. **Dist:** CT west to s. ON, MB, ND, and MT, south to NC, SC, GA, Panhandle FL, AL, LA, TX, n. Mexico, NM, and AZ. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Aug; Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI5, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W,

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

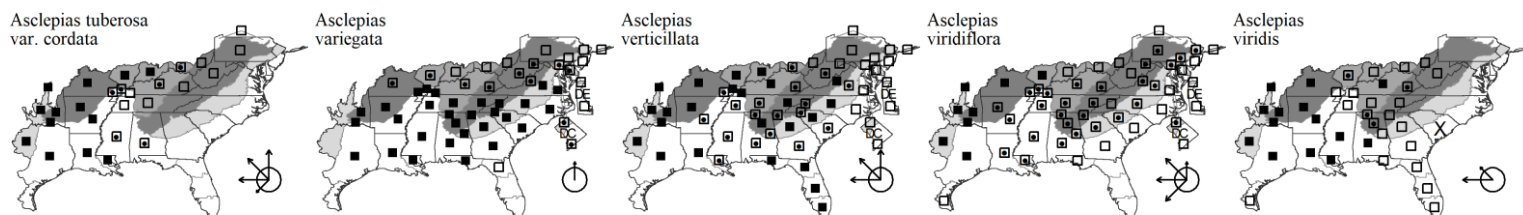
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

356. APOCYNACEAE

WH3, Woodson (1954); = *Acerates viridiflora* (Rafinesque) Pursh ex Eaton – G, S; > *Asclepias viridiflora* var. *lanceolata* (Ives) Torrey – F; > *Asclepias viridiflora* var. *viridiflora* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Asclepias viridis Walter. GREEN ANTELOPE-HORN, SPIDER MILKWEED. **Hab:** Prairies, dry woodlands, calcareous hammocks, pine rocklands.

Dist: S. SC south to s. FL, west to TX; and from OH, w. WV, and KY west to NE, south to se. TN, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), nw. GA, c. AL, c. MS, AR, TX, and OK. **Phen:** (Feb-) May-Jul (-Sep). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Tn, Tx, WH3, Woodson (1954); = *Asclepiodora viridis* (Walter) A. Gray – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Catharanthus G. Don 1836 (ROSY-PERIWINKLE)

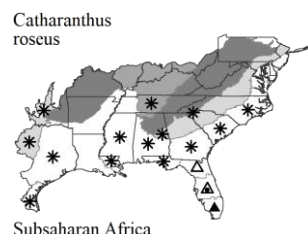
A genus of about 9 species, herbs, 7 endemic to Madagascar and 1 endemic to India (Endress et al. 2018).

References: Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Snoeijer (1996); van Bergen (1996).

* ***Catharanthus roseus*** (Linnaeus) G. Don. ROSY-PERIWINKLE, MADAGASCAR PERIWINKLE, CAYENNE JASMINE.

Hab: Disturbed areas, northwards only persistent after cultivation or as a waif or "throw-out" after cultivation.

Dist: Native of Madagascar, now a pantropical weed. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Comm:** *C. roseus* is the source of a powerful anti-leukemia drug. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl5, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, S, WH3, van Bergen (1996); = *Vinca rosea* Linnaeus – RAB. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

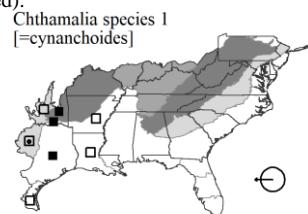


Chthamalia Decaisne 1844 (TRAILING MILKVINE)

A genus of about 10-18 species, trailing perennial herbaceous vines, of se. and sc. United States south through Mexico. The circumscription remains unclear. References: Alvarado-Cárdenas, Chávez-Hernández, & Velazco-Macias (2021); Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Woodson (1941).

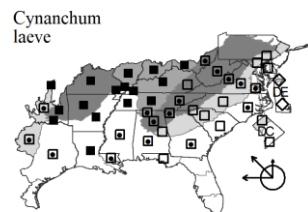
***Chthamalia species 1* [=cynanchoides].** MILKVINE. **Hab:** Dry sandy woodlands, openings, and edges. **Dist:**

Sw. AR and OK south to nw. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = *Matelea cynanchoides* (Engelmann) Woodson – Ar, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Cynanchum Linnaeus 1753 (SWALLOW-WORT)

A genus of about 200-300 species, herbaceous vines and lianas, primarily of tropical and warm temperate portions of the New World and Old World (Endress et al. 2018). *Ampelamus* was retained as a genus by Liede (1997a), but later results suggest that it is not distinct from some other portions of *Cynanchum* (Liede & Täuber 2002). However, *Cynanchum* itself is strongly polyphyletic and is being broken up; further taxonomic and nomenclatural changes are likely. *C. laeve* will probably remain in *Cynanchum* s.s. (which is primarily Old World in distribution). References: Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Krings (2001); Liede & Meve (1997); Liede & Täuber (2002); Liede (1997a); Liede (1997b).



1 Leaves oblong or ovate, cordate, subcordate, or rounded at the base.

1 Leaves linear, cuneate at the base.

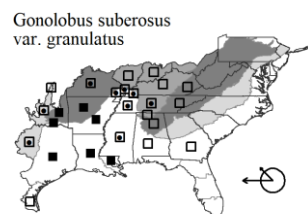
..... *Cynanchum laeve*

..... *Patalias paluster*

Cynanchum laeve (Michaux) Persoon. SANDVINE, HONEYVINE, BLUEVINE. **Hab:** Bottomlands and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. PA and KS south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, and c. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl5, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; = *Ampelamus albidus* (Nuttall) Britton – C, F, G, Il; = *Ampelamus laevis* (Michaux) Krings – WH3, Krings (2001); = *Gonolobus laevis* Michaux – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

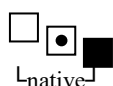
Gonolobus Michaux 1803 (ANGLEPOD)

A genus of about 120-140 species, herbaceous vines and lianas, primarily tropical. Liede (1997a), Lipow & Wyatt (1998), and others recognize *Gonolobus* as separate from *Matelea*. References: Drapalik (1969); Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Krings & Xiang (2004); Krings & Xiang (2005); Krings (2008); Krings et al (2019); Lipow & Wyatt (1998); Reveal & Barrie (1992); Rosatti (1989).



Gonolobus suberosus (Linnaeus) R. Brown var. *granulatus* (Scheele) Krings & Q.Y. Xiang. WESTERN

Key to Map
Symbology:



↳ native



↳ maybe exotic



↳ exotic

← rare

← uncommon

← common

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no

X : extirpated

P : planted

? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

356. APOCYNACEAE

ANGLEPOD. **Hab:** Streambanks, bottomlands. **Dist:** C. KY, e. TN, nw. AL, and MS west to se. KS, c. OK, and c. TX. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Krings & Xiang (2005), Krings (2008); >> *Gonolobus gonocarpus* (Walter) Perry – Rosatti (1989); < *Gonolobus suberosus* (Linnaeus) R. Brown – Ar, Mo2, Tn; > *Gonolobus suberosus* (Linnaeus) R. Brown – Lipow & Wyatt (1998); >> *Matelea gonocarpa* (Walter) Shinnars – GrPl, Tx, Drapalik (1969); < *Matelea gonocarpus* (Walter) Shinnars – Il, K1, NcTx; >> *Vincetoxicum gonocarpus* Walter – S; >> *Vincetoxicum suberosum* (Linnaeus) Britton – S.

Matelea Aublet 1775 (SPINYPOD)

A genus of about 75-160 species (by current overly broad circumscription), herbs and herbaceous vines, primarily tropical and restricted to the New World. The genus as generally circumscribed since Woodson (1941) is polyphyletic and very diverse. Woodson (1941) created this broad circumscription of *Matelea* by merging dozens of previously recognized genera, stating "I should like to lay a curse on the man who revives them without at least as much study as I have devoted". *Gonolobus* and *Chthamalia* are here removed, and at least *Matelea alabamensis* will also be removed from *Matelea*. Endress et al. (2018) retain *Odontostephana*, *Edisonia*, and *Cyclodon* for our remaining species, excluding *Matelea* from the southeastern United States flora. References: Drapalik (1969); Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Fishbein & McDonnell () (in prep) in FNA14; McDonnell & Fishbein (2016); Woodson (1941).

Identification Notes: *Matelea* and *Gonolobus* are difficult to distinguish without flowers or fruits. Fresh *Matelea* leaves do not have a strong odor when crushed; *Gonolobus* has a disagreeable odor of peanut butter/burnt/buttered popcorn. *Gonolobus* typically exhibits (at least some) leaves more drawn out in length with margins more or less parallel for some length before curving toward the tip (vs. in *Matelea* usually more rounded/ovate, curved throughout, and Ipomoea-like in *Matelea*, at least to me).

4 Corolla lobes in a horizontal plane or reflexed; flower buds ovoid to broadly conical, < 1.5× as long as wide; corolla lobes 1.5-5× as long as wide.

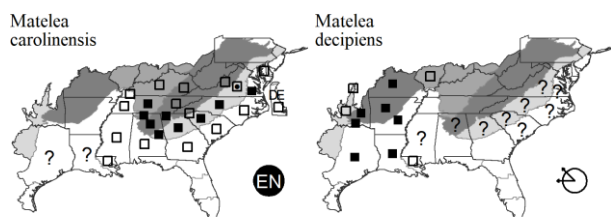
..... *Matelea carolinensis*

4 Corolla lobes ascending; flower buds conical, > 2× as long as wide; corolla lobes 2.4-6.2× as long as wide.

..... *Matelea decipiens*

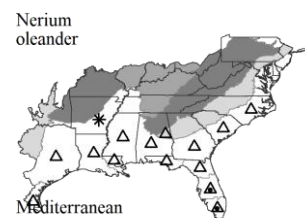
Matelea carolinensis (Jacquin) Woodson. CAROLINA SPINYPOD. **Hab:** Moist to dry, nutrient-rich forests. **Dist:** DE, MD, KY, and s. MO south to GA and MS (and w. LA and e. TX?). **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, W; = *Gonolobus carolinensis* (Jacquin) R. Brown ex J.A. Schultes – F, G; = *Odontostephana carolinensis* (Jacquin) Alexander – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Matelea decipiens (Alexander) Woodson. DECEPTIVE SPINYPOD. **Hab:** Woodlands and thickets, generally over calcareous substrates. **Dist:** S. IL, c. MO, and se. KS south to LA and e. TX. Previous reported distribution eastwards in VA south to nc. GA and ne. MS appears to represent variability within *M. carolinensis* (Fishbein & McDonnell in FNA, in prep.). **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, Il, Mo2, NcTx, McDonnell & Fishbein (2016); = *Odontostephana decipiens* Alexander – S; >> *Gonolobus decipiens* (Alexander) Perry – F, G; >> *Matelea decipiens* (Alexander) Woodson – C, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

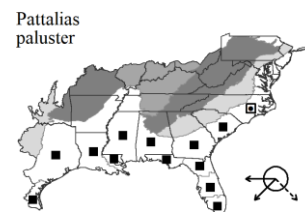
*Nerium* Linnaeus 1753 (OLEANDER)

A monotypic genus, a shrub or small tree, of Mediterranean Europe (Endress et al. 2018). References: Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* ***Nerium oleander*** Linnaeus. OLEANDER. **Hab:** Frequently cultivated, especially on barrier islands (because of its salt resistance), sometimes persistent or weakly naturalizing. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl5, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Pattalia* S. Watson 1889 (SWALLOW-WORT)

A genus of 2-3 species (as circumscribed by Fishbein & Stevens 2005), of tropical and subtropical se. United States, West Indies, and Baja California. Liede & Meve (2002) followed a broader circumscription, including *Pattalia* in *Funastrum*, but Fishbein & Stevens (2005) argued that *Seutera* (now *Pattalia* on nomenclatural grounds) is discordant as a component of *Funastrum*. References: Fishbein & Stevens (2005); Fishbein (2017); Liede & Meve (1997); Liede & Meve (2002); Liede-Schumann et al (2014).



Pattalia paluster (Pursh) Fishbein. SWALLOW-WORT, MARSH CYNANCHUM. **Hab:** Coastal hammocks, edges of marshes, generally or always on barrier islands. **Dist:** E. NC (Dare County) south to s. FL, west to s. TX; Bahamas and West Indies; Mexico (Yucatán) and Belize. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** See Krings (2005) for a discussion of typification. See Fishbein (2017) for a discussion of the nomenclature and taxonomy of this species. **Comm:** Pursh's original description (as *Ceropegia palustris*) succinctly captures the habit and habitat of this species: "in salt marshes,

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

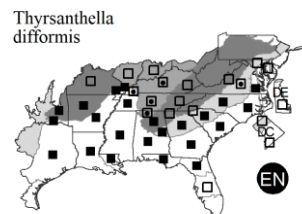
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

356. APOCYNACEAE

winding around Scirpi and Junci: Carolina" (Pursh 1814 [1813]). **Syn:** = *Cynanchum angustifolium* Persoon – Bah, GW2, K1, Tx, Tx, WH3; = *Cynanchum palustre* (Pursh) Heller – RAB; = *Funastrum angustifolium* (Persoon) Liede & Meve – K3, Liede & Meve (2002); = *Lyonia palustris* (Pursh) Small – S; = *Pattalias palustre* (Pursh) Fishbein – Fishbein (2017), orthographic variant; = *Seutera angustifolia* (Persoon) Fishbein & W.D. Stevens – Fl5, Meso4.1, WI, Fishbein & Stevens (2005). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Thyrsanthella (Baillon) Pichon 1948 (CLIMBING DOGBANE)

A monotypic genus, a liana, of se. North America (Endress et al. 2018). This species has been traditionally treated as the only North American taxon of *Trachelospermum*, an otherwise se. Asian genus of about 15-20 species. Such a treatment is untenable, however, as morphological and molecular evidence clearly show that our native taxon is only distantly related to Asian *Trachelospermum* (Livshultz et al. 2007); it is most closely related to the small genus *Pinochia* M.E. Endress & B.F. Hansen, of the Greater Antilles, Mexico, and Central America (Endress & Hansen 2007). References: Endress & Hansen (2007); Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Livshultz et al (2007).

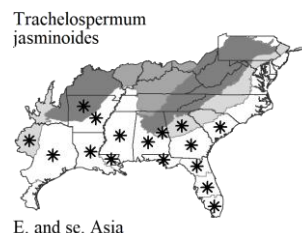


Identification Notes: Sterile *Thyrsanthella difformis* is sometimes mistaken at a glance for *Gelsemium* (both woody vines with opposite lanceolate leaves), but in the field the milky sap of *Thyrsanthella* provides an immediate identifying characteristic.

Thyrsanthella difformis (Walter) Pichon. CLIMBING DOGBANE. **Hab:** Dry-mesic to mesic upland forests and woodlands, bottomland and riparian forests, moist prairies, flatwoods, swamps, marshes, old fields, roadsides. **Dist:** DE south to n. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to MO and IN. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Sep. **Comm:** See Krings (2003) for a discussion of nomenclature. **ID Notes:** Very variable in leaf size, with leaves up to 14 cm long and 8 cm wide, but usually much smaller and proportionally narrow than that. The leaves are often about the size and shape of *Gelsemium* leaves; fresh material is easily distinguished by its milky sap. **Syn:** = Fl5, K4, WH3, Livshultz et al (2007); = *Trachelospermum difforme* (Walter) A. Gray – Ar, C, F, G, GW2, Il, K1, K2, Mo2, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Trachelospermum Lemaire 1851 (CLIMBING DOGBANE)

A genus of 6-10 species, lianas, of se. Asia (Endress et al. 2018). References: Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Livshultz et al (2007).



* ***Trachelospermum jasminoides*** (Lindley) Lemaire. CONFEDERATE JASMINE, STAR JASMINE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. Cultivated and sometimes persistent or spreading. Reported for e. LA and AL (Diamond 2013). **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

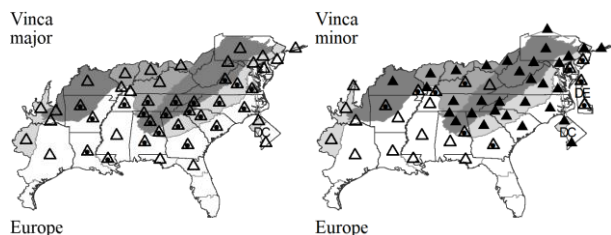
Vinca Linnaeus 1753 (VINCA, PERIWINKLE)

A genus of 5-7 species, perennial herbs, of Europe, n. Africa, and c. Asia (Endress et al. 2018). References: Endress et al (2018) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

- 1 Leaves ovate, broadest near the base, cordate or subcordate-rounded at the base, 2-6 cm wide, thin in texture and deciduous to semi-evergreen; leaf margins ciliate; flowers 3-5 cm across, on a pedicel 3-5 cm long..... ***Vinca major***
- 1 Leaves lanceolate or elliptic, broadest near the middle, rounded to cuneate at the base, 1-2 cm wide, thick in texture and evergreen; leaf margins not ciliate; flowers 2-3 cm across, on a pedicel 1-1.5 cm long..... ***Vinca minor***

* ***Vinca major*** Linnaeus. GREATER PERIWINKLE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, suburban woodlands, around old house sites, persistent and spreading from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Feb-May; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Vinca minor*** Linnaeus. COMMON PERIWINKLE, MYRTLE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, around old house sites and especially old cemeteries, persistent and spreading from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



357a. BORAGINACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (BORAGE FAMILY) [in BORAGINALES]

As here more narrowly circumscribed, a family of about 85 genera and 1600-1700 species, herbs (and a few shrubs), nearly cosmopolitan (Weigend et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich 2016). References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Constance (1963); Diane, Förther, & Hilger (2002); Ferguson (1998); Hilger & Diane (2003); Khoshosokhan-Mozaffari, Sherafati, & Kazempour-Osaloo (2018); Nazaire & Hufford (2012); Weigend et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Wilson (1960a).

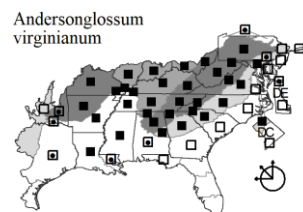
Key to Map
 Symbology:
 * : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic
 N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

357a. **BORAGINACEAE**

- 1 Leaves dissected, lobed, or toothed (sometimes the basalmost leaves simple); style fused for a portion of its length, 2-cleft toward the tip; ovary with 1 locule..... *Hydrophyllaceae*
- 1 Leaves entire, simple; style various.
- 2 Styles 2, distinct to the summit of the ovary
- 3 Flowers in axillary cymes; capsule subglobose; leaves 2-12 cm long..... *Hydroleaceae*
- 3 Flowers solitary or paired in the leaf axils; capsule cylindrical; leaves 0.5-8 cm long..... *Namaceae*
- 2 Styles absent (the stigma sessile and terminal), single, or with 2 branches.
- 4 Ovary slightly 2-4-lobed, or not at all lobed; style terminal or reduced to a sessile terminal stigma..... *Heliotropiaceae*
- 4 Ovary deeply 4-parted; style gynobasic.
- 5 Mericarps with glochidiate prickles (like grappling hooks), these visible early in development.
- 6 Mericarps spreading or divergent, attached to the gynobase on the upper third of the mericarp.
- 7 Flowering stem leafless above the first branch; corolla blue or white; [plant a perennial native, not weedy]; [subfamily *Cynoglossoideae*; tribe *Cynoglosseae*; subtribe *Amsinckinae*]..... *Andersonglossum*
- 7 Flowering stem with leaves above the first inflorescence branch; corolla reddish-purple; [plant a biennial alien, weedy]; [subfamily *Cynoglossoideae*; tribe *Cynoglosseae*; subtribe *Cynoglossinae*]..... *Cynoglossum*
- 6 Mericarps erect, attached to the gynobase near the middle of the mericarp; [subfamily *Cynoglossoideae*; tribe *Rochelieae*; subtribe *Eritrichinae*]..... *Hackelia*
- 5 Mericarps smooth, rugose, or pitted, lacking glochidiate prickles.
- 13 Mericarps attached laterally to a pyramidal gynobase..... *Plagiobothrys*
- 13 Mericarps attached basally to a flat or broadly convex gynobase.
- 16 Mericarps laterally compressed, with an evident raised margin; [subfamily *Cynoglossoideae*; tribe *Myosotideae*]..... *Myosotis*
- 16 Mericarps neither laterally compressed nor with an evident thickened margin.
- 18 Corolla whitish or bluish white; plant annual from a slender taproot; leaves without evident lateral veins; mericarps brown, dull, wrinkled and pitted; [plant a weedy alien]..... *Buglossoides*
- 18 Corolla bright yellow-orange, or greenish-white; plant perennial from a thickened, woody rhizome; mericarps white, shining, smooth or pitted; [plant a native]..... *Lithospermum*

***Andersonglossum* J.I. Cohen 2015 (AMERICAN COMFREY)**

A genus of 3 species, perennial herbs, of e. North America and w. North America. These North American species previously assigned to *Cynoglossum* are in a strictly New World clade also including *Cryptantha*, *Amsinckia*, *Plagiobothrys*, and other genera, not closely related to *Cynoglossum officinale*, the type of the genus *Cynoglossum*. See Weigend et al. (2013) and Cohen (2015) for additional information. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Cohen (2015); Haines (2010); Hilger, Greuter, & Stier (2015); Jiménez-Mejías, Cohen, & Naczi (2017); Weigend et al (2013); Weigend et al (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

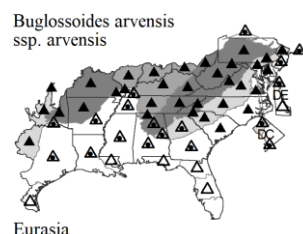


***Andersonglossum virginianum* (Linnaeus) J.I. Cohen.** SOUTHERN HOUND'S-TONGUE, SOUTHERN WILD COMFREY. **Hab:** Moist deciduous forests. **Dist:** CT west to OK, south to FL and LA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Fl5, NY, Cohen (2015), Jiménez-Mejías, Cohen, & Naczi (2017); = *Cynoglossum virginianum* – Ar, F, G, GrPl, Il, K3, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1991); = *Cynoglossum virginianum* ssp. *virginianum* – NE, Haines (2010); = *Cynoglossum virginianum* Linnaeus var. *virginianum* – C, K1, Va; = *Cynoglossum virginicum* – S, orthographic variant; < *Andersonglossum virginianum* (Linnaeus) J.I. Cohen – K4; < *Cynoglossum virginianum* – RAB, Tn, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

***Buglossoides* Moench 1794 (CORN-GROMWELL)**

A genus of about 7-10 species, herbs or shrubs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Weigend et al (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

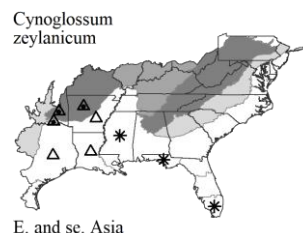
* ***Buglossoides arvensis* (Linnaeus) I.M. Johnston ssp. *arvensis*.** CORN-GROMWELL. **Hab:** Roadsides, dry disturbed areas, sandy fields. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Other subspecies are not known to be naturalized in our area. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = NE, Va, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1991); < *Buglossoides arvensis* – Il, Pa, Tx, orthographic variant; < *Buglossoides arvensis* – Ar, Fl5, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Tn; < *Lithospermum arvense* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, S, W. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Cynoglossum* Linnaeus 1753 (COMFREY)**

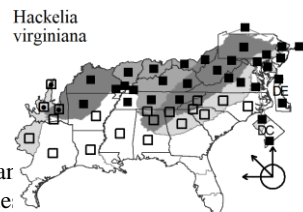
A genus of about 75 species, herbs, of the temperate Old World (but circumscription uncertain). References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Haines (2010); Hilger, Greuter, & Stier (2015); Weigend et al (2013); Weigend et al (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

Unkeyed taxa: *Cynoglossum zeylanicum*

* ***Cynoglossum zeylanicum* (Lehmann) Brand.** CEYLON HOUND'S-TONGUE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Asia. **Phen:** May. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, Tx, WH3; >> *Cynoglossum furcatum* Wallich ex Roxburgh – K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Hackelia* Opiz 1839 (STICKSEED)**

Key to Map Symbology:



357a. **BORAGINACEAE**

A genus of ca. 45 species, herbs (mainly perennial), of north temperate regions, Central America, and South America, especially diverse in w. North America. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Weigend et al (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

Hackelia virginiana (Linnaeus) I.M. Johnston. VIRGINIA STICKSEED. **Hab:** Rich forests and woodlands. **Dist:** S. QC west to ND, south to ne. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), LA, and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1991); = *Lappula virginiana* (Linnaeus) Greene – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Lithospermum Linnaeus 1753 (GROMWELL, PUCCOON, STONESEED)

A genus of about 80 species, herbs (mostly perennials), nearly cosmopolitan. Studies strongly suggest that *Onosmodium* is better included in a broadened *Lithospermum* (Cohen & Davis 2009; Weigend et al. 2009), as *Onosmodium* is embedded within *Lithospermum* in a subclade also including *L. tuberosum*; morphologically, *Onosmodium* shows a subset of the characteristics in a broader and more diverse *Lithospermum*. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Cochrane (1976); Cohen & Davis (2009); Cusick (1985); Turner (1995a); Weakley et al (2011); Weigend et al (2009); Weigend et al (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

- 1 Corolla lobes acute to acuminate, erect (continuing the plane of the corolla tube); style exerted.
- 2 Corolla lobes yellow to orange; nutlet 2.0-2.8 mm long; corolla lobes either 2.5-4× as long as wide and acuminate (*L. virginianum*) or 1.5-2× as long as wide, acute (*O. decipiens*). ***Lithospermum virginianum***
- 2 Corolla lobes dull greenish-white; nutlet 2.5-3.0 mm long; corolla lobes 1.5-2× as long as wide, acute.
 - 7 Corolla 11-20 mm long; nutlets rounded and not at all constricted at the base; stem pubescence 2-4 mm long..... ***Lithospermum bejariense***
 - 7 Corolla 6-10 mm; nutlets flared at the base, forming a collar; longest stem hairs near midstem < 2.2 mm long..... ***Lithospermum parviflorum***
- 1 Corolla lobes rounded, spreading; style included.
 - 8 Corolla white or yellowish-white, the tube 4-8 mm long. ***Lithospermum tuberosum***
 - 8 Corolla yellow-orange, the tube 7-30 mm long.
 - 11 Corolla tube 13-30 mm long; corolla lobes denticulate to lacerate; nutlets pitted ***Lithospermum incisum***
 - 11 Corolla tube 7-14 mm long; corolla lobes entire; nutlets smooth.
 - 13 Pubescence with slender bases; mature calyx lobes flat; plants with 15-25 well-developed leaves below the inflorescence; [of sandy Coastal Plain habitats from se. VA southward]..... ***Lithospermum carolinense***
 - 13 Pubescence with pustular bases; mature calyx lobes strongly keeled; plants with (30-) 35-45 well-developed leaves below the inflorescence; [inland, known from inland provinces, PA, OH, IN, KY, IN, IL, MO, AR, and OK] ***Lithospermum croceum***

Lithospermum bejariense A.L.P.P. de Candolle. SOUTHWESTERN MARBLESEED. **Hab:** Rocky barrens and woodlands, glades. **Dist:** Wc. and sw. AR and e. OK south to c. and se. TX and sw. LA; disjunct eastwards in TN. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Tn; = *Onosmodium bejariense* A.L.P.P. de Candolle – Tx; = *Onosmodium bejariense* ssp. *behariense* – Turner (1995a); = *Onosmodium bejariense* var. *bejariense* – Ar, NcTx; < *Lithospermum molle* (Michaux) Muhlenberg – K4.

Lithospermum carolinense (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) MacMillan. COASTAL PLAIN PUCCOON. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry sandy soils. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. SC south to Panhandle FL, and west to AR and TX; disjunct in se. VA. The disjunction from SC to se. VA, skipping over large amounts of apparently suitable sandhill habitat in NC, is surprising. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** The sibling taxa *L. carolinense* and *L. croceum* have been variously treated as distinct species, subspecies, or varieties, or as mere forms (see synonymy). Cusick (1985) discusses them and concludes that "the two taxa are similar, but distinctive, and their geographic distributions are almost exclusive". They appear to be as clearly separable as *L. carolinense* is from *L. canescens*; I regard them as allopatric species. **Syn:** = Ar, F, NcTx, Tx, Va; = *Batschia carolinensis* Walter ex J.F. Gmelin – S; = *Lithospermum carolinense* ssp. *carolinense* – Cusick (1985); = *Lithospermum carolinense* var. *carolinense* – C, K1, K3, K4; < *Lithospermum carolinense* – GrPl, orthographic error; < *Lithospermum carolinense* (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) MacMillan – Fl5, G, RAB, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1991). [NatureServe G4G5T3T5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Lithospermum croceum Fernald. HAIRY PUCCOON. **Hab:** Sandy prairies. **Dist:** ON west to MT, south to nw. PA, n. OH, AR, OK, and CO. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = F, Il, NY; = *Lithospermum carolinense* ssp. *croceum* A.W. Cusick – Mi, Cusick (1985); = *Lithospermum carolinense* (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) MacMillan var. *croceum* (Fernald) Cronquist – C, K1, K3, K4; < *Lithospermum carolinense* – GrPl, orthographic error; < *Lithospermum carolinense* (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) MacMillan – G, Mo2, Pa, Al-Shehbaz (1991). [NatureServe G4G5T4T5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Lithospermum incisum Lehmann. NARROWLEAF GROMWELL, YELLOW PUCCOON, FRINGED PUCCOON. **Hab:** Prairies, woodlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. ON west to BC, south to IN, LA, TX, CA, and Mexico; disjunct in FL, from FL Panhandle south to c. peninsular FL. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Tx, WH3; = *Batschia linearifolia* (Goldie) Small – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

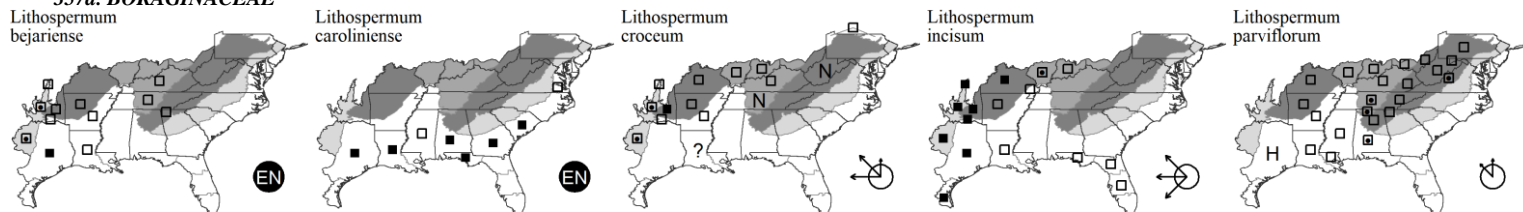
Lithospermum parviflorum Weakley, Witsell, & D. Estes. EASTERN PRAIRIE MARBLESEED, SHAGGY MARBLESEED. **Hab:** Calcareous woodlands, barrens, and glades, and nearby in disturbed areas, such as older pasture edges. **Dist:** W. NY and ON west to MN, south to sc. PA (Rhoads & Klein 1993), w. VA, e. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), LA, and TX. This species was attributed to NC by F and S; the documentation of these reports is not known. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NY, Tn, Va, Weakley et al (2011); = *Onosmodium bejariense* A.L.P.P. de Candolle ssp. *hispidissimum* (Mackenzie) B.L. Turner – K2, Turner (1995a); = *Onosmodium bejariense* var. *hispidissimum* – Ar; = *Onosmodium hispidissimum* Mackenzie – G, S, Tx, W, WV; = *Onosmodium molle* Michaux ssp. *hispidissimum* (Mackenzie) Boivin – K1, Al-Shehbaz (1991), Cochrane (1976); = *Onosmodium molle* Michaux var. *hispidissimum* (Mackenzie) Cronquist – C, GrPl, Pa; > *Onosmodium hispidissimum* var. *hispidissimum* – F; > *Onosmodium hispidissimum* var. *macrospermum* Mackenzie & Bush – F; < *Onosmodium molle* Michaux – Il, Mi. [NatureServe G4G5T4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



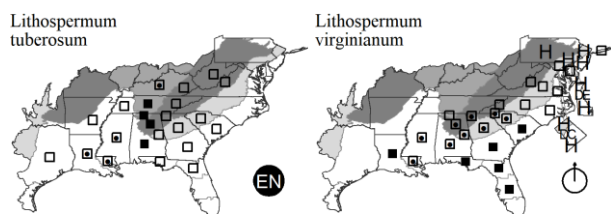
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

357a. **BORAGINACEAE**

Lithospermum tuberosum Rugel ex A.P. de Candolle. SOUTHERN STONESEED. **Hab:** Nutrient-rich forests, especially over calcareous rocks. **Dist:** Sw. VA, s. WV, KY, and TN, south to n. peninsular FL, FL Panhandle, and LA. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1991). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Lithospermum virginianum Linnaeus. PINELAND MARBLESEED, VIRGINIA MARBLESEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, shell middens in the outer Coastal Plain, woodlands and barrens over diabase and other mafic rocks in the Piedmont and low Mountains, barrens, glades, or woodlands over calcareous rocks in the Mountains (the unifying ecological factor determining its distribution may be an open, woodland condition maintained by fire). **Dist:** LA to FL, north to NY and MA, primarily on the Coastal Plain; the species has become very rare north of NC. **Phen:** Apr-Sep; late May-Oct. **Comm:** In much of its distribution, the species seems characteristically to occur in very small populations, consisting often of fewer than five plants. **Syn:** = Fl5, K3, K4, NY, Va; = *Onosmodium virginianum* (Linnaeus) A.L.P. de Candolle – C, F, G, K1, NE, Pa, RAB, S, W, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1991), Cusick (1985). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

**Myosotis** Linnaeus 1753 (FORGET-ME-NOT, SCORPION-GRASS)

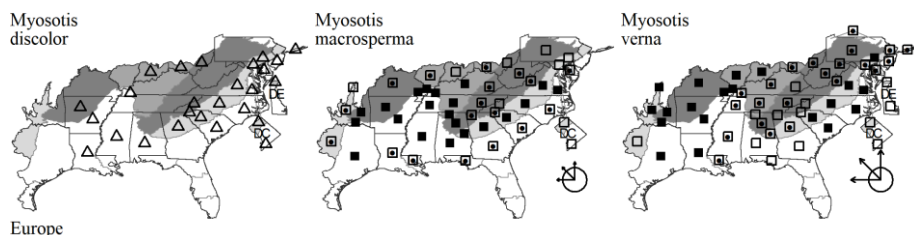
A genus of about 80-100 species, herbs, temperate and montane tropical. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Weigend et al (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

- 4 Calyx lobes unequal, 3 lobes shorter than the other 2; corolla white; [native, of dry or moist habitats].
 5 Fruiting pedicels divergent; fruiting calyx deciduous, 3-10 mm long; inflorescence internodes usually longer than 10 mm; mericarps 1.4-2.2 mm long.....**Myosotis macrosperma**
 5 Fruiting pedicels more-or-less erect; fruiting calyx persistent, 3-5.5 mm long; inflorescence internodes usually shorter than 10 mm; mericarps 1.2-1.5 mm long**Myosotis verna**
 4 Calyx lobes equal, all 5 the same size; corolla blue (occasionally yellow or white); [alien, mostly of dry disturbed habitats].
**Myosotis discolor**

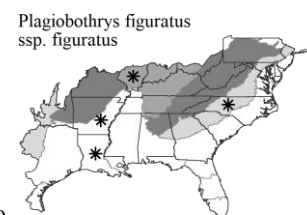
* **Myosotis discolor** Persoon. YELLOW-AND-BLUE SCORPION-GRASS, CHANGING FORGET-ME-NOT. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Va, Al-Shehbaz (1991); ? *Myosotis versicolor* (Persoon) J.E. Smith – F, G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Myosotis macrosperma Engelm. BIGSEED FORGET-ME-NOT. **Hab:** Bottomland forests and alluvial fields, probably associated with nutrient-rich soils. **Dist:** MD west to MO, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl5, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1991); < *Myosotis verna* Nuttall – GrPl.

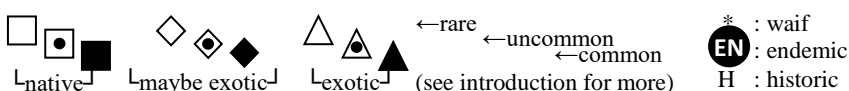
Myosotis verna Nuttall. EARLY FORGET-ME-NOT, SPRING FORGET-ME-NOT. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas, dry fields. **Dist:** ME west to SD, south to GA and TX; also from ID and BC south to OR. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1991); = *Myosotis virginica* – S, misapplied; < *Myosotis verna* Nuttall – GrPl.

**Plagiobothrys** Fischer & C.A. Meyer 1835 [1836] (POPCORN-FLOWER)

A genus of about 70 species, annual and perennial herbs, of w. North America, w. South America, e. Asia, and Australia. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Chambers (1989); Weigend et al (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).



Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 W. North America
 P : planica
 ? : questionable

* *Plagiobothrys figuratus* (Piper) I.M. Johnston ex M.E. Peck *ssp. figuratus*. POPCORN-FLOWER, BRISTLY PLAGIOBOTHRYS. **Hab:** Waif on fields and roadsides. **Dist:** Native of nw. North America. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Chambers (1989); = *Plagiobothrys hirtus* (Greene) I.M. Johnston var. *figuratus* (Piper) I.M. Johnston – Il, RAB, Al-Shehbaz (1991); < *Plagiobothrys figuratus* – Mi; < *Plagiobothrys hirtus* – F, G.

357b. HYDROPHYLLACEAE R. Brown 1817 (WATERLEAF FAMILY) [in BORAGINALES]

A family of about 12 genera and 250 species, herbs, of temperate (and tropical) America. References: Constance (1963); Ferguson (1998); Hofmann et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

- 1 Leaves entire, simple; styles 2, distinct to the ovary.
 - 2 Flowers in axillary cymes; capsule subglobose; leaves 2-12 cm long *Hydrolea*
 - 2 Flowers solitary or paired in the leaf axils; capsule cylindrical; leaves 0.8-1.5 (-3.5) cm long..... *Nama*
- 1 Leaves dissected, lobed, pinnatifid, or toothed (sometimes the basalmost leaves simple); style fused for a portion of its length, 2-cleft toward the tip.
 - 3 Flowers solitary on pedicels either axillary to or opposite the leaves on the upper portion of the stem, and sometimes also terminal in a lax, (1-) 2-6-flowered cyme; [tribe *Hydrophyllae*].

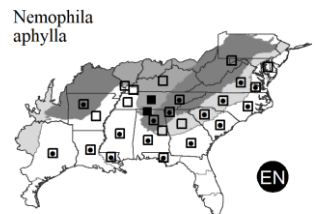
..... *Nemophila*
 - 3 Flowers all terminal in 3-many-flowered cymes.

..... *Phacelia*

Nemophila Nuttall 1822 (BABY-BLUE-EYES)

A genus of 11 species, herbs, of North America (mostly w. North America). References: Constance (1941).

Identification Notes: *Nemophila aphylla* is superficially similar to *Phacelia covillei* and *P. ranunculacea*, with which it often co-occurs. *Nemophila aphylla* has solitary flowers (and later fruits) borne on pedicels opposite the leaves, the pedicels mostly > 12 mm long; vs. *Phacelia* with flowers (and later fruits) in 2-6-flowered terminal cymes, the pedicels mostly < 12 mm long).



Nemophila aphylla (Linnaeus) Brummitt. WHITE NEMOPHILA, EASTERN BABY-BLUE-EYES, SMALL-FLOWER

BABY-BLUE-EYES. **Hab:** Moist, nutrient-rich floodplain forests, often locally abundant. **Dist:** MD south to Panhandle FL and west to TX, north in the interior to e. TN, w. KY, and se. MO. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl5, GW2, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Nemophila microcalyx* (Nuttall) Fischer & C.A. Meyer – F, G, RAB, S, Tx, Constance (1941); = *Nemophila triloba* (Rafinesque) Thieret – C, Il.

Phacelia A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (PHACELIA)

A genus of about 100-200 species, of North America and South America, concentrated in w. North America. References: Constance (1949); Gillett (1964); Gillett (1968); Hofmann et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Levy & Malone (2001); Levy (1991a); Levy, Hou, & Taylor-Bennetts (2021); Murdy (1966); Sewell & Vincent (2006).

Identification Notes: 1. *Phacelia bipinnatifida* and *Hydrophyllum virginianum* are sometimes confused. *P. bipinnatifida* has the larger and more basal leaves distinctly bipinnatifid, the lower pinnae often stalked (vs. pinnatifid, the basal or terminal pinnae sometimes 2-lobed, all the pinnae more-or-less sessile), pubescence of the upper stem and inflorescence in part glandular (pubescence nonglandular), and seeds 4 per capsule, black (vs. 2 per capsule, light brown). 2. *Phacelia covillei* and *P. ranunculacea* are superficially similar to and sometimes confused with *Nemophila aphylla*, which see for discussion.

Unkeyed taxa: *Phacelia glabra*

- 7 Basal leaves shallowly toothed or lobed; fruiting pedicels strictly erect, usually shorter than the fruiting calyx *Phacelia strictiflora* var. *robbinsii*
- 7 Basal leaves pinnate or deeply pinnatifid; fruiting pedicels ascending or divergent, usually as long as or longer than the fruiting calyx.
 - 8 Pubescence of the stems, peduncles, and pedicels spreading; calyx lobes spreading at anthesis..... *Phacelia hirsuta*
 - 8 Pubescence of the stems, peduncles, and pedicels appressed; calyx lobes ascending or erect at anthesis.

..... *Phacelia dubia* var. *dubia*

Phacelia dubia (Linnaeus) Trelease var. *dubia*. APPALACHIAN PHACELIA. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, other moist and rich forests, rocky forests, fields, roadsides, granitic flatrocks. **Dist:** Var. *dubia* ranges from NY and PA west to WV, south to nc. SC, sw. NC, and se. TN. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun. **Tax:** The *Phacelia dubia* complex has been under detailed biosystematic study by Foster Levy and associates (Levy 1991a, 199b, 1997; Levy et al. 1996; Levy & Malone 2001; Levy & Neal 2001; Taylor & Levy 2002; del Castillo 1994, 1998). Male sterile cytotypic variants are common in some populations but formal taxonomic recognition is not warranted (Levy 1991a, 1991b; del Castillo 1994, 1998). Additionally, an incipient variety, informally termed 'imitator', occurs in c. SC (Levy 1991a; Levy & Malone 2001). These populations are morphologically variable, some more similar to var. *georgiana*, others more similar to var. *dubia*; see Levy (1991a) for further discussion. They may warrant taxonomic recognition, as they are allopatric from each of the 3 named varieties, and show degrees of sterility when bred with each of the three, but morphologic differences have not evolved (Levy & Malone 2001). **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Levy & Malone (2001), Levy (1991a); < *Phacelia dubia* (Linnaeus) Trelease – C, F, NY, Pa, RAB, S, W, WV; < *Phacelia dubia* (Linnaeus) Trelease var. *dubia* – Constance (1949); > *Phacelia dubia* (Linnaeus) Trelease var. *dubia* – G; > *Phacelia dubia* var. *fallax* (Fernald) Gleason – G. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Phacelia glabra Nuttall. SMOOTH SCORPION-WEED. **Hab:** Prairies, forests. **Dist:** AR and OK south to n. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Phacelia hirsuta Nuttall. OZARK PHACELIA. **Hab:** Sandy prairies and woodlands; eastwards in disturbed areas. **Dist:** MO and se. KS south to s. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Constance (1949).

Key to Map
Symbology:

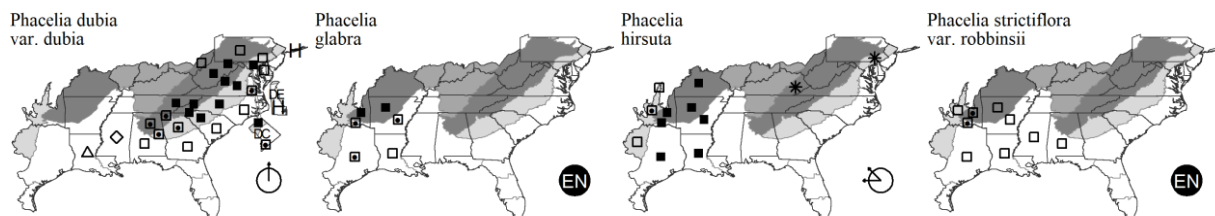


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

357b. **HYDROPHYLLACEAE**

Phacelia strictiflora (Engelmann & A. Gray) A. Gray var. **robbinsii** Constance. PRAIRIE SCORPION-WEED. **Hab:** Dry sandy open areas and woodlands. **Dist:** W. AR and OK south to w. LA and ne. TX; disjunct eastwards in the Black Belt of e. MS and AL. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Constance (1949); < *Phacelia strictiflora* (Engelmann & A. Gray) A. Gray – GrPl. NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

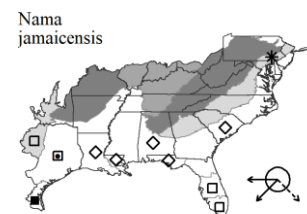
357c. **NAMACEAE** Molinari 2016 (FIDDLELEAF FAMILY) [in BORAGINALES]

A family of 4 genera, shrubs, trees, and herbs, mainly in the Neotropics. References: Boraginales Working Group (F. Luebert et al.) (2016); Hofmann et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

Nama Linnaeus 1753 (NAMA, FIDDLELEAF)

A genus of about 45-50 species, annual and perennial herbs, of sw. North America, tropical America, and Hawaii. References: Boraginales Working Group (F. Luebert et al.) (2016); Hofmann et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

Nama jamaicensis Linnaeus. JAMAICA WEED, FIDDLELEAF, FIDDLELEAF NAMA. **Hab:** Lawns, other disturbed areas, sometimes rockland hammocks, disturbed areas over limestone. **Dist:** Native of tropical America (probably including s. FL and TX). **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Fl5, K4, Meso4.2, RAB, WH3; = *Marilaunidium jamaicense* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S; = *Nama jamaicense* Linnaeus – Bah, K1, K3, NcTx, Tx, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

357d. **HELIOTROPIACEAE** Schrader 1819 (HELIOTROPE FAMILY) [in BORAGINALES]

A family of 4 genera and about 420 species, shrubs, small trees, and herbs, nearly cosmopolitan in tropical to temperate regions. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Boraginales Working Group (F. Luebert et al.) (2016); Diane et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Diane, Förther, & Hilger (2002); Feuillet (2019); Luebert (2013); Refulio-Rodriguez & Olmstead (2014); Ward & Fantz (1977).

- 3 Stigmatic apex pubescent; anthers apically coherent; calyx lobed 1/3-1/2 to base; embryo curved..... **Euploca**
 3 Stigmatic apex glabrous; anthers rarely coherent apically; calyx lobed > 3/4 to base; embryo straight..... **Heliotropium**

Euploca Nuttall 1837 (HELIOTROPE)

A genus of ca. 100 species, annual and perennial herbs (rarely shrubs), cosmopolitan, but mainly tropical. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Diane et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Feuillet & Halse (2016); Frohlich, Thulin, & Chase (2020); Hilger & Diane (2003); Melo & Semir (2009).

- 3 Leaves sessile or with a poorly differentiated petiole < 2 mm long; leaf blades 4-10× as long as wide..... **Euploca tenella**
 3 Leaves with differentiated petioles 2-15 mm long; leaf blades 1.5-6× as long as wide.
 6 Corolla tube 1.5-3 mm long; corolla limb 2-4 mm in diameter, ascending at a 45 degree angle from the tube; corolla limb deeply cut, the notches extending > halfway to the flower center..... **Euploca procumbens**
 6 Corolla tube 4-11 mm long; corolla limb 4-22 mm in diameter, spreading at a 90 degree angle from the tube; corolla limb shallowly to medium cut, the notch essentially absent (the corolla limb a pentagon) to less than halfway to the flower center..... **Euploca convolvulacea** var. **convolvulacea**

Euploca convolvulacea Nuttall var. **convolvulacea**. PHLOX HELIOTROPE, BINDWEED HELIOTROPE. **Hab:** Loose sandy soils, dunes. **Dist:** AR west to NV, south to TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico. **Phen:** Late Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = *Heliotropium convolvulaceum* (Nuttall) A. Gray var. *convolvulaceum* – Ar, K3, Al-Shehbaz (1991); < *Euploca convolvulacea* Nuttall var. *convolvulacea* – K4; < *Heliotropium convolvulaceum* – GrPl, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Euploca procumbens (P. Miller) Diane & Hilger. FOUR-SPIKE HELIOTROPE. **Hab:** Riverbanks, exposed shores, tree farms (in s. FL), road edges (in s. FL). **Dist:** S. FL; Panhandle FL west to TX, south into Mexico, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Fl5, K4, WI; = *Heliotropium procumbens* P. Miller – Ar, Bah, GW2, Meso4.2, Tx, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1991), Feuillet & Halse (2016); < *Heliotropium europaeum* Linnaeus – S, misapplied; > *Heliotropium procumbens* var. *procumbens* – K3.

Euploca tenella (Torrey) Feuillet & Halse. DELICATE HELIOTROPE. **Hab:** Limestone glades and barrens, other dry calcareous soils. **Dist:** WV, KY, IN, IL, IA, and KS, south to nw. GA, AL, MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = K4, Ward & Fantz (1977); = *Heliotropium tenellum* Torrey – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Al-Shehbaz (1991); = *Lithococca tenella* (Torrey) Small – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

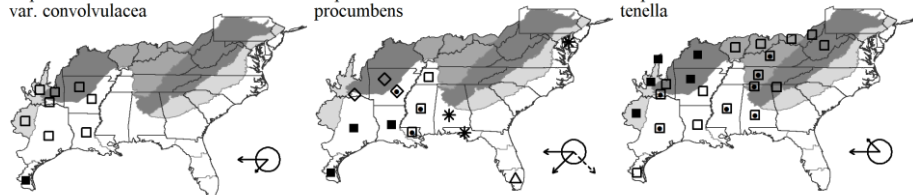
Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

357d. **HELIOTROPIACEAE**Euploca convolvulacea
var. convolvulaceaEuploca
procumbensEuploca
tenella**Heliotropium** Linnaeus 1753 (HELIOTROPE, TURNSOLE)

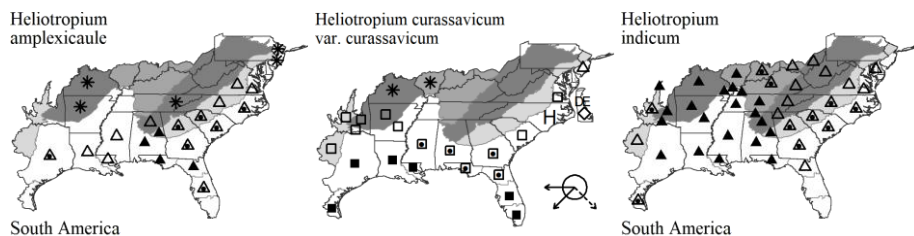
A genus of ca. 300 species, widespread in tropical and temperate regions. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Diane et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Feuillet (2019); Feuillet (2020a); Feuillet (2020b); Frohlich, Thulin, & Chase (2020); Hilger & Diane (2003).

- 4 Leaves glabrous, succulent, 4-7 (-10) mm wide, the lateral veins not obvious; [of saline coastal situations, sometimes inland west of the Mississippi River in LA, AR, OK, and TX]; [section *Platygyne*].....**Heliotropium curassavicum** var. **curassavicum**
- 4 Leaves pubescent, not succulent, 4-60 (-100) mm wide, the midvein and lateral veins obvious, rugose-impressed; [of a variety of mostly inland situations].
- 5 Leaves sessile to subsessile, 0.4-2 cm wide, strongly undulate-margined; corolla purplish with a yellow eye; [section *Heliotrophytum*].....**Heliotropium amplexicaule**
- 5 Leaves with petioles 0.5-8 cm long, 1-6 (-10) cm wide, either undulate-margined or not; corolla white, blue or violet.
.....**Heliotropium indicum**

* **Heliotropium amplexicaule** Vahl. CLASPING HELIOTROPE, VIOLET HELIOTROPE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, fields. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Mar-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI5, G, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Al-Shehbaz (1991), Ward & Fantz (1977); > *Cochranea anchusaefolia* (Poirot) Gürke – S. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Heliotropium curassavicum Linnaeus var. **curassavicum**. SEASIDE HELIOTROPE, QUAILPLANT, COLA DE MICO. **Hab:** Edges of brackish and salt marshes, estuarine shores. **Dist:** Var. *curassavicum* ranges from DE (and farther north as an introduction) south to the New World tropics. **Phen:** Apr-Sep (-Mar). **Tax:** Other varieties occur inland in the w. United States. **Comm:** Considered by some authors to be introduced and naturalized in our area. **Syn:** = C, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NE, Tx, Va, Al-Shehbaz (1991); = *Heliotropium curassavicum* – F, G, Il, Meso4.2, Ward & Fantz (1977); < *Heliotropium curassavicum* – Ar, Bah, FI5, GW2, NcTx, RAB, S, SFla, WH3. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

* **Heliotropium indicum** Linnaeus. TURNSOLE, ALACRANCILLO, INDIA HELIOTROPE. **Hab:** Roadsides, woodland borders, swamps, ditches. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FI5, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, WV, Al-Shehbaz (1991), Ward & Fantz (1977); = *Tiaridium indicum* (Linnaeus) Lehmann – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

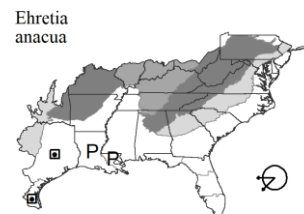
357e. **EHRETIACEAE** Martius 1827 (EHRETIA FAMILY) [in BORAGINALES]

A family of about 9-10 genera and 150 species, trees, shrubs, and subshrubs, pantropical and pansubtropical. References: Al-Shehbaz (1991); Gottschling et al (2014); Gottschling, Weigend, & Hilger in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

Ehretia P. Browne 1756 (EHRETIA)

A genus of about 40 species, trees and shrubs, of the Old World and New World tropics. References: Gottschling, Weigend, & Hilger in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

Ehretia anacua (Terán & Berlandier) I.M. Johnston. ANACUA, KNOCKAWAY. **Hab:** Thickets, forests, palm groves, brushlands. **Dist:** Se. TX, sc. TX, s. TX southwards into Mexico. Reports from e. and s. LA are of cultivated plants. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

359. **CONVOLVULACEAE** A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (MORNING GLORY FAMILY) [in SOLANALES]

A family of about 56 genera and 1600 species, nearly cosmopolitan, especially in tropical and subtropical areas. Tribes follow the classification of Stefanović, Austin, & Olmstead (2003). References: Austin (1979); Stefanović, Austin, & Olmstead (2003); Stefanović, Krueger, & Olmstead (2002); Wilson (1960b).

- 1 Plant parasitic; stems orange; [tribe *Cuscutae*].....**Cuscuta**
- Key to Map
Symbology:
- native ◻ maybe exotic △ exotic ←rare ←uncommon ←common
- EN : endemic H : historic * : waif N : no X : extirpated P : planted ? : questionable
- (see introduction for more)

- 1 Plant photosynthetic; stems green.
 - 2 Corolla 0.1-0.2 cm long; capsule deeply 2-lobed; leaves orbicular-reniform, 1-3 cm long and wide, not fleshy; [tribe *Dichondreae*] *Dichondra*
 - 2 Corolla 1-10 cm long; capsule entire; leaves various, but not as above (most similar vegetatively are *Calystegia soldanella*, *Ipomoea brasiliensis*, and *Ipomoea imperati*, all beach plants with fleshy, emarginate, and usually larger leaves).
 - 3 Styles 2, free nearly to the ovary or fused most of their length (at least the terminal 1-2 mm free); corolla either 1-2.5 cm long (*Evolvulus*, *Stylisma*) or 7-10 cm long (*Bonamia*); leaves cuneate or rounded at the base, and narrowly ovate, lanceolate, or linear; [tribe *Cresseae*].
 - 4 Styles free, each 2-cleft, the stigmas therefore 4, linear-filiform *Evolvulus*
 - 4 Styles free or fused at the base, the stigmas 2, globose-peltate.
 - *Stylisma*
 - 3 Styles 1 (sometimes with 2 stigmas, or a bilobed stigma); stigmas capitate, globose, elongate, flattened, or filiform; corolla > 2.5 cm long (except *Jacquemontia*, *Convolvulus*, and a few *Ipomoea* spp.); leaves cordate, sagittate, or truncate at the base, and (mostly) ovate in outline.
 - 6 Calyx concealed by 2 large bracts; [tribe *Convolvuleae*] *Convolvulus*
 - 6 Calyx not concealed by bracts.
 - 8 Stigmas 2, linear or elongate; leaves 2-4 cm long, truncate or weakly hastate at base; corolla white or pink
 - 9 Stigmas elongate but not linear; [tribe *Jacquemontiae*] *Jacquemontia*
 - 9 Stigmas filiform; [tribe *Convolvuleae*] *Convolvulus*
 - 8 Stigma 1, capitate (or sometimes 2-lobed); leaves 3-15 cm long, mostly strongly hastate or cordate at base; corolla white, pink, lavender, blue, yellow, orange, or red.
 - 10 Anthers straight after dehiscence; fruits valvate-dehiscent; [tribe *Ipomoeae*] *Ipomoea*
 - 10 Anthers coiled after dehiscence (making 1-4 complete 360 degree turns); fruits longitudinally or irregularly dehiscent; [tribe *Merremieae*].
 - *Distimake*

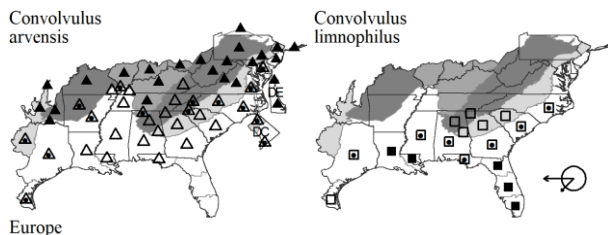
***Convolvulus* Linnaeus 1753 (FIELD-BINDWEED)**

A genus of about 170 species, perennial herbaceous vines, cosmopolitan, especially in temperate areas. References: Austin in FNA () (in prep); Austin, Diggs, & Lipscomb (1997); Brummitt (1965); Brummitt (1980); Brummitt in FNA () (in prep); Spaulding (2013c); Stefanović, Austin, & Olmstead (2003); Stefanović, Krueger, & Olmstead (2002); Turner (2009c); Wilson (1960b).

- 3 Calyx not concealed by 2 large bracts (the bracts small and on the pedicel at a distance below the calyx); corollas < 3 cm long.
 - *Convolvulus arvensis*
- 3 Calyx concealed by 2 large bracts; corollas > 3 cm long.
 - *Convolvulus limnophilus*

* ***Convolvulus arvensis* Linnaeus.** FIELD BINDWEED, CREEPING JENNY, POSSESSION-VINE, CORNBIND. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Spaulding (2013c); = *Strophocaulos arvensis* (Linnaeus) Small – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Convolvulus limnophilus* Greene.** COASTAL PLAIN BINDWEED. **Hab:** Woodland edges. **Dist:** NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Syn:** = *Calystegia sepium* (Linnaeus) R. Brown ssp. *limnophila* (Greene) Brummitt – K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3, Austin, Diggs, & Lipscomb (1997), Spaulding (2013c); < *Calystegia sepium* – C, GW2, RAB, Va, W; < *Calystegia sepium* ssp. *binghamiae* (Greene) Brummitt – Fl6; < *Convolvulus sepium* Linnaeus var. *sepium* – F, G, Wilson (1960b).

***Cuscuta* Linnaeus 1753 (DODDER)**

A genus of about 100 species, parasitic, achlorophyllose herbs, nearly cosmopolitan. Various treatments as a monogeneric family, or as a component of the Convolvulaceae; Neyland (2001) and Stefanović, Krueger, & Olmstead (2002) provide molecular evidence for the treatment of *Cuscuta* as a derived member of Convolvulaceae. Hadač & Chrtek (1970) suggest that *Cuscuta* should be separated into 4 genera based on chromosome number, morphology, and distribution; if followed, all our native species would be in *Grammica*, with *Cuscuta* s.s. and *Monogynella* represented by a few introduced species. References: Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006a); Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006b); Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006c); Floden & Brant (2018); Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987); Musselman (1986); Neyland (2001); Spaulding (2013a); Stefanović, Krueger, & Olmstead (2002); Yuncker (1921); Yuncker (1965).

Identification Notes: Corolla measurements are from the base to the sinuses of the corolla. The infrastaminal scales are transparent structures at the base of the stamens.

Unkeyed taxa: *Cuscuta glabrior*, *Cuscuta umbellata*

- 5 Each flower subtended by 1-10 imbricate bracts; sepals distinct nearly to the base.
 - 6 Bracts lanceolate, the apices reflexed or spreading (squarrose) *Cuscuta glomerata*
 - 6 Bracts ovate or orbicular, the apices erect, appressed and imbricate.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 7 Pedicels absent, the flowers in compact clusters sessile on the stem; bracts tightly subtending the flower, orbicular with rounded apices; styles not exerted in flower, and only 1.5-1.8 mm long in fruit; corolla lobes 0.9-1.1 mm long..... *Cuscuta compacta*
- 7 Pedicels 0.5-3 mm long, the flowers in loose panicles; bracts loosely subtending the flower, ovate with bluntly pointed apices; styles long-exserted, 2.5-3.5 mm long in flower and fruit; corolla lobes 1.8-2.0 mm long..... *Cuscuta cuspidata*
- 5 Flowers not bracteate (rarely a single bract may be present towards the base of the pedicel); sepals various.
- 8 Perianth surface granular (papillate); fresh flowers fleshy; corolla lobes acute, tips typically curved inward..... *Cuscuta indecora*
- 8 Perianth surface not granular; fresh flowers not especially fleshy; corolla lobes various.
- 10 Stylopodium (a thickened ridge at the base of the style) present; flowers 5-merous..... *Cuscuta gronovii*
- 10 Stylopodium absent; flowers 3-4-merous or 5-merous.
- 12 Flowers subsessile, therefore in globular inflorescences.
- 13 Flowers 5-merous..... *Cuscuta obtusiflora* var. *glandulosa*
- 13 Flowers mostly 3-4-merous..... *Cuscuta polygonorum*
- 12 Flowers on pedicels slightly shorter than to longer than the flowers, therefore in loose inflorescences.
- 16 Flowers 1.5-3.0 mm long, at least some exceeding 2.5 mm long; calyx lobes not overlapping at the base in older flowers, and therefore the flowers not pronouncedly 5-angled..... *Cuscuta campestris*
- 16 Flowers 0.9-2.5 mm long; calyx lobes strongly overlapping and forming definite angles at the sinuses, thus the flower strongly 4-5-angled..... *Cuscuta pentagona*

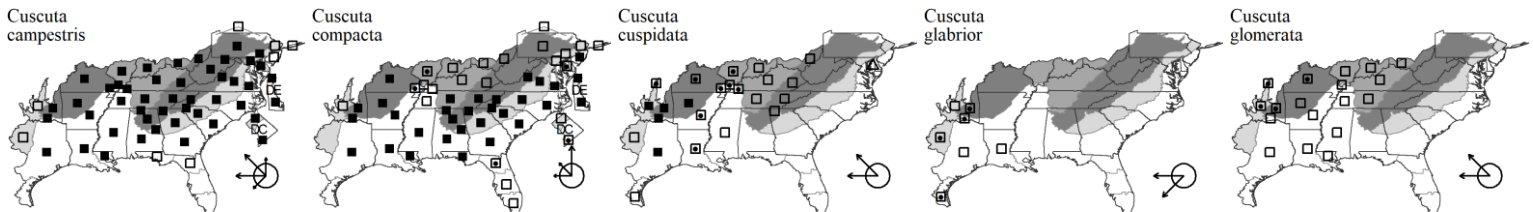
Cuscuta campestris Yuncker. FIELD DODDER, PRAIRIE DODDER. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, open disturbed areas, especially (but not only) on herbaceous Fabaceae. **Dist:** Nearly cosmopolitan because of its common association with cultivated legumes, its original distribution unclear. **Phen:** Late May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, F, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006a), Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006b), Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006c), Musselman (1986), Spaulding (2013a), Yuncker (1965); < *Cuscuta pentagona* Engelm. – C, G; < *Cuscuta pentagona* var. *pentagona* – K1, Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987).

Cuscuta compacta A.L. de Jussieu ex Choisy. COMPACT DODDER. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, stream banks, marshes, swamps, pine savannas, calcareous seeps and streambanks, wet fields, other wet habitats, on herbaceous and especially on woody hosts. **Dist:** VT, QC, and NE south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Late Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987), Spaulding (2013a); > *Cuscuta compacta* var. *compacta* – K3, K4, NE, W, Musselman (1986), Yuncker (1965); > *Cuscuta compacta* var. *efimbriata* Yuncker – K3, K4, Musselman (1986), Yuncker (1965).

Cuscuta cuspidata Engelm. CUSP DODDER. **Hab:** Bottomland forests and fields, especially on Asteraceae. **Dist:** IN, ND, and UT south to KY, MS, TX, and NM. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987), Spaulding (2013a), Yuncker (1965). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Cuscuta glabrior (Engelm.) Yuncker. ENGELMANN'S DODDER. **Hab:** On a wide range of herbaceous hosts. **Dist:** E. and w. OK south to sw. LA, s. TX, NM, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4; = *Cuscuta pentagona* Engelm. var. *glabrior* (Engelm.) Gandhi, R.D. Thomas, & S.L. Hatch – NcTx; > *Cuscuta glabrior* var. *glabrior* – Tx; > *Cuscuta glabrior* var. *pubescens* (Engelm.) Yuncker – Tx. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Cuscuta glomerata Choisy. ROPE DODDER. **Hab:** Floodplains and other moist forests and thickets, primarily on Asteraceae. **Dist:** OH, MI, MN, and ND south to KY, TN, MS, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987), Spaulding (2013a), Yuncker (1965). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Cuscuta gronovii Willdenow ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes. SWAMP DODDER, COMMON DODDER. **Hab:** Stream banks, bottomland forests, bogs, marshes, swamps, wet fields, wet disturbed areas, on a very wide variety of herbaceous and woody plants. **Dist:** QC west to BC, south to s. FL and AZ. **Phen:** Late Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Va, W, WH3, WV, Musselman (1986), Spaulding (2013a); > *Cuscuta gronovii* var. *calyprata* – K3, K4, Tx; > *Cuscuta gronovii* var. *gronovii* – Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Tn, Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006a), Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006b), Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006c), Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987), Yuncker (1965); > *Cuscuta gronovii* var. *latiflora* Engelm. – K1, NE, NY, Tn, Tx, Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006a), Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006b), Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006c), Yuncker (1965); > *Cuscuta gronovii* var. *latifolia* – Il, misspelling.

Cuscuta indecora Choisy. BIGSEED ALFALFA DODDER, PRETTY DODDER. **Hab:** Salt marshes (on *Iva frutescens*), pine savannas, bogs, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NJ, MN, and ID, south to s. FL, TX, CA, Mexico, Central America, and South America. See Nelson (1993) for the first SC record. Silberhorn (1998) described an occurrence of this species in VA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, Fl6, GrPl, GW2, Mi, S, Va, WH3, WV, Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987), Musselman (1986), Spaulding (2013a); > *Cuscuta indecora* var. *attenuata* – K3, K4; > *Cuscuta indecora* var. *indecora* – Ar, F, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Tn, Tx, Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006a), Yuncker (1965); > *Cuscuta indecora* var. *longisepala* – Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx; > *Cuscuta indecora* var. *neuropetala* (Engelm.) A.S. Hitchcock – F, Il, K1, Yuncker (1965).

Cuscuta obtusiflora Kunth var. *glandulosa* Engelm. GLANDULAR DODDER. **Hab:** In calcareous glades, swampy thickets, and other habitats. **Dist:** GA and OK south to FL, TX, Mexico; West Indies. **Comm:** See Anderson (2007) for FL Panhandle record and Floden & Brant (2018) for the MO records. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, Tx, WH3, Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006b), Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987), Spaulding (2013a); = *Cuscuta glandulosa* Small – S. NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

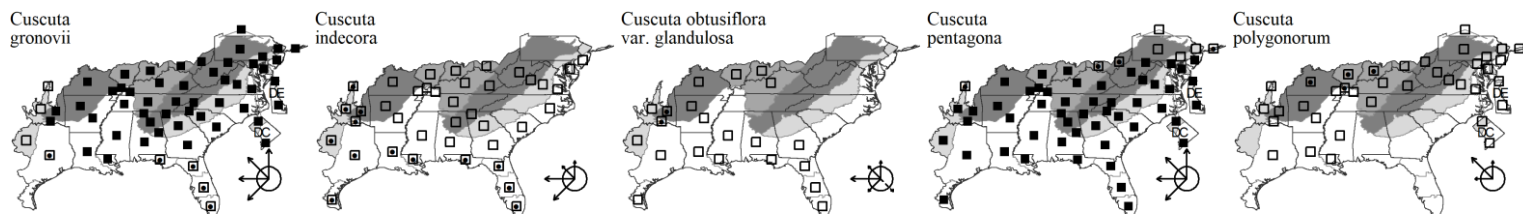
Cuscuta pentagona Engelm. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, open disturbed areas, on a wide variety of (mostly herbaceous) hosts, especially Fabaceae. **Dist:** Throughout the United States and s. Canada. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = C, Fl6, G, GW2, Il, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3,

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 ←rare ←uncommon ←common
 * : waif N : no X : extirpated
 EN : endemic P : planted
 H : historic ? : questionable
 (see introduction for more)

359. CONVULVULACEAE

Costea, Nesom, & Stefanović (2006a), Musselman (1986), Spaulding (2013a), Yuncker (1965); > *Cuscuta campestris* Yuncker – F, WV; > *Cuscuta pentagona* Engelm. – F, WV; > *Cuscuta pentagona* var. *pentagona* – K3, K4, NcTx; >> *Cuscuta pentagona* var. *pentagona* – K1, Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987); > *Cuscuta pentagona* var. *pubescens* – K3, K4, NcTx.

***Cuscuta polygonorum* Engelm.** SMARTWEED DODDER. **Hab:** On *Polygonum* and other hosts. **Dist:** NY and ON west to ND, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Gandhi, Thomas, & Hatch (1987), Musselman (1986), Spaulding (2013a), Yuncker (1965). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

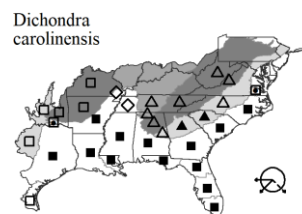
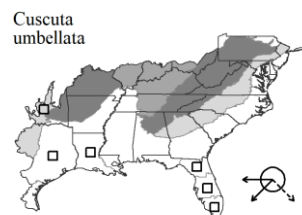


***Cuscuta umbellata* Kunth.** FLATGLOBE DODDER. **Hab:** Beach dunes and coastal strands, especially on herbaceous hosts. **Dist:** Peninsular FL; West Indies; KS and CO south through sw. LA, TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico to Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl6, GrPl, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Dichondra* J.R. Forster & G. Forster 1775 (PONYFOOT, DICHONDRA)**

A genus of about 9 species, of tropical, subtropical and warm temperate areas. References: Austin, Demissew, & Young (1998); Tharp & Johnston (1961); Wilson (1960b).

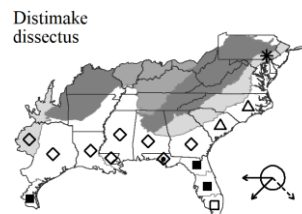
***Dichondra carolinensis* Michaux.** CAROLINA PONYFOOT. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, moist pinelands, mesic hammocks, floodplain forests. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to AR and TX; also in Bermuda and reported for the Bahamas; sometimes adventive beyond that range. **Phen:** Mar- Jun(-Sep). **Comm:** This plant is rarely seen in a "natural" habitat, but is very common and weedy in lawns and other mowed grassy areas in the Southeastern Coastal Plain. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, Fl6, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Austin, Demissew, & Young (1998), Tharp & Johnston (1961); = *Dichondra repens* J.R. Forster var. *carolinensis* (Michaux) Choisy – F, G, Wilson (1960b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



***Distimake* Rafinesque 1836 [1838] (WOODROSE)**

A genus of about 35 species, herbaceous vines, of New World and Old World tropics and subtropics. See Simões & Staples (2017) for discussion of generic circumscription. References: Austin (2007); Simões & Staples (2017); Wilson (1960b).

***Distimake dissectus* (Jacquin) A.R. Simões & Staples.** NOYAU VINE, ALAMO VINE, CORREHUELA DE LOS DOCE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the neotropics, the original distribution unclear, but probably native in peninsular FL (Austin 2007) and s. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** See Austin (2007) for a detailed discussion about many aspects of this species. **Syn:** = K4, Simões & Staples (2017); = *Merremia dissecta* (Jacquin) Hallier f. – Bah, K1, K3, Meso4.2, NcTx, WH3, Wilson (1960b), Zhang, Zhang, & Endress (2003); = *Operculina dissecta* (Jacquin) House – S; >> *Ipomoea sinuata* Ortega – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



***Evolvulus* Linnaeus 1762 (DWARF MORNING-GLORY)**

Contributed by Keith A. Bradley and Alan S. Weakley

A genus of about 100 species, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. References: Austin in FNA () (in prep); Harms (2014); van Oostroom (1934); Ward (1968); Wilson (1960b).

Identification Notes: the inflorescence is technically a pedunculate dichasium, with 2 bracteoles at the summit of the peduncle (which is sometimes reduced or absent), each with a lateral branch in its axil, these branches (pedicels) each bearing a flower. The "peduncle + pedicel" (in the key) combination may elongate in fruit and in species keyed as shorter "stalked" may be longer than the subtending leaf in fruiting specimens.

- 2 Flowering peduncle well-developed, longer than the subtending leaf; [collectively almost restricted to s. FL; also s. AL, coastal TX, and as a waif in MD].
..... ***Evolvulus convolvuloides***
- 2 Flowering peduncle absent or < 0.5 mm long, much shorter than the subtending leaf; [collectively somewhat widespread in the Coastal Plain; also c. TN].
..... ***Evolvulus sericeus* var. *sericeus***

***Evolvulus convolvuloides* (Willdenow ex Schultes) Stearn.** BINDWEED DWARF MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Beaches, coastal berms, mangrove edges, rock barrens, gaps in rockland hammocks, riverbanks (in LA). **Dist:** S. peninsular FL and also in LA; West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** May-Feb. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl6, K4, Meso4.2, WH3, WI; = *Evolvulus glaber* Sprengel – S, van Oostroom (1934), Ward (1968), Wilson (1960b). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

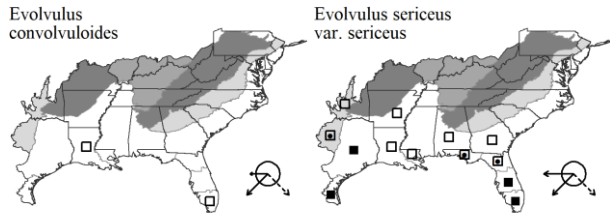
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Evolvulus sericeus Swartz var. **sericeus**. SILKY DWARF MORNING-GLORY, SILVER DWARF MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Wet flatwoods, seepages, bogs, Altamaha Grit outcrops, westwards and southwards in dry sandy or limestone habitats. **Dist:** Coastal Plain of ec. GA (Appling, Jeff Davis, and Coffee counties) (Bridges & Orzell 1989; Patrick, Allison, & Krakow 1995) south to s. FL; AR and LA west to AZ, south into Mexico and the Neotropics; West Indies. **Syn:** = Ward (1968); < *Evolvulus sericeus* Swartz – Ar, Bah, Fl6, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, S, Tx, WH3, WI, Harms (2014), Wilson (1960b), Zhang, Zhang, & Endress (2003); < *Evolvulus sericeus* Swartz var. *discolor* (Bentham) A. Gray – van Ooststroom (1934); < *Evolvulus sericeus* Swartz var. *sericeus* – K1.



Ipomoea Linnaeus 1753 (MORNING-GLORY)

A genus of about 650 species, herbs, vines, and shrubs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas. References: Austin & Bianchini (1998); Austin & Huáman (1996); Austin (1976); Austin (1979); Austin (1984); Austin (1986); Campitelli & Stinchcombe (2014); Eserman et al (2020); Miryeganeh et al (2014); Muñoz-Rodríguez et al (2022); Wood et al (2020b).

Unkeyed taxa: *Ipomoea corymbosa*, *Ipomoea leucantha*

- 2 Corolla salverform, the long narrow tube cylindrical (with sides more-or-less parallel) for most of its length, the limb abruptly flaring at the summit of the tube.
 - 3 Corolla 3-14 cm long, lavender to white; flowers open from evening until early morning.
 - 5 Corolla 10-14 cm long, white.....*Ipomoea alba*
 - 5 Corolla 3-7 cm long, violet or lavender.....*Ipomoea muricata*
 - 3 Corolla 2-4 cm long, scarlet, orange or yellow; flowers open from early morning to late morning or late afternoon.
 - 6 Leaf blade pinnately divided into 11-31 (or more) linear segments (with parallel sides).....*Ipomoea quamoclit*
 - 6 Leaf blade entire, or angled, or lobed into 3-7 lanceolate or ovate segments (broadening towards their bases).
 -*Ipomoea coccinea*
- 2 Corolla funnelform to campanulate, the short to long tube expanding in diameter upwards from below the middle, the limb gradually to abruptly flaring at the summit of the tube.
 - 9 Pedicels and peduncles with spreading, ascending, or reflexed trichomes; gynoecium 3-parted; [*Pharbitis* clade]
 - 10 Sepals soft-pilose on the outer surface with slender trichomes.....*Ipomoea indica* var. *acuminata*
 - 10 Sepals hispid-pilose on the outer surface, with swollen-based trichomes.
 - 11 Sepals with slightly narrowed green tips shorter than to slightly longer than the body of the sepal; corolla pink (rarely white or blue); sepals oblong-lanceolate, obtuse or acute; leaves entire or 3-5-lobed.....*Ipomoea purpurea*
 - 11 Sepals with very narrow elongate green tips much longer than the body of the sepal; corolla blue with a white tube (drying pink); sepals ovate with an elongate apex, notably accrescent in fruit; leaves usually 3-lobed.
 -*Ipomoea hederacea*
 - 9 Pedicels and peduncles glabrous or with short, appressed trichomes; gynoecium 2-parted.
 - 13 Stems trailing, rooting at the nodes; leaf apex emarginate, truncate, or obtuse; [of beaches from se. NC southward].
 - 14 Corolla lavender; larger leaves not lobed (though notched at the apex on at least the larger, better-developed leaves).....*Ipomoea brasiliensis*
 - 14 Corolla white with a yellowish or purple eye; larger leaves 3-7-lobed.....*Ipomoea imperati*
 - 13 Stems erect or twining, not rooting at the nodes (except sometimes in *I. batatas*); leaf apex acute to acuminate; [collectively of various habitats, not beaches, widespread].
 - 15 Leaves palmately dissected with 5 (-7) lobes, the sinuses to within 2 mm of the petiole summit or the midvein.
 - 16 Leaves pinnately dissected (the pair of lobes about the basal pair diverging from the midvein several mm above the basal pair); axillary buds developing stipule-like leaves.....*Ipomoea cairica*
 - 16 Leaves palmately dissected; axillary buds not developing leaves.....*Ipomoea heptaphylla*
 - 15 Leaves entire or pinnately lobed.
 - 17 Leaf base sagittate.....*Ipomoea sagittata*
 - 17 Leaf base cuneate to cordate.
 - 18 Corolla 1.5-2.5 cm long, white or lavender
 -*Ipomoea lacunosa*
 - 18 Corolla 3-8 cm long, at least partly pink to lavender (sometimes entirely white in *I. batatas*).
 - 20 Sepals ovate to oblong-elliptic; corolla usually white on the limb, the throat purple; anthers 5-7 mm long.....*Ipomoea pandurata*
 - 20 Sepals oblong-ovate to oblong-lanceolate; corolla usually pink to lavender on the limb, the throat lavender to purple; anthers 1.5-3.2 mm long.
 - 21 Sepals unequal in length, oblong-ovate, with acute to caudate apices; leaves mostly 10-15 cm wide.....*Ipomoea batatas*
 - 21 Sepals more-or-less equal in length, oblong-lanceolate, with acuminate apices; leaves 2-5 cm wide.....*Ipomoea cordatotriloba* var. *cordatotriloba*

Ipomoea alba Linnaeus. MOONFLOWER, TROPICAL MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Hammocks, marsh edges, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Ne. FL south to s. FL; Mexico south through Central America to Argentina; West Indies. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl6, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Tx, WH3; ? *Calonyction aculeatum* (Linnaeus) House – S. [NatureServe G3G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

* **Ipomoea batatas** (Linnaeus) Lamarck. SWEET POTATO. **Hab:** Persistent in fields after cultivation, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Tax:** Muñoz-Rodríguez et al. (2022) discuss the origin of *Ipomoea batatas* as a hexaploid allopolyploid derivative derived from the

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

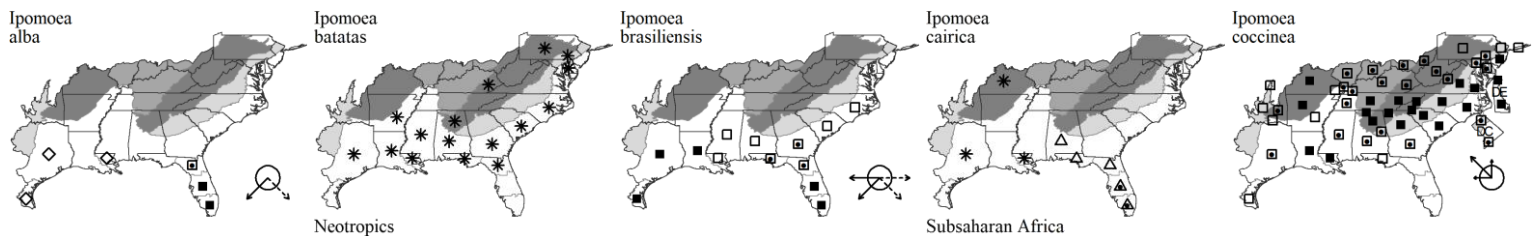
N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

ancestors of autotetraploid *Ipomoea aequatoriensis* T. Wells & P. Muñoz (currently an Andean endemic) and diploid *Ipomoea trifida* (a widespread circum-Caribbean species). **Syn:** = Bah, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, WI, Austin & Huáman (1996), Austin (1984). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ipomoea brasiliensis (Linnaeus) Sweet. RAILROAD VINE, GOAT'S-FOOT, BAY HOPS, BAY WINDERS. **Hab:** Ocean beaches, dunes. **Dist:** E. NC (Carteret County), SC (Beaufort, Horry, Charleston, Colleton, and Georgetown counties), south to s. FL, west to TX, and widespread on tropical and subtropical shores of the New World (se. United States, West Indies, Pacific and Atlantic coasts of Central America and South America), and Old World (Atlantic and Indian Ocean coasts of Africa). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** Our taxon, often treated as a variety or subspecies (see synonymy) of the Old World *I. pes-caprae*, is strongly genetically differentiated from *I. pes-caprae* (despite occurring widely in both the New World and the Old World and in proximity to *I. pes-caprae*); "the two subspecies are clearly differentiated genetically and the genetic differences between them were considerably high..., this suggests that the two subspecies may have cryptic ocean barriers that prevent migration by sea dispersal between the distribution ranges, and/or they have experienced historical differentiation that caused local adaptation to different environmental factors in each region" (Miryeganeh et al. 2014). The evidence supports species rank, which is used here. **Comm:** The records in the Carolinas may reflect the periodic arrival of sea-borne seeds. **Syn:** = *Ipomoea pes-caprae* ssp. *brasiliensis* (Linnaeus) van Oostroom – Fl6, K1, K4, WH3, Wood et al (2020a); = *Ipomoea pes-caprae* var. *emarginata* Hallier f. – Tx; < *Ipomoea pes-caprae* (Linnaeus) R. Brown – Bah, GW2, Meso4.2, Pa, S, WI. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

* ***Ipomoea cairica*** (Linnaeus) Sweet. MILE-A-MINUTE VINE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Africa. **Phen:** Jul. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, Meso4.2, S, Tx, WH3, WI. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Ipomoea coccinea Linnaeus. SCARLET CREEPER, RED MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, thickets, streambanks. **Dist:** Native of the se. United States, though the details of the pre-Columbian distribution are uncertain. Wood et al. (2020b) stated "Endemic to southeastern USA, where it grows on waste ground, roadsides, stream sides and in ditches, apparently with a preference for seasonally moist habitats." **Phen:** Aug-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Austin & Huáman (1996), Austin (1984); = *Quamoclit coccinea* (Linnaeus) Moench – G, S; < *Ipomoea hederifolia* Linnaeus – WI.



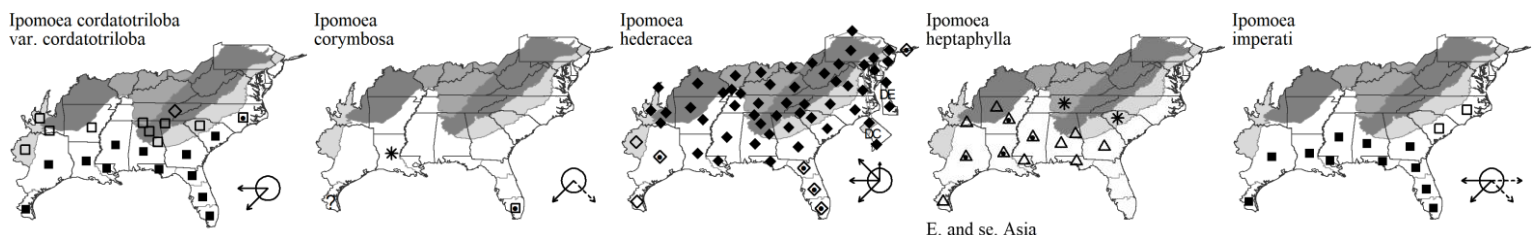
Ipomoea cordatotriloba Dennstedt var. *cordatotriloba*. COASTAL MORNING-GLORY, TIE-VINE. **Hab:** Dunes, sandy areas on barrier islands, other sandy habitats. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX and AR; Mexico. Attribution of this species to South America are based on *Ipomoea australis* (Wood et al. 2020). **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Tax:** The correct nomenclature was discussed by Manitz (1983). **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx; = *Ipomoea trichocarpa* var. *trichocarpa* – Austin (1976); ? *Ipomoea cordatotriloba* Dennstedt – Austin & Huáman (1996); < *Ipomoea cordatotriloba* Dennstedt – Fl6, WH3, WI, Wood et al (2020a); ? *Ipomoea trichocarpa* Elliott – Austin (1984); < *Ipomoea trichocarpa* Elliott – GW2, RAB; > *Ipomoea trichocarpa* Elliott – S; > *Ipomoea trifida* – S, misapplied.

Ipomoea corymbosa (Linnaeus) Roth ex Roemer & J.A. Schultes. CHRISTMAS-VINE. **Hab:** Hammocks, shell mounds, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. peninsular FL; West Indies; Mexico, Central America, and South America. Very likely native, occurring in hammocks and shell mounds, where probably moved by native Americans. **Syn:** = Tx, Wood et al (2020a); = *Turbina corymbosa* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – Bah, Fl6, K3, Meso4.2, S, WH3, WI. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Ipomoea hederacea*** Jacquin. IVYLEAF MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME, MN, ND, NM, AZ, and CA south to s. FL, s. TX, and Mexico; Cuba. Native to the southeastern United States (the core of its distribution), but the more precise limits of its native distribution are obscure (populations in New England, Ontario, and the n. Midwestern US may be only adventive). Its current distribution is centered in southeastern North America and it was encountered there by "early botanists" Michaux and Pursh in the first decades of the 1800s, but its current genetic structure suggests that it may have been introduced (Campitelli & Stinchcombe 2014), but if so, from where? Austin (in Davidse et al. 2012) considered its area of nativity to be the southeastern United States. Austin (1986) also described it as "a temperate plant that grows poorly, if at all, in tropical climates" (in contrast to *Ipomoea nil*). **Phen:** Jul-Dec (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, Fl6, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Austin & Huáman (1996), Austin (1984), Wood et al (2020a); > *Ipomoea hederacea* var. *hederacea* – F, G, RAB; > *Ipomoea hederacea* var. *integriscapula* A. Gray – F, G, RAB; > *Pharbitis barbigera* (Sweet) G. Don – S; > *Pharbitis hederacea* (Linnaeus) Choisy – S.

* ***Ipomoea heptaphylla*** Sweet. WRIGHT'S MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of India. Reported as likely naturalized in central TN, "spreading northward from the Gulf Coastal Plain" (Kral 1981). It also is known from GA (Kartesz 1999). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = S, Wood et al (2020a); = *Ipomoea wrightii* A. Gray – Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Ipomoea imperati (Vahl) Grisebach. BEACH MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Beaches, dune blowouts, fore-dunes. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; south through Mexico, Central America to South America; West Indies; Old World tropics. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, WH3, Austin & Huáman (1996); = *Ipomoea stolonifera* (Cirillo) J.F. Gmelin – Bah, GW2, RAB, S, Tx, Austin (1984).



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◻ maybe exotic
△ exotic
◼ rare
◼ uncommon
◼ common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

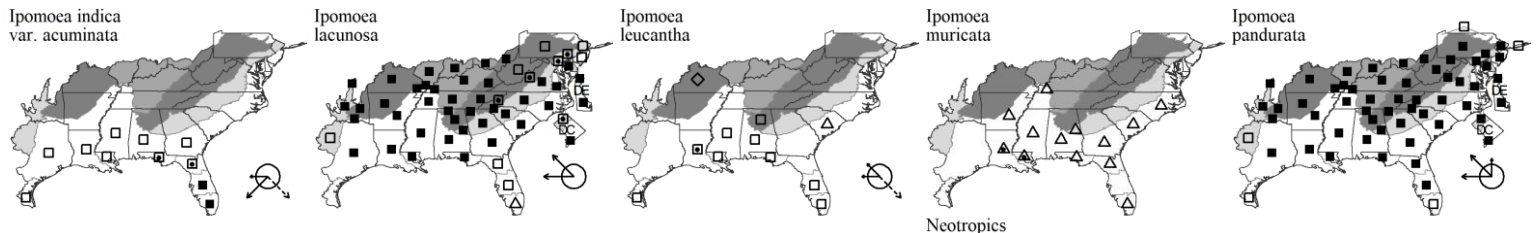
Ipomoea indica (Burman) Merrill var. ***acuminata*** (Vahl) Fosberg. OCEAN-BLUE MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Hammocks, coastal areas, disturbed areas. **Dist:** FL west to TX; West Indies, Mexico; Central and South America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** Wood et al. (2020) stated "Molecular studies suggest it is not monophyletic so more than one species may eventually be recognised." **ID Notes:** "This species might be confused with *Ipomoea purpurea* and *I. magnifolia* but it is usually easily distinguished by the leaves grey-pubescent or tomentose beneath and the clustered flowers with very persistent bracteoles. However, it is extremely variable so leaves are sometimes glabrous, lobed or entire, bracteoles may be reduced and flowers are occasionally solitary varying in colour from blue to deep violet with prominent darker midpetaline bands." (Wood et al. 2020). **Syn:** = K3, K4, WI; = *Ipomoea acuminata* (Vahl) Roemer & J.A. Schultes – Tx; < *Ipomoea indica* – Bah, Fl6, Meso4.2, WH3, Austin (1986); > *Pharbitis cathartica* (Poiret) Choisy – S. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Ipomoea lacunosa Linnaeus. SMALL WHITE MORNING-GLORY, WHITESTAR. **Hab:** Riverbanks, marshes, swamps, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NJ west to OH, IL, and KS, south to FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Austin & Huáman (1996), Austin (1984). **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Ipomoea leucantha Jacquin. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides. **Tax:** This species had been thought to originate from a cross between *I. cordatotriloba* and *I. lacunosa*. However, Duncan & Rausher (2013) found that *I. leucantha* was not interfertile with *I. lacunosa*. It is widespread and fecund (Felger et al. 2012) necessitating its recognition as a species (Duncan & Rausher 2013). Another genetically similar entity was given the provisional name *Ipomoea austinii* (non *I. austinii* Infante-Bet.), but was not formally described (Duncan & Rausher 2013)." (Atlas of Florida Plants 2018). **ID Notes:** This species seems best identified by its glabrous sepals (Felger et al. 2012), in comparison to the similar species *I. cordatotriloba*, *I. lacunosa*, and *I. triloba*. **Syn:** = Fl6, WH3; = *Ipomoea* × *leucantha* Jacquin (pro sp.) – K3, K4, Meso4.2.

* ***Ipomoea muricata*** (Linnaeus) Jacquin. LILACBELL, PURPLE MOONFLOWER. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas; native (apparently) of Mexico. **Dist:** Austin & Jansson (1988) discussed the species' spread in se. United States, apparently as a contaminant in soybean seeds. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Tax:** Staples et al. (2005) reinstated the name *I. muricata*. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Tx, WH3; = *Ipomoea turbinata* Lagasca y Segura – K1, Austin & Huáman (1996), Austin (1984).

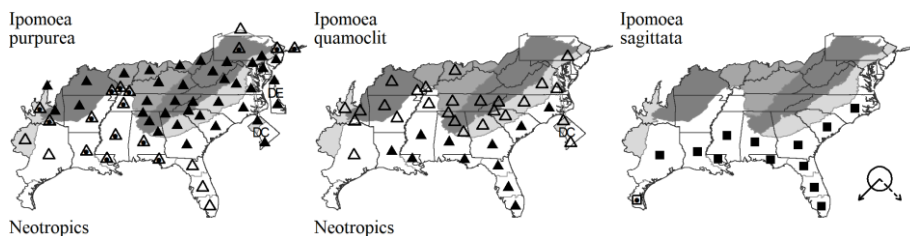
Ipomoea pandurata (Linnaeus) G.F.W. Meyer. WILD SWEET POTATO, MANROOT, MAN-OF-THE-EARTH, BIGROOT MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry forests and woodlands, prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** CT, NY, and s. ON west to OH, s. MI, and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Austin & Huáman (1996), Austin (1984); > *Ipomoea pandurata* var. *pandurata* – G; > *Ipomoea pandurata* var. *rubescens* Choisy – G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



* ***Ipomoea purpurea*** (Linnaeus) Roth. COMMON MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WI, WV, Austin & Huáman (1996), Austin (1984), Austin (1986); = *Pharbitis purpurea* (Linnaeus) Voigt – S; > *Ipomoea purpurea* var. *purpurea* – Tx. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Ipomoea quamoclit*** Linnaeus. CYPRESS-VINE. **Hab:** Fields, hedgerows, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Sep-Dec. **Tax:** The 'Cardinal Climber' is cultivated and will key here. It is *Ipomoea* × *sloteri* (House) van Ooststroom, an allotetraploid derivative of *Ipomoea coccinea* × *quamoclit*. It has 11-19 lobes, the lobes narrowly triangular in shape rather than parallel-sided. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl6, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, WI, Austin & Huáman (1996), Austin (1984); = *Quamoclit quamoclit* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; = *Quamoclit vulgaris* Choisy – G. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Ipomoea sagittata Poiret. SALTMARSH MORNING-GLORY. **Hab:** Edges of brackish marshes, moist thickets on barrier islands, hammocks. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; eastern Mexico and Central America; West Indies. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, WI, Austin & Huáman (1996), Austin (1984). **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).



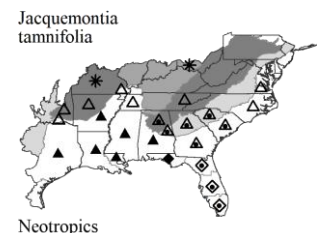
Jacquemontia Choisy 1834 (JACQUEMONTIA)

A genus of about 90 species, tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate areas, especially America. References: Wilson (1960b).

{add key}

* ***Jacquemontia tamnifolia*** (Linnaeus) Grisebach. COMMON JACQUEMONTIA. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to AR and TX; also widespread in West Indies, Central America, and South America, its original range difficult to determine. **Phen:** Aug-

Key to Map Symbolology: (see introduction for more)



359. CONVULVULACEAE

Sep. **Comm:** It is probably adventive in much of our area. Fox, Godfrey, & Blomquist (1952) report the first collections of the species in NC, in 1938 and 1950, from obviously disturbed situations. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl6, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, WI, Wilson (1960b); = *Thyella tamnifolia* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Stylisma Rafinesque 1825 (DAWNFLOWER)

A genus of about 7 species (and about 8 taxa), vining to trailing herbs, endemic to se. North America. References: Myint (1966); Shinnars (1962d); Wilson (1960b).

- 2 Corolla pink or purple; filaments glabrous, or nearly so; leaves densely and conspicuously silvery-sericeous; [of seasonally wet habitats] *Stylisma aquatica*
- 2 Corolla white; filaments villous, at least near the base; leaves puberulent or pubescent, but not conspicuously silky-sericeous; [of dry habitats].
 - 3 Larger leaves (7-) 12-30 mm wide; peduncles with (1-) 3-7 (-12) flowers; stems with a tendency to twine, at least near growing tip.
 - 4 Sepals glabrous; [widespread in the Coastal Plain and Piedmont of our area].....*Stylisma humistrata*
 - 4 Sepals densely villous; [of s. GA southward and westward].....*Stylisma villosa*
 - 3 Larger leaves 2-10 mm wide; peduncles with 1 (-5) flowers; stems without a tendency to twine.
 - 5 Bracteoles (2-) 10-20 mm long; stylar branches usually fused more than 5/6 of the total length (occasionally fused less than 1/2 of length), the free portion of the stylar branches usually less than 3 mm long; sepals villous, 4-6 (-7) mm long, ovate-elliptic with obtuse to acute apices; leaves 1-3 mm wide. *Stylisma pickeringii* var. *pattersonii*
 - 5 Bracteoles 1-3 (-5) mm long; stylar branches free nearly to base, the free portion more than 5 mm long; sepals villous or glabrous, 6-9 mm long, ovate-lanceolate with acuminate apices; leaves 2-10 mm wide. *Stylisma patens*

Stylisma aquatica (Walter) Rafinesque. WATER DAWNFLOWER. **Hab:** Clay-based Carolina bays, wet pine savannas, margins of pineland ponds.

Dist: Se. and sc. NC south to c. FL and Panhandle FL, west to se. AR and e. TX. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Jul. **ID Notes:** *Stylisma aquatica*, as the epithet implies, occurs in wetter (or at least moister) habitats than our other species. The bright pink flowers and densely silvery-hairy leaves are distinctive.

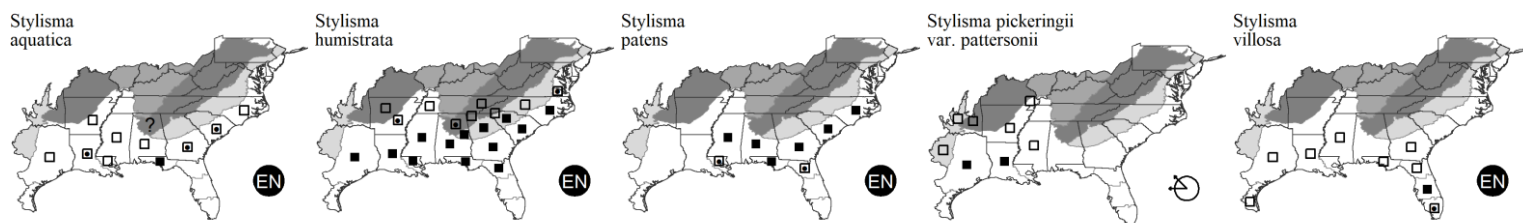
Syn: = Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3, Myint (1966); = *Bonamia aquatica* (Walter) A. Gray – RAB, Shinnars (1962d); = *Bonamia michauxii* (Fernald & Schubert) K.A. Wilson – Wilson (1960b); = *Breweria michauxii* Fernald & Schubert – F. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Stylisma humistrata (Walter) Chapman. SOUTHERN DAWNFLOWER. **Hab:** Sandhills, dry hammocks, and other dry woodlands, especially on dryish stream terraces. **Dist:** Se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to AR and e. TX, north in the interior to n. AL and w. TN. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Myint (1966); = *Bonamia humistrata* (Walter) A. Gray – RAB, Shinnars (1962d), Wilson (1960b); = *Breweria humistrata* (Walter) A. Gray – F, G. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Stylisma patens (Desrousseaux) Myint. COMMON DAWNFLOWER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and other relatively dry sandy areas. **Dist:** E. NC south to n. FL, and west to s. MS; reports from west of the Mississippi River are misidentifications. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **ID Notes:** Overall, the most common and widespread taxon of the genus in our area, regularly encountered in its habitat. **Syn:** = *Bonamia aquatica* (Walter) A. Gray – Wilson (1960b), misapplied; = *Bonamia patens* (Desrousseaux) Shinnars var. *patens* – RAB, Shinnars (1962d); = *Stylisma patens* (Desrousseaux) Myint ssp. *patens* – K1, K3, K4, Myint (1966); = *Stylisma patens* (Desrousseaux) Myint var. *patens* – Fl6; = *Stylisma trichosanthes* (Michaux) House – S, misapplied; < *Stylisma patens* (Desrousseaux) Myint – WH3. NatureServe G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

Stylisma pickeringii (Torrey ex M.A. Curtis) A. Gray var. *pattersonii* (Fernald & Schubert) Myint. PATTERSON'S DAWNFLOWER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry sandy prairies, open sandy woodlands, other dry sandy habitats. **Dist:** IL and IA south through KS and OK to w. LA and e. TX; disjunct in w. MS (the material somewhat ambiguous as to varietal affinity). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Myint (1966); < *Bonamia pickeringii* (Torrey ex M.A. Curtis) A. Gray – Shinnars (1962d), Wilson (1960b); < *Stylisma pickeringii* (Torrey ex M.A. Curtis) A. Gray – S. NatureServe G4T4 (Apparently Secure).

Stylisma villosa (Nash) House. HAIRY DAWNFLOWER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, Florida scrub. **Dist:** S. GA south to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3, Myint (1966); = *Bonamia villosa* (Nash) K.A. Wilson – Shinnars (1962d), Wilson (1960b). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



360. SOLANACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (NIGHTSHADE FAMILY) [in SOLANALES]

A family of about 94-96 genera and 2400-3000 species, herbs, shrubs, trees, and lianas, nearly cosmopolitan but especially diverse in South America. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Hunziker (2001).

- 1 Leaves all basal, from creeping rhizomes; corolla white; [subfamily Solanoideae].
 - 2 Leaves broadly elliptical, rounded at the base; corolla lobes > 2× as long as wide, attenuate at the tip; [tribe Jaboroseae].....*Jaborosa integrifolia*
 - 2 Leaves ovate, strongly cordate at the base; corolla lobes < 1.5× as long as broad, obtuse (acute) at the tip; [tribe Capsiceae].....*Lycianthes asarifolia*
- 1 Leaves all or mainly cauline.
 - 3 Plant distinctly woody, an upright shrub or scrambling vine.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

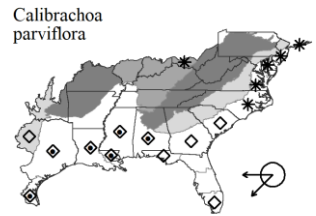
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 4 Flowers white or yellow, the tube > 6× as long as its diameter; fruit either a white berry, or a capsule. *Cestrum*
- 4 Flowers lavender or blue, the tube < 3× as long as its diameter; fruit a red, orange, or yellow berry; [subfamily *Solanoideae*].
- 6 Leaves 0.5-7 cm long, 0.2-3.5 cm wide; [tribe *Lycieae*]..... *Lycium*
- 6 Leaves 10-30 cm long, 4-14 cm wide; [tribe *Solaneae*]..... *Solanum*
- 3 Plant herbaceous (some taxa keyed here can be robust and tough-stemmed, but are herbaceous, lacking overwintering buds on aerial stems).
- 7 Corolla salverform or narrowly funnel-shaped, with a well-developed tubular portion, this > 1 cm long (except in *Calibrachoa*) and either flared or essentially isodiametric and > 4× as long as its midpoint diameter, the limb expanding more or less abruptly from the tubular portion; fruit a capsule opening by longitudinal valves or by apical pores.
- 8 Corolla 7-25 cm long, white, pale blue or pale pink; capsule spiny, 3-5 cm long, subtended by a collar formed by the reflexed corolla base; [subfamily *Solanoideae*; tribe *Datureae*]..... *Datura*
- 8 Corolla 0.6-7 cm long, white, blue, pink, or other colors; capsule smooth, not collared.
- 9 Flowers solitary, axillary; [subfamily *Petunioideae*].
- 10 Leaves linear to narrowly spatulate..... *Calibrachoa parviflora*
- 10 Leaves oblong, ovate or elliptic..... *Petunia ×atkinsiana*
- 9 Flowers in (2-) 3-many flowered racemes or panicles. *Nicotiana*
- 7 Corolla either urceolate, campanulate, or rotate, lacking a narrow tubular portion that is both > 1 cm long and > 4× as long as its midpoint diameter; fruit a berry (or circumscissile capsule in *Hyoscyamus*); [subfamily *Solanoideae*].
- 14 Calyx not accrescent, subtending the mature berry.
- 15 Berries 1.0-2.5 cm long; corolla urceolate (at least slightly constricted at the 'neck', just below the lobes of the corolla). *Salpichroa origanifolia*
- 15 Berries 0.3-25 cm long.
- 17 Locules air-filled; berries usually elongate and irregularly shaped (sometimes ovoidal or spherical; [peppers, chilis]; [tribe *Capsiceae*]..... *Capsicum*
- 17 Locules fleshy; berries spherical or ellipsoidal; [nightshades, tomato, potato, eggplant]; [tribe *Solaneae*]..... *Solanum*
- 14 Calyx accrescent, wholly or partly surrounding the mature berry.
- 18 Mature calyx spiny; [tribe *Solaneae*]..... *Solanum*
- 18 Mature calyx glabrous or with hairs.
- 21 Flowers 2 or more per leaf axil; berries with spherical seed-like bodies intermixed with the flattened, reniform seeds; [of the Gulf Coastal Plain]..... *Calliphysalis carpenteri*
- 21 Flowers 1 per leaf axil; berries with flattened, reniform seeds only; [collectively widespread]..... *Physalis*

Calibrachoa La Llave & Lexarza 1825 (SEASIDE PETUNIA)

A genus of 26-30 species, annual or perennial herbs and shrubs, of tropical America. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Hunziker (2001); Jenkins in FNA () (in prep).

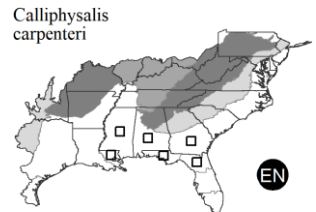
* *Calibrachoa parviflora* (A.L. de Jussieu) D'Arcy. WILD PETUNIA, SEASIDE PETUNIA. **Hab:** Upper edges of salt marshes, drawdown shores, waste areas, garbage dumps. **Dist:** Presumably native of tropical America, though perhaps native in parts of our area (especially along the Gulf Coast and south to s. TX). Tatnall (1946) documents its occurrence in Virginia: "upper edge of salt marsh, Wachapreague", Accomack County (Fernald & Long 4169, 26 Jul 1934). **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, WH3; = *Petunia parviflora* A.L. de Jussieu – C, F, G, IL, RAB, S, Tx, Hunziker (2001). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Calliphysalis M. Whitson 2012

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, endemic to se. United States Coastal Plain. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Sullivan (2004); Ward (2008a); Whitson (2010); Whitson (2012).

Calliphysalis carpenteri (Riddell) M. Whitson. CARPENTER'S GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry hammocks, dry sandy soils. **Dist:** N. peninsular FL, sw. GA, and Panhandle FL west to e. LA. **Phen:** (Late Apr-) Jun-Aug (-Sep). **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, Whitson (2012), Zhang, Zhang, & Endress (2003); = *Physalis carpenteri* Riddell – K1, S, WH3, Sullivan (2004), Ward (2008a). NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).



Capsicum Linnaeus 1753 (RED PEPPER, CHILE)

A genus of 25-35 species, herbs, shrubs, and rarely small trees, of tropical America. References: Andrews (1995); Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Barchenger & Bosland (2019); Bosland & Votova (2000); D'Arcy & Eshbaugh (1974); De (2003); Eshbaugh in FNA () (in prep); Heiser & Pickersgill (1975).

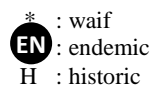
- 2 Fruit 2-20+ cm long; [bell pepper, jalapeño, ancho, poblano, etc.]..... *Capsicum annuum* var. *annuum*
- 2 Fruit 0.5-1 cm long; [bird peppers]..... *Capsicum annuum* var. *glabriusculum*

* *Capsicum annuum* Linnaeus var. *annuum*. BELL PEPPER, CHILE, PIMIENTO, PAPRIKA, ANCHO, JALAPEÑO, CAYENNE, PEPPERONCINI, SERRANO, AND MANY OTHERS. **Hab:** Naturalized or persistent from gardens; commonly cultivated, rare as a naturalized species. **Dist:** Native of Mexico (but early spread through Central America by native Americans, and since nearly worldwide in distribution at least in cultivation). A very influential food

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



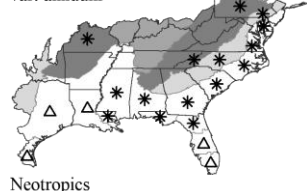
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

360. SOLANACEAE

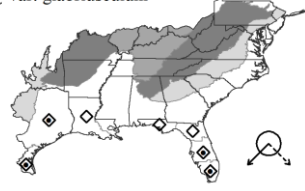
crop introduced from the New World to the Old World, now important in various (especially tropical or subtropical) cuisines, including Hunan, Szechuan, Indian, Thai, various African, Mexican, and others. **Phen:** Jun-Dec (-May). **Comm:** The great majority of our cultivated forms of peppers and chilis are of this species. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Andrews (1995), Bosland & Votova (2000), D'Arcy & Eshbaugh (1974), De (2003); = *Capsicum annuum* Linnaeus – S; < *Capsicum annuum* Linnaeus – NY, RAB. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Capsicum annuum* Linnaeus var. *glabriusculum* (Dunal) Heiser & Pickersgill.** BIRD PEPPER, CHILE PIQUIN, CHILTEPIN. **Hab:** Shell middens, coastal hammocks, other dry habitats, dry disturbed areas. **Dist:** FL, LA, TX south through Mexico and Central America to n. South America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Comm:** This is believed to be the ancestor from which most of our cultivated peppers/chiles have been derived. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3, Andrews (1995), De (2003); = *Capsicum annuum* var. *aviculare* (Dierbach) D'Arcy & Eshbaugh – Bah, D'Arcy & Eshbaugh (1974); = *Capsicum annuum* var. *minus* (Fingerhuth) Shinnars – Tx, misapplied; = *Capsicum baccatum* Linnaeus – S, misapplied.

Capsicum annuum
var. *annuum*



Capsicum annuum
var. *glabriusculum*

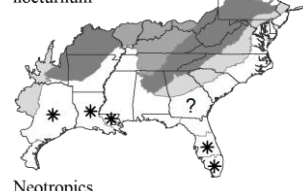


Cestrum Linnaeus 1753 (NIGHT-FLOWERING JESSAMINE)

A genus of 150-200 species, shrubs (rarely trees or vines), of Tropical America. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Hunziker (2001); Monro in FNA () (in prep).

* ***Cestrum nocturnum* Linnaeus.** NIGHT-FLOWERING JESSAMINE. **Hab:** Cultivated, weakly (if at all) established in our area. **Dist:** Native of West Indies. **Comm:** See Small (1933). **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Hunziker (2001); >> *Cestrum parqui* L'Héritier – S, misapplied.

Cestrum
nocturnum



Datura Linnaeus 1753 (JIMSONWEED, THORN-APPLE)

A genus of 10-11 species, annual herbs, of sw. United States and Mexico. Several species of *Datura* are known to have been in our area at the time of first settlement by Europeans. They may have been weeds in native American fields, or grown for their hallucinogenic properties; the common name 'Jimsonweed' is a corruption of 'Jamestown Weed'. References: Avery, Satina, & Rietsema (1959); Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Bye in FNA [(in prep).

- 1 Corollas 4-11 cm long, the limb with 5 shallow sinuses alternating with acuminate lobes; fruits erect; [section *Datura*].
 - 2 Leaf blades elliptic to narrowly ovate, margins pinnately lobed.....*Datura quercifolia*
 - 2 Leaf blades broadly ovate, margins sinuate-dentate.*Datura stramonium*
- 1 Corollas usually greater than 10 cm long, limb with 5 lobules alternating with acuminate lobes; fruits pendent; [section *Dutra*].
 - 5 Corolla limbs with 5 acuminate lobes +/- equal to 5 lobules; calyces villous-pubescent (especially along veins); abaxial leaf surface villous-pubescent (especially along veins), trichomes spreading*Datura innoxia*
 - 5 Corolla limbs with 5 acuminate lobes longer than the 5 lobules; calyces canescent-puberulent (especially along veins); abaxial leaf surface canescent-puberulent (especially along veins), trichomes short-appressed or curved.....*Datura wrightii*

* ***Datura innoxia* P. Miller.** INDIAN-APPLE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** This species may not be distinct from *D. wrightii*. {It is currently not known with confidence which records in our area apply to which taxon}. **Syn:** = F, NY, S, WV, "innoxia" a correctable orthographic error; = *Datura innoxia* P. Miller – Bah, Fl6, Il, K1, Mi, NE, Tx, WH3, Avery, Satina, & Rietsema (1959), orthographic variant; > *Datura meteloides* Dunal – G, misapplied; < *Datura wrightii* Regel – K3.

* ***Datura quercifolia* Kunth.** OAKLEAF THORN-APPLE. **Hab:** Sandy and clayey open areas. **Dist:** Native of sw. US and Mexico. Reported for sw. GA by Jones & Coile (1988). **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Tx.

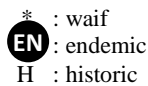
* ***Datura stramonium* Linnaeus.** JIMSONWEED, THORNAPPLE. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, disturbed areas, especially common in severely over-grazed pastures; presumably introduced from farther south and west (Mexico or Central America) prior to 1492. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** The plant is dangerously poisonous. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, Fl6, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Datura stramonium* var. *stramonium* – F, Il; > *Datura stramonium* var. *tatula* (Linnaeus) Torrey – F, Il.

***Datura wrightii* Regel.** INDIAN-APPLE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl6, Il, K1, NcTx, NE, Tx; ? *Datura innoxia* P. Miller – WV, misapplied; ? *Datura metel* Linnaeus – G, misapplied; ? *Datura meteloides* Dunal – RAB, S, Avery, Satina, & Rietsema (1959), misapplied; < *Datura wrightii* Regel – K3.

Key to Map
Symbology:

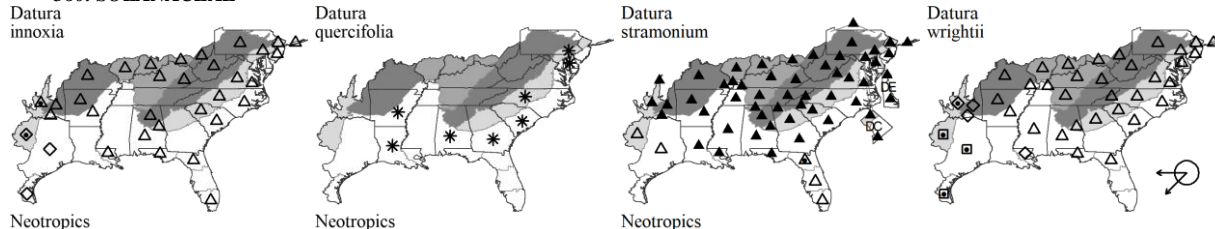


←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



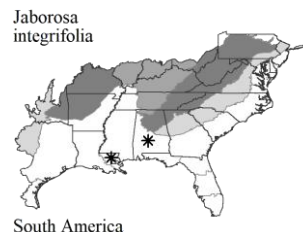
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

360. SOLANACEAE

*Jaborosa* A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (JABOROSA)

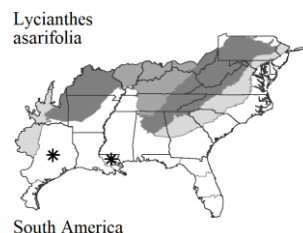
A genus of ca. 23 species, perennial herbs, of South America. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Vincent in FNA () (in prep).

* *Jaborosa integrifolia* Lamarck. JABOROSA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, and on ballast. **Dist:** Native of South America. The Mobile County, AL record is from ballast, reported by Mohr (1901), and is likely merely a historical waif, but a more recent collection from a field in Plaquemines Parish, LA (on the western edge of our area) confirms at least sporadic establishment of this species. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = K4. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

*Lycianthes* (Dunal) Hassler 1917 (POTATO-BUSH, GINGERLEAF)

A genus of 150-200 species, perennial herbs, shrubs, and trees, of the New World and Old World tropics. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Dean in FNA () (in prep).

* *Lycianthes asarifolia* (Kunth & Bouché) Bitter. GINGERLEAF. **Hab:** Disturbed areas; suburban and urban parks. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = K4.

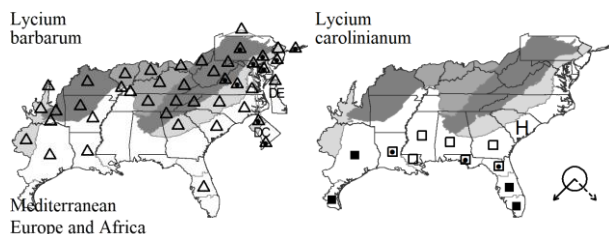
*Lycium* Linnaeus 1753 (MATRIMONY-VINE, WOLFBERRY, GOJI BERRY)

A genus of 90-100 species, shrubs, of warm temperate and tropical areas of the Old World and New World (especially America). References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Hitchcock (1932); Levin & Miller in FNA () (in prep).

- 1 Leaves succulent, oblanceolate, 1-5 mm wide; [native, in maritime situations].....*Lycium carolinianum*
 1 Leaves herbaceous, elliptic, ovate, or broadly oblanceolate, 8-30 mm wide; [introduced, persistent or naturalized].....*Lycium barbarum*

* *Lycium barbarum* Linnaeus. COMMON MATRIMONY-VINE, WOLFBERRY, GOJI BERRY. **Hab:** Old fields, fencerows, alluvial thickets and clearings, old home sites, along railroad tracks, and in other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Europe. **Phen:** May-Nov; Aug-Dec. **Syn:** = II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Lycium halimifolium* P. Miller – F, G, GrPl, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV, Hitchcock (1932); < *Lycium barbarum* Linnaeus – C.

Lycium carolinianum Walter. CHRISTMAS-BERRY, CAROLINA MATRIMONY-VINE. **Hab:** Shell middens, shell mounds, shelly sand dunes, brackish marshes, maritime sand spits. **Dist:** Se. SC (where not recently seen; its occurrence is based on being named by Walter (1788) and Elliott's (1816) statement "found by Mr. Wm. Bartram, in the saline rushy marshes of Carolina") and e. GA south to FL, west to e. TX; also in the West Indies. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl6, GW2, RAB, S, WH3; > *Lycium carolinianum* var. *carolinianum* – K1, K3, K4, Hitchcock (1932); > *Lycium carolinianum* var. *quadrifidum* (Dunal) C.L. Hitchcock – K1, K3, K4, Tx, Hitchcock (1932).

*Nicotiana* Linnaeus 1753 (TOBACCO)

A genus of about 65-80 species, herbs, shrubs, and small trees, of America, Australia, and s. Pacific areas. Fernald (1950) describes the genus as "rank, acid-narcotic American herbs". Sectional classification follows Knapp, Chase, & Clarkson (2004). References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Goodspeed (1954); Knapp in FNA () (in prep); Knapp, Chase, & Clarkson (2004).

- 3 Larger leaves on a plant 3.5-8 dm long; corolla tube 3.0-5.5 cm long, 4-7× as long as the average diameter, the limb 10-15 mm wide, pink or reddish (rarely white); [section *Nicotiana*]*Nicotiana glauca*
 3 Larger leaves on a plant 1-3 (-5) dm long; corolla tube 2.5-12.0 cm long, 10-50× as long as the average diameter, the limb 15-25 mm wide, white or lavender.

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

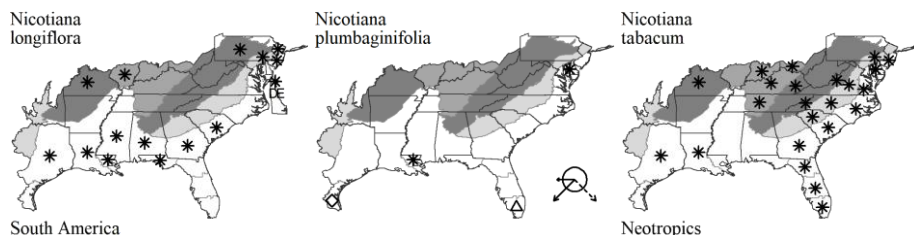
360. SOLANACEAE

- 5 Corolla tube 2.5-3.5 cm long; [section *Alatae*]..... *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia*
 5 Corolla tube 4-12 cm long..... *Nicotiana longiflora*

* *Nicotiana longiflora* Cavanilles. LONG-FLOWER TOBACCO. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. Cultivated and may be found as a waif or persistent. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Fl6, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, S, Tx, WH3, Goodspeed (1954), Knapp in FNA () (in prep). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Nicotiana plumbaginifolia* Viviani. TEX-MEX TOBACCO. **Hab:** Disturbed uplands, especially over limestone. **Dist:** Native of s. TX, Mexico southwards, and West Indies. **Phen:** May-Jan. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Zhang, Zhang, & Endress (2003). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

* *Nicotiana tabacum* Linnaeus. CULTIVATED TOBACCO. **Hab:** Persistent after cultivation; commonly cultivated, rarely naturalized. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. This is the tobacco currently cultivated in our area for the manufacture of cigarettes, cigars, and other smoking and chewing tobacco products. **Phen:** Jun-frost; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** Two different strains are cultivated. Burley tobacco, with acute to acuminate leaves, grown mostly in the Mountains and upper Piedmont, is air-cured in open barns, and used mostly for cigar and pipe tobacco. Flue-cured tobacco, with obtuse or broadly acute leaves, is grown mostly in the Coastal Plain and lower Piedmont, cured in closed, cubical barns with forced heat, and used mostly for cigarettes. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, Fl6, K1, K3, NE, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Knapp in FNA () (in prep). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

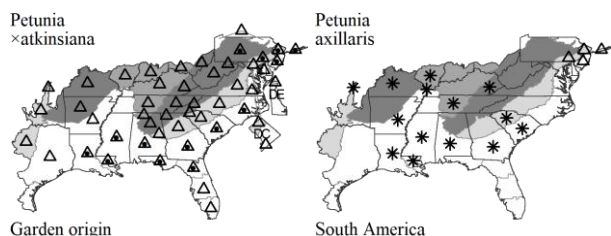
*Petunia* A.L. de Jussieu 1803 (PETUNIA)

A genus of 14-20 species, annual herbs, of South America. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Fox & Sullivan in FNA () (in prep); Reck-Kortmann et al (2014).

- 1 Corolla salverform, white or ivory..... *Petunia axillaris*
 1 Corolla funnelform, white, pale pink, or purple (drying deep violet)..... *Petunia ×atkinsiana*

* *Petunia ×atkinsiana* D. Don ex W.H. Baxter in J.C. Loudon. GARDEN PETUNIA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, garden edges, common in cultivation, rare as a waif or persistent. **Dist:** Native of Argentina. Individual plants may closely resemble either parent, but this taxon in our area is probably best and most conveniently considered as a variable hybrid taxon. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Fl6, K4, Mi, RAB; = *Petunia ×hybrida* Vilmorin – Pa, WH3; = *Petunia axillaris* × *integrifolia* – NY; > *Petunia integrifolia* (Hooker) Schinz & Thellung – Ar, C, G, K1, K3.

* *Petunia axillaris* (Lamarck) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. WHITE-FLOWERED PETUNIA. **Syn:** = C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, S.

*Physalis* Linnaeus 1753 (GROUND-CHERRY)

Contributed by Milo Pyne

A genus of about 90 species, herbs (rarely shrubs), of the Americas. Many of the species of *Physalis* in our area occur primarily in disturbed habitats; their pre-Columbian ranges are unclear and they may have been introduced to e. North America by native Americans. Of the species treated here, only a few are definitely introduced. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Martínez (1998); Mione et al (1994); Pyne (2018); Pyne et al (2019); Pyne, Orzell, & Bridges (2019); Sullivan (1985); Sullivan (2004); Sullivan (2013); Sullivan in FNA () (in prep); Turner & Martínez (2011); Ward (2008a); Waterfall (1958); Waterfall (1967); Whitson & Manos (2005); Whitson (2011).

Unkeyed waifs: *Physalis minima*

- 1 Flowers 2 or more per leaf axil; berries with spherical seed-like bodies intermixed with the flattened, reniform seeds; [of the Gulf Coastal Plain]..... *Calliphysalis*
 1 Flowers 1 per leaf axil; berries with flattened, reniform seeds only; [collectively widespread].

Key to Map
Symbology:

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- 3 Plants pubescent with 2-3 branched or dendroid-stelliform hairs (in some species with simple hairs as well), these in some taxa abundantly covering the leaves, or if leaves glabrous, the stellate hairs visible on the tips and margins of the sepals; plants perennial, from deeply buried rhizomes; [section *Stellatae*]
 4 Hairs 2-3 branched.....*Physalis pumila* var. *pumila*
 4 Hairs dendroid-stelliform.
 5 Leaves linear, 10-20× as long as wide, glabrous (except for leaf margins and calyx); plants erect; [of s. FL and FL Panhandle westward to s. LA].....*Physalis angustifolia*
 5 Leaves ovate, elliptic, obovate or spatulate (varying in width but not narrowly linear-lanceolate), 2-10× as long as wide, stellate pubescent, especially on the young growth, flowering calyces, and pedicels (or glabrous); [of se. VA south to s. FL, west to s. MS].
 7 Undersurfaces of mid-stem and upper leaves densely white tomentose, the vestiture mostly obscuring the surface of the blades.....*Physalis mollis*
 7 Undersurfaces of mid-stem and upper leaves mostly moderately to sparsely pubescent, the vestiture not usually obscuring the surface of the blades.
 10 Leaf margins entire; corolla limbs not reflexed when fully open; [coastal dunes and coastal prairies of TX, w. LA, and n. Mexico].....*Physalis spathulifolia*
 10 Leaf margins undulate, sinuate, or dentate; corolla limbs reflexed when fully open; [widespread, MO, KS, AR, OK, LA, TX, rarely eastward as introductions in TN, SC, and AL].
*Physalis cinerascens* var. *cinerascens*
 3 Plants glabrous, or pubescent with simple hairs only (stellate or branched hairs absent or very rare); plants annual or perennial.
 12 Leaves glabrous or essentially so.
 13 Perennials from rhizomes, frequently with remnant of last year's stem attached to crown; corolla with 5 dark maculations in the throat.
 14 Hairs on the pedicels and young stems retrorse or retrorse-spreading; fruiting calyx 5-angled, indented at base.....*Physalis virginiana*
 14 Hairs on the pedicels and young stems antrorse; fruiting calyx subterete, with 10 ribs, not indented at base
*Physalis longifolia* var. *subglabrata*
 13 Annuals from taproots; corolla with or without 5 dark maculations in the throat.
 17 Upper part of the stem with long, spreading hairs; corolla with 5 dark maculations in the throat; [section *Epetiorhiza*].
 18 Leaf margins strongly dentate with 7-10 (or more) teeth per side; fruiting pedicels 12 mm or more long; mature fruiting calyx 2.5-4 cm (or more) long, the lobes long-acuminate to attenuate; corolla pubescent internally.....*Physalis cordata*
 18 Leaf margins entire, or dentate with 1-8 teeth per side; fruiting pedicels < 10 mm long; mature fruiting calyx 2.5 cm or less long, the lobes triangular-acuminate; corolla glabrous internally.....*Physalis pubescens*
 17 Upper part of the stem glabrous or glabrate (when young, sometimes with minute, deflexed hairs in lines); corolla with or without 5 dark maculations in the throat.
 20 Corollas white to cream, widely flaring and very flat, with greenish-tinged, densely hairy region in 5 spots towards the base of the inner surface; anthers 2.5-3.0 mm long; fruiting pedicels 2.5-6.0 cm long.....*Physalis acutifolia*
 20 Corollas yellow, bell-, or saucer-shaped, sometimes suffused with purple within, but lacking densely hairy spots; anthers 1.5-2.5 mm long; fruiting pedicels 1.5-4.0 cm long.....*Physalis angulata*
 12 Leaves variously pubescent, the hairs copious and villous to sparse and appressed.
 21 Flowering calyces < 6 mm long; annuals from taproots; [section *Epetiorhiza*].
 23 Stems, young growth, and major veins of the leaves covered with villous pubescence intermixed with sessile glands; leaves gray-green, prominently and coarsely dentate to the base, with well-defined reticulate venation, especially visible on the lower surface, frequently drying orange or with orange spots; anthers yellow, perhaps with a bluish tinge; body of mature calyx about as long as broad, abruptly acuminate at apex; berry tawny orange when mature.....*Physalis grisea*
 23 Stems, young growth, and major veins of leaves with fine, non-villous pubescence; leaves green, obscurely dentate, often in the upper half only, or entire, without well-defined reticulate venation, drying green or brownish; anthers blue or violet; body of mature calyx longer than broad, long-acuminate at the apex; berry green when mature.....*Physalis pubescens*
 21 Flowering calyces > 6 mm long; perennials from rhizomes.
 24 Pedicels 4-8(-13) mm in flower, 5-15 mm in fruit; [western, e. TX and west, not in LA].....*Physalis hederifolia*
 24 Pedicels (8-) 9-17 (-45) mm in flower, 15-30 (-35) mm in fruit.
 26 Pubescence viscid, generally composed of glandular trichomes mixed with fine, short hairs and long, multicellular ones; leaf blades broadly ovate to suborbicular, the base rounded, truncate, or cordate (occasionally widely cuneate).
 27 Longer hairs up to 3 (4) mm. long, mature fruiting calyx 2-4 cm long, seeds 1-2 mm long; upper leaf surfaces glandular-pubescent to densely viscid-pubescent; leaves ovate to broadly ovate to suborbicular, the base rounded, truncate, or cordate (occasionally widely cuneate); [widespread in our region].....*Physalis heterophylla*
 27 Longer hairs mostly 0.2-0.5 mm, some up to 1.5 (2) mm long, mature fruiting calyx 5-7 cm long, seeds 3-4 mm long; upper leaf surfaces punctate to sparsely glandular-pubescent; leaves triangular-ovate to deltoid; [restricted to sands of c. TX, sw. AR, and w. LA].....*Physalis macrosperma*
 26 Pubescence seldom if at all glandular-viscid, composed of simple trichomes of varying lengths, from dense, spreading, and long-villous to sparse, strigose and appressed; leaf blades narrowly ovate to broadly lanceolate, the base cuneate (rarely truncate).
 28 Pedicels and flowering calyces pubescent with minute, appressed, antrorse hairs; hairs on the calyx primarily confined to 10 narrow longitudinal strips consisting of simple, appressed hairs < 0.5 mm long.
*Physalis longifolia* var. *subglabrata*
 28 Plants moderately to densely pubescent with divergent hairs 1-1.5 mm long, and antrorse or retrorse hairs to 0.5 mm long; pedicels and flowering calyces densely pubescent with divergent and appressed hairs mixed (or only with appressed retrorse hairs); hairs on the calyx scattered more or less evenly over the surface, not confined to 10 longitudinal strips
*Physalis virginiana*

Physalis acutifolia (Miers) Sandwith. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of sw. United States south into Mexico. Collected once in NC (in 1936), from a nursery in Mecklenburg County, NC, in MS (Sullivan 2004), and in nw. GA (the basis of the report of *P. missouriensis* in Jones & Coile 1988). It may not be established. **ID Notes:** *Physalis acutifolia* is most similar to *P. angulata*, but differs in its white to cream-colored corollas, with yellow basal spots, and the presence of 5 hairy pads, alternating with the stamens near the base of the corolla limb. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Tx, Sullivan (2004). *NatureServe G5?* (Secure).

Physalis angulata Linnaeus. SMOOTH GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, disturbed areas, open woodlands, agricultural fields. **Dist:** Widely distributed in tropical America, north to se. VA and MO, and scattered as an adventive farther north. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C,

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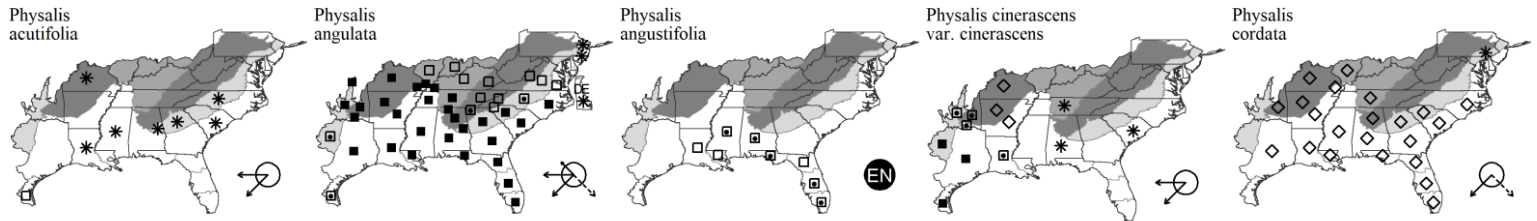
360. SOLANACEAE

Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Sullivan (2004); > *Physalis angulata* Linnaeus – F, G, Il; > *Physalis angulata* var. *angulata* – GrPl, Tn, Tx; > *Physalis angulata* var. *pendula* – GrPl, Tn, Tx; > *Physalis pendula* Rydberg – F, G, Il.

Physalis angustifolia Nuttall. COASTAL GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Maritime dunes and coastal sands, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** Gulf Coast shorelines from S. FL west to s. LA. Reports of *P. viscosa* from the Southeast are based on either *P. angustifolia* or *P. walteri*. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Sullivan (1985), Sullivan (2004), Turner & Martínez (2011), Ward (2008a). **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).

Physalis cinerascens (Dunal) A.S. Hitchcock var. *cinerascens*. SMALLFLOWER GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Dry areas. **Dist:** AR, KS, and NM south to w. LA, TX, and Mexico; native distribution limits are uncertain. **ID Notes:** *Physalis cinerascens* var. *cinerascens* resembles *P. walteri* in having stellate pubescence, but differs in having leaves ovate to suborbicular, with margins sinuate, dentate, or entire (vs. leaves obovate, with margins entire), anthers at least 1.5× as long as the filaments (vs. anthers equal to or shorter than the filaments), and fruiting pedicels mostly at least 1.5× as long as the calyces (vs. fruiting pedicels equal to or shorter than the fruiting calyces). **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, Sullivan (1985), Sullivan (2004), Turner & Martínez (2011); = *Physalis cinerascens* – NcTx; = *Physalis viscosa* Linnaeus ssp. *mollis* (Nuttall) Waterfall var. *cinerascens* (Dunal) Waterfall – GrPl; = *Physalis viscosa* Linnaeus var. *cinerascens* (Dunal) Waterfall – Tx; < *Physalis cinerascens* – Tn. **NatureServe G4G5T3T5** (Apparently Secure).

* ***Physalis cordata*** P. Miller. TOOTHLEAF GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native distribution is uncertain; this species is scattered in the Southeastern United States, south to s. FL, and is more widespread in Mexico, Central America, and West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Tx, WH3, Martínez (1998), Sullivan (2004), Ward (2008a); = *Physalis barbadensis* var. *glabra* (Michaux) Fernald – F; = *Physalis pubescens* var. *glabra* (Michaux) Waterfall – GrPl, RAB. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



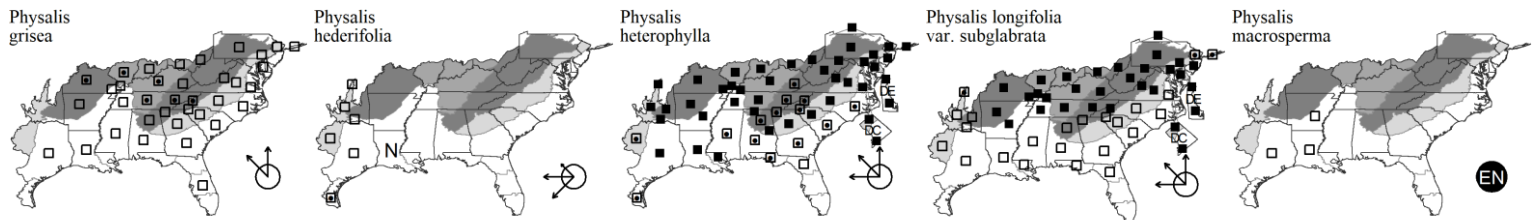
Physalis grisea (Waterfall) M. Martínez. GRAY GROUND-CHERRY, STRAWBERRY-TOMATO, DWARF CAPE-GOOSEBERRY. **Hab:** Wooded slopes, disturbed areas. **Dist:** The species is mainly distributed in ne. United States, south (mainly) to NC, TN, and MO, and scattered farther south. **Phen:** May-Nov; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Martínez (1993) discusses the nomenclature of this species, showing that *P. pruinosa* Linnaeus is properly applied to a Mexican and Central American species. **Comm:** The fruits are edible, sweet, and tasty. **Syn:** = Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Martínez (1998), Sullivan (2004), Ward (2008a); = *Physalis pubescens* var. *grisea* Waterfall – C, GrPl, RAB; < *Physalis pruinosa* Linnaeus – F, G, S, W, misapplied. **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Physalis hederifolia A. Gray. IVY-LEAF GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Sandy or rocky prairies, stream valleys. **Dist:** W. SD and s. MT south to e. OK, s. TX, NM, AZ, s. NV, s. CA, and Mexico. Not present in LA (Pyne (2018)). **Tax:** See Pyne (2018) for discussion of distribution and a brief overview of taxonomy. Several varieties have been named; *P. fendleri* may be distinct; more study is warranted. **Syn:** > *Physalis hederifolia* var. *comata* – Tx; > *Physalis hederifolia* var. *hederifolia* – Tx; > *Physalis hederifolia* A. Gray var. *comata* (Rydberg) Waterfall – GrPl, K3, K4; > *Physalis hederifolia* var. *hederifolia* – GrPl, K3, K4.

Physalis heterophylla Nees. CLAMMY GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, prairies, stream valleys, dry rocky woodlands, hammocks. **Dist:** Widespread in e. and c. United States and adjacent Canada, south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL. **Phen:** May-Sep; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, GrPl, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Sullivan (2004); > *Physalis ambigua* (A. Gray) Britton – S; > *Physalis heterophylla* Nees – S; > *Physalis heterophylla* var. *ambigua* (A. Gray) Rydberg – F, G, Il; > *Physalis heterophylla* var. *clavipes* Fernald – F; > *Physalis heterophylla* var. *heterophylla* – F, G, Il, K1, NE, Tx; > *Physalis heterophylla* var. *nyctaginea* (Dunal) Rydberg – F, Il; > *Physalis heterophylla* Nees var. *villosa* Waterfall – Tx; > *Physalis nyctaginea* Dunal – S.

Physalis longifolia Nuttall var. *subglabrata* (Mackenzie & Bush) Cronquist. LONGLEAF GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Open woodlands, gardens and disturbed areas. **Dist:** The species is widespread in e. and c. United States; var. *subglabrata* is more eastern, south to Panhandle FL, var. *longifolia* more western. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va, W, Sullivan (2004); = *Physalis subglabrata* Mackenzie & Bush – F, Pa, S, WV; = *Physalis virginiana* P. Miller var. *subglabrata* (Mackenzie & Bush) Waterfall – RAB; < *Physalis longifolia* – Fl6, Mi, WH3; > *Physalis longifolia* – Il; > *Physalis subglabrata* Mackenzie & Bush – Il; > *Physalis virginiana* var. *virginiana* – Tx.

Physalis macrosperma Pyne, E.L. Bridges, & Orzell. **Tax:** See Pyne et al. (2019) for detailed information. **Syn:** = K4, Pyne et al (2019). **NatureServe G3G4** (Vulnerable).



* ***Physalis minima*** Linnaeus. PYGMY GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Neotropics. Reported for St. Tammany, Pointe Coupee, West Baton Rouge, and Lafayette parishes, LA (Kartesz 2015). **Comm:** {not yet keyed; add to synonymy}. **Syn:** = K3, K4. **NatureServe G3G5** (Apparently Secure).

Physalis mollis Nuttall. **Hab:** Prairies, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Reported for Sumter County, AL. **Syn:** = Turner & Martínez (2011); = *Physalis mollis* Nuttall var. *mollis* – K2, Sullivan (1985); = *Physalis viscosa* Linnaeus var. *mollis* (Nuttall) Waterfall – Tx; < *Physalis mollis* Nuttall – Ar, NcTx; < *Physalis viscosa* Linnaeus – K3, K4.

Physalis pubescens Linnaeus. DOWNY GROUND-CHERRY, HUSK-TOMATO. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Widespread in the American tropics, north to PA and IA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Varieties are sometimes recognized. Var. *integrifolia* has leaves entire or with few teeth, usually 1-4 teeth per side; leaf blade thin in texture, flaccid and translucent; fruiting calyces 1.2-2.5 cm long, 1-1.5 cm wide, the lobes ovate to deltoid, the

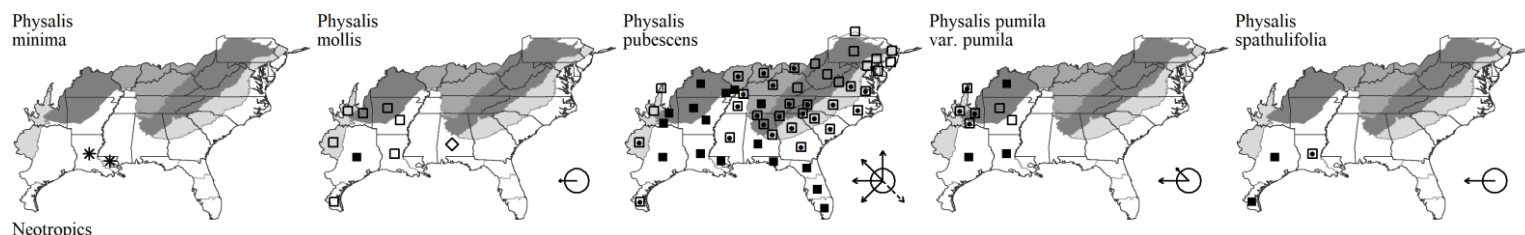
Key to Map
 Symbology:
 ←rare ←uncommon ←common
 * : waif
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 ? : questionable

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apex acute, 3-3.5 mm long. Var. *pubescens* has leaves mostly toothed nearly to the base with 5-8 teeth per side; leaf blade thick in texture, not translucent; fruiting calyces 2-3.5 cm long, 1.2-3 cm wide, the lobes triangular to narrowly lanceolate, the apex narrowly acute to acuminate, (3.5-) 4.5-6.5 mm long. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl6, K4, Va, W, WH3, Martínez (1998), Sullivan (2004); = *Physalis pubescens* var. *pubescens* – RAB; > *Physalis barbadensis* Jacquin – G, S, S; > *Physalis barbadensis* Jacquin var. *barbadensis* – F; > *Physalis integrifolia* (Dunal) D.B. Ward – Ward (2008a); > *Physalis pubescens* Linnaeus – F, G, S, S; > *Physalis pubescens* var. *integrifolia* – C, GrPl, K1, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Tx; > *Physalis pubescens* var. *pubescens* – C, GrPl, K1, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Tx; > *Physalis turbinata* Medikus – G, NcTx, S, Tx.

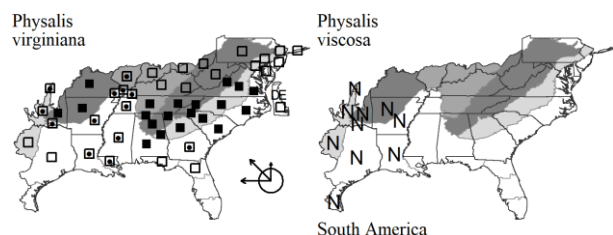
Physalis pumila Nuttall var. *pumila*. PRAIRIE GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Glades, upland prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MO and NE south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = K3, K4; = *Physalis pumila* – Tx; = *Physalis pumila* ssp. *pumila* – GrPl; < *Physalis pumila* – Ar, NcTx.

Physalis spathulifolia (Torrey) B.L. Turner. YELLOW GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Dunes (especially backdunes), coastal prairies. **Dist:** Sw. LA south through coastal TX to ne. Mexico. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Turner & Martínez (2011); = *Physalis viscosa* Linnaeus var. *spathulifolia* (Torrey) A. Gray – Tx. NatureServe G4G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).



Physalis virginiana P. Miller. VIRGINIA GROUND-CHERRY. **Hab:** Woodlands, glades, barrens, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** This complex species is widespread in e. and c. North America. **Phen:** Apr-Oct; Jun-Nov. **Tax:** Varieties are sometimes recognized; if so, only var. *virginiana* is represented in the eastern part of our area. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tn, W, WH3, Sullivan (2004), Ward (2008a); > *Physalis intermedia* Rydberg – S; > *Physalis monticola* C. Mohr – S; > *Physalis virginiana* P. Miller – S; > *Physalis virginiana* P. Miller var. *virginiana* – K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, Tx, Va. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

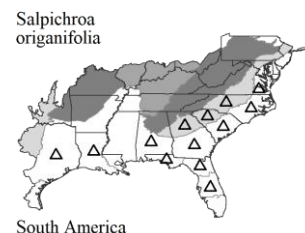
Physalis viscosa Linnaeus. CLAMMY GROUND-CHERRY. **Tax:** Although Waterfall reports some collections that seem to match this taxon, the most parsimonious interpretation is that *Physalis viscosa* is not present and never has been in North America. All previous reports of this South American species are based on its earlier and much broader circumscription. **Syn:** < *Physalis viscosa* Linnaeus – K3, K4.



Salpichroa Miers 1845

A genus of 16-17 species, lianas and shrubs, native of South America. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Hunziker (2001); Jenkins in FNA () (in prep).

* **Salpichroa origanifolia** (Lamarck) Baillon. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY VINE, PAMPAS LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY, COCK'S-EGGS. **Hab:** Gardens, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of n. South America. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Hunziker (2001); = *Perizoma rhomboidea* (Gillies & Hooker) Small – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Solanum Linnaeus 1753 (NIGHTSHADE, TOMATO, POTATO, HORSE-NETTLE)

Contributed by Milo Pyne and Alan S. Weakley

A genus of 1400-1700 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, of tropical and temperate regions of the Old and New World. References: Barboza et al. in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Bohs & Olmstead (1997); Harper & Diamond (2021); Knapp et al (2019); Olmstead & Palmer (1997); Schilling (1981); Wahlert, Chiarini, & Bohs (2015).

Unkeyed waifs: *Solanum melongena*

- 1 Stems, and often leaves, prickly and/or spiny.
- 6 Berry enveloped at least until near maturity by prickly calyx; leaves regularly and strongly pinnately parted or very deeply divided (sinus depth greater than 1/2 distance from leaf margin to midvein).
- 7 Corolla yellow; inflorescence stellate-pubescent only; calyx tightly enveloping the fruit; seeds coarsely undulate-rugose..... *Solanum rostratum*
- 7 Corolla violet to (rarely) white, anthers all similar; inflorescence glandular-villous and stellate-pubescent; calyx loosely or tightly enveloping the fruit; seeds minutely reticulate-pitted.
- *Solanum sisymbriifolium*
- 6 Berry not enveloped by prickly calyx; the leaves not pinnately parted or divided (except in *S. sisymbriifolium*), or only weakly so (sinus depth < 1/2 the distance from leaf margin to midvein).

Key to Map
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- 9 Berry (1.5-) 2-5 cm long; lower leaf surface pubescent with simple hairs, these viscid (gland-tipped) or not.
 10 Ripe berry orange-red to reddish, leaves deeply lobed (sinus depth up to 1/2 distance from leaf margin to midvein); plants with eglandular, villous pubescence; seeds winged..... *Solanum capsicoides*
 10 Ripe berry yellow, immature berry green with white mottles, leaves shallowly lobed (sinus depth typically < 1/3 distance from leaf margin to midvein); plants glandular-viscid; seeds not winged..... *Solanum viarum*
 9 Berry < 2 cm in diameter; lower leaf-surface stellate-pubescent.
 11 Leaves linear-lanceolate, 1-3 cm wide, trichome clusters 0.5 mm broad, with 12 or more rays..... *Solanum elaeagnifolium*
 11 Leaves ovate to elliptic, 2-8 cm wide, often lobed or cleft, trichome clusters 1 mm broad, with 5-10 rays.
 12 Leaves pinnately parted or divided, the segments often pinnately lobed; calyx enveloping fruit when ripe, berry red; plant annual *Solanum sisymbriifolium*
 12 Leaves irregularly lobed or cleft, the lobes or segments entire; calyx not enveloping fruit when ripe; berry yellowish orange, never red; plant perennial.
 13 Stellate trichomes of lower leaf surface stipitate, the 6-8 rays, the central one as long as or shorter than the lateral rays, of 1 cell; corolla 3-4 cm wide, calyx 8-12 mm long..... *Solanum dimidiatum*
 13 Stellate trichomes of lower leaf surface sessile, with 2-5 rays, the central one elongate, of 1-5 cells, and longer than the lateral rays; corolla 2-3 cm wide, calyx 5-7 mm long.
 *Solanum carolinense* var. *carolinense*
 1 Stems and leaves not prickly or spiny.
 17 Leaves compound (at least well-developed leaves), pinnatifid, or basally auriculate-lobed.
 21 Stem pubescence glandular; anthers opening by longitudinal slits; seeds hairy; [tomato]..... *Solanum lycopersicum*
 21 Stem pubescence eglandular; anthers opening by terminal pores; seeds glabrous; [potato] *Solanum tuberosum*
 17 Leaves not compound or auriculate-lobed.
 22 Shrubs and small trees; [mainly FL and s. TX southwards, rarely northwards].
 *Solanum pseudocapsicum*
 22 Herbs; [collectively widespread].
 31 Corolla 10-16 mm long, lavender; fruits 10-15 mm in diameter, yellow when ripe (blackening with age); trichomes of stems and leaves stellate, with 9-13 branches..... *Solanum elaeagnifolium*
 31 Corolla 5-8 mm long, white to cream; fruits 5-10 mm in diameter, black, purple, green, orange, red, or dark yellow when ripe; trichomes of stems and leaves simple (when present).
 32 Foliage with glandular trichomes; fresh plants sticky to the touch.
 *Solanum sarrachoides*
 32 Foliage lacking glandular trichomes, sometimes with a few scattered trichomes with glandular tips, but not markedly glandular (fresh plants not sticky to the touch).
 38 Anthers less than or equal to 2 mm long.
 39 Mature berries dropping without the pedicel; calyx lobes strongly reflexed in fruit; stone cells 0-2 (-4)..... *Solanum americanum*
 39 Mature berries dropping with the pedicel; calyx lobes appressed to spreading in fruit; stone cells more than 4, usually 8 per berry *Solanum emulans*
 38 Anthers more than 2 mm long
 41 Stone cells present in mature berries, always more than 2; corolla (10-) 15-20 mm in diameter
 42 Anthers (2.7-) 3-4.5 mm long, slightly tapering to the tip; buds ovoid, tapering to the apex; free portion of the filaments minute, ca. 1/4 the length of the anther; corolla to 20 mm in diameter *Solanum douglasii*
 42 Anthers less than 3 mm long, ellipsoid with straight sides; buds ellipsoid; free portion of the filaments half the length of the anthers; corolla < 15 mm in diameter.
 43 Basal flower in the inflorescence with the articulation above the rachis; calyx lobes unequal, lanceolate, the longest one 1.7-4.5 mm long; seeds 1.8-2 mm long; stone cells 2-4; [prairies and open woodlands, mw. US]..... *Solanum interius*
 43 All flowers with the articulation at the inflorescence rachis; calyx lobes equal, deltate, 0.5-1 mm long; seeds 1.2-1.5 mm long; stone cells usually > 5; [forests and coastal areas, se. US]..... *Solanum nigrescens*
 41 Stone cells in mature berries absent (occasionally 2); corolla < 15 mm in diameter.
 46 Peduncle in fruit at right angles or more usually strongly deflexed downwards; berries 4-9 mm in diameter; calyx lobes appressed to surface of berry in fruit; styles exerted to 1.5 mm from the anther cone at anthesis; [adventive in our area]..... *Solanum chenopodioides*
 46 Peduncle in fruit slightly ascending, not deflexed downward; berries 8-14 mm in diameter; calyx lobes reflexed in fruit; style exerted 2-2.5 mm from the anther cone at anthesis; [coastal habitats, native in our area] *Solanum pseudogracile*

Solanum americanum P. Miller. AMERICAN BLACK NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Hammocks, marsh edges, shell middens, disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. GA (and SC?) south to s. FL, west to e. TX; western North America, Central America, South America; Old World tropics and subtropics; the original area of nativity obscure. **Phen:** May-Nov (-Apr). **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, WH3, Knapp et al (2019); < *Solanum americanum* P. Miller – F, RAB; > *Solanum americanum* P. Miller – Tx; > *Solanum americanum* var. *americanum* – Bah; > *Solanum americanum* P. Miller var. *nodiflorum* (Jacquin) Edmonds – Bah; < *Solanum nigrum* Linnaeus – C, G, S; > *Solanum nodiflorum* Jacquin – Tx.

Solanum capsicoides Allioni. SODA APPLE, COCKROACHBERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, open woodlands. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. The nativity of this species in the Southeast is uncertain. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, WH3; = *Solanum aculeatissimum* – RAB, S, Tx, misapplied; = *Solanum ciliatum* Lamarck – Bah. **NatureServe** G4? (Apparently Secure).

Solanum carolinense Linnaeus var. *carolinense*. CAROLINA HORSE-NETTLE, BALL-NETTLE. **Hab:** Fields, gardens, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME and MN, south to s. FL and TX; naturalized well beyond this area, and the original native distribution unclear. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Va, WH3, Wahlert, Chiarini, & Bohs (2015); = *Solanum carolinense* – S; < *Solanum carolinense* – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tx, W, WV. **NatureServe** G5T5 (Secure).

* ***Solanum chenopodioides*** Lamarck. BLACK NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Ballast, ore piles, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. South America. **Syn:** = K4, Knapp et al (2019); < *Solanum chenopodioides* Lamarck – Fl6, WH3; > *Solanum pseudogracile* Heiser – K3.

Solanum dimidiatum Rafinesque. TEXAS HORSE-NETTLE. **Hab:** Prairies, sandy soils, eastwards in disturbed areas. **Dist:** KS south to TX and Mexico; perhaps the native distribution more extensive. **Phen:** Apr-Sep (-Oct); Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, GrPl, Il, NcTx, Wahlert, Chiarini, & Bohs (2015); = *Solanum torreyi* A. Gray – F, G, RAB; < *Solanum dimidiatum* Rafinesque – Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, WH3; > *Solanum perplexum* Small – S.

Key to Map
 Symbology:

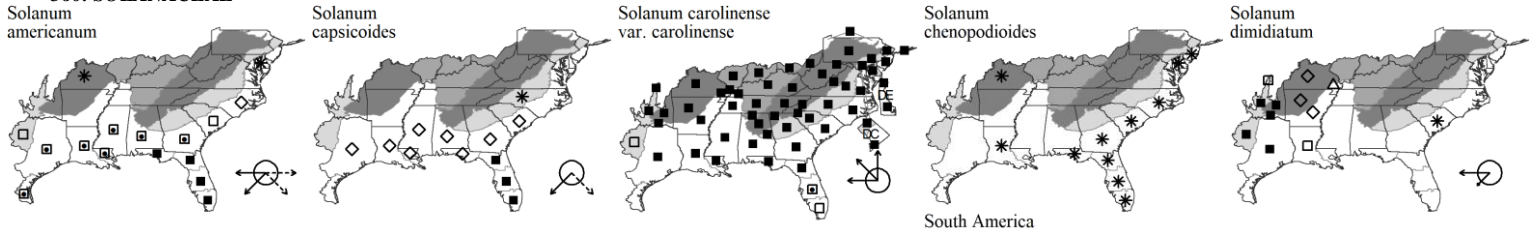


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 X : extirpated

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Solanum douglasii Dunal. GREEN-SPOT NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. MS, LA, TX, NM, AZ, and CA south into Mexico.

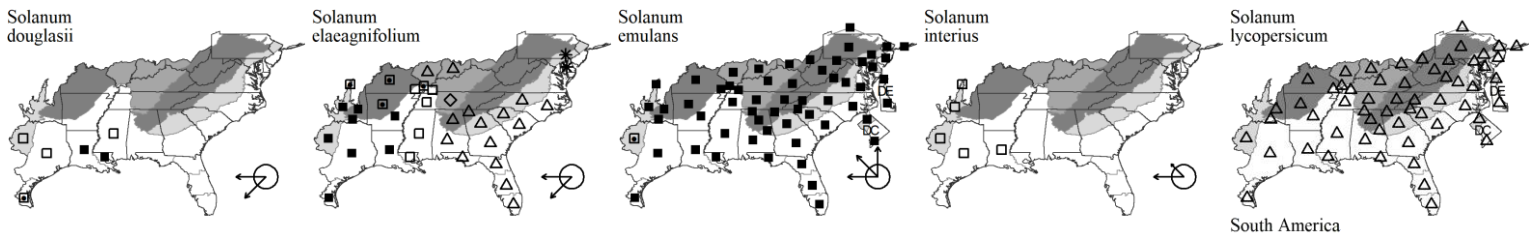
Comm: {not yet keyed}. **Syn:** = K2. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Solanum elaeagnifolium Cavanilles. SILVERLEAF NIGHTSHADE, WHITE HORSE-NETTLE. **Hab:** Glades, prairies, thickets, fencerows, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** W. MO west to CA, south to w. LA and Mexico; the native distribution highly conjectural. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Tn, TX, WH3; = *Solanum elaeagnifolium* – RAB, S, orthographic error. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Solanum emulans Rafinesque. EASTERN BLACK NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Forests, roadsides, gardens, river banks, shores, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NL west to SK, south to s. FL and e. TX; reports from s. TX and Mexico are apparently based on other taxa. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = K4, Knapp et al (2019); = *Solanum ptychanthum* Dunal – Ar, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va, W, Schilling (1981); < *Solanum americanum* P. Miller – F, Pa, RAB, WH3, WV, misapplied; < *Solanum nigrum* Linnaeus – C, G, Pa, S.

Solanum interius Rydberg. PLAINS BLACK NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Prairie ravines, stream valleys, open woodlands. **Dist:** IA, MN, MB, MT, ID and WA south to w. LA, e. TX, w. TX, NM, and UT. **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4, Knapp et al (2019), Schilling (1981). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Solanum lycopersicum* Linnaeus. TOMATO. **Hab:** Persistent and weakly naturalized around gardens, especially where compost or sewage sludge is spread, commonly cultivated, rare as a naturalized species. **Dist:** Native of Andean South America. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** There appears to be little reason to separate *Lycopersicon* from *Solanum*. **Comm:** *S. lycopersicum* is one of the most important and influential of edible species native of the New World introduced to the Old World, along with two other Solanaceae, the potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) and the chili (*Capsicum annuum*). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Va, WH3; = *Lycopersicon esculentum* – C, F, G, Il, RAB; = *Lycopersicon lycopersicon* (Linnaeus) Karsten – S; > *Lycopersicon esculentum* var. *esculentum* – Bah; > *Lycopersicon esculentum* P. Miller var. *leptophyllum* (Dunal) D'Arcy – Bah; > *Solanum lycopersicon* var. *lycopersicon* – NE; > *Solanum lycopersicum* Linnaeus var. *cerasiforme* (Dunal) Spooner, J. Anderson, & R.K. Jansen – K1; > *Solanum lycopersicum* var. *lycopersicon* – K1.



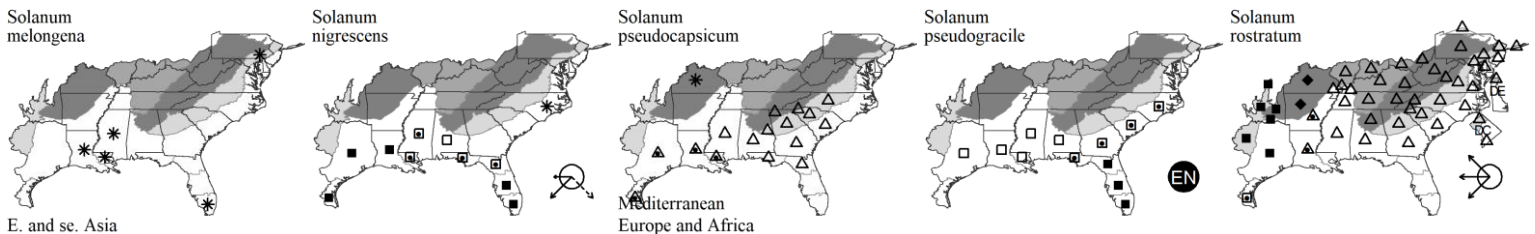
* *Solanum melongena* Linnaeus. EGGPLANT, AUBERGINE. **Hab:** Planted in gardens, rarely persistent (only southwards). **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = F, Fl6, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, S, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Solanum nigrescens M. Martens & Galeotti. BLACK NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** FL, AL, MS, LA, and TX south through Mexico and Central America to n. South America; West Indies. **Syn:** = Knapp et al (2019); ? *Solanum nigrescens* M. Martens & Galeotti – K3, K4. NatureServe G4?Q (Apparently Secure).

* *Solanum pseudocapsicum* Linnaeus. JERUSALEM-CHERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, sandbars, bottomland hardwood forests. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. See Harper & Diamond (2021) for discussion of occurrences and habitats in Alabama. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, NE, NY, WH3; = *Solanum pseudo-capsicum* – F, orthographic variant; ? *Solanum capsicastrum* – K1; > *Solanum capsicastrum* – Tx; > *Solanum pseudocapsicum* Linnaeus – Tx.

Solanum pseudogracile Heiser. DUNE NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Ocean dunes, usually with *Uniola paniculata*, maritime forests. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to s. MS (or w. LA?). **Phen:** May-Oct (-Apr). **Tax:** Closely related to *S. chenopodioides* and sometimes combined with it (see synonymy). **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Knapp et al (2019), Schilling (1981); = *Solanum gracile* – RAB, S, misapplied; < *Solanum chenopodioides* Lamarck – Fl6, WH3.

Solanum rostratum Dunal. BUFFALO-BUR, KANSAS-THISTLE, BUFFALO-BUR NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, especially overgrazed pastures and feedlots. **Dist:** The native distribution obscure, at least in c. and w. United States. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W; = *Androcera rostrata* (Dunal) Rydberg – S.



* *Solanum sarrachoides* Sendtn. HAIRY NIGHTSHADE, VISCID NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. Works by Edmonds and associates have established that *S. sarrachoides* and *S. physalifolium* Rusby are two distinct species, but both are presently known from North America. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Mistaken interpretations of Cronquist's 1991 treatment of *Solanum* (e.g. by Kartesz 1999) have given rise to the incorrect belief that only *S. physalifolium* is found in North America. True *S. physalifolium* is present in the western United States, *S. sarrachoides* in

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Symbology:



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360. SOLANACEAE

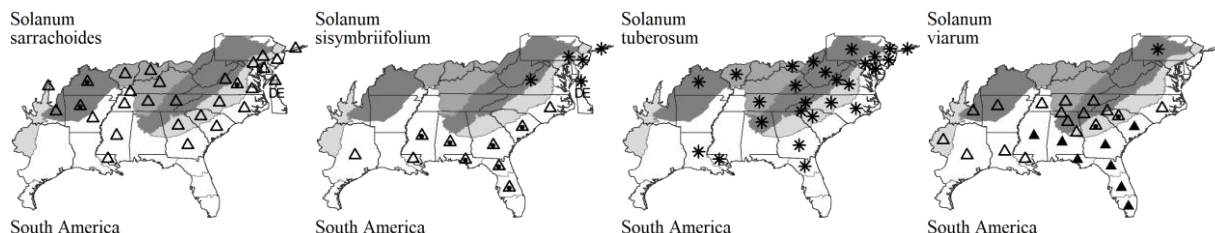
the Southeast. **Syn:** = Ar, C, K4, NY, RAB, Va, Knapp et al (2019); = *Solanum sarachoides* – F, Tn, orthographic error; < *Solanum physalifolium* Rusby – Il, K1; >> *Solanum physalifolium* var. *nitidibaccum* (Bitter) Edmonds – K3, NE; < *Solanum sarrachoides* Sendtner – GrPl, Schilling (1981).

* *Solanum sisymbriifolium* Lamarck. STICKY NIGHTSHADE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** May-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** "It is planted widely as a trap plant where potatoes are grown to attract the pale potato cyst nematode" (Virginia Botanical Associates 2019).

Syn: = C, F, Fl6, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Solanum tuberosum* Linnaeus. POTATO, IRISH POTATO, WHITE POTATO. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, rarely escaped or spontaneous from thrown-out tubers. **Dist:** Native of Andean South America. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, RAB, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Solanum viarum* Dunal. TROPICAL SODA APPLE. **Hab:** Pastures. **Dist:** Native of South America (s. Brazil, Paraguay, and n. Argentina). This species has only recently appeared in our area, but has been publicized as a severe, extremely aggressive, and rapidly spreading weed (Wunderlin et al. 1993; Mullahey et al. 1993; Mullahey 1996). **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



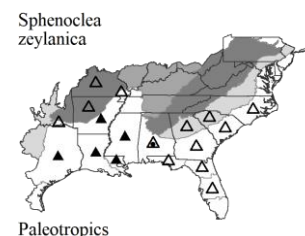
360. SPHENOCLEACEAE Baskerville 1839 (CHICKENSPIKE FAMILY) [in SOLANALES]

A monotypic family of 1 genus and 1 species, an annual herb, of tropical regions, native of the Old World. References: Lammers in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Rosatti (1986).

Sphenoclea Gaertner 1788 (CHICKENSPIKE)

A genus of 1 species, an annual herb, native of the Old World. References: Lammers in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

* *Sphenoclea zeylanica* Gaertner. CHICKENSPIKE, GOOSEWEED. **Hab:** Rice plantations, reservoirs, other disturbed wetlands. **Dist:** Native of Old World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tx, WH3, Rosatti (1986); = *Sphenoclea zeylandica* – GW2, RAB, orthographic error (presumably from a mistaken notion that the epithet refers to New Zealand rather than Ceylon). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



361. HYDROLEACEAE R. Brown 1821 (HYDROLEA FAMILY) [in SOLANALES]

A family of one genus and 11-12 species, herbs and shrubs of water bodies and wetlands, primarily tropical. The Hydroleaceae is not closely related to Hydrophyllaceae; recent molecular data confirm the view prevailing through most of the 19th century that *Hydrolea* should be placed in its own family. References: APG (2016); Bittrich & Amaral in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Ferguson (1998); Hilger & Diane (2003).

Hydrolea Linnaeus 1762

A genus of about 11 species, aquatic and wetland herbs, of tropical and subtropical regions.

- | | |
|--|------------------------------|
| 1 Flowers in axillary cymes; leaves 3-14 cm long, 1.5-4 cm wide; axillary spines present in the axils of some leaves; corolla 7-8 mm long. | |
| 2 Calyx and stem sparsely pubescent with spreading hairs 2-3 mm long..... | <i>Hydrolea quadrivalvis</i> |
| 2 Calyx and stem glabrous, or minutely puberulent or with sessile glands..... | <i>Hydrolea uniflora</i> |
| 1 Flowers in terminal cymes or corymbs; leaves 2-6 cm long, 0.6-2.5 cm wide; axillary spines present or absent; corolla 10-15 mm long. | |
| | <i>Hydrolea ovata</i> |

Hydrolea ovata Nuttall ex Choisy. OVATE FIDDLELEAF. **Hab:** Swamps, ponds, ditches. **Dist:** C. GA and Panhandle FL west to TX, north in the interior to sc. TN and MO. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, WH3; = *Nama ovatum* (Nuttall ex Choisy) Britton – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Hydrolea quadrivalvis Walter. WATERPOD. **Hab:** Swamp forests, backwater sloughs, especially in cypress-gum forests, marshes, ditches. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Nama quadrivalve* (Walter) Kuntze – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

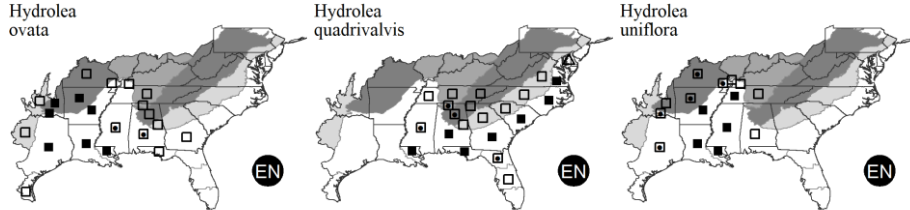
Hydrolea uniflora Rafinesque. **Hab:** Swamp forests, sloughs, marshes. **Dist:** Mainly in the Mississippi River Alluvial Plain, west to e. TX and east to AL, TN, and KY. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Tx; = *Nama affine* (A. Gray) Kuntze – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

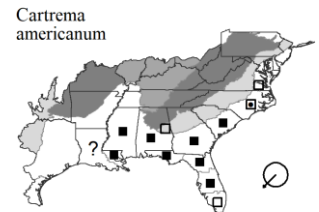
361. **HYDROLEACEAE**366. **OLEACEAE** Hoffmannsegg & Link 1809 (OLIVE FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

A family of about 25 genera and 600-615 species, trees and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan, but centered in Asia. References: Green in Kadereit (2004); Hardin (1974); Li et al (2020).

- 1 Leaves compound.
 - 2 Leaves pinnately compound with > 5 leaflets; petals absent; fruit a samara; small to large tree; [tribe *Oleeae*, subtribe *Fraxininae*]..... **Fraxinus**
 - 2 Leaves trifoliate; petals 6-10, yellow, conspicuous; fruit a deeply 2-lobed dryish berry; [tribe *Jasmineae*]..... **Jasminum**
- 1 Leaves simple.
 - 3 Flowers bright yellow, showy; fruit a many-seeded capsule; [tribe *Forsythieae*]..... **Forsythia**
 - 3 Flowers white, lilac, or purplish; fruit a drupe or 4-seeded capsule.
 - 5 Corolla absent; calyx minute or lacking; flowers in axillary fascicles; [tribe *Oleeae*, subtribe *Oleinae*]..... **Forestiera**
 - 5 Corolla present (often conspicuous and showy); calyx present; flowers in lateral or terminal panicles or in terminal subumbellate clusters.
 - 6 Corolla lobes 5-12; flowers in terminal subumbellate clusters; [tribe *Jasmineae*] **Jasminum**
 - 6 Corolla lobes 4; flowers in axillary or terminal panicles or axillary fascicles.
 - 7 Corolla lobes elongate, much longer than the corolla tube; [tribe *Oleeae*, subtribe *Oleinae*] **Chionanthus**
 - 7 Corolla lobes short, no longer than the corolla tube.
 - 8 Inflorescence a many-flowered terminal panicle; leaves generally ovate, elliptic or lanceolate (widest below or at the middle); [tribe *Oleeae*, subtribe *Ligustrinae*]..... **Ligustrum**
 - 8 Inflorescence a few-flowered axillary panicle or fascicle; leaves generally oblanceolate or obovate (widest above the middle); [tribe *Oleeae*, subtribe *Oleinae*]..... **Cartrema**

Cartrema Rafinesque 1838 (WILD OLIVE, DEVILWOOD)

A genus of 2 species, trees, of e. North America. Several Asian species that have sometimes been included in *Cartrema* are not closely related to *Cartrema* and are better placed in *Chengiodendron* (Li et al. 2020). References: Guo et al (2011); Hardin (1974); Li et al (2020); Nesom (2012d); Nesom in FNA () (in prep); Weakley et al (2011).



Cartrema americanum (Linnaeus) Nesom. WILD OLIVE, DEVILWOOD. **Hab:** Maritime forests and (in FL, GA, SC, and extreme s. NC) hammocks and other dry, sandy forests well inland, and reported southwards for wet habitats as well. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. LA (Florida parishes); also in Mexico (CHP).

Phen: Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** The very hard, tough, and "unsplittable" wood is the inspiration for the common name "Devilwood". *C. americanum* is a conspicuous element of maritime forests in most of our coastal area, readily recognizable by the flattened twigs characteristic of the family, and the opposite (or typically, actually subopposite), glossy, oblanceolate to obovate, evergreen leaves. **Syn:** = Fl6, Zhang, Zhang, & Endress (2003); = *Amarolea americana* (Linnaeus) Small – S; = *Cartrema americana* – K4, Nesom (2012d), Weakley et al (2011), orthographic variant; = *Osmanthus americana* – GW2, orthographic variant; = *Osmanthus americanus* (Linnaeus) Benth & Hooker f. – F, G, Meso4.1, RAB, Va, WH3; = *Osmanthus americanus* var. *americanus* – C, K1, K2, Hardin (1974).

Chionanthus Linnaeus 1753 (FRINGE-TREE, OLD MAN'S BEARD)

A genus of controversial circumscription, of only 2 species, limited to se. North America. The genus has often in the past been circumscribed much more broadly, to include 55-60 additional and primarily tropical species. Hong-Wa & Besnard (2013) excluded the African and Madagascarian species and suggested a much narrower circumscription of *Chionanthus*; Li et al. (2020) deepened the understanding that tropical *Chionanthus* are not closely related to our two species in eastern North America. While the disposition of the tropical clades has not been resolved, it is clear that they are not part of *Chionanthus* (whose type species is *C. virginicus*). References: Hardin (1974); Hong-Wa & Besnard (2013); Li et al (2020); Nesom (in prep).

Chionanthus virginicus Linnaeus. FRINGE-TREE, OLD MAN'S BEARD. **Hab:** Dry, mesic, or wet forests and woodlands, granitic flatrocks and domes, glades and barrens over various rocks (including granite, greenstone, etc.), swamp forests in the Coastal Plain, tidal swamps, rarely pocosins. **Dist:** NJ, s. PA, s. OH, and MO south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** (Late Feb-) Apr-May; Jul-Sep. **Tax:** *C. virginicus* in our area shows a diversity of morphology and correlated habitat that suggests the possible presence of two taxa. Swamp- and pocosin-inhabiting populations in the outer Coastal Plain have leaves 4-8× as long as wide and seem very different than Piedmont dry woodland populations with leaves 1-2× as long as wide; further and more careful study is needed. **Comm:** *C. virginicus* is a traditional southern yard plant, often used as a 'specimen plant', very showy in spring, particularly when grown to its full size. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Hardin (1974); =

Key to Map
Symbology:



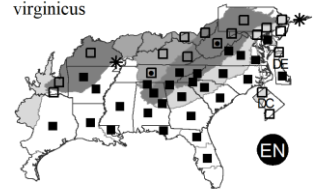
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

366. OLEACEAE

Chionanthus virginica – S, orthographic variant; > *Chionanthus virginica* var. *maritima* Pursh – Tx; > *Chionanthus virginica* var. *virginica* – Tx. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Chionanthus
virginicus



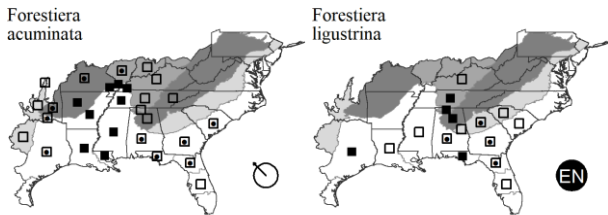
Forestiera Poiret 1812 (FORESTIERA)

A genus of about 15-20 species, shrubs, of sw. and se. North America, Central America, and the West Indies. References: Anderson (1985); Brooks (1977); Godfrey (1988); Green in Kadereit (2004); Hardin (1974); Johnston (1957); Nesom (2009e).

- 2 Leaves (6-) 7-8 (-9) cm long, long-acuminate or acuminate (rarely acute) at the apex, the tip sharply pointed; [of swamp forests, sloughs, and ponds]..... *Forestiera acuminata*
- 2 Leaves 1.5-7 (-8) cm long, obtuse at the apex, or if short-acuminate the ultimate tip blunt; [of uplands, over calcareous rocks or shell]..... *Forestiera ligustrina*

Forestiera acuminata (Michaux) Poiret. SWAMP FORESTIERA, SWAMP-PRIVET. **Hab:** Swamp forests, especially over calcareous substrates. **Dist:** SC south to n. FL, west to TX, north in the interior to KY, e. and c. TN, IN, IL, MO, and KS. **Phen:** Feb-May; Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Anderson (1985), Brooks (1977), Godfrey (1988), Hardin (1974), Johnston (1957). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

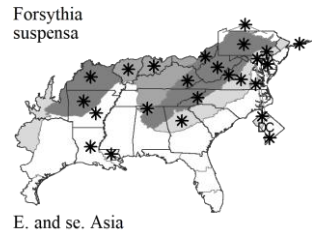
Forestiera ligustrina (Michaux) Poiret. GLADE FORESTIERA, SOUTHERN-PRIVET. **Hab:** Upland forests, woodlands, and glades, mostly on calcareous rocks or shell middens. **Dist:** E. SC south to n. peninsular FL, west to sc. KY, c. TN, AL, and MS; disjunct in w. LA and e. TX. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Brooks (1977), Godfrey (1988), Hardin (1974), Johnston (1957). [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).



Forsythia Vahl 1804 (FORSYTHIA, GOLDEN-BELLS)

A genus of about 7-9 species, shrubs, of e. Asia and se. Europe. References: Green in Kadereit (2004); Hardin (1974).

* ***Forsythia suspensa*** (Thunberg) Vahl. WEEPING FORSYTHIA. **Hab:** Waste places, vacant lots, suburban woodlands, commonly planted and persistent, rarely escaped. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** Feb-early May. **Syn:** = C, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, Va, Hardin (1974). [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).



Fraxinus Linnaeus 1753 (ASH)

A genus of about 43-65 species, trees, mostly north temperate (Asia, North America, Europe). References: Campbell (2017); Green in Kadereit (2004); Hardin & Beckmann (1982); Miller (1955); Nesom (2010g); Nesom (2010i); Wallander (2008); Ward (2011a); Whittemore et al (2018).

Unkeyed taxa: *Fraxinus berlandierana*

- 1 Leaves minutely honeycombed-reticulate beneath (best seen at magnification of 40-100×), more-or-less strongly whitened (and otherwise variously glabrous or pubescent); [*Fraxinus americana* complex].
 - 3 Petiole bases and leaf scars V- to U- or crescent-shaped with a deeply concave or notched upper margin; samaras (19-) 25-32 (-38) mm long, samara wings 3-5 (-6) mm wide, samara bodies (5-) 6-11 mm long, 1.5-2.5 mm wide; twigs, petioles, petiolules, and rachises glabrous..... *Fraxinus americana*
 - 3 Petiole bases and leaf scars oblong-obovate to widely obovate with a nearly truncate or very shallowly bowl-shaped upper margin; samaras (32-) 33-54 mm long, samara wings (4.5-) 5-8 mm wide, samara bodies (7-) 10-15 mm long, 2-4 mm wide; twigs, petioles, petiolules, and rachises glabrous or hirtellous to hirtellous-puberulent to tomentulose.
 - 4 Twigs, petioles, petiolules, and rachises sparsely to densely hirtellous to hirtellous-puberulent or tomentulose; samaras 33-54 mm long, samara wings 6-8 mm wide, samara bodies (7-) 11-15 mm long, 2-4 mm wide..... *Fraxinus biltmoreana*
 - 4 Twigs, petioles, petiolules, and rachises glabrous; samaras (32-) 36-44 mm long, samara wings (4.5-) 5-7 mm wide, samara bodies (9-) 10-13 mm long, 2-3.5 mm wide..... *Fraxinus smallii*
- 1 Leaves not minutely honeycombed-reticulate beneath (sometimes with papillae and small scales visible at 40×, but these not forming a developed netlike pattern), pale green (and otherwise variously glabrous or pubescent).
 - 8 Samara wings arising abruptly from the upper (distal) 1/5-1/4 (-1/2) of the samara body; samara wings 4-7 mm wide..... *Fraxinus pennsylvanica*
 - 8 Samara wings arising from the base or lower (proximal) 1/4 of the samara body; samara wings (5.5-) 6-20 (-22) mm wide.
 - 9 Trees, 15--30(--40) m tall; leaflet blades (7-) 9-15 (-25) cm long × (2.5-) 3.5-7 (-11) cm wide, the bases often rounded, sometimes obtuse to acute or acuminate; samaras (35-) 40-70 (-75) mm long, the wings gradually expanded from near the base of the body to the proximal 1/2, (5.5-) 6-10 (-12) mm wide.. *Fraxinus profunda*
 - 9 Shrubs, trees, or shrublike trees, 2.5-12 (-15) m tall; leaflet blades 4-12 (-15) cm long × (1-) 2-5 (-6) cm wide, the bases acute to truncate or rounded; samaras (25-) 30-50 (-54) mm long, the wings arising **either** from the base of the body to the proximal 1/4 **or** from the middle/proximal 3/4 of the body, 6-20 (-22) mm wide. *Fraxinus caroliniana*

Key to Map
Symbology:



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H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

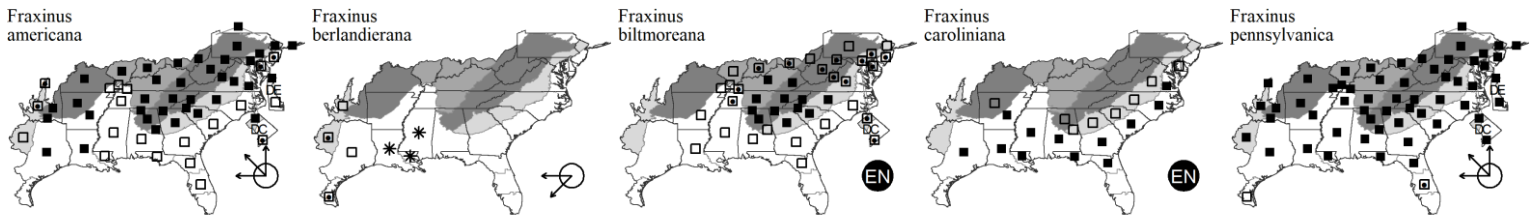
Fraxinus americana Linnaeus. WHITE ASH, AMERICAN ASH. **Hab:** Mesic slopes, rich cove forests. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** A valuable timber tree. **Syn:** = Mi, NY, S, Tn, Campbell (2017), Miller (1955), Nesom (2010i); < *Fraxinus americana* Linnaeus – Ar, C, Fl6, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NeTx, NE, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Ward (2010a); < *Fraxinus americana* Linnaeus var. *americana* – F, G, Pa, RAB, WV; > *Fraxinus americana* var. *microcarpa* A. Gray – F. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Fraxinus berlandierana A.P. de Candolle. MEXICAN ASH. **Hab:** Along streams. **Dist:** Native of sc. OK south to s. TX, has been reported as naturalized in s. MS and e. LA (Kartesz 2010), but these records maybe merely based on cultivated individuals (Nesom 2010h). **Phen:** Mar-Aug. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Nesom (2010i); = *Fraxinus berlandierana* – Tx, orthographic variant. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Fraxinus biltmoreana Beadle. BILTMORE ASH, BILTMORE WHITE ASH. **Hab:** Mesic slopes, rich cove forests, dry calcareous or mafic glades and woodlands (with *Juniperus virginiana* var. *virginiana* and *Carya glabra*), calcareous hammocks. **Dist:** NJ, OH, and IL south to n. peninsular FL, c. AL, c. MS, and LA. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** This controversial taxon has been recently clarified by Nesom (2010), though much additional information is needed to fully establish its distribution, ecology, and evolutionary origins. It is hexaploid (and possibly also tetraploid) (Whittemore et al. 2018). Whittemore et al. (2018) were disinclined to accept *F. biltmoreana* and *F. smallii* as taxa because of the lack of correlation of ploidy with morphological characters; additional study is needed. **Syn:** = Il, S, Tn, Miller (1955); = *Fraxinus americana* Linnaeus var. *biltmoreana* (Beadle) J. Wright ex Fernald – F, G, Pa, RAB, WV; = *Fraxinus biltmoreana* var. *biltmoreana* – Campbell (2017); < *Fraxinus americana* Linnaeus – Ar, C, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NE, Va, W, WH3; < *Fraxinus biltmoreana* Beadle – Whittemore et al (2018).

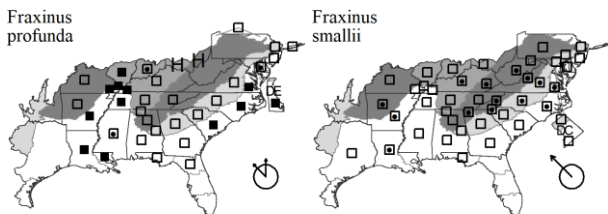
Fraxinus caroliniana P. Miller. WATER ASH, POP ASH, CAROLINA ASH. **Hab:** Deeply to shallowly flooded swamps, both alluvial and tidal. **Dist:** Se. MD south to n. FL, west to TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** May; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** J.J.N. Campbell (pers. comm., 2020) suggests recognizing a varietal entity in the Apalachicola region of Panhandle FL, with smaller leaves and leaflets, proportionally broader samaras, and mature at shrub size. **Comm:** A small tree, sometimes very abundant (and nearly the only subcanopy species) as the understory in *Taxodium-Nyssa* swamps. Reported for se. MD by Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp (2016). **Syn:** = Ar, C, G, K1, RAB, Tx, Va, Hardin & Beckmann (1982), Hardin (1974), Miller (1955), Nesom (2010i); = *Fraxinus caroliniana* var. *caroliniana* – Ward (2010a); < *Fraxinus caroliniana* P. Miller – GW2, K3, K4, S, WH3; > *Fraxinus caroliniana* var. *caroliniana* – F; > *Fraxinus caroliniana* var. *cubensis* (Grisebach) Lingelsheim – F, misapplied; > *Fraxinus caroliniana* var. *oblanceolata* (M.A. Curtis) Fernald & Schubert – F.

Fraxinus pennsylvanica Marshall. GREEN ASH, RED ASH. **Hab:** Bottomlands and swamps, especially along brownwater rivers and streams, rarely on mesic upland disturbed sites. **Dist:** NS west to AB, south to FL, TX, and CO. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Variation in this species (see synonymy) needs further study. Campbell (2017) has provided a detailed analysis of variation in *F. pennsylvanica*, choosing to recognize four varieties. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, Hardin & Beckmann (1982), Hardin (1974), Ward (2010a); > *Fraxinus darlingtonii* Britton – S; > *Fraxinus lanceolata* Borkhausen – Il; < *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marshall – Fl6, WH3; > *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marshall – Il, S; ? *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* ssp. *pennsylvanica* – Miller (1955); > *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* var. *austini* Fernald – F, Campbell (2017); > *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* var. *campestris* (Britton) F.C. Gates – Campbell (2017); > *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* var. *pennsylvanica* – F, G, RAB, WV, Campbell (2017); > *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* var. *subintegerrima* (Vahl) Fernald – F, G, RAB, WV, Campbell (2017); > *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* var. *integerrima* – Tx, orthographic variant.

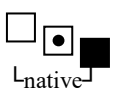


Fraxinus profunda (Bush) Bush. PUMPKIN ASH. **Hab:** Swamps, especially along blackwater rivers and streams and in freshwater tidal wetlands (as along the James, Pamunkey, Mattaponi, and Rappahannock rivers in e. VA), also in brownwater bottomlands; common (rare in Piedmont and Mountains). **Dist:** S. NJ south to n. FL, west to LA, mostly on the Coastal Plain, north in the interior to w. NC, sc. TN, e. AR, se. MO, s. IL, IN, OH, sc. MI, ne. PA, and w. NY. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** This species has a peculiar distribution; see McCormac, Bissell, & Stine (1995) and Nesom (2010) for additional discussion. The nomenclature has been controversial, but is now resolved. There is also some question as to its evolutionary history and appropriate taxonomic recognition; it may be an allopolyploid derivative of *F. pennsylvanica*, perhaps from multiple origins. Whittemore et al. (2018) determined it to be an octoploid. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, Ward (2010a); = *Fraxinus tomentosa* Michaux f. – F, G, RAB, Miller (1955); > *Fraxinus michauxii* Britton – S; < *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marshall – Fl6, WH3; > *Fraxinus profunda* (Bush) Bush – S.

Fraxinus smallii Britton. SMALL'S WHITE ASH. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, alluvial woods, river bluffs, upland hardwood forests, oak-pine forests. **Dist:** PA, MI, IA, and KS south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** (Feb-) Apr-May. **Tax:** Recent studies by Whittemore et al. (2018) did not find a correlation between ploidy and the morphological characters used by Nesom (2010i) to separate *F. biltmoreana* and *F. smallii*. Whittemore et al. (2018) suggest that *F. smallii* should be remerged with *F. biltmoreana*, while Campbell (2017) proposed that it be reduced to varietal rank under *F. biltmoreana* (Campbell 2017). Additional study is needed. **Syn:** = Mi, S, Tn, Miller (1955); = *Fraxinus biltmoreana* var. *subcoriacea* J.J.N. Campbell – Campbell (2017); < *Fraxinus americana* Linnaeus – Ar, C, Fl6, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NeTx, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Ward (2010a); < *Fraxinus americana* Linnaeus var. *americana* – F, G, Pa, RAB, WV; < *Fraxinus biltmoreana* Beadle – Whittemore et al (2018); < *Fraxinus pennsylvanica* Marshall – WH3.



Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

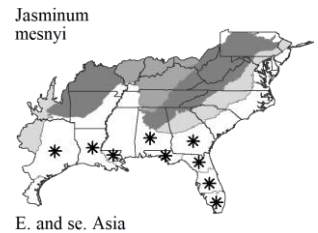
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N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Jasminum Linnaeus 1753 (WINTER JASMINE)

A genus of about 200 species, shrubs and woody vines, of tropical (and rarely temperate) Eurasia. References: Green in Kadereit (2004); Serviss et al (2018b).

* *Jasminum mesnyi* Hance. JAPANESE JASMINE, PRIMROSE JASMINE. **Hab:** Cultivated and sometimes persistent or spreading (at least vegetatively, by layering) from plantings. **Dist:** Native of w. China. Reported for GA (Kartesz 1999), Panhandle FL (Kunzer et al. 2009), and AL Coastal Plain (Diamond 2013). **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



E. and se. Asia

Ligustrum Linnaeus 1753 (PRIVET)

Contributed by Guy L. Nesom and Alan S. Weakley

A genus of about 40 species, shrubs and trees, of the Old World. *Ligustrum* appears to be a monophyletic group phylogenetically embedded within *Syringa* (Li, Alexander, & Zhang 2002; Li et al. 2012); Li et al. (2012) recommend treating *Ligustrum* as series *Ligustrae* of *Syringa*, but species combinations have not been made. References: Green in Kadereit (2004); Hardin (1974); Li et al (2012); Li, Alexander, & Zhang (2002); Nesom (2009a).

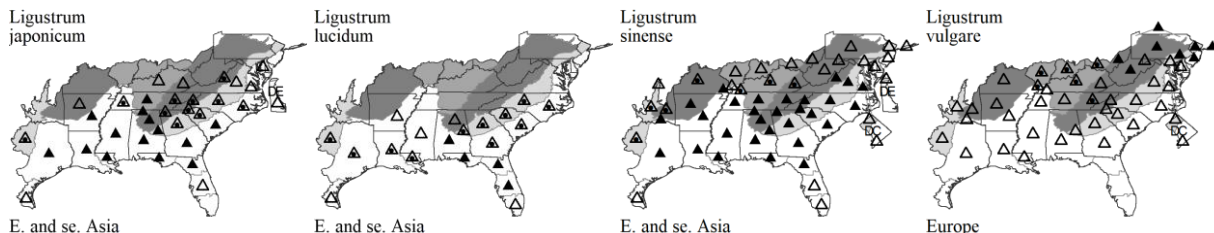
- 1 Leaves (3-) 4-13 (-15) cm long.
 - 2 Leaves mostly (3-) 4-8 (-9) cm long, with the primary lateral leaf veins in 3-5 pairs; leaf apex acute to abruptly acuminate; abaxial midvein covered by epidermis; flowers short-pedicellate on pedicels 0.5-2 mm; corolla tube hardly exserted from calyx, ca. equal lobe length *Ligustrum japonicum*
 - 2 Leaves (4.5-) 6-13 (-15) cm, with the primary lateral veins in (5-) 6-8 pairs; leaf apex usually long-acuminate; abaxial midvein not covered by epidermis; flowers subsessile on pedicels 0-0.5 mm; corolla tube distinctly exserted from calyx, ca. 2× longer than lobes..... *Ligustrum lucidum*
- 1 Leaves 1.5-6 (-6.5) cm long.
 - 8 Leaves ovate-elliptic to oblong-ovate, elliptic-lanceolate, or suborbicular, primary lateral veins (3-) 4-5 pairs, apex obtuse to rounded or retuse, abaxial midvein usually sparsely hirsutulous to puberulent; inflorescence diffuse and open panicles terminal and on essentially leafless, lateral branches interspersed with leafy ones; branchlets hirtellous to loosely subtrigose with straight hairs of uneven length; corolla tube slightly shorter than lobes, often barely exserted from the calyx tube; pedicels glabrous *Ligustrum sinense*
 - 8 Leaves elliptic-lanceolate to elliptic-ovate, primary lateral veins 4-6 pairs, apex obtuse to acute, abaxial midvein usually glabrous or with a few scattered hairs; inflorescence mostly a compact, terminal panicle; branchlets evenly and minutely hirtellous to hirsutulous with relatively even-length hairs; corolla tube equal the lobes or slightly shorter, distinctly exserted from the calyx tube; pedicels hirtellous *Ligustrum vulgare*

* *Ligustrum japonicum* Thunberg. JAPANESE PRIVET. **Hab:** Disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of Japan and Korea. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Va, WH3, Hardin (1974), Nesom (2009a). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Ligustrum lucidum* W.T. Aiton. GLOSSY PRIVET, BROADLEAF PRIVET. **Hab:** Disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of China, Japan, and Korea. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** This species is superficially similar to *L. japonicum*; the lateral leaf veins are translucent in this species. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, S, WH3, Hardin (1974), Nesom (2009a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Ligustrum sinense* Loureiro. CHINESE PRIVET, "PRIVY HEDGE". **Hab:** Moist forests, especially alluvial bottomlands, and also in a wide range of other forests, woodlands, glade edges, etc. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** (Late Apr-) May-Jun. **Comm:** This species is one of the most noxious of all weeds in much of our area, choking out native vegetation. The rapidity with which it has engulfed southern wetlands (and increasingly uplands as well) is hinted at by Small's (1933) mention of it only as "an escape in southern Louisiana". **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, NE, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Hardin (1974), Nesom (2009a). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Ligustrum vulgare* Linnaeus. COMMON PRIVET. **Hab:** Disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of Europe and n. Africa. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, Va, WV, Hardin (1974), Nesom (2009a). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



367. TETRACHONDRAEAE Skottsberg ex Wettstein 1924 (TETRACHONDRA FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

A family of 2 genera, *Polypremum* and *Tetrachondra* (Oxelman et al. 1999), and 3 species, perennial herbs, of s. North America south to South America, and New Zealand. The assignment of *Polypremum* to family has been controversial, with placement formerly in Loganiaceae or Buddlejaceae. A recent molecular analysis strongly suggests that its closest relationship is with *Tetrachondra* (Oxelman et al. 1999), and the treatment followed here reflects the current general consensus. Some prefer to treat it in the monospecific Polypremaceae (Reveal 2011). References: Oxelman, Backlund, & Bremer (1999); Rabeler & Freeman (2019c) in FNA17 (2019); Wagstaff in Kadereit (2004).

Key to Map
Symbology:



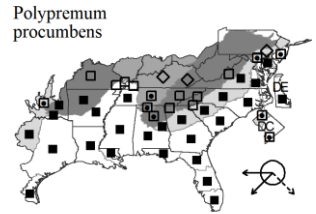
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Polypremum Linnaeus 1753 (POLYPREMUM)

The genus is monotypic, an herb, or warm temperate, subtropical and tropical America. References: Rabeler (2019) in FNA17 (2019); Rogers (1986); Wagstaff in Kadereit (2004).

Identification Notes: Plants tend to turn a distinctive orangish color in midsummer to later in the year.



Polypremum procumbens Linnaeus. POLYPREMUM, RUSTWEED, JUNIPERLEAF. **Hab:** Dunes, longleaf pine sandhills, pine flatwoods, pond margins, fields, pastures, roadsides, riverside sand bars, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. NY, NJ, and MO south to FL and TX, south into Central America and South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Late May-Nov; Aug-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Rogers (1986). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

370. PLANTAGINACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (PLANTAIN FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

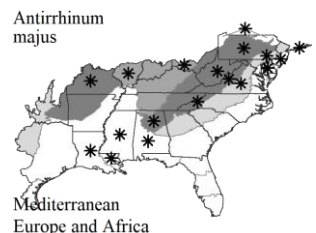
As radically recircumscribed, a family of about 100-120 genera and 1800-1900 species, herbs and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Albach, Meudt, & Oxelman (2005); Fischer in Kadereit (2004); Freeman, Rabeler, & Elisens (2019c) in FNA17 (2019); Olmstead et al (2001); Schwarzbach in Kadereit (2004).

- 1 Leaves alternate, at least those on the upper stem; calyx 5-merous; stamens 4.
 - 3 Corolla with a broad pouch at the base (saccate or gibbose) *Antirrhinum*
 - 3 Corolla with a slender spur at the base.
 - 5 Flowers in terminal racemes *Linaria*
 - 5 Flowers solitary in leaf axils.
 - 6 Stems erect; leaves linear *Chaenorhinum*
 - 6 Stems prostrate; leaves orbicular, ovate, or triangular.
 - *Kickxia*
 - 1 Leaves either strictly basal, or opposite or whorled throughout; calyx 0-, 4-, or 5-merous; stamens 1, 2, or 4.
 - 8 Leaves strongly basally disposed, usually all the leaves basal; petals 4, scarious and translucent in texture; inflorescence a spike; [tribe *Plantagineae*] *Plantago*
 - 8 Leaves cauline, either opposite or whorled; petal 0, or 4, or 5; inflorescence various.
 - 9 Leaves whorled.
 - 10 Aquatic; leaves 5-30 mm long, lanceolate, toothed to deeply dissected into linear segments; [tribe *Gratioleae*] *Limnophila*
 - 10 Terrestrial; leaves 40-15 cm long, lanceolate or elliptic, toothed; [tribe *Veroniceae*] *Veronicastrum*
 - 9 Leaves opposite.
 - 11 Petals 0; sepals 0, stamens 1; leaves both < 2 cm long and entire; [tribe *Callitricheae*] *Callitriche*
 - 11 Petals 4 or 5; sepals 4 or 5; stamens 2 or 4; leaves > 2 cm long, or serrate, or both.
 - 12 Calyx and corolla 4-merous.
 - 13 Leaves punctate; stamens 4; [tribe *Gratioleae*] *Scoparia*
 - 13 Leaves not punctate; stamens 2; [tribe *Veroniceae*] *Veronica*
 - 12 Calyx and corolla 5-merous.
 - 14 Plants erect, moderately robust, usually > 4 dm tall, larger leaves > 5 cm long; inflorescences terminal (the bracts subtending flowers strongly reduced in size in comparison to main leaves of the stem); [tribe *Cheloneae*] *Penstemon*
 - 14 Plants creeping, decumbent or erect, small, usually < 4 dm tall (except *Mecardonia*, to 5 dm tall), larger leaves < 5 cm long; inflorescences axillary (all or most of the flowers axillary to more-or-less normally sized leaves).
 - 16 Stamens 2; [section *Gratioleae*] *Gratiola*
 - 18 Flowers and fruits on definite pedicels; annual or perennial; leaves not papillose *Gratiola*
 - 18 Flowers and fruits sessile or subsessile, the pedicels < 1 mm long; perennial; leaves papillose on the surfaces and margins *Sophronanthe*
 - 16 Stamens 4.
 - 19 Sepals evidently connate into a tube about as long as the lobes; [section *Cheloneae*] *Collinsia*
 - 19 Sepals distinct or very nearly so.
 - 20 Leaves deeply pinnatifid; [tribe *Stemodieae*] *Leucospora*
 - 20 Leaves entire or toothed; [tribe *Gratioleae*] *Bacopa*
 - 21 Corolla nearly radially symmetrical; corolla lobes about as long as the corolla tube; leaves palmately veined, with parallel veins diverging from the base, margins entire to crenulate; of aquatic to moist habitats, often somewhat succulent *Bacopa*
 - 21 Corolla distinctly bilabiate; corolla lobes shorter than the corolla tube; leaves pinnately veined, with a single main-vein and lateral veins diverging along it, margins serrate; of moist habitats, not succulent *Mecardonia*

Antirrhinum Linnaeus 1753 (SNAPDRAGON)

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of Mediterranean Europe. References: Barringer & Harriman (2019a) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935); Sutton (1988).

* ***Antirrhinum majus*** Linnaeus. COMMON SNAPDRAGON. **Hab:** Cultivated, rarely persistent or naturalized. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = C, FNA17, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, WV, Pennell (1935), Sutton (1988). [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Bacopa Aublet 1775 (WATER-HYSSOP)

A genus of about 50 species, herbs (mostly aquatic or at least wetland), of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. References: Ahedor (2019a) in FNA17 (2019); Fernald (1942a); Pennell (1935); Schuyler (1989).

- 1 Fresh plants strongly aromatic when bruised; corolla blue, 9-13 mm long; stem and leaves pubescent..... *Bacopa caroliniana*
- 1 Fresh plants not aromatic when bruised; corolla predominantly white (in some species slightly pink or marked with yellow), 2-10 mm long; stem and leaves pubescent or glabrous.
 - 2 Leaves glabrous; leaf margins crenate to serrate or entire; flowers radially symmetrical.
 - 3 Leaf margins crenate; stems pubescent; pedicels 10-12 mm long..... *Bacopa egensis*
 - 3 Leaf margins entire or serrate; stems glabrous; pedicels 5-30 mm long..... *Bacopa monnieri*
 - 2 Leaves pubescent, leaf margins entire; flowers bilaterally symmetrical.
 - 4 Corolla 4-10 mm long, white with a yellow throat; capsule ca. 5 mm long..... *Bacopa rotundifolia*
 - 4 Corolla 2-5 mm long, white or pink, without a yellow throat; capsule 2-3 mm long..... *Bacopa repens*

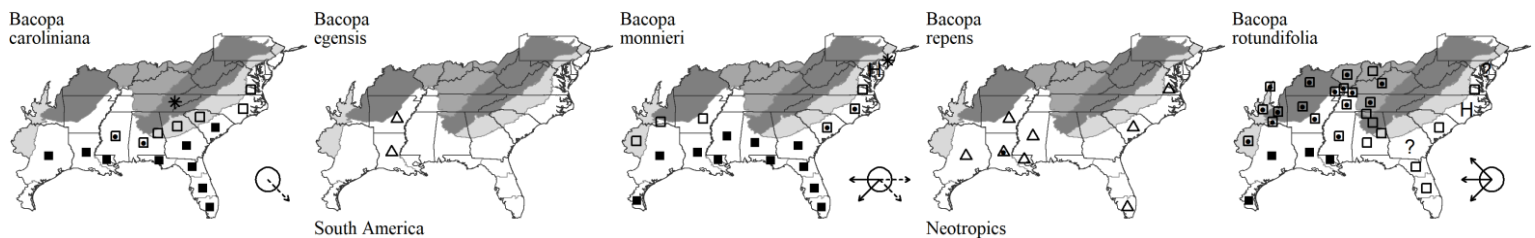
Bacopa caroliniana (Walter) B.L. Robinson. BLUE WATER-HYSSOP, SWEET WATER-HYSSOP, CAROLINA WATER-HYSSOP, LEMON BACOPA. **Hab:** Wet shores, tidal muds, marshes, disturbed wetland sites. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in KY. **Phen:** May-Oct. **ID Notes:** The strongly fragrant stems and leaves are unique. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Hydrotrida caroliniana* (Walter) Small – S, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

* *Bacopa egensis* (Poeppig) Pennell. BRAZILIAN WATER-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Lakes, ponds, ditches, other disturbed aquatic areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA17, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Bacopa monnieri (Linnaeus) Pennell. BRAHMI, INDIAN-PENNYWORT, HERB-OF-GRACE, MONNIER'S WATER-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Freshwater tidal marshes, muddy shores, streams and pools. **Dist:** E. MD and e. VA south to s. FL, west to c. TX, and in the West Indies and the New World subtropics and tropics; also Old World tropics and subtropics. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Bramia monnieri* (Linnaeus) Drake – S, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G5? (Secure).

* *Bacopa repens* (Swartz) Wettstein. SOUTH AMERICAN WATER-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Freshwater pools. **Dist:** Presumably native of the New World tropics. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, FNA17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, WH3; = *Macuillamia repens* (Swartz) Pennell – S, Pennell (1935). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Bacopa rotundifolia (Michaux) Wettstein. MIDWESTERN WATER-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Tidal muds, shallow water of large natural lake, river sandbars, other shallow water and shore situations. **Dist:** IN and IA west to ND and MT, south to AL and AZ; disjunct in e. MD, e. VA, ne. NC, and e. SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]), where apparently native, though Cronquist (1991) considered introduced. Known in NC only from Lake Mattamuskeet, Hyde County, where not seen since 1929. **Phen:** May-Sep (-Nov). **Comm:** *B. simulans* Fernald has been considered a rare endemic of tidal areas in VA and MD. It is alleged to differ from *B. rotundifolia* in its glabrous to glabrescent stems (vs. pubescent), more succulent condition, smaller leaves (the larger 1-2 cm long and 0.6-1.5 cm wide vs. 2-3.5 cm long and 1.5-2.7 cm wide), smaller flowers (corolla 3-4 mm long vs. 6-10 mm long). Schuyler (1989) concluded that *B. simulans* is an intertidal form of *B. rotundifolia*, the morphologic differences the result of differences in inundation. Additional work, perhaps involving growth under experimental conditions or chemical or molecular studies, is needed to corroborate Schuyler's conclusion. See Schuyler (1989), F, and Fernald (1942) for further discussion. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA17, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo1, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Schuyler (1989); = *Macuillamia rotundifolia* (Michaux) Rafinesque – S, Pennell (1935); > *Bacopa rotundifolia* (Michaux) Wettstein – F, G; > *Bacopa simulans* Fernald – F, G.

*Callitriche* Linnaeus 1753 (WATER-STARWORT)

A genus of 20-50 species, annual and perennial herbs of aquatic, wetland, and upland habitats, nearly cosmopolitan. This genus should be included in a greatly expanded Plantaginaceae. References: APG (2016); Crow & Hellquist (2000a); Erbar & Leins in Kadereit (2004); Fassett (1951); Lansdown (2009); Lansdown (2019) in FNA17 (2019); Prančl et al (2020).

- 2 Flowers and young fruits with 2 inflated bracteoles at the base; leaves dimorphic (with floating rosettes of spatulate leaves and submersed linear leaves) or monomorphic..... *Callitriche heterophylla* var. *heterophylla*
- 2 Flowers and young fruits lacking bracts at their base; leaves monomorphic, obovate-spatulate, rounded at the tip.
 - 5 Mericarps bent at an angle and thickened on one side at the base; [of SC southward]..... *Callitriche peploides*
 - 5 Mericarps not bent at an angle nor thickened at the base; [collectively widespread].
 - 6 Fruit on pedicels 0.5-7 mm long; margin of fruit curled over on itself, appearing thickened; fruit developing underground..... *Callitriche pedunculosa*
 - 6 Fruit on pedicels 0.1-0.6 mm long; margin of fruit narrow, thin; fruit developing aboveground..... *Callitriche terrestris*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

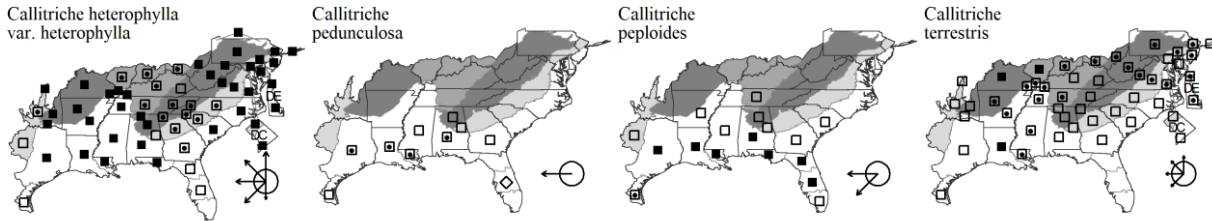
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Callitriche heterophylla Pursh var. ***heterophylla***. COMMON WATER-STARWORT. **Hab:** Pools, slow-moving streams, ditches. **Dist:** Greenland west to AK, south to c. peninsular FL, TX, CA, and Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Tax:** The other variety, var. *bolanderi* (Hegelmann) Fassett, with larger fruits, co-occurs with var. *heterophylla* in nw. North America and is of uncertain taxonomic status, having been treated as species, subspecies, variety, and lumped. **Syn:** = NE, Va, Lansdown (2009); = *Callitriche heterophylla* ssp. *heterophylla* – K1, K3, K4, NY; > *Callitriche anceps* Fernald – F, Fassett (1951); < *Callitriche heterophylla* – Ar, C, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Crow & Hellquist (2000a); > *Callitriche heterophylla* – F; > *Callitriche heterophylla* Pursh var. *heterophylla* – Fassett (1951). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Callitriche pedunculosa Nuttall. NUTTALL'S WATER-STARWORT. **Hab:** Low fields, pond shores. **Dist:** NC, c. TN, and OK south to c. peninsular FL, AL, and TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Fl6, FNA17, K1, K3, K4, WH3; = *Callitriche nuttallii* Torrey – Ar, GW2, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Crow & Hellquist (2000a), Fassett (1951), Lansdown (2009). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Callitriche peploides Nuttall. **Hab:** Low fields, ditches. **Dist:** SC south to s. FL, west to TX; disjunct inland in AR (the report for Polk Co., TN erroneous); e. Mexico south to Costa Rica. **Phen:** (Jan-) Feb-Apr (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, FNA17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Lansdown (2009); > *Callitriche peploides* var. *peploides* – Fassett (1951). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

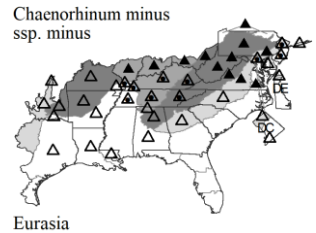
Callitriche terrestris Rafinesque. TERRESTRIAL WATER-STARWORT. **Hab:** Clay-pan areas, streambanks, ditches, low fields, wet paths. **Dist:** MA to KS, south to GA, TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA17, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Crow & Hellquist (2000a), Lansdown (2009); = *Callitriche deflexa* A. Braun – RAB, Fassett (1951); = *Callitriche terrestris* ssp. *terrestris*; > *Callitriche deflexa* var. *austinii* (Engelmann) Hegelmann – F, G.



Chaenorhinum (A.P. de Candolle) Reichenbach 1828 (DWARF SNAPDRAGON, LESSER TOADFLAX)

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, of Mediterranean Europe. Circumscription of the genus follows Yousefi, Zarre, & Heubl (2016). References: Pennell (1935); Rabeler & Freeman (2019b) in FNA17 (2019); Sutton (1988); Yousefi, Zarre, & Heubl (2016).

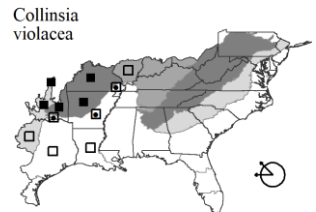
* ***Chaenorhinum minus*** (Linnaeus) Lange ssp. ***minus***. DWARF SNAPDRAGON, SMALL TOADFLAX, LESSER TOADFLAX. **Hab:** Road shoulders, railroad embankments, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA17, NY; = *Chaenorhinum minus* ssp. *minus* – Sutton (1988); < *Chaenorhinum minus* – Ar, K3, K4, Mi, NE; < *Chaenorhinum minus* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va, W, Pennell (1935). NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Collinsia Nuttall 1817 (BLUE-EYED MARY)

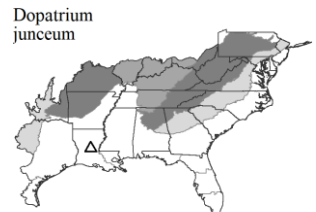
A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of North America (especially diverse in w. North America). References: Park (2019) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).

Collinsia violacea Nuttall. OZARK BLUE-EYED-MARY, VIOLET COLLINSIA. **Hab:** Glades, prairies, bluffs. **Dist:** IL and se. KS south through se. MO, e. AR to ec. LA and ne. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA17, G, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Dopatrium Buchanan-Hamilton ex Benth 1835

* ***Dopatrium junceum*** (Roxburgh) Buchanan-Hamilton ex Benth. **Hab:** Wetlands. **Syn:** = K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Gratiola Linnaeus 1753 (HEDGE-HYSSOP)

A genus of about 20 species, herbs, of temperate regions (and tropical mountains) of the Old and New Worlds. Circumscription of the genus includes *Amphianthus* (following Estes & Small 2007, 2008). References: Estes & Small (2007); Estes & Small (2008); Freeman (2019b) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).

Identification Notes: *Gratiola amphiantha* somewhat resembles *Callitriche*, but has floating leaves in single pairs rather than in a whorl.

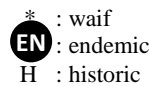
2 Flowers and fruits sessile or subsessile, the pedicels < 1 mm long; perennial.

2 Flowers and fruits on definite pedicels; annual or perennial.

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Sophronanthe pilosa

- 4 Leaves clasping or subclasping-rounded at the base; perennial; [section *Gratiola*].
 5 Calyx subtended by 0 (-1) bractlet; corolla lobes white; corolla tube greenish yellow, conspicuously veined..... *Gratiola ramosa*
 5 Calyx subtended by 2 bractlets; corolla lobes white or yellow-orange; corolla tube greenish yellow and conspicuously veined, or orange and not conspicuously veined..... *Gratiola brevifolia*
 4 Leaves cuneate at the base; annual; [section *Nibora*].
 9 Corolla yellow; [LA and TX] *Gratiola torreyi*
 9 Corolla white (or with pink or purple flush); [collectively widespread].
 10 Pedicels stout, erect, 1-5 (-12) mm long *Gratiola virginiana*
 10 Pedicels slender, spreading, 10-45 mm long.
 11 Corolla 13-25 mm long; leaves oval or oblanceolate..... *Gratiola floridana*
 11 Corolla 5-14 mm long; leaves elliptic, rhombic-lanceolate, or lanceolate *Gratiola neglecta*

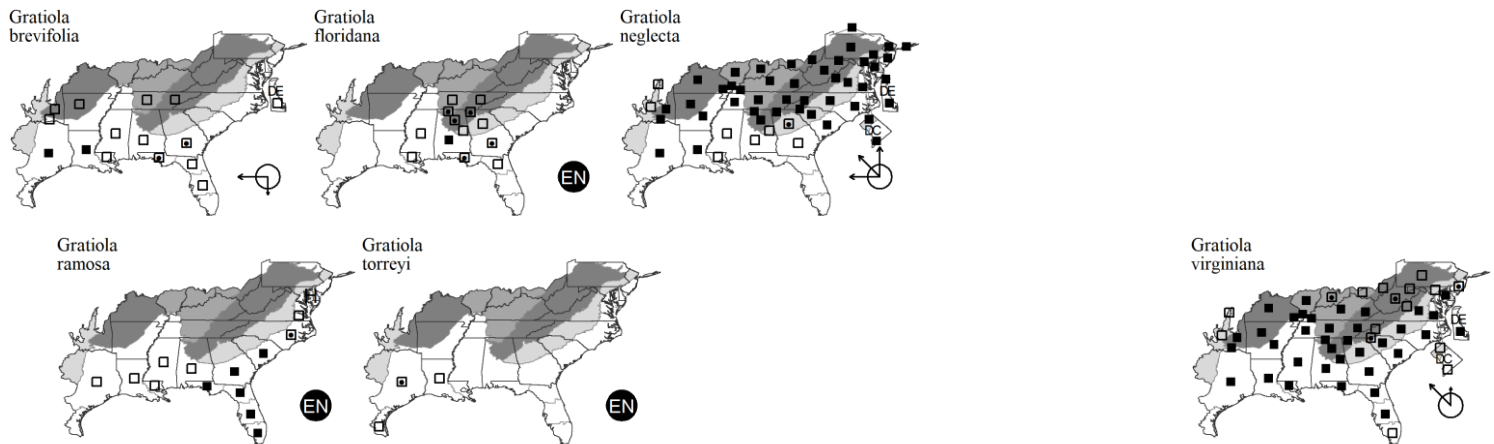
Gratiola brevifolia Rafinesque. STICKY HEDGE-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, cypress swamps, other wet places. **Dist:** E. GA, south and west to c. peninsular FL, e. Panhandle FL, and se. AL; c. AR and se. OK; se. LA and e. TX; c. TN; s. DE (Knapp & Estes 2006). **Phen:** Apr-Jun (-Sep). **Comm:** Previous reports from SC are based on misidentifications (Knapp & Estes 2006). **Syn:** < *Gratiola brevifolia* Rafinesque – Ar, Fl6, FNA17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Pennell (1935).

Gratiola floridana Nuttall. FLORIDA HEDGE-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Stream banks, spring runs, blackwater swamps. **Dist:** Ne. GA, se. TN (in counties adjacent to NC) (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), and e. KY, south to e. GA (in counties adjacent to SC) (Jones & Coile 1988), ne. FL, Panhandle FL, AL, and MS. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Fl6, FNA17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, WH3, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Gratiola neglecta Torrey. MUD-HYSSOP, CLAMMY HEDGE-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Ditches, wet areas, bottomlands, wet cropped fields, brackish marshes. **Dist:** QC and ME west to BC, south to c. GA, e. TX, AZ, and CA. **Phen:** Mar-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA17, GrPl, II, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Estes & Small (2007); < *Gratiola neglecta* Torrey – C, G, GW2, K1, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV, Pennell (1935); < *Gratiola neglecta* var. *neglecta* – F.

Gratiola ramosa Walter. BRANCHED HEDGE-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, pineland ponds and Carolina bays, marshes, pond margins; ditches. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to sw. LA; disjunct in se. VA (Greensville County) and (at least historically) in e. MD. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Va, WH3, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Gratiola torreyi Small. YELLOW HEDGE-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Saline prairies, opening in post oak woodlands, seasonally wet meadows. **Dist:** W. LA west to s. TX. **Phen:** Feb-Apr. **Syn:** = FNA17, K4; = *Gratiola flava* Leavenworth ex Pennell – K3, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



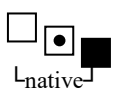
Gratiola virginiana Linnaeus. VIRGINIA HEDGE-HYSSOP, ROUND-FRUIT HEDGE-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Sluggish streams, bogs, wet areas. **Dist:** NJ west to OH and IA and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Oct. **Tax:** Var. *aestuariorum* Pennell, of s. NJ south to e. VA, is alleged to differ in being shorter, with more rounded leaves, short pedicels (< 2 mm long), a shorter calyx and corolla, and a smaller capsule; it is likely merely a stunted aquatic form, but needs additional study – see Fernald (1950) and Pennell (1935) for additional details. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, GW2, II, Mi, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Gratiola virginiana* var. *aestuariorum* Pennell – F, K1, K3, K4, Pennell (1935); > *Gratiola virginiana* var. *virginiana* – F, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pennell (1935).

Kickxia Dumortier 1827 (FLUELLEN, CANCERWORT)

A genus of about 9 species (following the removal of *Nanorrhinum* Betsche), annual herbs, of Mediterranean Europe west to c. Asia. Generic circumscription follows Yousefi, Zarre, & Heubl (2016). References: Elisens (2019b) in FNA17 (2019); Ghebrehwet (2000); Pennell (1935); Sutton (1988); Yousefi, Zarre, & Heubl (2016).

* ***Kickxia elatine*** (Linnaeus) Dumortier. SHARP-LEAVED FLUELLEN, MALE FLUELLEN. **Hab:** Gravel bars, road shoulders, railroad embankments, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe, n. Africa, and w. Asia. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** Two infraspecific taxa are sometimes recognized (as by Sutton 1988), especially in the European literature. Ssp. *crinita* (Mabille) W. Greuter is considered to differ from the typical subspecies in having stems densely villous (vs. sparsely villous), the stems robust, usually 1.5-3.5 mm thick, often much-branched (vs. slender, to 1.5 mm thick, sparingly if at all branched, and pedicels 5-12 (-20) mm long, 0.25-0.35 mm in diameter, often villous their entire lengths (vs. pedicels mostly (8-) 15-25 (-30) mm long, 0.1-0.2 mm in diameter, glabrous except for immediately below the calyx). It is unclear the degree to which these

Key to Map
 Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

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characters are well-correlated and describe useful taxa, and whether distinctions made in its native range apply well in North America. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA17, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, Ghebrehwet (2000), Pennell (1935); > *Kickxia elatine* ssp. *crinita* – Sutton (1988); > *Kickxia elatine* ssp. *elatine* – Sutton (1988). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Leucospora Nuttall 1834 (LEUCOSPORA)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America and Coahuila, Mexico. *Leucospora* may not be distinct from *Stemodia*. References: Freeman (2019c) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935); Turner & Cowan (1993).

Leucospora multifida (Michaux) Nuttall. LEUCOSPORA, NARROWLEAF PALESEED. **Hab:** Moist to wet, sandy margins of artificial ponds, drawdown areas on riverbanks, streambanks, drawdown depressional wetlands, other seasonally ponded disturbed areas, probably introduced in some of our area from c. United States. **Dist:** S. ON west to IA and KS, south to nw. GA, AL, LA, and e. TX; scattered occurrences farther east (as in e. NC, FL, KY, TN, VA, and se. PA) may be recent introductions. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, Pennell (1935); = *Conobea multifida* (Michaux) Benth – F, WH3; = *Stemodia multifida* (Michaux) Sprengel – Turner & Cowan (1993). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Limnophila R. Brown 1810 (MARSHWEED)

A genus of about 40 species, of tropical regions of the Old World. References: Barringer (2019b) in FNA17 (2019).

* ***Limnophila sessiliflora*** (Vahl) Blume. ASIAN MARSHWEED. **Hab:** Ponds, ditches, lakes. **Dist:** Native of Old World tropics. Reported as introduced in sw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Fl6, FNA17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Linaria P. Miller 1754 (YELLOW-TOADFLAX)

A genus of about 160 species, of temperate regions of Eurasia and less commonly North and South America. Following the analyses of Fernández-Mazuecos, Blanco-Pastor, & Vargas (2013), Ogutcen & Varnosi (2016), and Yousefi, Heubl, & Zarre (2017) it seems best to include *Nuttallanthus* in *Linaria* as section *Lectoplectron*. References: Fernández-Mazuecos, Blanco-Pastor, & Vargas (2013); Freeman (2019j) in FNA17 (2019); Ogutcen & Varnosi (2016); Pennell (1935); Sáez Goñalons (2019) in FNA17 (2019); Sutton (1988); Yousefi, Heubl, & Zarre (2017).

3 Corollas yellow; plants perennials; [aliens].

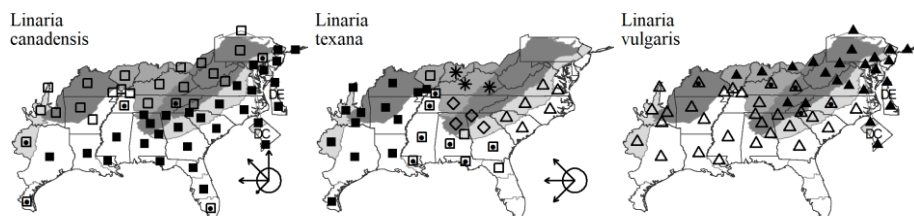
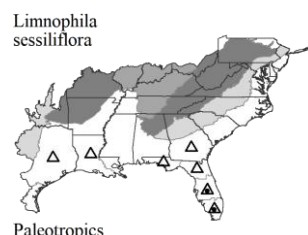
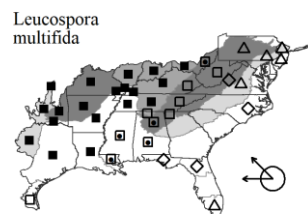
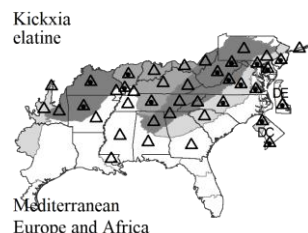
3 Corollas blue, violet, pale bluish-white, or white; plants annuals, biennials, or perennials; [natives (often weedy) and aliens].

- 8 Corolla 8-11 (-14) mm long (measured from the tip of the spur to the tip of the middle lobe of the lower lip), the lower lip 2-4.5 (-6) mm long; seeds longitudinally ridged, the intervening faces smooth or with sparse low tubercles *Linaria canadensis*
- 8 Corolla (11-) 14-22 mm long (measured from the tip of the spur to the tip of the middle lobe of the lower lip), the lower lip 5-11 mm long; seeds densely tuberculate, not longitudinally ridged..... *Linaria texana*

Linaria canadensis (Linnaeus) Dumont de Courset. COMMON TOADFLAX. **Hab:** In a wide variety of natural and disturbed habitats, especially common and weedy in disturbed sites such as roadsides and fields, also common and apparently native in thin soil of rock outcrops. **Dist:** NS west to ND, south to s. FL and TX; also adventive on the west coast, from WA to CA. **Phen:** Mar-Aug; Apr-Nov. **Tax:** Sutton (1988) comments that there is substantial variation in this species not taxonomically explained. **Syn:** = Fl6, K4, Pa, Tx, WH3, WV, Pennell (1935), Yousefi, Heubl, & Zarre (2017); = *canadensis* var. – C, F, G, GrPl, S; = *Nuttallanthus canadensis* (Linnaeus) D.A. Sutton – Ar, FNA17, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Sutton (1988); < *Linaria canadensis* (Linnaeus) Dumont de Courset – RAB, W. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Linaria texana Scheele. TEXAS TOADFLAX. **Hab:** Granite flatrocks, grassy pinelands, dry sandy soils, disturbed soils of roadsides and fields. **Dist:** Native of sc. United States, the eastern extent of the original range unclear. **Phen:** (Feb-) Mar-Aug; Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Fl6, K4, Tx, WH3, Pennell (1935), Yousefi, Heubl, & Zarre (2017); = *Linaria canadensis* var. *texana* (Scheele) Pennell – C, F, G, GrPl, S; = *Nuttallanthus texanus* (Scheele) D.A. Sutton – Ar, FNA17, Il, K1, K3, NcTx, Tn, Va, Sutton (1988); < *Linaria canadensis* (Linnaeus) Dumont de Courset – RAB, W. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

* ***Linaria vulgaris*** P. Miller. BUTTER-AND-EGGS, YELLOW TOADFLAX, WILD-SNAPDRAGON. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Reported for Coastal Plain of GA (Taylor County) by Carter, Baker, & Morris (2009). **Phen:** (Mar-) May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA17, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Pennell (1935), Sutton (1988); = *Linaria linaria* (Linnaeus) Karsten – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◻ maybe exotic
◼ exotic
◻ rare
◻ uncommon
◻ common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Mecardonia Ruiz & Pavón 1794 (MECARDONIA, AXIL-FLOWER)

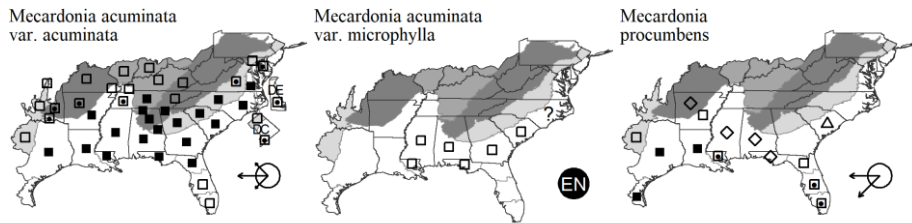
A genus of about 10 species, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of America. References: Ahedor (2019b) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).

- 1 Corolla yellow, with reddish veins; outer sepals broadly lanceolate to ovate, overlapping the shorter, much narrower inner sepals..... *Mecardonia procumbens*
 1 Corolla white, with purple veins; sepals lanceolate nearly equal in length.
 2 Pedicels (in fruit) 10-18 mm long; sepals > 2 mm wide *Mecardonia acuminata* var. *microphylla*
 2 Pedicels (in fruit) 16-35 mm long; sepals < 2 mm wide. *Mecardonia acuminata* var. *acuminata*

Mecardonia acuminata (Walter) Small var. *acuminata*. MECARDONIA, COMMON AXIL-FLOWER. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, wet pine savannas, bottomland forests, wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** DE and MD south to n. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to KY, TN, and MO. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **ID Notes:** The long, ascending pedicels are distinctive for the species. The plant blackens on drying. **Syn:** = FNA17, K1, K3, K4, S, Va; = *Mecardonia acuminata* ssp. *acuminata* – Fl6, WH3; = *Pagesia acuminata* (Walter) Pennell ssp. *typica* – Pennell (1935); < *Bacopa acuminata* (Walter) B.L. Robinson – F; < *Mecardonia acuminata* – Ar, C, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Mecardonia acuminata (Walter) Small var. *microphylla* (Rafinesque) Pennell. POND AXIL-FLOWER. **Hab:** Margins of Coastal Plain ponds, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Sc. GA south to Panhandle FL and west to e. LA; also reported for SC and NC (Ahedor in FNA17). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA17, K1, K3, K4, S; = *Mecardonia acuminata* ssp. *microphylla* – Fl6, WH3, (misspelling); = *Pagesia acuminata* (Walter) Pennell ssp. *microphylla* (Rafinesque) Pennell – Pennell (1935); < *Mecardonia acuminata* – GW2. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Mecardonia procumbens (Miller) Small. BABY JUMP-UP. **Hab:** Ponds, streams, ditches, moist shores. **Dist:** FL, AL, MS, AR, TX, NM, and AZ south. Reported for MS (Philly 2020). **Phen:** (Mar-) Jun-Sep (-Feb). **ID Notes:** Often mistaken for a yellow-flowered *Gratiola*. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3; = *Pagesia procumbens* (Miller) Pennell – Pennell (1935); > *Mecardonia procumbens* (Miller) Small – S; > *Mecardonia tenuis* Small – S; ? *Mecardonia vandellioides* (Kunth) Pennell – GW2, misspelled; ? *Mecardonia vandellioides* (Kunth) Pennell – Tx.

*Penstemon* Schmidel 1763 (BEARDTONGUE, PENSTEMON)

Contributed by Alan S. Weakley and Dwayne Estes

A genus of about 280 species, perennial herbs and shrubs, of w. North America, e. North America, and (a single species) ne. Asia. References: Bennett (1963); Clements, Baskin, & Baskin (1998); Estes (2012); Freeman (2019d) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).

Unkeyed taxa: *Penstemon murrayanus*

- 6 Corolla weakly bilabiate, white, unlined, glandular-puberulent within; stem leaves abruptly reduced upwards..... *Penstemon tubaeformis*
 6 Corolla strongly bilabiate, white or variously pinkish to purplish, lined (except *P. hirsutus* and *P. tenuiflorus*), glabrous or pubescent with non-glandular hairs within; stem leaves gradually reduced upwards.
 7 Mid and upper stem (but below the inflorescence) glabrous or with short eglandular hairs distributed in patches or lines; lower lobes of the corolla essentially equaling the upper lobes; corolla throat not strongly 2-ridged within, the tube conspicuously dilated into the throat; [*Penstemon digitalis* complex].
 8 Corolla 20-35 mm long. *Penstemon digitalis*
 8 Corollas 15-23 mm long. *Penstemon laevigatus*
 7 Mid and upper stem (but below the inflorescence) pubescent throughout, consisting of short eglandular hairs and sometimes also with an overstory of longer glandular hairs; lower lobes of the corolla projecting beyond the upper lobes; corolla throat strongly 2-ridged on its floor, the tube also slightly to moderately dilated into the throat.
 13 Leaves 4-28 mm wide, 4-5× as long as wide..... *Penstemon laxiflorus*
 13 Leaves 15-60 mm wide, 2.5-4× as long as wide; [*Penstemon smallii* complex]. *Penstemon tenuis*

Penstemon digitalis Nuttall ex Sims. TALL WHITE BEARDTONGUE, SMOOTH BEARDTONGUE. **Hab:** Alluvial forests, moist fields, disturbed areas, ditches. **Dist:** NS and ME west to MN and SD, south to e. VA, w. SC, AL, and TX. The original distribution is somewhat uncertain. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA17, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WV, Clements, Baskin, & Baskin (1998), Estes (2012), Pennell (1935); < *Penstemon digitalis* Nuttall ex Sims; > *Penstemon laevigatus* ssp. *digitalis* (Nuttall ex Sims) R.W. Bennett var. *angustus* R.W. Bennett – Bennett (1963); > *Penstemon laevigatus* ssp. *digitalis* (Nuttall ex Sims) R.W. Bennett var. *digitalis* – Bennett (1963).

Penstemon laevigatus Aiton. EASTERN SMOOTH BEARDTONGUE. **Hab:** Low meadows, bottomlands, forest edges, hammocks. **Dist:** ME west to MI, south to s. GA, Panhandle FL, MS, and AR. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Clements, Baskin, & Baskin (1998), Estes (2012), Pennell (1935); = *Penstemon laevigatus* ssp. *laevigatus* – Bennett (1963); = *Penstemon penstemon* (Linnaeus) MacMillan – S; < *Penstemon laevigatus* Aiton – C, (also see *P. calycosus*).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

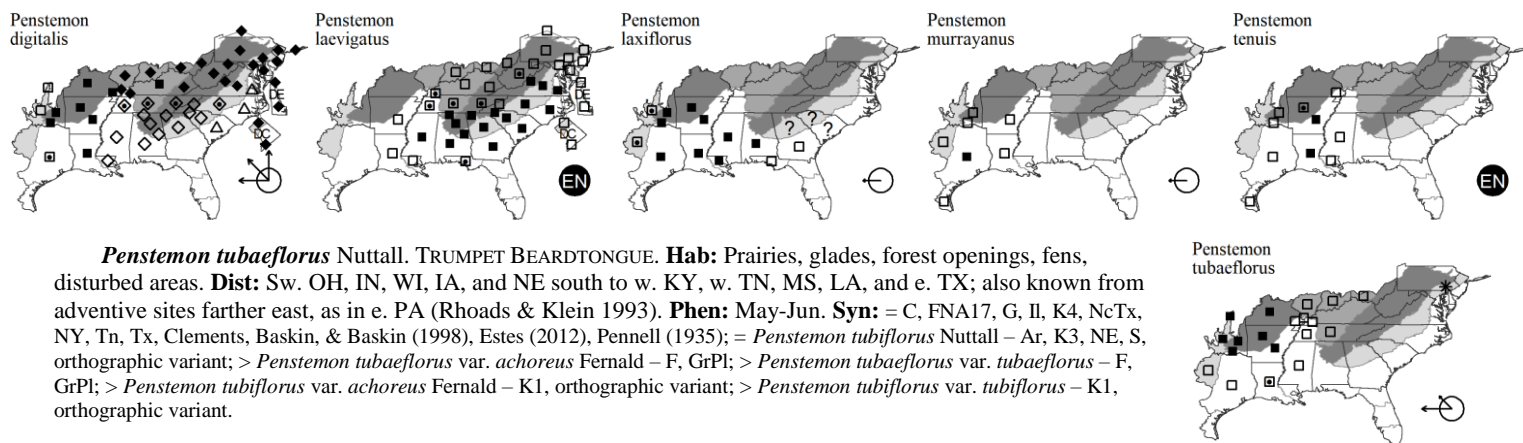
N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

370. PLANTAGINACEAE

Penstemon laxiflorus Pennell. NODDING BEARDTONGUE. **Hab:** Dry sandy areas in woodlands and openings. **Dist:** C. GA, FL Panhandle, and n. AL west to c. OK and c. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA17, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tx, Clements, Baskin, & Baskin (1998), Pennell (1935); = *Penstemon australis* Small ssp. *laxiflorus* (Pennell) Bennett – Bennett (1963); < *Penstemon australis* Small – WH3. **NatureServe G5T4** (Apparently Secure).

Penstemon murrayanus Hooker. SCARLET BEARDTONGUE, CUPLEAF BEARDTONGUE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine woodlands, other dry woodlands and openings. **Dist:** S. AR and se. OK south to c. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-May (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA17, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Penstemon tenuis Small. GULF COAST BEARDTONGUE. **Hab:** Bottomlands. **Dist:** MS and AR south to LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, S, Tx, Estes (2012). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).



Penstemon tubaeiflorus Nuttall. TRUMPET BEARDTONGUE. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, forest openings, fens, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sw. OH, IN, WI, IA, and NE south to w. KY, w. TN, MS, LA, and e. TX; also known from adventive sites farther east, as in e. PA (Rhoads & Klein 1993). **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = C, FNA17, G, IL, K4, NcTx, NY, Tn, Tx, Clements, Baskin, & Baskin (1998), Estes (2012), Pennell (1935); = *Penstemon tubiflorus* Nuttall – Ar, K3, NE, S, orthographic variant; > *Penstemon tubaeiflorus* var. *achoreus* Fernald – F, GrPl; > *Penstemon tubaeiflorus* var. *tubaeiflorus* – F, GrPl; > *Penstemon tubiflorus* var. *achoreus* Fernald – K1, orthographic variant; > *Penstemon tubiflorus* var. *tubiflorus* – K1, orthographic variant.

Plantago Linnaeus 1753 (PLANTAIN)

A genus of about 270 species, herbs and rarely shrubs, of cosmopolitan distribution. Harper (1944) discusses at length the interesting issue of the native distributions of the many weedy species of *Plantago*. The native or introduced status of many of our species is uncertain or controversial. References: Bassett (1966); Bassett (1967); Hassemmer et al (2019); Rosatti (1984); Schwarzbach in Kadereit (2004); Shipunov (2019b) in FNA17 (2019).

- 4 Leaves ovate to broadly lanceolate or broadly oblanceolate, 1-10× as long as wide, distinctly broadened upward from a petiolar base, the larger leaves > 1 cm wide.
- 5 Leaves broadly ovate-elliptic, the blades 1-3× as long as wide, distinctly petiolate; scapes solid and terete.
 - 7 Fruit (3-) 4-6 mm long, dehiscent below the middle (the terminal portion about 2× as long as the basal); sepals narrowly elliptic, 2-4× as long as wide, mostly acute; petioles usually purple and glabrous at the base; well-developed leaves with 5-7 major veins; seeds 4-10 per capsule, each 1.5-2.0 (-2.5) mm long; [subgenus *Plantago*, section *Pacifica*].....**Plantago rugelii**
 - 7 Fruit (2-) 2.5-4 mm long, dehiscent near the middle (the terminal portion about as long as the basal); sepals broadly ovate, ca. 1.5× as long as wide, mostly obtuse; petioles usually green and pubescent at the base; well-developed leaves with 3-5 major veins; seeds (4-) 6-22 (-34) per capsule, each 0.7-1.7 mm long; [subgenus *Plantago*, section *Plantago*].....**Plantago major**
- 5 Leaves mostly broadly oblanceolate, broadly lanceolate, or spatulate, (3-) 4-10× as long as wide, attenuate to the only somewhat petiolar base; scapes solid and 5-angled, or hollow (to solid) and terete.
 - 9 Bracts and calyx glabrous; perennial, flowering Apr-Nov.**Plantago lanceolata**
 - 9 Bracts and calyx pubescent, at least on the keels; annual or perennial; flowering late Mar-Aug; [subgenus *Plantago*, section *Virginica*].
 - 12 Mature seeds 2.5-3 mm long, dark red, nearly flat on both sides; sepals 2.7-3.6 mm long, with an excurrent midrib; leaves typically toothed; [rare adventive in western part of our area].....**Plantago rhodosperma**
 - 12 Mature seeds 1.5-2 mm long, yellowish, tan, or brown, concave on one side, convex on the other; sepals 1.5-2.4 mm long, obtuse to rounded; leaves entire; [common in our area].....**Plantago virginica**
- 4 Leaves linear or narrowly lanceolate, (8-) 10-25× as long as wide, only slightly (if at all) broadened upward, the base not petiolar, the leaves typically < 1 cm wide.
 - 14 Seeds (3-) 4-25 (-30) per capsule; corollas radially symmetrical, the lobes 0.5-1 mm long; stamens 2; [subgenus *Plantago*, section *Micropsyllium*].....**Plantago heterophylla**
 - 15 Seeds 0.5-0.8 mm long; capsules with 10-25 (-30) seeds.....**Plantago heterophylla**
 - 15 Seeds 0.8-2.5 mm long; capsules with (3-) 4-9 (-12) seeds.**Plantago pusilla**
 - 14 Seeds 2 per capsule; corollas bilaterally or radially symmetrical, the lobes 1.3-3.6 mm long; stamens 4; [subgenus *Psyllium*, section *Gnaphaloides*].
 - 18 Stems (below the lowermost flowers) 20-40 cm long; bracts subtending the flowers either 2-3 mm long or 10-30 mm long.**Plantago aristata**
 - 19 Bracts subtending the flowers 10-30 mm long; uppermost corolla lobe 1.4-2.3 mm long**Plantago aristata**
 - 19 Bracts subtending the flowers 2-3 mm long; uppermost corolla lobe 2.4-3.0 mm long**Plantago wrightiana**
 - 18 Stems 0-15 mm long; bracts 1.5-10 mm long; [mainly OK and TX westwards, rarely adventives eastwards].
 - 20 Leaves 4-10 mm wide, the margins toothed, the teeth to 4 mm long (rarely entire); corolla lobes 2.2-2.5 mm long**Plantago hookeriana**
 - 20 Leaves 1-4 mm wide, the margins entire (rarely toothed); corolla lobes 1.6-2.1 mm long.....**Plantago patagonica**

Plantago aristata Michaux. BUCKHORN PLANTAIN, LARGE-BRACTED PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Sandy and other barren soils, disturbed areas, especially dry, barren, exposed soil, such as clay soils denuded by bulldozing. **Dist:** The original distribution obscure; perhaps from OH west to NE, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Late Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Rosatti (1984). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Plantago heterophylla Nuttall. SLENDER PLANTAIN, MANY-SEEDED PLANTAIN, SMALL PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. VA and MO south to Panhandle FL and TX; adventive at scattered sites farther north (at least as far north as NY). **Phen:** Mar-May. **ID Notes:**

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 ←rare ←uncommon ←common
 * : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic
 N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated
 (see introduction for more)

370. **PLANTAGINACEAE**

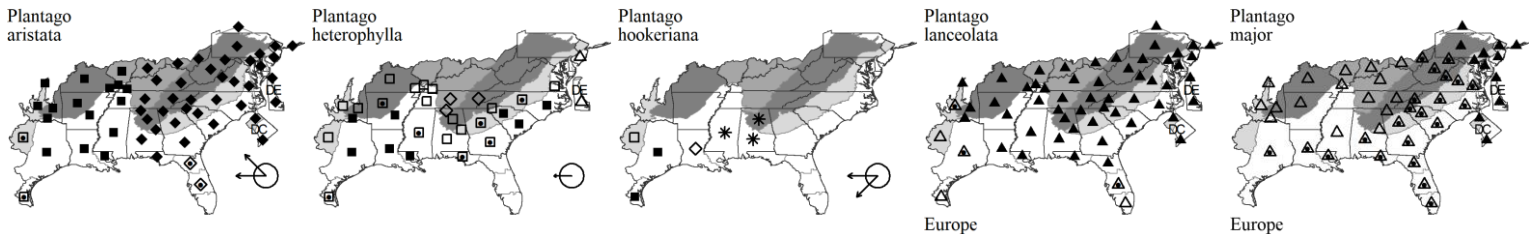
Superficially similar to *P. pusilla*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Bassett (1966), Rosatti (1984); = *Plantago hybrida* W. Barton – GW2, Tx, (an older name but of uncertain application). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Plantago hookeriana Fischer & C.A. Meyer. TALLOW-WEED. **Hab:** Sandy, gravelly, or rocky areas, dunes, clay flats; eastwards adventive in disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of sc. North America: e., c. and w. TX south to n. Mexico (CHI, COA, TAM, NLE), scattered eastwards as a waif.

Phen: Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA17, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx.

* **Plantago lanceolata** Linnaeus. ENGLISH PLANTAIN, RIB-GRASS, NARROWLEAF PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, Fl6, FNA17, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Rosatti (1984); > *Plantago lanceolata* var. *angustifolia* Poiret – G; > *Plantago lanceolata* var. *lanceolata* – F, G; > *Plantago lanceolata* var. *sphaerostachya* Mertens & Koch – F, G. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

* **Plantago major** Linnaeus. COMMON PLANTAIN, WHITE-MAN'S-FOOT. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe, possibly also native in ne. North America, possibly as far south as the northern part of our area. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** Very variable, and possibly worthy of some of the infraspecific subdivisions suggested by various authors. The Coastal Plain populations associated with the Chesapeake Bay in VA may represent a native, estuarine genotype. **Syn:** = Fl6, GrPl, GW2, Il, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Rosatti (1984); = *Plantago major* ssp. *major* – G; < *Plantago major* Linnaeus – C, FNA17, K1, K3, Pa; > *Plantago major* var. *major* – F; > *Plantago major* Linnaeus – F.



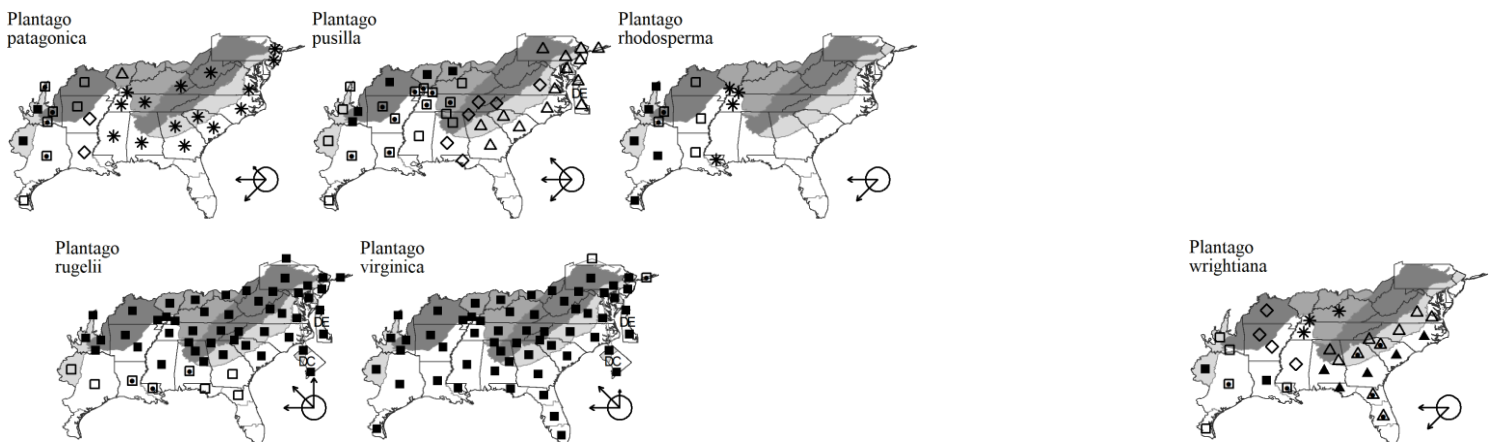
Plantago patagonica Jacquin. WOOLLY PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Sandy, gravelly, and rocky soils, prairies; eastwards on roadsides and in disturbed areas. **Dist:** ON and BC south to w. AR, TX, NM, AZ, CA, Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA17, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Rosatti (1984); > *Plantago patagonica* var. *breviscapa* (Shinners) Shinners – GrPl, Tx; > *Plantago patagonica* var. *gnaphaloides* (Nuttall) A. Gray – C, G, Tx; > *Plantago patagonica* var. *patagonica* – C, G, GrPl, Tx; > *Plantago patagonica* var. *spinulosa* (Decaisne) A. Gray – GrPl, Tx; > *Plantago purshii* Roemer & J.A. Schultes – F, RAB.

Plantago pusilla Nuttall. LITTLE PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** IN, IL, MN, MB, SK, AB, BC south to Panhandle FL, TX, CA, and Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Comm:** Belden et al. (2004) discuss the Virginia occurrence, on Fort Pickett Military Reservation, Nottoway County. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, FNA17, K1, K4, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Bassett (1966), Rosatti (1984); < *Plantago elongata* Pursh – GrPl, GW2, K3; > *Plantago pusilla* var. *major* Engelmann – F, G, Il; > *Plantago pusilla* var. *pusilla* – F, G, Il.

Plantago rhodosperma Decaisne. REDSEED PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Riverbanks, forest openings, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MO, NE, NM, AZ, and s. CA south to w. LA, TX, and Mexico. Reported as ranging east to KY, TN, and GA (Kartesz 2021), probably as adventive from farther west; reports for GA and TN need additional confirmation. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FNA17, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Plantago rugelii Decaisne. AMERICAN PLANTAIN, BROAD-LEAVED PLANTAIN, BLACKSEED PLANTAIN, RUGEL'S PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NB to ND, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Rosatti (1984); > *Plantago rugelii* var. *asperula* Farwell – K1; > *Plantago rugelii* var. *rugelii* – K1.

Plantago virginica Linnaeus. VIRGINIA PLANTAIN, HOARY PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Saline marshes, thin soils over rock, roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MA and NY west to SD, south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Rosatti (1984); > *Plantago virginica* var. *virginica* – F; > *Plantago virginica* var. *viridescens* Fernald – F. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Plantago wrightiana Decaisne. WRIGHT'S PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Sandy, rocky, or gravelly prairies and open woodlands; eastwards in on roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Apparently native of sc. and sw. United States and n. Mexico, but the original distribution somewhat obscure. Now extending east to VA, NC, SC, GA, and FL. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, FNA17, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Rosatti (1984); = *Plantago hookeriana* Fischer & C.A. Meyer var. *nuda* (A. Gray) Poe – RAB, W.

Key to Map
Symbology:



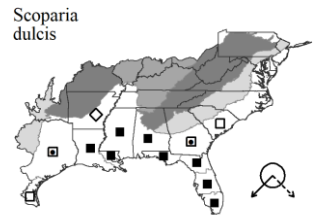
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Scoparia Linnaeus 1753 (GOAT-WEED, SWEET-BROOM)

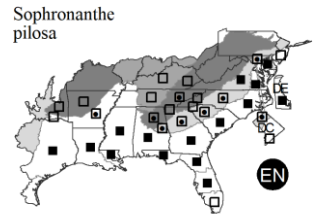
A genus of about 10-20 species, herbs, of tropical and subtropical America. References: Freeman (2019f) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).

Scoparia dulcis Linnaeus. GOAT-WEED, SWEET-BROOM, LICORICE-WEED. **Hab:** Marshes, wet hammocks, flatwoods, river sandbars, roadsides, disturbed places, rather weedy and the original distribution unclear. **Dist:** S. SC south to s. FL, west to e. and s. TX, south to South America. **Phen:** (Jan-) Apr-Nov (-Dec). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, Fl6, FNA17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

*Sophronanthe* Benthham 1836

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of southeastern North America. The two taxa included here are not part of *Gratiola*. References: Freeman (2019g) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).

Sophronanthe pilosa (Michaux) Small. SHAGGY HEDGE-HYSSOP. **Hab:** Marshes, wet areas, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX, northward in the interior to KY, TN, AR, and e. OK. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl6, FNA17, K3, K4, Tn, Va; = *Gratiola pilosa* Michaux = C, F, G, GW, K1, RAB, W, WH3 – Ar, C, F, G, GW2, K1, NcTx, RAB, Tx, WH3; = *Tragiola pilosa* (Michaux) Small & Pennell – S; > *Tragiola pilosa* (Michaux) Small & Pennell var. *typica* – Pennell (1935). NatureServe G5? (Secure).

*Veronica* Linnaeus 1753 (SPEEDWELL)

A genus of about 180 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan (at least now), most diverse in Europe. The genus appears to be paraphyletic as currently circumscribed (Albach & Chase 2001). Subgeneric classification (shown in the key) follows Albach in FNA (2019). References: Albach (2019) in FNA17 (2019); Atha et al (2021b); Barty et al (2010); Crow & Hellquist (2000a); Pennell (1935); Stace (2010); Walters & Webb (1972).

- 1 Flowers in axillary racemes; upper bracteal leaves opposite throughout. *Veronica beccabunga*
- 1 Flowers in terminal racemes or solitary and axillary, subtended by normally-sized leaves; upper bracteal leaves often alternate.
 - 12 Pedicels 0-2 mm long; flowers in the axils of bracts, all or at least the upper of which are very different than foliage leaves.
 - 13 Larger leaves 3-10× as long as wide, entire or dentate towards the apex; flowers white or very pale, ca. 2 mm across; stems usually glabrous (except *V. peregrina* var. *xalapensis*); [subgenus *Beccabunga*]. *Veronica peregrina* var. *peregrina*
 - 13 Larger leaves 1-2.5× as long as wide, palmately lobed or toothed; flowers blue, 2-6 mm across; stems pubescent. *Veronica arvensis*
 - 12 Pedicels 5-40 mm long; flowers in the axils of leaves similar in shape and size to foliage leaves (though the upper are sometimes somewhat smaller).
 - 19 Leaves with usually > 7 small teeth or crenations; capsules either obviously compressed in ×-section, or nearly round (*V. polita*); [subgenus *Pocilla*].
 - 20 Lobes of the capsule with apices diverging at ca. 90 degrees, the apical notch of the capsule > 90°; corolla > 8 mm wide *Veronica persica*
 - 20 Lobes of the capsule with apices parallel or diverging at an acute angle, the apical notch of the capsule < 90°; corolla < 8 mm wide. *Veronica polita*
 - 19 Leaves with 3-7 shallow lobes or large teeth; capsules nearly round in ×-section; [subgenus *Cochlidiosperma*].
 - 22 Calyx lobes not ciliate; corollas white *Veronica cymbalaria*
 - 22 Calyx lobes ciliate-margined; corollas blue, violet, pink, or very pale pink (whitish). *Veronica hederifolia*

* ***Veronica arvensis*** Linnaeus. CORN SPEEDWELL, WALL SPEEDWELL. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Feb-Sep (-Oct). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Pennell (1935), Stace (2010), Walters & Webb (1972). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Veronica beccabunga*** Linnaeus. EUROPEAN BROOKLIME. **Hab:** Wet places. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Naturalized south to MD, WV, and perhaps VA. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, WV, Crow & Hellquist (2000a), Pennell (1935), Stace (2010), Walters & Webb (1972); = *Veronica beccabunga* var. *beccabunga* – Mi; > *Veronica beccabunga* ssp. *beccabunga* – FNA17. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Veronica cymbalaria*** Bodard. PALE SPEEDWELL. **Hab:** Lawns. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Mar-May (-Jun). **Syn:** = FNA17, K4, Stace (2010). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Veronica hederifolia*** Linnaeus. IVYLEAF SPEEDWELL. **Hab:** Lawns, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Feb-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, FNA17, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Veronica hederifolia* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, NE, RAB, S, WV, Pennell (1935), orthographic variant; = *Veronica hederifolia* ssp. *hederifolia* – Stace (2010), Walters & Webb (1972). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Veronica peregrina Linnaeus var. *peregrina*. COMMON PURSLANE SPEEDWELL, NECKLACE-WEED. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NS and ND south to FL and TX; AK south to OR (perhaps only as an introduction?); South America. **Phen:** (Feb-) Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, S, Tx, Va, WV; = *Veronica peregrina* ssp. *peregrina* – K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn; = *Veronica peregrina* var. *typica* – Pennell (1935); < *Veronica peregrina* – Ar, Bah, Fl6, FNA17, RAB, W, WH3, Stace (2010), Walters & Webb (1972). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

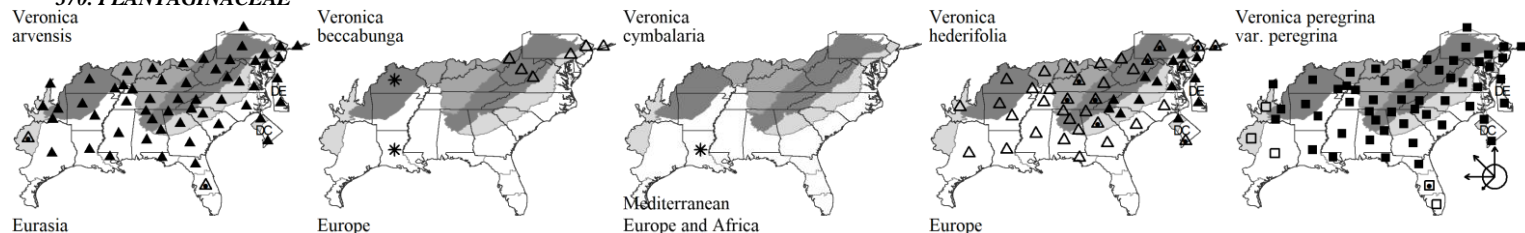
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

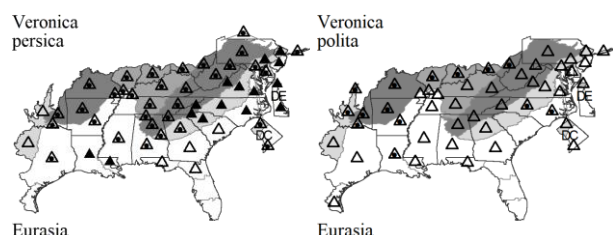
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

370. PLANTAGINACEAE



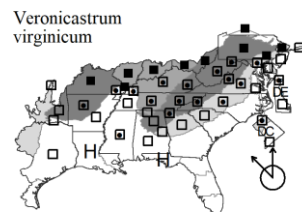
* **Veronica persica** Poiret. BIRD'S-EYE SPEEDWELL. **Hab:** Lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Feb-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Pennell (1935), Stace (2010), Walters & Webb (1972). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Veronica polita** Fries. WAYSIDE SPEEDWELL. **Hab:** Lawns, waste areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. This species is introduced in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), WV, and s. PA (Rhoads & Klein 1993), FL (Pennell 1935; Kunzer et al. 2009), NC (Kartesz 1999), VA (Kartesz 1999), and AL (H. Horne, pers. comm., 2013), and w. NC (D. Mercier, pers. comm., specimen at BOON, 2008). **Phen:** Feb-Aug. **ID Notes:** *Veronica polita* is similar to *V. agrestis* and has been much confused with it. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Stace (2010), Walters & Webb (1972); < *Veronica agrestis* Linnaeus – G, GrPl, RAB, Va; ? *Veronica didyma* Tenore – Pennell (1935), misapplied; < *Veronica polita* Fries – WV.

**Veronicastrum** Heister ex Fabricius 1759 (CULVER'S-ROOT)

A genus of ca. 20 species, herbs, of e. North America and e. Asia. References: Freeman (2019k) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).

Veronicastrum virginicum (Linnaeus) Farwell. CULVER'S-ROOT, CULVER'S-PHYSIC. **Hab:** Streambanks, bogs, wet meadows, moist prairies, dryish soils in areas with prairie affinities, woodlands on high pH soils. **Dist:** VT west to MB, south to nc. and nw. GA, w. FL Panhandle (Escambia County), and LA. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** Populations seem to be of somewhat sporadic or irregular appearance from year to year. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Pennell (1935). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).



371. SCROPHULARIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (FIGWORT FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

There is now overwhelming evidence that the Scrophulariaceae as traditionally constituted includes disparate components and requires dismantling (Olmstead & Reeves 1995; Young, Steiner, & dePamphilis 1999; Albach, Meudt, & Oxelman 2005; Schäferhoff et al. 2010, and others). Based on molecular analysis, Young, Steiner, & dePamphilis (1999) suggest that Scrophulariaceae, Antirrhinaceae, and Orobanchaceae be restructured to include the current members of Orobanchaceae, Scrophulariaceae, and Callitrichaceae. Beardsley & Olmstead (2002) suggest that *Mimulus* and *Mazus* be included with *Phryma* in a redefined Phrymaceae. Additional changes have been suggested, as summarized below and reviewed and discussed by Schäferhoff et al. (2010). References: Beardsley & Olmstead (2002); Olmstead & Reeves (1995); Olmstead et al (2001); Pennell (1935); Rabeler, Freeman, & Elisens (2019c) in FNA17 (2019); Schäferhoff et al (2010); Young, Steiner, & dePamphilis (1999).

Disposition of the traditional Scrophulariaceae (including Antirrhinaceae), and related families:

Linderniaceae: *Lindernia*, *Hemianthus*, *Micranthemum*, *Torenia*

Orobanchaceae: *Agalinis*, *Aphyllon*, *Aureolaria*, *Buchnera*, *Castilleja*, *Conopholis*, *Dasistoma*, *Epifagus*, *Macranthera*, *Melampyrum*, *Myzorrhiza*, *Orobanche*, *Pedicularis*, *Phelipanche*, *Schwalbea*, *Seymeria*, *Striga*.

Paulowniaceae: *Paulownia*.

Plantaginaceae (Veroniceae) Mazaceae: *Mazus*.

Phrymaceae: *Glossostigma*, *Mimulus*, *Phryma*, *Erythranthe*.

{add to key: *Capraria*}

- 1 Plant a shrub; inflorescence a terminal thyse..... **Buddleja**
- 1 Plant an herb; inflorescence either a raceme, a spike, or a diffuse panicle (*Scrophularia* and *Verbascum*), or the flowers solitary from basal axils (*Limosella*).
 - 3 Corolla cylindric, purplish; fertile stamens 4..... **Scrophularia**
 - 3 Corolla rotate, yellowish; fertile stamens 5..... **Verbascum**

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

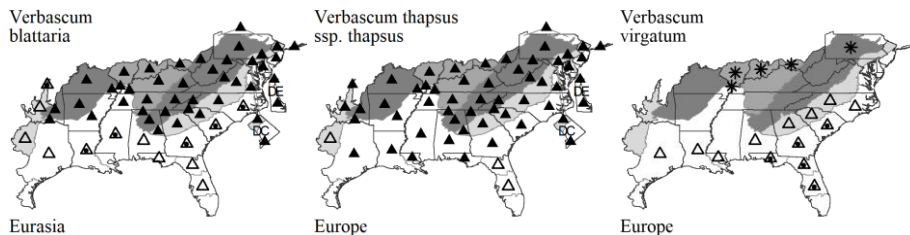
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

A genus of about 90-100 species, trees and shrubs, of subtropical and tropical America, Asia, and Africa. Members of the genus are grown for ornament and for their attractiveness as nectaring sites for butterflies. References: Norman (2019) in FNA17 (2019); Oxelman, Kornhall, & Norman in Kadereit (2004); Rogers (1986).

Buddleja lindleyana

E. and se. Asia

Scrophularia marilandica



- 1 Calyx conspicuously 5-winged (each calyx segment strongly keel-winged) *Torenia*
 1 Calyx not winged.

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

373. *LINDERNIACEAE*

- 2 Flowers < 2 mm long.

.....*Micranthemum*

- 2 Flowers > 4 mm long.

- 4 Fertile stamens 4; calyx lobes connate at anthesis for > ½ their length, later separating.....*Torenia*

- 4 Fertile stamens 2 (with 2 staminodia without anthers, or with rudimentary anthers); calyx lobes separate, or connate at base for < ¼ the length of the calyx.

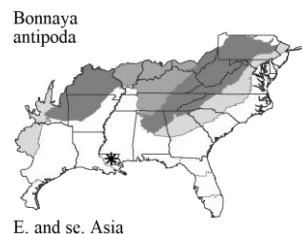
- 5 Capsule lanceoloid, > 8× as long as its diameter; calyx lobes connate at the base ca. ¼ the length of the calyx.....*Bonnaya*

- 5 Capsule ovoid to ellipsoid, < 5× as long as its diameter; calyx lobes connate at the base ca. 1/8 the length of the calyx*Lindernia*

Bonnaya Link & Otto 1821

A genus of about 12 species, herbs, of e. Asia, s. Asia, and Africa. References: Fischer in Kadereit (2004); Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013); Lewis (2019a) in FNA17 (2019); Qualls (1984).

* *Bonnaya antipoda* (Linnaeus) Druce. SPARROW FALSE-PIMPERNEL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia, Polynesia, and n. Australia. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = K4, Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013); = *Lindernia antipoda* – FNA17, K1, K3, Qualls (1984). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



E. and se. Asia

Lindernia Allioni 1755 (FALSE-PIMPERNEL)

A genus of about 30 species, of warm temperate and subtropical regions of the Old and New Worlds. The narrower circumscription follows Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013). References: Cooperrider & McCready (1975); Fischer in Kadereit (2004); Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013); Lewis (2000); Lewis (2019a) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935); Qualls (1984).

- 1 Fertile stamens 4; calyx lobes connate at anthesis for > ½ their length, later separating.....*Torenia crustacea*

- 1 Fertile stamens 2 (with 2 staminodia without anthers, or with rudimentary anthers); calyx lobes separate, or connate at base for < ¼ the length of the calyx.

- 2 Capsule lanceoloid, > 8× as long as its diameter; calyx lobes connate at base < ¼ the length of the calyx *Bonnaya antipoda*

- 2 Capsule ovoid to ellipsoid, < 5× as long as its diameter; calyx lobes distinct to the base at anthesis and after.

- 6 Leaf blades 5-15 mm long; lower leaves (and upper as well) widest at base and rounded or clasping; bracteal leaves subtending flowers much smaller (< 1/2 × as long) than the lower stem leaves; pedicels much longer than the reduced bracteal leaves subtending them; flowers all chasmogamous (opening).....

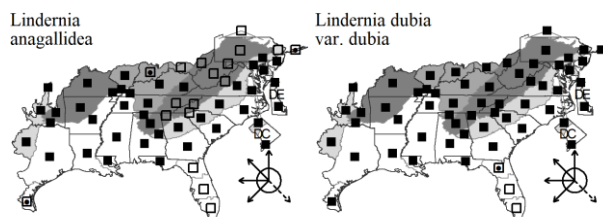
.....*Lindernia anagallidea*

- 6 Leaf blades 10-30 mm long; lower leaves narrowed towards the base; bracteal leaves subtending flowers only somewhat shorter than lower stem leaves; pedicels shorter than or somewhat longer than the slightly reduced bracteal leaves subtending them; flowers all or in part cleistogamous (remaining closed).

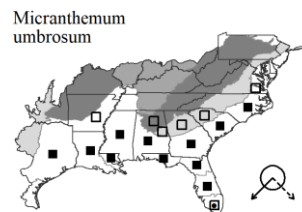
.....*Lindernia dubia* var. *dubia*

Lindernia anagallidea (Michaux) Pennell. **Hab:** Wet sandy or muddy areas. **Dist:** Nearly throughout North America, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = F, G, GW2, II, RAB, Tx, WV, Pennell (1935); = *Ilysanthes inequalis* – S; = *Lindernia dubia* var. *anagallidea* – C, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Lewis (2000), Qualls (1984); < *Lindernia dubia* (Linnaeus) Pennell – Ar, FNA17, GrPl, K4, W, Cooperrider & McCready (1975), Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013). NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

Lindernia dubia (Linnaeus) Pennell var. *dubia*. YELLOWSEED FALSE-PIMPERNEL. **Hab:** Wet sandy or muddy areas. **Dist:** Nearly throughout North America, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** (Apr-) Jun-Sep (-Oct). **Tax:** The extensive and essentially coincident ranges of the taxa "dubia" and "anagallidea" has suggested that they are merely forms (Voss 1996, Cooperrider & McCready 1975, and others). **Syn:** = K1, Pa; < *Ilysanthes dubia* (Linnaeus) Barnhart – S; < *Lindernia dubia* (Linnaeus) Pennell – Ar, FNA17, GrPl, GW2, K4, RAB, Tx, W, WV, Cooperrider & McCready (1975), Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013); > *Lindernia dubia* ssp. *major* (Pursh) Pennell var. *major* – Pennell (1935); > *Lindernia dubia* ssp. *typica* – Pennell (1935); < *Lindernia dubia* (Linnaeus) Pennell var. *dubia* – C, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, WH3, Lewis (2000), Qualls (1984); > *Lindernia dubia* (Linnaeus) Pennell var. *dubia* – F, G, II; > *Lindernia dubia* (Linnaeus) Pennell var. *inundata* (Pennell) Pennell – Pa; > *Lindernia dubia* var. *riparia* (Rafinesque) Fernald – F, G, II; > *Lindernia pyxidaria* Linnaeus – Pennell (1935), misapplied.

*Micranthemum* Michaux 1803

A genus of 14-17 species, annual herbs, of s. North America, Central America, and South America. The recognition of *Hemianthus* as separate from *Micranthemum* is uncertain and needs additional study; Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013) show that *Micranthemum* is very close to *Lindernia* s.s., but leave it separate for now (based on inadequate sampling). References: Fischer in Kadereit (2004); Keener (2019b) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

373. *LINDERNIACEAE*

Micranthemum umbrosum (J.F. Gmelin) Blake. SHADE MUDFLOWER. **Hab:** Shallow pools, stagnant streams, wet depressions in swamp forests. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to TX, and south into tropical America (Mexico, Central America, West Indies, e. South America). **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA17, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Va, WH3, Pennell (1935); = *Globifera umbrosa* J.F. Gmelin – S; = *Micranthemum umbros* – Fl6, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

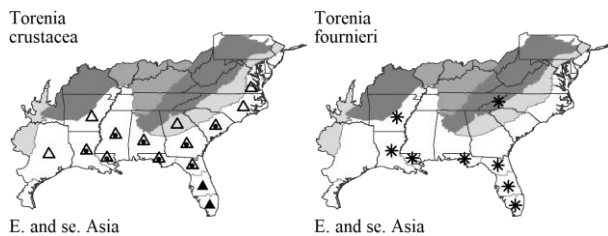
Torenia Linnaeus 1753 (BLUE-WINGS)

A genus of about 51 species, annual and perennial herbs, of the Old World tropics. References: Fischer in Kadereit (2004); Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013); Lewis (2000); Lewis (2019b) in FNA17 (2019); Qualls (1984).

- 1 Corolla 0.5-0.8 cm long; leaves 1-2 cm long; plants 10-20 cm tall.....***Torenia crustacea***
 1 Corolla 2.5-4 cm long; leaves 3-5 cm long; plants 15-50 cm tall.....***Torenia fournieri***

* ***Torenia crustacea*** (Linnaeus) Chamisso & Schlechtendal. MALAYSIAN FALSE-PIMPERNEL. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, sand and mudbars. **Dist:** Native of Malaysia. **Phen:** May-Sep (-Apr). **Syn:** = Fl6, K4, Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013); = *Lindernia crustacea* (Linnaeus) F. Mueller – Ar, FNA17, GW2, K1, K3, RAB, WH3, Lewis (2000), Pennell (1935), Qualls (1984). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Torenia fournieri*** Linden ex E. Fournier. BLUEWINGS, WISHBONE-FLOWER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, flowerbeds. **Dist:** Native of China. Also reported for Mountains of NC (Pittillo & Brown 1988), but it appears that it was a short-lived waif there. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Comm:** Likely to be found sporadically, especially southward. **Syn:** = Fl6, FNA17, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Fischer, Schäferhoff, & Müller (2013). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

375. *MARTYNIACEAE* Horaninow 1847 (MARTYNIA FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

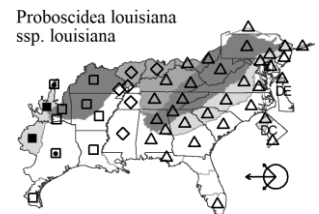
A family of 5 genera and about 16 species, herbs, tropical and subtropical. Bretting & Nilsson (1988) present evidence for maintaining the Martyniaceae as distinct from the Pedaliaceae. References: Ihlenfeldt in Kadereit (2004).

Proboscidea Schmidel 1763 (UNICORN-PLANT)

A genus of about 9 species, herbs, of warm temperate to subtropical America. References: Bretting & Nilsson (1988); Thieret (1977).

Proboscidea louisiana (Miller) Thellung *ssp. louisiana*. UNICORN-PLANT, DEVIL'S-CLAW, COW CATCHER.

Hab: Disturbed areas, pastures. **Dist:** Native of the Great Plains; populations eastwards are adventive. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** The curious fruits are unmistakable. **Syn:** = K3; = *Proboscidea louisianica ssp. louisianica* – K1, NE, NY, Bretting & Nilsson (1988), orthographic variant; < *Martynia louisiana* Miller – S; < *Proboscidea louisiana* – C, G, Mi; < *Proboscidea louisianica* (Miller) Thellung – Ar, F, Fl6, GrPl, GW2, Il, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, WV, Thieret (1977), orthographic variant. NatureServe GUTU (Unrankable).

376e. *VISCACEAE* Batsch 1802 (CHRISTMAS MISTLETOE FAMILY) [in SANTALALES]

A family of 7 genera and about 575 species, epiphytic herbs and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Nickrent (2016d) in FNA12 (2016).

Phoradendron Nuttall 1848 (MISTLETOE)

A genus of 235-250 species, epiphytic hemiparasites, of tropical and rarely temperate America. *Phoradendron* is placed in the segregate family Viscaceae by Nickrent et al. (2010) and Nickrent in FNA (2016). References: Abbott & Thompson (2011); Hawkins (2010); Kuijt (1982); Kuijt (2003); Nickrent (2016d) in FNA12 (2016).

Phoradendron leucarpum (Rafinesque) Reveal & M.C. Johnston *ssp. leucarpum*. AMERICAN MISTLETOE, CHRISTMAS MISTLETOE. **Hab:**

Parasitic on various species of trees, especially abundant in swamp forests (perhaps because they are less frequently cut and have older, more mature hardwoods). **Dist:** NJ west to s. OH, s. IN, and s. MO, south to s. FL and s. TX. **Phen:** Oct-Nov (-Mar); Nov-Jan (-May). **Tax:** Kuijt (2003) interprets this as a species with four subspecies; *ssp. serotinum* is the eastern component, ranging from NJ west to s. OH, s. IN, and s. MO, south to s. FL and s. TX. Hawkins (2010) studied the subspecies and population structure in *P. leucarpum* and found complex patterns of molecular and morphological variation that do not readily correspond to the subspecies. While the best taxonomic resolution is unclear, I here retain *ssp. leucarpum* for the easternmost element in this complex (the only element in our area). The other three subspecies of Kuijt (2003) are distributed in sw. United

Key to Map
 Symbology:

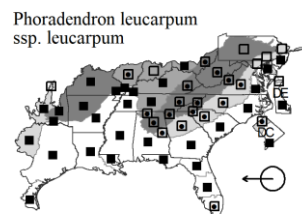


* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

376e. VISCACEAE

States and n. Mexico. The same four subspecies are recognized by Abbott & Thompson, under what has now been ruled to be the correct species name: *P. leucarpum* (Appelquist 2012). The lengthy and arcane debates about the correct nomenclature are summarized by Abbott & Thompson (2011), and references cited therein. **Comm:** *Phoradendron* is, of course, the mistletoe familiar (at least traditionally) in e. United States as a Christmas decoration. Kuijt (1982) comments that "the superficial likeness of *Phoradendron serotinum* to the European *Viscum album* has made the transfer of the latter's folklore to North America easy;" *Viscum album* was a sacred plant of Celtic and druidical pre-Christian European societies. The white berries of *P. leucarpum* are extremely poisonous. Their sticky flesh promotes the dispersal of the seeds by birds from tree to tree. **Syn:** = K3, Va, Abbott & Thompson (2011); = *Phoradendron leucarpum* (Rafinesque) Reveal & M.C. Johnston – K4; = *Phoradendron serotinum* (Rafinesque) M.C. Johnston ssp. *serotinum* – Kuijt (2003); = *Phoradendron tomentosum* ssp. *mentosum* – Tx; > *Phoradendron eatonii* Trelease – S; < *Phoradendron flavescens* (Pursh) Nuttall – F, G, WV; > *Phoradendron flavescens* (Pursh) Nuttall – S; < *Phoradendron leucarpum* (Rafinesque) Reveal & M.C. Johnston – Ar, FL4, FNA12, IL, K1, NY, Pa, Tn, WH3; > *Phoradendron macrotomum* Trelease – S; < *Phoradendron serotinum* (Rafinesque) M.C. Johnston – C, RAB, W, Kuijt (1982); > *Phoradendron serotinum* (Rafinesque) M.C. Johnston – GrPl; > *Phoradendron tomentosum* (A.P. de Candolle) Engelm ex A. Gray – GrPl, NcTx.



377. ACANTHACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (ACANTHUS FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

A family of about 230 genera and about 3450 species, herbs, shrubs, vines, and trees, largely tropical. References: Long (1970); McDade & Moody (1999); Wasshausen (1998).

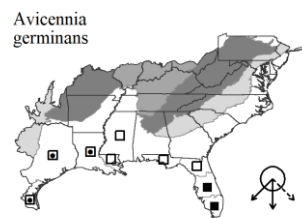
- 1 Plant a tree, with opposite leathery leaves; [of FL, s. MS, s. LA southward]..... *Avicennia germinans*
- 1 Plant an herb, with various leaf arrangements.
 - 2 Leaves in a basal rosette (sometimes with smaller leaves on a scape)..... *Ruellia ciliosa*
 - 2 Leaves cauline.
 - 5 Fertile stamens 2; corolla distinctly 2-lipped (except salverform in *Pseuderanthemum* and with 4 nearly equal lobes in *Yeatesia*).
 - 8 Bracts and bractlets inconspicuous, 2-5 mm long, linear or triangular; stem subterete or obscurely 4-angled..... *Justicia*
 - 8 Bracts and/or bractlets subtending the flowers conspicuous, 5-15 mm long, obovate; stem terete or 6-angled.
 - 9 Stem six-angled in cross-section; corolla conspicuously 2-lipped..... *Dicliptera*
 - 9 Stem terete in cross-section; corolla 4-lobed, the lobes nearly equal..... *Yeatesia*
 - 5 Fertile stamens 4; corolla not distinctly 2-lipped, the corolla lobes of nearly equal size (except distinctly 2-lipped in *Hygrophila*).
 - 10 Corolla distinctly 2-lipped..... *Hygrophila*
 - 10 Corolla not distinctly 2-lipped, the corolla lobes of nearly equal size.
 - 13 Calyx lobes linear-aristate; anther sacs awned or pointed at the base..... *Dyschoriste*
 - 13 Calyx lobes lanceolate or linear; anther sacs blunt..... *Ruellia*

Avicennia Linnaeus 1753 (BLACK MANGROVE)

A genus of 4-7 species, tropical. Of variable family placement, having been variously placed in the Acanthaceae, Verbenaceae, or Avicenniaceae.

Avicennia germinans (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. BLACK MANGROVE. **Hab:** Brackish and salt marshes and swamps.

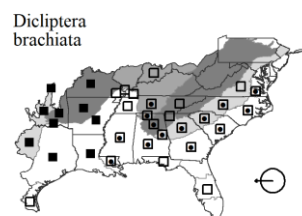
Dist: Scattered on the Gulf Coast in FL peninsula (Dixie county southward on the west coast, St. Johns County southward on the east coast), Panhandle FL (Franklin and Taylor counties), s. MS, s. AL, s. LA, and se. TX, southward into the West Indies and Tropical America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3; = *Avicennia nitida* Jacquin – S.

*Dicliptera* A.L. de Jussieu 1807 (DICLIPTERA, FOLDWING)

A genus of about 150 species, largely tropical, but extending into warm temperate regions. References: Long (1970); Wasshausen (1998).

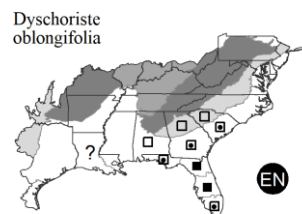
Dicliptera brachiata (Pursh) Sprengel. DICLIPTERA, BRANCHED FOLDWING. **Hab:** Bottomland forests. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to c. TX, and north in the interior to c. TN, s. IN, s. IL, MO, and se. KS.

Phen: Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, GrPl, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Wasshausen (1998); = *Diapedium brachiatum* (Pursh) Kuntze – S; > *Dicliptera brachiata* var. *brachiata* – Long (1970). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Dyschoriste* Nees 1832 (TWINFLOWER, SNAKEHERB, DYSCHORISTE)

A genus of about 65 species, of tropical and warm temperate regions. References: Long (1970); Wasshausen (1998).

Dyschoriste oblongifolia (Michaux) Kuntze. BLUE TWINFLOWER, PINELAND DYSCHORISTE. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, and longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** SC to s. FL, west to se. AL and e. Panhandle FL. The basis of Small's (1933) attribution of this species to VA is unknown. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Wasshausen (1998); = *Dyschoriste oblongifolia* var. *oblongifolia* – Long (1970). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



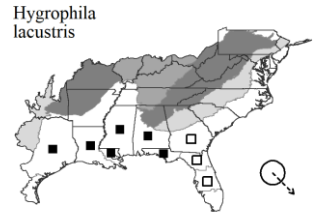
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Hygrophila R. Brown 1810 (SWAMPWEED)

A genus of about 25 species, of tropical regions. References: Daniel (2013); Les & Wunderlin (1981); Wasshausen (1998).

Hygrophila lacustris (Schlechtendal & Chamisso) Nees. GULF SWAMPWEED. **Hab:** Shallow water of swamps and shores. **Dist:** Sw. GA south to c. FL Peninsula, west to e. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** *H. lacustris* has recently been interpreted as a component within *H. costata*, widespread in the Neotropics (Daniel 2013). **Syn:** = GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, Les & Wunderlin (1981), Wasshausen (1998); < *Hygrophila costata* Nees et al. – Fl6, WH3, Daniel (2013).

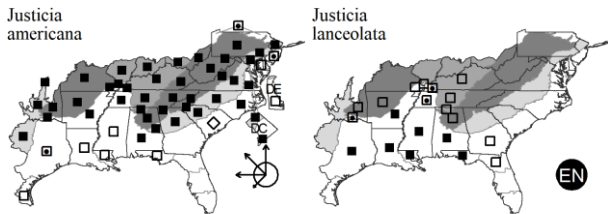
*Justicia* Linnaeus 1753 (WATER-WILLOW)

A genus of 600 or more species, herbs and shrubs of the tropics and warm temperate North America. *Justicia* as circumscribed is highly polyphyletic and will need to be expanded further or split into smaller, monophyletic units. Any splitting will remove *Justicia* from our native flora, as the type of *Justicia* is Old World, and all the New World taxa form a separate clade. References: Daniel (2013); Long (1970); Wasshausen (1998).

- 5 Spike densely flowered; seeds verrucose; primary leaves averaging 6-8× as long as wide; [of the Piedmont, Mountains, and Coastal Plain]..... ***Justicia americana***
- 5 Spike loosely flowered; seeds smooth or minutely muricate (with very fine, sharp projections); primary leaves either ca. 2-6× as long as wide or > 8× as long as wide; [of the Coastal Plain]..... ***Justicia lanceolata***

Justicia americana (Linnaeus) Vahl. AMERICAN WATER-WILLOW. **Hab:** River and stream beds, in shallow water, often rooted in rocky shallows. **Dist:** W. QC west to s. MI and NE, south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, and s. TX; COA and CHH. **Phen:** (Apr-) Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Daniel (2013), Long (1970), Wasshausen (1998); = *Dianthera americana* Linnaeus – S; > *Justicia americana* var. *americana* – F, G; > *Justicia americana* var. *subcoriacea* Fernald – F, G; > *Justicia mortuifluminis* Fernald – F.

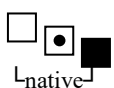
Justicia lanceolata (Chapman) Small. **Hab:** Swamps, marshes. **Dist:** Se. GA west to TX, north in the Mississippi Embayment to s. IL, s. IN, w. KY. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = K3, K4, S, Tx, Daniel (2013); = *Justicia ovata* (Walter) Lindau var. *lanceolata* (Chapman) R.W. Long – Ar, Fl6, Il, K1, Mo2, NcTx, Tn, WH3, Long (1970), Wasshausen (1998); < *Justicia ovata* (Walter) Lindau – GW2. NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

*Ruellia* Linnaeus 1753 (WILD-PETUNIA)

A genus of about ca. 300 species, of the tropics and temperate North America (E. Tripp, pers. comm., 2009). References: Daniel (2013); Ezcurra & Daniel (2007); Fernald (1945); Long (1970); Tripp et al (2009); Turner (1991); Ward (2007c); Wasshausen (1998).

- 1 Flowers borne in terminal cymose panicles (the flower not directly subtended by a leaf)..... ***Ruellia nudiflora* var. *nudiflora***
- 1 Flowers borne in leaf axils (including at upper and terminal nodes), solitary or in either sessile or pedunculate clusters.
- 5 Principal leaf blades linear-lanceolate, > 10× as long as wide (8-27 cm long, 0.7-2 cm wide); [alien, cultivated and naturalized]..... ***Ruellia simplex***
- 5 Principal leaf blades elliptic, ovate or broadly lanceolate, 2-5 × as long as wide (2-16 cm long, 0.5-7 cm broad); [native or alien].
- 6 Plant with a rosette of basal leaves, flat on the ground, and 0 (-2) pairs of leaves on the stem; [restricted to dry pinelands in the Coastal Plain]..... ***Ruellia ciliosa***
- 6 Plant with all leaves on the stem; leaves ovate, lanceolate, elliptic, or oblong; [collectively widespread in our area].
- 7 Calyx lobes narrowly linear-lanceolate, flattened to the tip, 1-4 mm wide; larger leaf blades 7-18 cm long, 3-9 cm wide..... ***Ruellia strepens***
- 7 Calyx lobes linear, filiform or setaceous at least apically, < 1.2 mm wide at their widest point (usually the base), hairlike at the tip; larger leaf blades 2-11 cm long, 0.8-5 cm wide.
- 8 Flowers borne on peduncles 0.2-7 cm long, from the axils of lower and median nodes, not from the terminal node or terminal cluster; capsules glabrous (*R. pinetorum*) or variously hairy (*R. purshiana*, *R. pedunculata*).
- 10 Ovaries and capsules puberulent with short-spreading hairs; calyx puberulent; [of dry slopes, barrens, and woodlands of s. IL and MO south through w. KY, AR, and e. OK to e. and w. LA and e. TX]..... ***Ruellia pedunculata***
- 10 Ovaries and capsules glabrous; calyx glabrous or glabrate, with many partially imbedded cystoliths; [of dry to wet pine woodlands of the Coastal Plain]..... ***Ruellia pinetorum***
- 8 Flowers sessile or subsessile, in the axils of median and upper nodes, and usually also from the terminal node or cluster; capsules glabrous (or at most with a few scattered hairs).
- 11 Corolla 6-10 cm long, opening at night and withering by mid-morning, white to pale lavender; calyx lobes 2.5-4.5 cm long; [of Coastal Plain seepage bogs and wet pine flatwoods]..... ***Ruellia noctiflora***

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

11 Corolla 3-7 cm long, opening during the day, lavender to lavender-blue (rarely white in *R. humilis*); calyx lobes 1-2.5 (-3) cm long; [of various habitats].

13 Leaves sessile or subsessile; flower-bearing nodes usually 4-8; stem typically branched at base *Ruellia humilis*

13 Leaves short-petioled; flower-bearing nodes usually 1-3; stem typically simple below (unless damaged), sometimes branched upward *Ruellia caroliniensis*

Ruellia caroliniensis (J.F. Gmelin) Steudel. CAROLINA WILD-PETUNIA, COMMON WILD-PETUNIA. **Hab:** Dry to moist forests and woodlands.

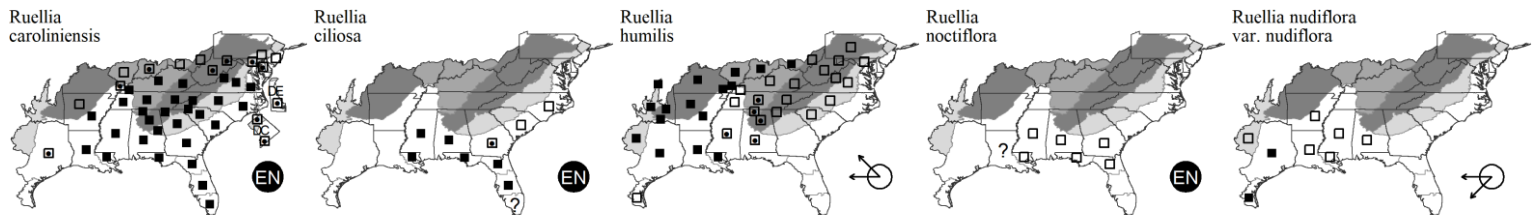
Dist: NJ, s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, and OK, south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, G, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Va, WH3, Turner (1991), Ward (2007c); = *Ruellia caroliniensis* ssp. *caroliniensis* var. *caroliniensis* – K1, K3, K4, Long (1970), Wasshausen (1998); < *Ruellia caroliniensis* (J.F. Gmelin) Steudel – Tn, W; > *Ruellia caroliniensis* var. *caroliniensis* – F, Tx; > *Ruellia caroliniensis* var. *cheloniformis* Fernald – F, Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia caroliniensis* var. *dentata* (Nees) Fernald – F, IL, WV, Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia caroliniensis* var. *membranacea* Fernald – F, WV, Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia caroliniensis* var. *nanella* Fernald – F, Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia caroliniensis* var. *salicina* Fernald – F, Tx, Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia caroliniensis* var. *semicalva* Fernald – F, Tx, Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia caroliniensis* var. *serrulata* Tharp & Barkley – Tx; > *Ruellia caroliniensis* var. *typica* – Fernald (1945); ? *Ruellia parviflora* (Nees) Britton – S.

Ruellia ciliosa Pursh. SANDHILL WILD-PETUNIA, DWARF WILD-PETUNIA. **Hab:** Sandhills, particularly in loamy, submesic swales. **Dist:** Sc. NC south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. LA. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** Although treated as only subspecifically distinct from *R. caroliniensis* by many recent authors, there seem ample differences in morphology, distribution, and habitat to warrant specific distinction. Var. *cinerascens* Fernald of the FL Panhandle needs additional assessment, but is here tentatively submerged in *R. ciliosa*. **Syn:** = Fl6, RAB, S, WH3, Ward (2007c); = *Ruellia caroliniensis* ssp. *ciliosa* var. *ciliosa* – Long (1970), Wasshausen (1998); = *Ruellia caroliniensis* (J.F. Gmelin) Steudel ssp. *ciliosa* (Pursh) R.W. Long var. *cinerascens* (Fernald) Kartesz & Gandhi – K1, K3, K4; < *Ruellia caroliniensis* (J.F. Gmelin) Steudel – W; > *Ruellia ciliosa* var. *cinerascens* Fernald – Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia ciliosa* var. *typica* – Fernald (1945).

Ruellia humilis Nuttall. LOW WILD-PETUNIA, HAIRY WILD-PETUNIA, FRINGELEAF RUELLIA. **Hab:** Calcareous or mafic glades and woodlands, prairies, dry woodlands and fields. **Dist:** S. PA west to se. MN and e. NE, south to c. NC, nc. SC (York County; Schmidt & Barnwell 2002), c. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and c. and s. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** This species badly needs taxonomic re-evaluation, looking at variation (some previously recognized -- see synonymy) across its wide and fragmented distribution. **Comm:** Piedmont plants of NC and SC are uniformly white-flowered. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Long (1970), Wasshausen (1998); > *Ruellia humilis* var. *calvescens* Fernald – C, F, G, Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia humilis* var. *depauperata* Tharp & Barkley – Tx, Turner (1991); > *Ruellia humilis* var. *expansa* Fernald – F, Tx; > *Ruellia humilis* var. *frondosa* Fernald – F, G, Tx, Fernald (1945), Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia humilis* var. *humilis* – C, F, G, IL, Turner (1991); > *Ruellia humilis* var. *longiflora* A. Gray – IL, Tx, Fernald (1945); > *Ruellia humilis* var. *typica* – Fernald (1945).

Ruellia noctiflora (Nees) A. Gray. NIGHT-FLOWERING WILD-PETUNIA. **Hab:** Wet pinelands and savannas. **Dist:** E. GA (in counties immediately adjacent to SC) south to ne. FL; Panhandle FL west to se. LA. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Jul (-Aug). **Syn:** = Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Long (1970), Turner (1991), Ward (2007c), Wasshausen (1998). **NatureServe G3?** (Vulnerable).

Ruellia nudiflora (Engelmann & A. Gray) Urban var. *nudiflora*. VIOLET WILD-PETUNIA. **Hab:** Moist to dry woodlands and forests. **Dist:** AL west to TX, south into Mexico. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = K2, K3, NcTx, Turner (1991); < *Ruellia ciliatiflora* Hooker – K4, Daniel (2013); > *Ruellia nudiflora* var. *hispidula* Shinnery – Tx; > *Ruellia nudiflora* (Engelmann & A. Gray) Urban var. *nudiflora* – Tx.



Ruellia pedunculata Torrey ex A. Gray. STALKED WILD-PETUNIA. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and forests. **Dist:** IL and MO south to w. LA and e. TX, with a few records east to w. KY and se. LA. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Sep. **Syn:** = F, IL, Mo2, NcTx, Tx, Turner (1991); = *Ruellia pedunculata* ssp. *pedunculata* – Ar, K1, K3, K4, Long (1970), Wasshausen (1998); < *Ruellia pedunculata* Torrey ex A. Gray – C, G. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Ruellia pinetorum Fernald. PINELAND WILD-PETUNIA. **Hab:** Dry to wet pinelands and prairies. **Dist:** SC south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** Although treated as only subspecifically distinct from *R. pedunculata* by many recent authors, there seem ample differences in morphology, distribution, and habitat to warrant specific distinction. First reported for GA by Sorrie (1998b). **Syn:** = F, RAB, Tx, Turner (1991), Ward (2007c); = *Ruellia pedunculata* Torrey ex A. Gray ssp. *pinetorum* (Fernald) R.W. Long – Fl6, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Long (1970), Wasshausen (1998). **NatureServe G5T3T4** (Vulnerable).

* ***Ruellia simplex*** C. Wright. MEXICAN BLUEBELL, MEXICAN PETUNIA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, commonly cultivated, especially in maritime situations along the south Atlantic and Gulf coasts, persistent and spreading (including by seed) to adjacent areas. **Dist:** Native of e. Mexico. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, WH3, Ezcurra & Daniel (2007); = *Ruellia brittoniana* Leonard – GW2, RAB, Turner (1991), Ward (2007c), Wasshausen (1998); = *Ruellia caerulea* – K1; = *Ruellia malacosperma* – S; > *Ruellia brittoniana* Leonard – NcTx, Tx; > *Ruellia malacosperma* – NcTx, Tx.

Ruellia strepens Linnaeus. LIMESTONE WILD-PETUNIA, LIMESTONE RUELLIA. **Hab:** Calcareous forests, woodlands, and fields. **Dist:** NJ west to OH and IA, south to se., sc., and ne. NC, e. SC, AL, and TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Long (1970), Turner (1991), Wasshausen (1998); > *Ruellia strepens* Linnaeus var. *cleistantha* A. Gray – Tx; > *Ruellia strepens* var. *strepens* – Tx.

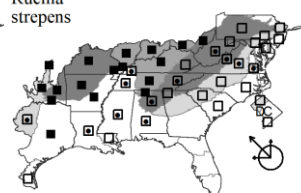
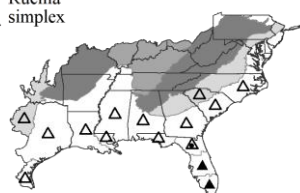
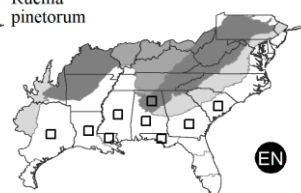
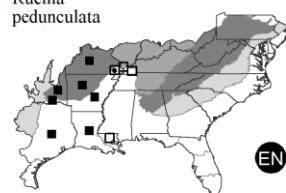
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

377. ACANTHACEAE

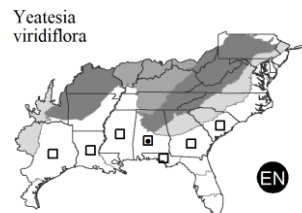
Ruellia
pedunculataRuellia
pinetorumRuellia
simplexRuellia
strepens

Neotropics

Yeatesia Small 1896 (BRACTSPIKE)

A genus of 3-4 species, of warm temperate to tropical areas, se. United States to ne. Mexico. References: Long (1970); Wasshausen (1998).

Yeatesia viridiflora (Nees) Small. YELLOW BRACT-SPIKE. **Hab:** Rich bottomlands, calcareous river bluffs and hammocks, prairies, marshes. **Dist:** Sw. GA and Panhandle FL west to TX (Kartesz 1999). See Sorrie & LeBlond (2008) for additional distributional information. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3, Wasshausen (1998); = *Dicliptera viridiflora* (Nees) R.W. Long – Long (1970). NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).



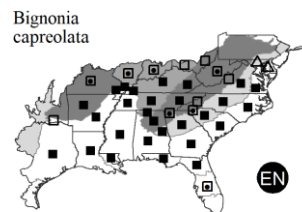
378. BIGNONIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (BIGNONIA FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

A family of about 110 genera and 800 species, trees, shrubs, and lianas, mainly tropical and especially of South America. The monophyly of the Bignoniaceae (excluding *Paulownia*) has now been confirmed many times (Spangler & Olmstead 1999; Olmstead et al. 2009; etc.). References: Fischer, Theisen, & Lohmann in Kubitzki et al (2004); Gentry (1992); Krings & Braham (2004); Lohmann & Taylor (2014); Manning (2000); Olmstead et al (2009); Spangler & Olmstead (1999).

- 1 Leaves simple; plant a tree or shrub. *Catalpa*
- 1 Leaves compound; plant a liana, tree, or shrub.
 - 5 Leaves either all 2-foliate, with a tendril in the terminal position (this often withered and absent on older leaves), or a mixture of 2-foliate and 3-foliate, with at least some leaves on a branch 2-foliate; plant a liana; [tribe *Bignonieae*].
 - 7 Tendrils hooked, claw-like, the 3 equal branches each with a stiff, sharply-pointed hook-like tip; corollas bright yellow on inside and outside *Dolichandra unguis-cati*
 - 7 Tendrils not hooked, not claw-like, the 3 or more branches usually unequal and flexuous when fresh (though sometimes curved at the tip). *Bignonia capreolata*
 - 5 Leaves 3-many-foliate; plant a tree, shrub, or liana. *Campsis radicans*

Bignonia Linnaeus 1753 (CROSS-VINE)

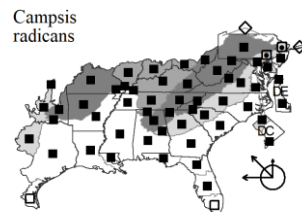
A genus of ca. 28 species, lianas and shrubs, of se. North America, Central America, and n. South America, as recircumscribed by Lohmann & Taylor (2014). References: Fischer, Theisen, & Lohmann in Kubitzki et al (2004); Lohmann & Taylor (2014); Manning (2000).



Bignonia capreolata Linnaeus. CROSS-VINE. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bottomlands, forests, woodlands. **Dist:** MD west to s. OH and s. MO, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-May (-Jul); Jul-Aug. **Comm:** This species is absent from most of the Mountains in our area (also scarce in the Piedmont of Virginia and upper Piedmont of NC), reappearing at lower elevations on the west side of the Blue Ridge. Though primarily a species of swamp and bottomland forests, *Bignonia* often occurs as well in mesic or even dry forests, where it generally remains stunted (most individuals with only a few leaves) and does not flower or fruit. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, GW2, II, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Lohmann & Taylor (2014), Manning (2000); = *Anisostichus capreolata* (Linnaeus) Bureau – G, RAB; = *Anisostichus crucigera* (Linnaeus) Bureau – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Campsis Loureiro 1790 (TRUMPET-CREEPER)

The only other species in the genus is the e. Asian *C. grandiflora* (Thunberg) K. Schumann. Wen & Jansen (1995) estimated the age since divergence to be 24.4 million years, based on molecular divergence. References: Fischer, Theisen, & Lohmann in Kubitzki et al (2004); Gentry (1992); Manning (2000); Wen & Jansen (1995).



Campsis radicans (Linnaeus) Seemann ex Bureau. TRUMPET-CREEPER. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, swamp forests, fencerows, old fields, forests, thickets, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NJ west to IA, south to s. FL and c. TX. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Jul (-Aug); Sep-Oct. **Comm:** In the pre-Columbian landscape this plant was primarily limited to swamps and bottomlands; it has done well as a weedy colonizer of abandoned farmland, fencerows, and thickets (where particularly conspicuous on fenceposts and old tobacco barns). In swamps of the Coastal Plain it is a common liana, often with its foliage in the canopy 30-40 m above the ground, and with stems to 15 cm in diameter. **ID Notes:** Even when the

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

378. BIGNONIACEAE

foliage cannot be seen, *Campsis* is immediately recognizable by its shreddy tannish bark (unlike any of our other high-climbing vines). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Gentry (1992), Manning (2000); = *Bignonia radicans* Linnaeus – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

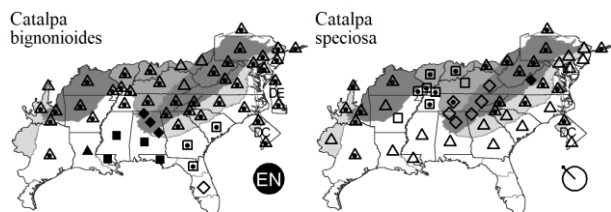
Catalpa Scopoli 1777 (CATALPA, CATAWBA-TREE)

A genus of about 10 species, trees, of e. North America (2 species), e. Asia (4 species), and the West Indies (4 species). References: Fischer, Theisen, & Lohmann in Kubitzki et al (2004); Gentry (1992); Li (2008); Manning (2000); Olsen & Kirkbride (2017); Paclt (1952).

- 2 Corolla 2-4 cm wide, the lower corolla lobe densely spotted with purple, entire; capsule 6-10 mm in diameter, each valve 9-15 mm wide when flattened; seeds with 2 elongated wings, each wing narrowing to an acutish end, the hairs at the end appressed to one another in 2 planes, thus forming a pointed tail (like a sharply pointed paintbrush); fresh foliage with a fetid odor; leaves abruptly acuminate *Catalpa bignonioides*
- 2 Corolla 4-6 cm wide, the lower corolla lobe sparsely spotted with purple, notched; capsule 10-15 mm in diameter, each valve 13-18 mm wide when flattened; seeds with 2 elongated wings, each wing narrowing only slightly to a rounded or oblique end, the hairs at the end appressed to one another only in one plane, thus forming a flattish fringe (like a flat paintbrush); fresh foliage essentially odorless; leaves long-acuminate *Catalpa speciosa*

Catalpa bignonioides Walter. SOUTHERN CATALPA. **Hab:** Bottomlands and streambanks (as a native), escaped or persistent after cultivation. **Dist:** S. SC, s. GA, ne. FL, n. peninsular FL, and Panhandle FL west to s. MS (or LA?), on the Coastal Plain, early naturalized in a more widespread area, and now extending north to CT and MI. **Phen:** May-early Jul; Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Manning (2000), Olsen & Kirkbride (2017); = *Catalpa catalpa* (Linnaeus) Karsten – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

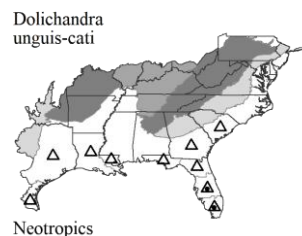
Catalpa speciosa (Warder) Warder ex Engelm. NORTHERN CATALPA. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, stream banks, and mesic upland forests (as a native), also old fields, roadsides, moist disturbed areas, suburban woodlands, eastwards of its native range escaped or persistent after cultivation, and sometimes thoroughly naturalized. **Dist:** Apparently native in the upper Mississippi River Embayment of s. IN and s. IL, south to w. TN and e. AR; early naturalized in a more widespread area. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Manning (2000), Olsen & Kirkbride (2017). NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).



Dolichandra Chamisso 1832 (CLAW-VINE)

A genus of ca. 8 species, lianas, of Mexico and the West Indies south through Central America to n. South America. References: Fischer, Theisen, & Lohmann in Kubitzki et al (2004); Lohmann & Taylor (2014); Manning (2000).

* ***Dolichandra unguis-cati*** (Linnaeus) L.G. Lohmann. CLAW-VINE, CAT'S-CLAW-VINE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, fruit groves, hammock edges, cultivated and naturalized. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. This vine is introduced and naturalized in s. and e. GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and is locally commonly naturalized in Charleston, SC. **Phen:** Apr. **Syn:** = Fl6, K4, W1, Lohmann & Taylor (2014); = *Macfadyena unguis-cati* (Linnaeus) A.H. Gentry – Bah, K1, K3, WH3, Krings & Braham (2004), Manning (2000). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



379. LENTIBULARIACEAE Richard 1808 (BLADDERWORT FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

A family of 3 genera and about 270-320 species, insectivorous herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Fischer et al. in Kadereit (2004).

- 1 Leaves ovate or elliptic, in a basal rosette; carnivory via the viscid-slimy upper leaf surfaces; flowers solitary on bractless peduncles *Pinguicula*
- 1 Leaves or leaf segments linear, borne along a subterranean or submersed stem; carnivory via specialized bladder-like traps; flowers in (1-) many-flowered racemes, each flower pedicel subtended by a bract *Utricularia*

Pinguicula Linnaeus 1753 (BUTTERWORT)

A genus of about 46-80 species, herbs, of America, Mediterranean Europe, and circumboreal America and Eurasia. References: Fischer et al. in Kadereit (2004); Godfrey & Stripling (1961); Schnell (1980a); Schnell (2002b); Wood & Godfrey (1957).

- 1 Expanded corolla < 1.5 cm across; palate not exerted from the throat of the corolla; rosettes usually 2-4 cm in diameter; flowers usually white to pale violet (rarely medium violet or yellow); seeds 0.4 mm long *Pinguicula pumila*
- 1 Expanded corolla > 1.8 cm across; palate markedly exerted from the throat of the corolla; rosettes usually 5-10 (-15) cm across; corolla yellow, violet, or white; seeds (0.4-) 0.5-0.8 mm long *Pinguicula lutea*

Key to Map
Symbology:

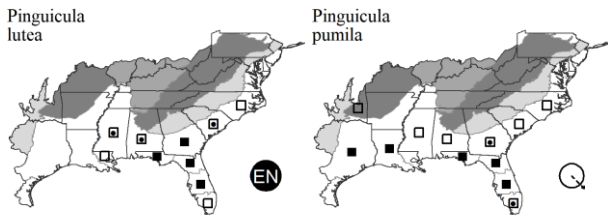


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Pinguicula lutea Walter. YELLOW BUTTERWORT. **Hab:** Pine savannas and wet pine flatwoods, mostly in the outer Coastal Plain, rarely extending inland to seepages and sandhill-pocosin ecotones in the fall-line Sandhills of SC. **Dist:** Se. NC (Pender and New Hanover counties) south to s. FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** (Late Dec-) Feb-May. **Syn:** = Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Schnell (2002b). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Pinguicula pumila Michaux. SMALL BUTTERWORT. **Hab:** Pine savannas and wet pine flatwoods. **Dist:** Se. NC (Carteret and Pender counties) south to s. FL, west to se. TX; Bahamas. **Phen:** (Oct-) Feb-May. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, WH3, Schnell (2002b). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Utricularia Linnaeus 1753 (BLADDERWORT)

As monographed by Taylor (1989), *Utricularia* consists of 214 species in 35 sections, with a nearly cosmopolitan distribution. References: Fischer et al. in Kadereit (2004); Müller & Borsch (2005); Schnell (2002b); Silva et al (2018); Taylor (1989).

- 2 Plants attached (with principal branch systems within the soil); leaves aerial, from near the rooted base of the plant (rosulate or from nodes of stolons), simple, linear or spatulate (sometimes absent); traps 0.2-1.1 mm long, most or all on a plant usually < 1.0 mm long; seeds reticulate-alveolate (also angled in *U. resupinata*), 0.2-0.4 mm long.
 - 6 Bracts subtending the pedicels peltate (attached near their middles), unattached at either end; pair of bracteoles absent; spur of the corolla oriented forward, more-or-less appressed to the lower lip; leaves with subacute to obtuse apex; [subgenus *Utricularia*, section *Setiscapella*] *Utricularia subulata*
 - 6 Bracts subtending the pedicels ovate (attached at their bases), free only at their upper end; pair of bracteoles associated with each bract present, linear to lanceolate; spur of the corolla oriented downward or backward, at approximately a right angle to the lower lip; leaves with acute apex; [subgenus *Bivalvaria*, section *Stomoisia*].
 - 7 Corolla 1.5-2.0 cm long; spur 8-12 mm long; raceme usually short, the (1-) 2-6 flowers crowded together, all of them chasmogamous *Utricularia cornuta*
 - 7 Corolla 0.25-1.5 cm long; spur 5-7 (-9) mm long; raceme usually elongate, the (1-) 2-15 flowers well-spaced, often the lower (sometimes all) cleistogamous and much smaller than the chasmogamous flowers *Utricularia juncea*
- 2 Plants floating unattached in water (sometimes deposited on land by dropping water, but then the principal branch systems stranded on the soil surface); leaves present and dissected into linear segments, normally submersed; traps 0.7-5.0 mm long, most or all on a plant > 1.0 mm long; seeds papillose, reticulate, ridged, angled, or winged, 0.5-2.0 mm long.
 - 8 Flowers purple; leaves divided into verticillate segments with terminal traps; [subgenus *Utricularia*, section *Vesiculina*] *Utricularia purpurea*
 - 8 Flowers yellow; leaves divided into alternate segments with lateral traps; [subgenus *Utricularia*, section *Utricularia*].
 - 9 Peduncle with whorl of inflated leaf-like organs (floats).
 - 10 Floats 4-7, not fused basally to one another, fusiform, tapering gradually to base and apex from a widest point near the middle; leaves with the 2 primary divisions unequal; bracts of the scape longer than broad, entire; flowers (6-) 9-14 (-17) per scape; apex of corolla spur bifid *Utricularia inflata*
 - 10 Floats (5-) 6-8 (-10), fused basally to one another, cylindrical, more-or-less parallel-sided through most of their length, tapering abruptly to base and apex; leaves with the 2 primary divisions equal; bracts of the scape broader than long, the apex slightly to strongly 3-lobed; flowers (1-) 3-4 (-7) per scape; apex of corolla spur usually entire (rarely bifid) *Utricularia radiata*
 - 9 Peduncle without whorl of inflated leaf-like organs (floats).
 - 11 Main axes distinctly flattened in cross-section, up to 10 mm wide *Utricularia foliosa*
 - 11 Main axes round in cross-section.
 - 13 Upper corolla lip smaller than the lower, entire; capsule circumscissilely dehiscent; seeds 0.7-1.0 mm long, 4-6-angled; corolla without stipitate glands on its external surface. *Utricularia macrorrhiza*
 - 13 Upper corolla lip larger than the lower, obscurely 3-lobed; capsule laterally 2-valved or indehiscent; seeds 0.8-2.5 mm long, lenticular, with an irregular, lobed, or continuous wing; corolla (or at least the spur) with a few to many short stipitate glands (sometimes patchily distributed).
 - 16 Vegetative shoots uniform, all bearing rather sparsely divided leaf segments bearing traps, seeds 0.8-1.1 mm long, with a continuous, circumferential wing, slightly to irregularly lobed.
 - 17 Lower corolla lip 8-10 mm long, about equaling or slightly shorter than the conical, 5-9 mm long spur; leaves usually forked twice *Utricularia biflora*
 - 17 Lower corolla lip 5-6 mm long, exceeding the blunt, 3.5-4.5 mm long spur; leaves usually forked once *Utricularia gibba*
 - 16 Vegetative shoots of 2 kinds, some bearing leafy segments and few or no traps, others bearing reduced segments and more-or-less numerous traps; seeds 1.0-2.5 mm long, with an irregularly deeply lobed or partial wing. *Utricularia striata*

Utricularia biflora Lamarck. LONGSPUR CREEPING BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, and ditches. **Dist:** E. MA south to FL, west to TX and OK, primarily on the Coastal Plain; also apparently widespread in the New World and Old World tropics. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** This species may not be distinct from *U. gibba* (which see for discussion). **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, RAB, Tx, Va, W; = *Utricularia pumila* Walter – Bah, S, misapplied; < *Utricularia gibba* Linnaeus – Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NE, WH3, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

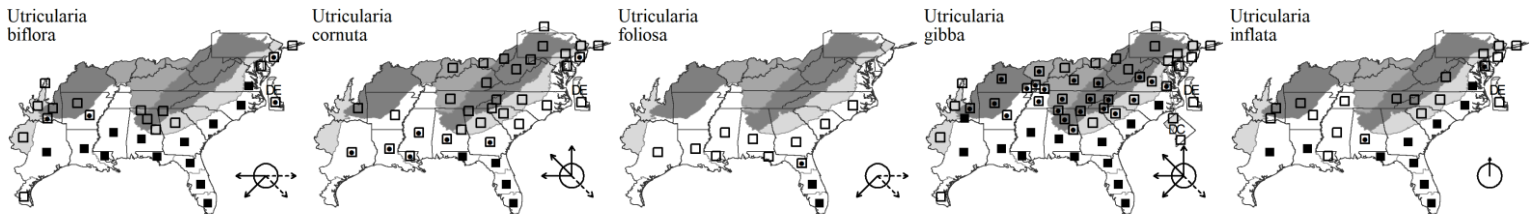
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Utricularia cornuta Michaux. HORNED BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** Saturated peaty soils of shores of limesink ponds (dolines), bogs, fens, wet barrens. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and QC west to n. ON, AB, and MN, south to s. FL and e. TX; Bahamas and Cuba. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** Taylor (1989) states that where sympatric with *U. juncea*, *U. cornuta* flowers much earlier. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, Fl6, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WI, WV, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989); = *Stomoisia cornuta* (Michaux) Rafinesque – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Utricularia foliosa Linnaeus. FLATSTEM BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** In deep water of natural lakes and ponds. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to TX (Brown & Marcus 1998); West Indies, South America, Africa. This species was reported for NC by Taylor (1989). **Phen:** Aug. **Tax:** See Godfrey & Wooten (1981) for a detailed description of this species. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, WI, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Utricularia gibba Linnaeus. SHORTSPUR CREEPING BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, and ditches. **Dist:** QC west to WI, south to FL and LA; also apparently widespread in the West Indies and Central America and apparently the Old World tropics. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** Taylor (1989) includes *U. biflora* in *U. gibba*. Other authors have expressed doubts about the distinction, including RAB ('doubtfully distinct'). Taylor suggests that "further research is clearly indicated, but to be at all meaningful, it must be conducted on a worldwide basis". I have here, for the moment, retained the two traditionally recognized species, though intermediates will be encountered. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, G, GrPl, NcTx, RAB, S, Va, W, WV; > *Utricularia fibrosa* Walter – Tx; < *Utricularia gibba* Linnaeus – Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, WH3, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989); > *Utricularia gibba* Linnaeus – Tx.

Utricularia inflata Walter. SWOLLEN BLADDERWORT, INFLATED BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, ditches. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX; disjunct in WA (probably introduced). **Phen:** May-Nov. **Comm:** Also disjunct in an artificial pond in Henderson County, NC (Carl Sandburg Home National Historic Site). **Syn:** = C, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989); = *Utricularia inflata* var. *inflata* – F, RAB. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



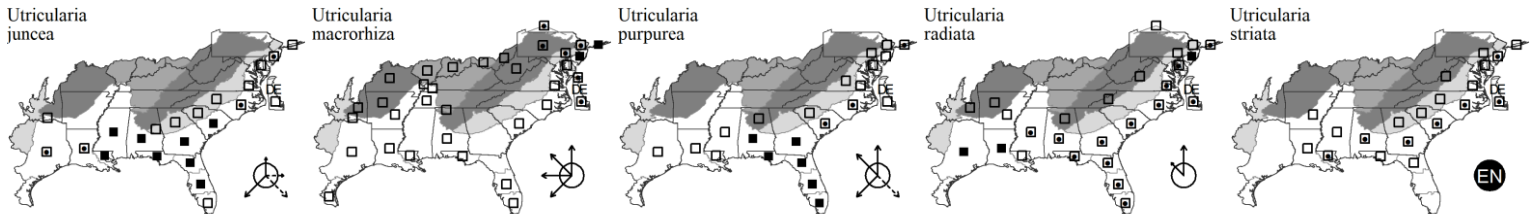
Utricularia juncea M. Vahl. SOUTHERN BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** Shores of limesink ponds (dolines), borrow pits, wet sands. **Dist:** NY (Long Island) and NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX and se. AR; also in the West Indies, Central America and South America. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl2, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NY, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, WI, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989); > *Stomoisia juncea* (M. Vahl) Barnhart – S; > *Stomoisia virgatula* Barnhart – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Utricularia macrorhiza Le Conte ex Torrey. GREATER BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** Pools and ponds. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to NC, SC, TX, CA, and Mexico; also in e. Asia. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Comm:** See Taylor (1989) for a discussion of the differences between this species and *U. vulgaris* of Europe and w. Asia, with which it has often been combined or associated as a variety or subspecies. **Syn:** = Ar, Il, K1, K3, Pa, S, Tn, Va, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989); = *Utricularia vulgaris* ssp. *macrorhiza* (Le Conte ex Torrey) R.T. Clausen – Mi, NE, NY; < *Utricularia vulgaris* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, RAB, Tx, WV.

Utricularia purpurea Walter. PURPLE BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** In water of ponds, ditches, other slow-moving water. **Dist:** NS and QC west to MN, south to NY, n. IN, s. MI, and WI, and on the Coastal Plain south to s. FL, west to se. TX; also in Mexico, the West Indies, and Central America. **Phen:** May-Sep (-Apr). **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, Fl6, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, WI, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989); = *Vesicula purpurea* (Walter) Rafinesque – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Utricularia radiata Small. FLOATING BLADDERWORT, SMALL SWOLLEN BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** Ponds, depression ponds, lakes, and ditches. **Dist:** NS south to s. FL, west to TX; disjunct in w. VA, w. TN, nw. IN; reports of this species in Cuba and South America are apparently in error. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989); = *Utricularia inflata* var. *minor* Chapman – F, RAB. [NatureServe G4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Utricularia striata Le Conte ex Torrey. FIBROUS BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** Ponds, lakes, and ditches. **Dist:** Se. MA south to n. FL, west to e. TX and e. OK. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Va, WH3, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989); = *Utricularia fibrosa* Walter – C, F, G, GW2, RAB, S, misapplied.



Key to Map
Symbology:

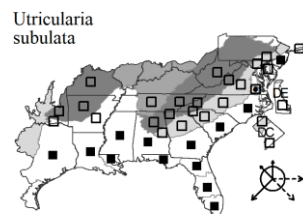


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

379. **LENTIBULARIACEAE**

Utricularia subulata Linnaeus. SLENDER BLADDERWORT, ZIGZAG BLADDERWORT. **Hab:** Moist sands or peats of various kinds of acidic wetlands, including wet pine savannas and flatwoods, shores of limesink ponds (dolines), borrow pits, ditches. **Dist:** In North America primarily in the Coastal Plain, from NS and e. MA south to s. FL, west to TX, north in the interior to TN and AR; also in the West Indies, Central America, South America, Africa, and Asia. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Comm:** Taylor (1989) termed this "the most widespread of *Utricularia* species". **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl6, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WI, Schnell (2002b), Taylor (1989); > *Setiscapella cleistogama* (A. Gray) Barnhart – S; > *Setiscapella subulata* (Linnaeus) Barnhart – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

382. **VERBENACEAE** J. Saint-Hilaire 1805 (VERBENA FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

As recently reworked, a family of about 34-41 genera and 950-1200 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and herbs, widespread in tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of the Old World and New World. Tribal classification follows Marx et al. (2010). References: Atkins in Kadereit (2004); Marx et al (2010); Yuan & Olmstead (2008).

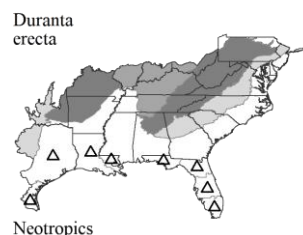
{add *Citharexylum*, *Lippia*, *Priva*}

- 1 Shrubs; fruits fleshy
 - 2 Inflorescence a drooping raceme; [tribe *Citharexyleae*] *Duranta*
 - 2 Inflorescence an erect head or spike; [tribe *Lantaneae*] *Lantana*
- 1 Herbs; fruits dry.
 - 4 Mericarps 2; corolla 4-lobed, evidently zygomorphic (bilabiate); [tribe *Lantaneae*] *Phyla*
 - 4 Mericarps 4; corolla 5-lobed, actinomorphic or only weakly irregular; [tribe *Verbeneae*].
 - 5 Styles > 6 mm long; calyx 8-10 mm long, longer than the fruit; corolla salverform *Glandularia*
 - 5 Styles < 3 mm long; calyx 2-4 mm long, often shorter than the fruit; corolla funnelform *Verbena*

Duranta Linnaeus 1753

A genus of ca. 17 species, native to tropical and subtropical America.

* ***Duranta erecta*** Linnaeus. GOLDEN DEWDROP, PIGEONBERRY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, spread from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, Meso4.2, WH3, WI; > *Duranta repens* Linnaeus – Bah, Tx.

***Glandularia*** J.F. Gmelin 1796 (VERVAIN)

A genus of about 100 species, herbs, of s. North America, Central America, and South America. Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018) propose including *Glandularia* in *Verbena*, a course not followed here. References: Atkins in Kadereit (2004); Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Nesom (2010); O'Leary & Thode (2016); Umber (1979).

- 1 Leaves finely dissected, the divisions 1 mm or less wide, the margins strongly revolute.
 - 2 Bracts as long as or longer than the calyx; leaf segments 1-4 mm wide *Glandularia bipinnatifida* var. *bipinnatifida*
 - 2 Bracts much shorter than the calyx; leaf segments 0.5-1.5 mm wide *Glandularia aristigera*
- 1 Leaves coarsely dissected or lobed, the divisions > 1 mm wide, the margins slightly or not at all revolute.
 - 5 Calyx lobes > 3 mm long *Glandularia canadensis*
 - 5 Calyx lobes < 3 mm long *Glandularia ×hybrida*

* ***Glandularia aristigera*** (S. Moore) Troncoso. MOSS VERVAIN, SOUTH AMERICAN VERVAIN. **Hab:** Pastures, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, O'Leary & Thode (2016); = *Glandularia pulchella* (Sweet) Troncoso – Ar, K1, WH3, Umber (1979), misapplied; = *Glandularia tenuisecta* (Briquet) Small – S; = *Verbena tenuisecta* Briquet – C, Meso4.2, RAB, Tx. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Glandularia bipinnatifida (Nuttall) Nuttall var. *bipinnatifida*. DAKOTA VERVAIN. **Hab:** Dry prairies on clay soils. **Dist:** KY, MO, SD, and CO south to c. GA, AL, AZ and s. Mexico; elsewhere in e. North America as waifs. **Comm:** {synonymy incomplete}. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K4, Umber (1979); = *Glandularia bipinnatifida* (Nuttall) Nuttall – K3, NcTx, Nesom (2010); < *Verbena bipinnatifida* Nuttall – C, GrPl, Meso4.2. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Glandularia canadensis (Linnaeus) Nuttall. ROSE VERVAIN, ROSE VERBENA, CREEPING VERVAIN. **Hab:** Roadsides, longleaf pine sandhills, calcareous glades, rocky prairies, other dry sandy or rocky soils. **Dist:** IL and CO, south to FL, TX, and NM; introduced elsewhere. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Umber (1979); = *Verbena canadensis* Linnaeus – C, F, G, Pa, RAB; > *Verbena canadensis* var. *compacta* Dermen – Tx; > *Verbena canadensis* var. *drummondii* (Lindley) Baxter – Tx; > *Verbena canadensis* var. *grandiflora* (Haage & Schmidt) Moldenke – Tx; > *Verbena canadensis* var. *lambertii* (Sims) Thellung – Tx.

* ***Glandularia ×hybrida*** (Groenland & Rümpler) Nesom & Pruski. GARDEN VERVAIN. **Hab:** Cultivated in gardens, uncommonly cultivated, rarely escaped or persistent; of garden origin. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Tax:** Nesom & Pruski (1992) provided the transfer to *Glandularia* of this common garden plant. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, NcTx, WH3; = *Verbena ×hybrida* Grönland & Rümpler – G, K1, Meso4.2, RAB; = *Verbena hybrida* – C, Tx.

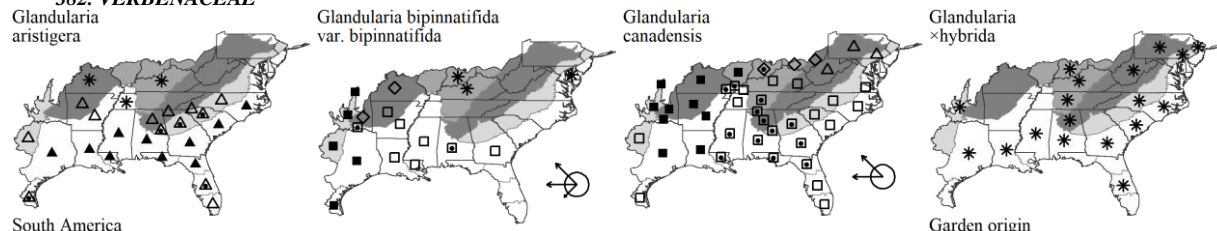
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

382. VERBENACEAE

*Lantana* Linnaeus 1753 (LANTANA)

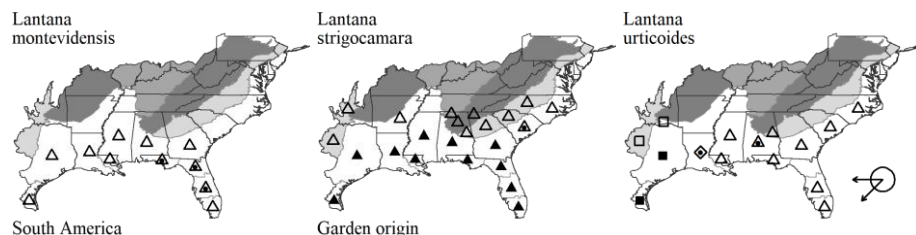
A genus of about 150 species, shrubs and subshrubs, of tropical and subtropical America and Africa. References: Atkins in Kadereit (2004); Sanders (1987); Sanders (2006); Sanders (2012); Sanders in FNA () (in prep).

- 1 Inflorescence axes not thickened or spongy; inflorescence bracts broadly elliptic, broadly ovate, or reniform; corollas either pink or white to pale lavender and often with a pale yellow 'eye'; drupes white, tan, brown, pink, or purplish black, succulent to nearly dry when ripe; stems trailing, ascending, or erect. *Lantana montevidensis*
- 1 Inflorescence axes clavate-thickened, spongy; inflorescence bracts lanceolate-triangular or oblanceolate; corollas at least in part orange, variously entirely orange or varicolored in the inflorescence with oranges, pinks, and/or purples; drupes bluish-black and juicy when ripe; stems ascending to erect. *Lantana strigocamara*
- 4 Inflorescence bracts (excluding lowermost one or two that sometimes develop leaflike structure) widest at or just above base, deciduous after flowering; twigs with curled or appressed hairs usually < 0.5 mm long. *Lantana strigocamara*
- 4 Inflorescence bracts widest near or above the middle, persistent in fruit; twigs with spreading hairs 0.5-2 mm long. *Lantana urticoides*

* *Lantana montevidensis* (Sprengel) Briquet. TRAILING SHRUB-VERBENA, TRAILING LANTANA, POLECAT-GERANIUM. **Hab:** Landscaped areas, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. Scattered locations in s. and e. GA (Jones & Coile 1988). **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3, Sanders (2012); = *Lantana sellowiana* Link & Otto – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Lantana strigocamara* R.W. Sanders. COMMON LANTANA, HEDGEFLOWER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, especially near the coast. **Dist:** Of garden hybrid origin. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Tax:** Sanders (2006) described in careful detail the history and nomenclature of this species. **Syn:** = Fl6, Meso4.2, Sanders (2006), Sanders (2012); = *Lantana camara* Linnaeus – Ar, Bah, K1, K2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Sanders (1987), misapplied; < *Lantana camara* Linnaeus – WH3; > *Lantana camara* ssp. *camara* – K4; > *Lantana strigocamara* R.W. Sanders – K4. NatureServe G5TNRQ (Not Yet Ranked).

Lantana urticoides Hayek. TEXAS LANTANA, HIERBA DE CRISTO. **Hab:** Disturbed and brackish areas. **Dist:** S. OK, TX, s. NM, and s. AZ southwards into tropical America (West Indies and sw. and sc. United States southwards). **Phen:** May-Dec. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Sanders (1987), Sanders (2006), Sanders (2012); < *Lantana horrida* Kunth – RAB, misapplied; > *Lantana horrida* Kunth – Tx; > *Lantana scorta* Moldenke – Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Phyla* Loureiro 1790 (FROGFRUIT)

A genus of 5 species, herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. References: Atkins in Kadereit (2004); O'Leary & Múlgura (2012).

- 1 Leaves 2-7.5 cm long, lanceolate, widest at or below the middle, acute at the tip; leaf teeth (5-) 7-11 per leaf side *Phyla fruticosa*
- 2 Leaves widest below the midpoint; leaf teeth divergent, restricted to the margins past the widest point of the leaf *Phyla lanceolata*
- 2 Leaves widest at or near the midpoint; leaf teeth appressed, extending below the widest point of the leaf *Phyla lanceolata*
- 1 Leaves 1-4 cm long, obovate, widest above the middle, obtuse to rounded at the tip; leaf teeth (0-) 1-5 (-7) per leaf side. *Phyla cuneifolia*
- 3 Teeth (0-) 1-4 per leaf side; corolla tube 4-5 mm long; [LA and westward] *Phyla cuneifolia*
- 3 Teeth (3-) 5 (-7) per leaf side; corolla tube 1.5-2.5 mm long; [collectively widespread in our area]. *Phyla nodiflora*

Phyla cuneifolia (Torrey) Greene. WEDGELEAF FROGFRUIT. **Hab:** Plains, low prairies, moist open areas. **Dist:** MO (?), SD, WY, and UT south to LA, TX, NM, AZ, s. CA, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = C, Il, K3, K4, Tx, O'Leary & Múlgura (2012); = *Lippia cuneifolia* (Torrey) Steudel – GrPl, NcTx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Phyla fruticosa (P. Miller) K. Kennedy. DIAMONDLEAF FROGFRUIT. **Hab:** Open, moist areas. **Dist:** N. LA and sc. OK south through se. NM and TX to Mexico, Central America, and n. South America; also s. FL (where probably not native). **Phen:** Feb-May. **Syn:** = Fl6, K4, WH3; = *Phyla nodiflora* (Linnaeus) Greene var. *reptans* (Kunth) Moldenke – Bah, GrPl, O'Leary & Múlgura (2012); = *Phyla strigulosa* M. Martens & Galeotti – NcTx, Tx; > *Phyla fruticosa* (P. Miller) K. Kennedy – K3, Meso4.2; > *Phyla nodiflora* (Linnaeus) Greene var. *reptans* (Kunth) Moldenke – K3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

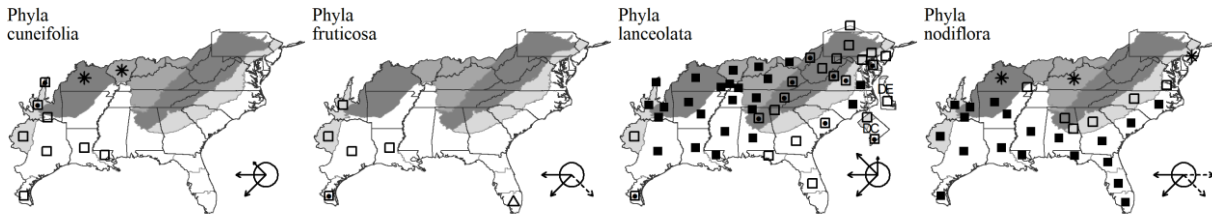


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Phyla lanceolata (Michaux) Greene. MARSH FROGFRUIT, NORTHERN FROGFRUIT. **Hab:** Oligohaline tidal marshes, tidal swamps, maritime swamps, dune swales and ponds, other marshes, seasonally exposed shores of rivers, ditches. **Dist:** ON west to SD, south to Panhandle FL, AL, MS, LA, CA, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, O'Leary & Múlgara (2012); = *Lippia lanceolata* Michaux – GrPl, NcTx, RAB, WV; > *Lippia lanceolata* var. *lanceolata* – F; > *Lippia lanceolata* var. *recognita* Fernald & Griscom – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Phyla nodiflora (Linnaeus) Greene. CREEPING FROGFRUIT, CAPEWEED, TURKEY-TANGLE, MATGRASS. **Hab:** Interdune swales, shell middens, sandy soils of roadsides, lawns, ditches, impoundments, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Pantropical, in North America from se. VA south to s. FL and west to CA, north in the interior to AR, se. MO, and southward into the tropics. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Comm:** This species is very weedy, and is a familiar component of road margins and lawns in the southeastern Coastal Plain. **Syn:** = K4; = *Phyla nodiflora* (Linnaeus) Greene var. *nodiflora* – Bah, GrPl, O'Leary & Múlgara (2012); < *Lippia nodiflora* (Linnaeus) Michaux – F, RAB; > *Phyla incisa* Small – Tx; < *Phyla nodiflora* (Linnaeus) Greene – Ar, C, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, Meso4.2, NcTx, S, Va, WH3; > *Phyla nodiflora* (Linnaeus) Greene – Tx; < *Phyla nodiflora* (Linnaeus) Greene var. *nodiflora* – K3.



Verbena Linnaeus 1753 (VERBENA, VERVAIN)

A genus of about 70 species, herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions of the New World and (rarely) Old World. Infrageneric taxonomy follows Nesom (2010b). References: Atkins in Kadereit (2004); Barber (1982); Jiménez-Mejías & Naczi (2019); Nesom (2010b); Nesom (2010c); Nesom (2010d); O'Leary, Múlgara, & Morrone (2007); Verloove (2011); Yuan & Olmstead (2008).

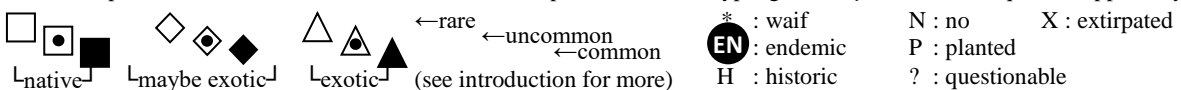
- 1 Spikes short and stout, the flowers or fruits overlapping and completely obscuring all of the rachis (except in *V. montevidensis*, the fruits spaced toward the base of the spike); [weedy aliens usually of disturbed areas]
 - 2 Plant procumbent or decumbent; leaves pinnately lobed or dissected; [section *Verbena*, series *Bracteatae*] ***Verbena bracteata***
 - 2 Plant erect; leaves coarsely serrate.
 - 3 Leaves basally attenuate to short-petiolate; corolla tubes 2.5-5 mm long.
 - 4 Central spikes sessile to subsessile, spikes compact, 3-5 mm wide, fruits remaining densely overlapping at maturity; [section *Verbenaca*, series *Pachystachyae*] ***Verbena brasiliensis***
 - 4 Central spikes pedunculate, spikes loose, 2-3 mm wide, with fruits becoming remote at least in the proximal portion at maturity; [section *Verbenaca*, series *Litorales*] ***Verbena montevidensis***
 - 3 Leaves basally clasping to subclasping; corolla tubes 2.5-9 (-11) mm long; [section *Verbenaca*, series *Pachystachyae*].
 - 5 Corolla tube (5-) 6.5-9 (-11) mm long ***Verbena rigida***
 - 5 Corolla tube 2.5-6 (-7) mm long.
 - ***Verbena incompta***
 - 1 Spikes elongate, the flowers or fruits well-spaced and not obscuring the rachis; [aliens and natives, collectively of a range of habitats].
 - 7 Leaves mostly lobed or dissected.
 - 9 Bractlets about as long as the calyx; [AL westward]; [section *Verbena*, series *Candelabrae*] ***Verbena xutha***
 - 9 Bractlets about ½ as long as the calyx; [collectively widespread].
 - 10 Basal and lower cauline leaves persistent, relatively thick, large and spatulate, margins revolute, cauline leaves quickly reduced in size distally and becoming linear-entire; rachis and calyces eglandular; [section *Verbena*, series *Haleae*] ***Verbena halei***
 - 10 Basal leaves usually deciduous, relatively thin, margins not revolute, cauline leaves relatively even-sized upward or largest near midstem; rachis and calyces stipitate-glandular, sometimes sparsely so; [section *Verbena*, series *Verbena*] ***Verbena officinalis***
 - 7 Leaves not lobed or dissected, or some of the leaves lower on the stem 3-lobed.
 - 11 Stem leaves sessile or subsessile, cuneate to base.
 - ***Verbena carnea***
 - 11 Stem leaves with well-developed petioles.
 - 15 Upper leaf surfaces densely scabrous or hispidulous to hispid or hispid-hirsute; calyx lobes triangular, connivent; corollas mostly pinkish to bluish, lavender, or purple; nutlet outer surfaces deeply ridged and grooved, often with prominent cross-ridges, commissural faces consistently densely silver-white minutely papillate-bullate; fibrous-rooted ***Verbena scabra***
 - 15 Upper leaf surfaces hirsutulous to hirsute or strigose-hirsute; calyx lobes deltate-subulate, not connivent or subconnivent; corollas white, rarely pinkish; nutlet outer surfaces smooth to longitudinally ridged, sometimes with cross-ridges distally, commissural faces smooth or rarely with slight development of minutely bullate ornamentation; taprooted ***Verbena urticifolia***

Verbena bracteata Lagasca y Segura & Rodriguez. PROSTRATE VERVAIN, BIG-BRACTED VERVAIN. **Hab:** Glades, riverbanks, sandy fields, other disturbed areas, waste areas near wool-combing mills. **Dist:** The original distribution uncertain, now distributed from ME west to BC, south to FL and Mexico, but apparently native of mw. and w. North America. **Phen:** Late Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3, WV, Barber (1982), Nesom (2010b); = *Verbena bracteosa* Michaux – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Verbena brasiliensis*** Vellozo. BRAZILIAN VERVAIN. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, old fields, clearings. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Nesom (2010b), Nesom (2010c), Verloove (2011); = *Verbena litoralis* Kunth var. *brevibracteata* (Kuntze) N. O'Leary – O'Leary, Múlgara, & Morrone (2007); > *Verbena brasiliensis* Vellozo – Tx; > *Verbena litoralis* – Il, Tx.

Verbena carnea Medikus. CAROLINA VERVAIN. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** E. NC (se. VA?) south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Comm:** *Verbena carnea* is sometimes placed in a monotypic genus, *Stylodon* Rafinesque, but apparently evolved

Key to Map
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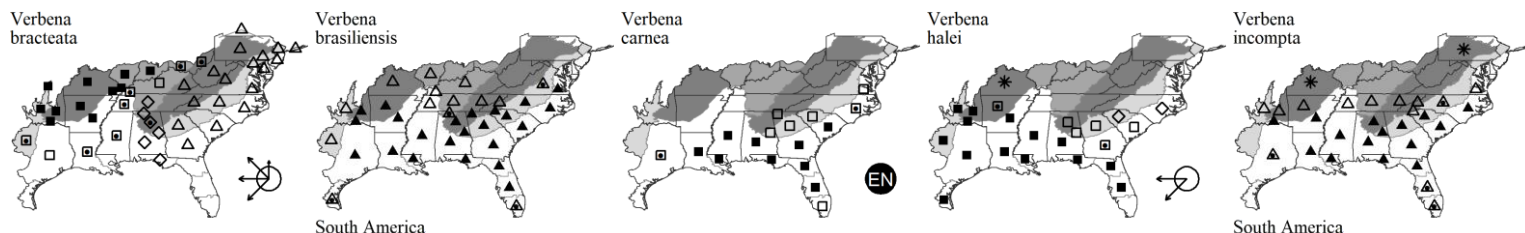


382. VERBENACEAE

from within *Verbena*. See discussion in Nesom (2010b, 2010e). **Syn:** = F, Fl6, K3, K4, RAB; = *Stylodon carneum* – WH3, orthographic variant; = *Stylodon carneum* (Medikus) Moldenke – K1, Tx; = *Stylodon carolinensis* (Walter) Small – S. **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

Verbena halei Small. TEXAS VERVAIN. **Hab:** Dry hammocks, prairies, open woodlands, roadsides, pastures. **Dist:** C. GA south to c. peninsular FL, TX, AZ, and Mexico; scattered as an introduction farther north, as in NC and SC. **Phen:** (Feb-) Apr-Jun (-Nov). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Nesom (2010b); = *Verbena officinalis* ssp. *halei* (Small) S.C. Barber – WH3, Barber (1982). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* **Verbena incompta** P.W. Michael. PURPLETOP VERVAIN. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, old fields. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, K4, Nesom (2010b), Nesom (2010c), Verloove (2011); = *Verbena litoralis* Kunth var. *brevibracteata* (Kuntze) N. O'Leary - Y= V. – O'Leary, Múlgara, & Morrone (2007); < *Verbena bonariensis* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GW2, RAB, S, Tx; > *Verbena bonariensis* Linnaeus – K1; < *Verbena incompta* P.W. Michael – WH3; > *Verbena litoralis* Kunth var. *brevibracteata* (Kuntze) N. O'Leary - Y= V. – K1.



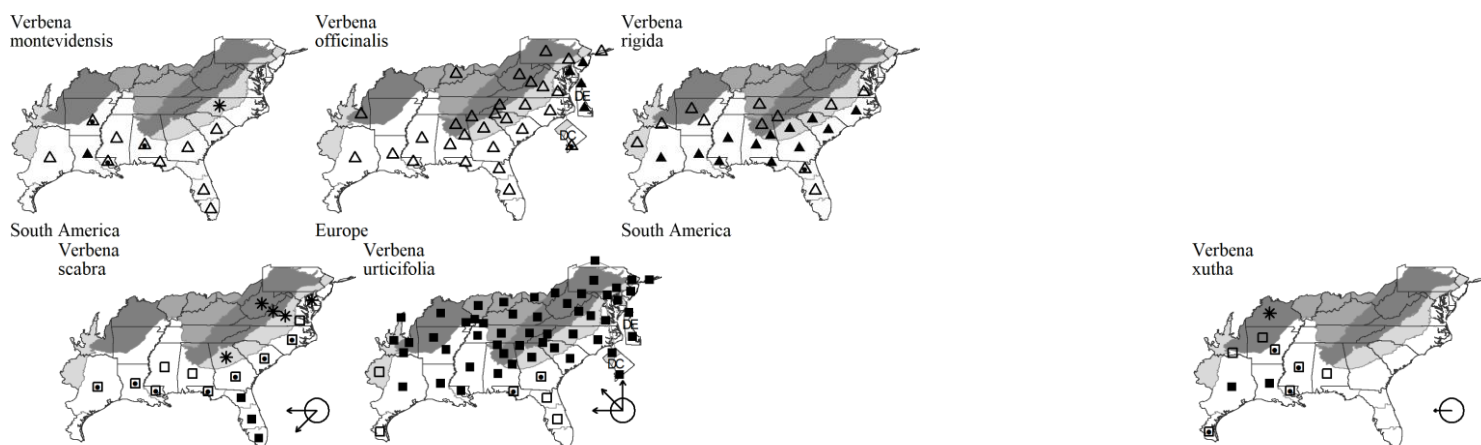
* **Verbena montevidensis** Sprengel. URUGUAYAN VERVAIN. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Jun-Jul (-Sep). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Nesom (2010b), Nesom (2010c). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Verbena officinalis** Linnaeus. EUROPEAN VERVAIN, JUNO'S TEARS, HERB-OF-THE-CROSS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, riverbanks. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Comm:** The enigmatic *V. riparia* is represented by a few collections, and the taxonomic status of the taxon is unclear; it probably represents an unusual form of *V. officinalis*. Jiménez-Mejías & Naczi (2019) clarify its typification and mention that if what Small and Heller believed to be a separate and native species proves to be so, it will need a new name. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Nesom (2010b); = *Verbena officinalis* ssp. *officinalis* – WH3, Barber (1982); > *Verbena officinalis* Linnaeus – C, F, G, Pa, RAB, S; > *Verbena officinalis* var. *officinalis* – K1; > *Verbena officinalis* var. *prostrata* Grenier & Godron – K1; > *Verbena riparia* Rafinesque ex Small & Heller – C, F, G, K1, RAB, S, W.

* **Verbena rigida** Sprengel. VEINY VERVAIN. **Hab:** Prairies, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America, distributed as an introduction from OK, CO, and AZ south to c. and s. TX and Mexico. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jul (-Oct). **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, S, Tx, WH3, Nesom (2010b), O'Leary, Múlgara, & Morrone (2007). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Verbena scabra Vahl. ROUGH VERVAIN, HARSH VERVAIN. **Hab:** Oligohaline tidal marshes, shell deposits, river shores, other wet habitats. **Dist:** VA and WV south to s. FL, west to TX and CA, south into tropical America; mainly coastal in our area but with scattered inland records (probably adventive). **Phen:** (Mar-) May-Oct (-Dec). **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Nesom (2010b), Nesom (2010d). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Verbena urticifolia Linnaeus. WHITE VERVAIN, NETTLELEAF VERVAIN. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, mesic and dry upland forests, disturbed habitats. **Dist:** NB west to SK, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** Two varieties have been distinguished by many authors (see synonymy), but the characters used are poorly correlated and the distributional ranges largely overlapping. The hybrid with *V. hastata*, *Verbena ×engelmannii* Moldenke, is known from our area. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, RAB, Va, W, WH3, Barber (1982), Nesom (2010b), Nesom (2010d); = *Verbena urticaefolia* – S, orthographic variant; > *Verbena urticifolia* var. *leiocarpa* Perry & Fernald – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, NE, Pa, Tx, WV; > *Verbena urticifolia* var. *urticifolia* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, NE, Pa, Tx, WV.



Verbena xutha Lehmann. GULF VERVAIN, COARSE VERVAIN. **Hab:** Beaches, blackland prairies, bottomlands along streams, fields, roadsides. **Dist:** AL west to TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tx, Nesom (2010b). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

383. LAMIACEAE Martinov 1820 (MINT FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

A family of about 230-250 genera and 6700-7170 species, herbs, shrubs, vines, and trees, cosmopolitan. The placement in the Lamiaceae of several genera traditionally placed in Verbenaceae (e.g. *Clerodendrum*) is strongly supported by several lines of evidence. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Li et al (2016a); Pastore et al (2021).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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383. LAMIACEAEincertae sedis: *Callicarpa*.subfamily Viticoideae: *Vitex*.subfamily Ajugoideae: *Ajuga*, *Teucrium*, *Clerodendrum*, *Trichostema*.subfamily Scutellarioideae: *Scutellaria*.

subfamily Lamioideae:

tribe Synandreae: *Synandra*, *Macbridea*, *Physostegia*tribe Stachydeae: *Ballota*, *Galeopsis*, *Stachys*, *Sideritis*tribe Leonuridae: *Leonurus*, *Chaiturus*tribe Marrubieae: *Marrubium*tribe Lamieae: *Lamium*

subfamily Nepetoideae:

tribe Elsholtzieae: *Collinsonia*, *Elsholtzia*, *Mosla*, *Perilla*.

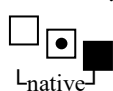
tribe Mentheae:

subtribe Salviinae: *Rosmarinus*, *Salvia*.subtribe Menthinae: *Blephilia*, *Clinopodium*, *Conradina*, *Cunila*, *Dicerandra*, *Hedeoma*, *Stachydeoma*, *Hyssopus*, *Lycopus*, *Mentha*, *Monarda*, *Origanum*, *Piloblephis*, *Prunella*, *Pycnanthemum*, *Thymus*.subtribe Nepetinae: *Agastache*, *Dracocephalum*, *Glechoma*, *Meehanina*, *Nepeta*.incertae sedis: *Melissa*.

tribe Ocimeae:

subtribe Hyptidinae: *Hyptis*, *Cantinoa*, *Condea*.subtribe Ociminae: *Ocimum*.

- 1 Fruit a fleshy drupe; plant a small tree, shrub, or sprawling vine; mature stems terete or obscurely 4-sided (by secondary growth).
 2 Flowers zygomorphic; leaves simple or palmately (3-) 5-7 (-9) foliolate; [subfamily Viticoideae]..... *Vitex*
 2 Flowers essentially actinomorphic; leaves simple.
 3 Stems pubescent with dendritic hairs; inflorescence axillary; calyx 0.5-2 mm, lobes diminutive to nearly obsolete; [genus incertae sedis] *Callicarpa*
 3 Stems glabrous or pubescent with simple hairs; inflorescence terminal (rarely only axillary); calyx 5-18 mm, lobes conspicuous; [subfamily Ajugoideae]..... *Clerodendrum*
- 1 Fruit a schizocarp of 4 dry mericarps; plant either an herb or a shrub to 5 (-20) dm tall; mature stems usually distinctly 4-sided (sometimes terete or obscurely 4-sided).
 4 Calyx with either a distinctly enlarged protuberance on the upper surface, or the upper lobe expanded and "cap-like".
 5 Calyx with 5 lobes, clearly separate apically, with the upper lobe expanded and "cap-like"..... *Ocimum*
 5 Calyx with 2 entire lobes joined at the margins, rounded apically, with a distinct protuberance on the upper surface..... *Scutellaria*
 4 Calyx without an enlarged protuberance or "cap-like" upper lobe.
 6 Upper lip of corolla greatly reduced or lobes laterally disposed, thus the corolla appearing to consist of one large lower lip; [subfamily Ajugoideae].
 7 Lower lip with 2-4 lobes; flowers yellow or deep blue-purple; plants stoloniferous..... *Ajuga*
 7 Lower lip appearing 5-lobed (proximal 2 lateral, erect lobes represent the cryptic upper lip); flowers white to pink; plants caespitose *Teucrium*
 6 Upper lip of corolla conspicuous, flaring or galeate.
 8 Plants distinctly repent and rooting at the nodes, or producing elongate stolons.
 9 Plants repent..... *Glechoma*
 9 Plants stoloniferous..... *Lycopus*
 8 Plants not distinctly repent or stoloniferous.
 12 Calyx with 6-10 lobes or teeth.
 13 Calyx zygomorphic, canescent with simple trichomes, spinose lobe tips straight *Leonotis*
 13 Calyx actinomorphic or essentially so, densely pubescent with stellate hairs, spinose lobe tips uncinata *Marrubium*
 12 Calyx with 5 or fewer lobes or teeth.
 14 Calyx with 3-4 prominent lobes (rarely 5, if one includes small teeth).
 15 Calyx and corolla essentially actinomorphic..... *Lycopus*
 15 Calyx and corolla zygomorphic..... *Salvia*
 14 Calyx usually with 5 prominent lobes (except for *Clinopodium* with rarely fused upper lobes).
 19 Fertile stamens 0-2.
 20 Calyx actinomorphic or essentially so; corollas actinomorphic or zygomorphic.
 21 Corolla actinomorphic, lobes spreading and nearly equal (one lobe slightly emarginate and/or enlarged).
 22 Inflorescences axillary; foliage not or faintly aromatic *Lycopus*
 22 Inflorescences terminal; foliage strongly aromatic..... *Mentha*
 21 Corolla zygomorphic (bilabiate).
 23 Inflorescence in loose terminal and axillary cymes; corollas not galeate or arching *Cunila*
 23 Inflorescence densely capitate (often also axillary); corollas strongly galeate, arching..... *Monarda*
 20 Calyx and corollas clearly zygomorphic.
 24 Corolla 7-20 mm; inflorescence a densely clustered terminal or axillary cyme, or a well developed panicle..... *Collinsonia*

Key to Map
Symbology:

(see introduction for more)

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- 24 Corolla ca. 3-10 mm long; inflorescence a loose axillary cyme or slender terminal spike or spike-like panicle. *Hedeoma*
- 19 Fertile stamens 4.
- 28 Stamens ascending under the upper corolla lip, either included within the tube (or at least not clearly exerted beyond it).
- 29 Calyx actinomorphic.
- 30 Flowers borne in terminal verticils or thyrses, with reduced bracteal leaves.
- 31 Calyx 15-nerved; verticils tightly aggregated *Nepeta*
- 31 Calyx 5-10-nerved; verticils well spaced *Stachys*
- 30 Flowers borne in axils of well-developed leaves, or a terminal raceme with 1 flower per node.
- 32 Calyx lobes with thickened spinescent apices.
- 33 Stems often with swollen nodes (areas just below appear dark and sunken upon drying, except *G. ladanum*); hairs of the stem either exclusively hispid or short recurved and mixed with longer glandular trichomes; corolla 15-28 mm long *Galeopsis*
- 33 Stems without swollen nodes; hairs of the stem finely and softly retrorse, generally lacking glandular hairs (though sessile glands may be present); corolla 5-14 mm long. *Leonurus*
- 32 Calyx lobes without spinescent apices (although lobes may be pointed or acute).
- 35 Flowers in terminal racemes, corolla tube broadly inflated *Physostegia*
- 35 Flowers borne in axils of well developed leaves, corolla tube not broadly inflated.
- 37 Corolla 10-15 mm long; calyx with 10+ nerves *Ballota*
- 37 Corolla 10-30 mm long; calyx 5-nerved *Lamium*
- 29 Calyx zygomorphic.
- 40 Flowers 1 per bracteal axil.
- 41 Corolla nearly regular, 4-6 mm long *Perilla*
- 41 Corolla bilabiate, >10 mm long *Physostegia*
- 40 Flowers 2-many per bract or leaf axil.
- 42 Plants lemon-scented, flowers in the axils of well-developed leaves *Melissa*
- 42 Plants mint-scented or non-aromatic, flowers terminal and/or axillary.
- 44 Bracts broadly rounded, apiculate or absent. *Prunella*
- 44 Bracts setaceous or elliptic, but not broadly rounded or apiculate, present. *Clinopodium*
- 28 Stamens (at least some) well exerted beyond the upper corolla lobe.
- 47 Lower lip of corolla distinctly fringed *Collinsonia*
- 47 Lower lip of corolla not fringed.
- 48 Calyx zygomorphic.
- 49 Flowers in dense terminal capitate clusters, subtended by large bracteal leaves (these often whitened on the upper surface and especially towards the base) *Pycnanthemum*
- 49 Flowers borne otherwise. *Trichostema*
- 48 Calyx actinomorphic.
- 52 Flowers borne in a dense terminal spike, 2-3-verticilled globose head, or spiciform thyrse. *Mentha*
- 52 Flowers borne in axillary verticils or terminal (capitate to loosely flowered) clusters.
- 56 Flowers in axillary clusters, corolla nearly regular.
- 57 Axillary clusters loose, 1-3-flowered; [subfamily *Ajugoideae*] *Trichostema*
- 57 Axillary clusters dense, many-flowered; corolla white-pink
- 58 Stems scabrous; corolla mostly blue-violet *Cantinoa mutabilis*
- 58 Stems glabrous to pubescent; corolla mostly white-pink *Mentha*
- 56 Flowers in densely capitate or loosely flowered terminal clusters, corolla distinctly bilabiate.
- 60 Inflorescence either capitate or a spike, not subtended by large bracteal leaves *Hyptis*
- 60 Inflorescence capitate, subtended by large bracteal leaves (these often whitened on the upper surface and especially towards the base) *Pycnanthemum*

***Ajuga* Linnaeus 1753 (BUGLE, BUGLEWEED)**

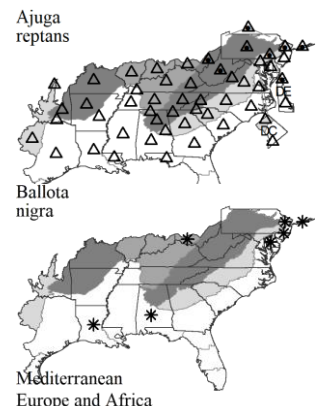
A genus of about 40-50 species, herbs, of the temperate Old World. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

* ***Ajuga reptans* Linnaeus. CARPET BUGLE. **Hab:** Lawns and roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).**

***Ballota* Linnaeus 1753 (BLACK HOREHOUND)**

A genus of about 30 species, herbs or small shrubs, of Africa and Eurasia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Stace (2010).

* ***Ballota nigra* Linnaeus. BLACK HOREHOUND. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Mediterranean region. Introduced in several northern localities, and apparently documented from sw. AL. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, G, Il; > *Ballota nigra* ssp. *foetida* (Lamarck) Hayek – NY; > *Ballota nigra* ssp. *meridionalis* (Béguinot) Béguinot – Stace (2010); > *Ballota nigra* ssp. *nigra* –**



Key to Map
Symbology:



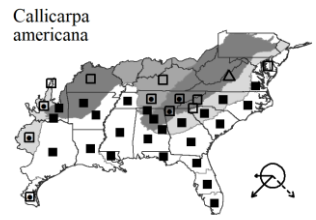
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Stace (2010); > *Ballota nigra* var. *alba* (Linnaeus) Tinant – K3, K4, NE; > *Ballota nigra* var. *nigra* – K3, K4, NE; > *Ballota nigra* var. *ruderalis* (Swartz) Reichenbach f. – K4.

***Callicarpa* Linnaeus 1753 (BEAUTYBERRY)**

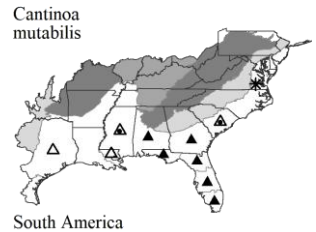
A genus of about 140 species, small trees, shrubs, and lianas, mainly tropical and subtropical. References: Atha et al (2019b); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Moldenke (1980).



***Callicarpa americana* Linnaeus. BEAUTYBERRY, AMERICAN BEAUTYBERRY, FRENCH-MULBERRY. Hab:** Hammocks, other forests (especially with sandy or rocky soils), maritime forests (the main habitat northward), pine flatwoods, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MD and AR south to s. FL, TX, Mexico; West Indies. Reported as native for Lyon County, KY (Brock 2020). **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct (persisting into the winter). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Atha et al (2019b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Cantinoa* Harley & J.F.B. Pastore 2012 (CANTINOA)**

A genus of about 25 species, herbs and shrubs, of warm temperate, subtropical, and tropical America. References: Harley & Pastore (2012); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Pastore et al (2021).



* ***Cantinoa mutabilis* (A. Richard) Harley & J.F.B. Pastore. TROPICAL BUSHMINT. Hab:** Moist disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Harley & Pastore (2012); = *Hyptis mutabilis* (A. Richard) Briquet – GW2, K1, S, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Clerodendrum* Linnaeus 1753 (GLORY-BOWER)**

A genus of about 150 species, trees and shrubs (rarely perennial or annual herbs), mostly tropical and warm temperate, African and Asian (after removal of the “Pantropical Coastal” clade into *Volkameria*) (Yuan et al. 2010). References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Hsiao & Lin (1995); Steane et al (1999); Steane, de Kok, & Olmstead (2004); Yuan et al (2010).

- 1 Corolla tube 5-12 cm long. *Clerodendrum indicum*
- 1 Corolla tube < 3 cm long.
 - 3 Corolla white or pale pink.
 - 4 Shrub to 1 (-3) m tall; inflorescence 3-6 cm long; corolla doubled or additional ‘multiple’ *Clerodendrum chinense*
 - 4 Shrub or small tree to 10 m tall; inflorescence 8-18 cm long; corolla single *Clerodendrum trichotomum* var. *ferrugineum*
 - 3 Corolla strongly pink, red, or orange.
 - 5 Corollas pink or pinkish-red; inflorescence compact and hemispheric, as wide or wider than long *Clerodendrum bungei*
 - 5 Corollas orange or orangey-red; inflorescence with an obvious central axis, longer than wide.
 - 7 Leaves cordate, unlobed *Clerodendrum japonicum*
 - 7 Leaves 5-lobed *Clerodendrum paniculatum*

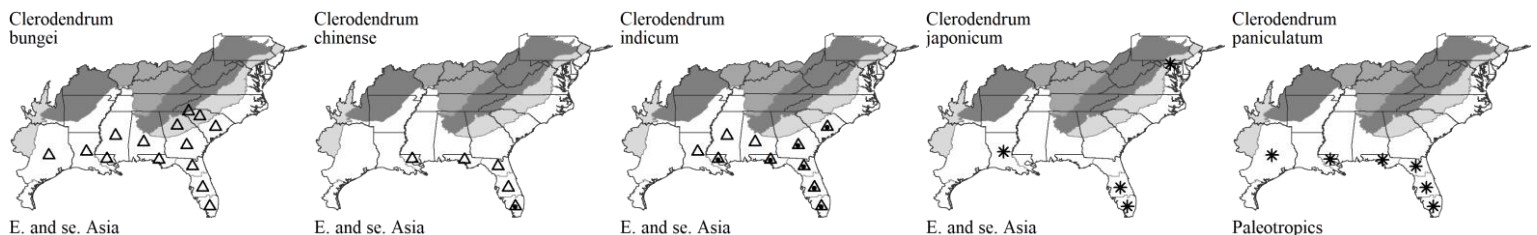
* ***Clerodendrum bungei* Steudel. ROSE GLORYBOWER, KASHMIR-BOUQUET, BROCAEMELIA. Hab:** Roadsides and suburban woodlands, spread from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. First reported from South Carolina by Hill & Horn (1997); also reported for our area by W. Duncan (pers. comm.). **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Clerodendrum chinense* (Osbeck) Mabberley. STICKBUSH. Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Cultivated and naturalized in FL, including the Panhandle (Escambia County) (Wunderlin & Hansen 2004). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, WH3; > *Clerodendrum philippinum* Schauer – Bah. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Clerodendrum indicum* (Linnaeus) Kuntze. TUBEFLOWER, TURK’S-TURBAN. Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, spread from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of the Malaysian Archipelago. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Nov-Dec. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Tx, WH3; = *Clerodendron indicum* – RAB, orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Clerodendrum japonicum* (Thunberg) Sweet. JAPANESE GLORYBOWER. Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Also cultivated and is reported to be naturalized in MD (Staff of the Bailey Hortorium 1976). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, Meso4.2, WH3; > *Clerodendrum japonicum* (Thunberg) Sweet – K4; > *Clerodendrum kaempferi* (Jacquin) Siebold – K4.

* ***Clerodendrum paniculatum* Linnaeus. PAGODA-FLOWER. Hab:** Disturbed areas, persistent or spread from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of tropical Asia. **Syn:** = K4, Meso4.2.



Key to Map
Symbology:

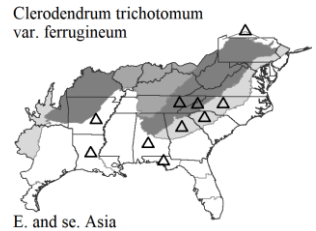


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383. LAMIACEAE

* ***Clerodendrum trichotomum* Thunberg var. *ferrugineum* Nakai.** HARLEQUIN GLORY-BOWER. **Hab:** Roadsides, streambanks; cultivated and strongly naturalized. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Syn:** = K1, K3; < *Clerodendrum trichotomum* – Fl6, K4, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Clinopodium Linnaeus 1753 (CALAMINT)

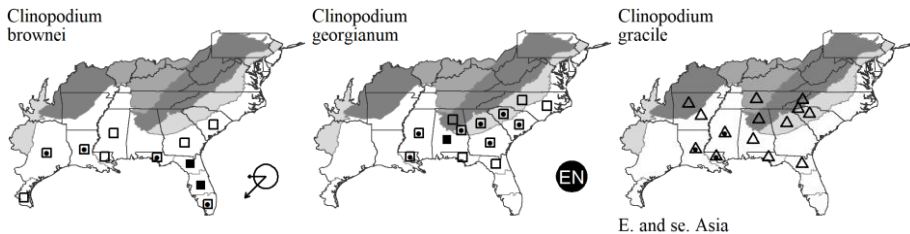
A genus of uncertain circumscription and size, herbs and shrubs, of temperate and subtropical areas of the w. and e. hemispheres. The circumscription will certainly change in the future, with the native species here placed in *Clinopodium* rearranged into several genera, based on the clear polyphyly of a broad *Clinopodium* and its clear interdigitation with other genera (such as *Conradina*, *Piloblephis*, and *Stachydeoma*), as shown by Bräuchler, Meimberg, & Heubl (2010), Drew & Sytsma (2012), and Edwards, Soltis, & Soltis (2006). References: Bräuchler et al. (2012); Cantino & Wagstaff (1998); Drew & Sytsma (2012); Edwards, Soltis, & Soltis (2006); Floden et al (2020); Shinnars (1962a); Shinnars (1962f).

- 1 Flowers 1 per leaf axil *Clinopodium brownei*
- 1 Flowers > 1 per leaf axil.
 - 2 Plant a shrub, not flowering the first year; [of sandy or rocky habitats of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont, from s. NC southward].
 - 2 Plant an herbaceous to suffrutescent perennial, often flowering the first year; [of various habitats, collectively widely distributed in our area].

***Clinopodium brownei* (Swartz) Kuntze.** BROWNE'S SAVORY. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, pondshores. **Dist:** Sw. GA and s. FL west to e. and s. TX; Mexico, Central America, and South America. In sw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and reported for SC (Beaufort County, SC) (Daniel Payne, pers. comm. 2006, specimen at CLEMS). **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Tax:** Needing rangewide study for variation, and also (of course) appropriate generic placement. **Syn:** = Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, WI; = *Satureja brownei* (Swartz) Briquet – Bah; > *Micromeria brownei* (Swartz) Benth var. *pilosiuscula* A. Gray – GW2, Tx, WH3, Shinnars (1962f); > *Micromeria pilosiuscula* (A. Gray) Small – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

***Clinopodium georgianum* R.M. Harper.** GEORGIA CALAMINT. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry rocky or sandy woodlands. **Dist:** S. NC south to Panhandle FL and west to LA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, S, Cantino & Wagstaff (1998); = *Calamintha georgiana* (R.M. Harper) Shinnars – Fl6, WH3, Shinnars (1962a); = *Satureja georgiana* (R.M. Harper) H.E. Ahles – RAB. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Clinopodium gracile* (Benth) Kuntze.** SLENDER WILD BASIL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, bottomland forests. **Dist:** Native of Asia. Introduced in s. AL, FL, LA (Kartesz 1999; Woods, Diamond, & Searcy 2003), MS (S.W. Leonard, pers. comm. 2005), GA (Zomlefer et al. 2011, 2012), and SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** This taxon is part of *Clinopodium* s.s. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Collinsonia Linnaeus 1753 (HORSEBALM, RICHWEED, STONEROOT)

A genus of about 4 species, perennial herbs, of e. North America. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Peirson, Cantino, & Ballard (2006); Shinnars (1962b).

- 3 Blades of the larger stem leaves 4.0-10.5 cm long, with 5-15 teeth on each margin, glabrous or hispidulous on the main veins beneath; plant from a small, rounded tuber-like crown, to 6 cm long and 5 cm in diameter..... *Collinsonia tuberosa*
- 3 Blades of the larger stem leaves 8-25 cm long, with 11-42 teeth on each margin, glabrous or variously pubescent beneath; plant from an elongate, woody, rhizome-like crown, to 15 cm long.
 - 4 Calyx 2-5 mm long; calyx teeth lance-subulate to narrowly lanceolate; flowers 8-13 mm long..... *Collinsonia canadensis*
 - 4 Calyx 4.5-7 mm long; calyx teeth broadly lanceolate; flowers 12-17 mm long..... *Collinsonia punctata*

***Collinsonia canadensis* Linnaeus.** RICHWEED, NORTHERN HORSEBALM. **Hab:** Cove forests, rich forests, especially over calcareous or mafic substrates. **Dist:** QC, MI, and WI, south to Panhandle FL and LA. **Phen:** Late Jul-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl6, G, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo1, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Shinnars (1962b); < *Collinsonia canadensis* Linnaeus – Peirson, Cantino, & Ballard (2006).

***Collinsonia punctata* Elliott.** FLORIDA HORSEBALM. **Hab:** Rich woods. **Dist:** S. SC (Barnwell County) to e. LA, on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Late Aug-mid Oct; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Peirson, Cantino, & Ballard (2006); < *Collinsonia serotina* Walter – Fl6, K1, WH3, Shinnars (1962b).

***Collinsonia tuberosa* Michaux.** STONEROOT. **Hab:** Rich forests, over calcareous or mafic substrates. **Dist:** C. NC west to c. TN, south to n. GA and MS (or LA?). **Phen:** Late Jul-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** Peirson, Cantino, & Ballard (2006) conclude that *C. tuberosa* should be merged into *C. canadensis*, a conclusion not followed here. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, W, Shinnars (1962b); < *Collinsonia canadensis* Linnaeus – Peirson, Cantino, & Ballard (2006).

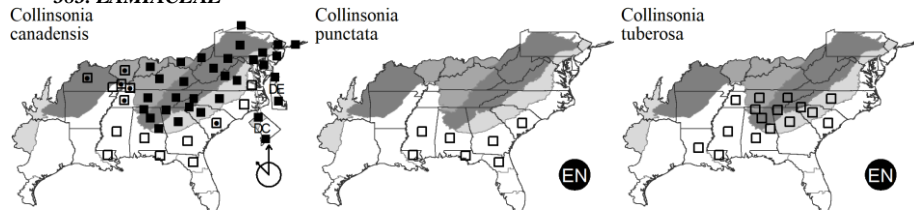
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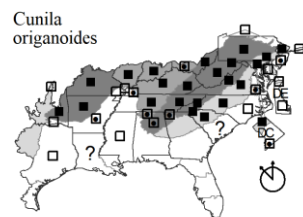
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383. LAMIACEAE

*Cunila* D. Royen ex Linnaeus 1759 (STONE-MINT, AMERICAN-DITTANY, WILD-OREGANO)

A genus of 1 or 9 species, of e. North America (1 species) and (depending on circumscription) Mexico (8 species). Agostini, Echeverrigaray, & Souza-Chies (2012) and Drew & Sytsma (2012) show that the South American species previously included in *Cunila* definitely do not belong there, and that *Cunila* may best be treated as monophyletic, including only our species (the 8 Mexican species removed to a new genus). References: Agostini, Echeverrigaray, & Souza-Chies (2012); Drew & Sytsma (2012); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

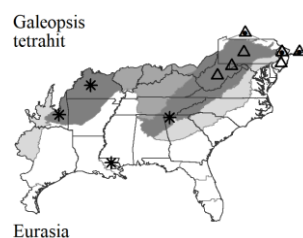


Cunila organoides (Linnaeus) Britton. STONE-MINT, AMERICAN-DITTANY, WILD-OREGANO. **Hab:** Dry rocky slopes, shale barrens, other dry (usually sloping) woodlands and barrens. **Dist:** S. NY and PA west to MO, south to c. SC, n. GA, n. AL, nw. MS, c. and s. LA (allegedly), and ne. TX (Singhurst & Holmes 2004). **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Oct-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; = *Mappia organoides* (Linnaeus) House – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Galeopsis Linnaeus 1753 (HEMP-NETTLE)

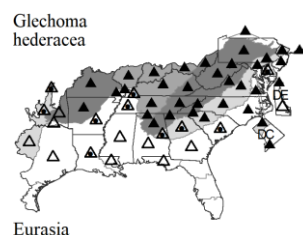
A genus of about 10 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Stace (2010).

* ***Galeopsis tetrahit*** Linnaeus. COMMON HEMP-NETTLE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Naturalized in ne. North America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** An allotetraploid species derived from *G. pubescens* × *speciosa*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NE, NY, Stace (2010); = *Galeopsis tetrahit* var. *tetrahit* – C, F, G, Mi; > *Galeopsis tetrahit* var. *tetrahit* – K1. [NatureServe GNRNTR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

*Glechoma* Linnaeus 1753 (GILL-OVER-THE-GROUND)

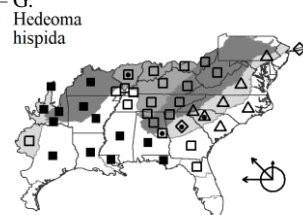
A genus of about 4-10 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

* ***Glechoma hederacea*** Linnaeus. GILL-OVER-THE-GROUND, GROUND-IVY, CREEPING CHARLIE. **Hab:** Lawns, gardens, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Glechoma hederacea* – GrPl, RAB, S, W, misspelling; > *Glechoma hederacea* var. *hederacea* – F, Il, WV; > *Glechoma hederacea* var. *micrantha* Moricand – F, Il, WV; > *Glechoma hederacea* var. *parviflora* (Benth) House – G.

*Hedeoma* Persoon 1807 (AMERICAN PENNYROYAL)

A genus of about 38-42 species, herbs, of North America, Central America, and South America. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Irving (1980); Turner (2011).

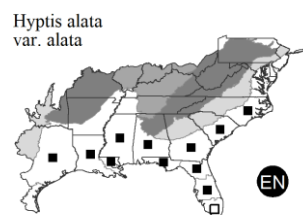
Hedeoma hispida Pursh. ROUGH PENNYROYAL, MOCK PENNYROYAL. **Hab:** Prairies, Disturbed areas, pastures, barrens, granitic flatrocks, especially in exposed, thin soil; apparently adventive eastwards in the eastern portions of our area from farther west, but the native distribution unclear. **Dist:** BC and NM east to ME, MA, PA, VA, NC, SC, and GA. Irving (1980) shows *H. hispida* east to e. Panhandle FL, c. AL, nc. TN, and s. OH; some of the scattered records further east are adventive. It may be recently arrived farther east or was previously overlooked. First reported for SC by Hill & Horn (1997). **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, WV, Irving (1980); = *Hedeoma hispidum* – GrPl, Pa, Tx, WH3, orthographic variant. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

*Hyptis* Jacquin 1786 (CLUSTER BUSHMINT)

A genus of about 145 species, herbs and shrubs, of warm temperate, subtropical, and tropical America. References: Harley & Pastore (2012); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Shinnars (1962j).

1 Flowers borne in irregular verticillate spikes, sessile to pedunculate on peduncles 1-2 mm long; leaves either ovate to deltate, narrowed to a broadly cuneate to truncate base and well-developed petiole (4-6 cm long on larger leaves), or lanceolate and narrowed to a cuneate, subpetiolar base.

1 Flowers borne in large, globose heads, 1.5-2.5 cm across, borne on peduncles 2-6 cm long; leaves lanceolate, narrowed to a narrowly cuneate, subpetiolar base.



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Cantinoa

Hyptis alata var. *alata*

Hyptis alata (Rafinesque) Shinnars var. *alata*. CLUSTER BUSHMINT. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, margins of swamp forests, wet powerline rights-of-way, ditches. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Shinnars (1962j); < *Hyptis alata* (Rafinesque) Shinnars – Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3; < *Hyptis radiata* Willdenow – S.

Lamium Linnaeus 1753 (DEAD-NETTLE, HENBIT, ARCHANGEL)

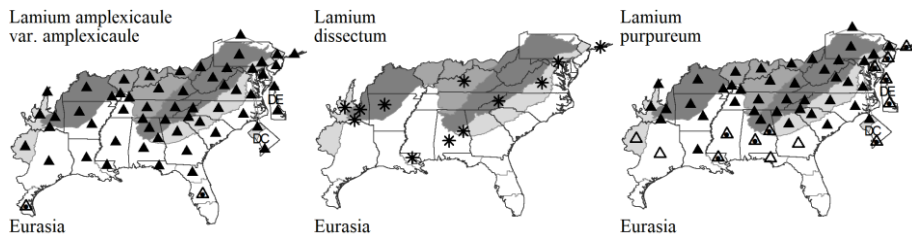
A genus of about 17-40 species, herbs, of n. Africa and Eurasia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); McMullen & Lowry (2019); Mennema (1989).

- 4 Leaves subtending flower clusters sessile; [section *Amplexicaule*].....*Lamium amplexicaule* var. *amplexicaule*
 4 Leaves all petiolate; [section *Lamium*].
 5 Leaves subtending whorls deeply serrate, with many teeth > 2 mm long; nutlets (2.5-) 2.7-3.0 (-3.3) mm long.....*Lamium dissectum*
 5 Leaves subtending whorls crenate-serrate, with teeth < 2 mm long; nutlets (2.0-) 2.2-2.5 (-2.8) mm long.....*Lamium purpureum*

* ***Lamium amplexicaule*** Linnaeus var. *amplexicaule*. HENBIT, HENBIT DEAD-NETTLE. **Hab:** Lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, gardens, pastures. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia and n. Africa. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = NE, NY, Mennema (1989); = *Lamium amplexicaule* – Mo1; < *Lamium amplexicaule* – Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

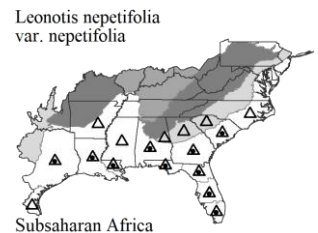
* ***Lamium dissectum*** Withering. CUTLEAF DEAD-NETTLE. **Hab:** Lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Tax:** This taxon is apparently an allopolyploid derivative (2n=36), resulting from hybridization of *L. purpureum* and another species, perhaps *L. amplexicaule*. Because of its allopolyploid status, this taxon should not be treated as a variety of *L. purpureum*. It is, however, possible that some individuals identified here may be sterile hybrids (2n=18). **Syn:** = *Lamium hybridum* Villars – C, F, G, NY, RAB, probably misapplied; = *Lamium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *incisum* (Willdenow) Persoon – K1, K3, NcTx, NE, Mennema (1989). NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Lamium purpureum*** Linnaeus. PURPLE ARCHANGEL, RED DEAD-NETTLE, PURPLE DEAD-NETTLE. **Hab:** Lawns, fields, roadsides, disturbed areas, pastures. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Only recently documented in the Coastal Plain of GA and in FL (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009; Wunderlin & Hansen 2008). **Phen:** (Jan)-Mar-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Lamium purpureum* var. *purpureum* – K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Mennema (1989). NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Leonotis*** (Persoon) R. Brown 1810 (LION'S-EARS)

A genus of about 9 species, herbs, shrubs, and small trees, of sub-Saharan Africa. References: Iwarsson & Harvey (2003).

* ***Leonotis nepetifolia*** (Linnaeus) W.T. Aiton var. *nepetifolia*. LION'S-EARS, LIGHTNING-ROD-PLANT. **Hab:** Pastures, field edges, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. Africa. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Iwarsson & Harvey (2003); < *Leonotis nepetaefolia* – RAB, S, Tx, orthographic variant; < *Leonotis nepetifolia* – Ar, Bah, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Leonurus*** Linnaeus 1753 (MOTHERWORT)

A genus of 25 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia. References: Harley & Paton (2001).

- 1 Calyx strongly 5-angled, the lower 2 lobes deflexed; upper corolla lip white-villous; leaves lacerately toothed and the larger shallowly lobed*Leonurus cardiaca*
 1 Calyx slightly 5-angled, no lobes notably deflexed; upper corolla lip with densely and finely puberulent; leaves either entire to few-toothed (but not lobed) or deeply 3-parted, the 3 divisions further lacerately toothed or lobed*Leonurus japonicus*

* ***Leonurus cardiaca*** Linnaeus. MOTHERWORT, LION'S-TAIL. **Hab:** Roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of c. Asia. Nelson (1993) reports the occurrence of this species in SC. **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV; > *Leonurus cardiaca* ssp. *cardiaca* – K1, K3. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Leonurus japonicus*** Houttuyn. HONEYWEED, SIBERIAN MOTHERWORT, PIPE-SHANK. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Asia. **Phen:** (Apr-) May-Sep. **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, Meso4.2, NY, WH3, Harley & Paton (2001); = *Leonurus sibiricus* Linnaeus – Ar, Bah, C, F, G, Il, K1, K4, NcTx, Pa, S, Tx, misapplied to our plants; > *Leonurus japonicus* Houttuyn – K2; > *Leonurus sibiricus* Linnaeus – K2. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

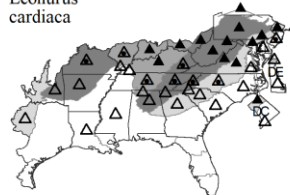
Key to Map
 Symbology:



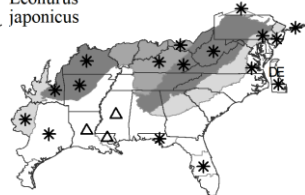
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383. LAMIACEAE

Leonurus
cardiacaLeonurus
japonicus

Eurasia



E. and se. Asia

Lycopus Linnaeus 1753 (BUGLEWEED, WATER-HOREHOUND)

A genus of about 10-14 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia, North America, and Australia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Henderson (1962); Sorrie (1997).

- 1 Calyx lobes acute at the apex, shorter than or equaling the nutlets. *Lycopus virginicus*
- 1 Calyx lobes acuminate to subulate-tipped, much exceeding the nutlets.
- 4 Nutlet tubercles not developed or only weakly so.
- 5 Calyx 2.0-3.3 mm long; stems and branches glabrous to sparsely pubescent with hairs < 0.5 mm long; leaf teeth sharply acute to short-acuminate. *Lycopus americanus*
- 5 Calyx 3.0-4.5 mm long; stems and branches densely to sparsely pubescent with hairs 0.5-1.6 mm long; leaf teeth blunt to acute. *Lycopus europaeus*
- 4 Nutlet tubercles well developed.
- 6 Leaves evidently petiolate, the petioles narrowly winged. *Lycopus rubellus*
- 6 Leaves sessile or subsessile. *Lycopus angustifolius*

Lycopus americanus Muhlenberg ex W.P.C. Barton. AMERICAN BUGLEWEED. **Hab:** Marshes, bottomlands. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to BC, south to FL Panhandle and CA. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Tax:** See comment under *L. europaeus* about hybridization between *L. americanus* and *L. europaeus*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Henderson (1962), Sorrie (1997); > *Lycopus americanus* var. *americanus* – F, G, Tx; > *Lycopus americanus* var. *longii* Benner – F, G; > *Lycopus americanus* var. *scabrifolius* Fernald – F, Tx.

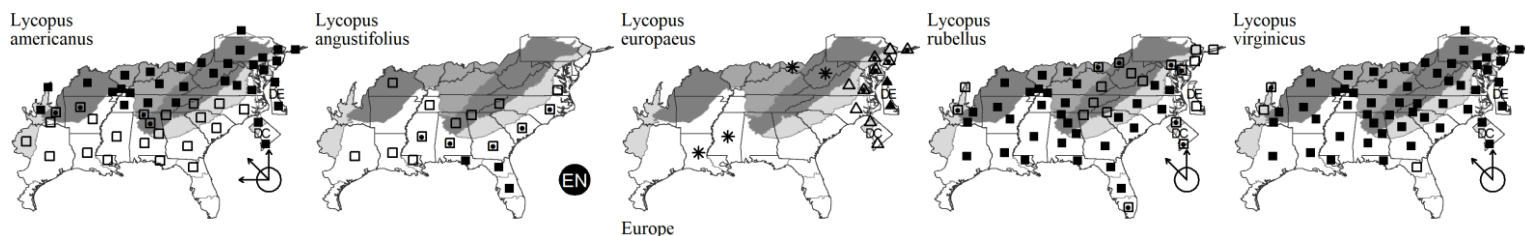
Lycopus angustifolius Elliott. NARROWLEAF BUGLEWEED, SOUTHERN BOG WATER-HOREHOUND. **Hab:** Bogs, marshes. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to s. TN and s. MO. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = C, Va, Henderson (1962), Sorrie (1997); = *Lycopus rubellus* Moench var. *angustifolius* (Elliott) H.E. Ahles – GW2, RAB; = *Lycopus rubellus* Moench var. *lanceolatus* Benner – F; < *Lycopus rubellus* Moench – Fl6, G, K1, K3, K4, W, WH3; < *Lycopus rubellus* var. *rubellus* – Tx.

* *Lycopus europaeus* Linnaeus. GYPSYWORT, EUROPEAN BUGLEWEED. **Hab:** Tidal marshes and shores, other marshes, ditches. **Dist:** Native of Europe. In the Great Lakes and St. Lawrence River regions, hybrid swarms involving *L. americanus* and *L. europaeus* are numerous (Webber & Ball 1980). **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Comm:** However, to date there is no evidence that these species have hybridized within the Flora region. **Syn:** = C, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Va, Henderson (1962), Sorrie (1997); > *Lycopus europaeus* var. *europaeus* – F; > *Lycopus europaeus* var. *mollis* (A. Kerner) Briquet – F. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Lycopus rubellus Moench. STALKED BUGLEWEED. **Hab:** Marshes, swamp forests, bottomlands. **Dist:** ME west to MI, south to FL and TX.

Phen: Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, Il, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, Va, Henderson (1962), Sorrie (1997); = *Lycopus rubellus* var. *rubellus* – GW2, RAB; < *Lycopus rubellus* Moench – Fl6, G, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, W, WH3; > *Lycopus rubellus* Moench – S; > *Lycopus rubellus* var. *arkansanus* (Fresenius) Brenner – Tx; > > *Lycopus rubellus* var. *rubellus* – Tx; > *Lycopus velutinus* Rydberg – S.

Lycopus virginicus Linnaeus. VIRGINIA BUGLEWEED. **Hab:** Swamps, bottomlands, tidal marshes, other wet habitats. **Dist:** MA west to PA, s. IN, MO, and OK, south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Henderson (1962), Sorrie (1997). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

□ native
◻ maybe exotic

△ exotic

◼ rare

◊ uncommon
◼ common
(see introduction for more)

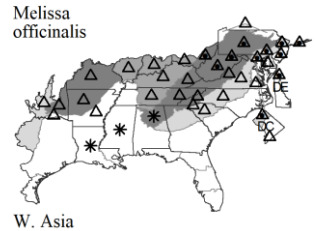
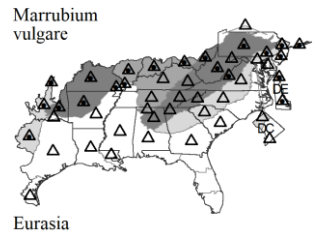
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X : extirpated

Marrubium Linnaeus 1753 (HOREHOUND)

A genus of about 30-40 species, herbs, of Mediterranean Europe and Asia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

* ***Marrubium vulgare*** Linnaeus. WHITE HOREHOUND. **Hab:** Fencerows, disturbed places, formerly widely planted and escaped, now declining in abundance. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Comm:** Used for cough-syrups in folk medicine. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Melissa* Linnaeus 1753 (BALM)

A genus of 3-4 species, herbs, from Europe to Iran and c. Asia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

* ***Melissa officinalis*** Linnaeus. LEMON BALM, COMMON BALM. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of w. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W; < *Melissa officinalis* ssp. *officinalis* – Mo1.

Mentha Linnaeus 1753 (MINT)

A genus of about 20-25 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia and n. North America. References: Denslow & Poindexter (2009); Harley et al. . Key largely adapted from C, Y, and Z in Kadereit (2004); Stace (2010); Tucker & Naczi (2007).

Identification Notes: The distribution, habitats, phenology, and abundance of all *Mentha* species need substantial additional herbarium investigation.

- 7 Calyx tube glabrous; leaves glabrous, or with scattered hairs on the lower surface.
- 8 Petioles of the main leaves 4-15 mm long; spikes stout; plants sterile; fresh plant with peppermint odor or flavor *Mentha ×piperita* var. *piperita*
- 8 Petioles of the main leaves 0-3 mm long; spikes slender; plants fertile; fresh plant with spearmint odor or flavor *Mentha spicata* var. *spicata*
- 7 Calyx tube pubescent; leaves moderately to densely hairy on the lower surface.
- 9 Leaves lanceolate to oblong-lanceolate, > 3× as long as wide.
- 10 Hairs of the leaf undersurface unbranched; leaves widest near the middle, slightly rugose; fertile anthers 0.28-0.38 mm long; fresh plant with musty flavor or odor..... *Mentha longifolia* ssp. *longifolia*
- 10 Hairs of the leaf undersurface dendritic; leaves oblong lanceolate, widest toward the base, conspicuously rugose; fertile anthers 0.38-0.52 mm long; fresh plant with spearmint odor or flavor..... *Mentha spicata* var. *spicata*
- 9 Leaves oblong to ovate, 1-3× as long as wide.
- 11 Leaves generally 1-2× as long as wide, ovate-orbicular, broadly rounded to subcordate at the base, obtuse at the apex; leaf serrations rounded and often turned downward (thus appearing crenate); leaf surface strongly rugose, with scattered dendritic hairs below; fresh plant with sickly or sweet flavor or odor *Mentha suaveolens* ssp. *suaveolens*
- 11 Leaves generally 1-3× as long as wide, ovate to oblong, broadly cuneate to rounded at the base, acute at the apex; leaf serrations sharp; leaf surface moderately rugose; fresh plant with spearmint odor.
- *Mentha ×rotundifolia*

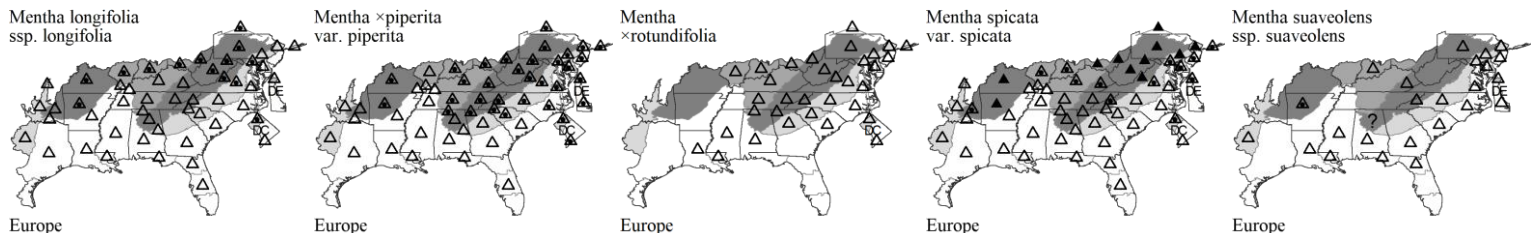
* ***Mentha longifolia*** (Linnaeus) Linnaeus ssp. *longifolia*. HORSE MINT. **Hab:** {VA}. **Comm:** Native of Europe. **Syn:** = Mo1, Tucker & Naczi (2007); < *Mentha longifolia* – C, G, Il, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, WV; > *Mentha longifolia* (Linnaeus) Hudson var. *longifolia* – F; > *Mentha longifolia* var. *undulata* (Willdenow) Fiori & Paoletti – F; < *Mentha spicata* – K4.

* ***Mentha ×piperita*** Linnaeus (pro sp.) var. *piperita* [*Mentha aquatica* × *spicata*]. PEPPERMINT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Syn:** = C, K1, Stace (2010), Tucker & Naczi (2007); = *Mentha ×piperata* – Pa, misspelling; = *Mentha aquatica* × *spicata* – NY; = *Mentha piperita* – G, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WV; < *Mentha ×piperita* – Ar, Fl6, GrPl, Il, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, Tn, WH3; > *Mentha crispa* Linnaeus – F; > *Mentha piperita* – F.

* ***Mentha ×rotundifolia*** (Linnaeus) Hudson. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = C, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Tucker & Naczi (2007); = *Mentha longifolia* × *suaveolens* – NY; = *Mentha rotundifolia* – G, S, Tx, Va, WV.

* ***Mentha spicata*** Linnaeus var. *spicata*. SPEARMINT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Tucker & Naczi (2007); = *Mentha spicata* ssp. *spicata* – NE, NY; < *Mentha spicata* – Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Stace (2010).

* ***Mentha suaveolens*** Ehrhart ssp. *suaveolens*. APPLE MINT, PINEAPPLE MINT, ROUND-LEAVED MINT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** See Denslow & Poindexter (2009) for helpful information on distinguishing *M. suaveolens* from *M. ×rotundifolia*. **Syn:** = Tucker & Naczi (2007); < *Mentha suaveolens* – Ar, C, Fl6, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, WH3, Stace (2010). NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
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N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Monarda Linnaeus 1753 (BERGAMOT, BEEBALM)

A genus of about 12-20 species, herbs, of North America. Many of our species are cultivated, especially *M. didyma* in various selected forms. Additional studies are needed on a number of taxonomic problems in *Monarda*. Most of the varieties recognized have been considered valid by a succession of workers; they do seem to describe morphologically distinguishable (if not entirely discrete) entities which make phytogeographic sense. References: Floden (2015); Floden (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); Fosberg & Artz (1953); Gill (1977); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); McClintock & Epling (1942); Prather & Keith (2003); Sammons (2011); Scora (1967); Singhurst & Holmes (2011); Turner (1994); Waterfall (1970).

Unkeyed taxa: *Monarda lindheimeri*

- 1 Flowers in a single, terminal glomerule (rarely also 1 at the next node down the stem); stamens exserted; leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, broadest near the rounded, truncate, or subcordate base, 1.5-3 (-4)× as long as wide.
 - 2 Leaves all sessile, or the best-developed with petioles < 5 mm long. *Monarda bradburiana*
 - 2 Leaves petiolate, the well-developed leaves with petioles (5-) 10-40 mm long. *Monarda fistulosa* var. *mollis*
- 1 Flowers in 2-6 glomerules, terminal and at 2-5 successive nodes down the stem; stamens included; leaves linear, lanceolate, to narrowly elliptic, usually broadest near the middle and tapered to a cuneate base, (2.5-) 3-8× (or more) as long as wide.
 - 12 Calyx lobes (3-) 5-10× as long as wide, the length including a spinose awn 2-7 mm long; corolla white to pink or lavender; inner bracts subtending the flowers 4-9 mm wide, abruptly acuminate into a spinose bristle
 - 13 Bracts subtending the glomerules of flowers similar in shape, the outer bracts and inner bracts not strongly differentiated in width; corolla white to pink or lavender, with purple spots *Monarda citriodora* var. *citriodora*
 - 13 Bracts subtending the glomerules of flowers graduated in shape, the outer 2× or more as wide as the inner; corolla white to pink or lavender, usually without purple spots. *Monarda clinopodioides*
 - 12 Calyx lobes 1-3× as long as wide, narrowly to broadly triangular, acute or long-acuminate but not awned; corolla yellow, spotted with purple; inner bracts 8-14 mm wide, acuminate.
 - 21 Midvein and/or laminar portion of lower leaf with longer, villous, multicellular hairs. *Monarda species 2* [= *arkansana*]
 - 21 Midvein and laminar portion of lower leaf with short, single-celled hairs or glabrous. *Monarda punctata* var. *punctata*

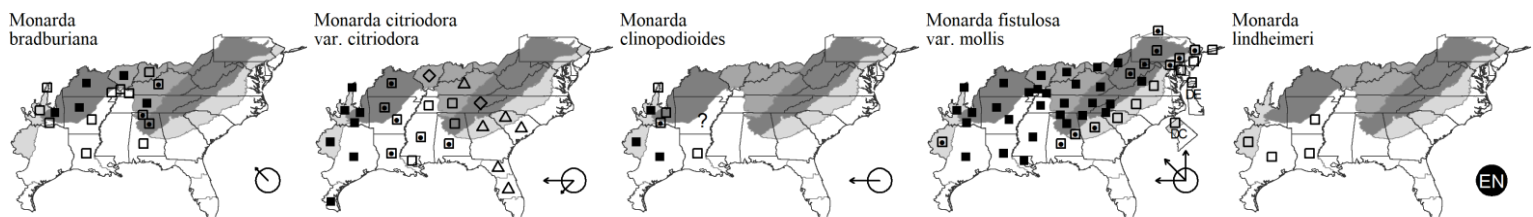
Monarda bradburiana L.C. Beck. BRADBURY BEEBALM. **Hab:** Mesic and dry woodlands and forests. **Dist:** IN west to e. KS, south through KY, TN, and MO to AL, AR, and OK. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, Tx; = *Monarda russeliana* Nuttall ex Sims – C, F, misapplied.

Monarda citriodora Cervantes ex Lagasca y Segura var. *citriodora*. LEMON BERGAMOT. **Hab:** Prairies, oak savannas, roadsides, other disturbed places. **Dist:** IL, MO, KS south to AL, MS, LA, TX, NM, and Mexico; also naturalized outside that range (the native distribution unclear). **Phen:** Apr-Sep; Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Il, Tx, Scora (1967), Turner (1994); = *Monarda citriodora* ssp. *citriodora* – McClintock & Epling (1942); = *Monarda citriodora* ssp. *citriodora* var. *citriodora* – K1, K3, K4; < *Monarda citriodora* – F, Fl6, G, GrPl, NcTx, RAB, Tn, WH3, Sammons (2011); ? *Monarda dispersa* – S.

Monarda clinopodioides A. Gray. BASIL BEEBALM. **Hab:** Sandy prairies and other open areas. **Dist:** Sc. KS south to c. LA, sc. TX, and wc. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Sammons (2011), Turner (1994). NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Monarda fistulosa Linnaeus var. *mollis* (Linnaeus) Benth. EASTERN BERGAMOT, PALE WILD BERGAMOT. **Hab:** Moist wooded slopes. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to GA, AL, and se. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See comments under var. *fistulosa*. **Syn:** = Ar, F, Il, Mi, NcTx, NY, WV, Fosberg & Artz (1953), Scora (1967), Turner (1994), Waterfall (1970); = *Monarda fistulosa* ssp. *fistulosa* var. *mollis* (Linnaeus) Benth. – K1, K3, K4, NE; < *Monarda fistulosa* – Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, W; < *Monarda fistulosa* ssp. *fistulosa*; < *Monarda fistulosa* Linnaeus var. *fistulosa* – C, G, GrPl, Va, McClintock & Epling (1942); > *Monarda mollis* Linnaeus – S; > *Monarda scabra* Beck – S.

Monarda lindheimeri Engelm. & A. Gray ex A. Gray. LINDHEIMER'S BEEBALM. **Hab:** Woodlands on sandy or gravelly limestone soil. **Dist:** Sw. AR and ne. TX south to sw. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Singhurst & Holmes (2011), Turner (1994). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Monarda punctata Linnaeus var. *punctata*. EASTERN HORSEMINT. **Hab:** Maritime forests, dunes, roadsides, rocky or sandy woodlands. **Dist:** NJ to s. FL, west to TX, mainly on the Coastal Plain, but extending inland. **Phen:** Late Jul-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, NY, Va, Scora (1967), Turner (1994); = *Monarda punctata* ssp. *punctata* – G, McClintock & Epling (1942); = *Monarda punctata* ssp. *punctata* var. *punctata* – K1, K3, K4; < *Monarda punctata* – Ar, Fl6, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, Sammons (2011).

Monarda species 2 [= *arkansana*]. ARKANSAS HORSE-MINT. **Hab:** Dryish woodlands over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** C. and s. AR south nw. LA and ne. TX; disjunct eastwards in n. GA and sw. NC. McClintock & Epling (1942) map and discuss this taxon as endemic to AR and immediately adjacent TX, but mention that "a specimen collected near Columbus, Polk County, North Carolina (Townsend, 1897) is scarcely different from subspecies *arkansana*". Scora (1967) treats var. *arkansana* as similarly endemic, though he cites (but does not map) a specimen from Cherokee County, GA and annotated (following the publication of his paper) a later collection from Polk County, NC as var. *arkansana*. The Polk County, NC material is manifestly var. *arkansana* and might be considered merely aberrant or a chance introduction, were it not for its repeated

Key to Map
Symbology:

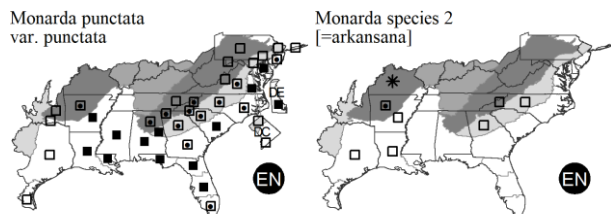


* : waif
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H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

383. LAMIACEAE

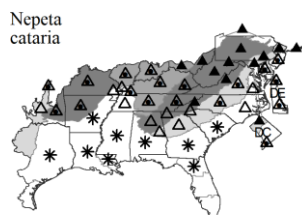
collection and the phylogeographic interest of the Blue Ridge Escarpment of Polk County, which harbors several Ozarkian and other Midwestern disjuncts, such as *Melanthium woodii*. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Sammons (2011) determined that this entity warrants specific rank; the name is unpublished. **Syn:** = *Monarda arkanasana* ined. – Sammons (2011); = *Monarda punctata* ssp. *arkansana* McClintock & Epling – McClintock & Epling (1942); = *Monarda punctata* ssp. *punctata* var. *arkansana* (McClintock & Epling) Shinnars – K1, K3, K4; = *Monarda punctata* Linnaeus var. *arkansana* (McClintock & Epling) Shinnars – Tx, Scora (1967); < *Monarda punctata* – Ar, RAB, S, W. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Nepeta Linnaeus 1753 (CATNIP, CATMINT)

A genus of about 250 species, herbs, of Eurasia and n. Africa. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

* *Nepeta cataria* Linnaeus. CATNIP, CATMINT. **Hab:** Fencerows, barnyards, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

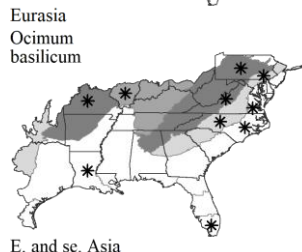


Ocimum Linnaeus 1753 (BASIL)

[by D.B. Poindexter and A.S. Weakley]. References: Carović-Stanko et al (2010); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

A genus of about 65 species, herbs and shrubs, of warm temperate and tropical areas.

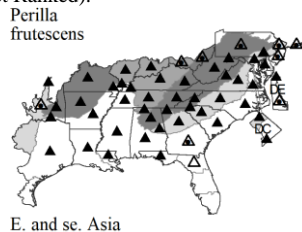
* *Ocimum basilicum* Linnaeus. MEDITERRANEAN BASIL. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated in gardens, rarely persistent for short times around gardens or as a waif on trash-heaps, probably not persistent in most of our area. **Dist:** Native of tropical Asia and tropical Africa. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Bah, C, Fl6, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NE, NY, S, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Perilla Linnaeus 1764 (PERILLA, BEEFSTEAK-PLANT, SHISO)

A genus of about 1-6 species, herbs, of s. and e. Asia. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

* *Perilla frutescens* (Linnaeus) Britton. PERILLA, BEEFSTEAK-PLANT, SHISO. **Hab:** Moist disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of India. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Oct-Dec. **Tax:** Var. *crispa* (Benth) Deane (leaves purple above and below; leaf margins lacinate-dentate and also crisped) and var. *frutescens* (leaves purple below; leaf margins dentate, not crisped) are sometimes recognized; these appear to be recently-derived cultivars rather than taxonomically distinct entities. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, G, GrPl, K4, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3; = *Perilla frutescens* – NcTx, orthographic variant; > *Perilla frutescens* (Linnaeus) Britton var. *crispa* (Benth) Deane – F, Il, K1, K3, NE, NY, WV; > *Perilla frutescens* var. *frutescens* – F, Il, K1, K3, NE, NY, WV.



Physostegia Benth 1829 (OBEDIENT-PLANT)

A genus of about 12 species, perennial herbs, of North America. References: Cantino (1982); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

Unkeyed taxa: *Physostegia longisepala*

- 1 Leaves petiolate or sessile, none of them clasping the stem.
 - 3 Axis of raceme with at least some of the hairs 0.13-0.25 mm long; nutlets 2-3 mm long; flowering Apr to early Jul (or later if burned)..... *Physostegia angustifolia*
 - 3 Axis of raceme with hairs < 0.1 mm long; nutlets usually 3-4 mm long; flowering Jul-Oct. *Physostegia virginiana* ssp. *praemorsa*
- 1 Leaves, 1 or more of them, conspicuously or inconspicuously clasping the stem.
 - 8 Perennating buds borne directly on the primary rhizome or at the ends of short, vertical secondary rhizomes (horizontal secondary rhizomes lacking), the plant thus forming clumps
 - 9 Most or all of the larger leaves sharply serrate; larger leaves usually < 2.5 cm wide and > 5× as long as wide *Physostegia angustifolia*
 - 9 Most or all of the larger leaves bluntly serrate to entire; larger leaves usually > 3 cm wide or < 5× as long as wide. *Physostegia digitalis*
 - 8 Perennating buds borne at the ends of elongate, horizontal, secondary rhizomes, the plant thus forming clonal patches.
 - 11 Calyx and inflorescence rachis bearing stalked glands as well as nonglandular hairs; leaves mainly 2-3× as long as wide *Physostegia correllii*
 - 11 Calyx and rachis with nonglandular hairs only; leaves mostly > 3.5× as long as wide.

Key to Map Symbolology:



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- 12 Flowers 22-35 mm long; larger stem leaves acute to attenuate at the tip; axis of raceme with at least some of the hairs 0.13-0.25 mm long; larger stem leaves mostly sharply serrate *Physostegia angustifolia*
- 12 Flowers smaller, or most of the leaves obtuse at the tip, or hairs of the raceme axis < 0.13 mm long; larger stem leaves bluntly toothed to entire. *Physostegia intermedia*

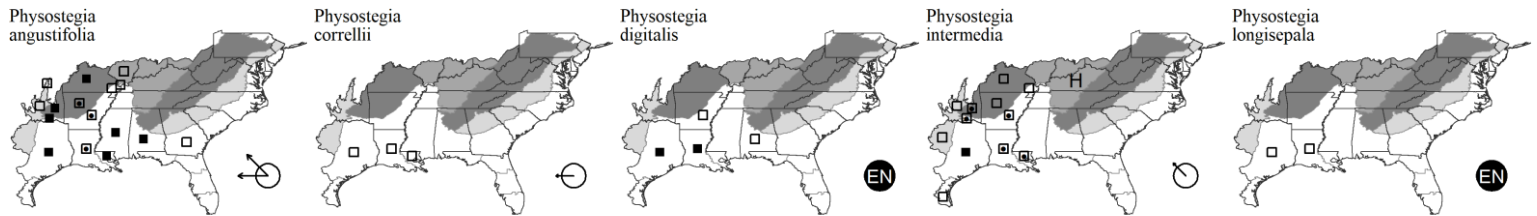
Physostegia angustifolia Fernald. NARROWLEAF DRAGONHEAD, NARROWLEAF OBEDIENT-PLANT. **Hab:** Calcareous openings, glades, prairies, bottomlands. **Dist:** Sw. GA and AL west to KS and TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Cantino (1982). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Physostegia correllii (Lundell) Shinnery. **Hab:** Streambanks, ditches. **Dist:** E. LA west to TX. **Syn:** = GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Cantino (1982). NatureServe G2 (Imperiled).

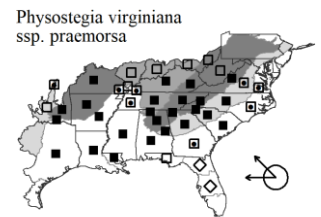
Physostegia digitalis Small. FOXGLOVE DRAGONHEAD, FOXGLOVE OBEDIENT-PLANT. **Hab:** Pinelands and prairies. **Dist:** W. LA and e. TX; disjunct in AL Coastal Plain (Choctaw County). **Phen:** Jun-Jul (-Aug). **Syn:** = Ar, GW2, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Cantino (1982). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Physostegia intermedia (Nuttall) Engelman & A. Gray. SLENDER DRAGONHEAD, SLENDER OBEDIENT-PLANT. **Hab:** Swamps; moist forests, ditches. **Dist:** IL, KY, AR, and LA west to OK and TX. Also mapped as widespread in Coastal Plain of GA (Jones & Coile 1988); presumably an error. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Cantino (1982); > *Physostegia intermedia* (Nuttall) Engelman & A. Gray – NcTx, Tx; > *Physostegia micrantha* Lundell – NcTx, Tx.

Physostegia longisepala Cantino. LONGSEPAL DRAGONHEAD. **Hab:** Wet pinelands, coastal prairies. **Dist:** Sw. LA and se. TX. **Syn:** = K3, K4. NatureServe G2G3 (Imperiled).



Physostegia virginiana (Linnaeus) Benth. *ssp. praemorsa* (Shinnery) Cantino. SOUTHERN OBEDIENT-PLANT. **Hab:** Woodlands, glades, seepages, especially over calcareous or mafic rock. **Dist:** OH west to n. IL, south to c. NC, n. FL, TX, NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, W, Cantino (1982); = *Physostegia praemorsa* Shinnery – Tx; = *Physostegia virginiana* var. *arenaria* Shimek – C; < *Dracocephalum virginianum* Linnaeus – G, RAB, S; >> *Physostegia speciosa* (Sweet) Sweet – Il; < *Physostegia virginiana* – Fl6, GW2, WH3; >> *Physostegia virginiana* – Il; >> *Physostegia virginiana* var. *speciosa* (Sweet) A. Gray – F; >> *Physostegia virginiana* var. *virginiana* – F.



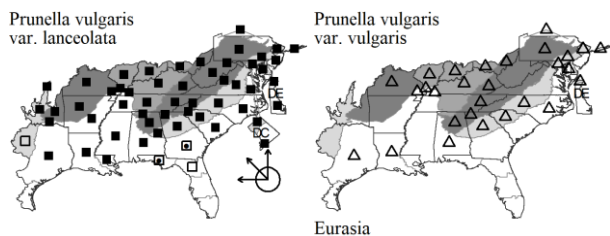
Prunella Linnaeus 1753 (SELF-HEAL, HEAL-ALL)

A genus of about 4-7 species, herbs, of n. temperate areas. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

- 2 Principal or median cauline leaves lanceolate to oblong, (2-) avg. 3 (-5)× as long as wide; leaf cuneate at the base..... *Prunella vulgaris* var. *lanceolata*
- 2 Principal or median cauline leaves ovate to ovate-oblong, (1.5-) avg. 2 (-2.5)× as long as wide; leaf broadly rounded at the base..... *Prunella vulgaris* var. *vulgaris*

Prunella vulgaris Linnaeus var. *lanceolata* (W.P.C. Barton) Fernald. AMERICAN SELF-HEAL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, pastures, roadsides, bottomland forests; other forests and woodlands. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to NC, SC?, TN, MO, KS, NM, AZ, and CA. **Phen:** Apr-Dec. **Tax:** Additional herbarium work is needed to determine the relative ranges, distributions, habitats, and abundances of the two varieties. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, Pa, Tx; = *Prunella vulgaris* ssp. *lanceolata* (W. Barton) Hultén – Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY; = *Prunella vulgaris* var. *elongata* Benth. – Il; < *Prunella vulgaris* – Fl6, Mi, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

* ***Prunella vulgaris*** Linnaeus var. *vulgaris*. EURASIAN SELF-HEAL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, pastures, roadsides, bottomland forests; other forests and woodlands. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. Additional herbarium work is needed to clearly determine the relative ranges, distributions, habitats, and abundances of the two varieties, var. *vulgaris* and var. *lanceolata*. **Phen:** Apr-Dec. **Comm:** The possible additional recognition of var. *hispida* also needs assessment. Var. *hispida* Benth., considered to have been originally e. Asian, is alleged to be widespread in se. United States. According to Fernald (1950), it differs from *P. vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* in having the "stems, petioles, and often the lower surfaces of leaves densely villous-hispid" (vs. "only sparingly and not conspicuously pilose"). **Syn:** = Il, Pa; = *Prunella vulgaris* ssp. *vulgaris* – K1, K3, K4, NE, NY; < *Prunella vulgaris* – Fl6, Meso4.2, Mi, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Prunella vulgaris* var. *hispida* Benth. – C, F, G, Tx; > *Prunella vulgaris* Linnaeus var. *vulgaris* – C, F, G. NatureServe G5TU (Unrankable).



Key to Map
Symbology:



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N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

(see introduction for more)

Pycnanthemum Michaux 1803 (MOUNTAIN-MINT, WILD-BASIL)

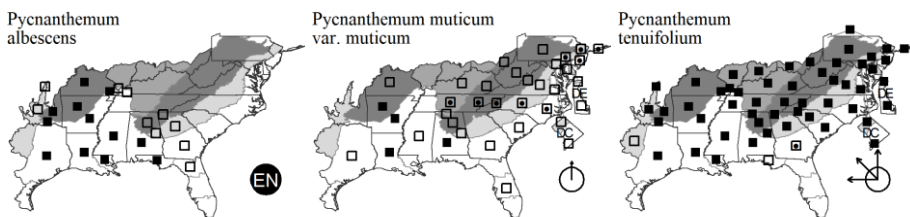
A genus of 20-25 species, herbs, of temperate North America. *Pycnanthemum* remains a complicated and difficult group, with speciation apparently having proceeded by allopolyploidy, autopolyploidy, and aneuploidy. Numerous aberrant forms and (probably) sterile hybrids complicate identification and understanding. References: Chambers & Hamer (1992); Chambers (1993); Grant & Epling (1943); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

- 1 Leaves 1-15 mm wide (to 30 mm wide in *P. setosum*), mostly $> 3\times$ as long as wide (except in *P. nudum*); calyx lobes not tipped with a tuft of long, jointed bristles (except *P. clinopodioides*)..... *Pycnanthemum tenuifolium*
- 1 Leaves broad, 15-40 mm wide, mostly 1.5-3 \times as long as wide; calyx lobes usually tipped with a tuft of long, jointed bristles (except *P. curvipes*, *P. muticum*, *P. setosum*).
 - 14 Calyx distinctly bilabiate, the lower 2 lobes 1.5-2.5 \times longer than the upper 3 lobes, and separated from each other and the upper 3 lobes by deeper sinuses..... *Pycnanthemum albescens*
 - 14 Calyx not distinctly bilabiate, all of the calyx lobes about the same length, the sinuses about the same depth. *Pycnanthemum muticum* var. *muticum*

Pycnanthemum albescens Torrey & A. Gray. WHITE MOUNTAIN-MINT, WHITE-LEAVED MOUNTAIN-MINT. **Hab:** Bluff forests, hammocks, other open, mesic forests. **Dist:** S. IL, MO, and se. KS south to GA, AL, MS, LA, and TX. Reported for NC by Small (as *Koellia albescens*), the basis of the report unknown to me. It is known from nc. GA (Jones & Coile 1988). **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3; = *Koellia albescens* (Torrey & A. Gray) Kuntze – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Pycnanthemum muticum (Michaux) Persoon var. *muticum*. **Hab:** Bogs, wet meadows, moist to wet forests. **Dist:** NJ and MO south to FL and LA. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** A diploid, tetraploid, and hexaploid (?) species ($n = 20, 40, \text{ca. } 54$), under study by D.B. Poindexter. **Syn:** < *Koellia mutica* (Michaux) Kuntze – S; < *Pycnanthemum muticum* – Ar, C, F, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, Chambers & Hamer (1992).

Pycnanthemum tenuifolium Schrader. SLENDER MOUNTAIN-MINT. **Hab:** Bogs, wet meadows, moist to wet forests. **Dist:** ME west to MN, KS, and OK, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** A diploid and tetraploid species ($n = 20$ and 40). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Chambers & Hamer (1992); = *Koellia flexuosa* – S, misapplied; = *Pycnanthemum flexuosum* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – G, Grant & Epling (1943), misapplied.

*Salvia* Linnaeus 1753 (SAGE, CLARY)

A genus of about 900 species, shrubs and herbs, almost cosmopolitan. Walker et al. (2004) and Walker & Sytsma (2007) have determined that *Salvia* as traditionally circumscribed is polyphyletic. Will & Claßen-Bockhoff (2017) proposed splitting *Salvia* into multiple genera (and retaining *Rosmarinus* as a genus), while Drew et al. (2017) proposed treating *Salvia* broadly and including *Rosmarinus* in it. At least until a coherent system of splitting *Salvia* is presented, it seems best to include *Rosmarinus*. References: Drew et al (2017); Epling (1938); Keener & Diamond (2018) in Weakley et al (2018a); Stace (2010); Walker & Sytsma (2007); Walker et al (2004); Will & Claßen-Bockhoff (2017).

Unkeyed taxa: *Salvia farinacea*

- 1 Leaves predominantly basal. *Salvia lyrata*
- 1 Leaves predominantly cauline, not lobed.
 - 4 Leaves rhombic-ovate, the base cordate, subcordate, truncate, or broadly cuneate. *Salvia coccinea*
 - 4 Leaves lanceolate, linear, or narrowly elliptic, the base cuneate to attenuate.
 - 12 Stem usually with sparse, antrorse or somewhat spreading pubescence; calyx with antrorse hairs limited to major veins; flowers of mature inflorescences spaced out, most internodes elongate and ranging up to 25 (-34) mm; [Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain and adjacent piedmont, from south-central NC to central FL to southeast LA]..... *Salvia azurea* var. *azurea*
 - 12 Stem usually with dense, retrorse pubescence; calyx with dense antrorse pubescence; flowers of mature inflorescences densely arranged, internodes between flowers very short, only the lowermost 1-3 internodes elongate and ranging up to 12 (-17) mm; [inland and prairie sites, ranging from IL, IA, NE, and e. CO south to nw. GA, n. AL, ne. MS, LA, and se. and c. TX]..... *Salvia azurea* var. *grandiflora*

Salvia azurea Michaux ex Lamarck var. *azurea*. AZURE SAGE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, pine flatwoods, hammocks, other sandy or rocky woodlands. **Dist:** S. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to TX. **Phen:** (May-) Aug-Nov; Oct-Dec. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Tx; < *Salvia azurea* – Fl6, RAB, S, WH3. **NatureServe G4G5T4?Q** (Apparently Secure).

Salvia azurea Michaux ex Lamarck var. *grandiflora* Benth. BLUE SAGE, PRAIRIE AZURE SAGE. **Hab:** Prairies, woodlands over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** IL, IA, NE, and e. CO south to nw. GA, n. AL, ne. MS, LA, se. TX, and c. TX. **Phen:** (May-) Aug-Oct; Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, F, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Tx; = *Salvia pitcheri* Torrey ex Benth. – C, G; < *Salvia azurea* – Il, S.

Key to Map Symbolology:

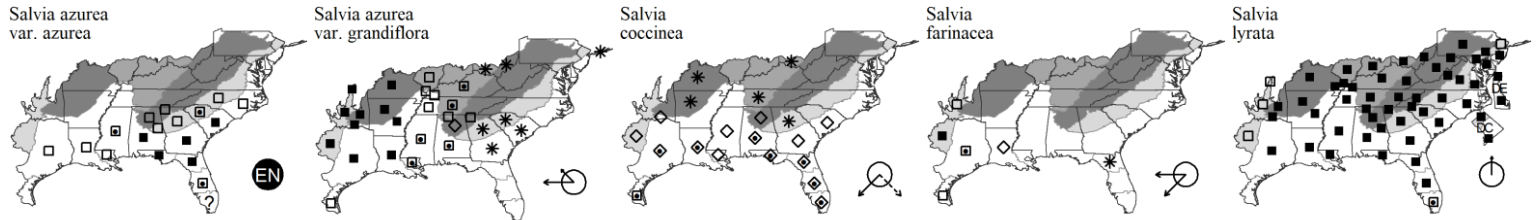
* : waif
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Salvia coccinea P.J. Buc'hoz ex Etlinger. SCARLET SAGE, BLOOD SAGE, COUNTRY BELLE, BANDERILLA COLORADO, MIRTO. **Hab:** Hammocks, longleaf pine sandhills, disturbed areas. **Dist:** The species is certainly only an introduction in the more northern parts of its distribution in our region. Whether it is native in the more southern parts of the region is uncertain and disputed. **Phen:** (Feb-) May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, Fl6, G, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Salvia farinacea Benth. MEALY-CUP SAGE. **Hab:** Limestone prairies and rock outcrops, eastwards in disturbed areas. **Dist:** N. LA, OK, and NM south to s. TX and Mexico; eastwards adventive in Alachua and Marion counties, FL. **Phen:** Apr-Jul (-Nov). **Syn:** = Fl6, K3, K4, Meso4.2, NcTx, WH3; > *Salvia farinacea* var. *farinacea* – Tx; > *Salvia farinacea* Benth. var. *latifolia* Shinn. – Tx.

Salvia lyrata Linnaeus. LYRELEAF SAGE, CANCER-WEED. **Hab:** Hammocks, lawns, roadsides, dry to mesic woodlands and forests, floodplains, calcareous barrens. **Dist:** CT west to MO, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** (Dec-) Apr-May; (Feb-) May-Jul. **Comm:** A common and familiar "native weed". **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Scutellaria Linnaeus 1753 (SKULLCAP)

Contributed by Bruce A. Sorrie, Derick B. Poindexter, and Keith A. Bradley

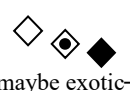
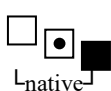
A genus of about 350-360 species, herbs and shrubs, almost cosmopolitan. References: Bradley (2020) in Weakley et al (2020); Collins (1976); Epling (1942); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Leonard (1927); Pittman (1988); Poindexter & Weakley (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018a).

Identification Notes: Recognizable by the "tractor seat"-shaped protuberance (scutellum) on the upper calyx. To discern annulate vs. non-annulate species, the corolla must be dissected to determine if a sharply defined ring of hairs (annulus) exists inside the corolla tube at the base of the calyx. *Note: in key break 26b, corollas of *S. alabamensis* may reach 22 mm long; its calyces are both stipitate glandular and punctate glandular, thus differing from *S. arenicola* and *S. mellichampii*. In key break 26a, corollas of *S. mellichampii* may be as short as 21 mm; its calyces are punctate glandular only, unlike *S. incana* var. *australis* which has both punctate glands and stipitate glands on calyces.

Unkeyed taxa: *Scutellaria thieretii*

- 1 Flowers axillary (the bracts subtending flowers resembling stem leaves in size and shape); stem leaves sessile or petioles < 4 mm.
 - 2 Corollas 12-32 mm long. *Scutellaria cardiophylla*
 - 2 Corollas 5-10 mm long.
 - 4 Lower leaves hastate; plants glabrous *Scutellaria racemosa*
 - 4 Lower leaves ovate or deltoid-ovate; plants puberulent or pubescent.
 - 5 Stems glabrate, the pubescence ascending, curled or appressed, eglandular. *Scutellaria leonardii*
 - 6 Median leaves 10-15 mm long; corolla 6.5-9 mm long *Scutellaria nervosa*
 - 6 Median leaves 20-40 mm long; corolla 8-10 mm long. *Scutellaria nervosa*
 - 5 Stems obviously hairy, the pubescence spreading, glandular, eglandular, or a mixture of both.
 - 7 Mid-stem leaves sessile; [widespread, southward to the FL panhandle].
 - 8 Upper stems antrorse eglandular and spreading stipitate-glandular; leaf veins tending to anastomose along margins, lower surfaces with only stipitate-glandular hairs, or nearly so; fresh plants inodorous. *Scutellaria australis*
 - 8 Upper stems retrorse or spreading eglandular and/or stipitate-glandular; leaf veins usually unbranched along margins, lower surfaces clothed like stem with glandular and/or eglandular hairs; fresh plants with strong turpentine odor. *Scutellaria parvula*
 - 7 Mid-stem leaves petiolate. *Scutellaria drummondii* var. *drummondii*
 - 1 Flowers in racemes (bracts subtending flowers much reduced, not leaf-like); stem leaf petioles > 4 mm.
 - 10 Corolla tube interior lacking a sharply defined ring of hairs (annulus) at the bend of the tube near the mouth of the calyx (= non-annulate).
 - 11 Racemes secund. *Scutellaria lateriflora*
 - 11 Racemes not secund, flowers on more than one side of the axis.
 - 15 Margins of lower lip cleft and erose; lower lip with large lateral auricles (flabelliform) *Scutellaria ovata* var. *bracteata*
 - 15 Margins of lip entire; lip undulate or weakly auriculate. *Scutellaria ovata* var. *ovata*
 - 10 Corolla tube interior with a sharply defined ring of hairs (annulus) at the bend of the tube near the mouth of the calyx (= annulate).
 - 17 At least some upper leaves entire. *Scutellaria integrifolia*
 - 17 All leaves serrate or crenate.
 - 22 Second internode below the base of the inflorescence stipitate glandular. *Scutellaria elliptica* var. *hirsuta*
 - 22 Second internode below the base of the inflorescence eglandular.
 - 29 Calyces densely to sparsely canescent, eglandular or with punctate glands (stipitate glands may also be present). *Scutellaria incana* var. *incana*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

29 Calyces pilose with spreading stipitate glandular hairs.

..... *Scutellaria elliptica* var. *elliptica*

Scutellaria australis (Fassett) Epling. SOUTHERN SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, rocky woodlands, glades, barrens, prairies. **Dist:** NC, s. WV, KY, IN, IL, MO, and KS, south to Panhandle FL, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-July. **Syn:** = G, II, WV, Epling (1942); = *Scutellaria parvula* Michaux var. *australis* Fassett – Ar, F, GrPl, K1, NcTx, NE, Tn, Tx; < *Scutellaria parvula* Michaux – Fl6, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3. **NatureServe** G4T4? (Apparently Secure).

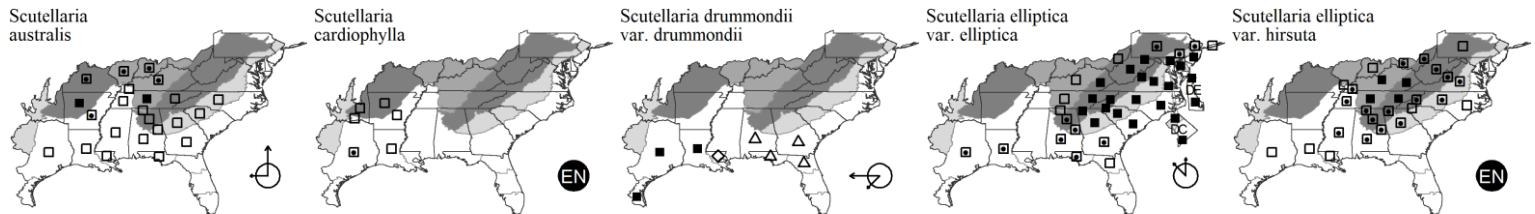
Scutellaria cardiophylla Engelm. GULF SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands, ravines, seepages. **Dist:** C. AR and se. OK south to w. LA and e. and c. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Jul (-Aug). **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe** G4? (Apparently Secure).

Scutellaria drummondii Benth. var. *drummondii*. DRUMMOND'S SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Blackland prairies, dry disturbed areas. **Dist:** GA west to LA and TX, south into Mexico. First reported for GA by Lee Echols in 2005 (pers. comm.). **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, NcTx; < *Scutellaria drummondii* Benth. – Fl6, GrPl, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe** G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Scutellaria elliptica Muhlenberg ex Sprengel var. *elliptica*. HAIRY SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests. **Dist:** NY, KY, and IN, south to s. GA, ne. and Panhandle FL, MS, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Late May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Tax:** See discussion in Poindexter & Weakley (2018a). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, K1, NY, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Collins (1976), Weakley et al (2018a); = *Scutellaria ovalifolia* ssp. *mollis* Epling – Epling (1942); < *Scutellaria elliptica* – Fl6, II, K3, RAB, Tx, WH3; < *Scutellaria elliptica* Muhlenberg ex Sprengel var. *elliptica* – K4; < *Scutellaria ovalifolia* – S.

Scutellaria elliptica Muhlenberg ex Sprengel var. *hirsuta* (Short & Peter) Fernald. KENTUCKY SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests. **Dist:** PA and MI south to w. VA, w. NC, nw. GA, s. AL, and e. TX. **Phen:** Late May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Tax:** See discussion in Poindexter & Weakley (2018a).

Syn: = C, F, G, K1, Mi, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Collins (1976); = *Scutellaria ovalifolia* ssp. *hirsuta* (Short & Peter) Epling – Epling (1942); < *Scutellaria elliptica* – II, K3, RAB, Tx; < *Scutellaria elliptica* Muhlenberg ex Sprengel var. *elliptica* – K4; < *Scutellaria ovalifolia* – S.



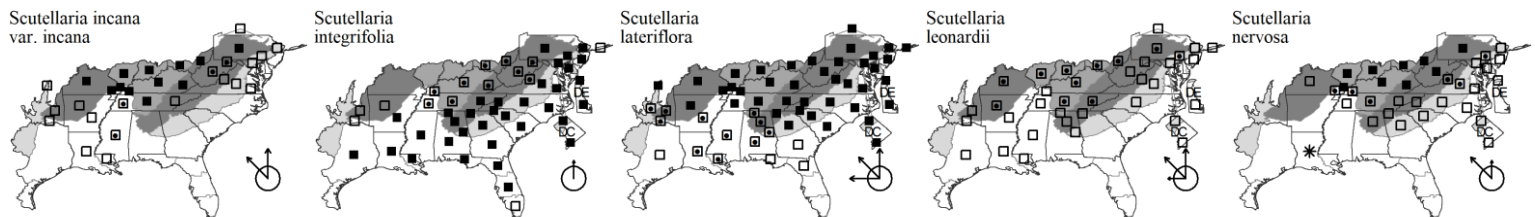
Scutellaria incana Biehler var. *incana*. **Hab:** Dry to mesic forests and woodlands. **Dist:** NY, OH, IN, IL, and s. MI, south to e. VA, c. NC, KY, w. TN, MS, AR, se. KS, and e. OK. **Phen:** Late Jun-early Sep. **Tax:** See Weakley et al. (2018a) for detailed discussion. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, K1, NY, Tn, WV, Collins (1976), Weakley et al (2018a); = *Scutellaria incana* – Epling (1942); < *Scutellaria incana* – GrPl, II, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Va. **NatureServe** G5T5 (Secure).

Scutellaria integrifolia Linnaeus. NARROWLEAF SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, pine flatwoods, seeps in forests, bottomlands, other moist sites, ditches. **Dist:** MA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, northward in the interior to OH, KY, and TN. **Phen:** May-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Collins (1976); > *Scutellaria integrifolia* var. *hispidula* Benth. – F, RAB, Tx; > *Scutellaria integrifolia* var. *integrifolia* – F, RAB, Tx. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

Scutellaria lateriflora Linnaeus. MAD-DOG SKULLCAP, TALL BLUE SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Alluvial forests, bogs, seeps, marshes, shores. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to BC, south to GA, Panhandle FL, and CA. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, G, GrPl, GW2, II, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Scutellaria lateriflora* var. *lateriflora* – K1, K3, K4. **NatureServe** G5T5 (Secure).

Scutellaria leonardii Epling. SHALE-BARREN SKULLCAP, GLADE SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Limestone glades, diabase barrens, shale barrens and woodlands, dry sandy soils. **Dist:** MA west to MI and ND, south to se. VA, nc. NC, AR, and OK. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; May-Jul. **Syn:** = C, G, II, Pa, Va, W, WV, Epling (1942); = *Scutellaria ambigua* Nuttall – S; = *Scutellaria parvula* Michaux var. *leonardii* (Epling) Fernald – Mi, Tx; = *Scutellaria parvula* Michaux var. *missouriensis* (Torrey) Goodman & C.A. Lawson – Ar, K1, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn; > *Scutellaria nervosa* Pursh var. *ambigua* (Nuttall) Fernald – F; < *Scutellaria parvula* Michaux – K3, K4, RAB; > *Scutellaria parvula* Michaux var. *leonardii* (Epling) Fernald – F, GrPl. **NatureServe** G4T4 (Apparently Secure).

Scutellaria nervosa Pursh. BOTTOMLAND SKULLCAP, VEINED SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Alluvial forests, mesic to dry forests (especially over mafic or calcareous rocks). **Dist:** S. NY, s. MI, and e. IA, south to c. GA, n. AL, and (allegedly) LA. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV; > *Scutellaria nervosa* var. *calvifolia* Fernald – C, F, G; > *Scutellaria nervosa* var. *nervosa* – C, F, G. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).



Scutellaria ovata Hill var. *bracteata* Benth. **Hab:** Dry forests and woodlands, hammocks. **Dist:** MO south through AR and OK to c. TX and Mexico; disjunct eastward in s. MS, c. and n. AL, w. Panhandle FL, and nw. GA. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = GrPl, II; = *Scutellaria ovata* Hill ssp. *bracteata* (Benth.) Epling – Fl6, NcTx, W, WH3, Epling (1942); = *Scutellaria ovata* ssp. *bracteata* (Benth.) Epling var. *bracteata* – Pittman (1988); > *Scutellaria cuthbertii* Alexander – S; < *Scutellaria ovata* – Ar; > *Scutellaria ovata* Hill ssp. *bracteata* (Benth.) Epling – K1, Tx; > *Scutellaria ovata* Hill ssp. *cuthbertii* (Alexander) Epling – K1, Epling (1942); > *Scutellaria ovata* Hill ssp. *mexicana* Epling – K4, Tx, Epling (1942), invalid name; < *Scutellaria ovata* Hill ssp. *ovata* – K3; < *Scutellaria ovata* Hill var. *ovata* – C, F, G.

Scutellaria ovata Hill var. *ovata*. HEARTLEAF SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Mesic to submesic forests and woodlands. **Dist:** VA, OH, s. MI, s. WI, and se. MN south to FL Panhandle, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = II; = *Scutellaria ovata* Hill ssp. *ovata* – K3, K4; = *Scutellaria ovata* Hill ssp. *ovata* var. *ovata* – Pittman (1988); < *Scutellaria ovata* – RAB, S, Tn; > *Scutellaria ovata* ssp. *calcareosa* Epling – Epling (1942), invalid name; > *Scutellaria ovata* Hill ssp. *ovata* – K1, Va,

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

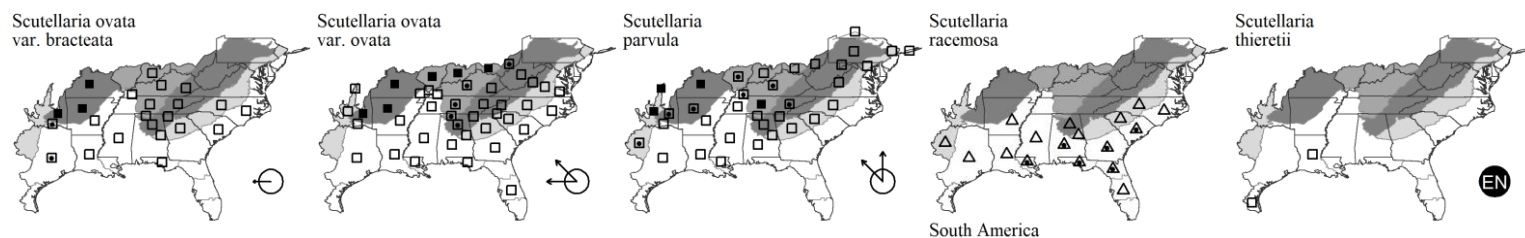
383. LAMIACEAE

W; > *Scutellaria ovata* Hill ssp. *venosa* Epling – K1, Epling (1942); > *Scutellaria ovata* ssp. *versicolor* (Nuttall) Epling – Epling (1942); > *Scutellaria ovata* var. *calcareae* (Epling) Gleason – C, G; < *Scutellaria ovata* Hill var. *ovata* – C, F, G; > *Scutellaria ovata* var. *versicolor* (Nuttall) Fernald – C, G, GrPl, Mi, WV.

Scutellaria parvula Michaux. DWARF SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Upland prairies and rock outcrops. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to GA and TX. In c. TN and scattered locations in e. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). Map is speculative because of past confusion of records. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = G, Il, W, Epling (1942); = *Scutellaria parvula* var. *parvula* – Ar, C, F, GrPl, K1, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Tn, Tx; < *Scutellaria parvula* Michaux – K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3. **NatureServe G4T4** (Apparently Secure).

* ***Scutellaria racemosa*** Persoon. SOUTH AMERICAN SKULLCAP. **Hab:** Landscaped areas, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. Reported from FL, AL, GA, and SC by Kral (1981). Krings & Neal (2001a, 2001b) report it for Chatham Co., NC and discuss its occurrence in se. United States. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.2, WH3. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Scutellaria thieretii Shinnars. THIERET'S SKULLCAP. **Syn:** = K3, K4. **NatureServe G2Q** (Imperiled).



Stachys Linnaeus 1753 (HEDGE-NETTLE)

Contributed by John B. Nelson, Gary P. Fleming, and Derick B. Poindexter

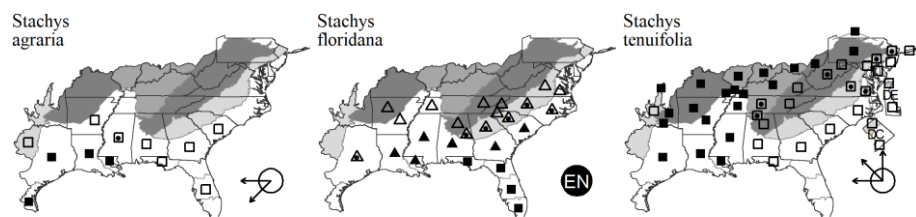
A genus of about 300 species, herbs and shrubs, mainly temperate, nearly cosmopolitan (except Australia and New Zealand). References: Fleming, Nelson, & Townsend (2011); Floden (2016); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Keener & Davenport (2016); Mulligan & Munro (1989); Nelson & Faurey (1979); Nelson & Rayner (2014); Nelson (1981); Nelson (2008); Poindexter & Nelson (2011); Pringle (2002).

- 3 Annuals from fibrous roots, typically freely branching from the base or from lower nodes; leaf blades 1-5 cm long, with rounded or obtuse apices (except acute to acuminate in *S. annua*); [aliens, except *S. agraria*]. *Stachys agraria*
- 3 Perennials from rhizomes, not branching in the lower portion (unless damaged); leaf blades often > 5 cm long, with acute apices; [natives, except *S. floridana* and *S. palustris*].
 - 7 Calyx strongly glandular with atomiferous glands or gland-tipped hairs, or both. *Stachys floridana*
 - 7 Calyx sparsely glandular or eglandular. *Stachys tenuifolia*

Stachys agraria Chamisso & Schlechtendal. MOUSE'S-EAR, SHADE BETONY. **Hab:** Calcareous hammocks, ditches, damp forests. **Dist:** E. SC south to s. FL, west to sw. AR and c. and s. TX; Mexico south to Guatemala. **Phen:** (Feb-) Apr-May. **Syn:** = Meso4.2, Fleming, Nelson, & Townsend (2011); = *Stachys crenata* Rafinesque – Ar, Fl6, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Stachys floridana Shuttleworth ex Benth. FLORIDA BETONY, RATTLESNAKE-WEED. **Hab:** Disturbed sites, roadsides, gardens; probably not native northward of Florida. **Dist:** Native from n. FL and Panhandle FL south to s. FL. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; May-Aug. **Comm:** The common name "Rattlesnake-weed" refers to the moniliform rhizomes. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl6, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Fleming, Nelson, & Townsend (2011), Floden (2016), Nelson (1981). **NatureServe G5?** (Secure).

Stachys tenuifolia Willdenow. SMOOTH HEDGE-NETTLE. **Hab:** Wooded alluvial river bottoms, swamp forests, and roadsides. **Dist:** NB west to MB, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, Fleming, Nelson, & Townsend (2011), Floden (2016), Poindexter & Nelson (2011); = *Stachys tenuifolia* var. *tenuifolia* – W; < *Stachys tenuifolia* Willdenow – GW2, K3, K4, Pa; > *Stachys tenuifolia* var. *perlonga* Fernald – F, WH3, Nelson (1981); > *Stachys tenuifolia* var. *platyphylla* Fernald – F; > *Stachys tenuifolia* var. *tenuifolia* – F, Nelson (1981).



Teucrium Linnaeus 1753 (GERMANDER)

A genus of about 100-250 species, herbs and shrubs, nearly cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); McClintock & Epling (1946); Shinnars (1963).

Key to Map
Symbology:



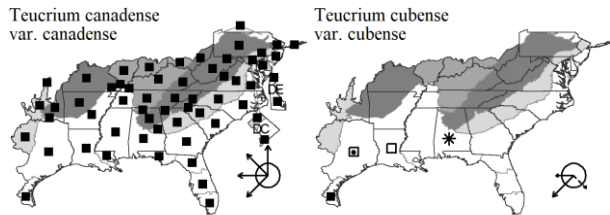
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 1 Leaves (at least the better-developed) deeply pinnatifid-lobed, the lobes extending $> \frac{1}{2}$ way to the midvein; corolla white or pink, with pink or purple markings; flowers axillary to well-developed leaves. *Teucrium cubense* var. *cubense*
- 1 Leaves entire or serrate; corolla lavender with dark purple markings; flowers in a terminal raceme, each subtended by a small bract clearly different than the main cauline leaves. *Teucrium canadense* var. *canadense*

***Teucrium canadense* Linnaeus var. *canadense*.** COMMON GERMANDER. **Hab:** Rich bottomlands, prairies, marshes. **Dist:** Mainly coastal, NS south to FL, west to TX and OK. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, NE, Tx; < *Teucrium canadense* – Fl6, GW2, NcTx, NY, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Teucrium canadense* – S; >< *Teucrium canadense* var. *angustatum* A. Gray – McClintock & Epling (1946); > *Teucrium canadense* Linnaeus var. *canadense* – C, F, G, K1, Pa, McClintock & Epling (1946); > *Teucrium canadense* var. *virginicum* – C, F, G, K1; > *Teucrium littorale* E.P. Bicknell – S.

***Teucrium cubense* Jacquin var. *cubense*.** **Hab:** Coastal areas, eastwards (AL) as a ballast waif, not recently seen. **Dist:** Native of West Indies, TX to Mexico. **Syn:** = K1, Tx; = *Teucrium cubense* ssp. *chamaedriforme* – K3, McClintock & Epling (1946); = *Teucrium cubense* ssp. *cubense* – K2; < *Teucrium cubense* – Bah, K4, Meso4.2. NatureServe G4G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).



Trichostema Linnaeus 1753 (BLUE CURLS)

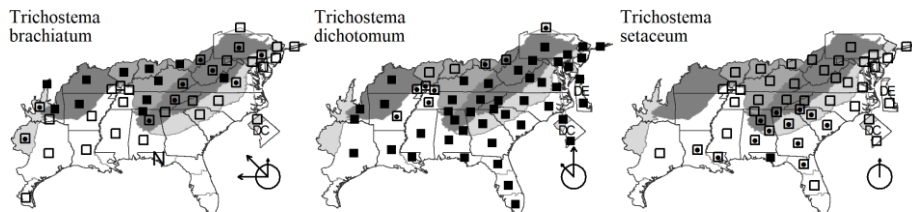
A genus of about 18 species, shrubs, annual and perennial herbs, of temperate North America (especially diverse in w. North America, with a second center of diversity in se. North America). References: Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004); Lewis (1945); McClelland & Weakley (2019) in Weakley et al (2019a).

- 1 Calyx lobes essentially equal; stamens straight, < 10 mm long; leaves acute to slightly acuminate, the two main lateral veins reconnecting to the midvein near the leaf tip; [section *Orthopodium*]..... *Trichostema brachiatum*
- 1 Calyx strongly bilabiate; stamens strongly arched, 12-20 mm long; leaves obtuse, the two main lateral veins not reconnecting to the midvein; [section *Trichostema*].
- 3 Leaves 2.5-4× as long as wide; longer hairs of the upper stem (0.3-) 0.5-2.0 mm long..... *Trichostema dichotomum*
- 3 Leaves 5-15× as long as wide; longer hairs of the upper stem 0.1-0.3 (-0.4) mm long..... *Trichostema setaceum*

***Trichostema brachiatum* Linnaeus.** GLADE BLUE CURLS, FALSE PENNYROYAL. **Hab:** Shale barrens, outcrops of calcareous or mafic rock, diabase barrens, calcareous dry prairies, disturbed rocky areas. **Dist:** VT and s. ON west to MN and NE, south to c. and w. NC, nc. SC, nw. GA, AL, TX, and AZ. **Phen:** (Jul-) Aug-Sep (-Oct). **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tx, Va, W, Lewis (1945); = *Isanthus brachiatus* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – C, F, Il, K1, S, Tn, WV; = n/a – RAB; > *Isanthus brachiatus* var. *brachiatus* – G; > *Isanthus brachiatus* var. *linearis* Fassett – G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Trichostema dichotomum* Linnaeus.** COMMON BLUE CURLS. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, disturbed areas, thin soils around rock outcrops. **Dist:** ME, ON, QC, MI, and IA, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Il, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, McClelland & Weakley (2019) in Weakley et al (2019a); = *Trichostema dichotomum* var. *dichotomum* – G; < *Trichostema dichotomum* Linnaeus – Fl6, K1, K3, K4, WH3; > *Trichostema dichotomum* var. *dichotomum* – F; >< *Trichostema dichotomum* var. *puberulum* Fernald & Griscom – F.

***Trichostema setaceum* Houttuyn.** NARROWLEAF BLUE CURLS. **Hab:** Thin soils around rock outcrops, especially granite flatrocks, dry sandy soils of the Coastal Plain. **Dist:** CT west to OH, south to FL and TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl6, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Lewis (1945), McClelland & Weakley (2019) in Weakley et al (2019a); = *Trichostema dichotomum* var. *lineare* (Walter) Pursh – G; = *Trichostema lineare* Walter – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Vitex Linnaeus 1753 (CHASTE-TREE)

A genus of about 250 species, trees and shrubs, tropical to temperate. References: Chen & Gilbert (1994); de Kok (2007); Harley et al. in Kadereit (2004).

- 3 Leaves (3-) 5-9-foliolate; fruits 2-3 mm in diameter; leaflet margins entire; inflorescence axes straight and stiff..... *Vitex agnus-castus*
- 3 Leaves 3-7-foliolate; fruits 3-5 mm in diameter; leaflet margins either entire or coarsely toothed; inflorescence axes lax and often curved *Vitex negundo*

Key to Map
Symbology:

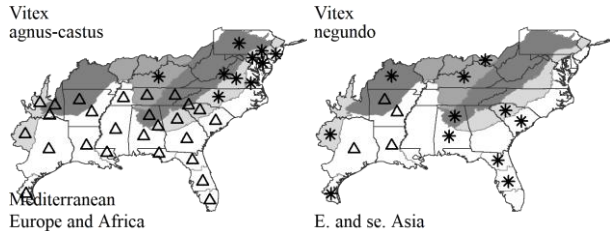


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

* *Vitex agnus-castus* Linnaeus. CHASTE-TREE. **Hab:** Pastures, woodland edges, suburban woodlands. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Fl6, G, GrPl, Meso4.2, Pa, RAB, S, WH3; > *Vitex agnus-castus* var. *agnus-castus* – K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx; > *Vitex agnus-castus* var. *caerulea* Rehder – K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx.

* *Vitex negundo* Linnaeus. CHINESE CHASTE-TREE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, road shoulders. **Dist:** Native of China. Reported for FL, MS, LA, KY, with uncertain documentation. See Barger et al. (2012) for additional discussion of this species in AL. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Aug-Nov. **Tax:** It is unclear what varieties are naturalizing in our region. The varieties may warrant recognition (see Chen & Gilbert 1994). **Syn:** = Fl6, WH3; > *Vitex negundo* var. *cannabifolia* (Siebold & Zuccarini) Handel-Mazzetti – Ar, K4, Chen & Gilbert (1994); > *Vitex negundo* var. *heterophylla* (Franchet) Rehder – K1, K3, NcTx, Tx, Chen & Gilbert (1994); > *Vitex negundo* var. *intermedia* (S.J. Pei) Moldenke – K1, K3, Tx; > *Vitex negundo* var. *negundo* – Ar, K1, K3, K4, Chen & Gilbert (1994).



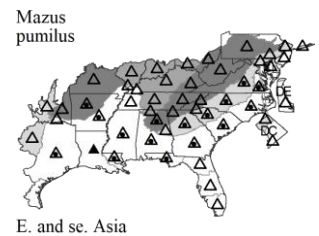
384. MAZACEAE Reveal 2011 (MAZUS FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

A family of 2 genera and ca. 36 species, herbs, of e. Asia south to Australia. References: Rabeler & Freeman (2019a) in FNA17 (2019).

Mazus Loureiro 1790 (MAZUS)

A genus of ca. 33 species, herbs, of Asia to Australia. References: Keener (2019a) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935); Pringle (2018).

* *Mazus pumilus* (Burman f.) Steenis. MAZUS. **Hab:** Lawns, sandy, rocky, or muddy shores and bars along lakes and rivers. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** Dec-Oct. **Tax:** See Pringle (2018) for additional, detailed discussion of the species. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, Fl6, FNA17, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Pringle (2018); = *Mazus japonicus* (Thunberg) Kuntze – F, G, RAB, Tx, WV, Pennell (1935). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



385. PHRYMACEAE Schauer 1847 (LOPSEED FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

As radically circumscribed, a family of about 20 genera and 240 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. See Tank et al. (2006) and Barker et al. (2012). References: Cantino in Kadereit (2004); Fischer in Kadereit (2004); Lee et al (1996); Rabeler, Freeman, & Elisens (2019b) in FNA17 (2019); Tank et al (2006); Thieret (1972); Wagstaff & Olmstead (1997).

- 2 Inflorescence of a solitary, terminal flower; bracteal leaves alternate..... *Mazaceae*
- 2 Inflorescence either of axillary flowers or of terminal and axillary spikes; bracteal leaves or bracts opposite.
 - 3 Inflorescence of terminal and axillary spikes; flowers 6-8 mm long *Phryma*
 - 3 Inflorescence of axillary flowers; flowers 17-30 mm long *Mimulus*

Mimulus Linnaeus 1753 (MONKEYFLOWER)

A genus of about 7-8 species, perennial herbs, of e. North America, Australia, s. and se. Asia, s. Africa, and Madagascar, as narrowed by Barker et al. (2012). References: Barker et al (2012); Grant (1924); Lowry et al (2019); Nesom (2019f) in FNA17 (2019); Nesom et al (2019); Pennell (1935).

- 1 Leaves petiolate (the upper sessile or nearly so); pedicels 2-15 mm long; stem with 4 winged angles..... *Mimulus alatus*
- 1 Leaves sessile; pedicels 20-45 mm long; stem with 4 rounded angles..... *Mimulus ringens* var. *ringens*

Mimulus alatus Aiton. WINGED MONKEYFLOWER. **Hab:** Marshes, bottomlands, ditches. **Dist:** MA and CT west to s. MI and s. IA, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Grant (1924), Pennell (1935). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

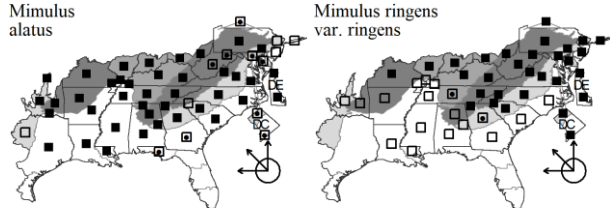
Mimulus ringens Linnaeus var. *ringens*. ALLEGHENY MONKEYFLOWER. **Hab:** Marshes, bogs, wet meadows, bottomlands. **Dist:** NS and QC west to SK, south to c. GA, LA, OK, and CO. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = G, K1, K3, K4, Va; = *Mimulus ringens* var. *typica* – Pennell (1935); < *Mimulus ringens* – C, GrPl, GW2, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WV; > *Mimulus ringens* var. *minthodes* (Greene) A.L. Grant – F, Il, Grant (1924); > *Mimulus ringens* Linnaeus var. *ringens* – F, Il, Grant (1924). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

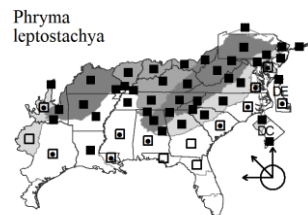


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

385. **PHRYMACEAE**Mimulus
alatusMimulus ringens
var. ringens**Phryma** Linnaeus 1753 (LOPSEED)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of e. North America and Asia. The disjunct populations in e. North America and e. Asia have been variously treated as species, varieties, or races; following the analysis of Nie et al. (2006), I opt to recognize the continentally disjunct populations as being morphologically and genetically different enough (and with a long enough time since separation) to warrant specific status. References: Barker et al (2012); Cantino in Kadereit (2004); Lee et al (1996); Nie et al (2006); Thieret (1972); Wagstaff & Olmstead (1997); Walker (2019) in FNA17 (2019).



Phryma leptostachya Linnaeus. AMERICAN LOPSEED. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, nutrient-rich slopes, mesic hammocks, in the Coastal Plain primarily in places underlain by coquina limestone ('marl') and essentially absent from the more acidic portions of the Coastal Plain. **Dist:** QC west to MB, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** An e. Asian relative has been variously treated as a separate species (as here), subspecies, variety, or merely form; the treatment here of the American and Asian plants as separable at species plant makes the Asian plant *P. asiatica* (H. Hara) O. Degener & I. Degener. **ID Notes:** The fruits "lopped down" against the stem are unmistakable. **Syn:** = *Phryma leptostachya* ssp. *leptostachya* – Fl6; = *Phryma leptostachya* var. *leptostachya* – FNA17, Va, Lee et al (1996); < *Phryma leptostachya* Linnaeus – Ar, C, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Phryma leptostachya* var. *confertifolia* Fernald – F; > *Phryma leptostachya* var. *leptostachya* – F.

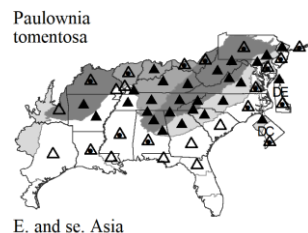
386. **PAULOWNIACEAE** Nakai 1949 (PAULOWNIA FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

A monogeneric family, trees, of e. Asia. There has been disagreement over whether *Paulownia* is best placed in Scrophulariaceae, Bignoniaceae, or its own family, Paulowniaceae; superficially it closely resembles *Catalpa* of the Bignoniaceae. Armstrong (1985) concluded that *Paulownia*'s affinities lie with the Scrophulariaceae, based on floral anatomy, embryo morphology, and seed morphology. A molecular study by Spangler & Olmstead (1999) conclude that *Paulownia* is best retained in its own family. Manning (2000) concurs with its removal from Bignoniaceae. Molecular evidence supports that it is sister to the reconstituted Orobanchaceae. References: Freeman, Rabeler, & Elisens (2019b) in FNA17 (2019); Manning (2000); Spangler & Olmstead (1999).

Paulownia Siebold & Zuccarini 1835 (PRINCESS-TREE)

A genus of 6-7 species, trees, of e. Asia. References: Armstrong (1985); Freeman (2019i) in FNA17 (2019).

* **Paulownia tomentosa** (Thunberg) Siebold & Zuccarini ex Steudel. PRINCESS TREE, EMPRESS TREE, PAULOWNIA. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, roadcuts, forests. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** *Paulownia* is becoming a nuisance, showing an ability to invade pristine woodlands. The very soft wood is highly prized in Asia. The leaves of stump sprouts can reach very large sizes (at least to 80 cm long and wide). The woody capsules are persistent, and the densely tomentose, tan flower buds are conspicuous through the winter. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl6, FNA17, G, Il, K1, K3, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

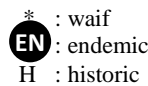
387. **OROBANCHACEAE** Ventenat 1799 (BROOMRAPE FAMILY) [in LAMIALES]

A family of about 96 genera and 2060 species, root-parasitic herbs lacking chlorophyll (Orobanchaceae sensu stricto) and chlorophyllose hemiparasites (formerly placed in the Scrophulariaceae), of temperate and subtropical regions of the Northern Hemisphere (Manen et al. 2004). References: Fischer in Kadereit (2004); Freeman, Rabeler, & Elisens (2019d) in FNA17 (2019); Olmstead et al (2001); Schneeweiss (2013); Schneeweiss et al (2004); Schneider (2016); Thieret (1971).

- 1 Plants lacking chlorophyll (parasitic), variously pink, purple, brown, tan, orange, or white.
 - 2 Stem paniculately branched; flowers dimorphic, those low in the inflorescences small, pistillate, and fertile, those high in the inflorescence larger, apparently perfect but functionally staminate; [tribe *Orobanchaeae*] **Epifagus**
 - 2 Stem simple (rarely few-branched); flowers all alike. **Aphyllon**
- 1 Plants with chlorophyll (hemiparasitic), with foliage and stems normally green.
 - 7 Stem leaves alternate.
 - 8 Leaves pinnately lobed; [tribe *Rhinanthaeae*] **Pedicularis**
 - 8 Leaves entire or 3-5-lobed at the tip.
 - 9 Bracts subtending flowers orange, red, or yellow; calyx 4-lobed; capsule loculicidal; pedicel lacking bracteoles; seeds broad, wingless; [tribe *Castillejeae*] **Castilleja**

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 9 Bracts subtending flowers green; calyx 5-lobed; capsule septicidal and tardily also loculicidal; pedicel with 2 bracteoles; seeds narrow, winged; [tribe *Cymbarieae*]..... *Schwalbea*
- 7 Stem leaves (at least the lower) opposite.
- 10 Corolla salverform; [tribe *Buchnerae*]..... *Buchnera*
- 10 Corolla various, but not salverform.
- 12 Calyx 4-lobed or essentially unlobed; corolla strongly bilabiate, the upper lip consisting of 2 petals almost wholly connate and strongly cucullate (hooded); corolla white or yellow; [tribe *Rhinantheae*]..... *Pedicularis*
- 12 Calyx 5-lobed; corolla 5-lobed, the lobes relatively similar in size and shape, spreading; corolla yellow, orange, red, or pink; [tribe *Gerardieae*]..... *Agalinis*
- 14 Corolla pink; leaves linear and thread-like (except lanceolate in *A. auriculata*)..... *Agalinis*
- 14 Corolla yellow or orange; leaves either lanceolate or broader, at least the basal pinnately or bipinnately lobed or toothed, or pinnately or bipinnately divided into linear segments.
- 15 Leaves pinnately or bipinnately divided into linear segments up to 2 mm wide; corolla rotate, the tube shorter than the lobes..... *Seymeria*
- 15 Leaves not lobed or divided, or the segments broader; corolla tubular, campanulate, or funnelform, the tube much longer than the lobes.
- 16 Corolla orange, tubular, the tube narrow and straight, > 5× as long as the diameter..... *Macranthera*
- 16 Corolla yellow, campanulate or funnelform, the tube conical, < 4× as long as the diameter.
- 17 Anthers pubescent; lower leaves < 12 cm long..... *Aureolaria*
- 17 Anthers glabrous; lower leaves 20-40 cm long..... *Dasistoma*

Agalinis Rafinesque 1836 (AGALINIS, PURPLE-FOXGLOVE)

A genus of about 60 species, hemiparasitic annual (*A. linifolia* perennial) herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of America. References: Canne (1979); Canne-Hilliker & Hays (2019) in FNA17 (2019); Hays (1998a); Hays (1998b); Hays (2010); Pennell (1935); Sorrie (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017).

[Key adapted from FNA]

- 3 Leaves fleshy; upper leaf surfaces with sessile, dome-shaped trichomes; [wetland habitats].
- 4 Plant perennial, from horizontal rhizomes, 7-16 dm tall; corollas 25-35 mm long; [of saturated, seasonally ponded, and tidal freshwater to brackish wetlands]..... *Agalinis linifolia*
- 4 Plant annual, from fibrous roots, 0.5-7.5 dm tall; corollas 7.5-21 mm long..... *Agalinis maritima* var. *grandiflora*
- 3 Leaves filiform, membranous, or stiff; upper leaf surfaces distinctly or minutely scabrous; [a wide range of habitats, including wetlands].
- 6 Lower corolla lobes glabrous on the outer surface; calyx lobes (1.5-) 2-8 mm long, narrowly triangular to lanceolate, 1.5-4× as long as wide..... *Agalinis heterophylla*
- 6 Lower corolla lobes pilose on the outer surface; calyx lobes 0.3-3 (-5) mm long, deltate to broadly lanceolate, 0.8-2× as long as wide.
- 8 Pedicels shorter than the subtending bract.
- 9 Upper corolla lobes projecting prominently over the upper anthers; inner surface of corolla throat glabrous across the bases of the upper lobes; pedicels 6-25 mm long..... *Agalinis tenuifolia*
- 9 Upper corolla lobes spreading to reflexed, not or slightly projected past the throat; inner surface of corolla throat villous across the bases of the upper lobes; pedicels 0.5-8 mm long.
- 10 Axillary leaf fascicles well-developed, shorter than or roughly equal to the subtending leaves..... *Agalinis fasciculata* var. *fasciculata*
- 10 Axillary leaf fascicles absent or shorter than the subtending leaves.
- 12 Leaves filiform, 0.2-0.8 mm wide; flowers 1 per node, the uppermost on each branch appearing terminal..... *Agalinis plukenetii*
- 12 Leaves filiform to linear-lanceolate, 0.6-4 (-5) mm wide; flowers 1-2 per node.
- 13 Leaves 0.5-1.4 mm wide; calyx lobes keeled; seeds black; corollas 15-23 mm long..... *Agalinis harperi*
- 13 Leaves 0.5-4 (-5) mm wide; calyx lobes rounded on the back; seeds dark brown; corollas 9-36 mm long..... *Agalinis purpurea*
- 8 Pedicels longer than or equal to the subtending bract.
- 17 Leaves (all) 0.5-3 mm long.
- 18 Inflorescence a raceme (or with several branches), the flowers borne all along the axes; branches stiff and straight, ascending, quadrangular in cross-section; [NC to n. FL, west to e. LA]..... *Agalinis aphylla*
- 18 Inflorescence a diffuse panicle, with flowers borne in 1's (or 2's or 3's) at the ends of long branches; branches lax, initially spreading, then curving upwards, nearly terete in cross-section; [e. GA south to c. FL peninsula, west to w. LA]..... *Agalinis filicaulis*
- 17 Leaves (1-) 4-70 mm long, at least some leaves > 4 mm long.
- 19 Outer surface of the lower corolla lobes pilose.
- 21 Upper corolla lobes projecting prominently over the upper anthers; inner surface of corolla throat glabrous across the bases of the upper lobes; leaves 0.3-6 mm wide; seeds tan to brown..... *Agalinis tenuifolia*
- 21 Upper corolla lobes spreading to reflexed, not or slightly projected past the throat; inner surface of corolla throat villous across the bases of the upper lobes; leaves 0.2-1.4 (-1.5) mm wide; seeds black or yellowish tan..... *Agalinis gattereri*
- 19 Outer surface of the lower corolla lobes glabrous.
- 24 Pedicels scabrous; axillary leaf fascicles usually present and > 1/2 the length of the subtending leaves (sometimes absent).
- 25 Corolla lobes unequal in length, 2-6 mm long; upper corolla lobes arched over the anthers; calyx lobes triangular-subulate, recurved, 0.6-1.5 mm long; [Coastal Plain and Interior Highlands, w. MS, AR, LA, OK, and TX]..... *Agalinis homalanthia*
- 25 Corolla lobes equal in length, 6-12 mm long; upper corolla lobes spreading; calyx lobes subulate, erect, 0.1-0.6 mm long; [strictly Coastal Plain, GA and Panhandle FL west to e. TX]..... *Agalinis pulchella*
- 24 Pedicels glabrous or ± scabridulous; leaf axillary fascicles absent or shorter than the subtending leaves.
- 29 Lower and mid stem leaves reflexed or recurved; anthers 2-3.8 mm long; styles 11-16.5 mm long; inner surface of corolla throat glabrous across the bases of the upper corolla lobes, sparsely villous at the sinus between them; [West Gulf Coastal Plain of w. LA and e. TX].

Key to Map
Symbology:



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(see introduction for more)

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? : questionable

- 29 Leaves erect to spreading; anthers 0.6-2.6 mm long; styles 3-12 mm long; inner surface of corolla throat villous across the bases and the sinus of the upper corolla lobes; [collectively more widespread]..... *Agalinis caddoensis*
- 31 Lower and mid stem branches stiffly arching-ascending, ascending, erect-ascending, or spreading-ascending; branches quadrangular in cross-section; capsules globular to oblong; leaves erect, erect-ascending, or ascending, or the lower slightly spreading.
- 32 Leaf blades subulate, elliptic, or filiform; anthers 1.8-2.6 mm long; corollas 15-25 mm long, pink to dark pink, with 2 yellow lines and red spots present in the floor of the throat; corolla lobes 4-7 (-9) mm long..... *Agalinis oligophylla*
- 32 Leaf blades linear-elliptic, narrowly spatulate, linear-spatulate, or linear; anthers 0.6-2.1 mm long; corollas 8-16 (-17) mm long, whitish to pink, with 2 yellow lines and red or pink spots pale or absent in the floor of the throat; corolla lobes 3-5 mm long.
- 33 Calyx lobes deltate, 0.2-0.5 mm long; leaf blades linear-elliptic to narrowly spatulate; anthers 1.5-2.1 mm long; stems 3-8 (-10) dm tall; [DE and MD south to s. FL, west to LA, mainly Coastal Plain and adjacent inland provinces]..... *Agalinis obtusifolia*
- 33 Calyx lobes triangular-subulate, 0.3-1.2 mm long; leaf blades linear; anthers 0.6-1.2 mm long; stems 1-5 (-6) dm tall; [mainly OH, KY, TN, and MS northwards and westwards]..... *Agalinis skinneriana*
- 31 Lower and mid stem branches spreading-ascending to laxly and widely spreading; branches subterete to quadrangular-ridged in cross-section; capsules ovoid, obovoid-oblong, ovoid-globular, or obovoid; leaves spreading to spreading-ascending.
- *Agalinis viridis*

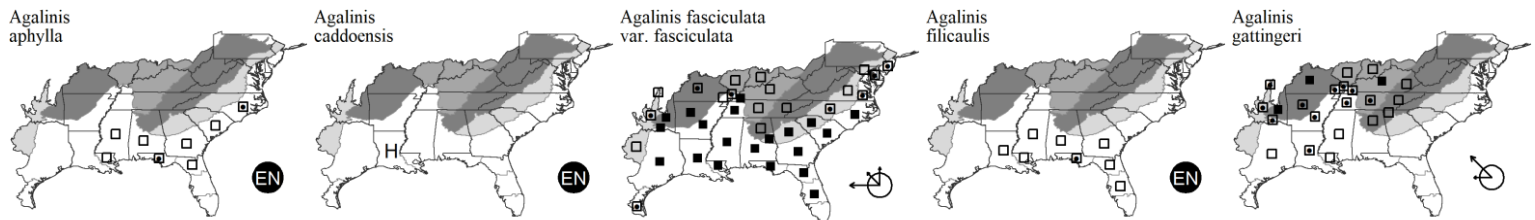
Agalinis aphylla (Nuttall) Rafinesque. SCALE-LEAF AGALINIS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Sep-Oct; Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = F17, FNA12, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3; = *Gerardia aphylla* Nuttall – Pennell (1935). NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).

Agalinis caddoensis Pennell. CADDOPARISH AGALINIS. **Hab:** Oak woodlands. **Dist:** Endemic (as far as is known) in nw. LA. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA17, K3, K4, Tx, Pennell (1935). NatureServe GH (Possibly Extinct).

Agalinis fasciculata (Elliott) Rafinesque var. *fasciculata*. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, pine savannas, prairies, barrens, oak savannas, disturbed sandy areas, roadsides. **Dist:** S. MD south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX, northward in the interior to s. IN, s. IL, sw. MO, AR, e. NE, and nc. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = K4; = *Gerardia fasciculata* – Pennell (1935); < *Agalinis fasciculata* (Elliott) Rafinesque – Ar, C, F17, FNA17, GW2, IL, K1, K3, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; < *Gerardia fasciculata* Elliott – F, G, GrPI.

Agalinis filicaulis (Benth) Pennell. SPINDLY AGALINIS. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, bogs, prairies. **Dist:** E. GA (Tattnall County) south to c. peninsular FL and Panhandle FL, west to w. LA. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = F17, FNA17, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3; = *Gerardia filicaulis* (Benth) Chapman – Pennell (1935). NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).

Agalinis gattereri (Small) Small ex Britton. GATTINGER'S AGALINIS, MIDWESTERN AGALINIS. **Hab:** Barrens, glades, outcrops, woodlands. **Dist:** ON, MN, and NE south to AL, MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA17, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx; = *Gerardia gattereri* Small – G, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



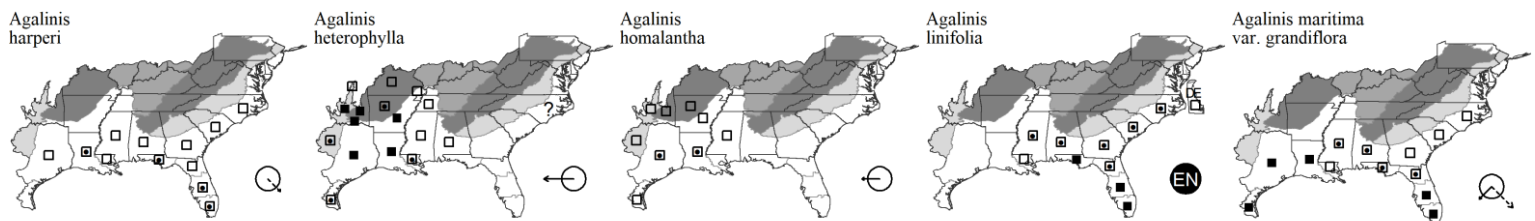
Agalinis harperi Pennell. HARPER'S AGALINIS. **Hab:** Wet pinelands, interdune swales. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX; n. Bahamas. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See Hays (1998a) who has established the nomenclatural priority of *A. harperi*. **Comm:** Reported for SC (Kartesz 1999) and for NC and SC (Canne-Hilliker & Hays in FNA17) {investigate}. **Syn:** = Bah, F17, FNA17, K3, K4, WH3, Hays (1998a); = *Agalinis pinetorum* Pennell – K1; = *Gerardia harperi* (Pennell in Small) Pennell – Pennell (1935); > *Agalinis harperi* Pennell – S; > *Agalinis pinetorum* Pennell – S.

Agalinis heterophylla (Nuttall) Small. PRAIRIE AGALINIS. **Hab:** Mesic prairies, streamsides, ditches, roadsides. **Dist:** GA west to s. MO, AR, e. OK, and e. TX (reported for NC in FNA17). **Phen:** (Jun-) Aug-mid Oct. **Syn:** = FNA17, G, GrPI, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

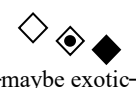
Agalinis homalanthia Pennell. FLATFLOWER AGALINIS. **Hab:** Sandy terraces. **Dist:** W. MS, AR, and e. OK south to w. LA and TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-early Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA17, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx.

Agalinis linifolia (Nuttall) Britton. **Hab:** Coastal Plain depression ponds, cypress savannas, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to e. LA; disjunct in e. DE (reports for MD and VA are in error). **Phen:** Aug-early Oct; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F17, FNA17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3; = *Gerardia linifolia* Nuttall – F, G, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Agalinis maritima (Rafinesque) Rafinesque var. *grandiflora* (Benth) Shinn. SOUTHERN SALTMARSH AGALINIS. **Hab:** Tidal marshes. **Dist:** E. NC (or allegedly also se. VA, but with no known documentation) south to s. FL, west to s. TX and TAM; West Indies; Yucatan. **Phen:** Apr-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = F17, FNA17, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx; = *Gerardia maritima* ssp. *grandiflora* (Benth) Pennell – Pennell (1935); = *Gerardia maritima* Rafinesque var. *grandiflora* Benth – F; < *Agalinis maritima* – Bah, C, GW2, RAB, WH3; < *Gerardia maritima* – G. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

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EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
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? : questionable

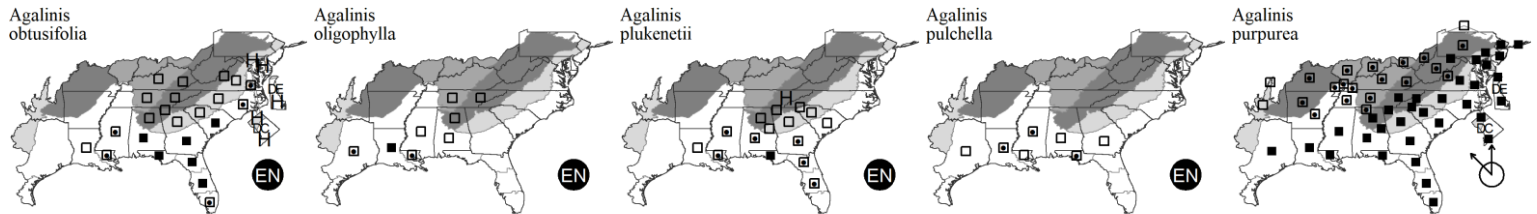
Agalinis obtusifolia Rafinesque. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, sandhill seeps, bogs, Black Belt prairies. **Dist:** DE south to s. FL, west to e. LA, and in the interior north to KY and TN. **Phen:** Sep-Oct; Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA17, GW2, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Va, W, Sorrie (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Gerardia obtusifolia* (Rafinesque) Pennell – F, G, Pennell (1935); < *Agalinis obtusifolia* Rafinesque – C, F17, K1, WH3. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Agalinis oligophylla Pennell. **Hab:** Moist to dry longleaf pine savannas, chalk outcrops, seepage bogs, moist to wet barrens and meadows. **Dist:** Sc. TN (Coffee and Warren counties) (as *A. pseudaphylla*) (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), c. and s. AL, west through s. MS to w. LA. **Phen:** Late Sep-mid Nov. **Syn:** = FNA17, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, Tx; > *Gerardia pseudaphylla* (Pennell) Pennell – Pennell (1935).

Agalinis plukenetii (Elliott) Rafinesque. PLUKENET'S AGALINIS. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry forests. **Dist:** SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to w. LA, and northward in the interior to extreme se. TN (Polk County) (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Phen:** Late Sep-early Nov. **Syn:** = F17, FNA17, K1, K3, K4, S, Tn, WH3; = *Gerardia plukenetii* Elliott – Pennell (1935). NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

Agalinis pulchella Pennell. BEAUTIFUL AGALINIS. **Hab:** Pine savannas and longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** S. GA west to e. TX. **Phen:** Sep-early Oct. **Syn:** = F17, FNA17, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3; = *Gerardia pulchella* Pennell – Pennell (1935). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

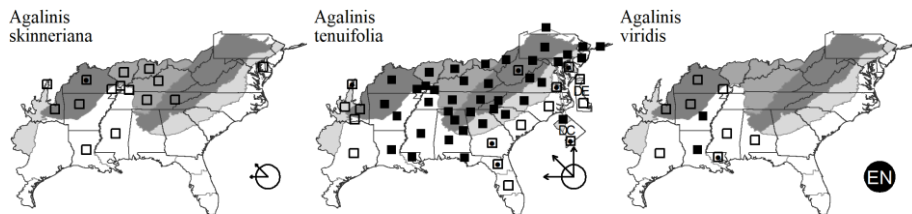
Agalinis purpurea (Linnaeus) Pennell. COMMON AGALINIS. **Hab:** Woodlands, wet meadows, roadsides, in a wide variety of open habitats. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to s. FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov; Sep-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Agalinis purpurea* ssp. *purpurea* – Mi; = *Agalinis purpurea* var. *purpurea* – FNA17, K4; = *Gerardia purpurea* Linnaeus – F, Pennell (1935); = *Gerardia purpurea* var. *purpurea* – G; < *Agalinis purpurea* (Linnaeus) Pennell – GW2; < *Agalinis purpurea* var. *purpurea* – C.



Agalinis skinneriana (Alph. Wood) Britton. **Hab:** Glades, dry prairies, bluffs, fens, especially over calcareous substrates, open oak woodlands, in MD in sandy fields and barrens. **Dist:** ON, OH, MI, and WI south to Coffee County, TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), MS, and LA; disjunct in Coastal Plain of MD (Prince Georges County, MD; Maryland Wildlife and Heritage Service 2016). **Phen:** Jul-early Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA17, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Tn; = *Gerardia skinneriana* Alph. Wood – G, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).

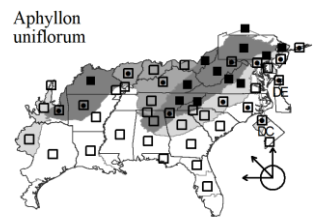
Agalinis tenuifolia (Vahl) Rafinesque. SLENDERLEAF AGALINIS. **Hab:** Wooded slopes, savannas, granitic outcrops, roadsides, other dry habitats. **Dist:** ME, ON, MI, and MO, south to FL and LA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA17, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, Sorrie (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017); > *Agalinis besseyana* Britton – Il; > *Agalinis tenuifolia* var. *leucantha* – K1, NcTx, S, Tx; > *Agalinis tenuifolia* var. *macrophylla* – GrPl, K1, NE, S; > *Agalinis tenuifolia* var. *parviflora* – GrPl, NE; > *Agalinis tenuifolia* var. *polyphylla* – K1, S; > *Agalinis tenuifolia* (Vahl) Rafinesque var. *tenuifolia* – K1, NE, S, Va; > *Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl ssp. *macrophylla* (Benth) Pennell – Pennell (1935); > *Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl ssp. *polyphylla* (Small) Pennell – Pennell (1935); > *Gerardia tenuifolia* Vahl var. *tenuifolia* – F, G.

Agalinis viridis (Small) Pennell. GREEN AGALINIS. **Hab:** Moist prairies, chalk prairies of the Black Belt, bottomlands. **Dist:** W. AL, MS, and e. LA west to MO, e. OK, AR, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA17, GrPl, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).



Aphyllon Mitchell 1769 (CANCER-ROOT)

A small genus of perhaps 3-7 species, holoparasitic herbs, of the New World. References: Collins, Colwell, & Yatskievych (2019c) in FNA17 (2019); Musselman (1982); Schneeweiss (2013); Schneider (2016).



Aphyllon uniflorum (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray. GHOSTPIPE, CANCER-ROOT, ONE-FLOWERED BROOMRAPE.

Hab: In a wide diversity of forests. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK and BC, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** *Aphyllon uniflorum* var. *occidentale* Greene is western, distributed from SK and BC south to w. TX, CA, and Mexico. Schneider et al. (2016) showed that var. *occidentale* differs genetically and in host from eastern var. *uniflora*; it should be accorded specific rank. **Syn:** = F17; = *Orobanche uniflora* ssp. *uniflora* – FNA17; = *Orobanche uniflora* var. *uniflora* – C; = *Thalesia uniflora* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; < *Aphyllon uniflorum* (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray – Schneider (2016); < *Orobanche uniflora* Linnaeus – Ar, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Musselman (1982).

Aureolaria Rafinesque 1836 (OAK-LEECH, FALSE-FOXGLOVE)

A genus of about 10 species, hemiparasitic herbs, of e. North America and Mexico. References: Morawetz (2019) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
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X : extirpated

387. OROBANCHACEAE

- 1 Calyx lobe margins crenate or pinnatifid; plant pubescent (especially on the calyx, corolla, capsule, and lower stem) with glandular hairs; annual; seeds 0.8-1.0 mm long, not winged. *Aureolaria pectinata*
- 1 Calyx lobe margins entire; plant glabrous or pubescent with nonglandular hairs; perennial; seeds 1.3-2.7 mm long, winged.
- 3 Capsules densely pubescent; inflorescence, pedicels, and/or calyx pubescent with dingy, nonglandular hairs; pedicels 1-3 mm at anthesis; flowering May-Jul *Aureolaria virginica*
- 3 Capsule glabrous; inflorescence, pedicels, and calyx glabrous (or pubescent with white nonglandular hairs); pedicels 1-25 mm long at anthesis; flowering Aug-Oct.
- 4 Lower and midstem white-puberulent; leaf blade surfaces puberulent; IN, IL, MO, AR, and MS westward]. *Aureolaria grandiflora* var. *serrata*
- 4 Lower and mid-stem glabrous; leaf blade surfaces glabrous; [IL, MO, AR, and MS eastward]. *Aureolaria flava*

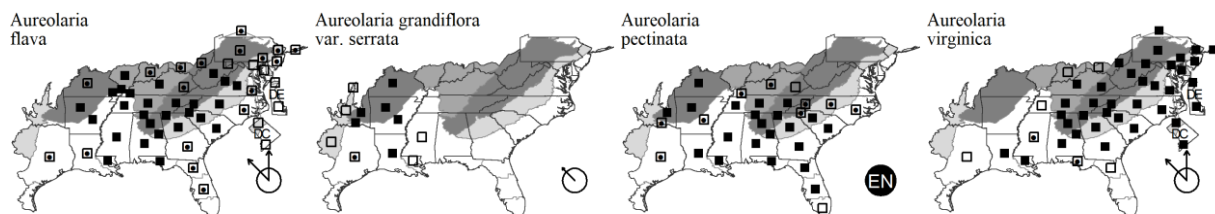
Aureolaria flava (Linnaeus) Farwell. SMOOTH OAK-LEECH. **Hab:** Oak forests and woodlands, hemiparasitic on *Quercus* subgenus *Quercus*.

Dist: ME west to MN, south to GA, c. peninsular FL, AL, and e. LA. **Phen:** Aug-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** The various named varieties or subspecies need additional study; the variation seems too clinal to be practically recognized taxonomically. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, Mi, NY, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; < *Aureolaria flava* (Linnaeus) Farwell – FNA17; > *Aureolaria flava* ssp. *flava* – S; >> *Aureolaria flava* ssp. *flava* – S; > *Aureolaria flava* ssp. *macrantha* Pennell – Pennell (1935); > *Aureolaria flava* ssp. *reticulata* (Rafinesque) Pennell – S, Pennell (1935); > *Aureolaria flava* ssp. *typica* – Pennell (1935); >> *Aureolaria flava* var. *flava* – C, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa; > *Aureolaria flava* (Linnaeus) Farwell var. *macrantha* Pennell – C, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Pa, Tx; > *Gerardia flava* Linnaeus var. *flava* – F; > *Gerardia flava* Linnaeus var. *macrantha* (Pennell) Fernald – F; > *Gerardia flava* Linnaeus var. *reticulata* (Rafinesque) Cory – F.

Aureolaria grandiflora (Benth) Pennell var. *serrata* (Benth) Pennell. LARGE-FLOWERED OAK-LEECH. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests and woodlands. **Dist:** MO south to sw. MS, se. LA, s. LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NcTx; < *Aureolaria grandiflora* – Ar, FNA17; > *Aureolaria grandiflora* var. *cinerea* Pennell – Tx, Pennell (1935); > *Aureolaria grandiflora* (Benth) Pennell var. *serrata* (Benth) Pennell – Tx, Pennell (1935).

Aureolaria pectinata (Nuttall) Pennell. SOUTHERN OAK-LEECH. **Hab:** Turkey oak sandhills, Florida scrub, other dry oak forests and woodlands, barrens. **Dist:** NC south to s. FL, west to LA, inland north to MO, e. OK, and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Sep; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Related to *A. pedicularia*, but much more southerly in distribution. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA17, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3; = *Aureolaria pedicularia* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque var. *pectinata* (Nuttall) Gleason – C, G; = *Gerardia pectinata* (Nuttall) Benth – F; > *Aureolaria pectinata* ssp. *eurycarpa* (Pennell) Pennell – S, Pennell (1935); > *Aureolaria pectinata* ssp. *pectinata* – S; > *Aureolaria pectinata* ssp. *transcedens* (Pennell) Pennell – S, Pennell (1935); > *Aureolaria pectinata* ssp. *typica* – Pennell (1935); < *Aureolaria pedicularia* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex Pennell – W.

Aureolaria virginica (Linnaeus) Pennell. DOWNY OAK-LEECH, VIRGINIA OAK-LEECH. **Hab:** Oak forests and woodlands, hemiparasitic on *Quercus* subgenus *Quercus*. **Dist:** MA west to MI, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and AL and west on the Coastal Plain through MS, and LA to e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul; Aug-Sep. **Tax:** Taxa previously recognized (see synonymy) need modern review. **Syn:** = C, FI7, FNA17, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Gerardia virginica* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – F; > *Aureolaria dispersa* (Small) Pennell – Tx; > *Aureolaria microcarpa* Pennell – S, Pennell (1935); > *Aureolaria virginica* (Linnaeus) Pennell – S, Pennell (1935).

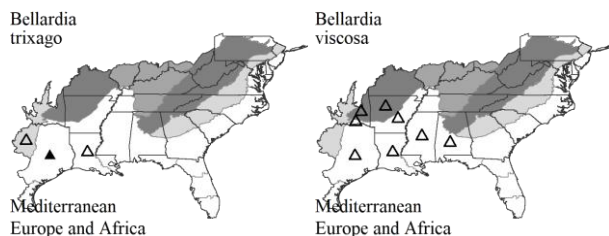
***Bellardia*** Allioni 1785 (LINESEED)

A genus of 2 species, hemiparasitic annual herbs, of Mediterranean Europe. References: Uribe-Convers & Tank (2016); Zacharias (2019) in FNA17 (2019).

- 1 Corollas white and purple; calyx lobes unequal; stem retrorsely hairy with non-glandular hairs..... *Bellardia trixago*
- 1 Corollas yellow; calyx lobes about equal; stem densely glandular-hairy..... *Bellardia viscosa*

* ***Bellardia trixago*** (Linnaeus) Allioni. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, and pastures. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = FNA17, K3, K4, NcTx, Uribe-Convers & Tank (2016). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Bellardia viscosa*** (Linnaeus) Fischer & C.A. Meyer. YELLOW GLANDWEED. **Hab:** Wet roadside ditches. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Reported for Baldwin County, AL (Barger et al. 2019). **Phen:** May. **Syn:** = FNA17, Uribe-Convers & Tank (2016); = *Parentucellia viscosa* (Linnaeus) Caruel – Ar, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



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Buchnera Linnaeus 1753 (BLUEHEARTS)

Contributed by Bruce A. Sorrie

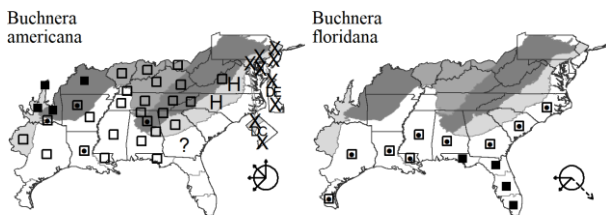
A genus of about 100 species, hemiparasitic biennial and perennial herbs, of tropical and warm temperate regions of the Old and New Worlds. The taxonomy of this genus is poorly understood. The plants are root hemi-parasites, apparently not particular about the host species. References: Pennell (1935); Philcox (1965); Sorrie (2019b) in FNA17 (2019).

Identification Notes: Lower leaves are broadest, mid and upper leaves narrowest, often markedly so; the key refers to lower leaves. Leaf teeth are usually few in number and vary in development, from crenate to 2-3 mm long and sharply pointed. The former condition is normal for *B. floridana*, the latter for *B. americana*. Calyx length is ca. 0.5 mm longer in fruit than in flower. The foliage turns black on drying.

- 1 Leaves lanceolate to narrowly ovate, tapering to a point; veins of lower stem leaves consisting of 3 major and 2 minor ones (narrow leaves may only have 3 total veins); leaf teeth usually well developed, rarely absent, usually 2-3 mm long; calyx (6.0-) 6.5-8.0 mm long; corolla lobes 5.0-7.0 mm long; [primarily of moderate to high pH soils in southern Great Plains, ranging to southern margin of the Great Lakes and eastward to the mid Atlantic seaboard, especially in mafic or calcareous glades and prairies, sometimes in more acid sites].....*Buchnera americana*
- 1 Leaves narrowly oblanceolate to lanceolate, rounded at tip; veins of lower stem leaves consisting of 1 major and 2 minor ones (narrow leaves may only have 1 vein); leaf teeth usually crenate but may be absent, < 2 mm long; calyx (4.0-) 4.5-5.5 mm long; corolla lobes 4.0-5.0 mm long; [primarily of low pH soils on the southern Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Plain, sometimes in calcareous sites (especially in FL)].....*Buchnera floridana*

Buchnera americana Linnaeus. PRAIRIE BLUEHEARTS, AMERICAN BLUEHEARTS, PLAINS BLUEHEARTS. **Hab:** Dry (seasonally moist) rocky, gravelly, or clayey soil of limestone glades, glades over mafic rock (such as diabase, gabbro, etc.), sand prairies, wet meadows, sandy roadsides. **Dist:** NY and s. ON west to MI, IL, MO, and s. KS, south to c. NC, GA, Panhandle FL, TX, and n. Mexico. **Phen:** Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** *B. americana* has apparently declined very greatly in our area, probably owing to fire suppression in its habitats. **ID Notes:** In addition to the key characters given, *B. americana* is overall a larger and more robust plant than *B. floridana*, though both are quite variable in size, depending on the conditions in which they grow. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA17, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K3, Mi, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Pennell (1935), Philcox (1965); < *Buchnera americana* Linnaeus – Fl7, K1, NcTx, WH3. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Buchnera floridana Gandoger. SAVANNA BLUEHEARTS, FLORIDA BLUEHEARTS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, flatwoods, seepage bogs, sandy roadsides. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to TX; West Indies; scattered localities in s. Mexico and Central America. **Phen:** Apr-Oct; May-Nov. **Tax:** Previous attributions of *B. longifolia* Kunth (including *B. elongata* Small) to southeastern states (notably FL, AL, GA, and MS) are based on misidentifications of material which is actually *B. floridana*. Taxonomic complexities remain in the FL Peninsula, and need additional study. **Syn:** = Bah, FNA17, GW2, K3, RAB, Tx, Pennell (1935), Philcox (1965); < *Buchnera americana* Linnaeus – Fl7, NcTx, WH3; > *Buchnera americana* Linnaeus – K1; > *Buchnera breviflora* Pennell – S; > *Buchnera elongata* Swartz – S; > *Buchnera floridana* Gandoger – S; > *Buchnera longifolia* Swartz – K1.

*Castilleja* Mutis ex Linnaeus f. 1782 (PAINTBRUSH)

A genus of about 200 species, annual, perennial, or biennial hemiparasitic herbs, primarily of w. North America, with a few species also in e. North America, Eurasia, Central America, and Andean South America. References: Allison & Stevens (2001); Egger et al (2019) in FNA17 (2019); Nesom & Egger (2014); Pennell (1935); Singhurst et al (2020).

- 5 Leaves and bracts deeply (3-) 5-9-lobed; corolla tube 15-18 mm long.....*Castilleja coccinea*
- 5 Leaves and bracts shallowly 0 (-5)-lobed; corolla tube 2-11 mm long.....*Castilleja indivisa*

Castilleja coccinea (Linnaeus) Sprengel. EASTERN PAINTBRUSH. **Hab:** Woodlands, fens, barrens, rock outcrops, prairies, hay meadows, wet pastures, grassy openings, usually over mafic rocks. **Dist:** ME, NY, and MN south to SC, n. GA, n. AL, c. MS, w. LA, and OK. **Phen:** (Jan-) Apr-Jun; May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA17, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, Nesom & Egger (2014), Pennell (1935). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Castilleja indivisa Engelm. TEXAS PAINTBRUSH. **Hab:** Prairies, sandy or silty woodlands, eastwards adventive in dry, disturbed areas, such as roadsides. **Dist:** AR and OK south to w. LA and TX and Mexico (AGU and CHH). **Phen:** Mar-May. **Tax:** See Nesom & Egger (2014) for a detailed discussion of this species and *C. coccinea*. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl7, FNA17, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Nesom & Egger (2014), Pennell (1935). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

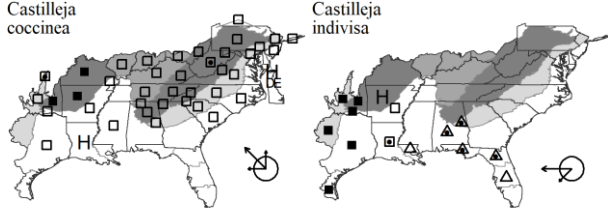
Key to Map
Symbology:



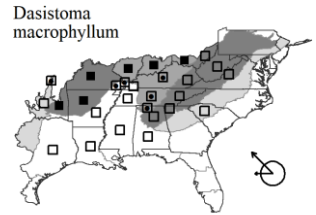
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387. OROBANCHACEAE

*Dasistoma* Rafinesque 1819 (MULLEIN FOXGLOVE)

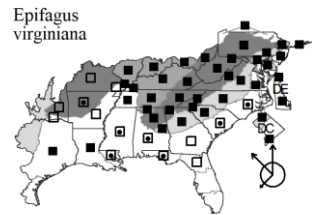
A monotypic genus, an annual or perennial hemiparasitic herb, endemic to se. North America. The genus is sometimes spelled '*Dasystoma*,' a later orthographic variant. The genus is neuter (because ending in “-stoma”). References: Freeman (2019h) in FNA17 (2019); Pennell (1935).



Dasistoma macrophyllum (Nuttall) Rafinesque. MULLEIN FOXGLOVE. **Hab:** Xeric to dry-mesic woodlands and bluffs, riverbanks, streambanks, over limestone or diabase. **Dist:** WV, OH, s. WI, sw. WI, IA, and e. NE, south to sw. VA (Lee County; Wieboldt et al. 1998), nc. SC, nw. GA, sc. AL, sc. MS, nw. LA, and nc. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA17, K4; = *Dasistoma macrophylla* – Ar, C, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, Pennell (1935), orthographic variant; = *Seymeria macrophylla* Nuttall – F, GW2, WV. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Epifagus Nuttall 1818 (BEECHDROPS)

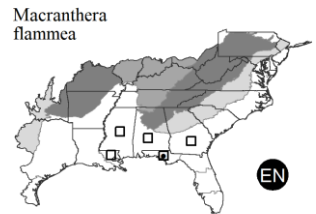
A monotypic genus, a holoparasitic herb on the roots of *Fagus*, of e. North America. References: Collins, Colwell, & Yatskievych (2019b) in FNA17 (2019); Thieret (1971).



Epifagus virginiana (Linnaeus) W.P.C. Barton. BEECHDROPS. **Hab:** Moist to rather dry forests under and parasitic on *Fagus grandifolia*. **Dist:** NS west to WI, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and LA; disjunct in the mountains of e. Mexico (TAM). **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, FNA17, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Thieret (1971); = *Leptamnium virginianum* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Macranthera Nuttall ex Bentham 1836 (FLAMEFLOWER)

A monotypic genus, a biennial or perennial hemiparasitic herb, of se. North America. References: Pennell (1935); Sorrie (2019c) in FNA17 (2019).

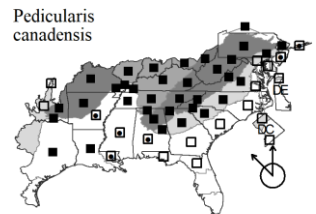


Macranthera flammula (Bartram) Pennell. FLAMEFLOWER, HUMMINGBIRD-FLOWER. **Hab:** Pitcherplant bogs, bayheads, blackwater creekbanks. **Dist:** Nearly restricted to the East Gulf Coastal Plain (e. GA and FL Panhandle west to se. LA), but ranging east to the Atlantic Coastal Plain of e. GA (Bullock County), within a county of the SC border. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Pennell (1935). **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).

Pedicularis Linnaeus 1753 (WOOD-BETONY, LOUSEWORT)

A genus of 400-600 species, hemiparasitic perennial herbs, of temperate and boreal regions of c. and e. Asia, Europe, w. North America, e. North America, and Andean South America. References: Pennell (1935); Robart (2019) in FNA17 (2019).

Pedicularis canadensis Linnaeus. EASTERN LOUSEWORT, WOOD-BETONY. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests and woodlands, streambanks, prairies. **Dist:** ME, QC, and MB south to ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and e. TX. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-May; May-Jul. **Tax:** Robart in FNA (2019) includes Rocky Mountain plants treated by others as *P. fluviatilis* A.A. Heller or at infraspecific rank under *P. canadensis* as a taxonomically indistinguished part of *P. canadensis*; we provisionally retain this taxon as separate at species rank. Var. *dobbsii* Fernald, alleged to differ in having nearly solitary flowering stems and stoloniform basal offsets, may warrant additional study. **Comm:** *P. canadensis* is variable in corolla color, with yellow, red, or red and yellow bicolored flowers. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, G, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Pennell (1935); < *Pedicularis canadensis* Linnaeus – FNA17, GrPl; > *Pedicularis canadensis* ssp. *canadensis* – K1, NE; > *Pedicularis canadensis* var. *canadensis* – F, Il; > *Pedicularis canadensis* var. *dobbsii* Fernald – F, Il.

*Schwalbea* Linnaeus 1753 (CHAFFSEED)

The genus is monotypic, a perennial hemiparasitic herb, of se. North America. References: Pennell (1935); Sorrie (2019a) in FNA17 (2019); Ward (2012a).

Schwalbea americana Linnaeus. CHAFFSEED. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill-pocosin ecotones (in the uphill portions), mesic loamy-soil slopes or swales in sandhill longleaf pine woodlands, fire-maintained interior woodlands and barrens. **Dist:** Formerly rather widespread in e. North America,

Key to Map
Symbology:

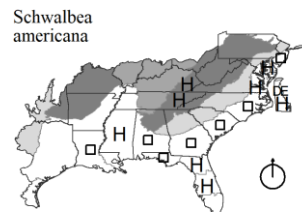


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387. OROBANCHACEAE

primarily in the Coastal Plain, from e. MA, south to c. peninsular FL and west to TX, and disjunct in the Cumberland Mountains of KY and TN. The species is now limited to a few scattered sites in MA, NJ, NC, SC, GA, FL, AL, and LA, a small portion of its former distribution. It appears to require high fire frequency, especially during the growing season, perhaps related to its establishment ecology. The tiny seeds are hyaline-winged. **Phen:** (Late Apr-) May-Jun; Aug. **Tax:** Ward (2012a) defended the recognition of two varieties, albeit without much detail or discussion. **Syn:** = C, F, F17, FNA17, G, GW2, K1, K3, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; > *Schwalbea americana* Linnaeus – Pennell (1935); > *Schwalbea americana* var. *americana* – K4, Ward (2012a); > *Schwalbea americana* var. *australis* (Pennell) Reveal & C.R. Broome – K4, Ward (2012a); > *Schwalbea australis* Pennell – S, Pennell (1935). NatureServe G2 (Imperiled); USESA E.



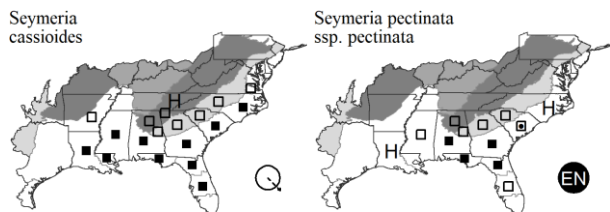
Seymeria Pursh 1814 (SEYMERIA, BLACKSENNA)

A genus of about 25 species, annual hemiparasitic herbs, of s. North America (including Mexico). References: Pennell (1935); Randle (2019c) in FNA17 (2019).

- 1 Corolla glabrous on its outer surface; leaf segments linear, < 0.5 mm wide; stem glabrous or puberulent; seeds wingless (though with ridges) *Seymeria cassioides*
- 1 Corolla pubescent on its outer surface; leaf segments lanceolate, 1-2 mm wide; stem pubescent; seeds 3-4-winged. *Seymeria pectinata* ssp. *pectinata*

Seymeria cassioides (J.F. Gmelin) Blake. SENNA SEYMERIA, YAUPON BLACKSENNA. **Hab:** Dry to moist pinelands, wet pine savannas, longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands, an obligate hemiparasite on *Pinus* spp. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to LA; disjunct in nc. AL and se. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997; Tennessee Flora Committee 2015); n. Bahamas. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, F17, FNA17, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Pennell (1935); = *Afzelia cassioides* J.F. Gmelin – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Seymeria pectinata Pursh ssp. *pectinata*. COMB SEYMERIA, COMBLEAF BLACKSENNA. **Hab:** Dry pinelands, longleaf pine sandhills, dry to moist pine flatwoods. **Dist:** Ssp. *pectinata* ranges from se. NC south to n. peninsular FL, west to s. MS, a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA17, K1, K3, K4; = *Afzelia pectinata* (Pursh) Kuntze ssp. *pectinata* – S; = *Seymeria pectinata* ssp. *typica* – Pennell (1935); < *Seymeria pectinata* – F17, RAB, WH3. NatureServe G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



392. AQUIFOLIACEAE Berchtold & J. Presl 1825 (HOLLY FAMILY) [in AQUIFOLIALES]

A monogeneric family of about 600 (or more) species, nearly cosmopolitan. References: Loizeau et al (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

Ilex Linnaeus 1753 (HOLLY, WINTERBERRY, GALLBERRY)

A genus of 400-500 species, mostly trees and shrubs, cosmopolitan and widespread in tropical and temperate areas, especially Asia and America. The genus *Nemopanthis* is clearly best subsumed into *Ilex*. References: Godfrey (1988); Krakow (1989); Powell et al (2000); Whittemore [in prep]; Wunderlin & Poppleton (1977).

Identification Notes: Some of our species can be superficially similar to various shrubs and trees of the Rosaceae, in their alternate toothed leaves borne on spur shoots.

- 1 Leaves coriaceous, evergreen.
 - 2 Leaves with a well-developed apical spine (and usually also marginal spines) 2-6 mm long.
 - 3 Flowers in 1-few-flowered axillary cymes, on growth of the same year; upper leaf surfaces somewhat shiny to matte; marginal leaf spines (when present) in the plane of the leaf or mostly declined < 30 degrees from that plane; [native trees of a wide variety of habitats] *Ilex opaca*
 - 3 Flowers in axillary clusters, on growth of the previous year; upper leaf surfaces very shiny; marginal leaf spines (when present) often strongly oriented below or above the plane of the leaf; [exotic shrubs or small trees usually in suburban or urban areas] *Ilex cornuta*
 - 2 Leaves with margins either entire, crenate, serrate, or with marginal spinose prickles < 2 mm long (the apex sometimes mucronate, but not stiff and spinose).
 - 6 Leaves crenate from base to apex, 0.5-4.5 cm long; calyx and corolla 4-lobed.
 - 7 Fruits black; leaf undersurface with punctate glands; leaf apex obtuse to broadly acute, tipped with a small but obvious sharp tooth (best seen at 10× or greater); [alien shrub, rarely naturalized, especially in suburban areas] *Ilex crenata*
 - 7 Fruits red or yellow; leaf undersurface lacking punctate glands; leaf apex notched (retuse), with a very small mucro in the notch (best seen at 10× or greater); [native shrub of the Coastal Plain, sometimes planted and naturalized elsewhere] *Ilex vomitoria*
 - 6 Leaves entire, crenate (if so, only beyond the midpoint), serrate, or with marginal spinose prickles, 2-10 cm long; calyx and corolla 4-lobed or 5-9-lobed.

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 8 Fruits black; calyx and corolla 5-9-lobed; leaves crenate near the tip or with a few marginal spinose prickles, or entire, with dark punctate dots beneath.
 9 Leaves 1.5-3× as long as wide, generally about 2-3 cm wide; leaf margins either entire or with a few, irregularly spaced, marginal spinose prickles that diverge from the margin *Ilex coriacea*
 9 Leaves 3-4× as long as wide, generally about 1 cm wide (almost never > 2 cm wide); leaf margins crenate in the apical 1/2 to 1/3 (almost never entire) *Ilex glabra*
- 8 Fruits red, yellow, or black; calyx and corolla 4-lobed; leaves entire (or with a few spinose serrations), lacking dark punctate dots beneath.
 11 Leaves oblanceolate, oblong, or elliptic, 3-12 cm long, (8-) 15-40 mm wide, 2-4× as long as wide; petioles (3-) 5-15 mm long; leaf apex acute, obtuse, or rounded; branchlets strongly ascending, most of them forming an angle of < 45 degrees to the branch *Ilex cassine*
 11 Leaves lanceolate to narrowly oblong, 2-4 cm long, 3-8 mm wide, 3-7× as long as wide; petioles 1-3 (-5) mm long; leaf apex acute to acuminate; branchlets ascending to spreading, most of them forming angles greater than 45 degrees to the branch, and often at right angles *Ilex myrtifolia*
- 1 Leaves membranous, deciduous.
 13 Leaves oblanceolate or obovate, broadest above the middle (to near the middle), 8-30 (-45) mm wide, narrowly cuneate basally, mostly 2-3× as long as wide.
 14 Pedicels of fruits and pistillate flowers 2-6 mm long; pedicels of staminate flowers (2-) 4-8 (-16) mm long; leaves mostly gray green, often revolute, especially toward the base; pubescence of the lower leaf surface tomentose, primarily on or near the midrib; leaf margins rarely ciliate *Ilex decidua*
 14 Pedicels of fruits and pistillate flowers (5.5-) 10-30 mm long; pedicels of staminate flowers (10-) 15-25 mm long; leaves rarely revolute; pubescence of the lower leaf surface strigose, distributed on the surface; leaf margins often ciliate *Ilex longipes*
- 13 Leaves elliptic or ovate, broadest near the middle, (10-) 20-55 mm wide, rounded to broadly cuneate basally, mostly 1-2.5× as long as wide.
 17 Veins on undersurface of leaf blades reticulate, defining areoles; fruit surface dull; fruiting pedicels 6-14 mm long (averaging about 10 mm); [of blackwater floodplains and clay-based Carolina bays of the Coastal Plain] *Ilex amelanchier*
 17 Veins on undersurface of leaf blades obscure, not defining areoles; fruit surface shiny; fruiting pedicels either (8-) 10-30 mm long or 2-9 mm long (averaging either < 6 mm or > 15 mm long); [collectively of various habitats, widespread in our area].
 19 Nutlets (5-) 6-8 per fruit, smooth on the (curved) back; staminate flower clusters on peduncles 2-6 mm long; pistillate flowers with entire corolla lobes; flowers mostly in axils of leaves on normal shoots; petiole nearly terete in cross-section (or very shallowly channeled on the upper surface) *Ilex verticillata*
 19 Nutlets 4-5 per fruit, with striate ridges on the (curved) back; staminate flower clusters sessile or very short-peduncled (0-2 mm long); pistillate flowers with ciliate corolla lobes; flowers mostly in axils of leaves on lateral short-shoots; petiole with U-shaped channel on its upper side, with white appressed trichomes in the channel *Ilex ambigua*

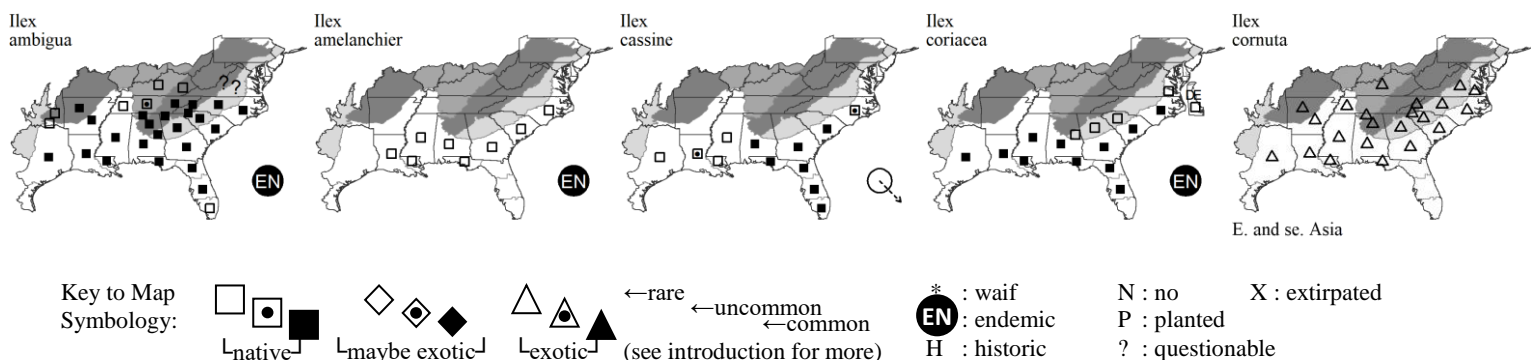
Ilex ambigua (Michaux) Torrey. CAROLINA HOLLY. **Hab:** Sandy upland forests, dry slope forests, rarely in pocosin ecotones in the fall-line sandhills region. **Dist:** Ne. NC, se. TN, n. AR, and se. OK south to c. peninsular FL, s. MS, and se. TX; disjunct in the Sierra Madre Oriental and Chiapas, Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Aug-Sep. **Tax:** The various taxa that have been distinguished in this complex may have some merit, though a detailed study by Krakow (1989) did not show a clear basis for their recognition. *Ilex buswellii* Small, strictly of xeric habitats (longleaf pine sandhills, Florida scrub) of the Coastal Plain from se. NC southward, has the larger leaves on the plant 2-3.5 (-4) cm long and 0.7-1.7 (-2.5) cm wide. *Ilex ambigua* (*sensu stricto*) is distributed in the Coastal Plain, Piedmont and low Mountains, and has the larger leaves on a plant 3-9 (-10.5) cm long and 1.7-6 cm wide. *Ilex beadlei* of the low Mountains and Piedmont has the larger leaves on a plant 7-9 (-10.5) cm long and 2-6 cm wide. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, K3, K4, Krakow (1989); = *Ilex ambigua* var. *ambigua* – RAB, Tn, W, Godfrey (1988); > *Ilex ambigua* (Michaux) Torrey – S, Tx; > *Ilex ambigua* var. *ambigua* – WH3; > *Ilex ambigua* var. *monticola* (A. Gray) Wunderlin & Poppleton – WH3, Godfrey (1988), misapplied; > *Ilex beadlei* W.W. Ashe – Pa, S; > *Ilex buswellii* Small – S; > *Ilex montana* var. *beadleii* (W.W. Ashe) Fernald – G; > *Ilex montana* var. *mollis* (A. Gray) Britton – C, F, Tx.

Ilex amelanchier M.A. Curtis ex Chapman. SARVIS HOLLY. **Hab:** Banks of blackwater creeks and rivers, clay-based Carolina bays, other pine flatwoods ponds with seasonally flooded hydrology. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to the FL Panhandle and west to se. LA (reports from se. VA appear to be based on confusion of material); disjunct in w. LA (Vernon Parish). **Phen:** Apr-May; Oct-Nov (-Apr). **ID Notes:** The fruits are sometimes persistent until the following spring; the species is perhaps most conspicuous in the winter, when the dull red fruits can be easily seen. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, G, GW2, K3, K4, RAB, S, WH3, Godfrey (1988), Krakow (1989). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Ilex cassine Linnaeus. DAHOON, CASSENA. **Hab:** Blackwater stream swamps, pocosins, nearly always in very acid peaty or sandy sites. **Dist:** Primarily a Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to s. FL and west to se. TX; Bahamas, Cuba (González-Gutiérrez 2007), and Mexico. **Phen:** May-Jun; Oct-Nov. **Tax:** *I. cassine* is variable in leaf shape, sometimes approaching *I. myrtifolia*. Some populations in our area show intergradation with or poor differentiation from *I. myrtifolia*, lending some credibility to their treatment as varieties. **Syn:** = Bah, GW2, S, Godfrey (1988); = *Ilex cassine* var. *cassine* – FI7, RAB, WH3; > *Ilex cassine* var. *cassine* – K3, K4; > *Ilex cassine* var. *latifolia* Aiton – K3, K4, Tx.

Ilex coriacea (Pursh) Chapman. BIG GALLBERRY, SWEET GALLBERRY. **Hab:** Pocosins, more restricted to wet, peaty sites than *I. glabra*. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. VA south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. TX; slightly disjunct in s. DE. **Phen:** Apr-May; Late Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, G, GW2, K3, K4, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Godfrey (1988). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Ilex cornuta*** Lindley & Paxton. CHINESE HOLLY, BURFORD HOLLY. **Hab:** Escaped into forests in (primarily) suburban and urban areas, but certain to become more ubiquitous and increasingly in natural areas. **Dist:** Native of China. Escaped from suburban plantings in AL, NC, KY (Clark et al. 2005) and elsewhere. To be expected throughout the Flora region. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4; = n/a – RAB. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



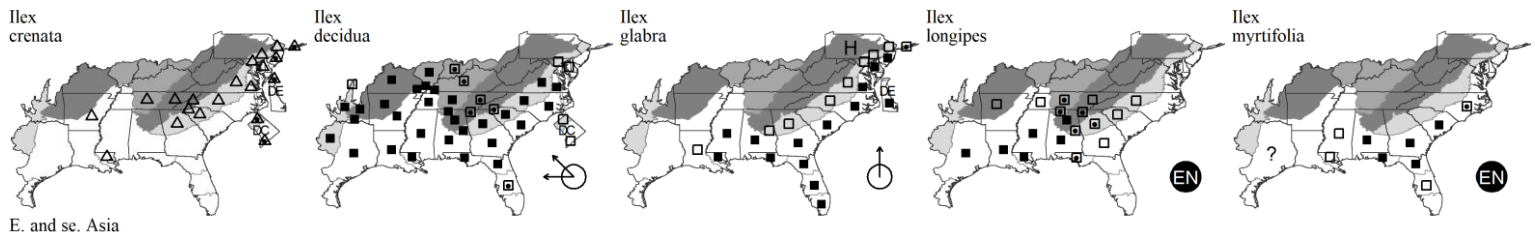
* *Ilex crenata* Thunberg. JAPANESE HOLLY. **Hab:** Planted as a landscaping shrub, escaped into forests in suburban areas. **Dist:** Native of Japan. First reported for NC by Pittillo & Brown (1988). **Syn:** = K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Va; = n/a – RAB. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Ilex decidua Walter. POSSUM-HAW. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, less commonly on mesic (or even dry), upland slopes. **Dist:** MD south to Panhandle FL (western peninsula), west to TX on the Coastal Plain, extending also to adjacent provinces (the Piedmont and rarely Mountains in our area), and extending north in the interior to c. TN, w. KY, s. IL, c. MO, se. KS, and e. OK; also disjunct (as an unnamed variety) in the Sierra Madre Oriental of e. Mexico. **Phen:** Mar-May; Sep-Oct. **Tax:** The Mexican material was recognized by Krakow (1989) at the varietal level, but has not been formally named; it is known from a single collection from Nuevo León, Mexico. **Syn:** = S; = *Ilex decidua* Walter var. *decidua* – Tn, Va, Krakow (1989); < *Ilex decidua* Walter – Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Tx, WH3; < *Ilex decidua* Walter var. *decidua* – RAB; > *Ilex decidua* Walter var. *decidua* – Godfrey (1988), also including *I. cuthbertii*.

Ilex glabra (Linnaeus) A. Gray. LITTLE GALLBERRY, INKBERRY. **Hab:** Savannas, pine flatwoods, pocosin margins, swamps, primarily in wetlands, but extending upslope even into sandhills, with a clay lens or spodic horizon below to maintain additional moisture. **Dist:** NS and ME south to s. FL, west to e. LA and barely w. LA (Pointe Coupee Parish). **Phen:** May-Jun; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, G, GW2, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Godfrey (1988). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ilex longipes Chapman ex Trelease. GEORGIA HOLLY, CHAPMAN'S HOLLY. **Hab:** Upland forests. **Dist:** Sc. NC, sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), and wc. AR south to Panhandle FL, s. MS, and se. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, GW2, K3, K4, S, WH3; = *Ilex decidua* var. *longipes* (Chapman ex Trelease) H.E. Ahles – Tn, Godfrey (1988); = *Ilex longipes* Chapman var. *longipes* – Krakow (1989); < *Ilex decidua* var. *longipes* (Chapman ex Trelease) H.E. Ahles – RAB; < *Ilex longipes* Chapman ex Trelease – F, G; > *Ilex longipes* Chapman var. *hirsuta* Lundell – Tx; > *Ilex longipes* Chapman var. *longipes* – Tx.

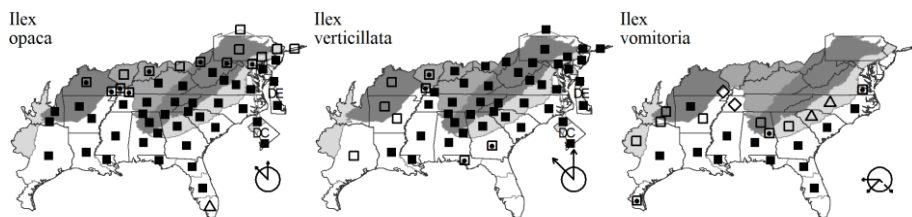
Ilex myrtifolia Walter. MYRTLE HOLLY. **Hab:** Limesink (doline) ponds, pocosins, wet pine savannas. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to n. peninsular FL and west to e. LA (and possibly se. TX?). **Phen:** May-Jun; Oct-Nov. **Comm:** See *I. cassine* for comments about these two taxa. **Syn:** = GW2, K3, K4, S, Tx, Godfrey (1988); = *Ilex cassine* var. *myrtifolia* (Walter) Sargent – FI7, RAB, WH3. NatureServe G5? (Secure).



Ilex opaca Aiton. AMERICAN HOLLY, CHRISTMAS HOLLY. **Hab:** In a wide variety of forests, ranging from xeric to wetland. **Dist:** MA (? NS and ME), IL, MO, and OK south to c. peninsular FL (apparently naturalized only in s. FL) and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Oct. **Comm:** This and *I. krugiana* of s. Florida are our only species of *Ilex* that become medium to large trees. **Syn:** = S, Tx; = *Ilex opaca* var. *opaca* – Ar, FI7, GW2, K3, K4, Mo2, NE, NY, Va, WH3, Godfrey (1988); < *Ilex opaca* Aiton – C, F, G, Il, Mi, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WV. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Ilex verticillata (Linnaeus) A. Gray. WINTERBERRY, "BLACK ALDER". **Hab:** Bogs, pocosins, swampy forests. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MN, south to Panhandle FL and se. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Godfrey (1988); > *Ilex verticillata* var. *padifolia* (Willdenow) Torrey & A. Gray ex S. Watson – C, F, G, Mo2; > *Ilex verticillata* var. *verticillata* – C, F, G.

Ilex vomitoria Aiton. YAUPON. **Hab:** Maritime forests, other dry sandy forests. **Dist:** Widespread in the Southeastern United States, primarily on the Coastal Plain, from e. VA (from Northampton County south) south to c. peninsular FL and west to se. TX; Cuba; Mexico (CHP). **Phen:** Mar-May; Oct-Nov. **Tax:** *I. vomitoria* from the Deep South often has much smaller leaves than plants in the Atlantic Coastal Plain. The Chiapas populations have been accorded variety status as var. *chiapensis* Sharp; they may warrant specific rank or alternatively be nothing more than a pubescent form. **Comm:** In NC and VA, yaupon is nearly restricted to maritime habitats, on the barrier islands and in a narrow band on the mainland, in forests with substantial maritime influence, but is more general southwards in GA, FL, and the Gulf coast. *I. vomitoria* is increasingly popular as an ornamental shrub, and is persistent or establishing inland in areas outside its native distribution, especially in suburban woodlands. The tea produced from its leaves is increasingly appreciated. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, G, GW2, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3, Godfrey (1988); > *Ilex vomitoria* var. *vomitaria* – Mo2. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



394. CAMPANULACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (BELLFLOWER FAMILY) [in ASTERALES]

A family of about 80-82 genera and 2000-2400 species, mostly herbs, cosmopolitan. There is controversy about the circumscription of the family, specifically whether subfamily Lobelioideae should be recognized at the family level. Recent phylogenetic studies of the Campanuloideae also suggest that substantial rearrangements of generic boundaries will be needed (Crowl et al. 2014). References: Crowl et al (2014); Eddie et al (2003); Lammers in Kadereit & Jeffrey (2007); Mansion et al (2012); Morin (2020); Rosatti (1986); Shulkina, Gaskin, & Eddie (2003); Yoo et al (2018).

1 Corollas bilaterally symmetrical (zygomorphic); carpels 2; [subfamily Lobelioideae].....*Lobelia*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

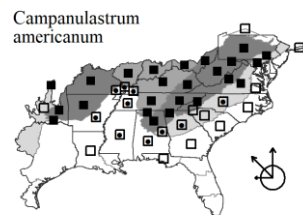
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

394. **CAMPANULACEAE**

- 1 Corollas radially symmetrical (actinomorphic); carpels (2-) 3-5; [subfamily *Campanuloideae*].
 - 2 Capsule dehiscent apically; flowers solitary or in very diffuse panicles (*Platycodon*, *Wahlenbergia*), or in compact involucrate umbels (*Jasione*); [aliens, generally in weedy or disturbed situations]..... *Wahlenbergia*
- 2 Capsule dehiscent laterally (the pores nearly apical in some *Campanula*); flowers in spikes, racemes, or panicles; [mostly native species of various habitats (some of them weedy)].
 - 5 Inflorescence spicate, the flowers sessile, mostly in the axils of well-developed leaves; corollas rotate and style straight. *Triodanis*
 - 5 Inflorescence racemose or paniculate, the flowers pedicelled, sometimes axillary to well-developed leaves; corollas campanulate, funnellform, or rotate, with a straight or curved style *Campanulastrum americanum*

***Campanulastrum* Small 1903 (AMERICAN-BELFLOWER)**

A monotypic genus, an annual or biennial herb, of e. and c. North America. Shetler & Morin (1986) stated that "Small's view [segregating *Campanula americana* into the monotypic genus *Campanulastrum*] appears to have increasing justification from palynological, cytological, and now seed evidence". *Campanulastrum* was also supported as a genus by Shulkina, Gaskin, & Eddie (2003), but combined into *Campanula* by Lammers in Kadereit & Jeffrey (2007) and Roquet et al. (2008). Molecular and morphological evidence shows *Campanulastrum* as more closely related to *Triodanis* and *Legousia* than to *Campanula* s.s., and so needs recognition at genus rank if the course followed in this flora is to be taken (recognizing monophyletic segregate genera, as opposed to expanding *Campanula* further) (see Morin 2020). References: Crowl et al (2014); Mansion et al (2012); Morin (2020); Rosatti (1986); Shulkina, Gaskin, & Eddie (2003).



Campanulastrum americanum (Linnaeus) Small. TALL BELFLOWER. **Hab:** Moist to fairly dry forests, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** NY, ON, MN, and SD, south to Panhandle FL, LA, and OK. **Phen:** Late Jun-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Mi, S, Morin (2020); = *Campanula americana* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, FI7, G, GrPl, Mo2, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Rosatti (1986); > *Campanulastrum americanum* var. *americanum* – II; > *Campanulastrum americanum* var. *illinoense* (Fresenius) Mohlenbrock – II. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

***Lobelia* Linnaeus 1753 (LOBELIA)**

Contributed by D.D. Spaulding, T.W. Barger, and B.A. Sorrie

A genus of over 400 species, herbs, shrubs, trees, cosmopolitan. References: Bowden (1982); Lammers in Kadereit & Jeffrey (2007); McVaugh (1936a); McVaugh (1940a) in Woodson & Schery (1940); Pittman & Sorrie (2020); Rosatti (1986); Spaulding & Barger (2016); Spaulding, Barger, & Horne (2016); Thompson & Lammers (1997).

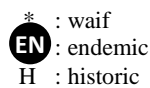
Identification Notes: Vegetative *Lobelia* can be recognized by their milky sap, and the alternate leaves with obscure, whitish, callus-tipped, and often irregular or divergent teeth.

- 1 Corolla bright red (faded in dried specimens) or very rarely white, 30-45 mm long; filament-tube (17-) 19-33 (-37) mm long *Lobelia cardinalis* var. *cardinalis*
- 1 Corolla blue, purple, or white, 10-33 mm long; filament-tube 2-15 mm long.
 - 3 Larger leaves in a basal rosette, linear to linear-oblongate; [of wetlands, often growing in shallow to deeper water]..... *Lobelia floridana*
 - 3 Larger leaves cauline; [collectively widespread and in a range of habitats].
 - 8 Flowers smaller, 8-14 mm long (measured from base of calyx); filament tube smaller, 2.5-5 mm long; corolla usually not fenestrate (except sometimes in *L. flaccidifolia*).
 - 15 Stems long hirsute; fruiting capsules strongly inflated; lower flowers with ovate-leafy bracts; inflorescence usually much branched..... *Lobelia inflata*
 - 15 Stems glabrous or short-pubescent (base sometimes densely pubescent); fruiting capsules not inflated; flowers with smaller bracts; inflorescence branched or unbranched.
 - 16 Bracteoles conspicuous (somewhat foliaceous) and borne just below the middle of the pedicel (well above larger bract); calyx lobes toothed (some segments may be remotely toothed); flowers 14-20 mm long (measured from base of calyx)..... *Lobelia flaccidifolia*
 - 16 Bracteoles inconspicuous and borne at the base of the pedicel (adjacent to larger bract); calyx lobes mostly entire, rarely with a few teeth, though sometimes ciliate (ignore the leafy bract at the base of pedicel); flowers <15 mm long.
 - 17 Upper stem leaves oblong or obovate with narrowed bases; leaf margins often entire with tiny glandular teeth or occasionally undulate, crenulate to shallowly dentate; base of stem usually densely puberulent; plants rarely branched (if branched, then from lower two nodes, unless injured or late in season after main inflorescence has fruited); inflorescence spike-like with flowers 7-12 mm long that are borne on all sides; flowering mostly Jun-Aug *Lobelia spicata*
 - 17 Upper stem leaves short-ovate with broad, rounded bases (often partially clasping stem); leaf margins usually irregularly toothed with rounded teeth; plants often branched from lower and upper nodes (occasionally unbranched); inflorescence a raceme with flowers 10-15 mm long that are often borne partly on one side (partially second); flowering mostly May-Jun. *Lobelia appendiculata*
 - 8 Flowers relatively large, the corolla (including the hypanthium) 18-33 mm long, fenestrate (with a slit or window on each side of the tube near the base) (or often not fenestrate in *L. flaccidifolia*).

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 19 Leaves mostly < 3 cm long and very numerous, usually > 20 (leaves also < 7 mm wide); leaf margins prominently denticulate and apex rounded; sinuses of calyx with distinct auricles that overlap and often completely cover the calyx tube (hypanthium); calyx lobes pectinately toothed..... *Lobelia brevifolia*
- 19 Leaves 4-15 cm and not as numerous, usually < 20; leaf margins variously toothed or entire and tips acute or rounded; sinuses of calyx with or without auricles; calyx lobes toothed or entire.
- 20 Stem leaves linear, lanceolate or oblanceolate (< 1.5 cm wide); lower lip of corolla either densely pubescent (on the upper portion near the opening of throat) or glabrous (glabrescent in the tube) (in *L. species 1*); calyx segments usually toothed (occasionally entire)..... *Lobelia flaccidifolia*
- 20 Stem leaves ovate, elliptic, obovate, oblong or lanceolate and corolla lip glabrous, or corolla lip pubescent basally, but leaves > 1.5 cm wide; calyx lobes toothed or entire.
- 23 Underside of corolla longitudinally striped with white (looks pinstriped with narrow blue/violet lines with broader white stripes); bracteoles borne above the middle of pedicels just below calyx tube (bracteoles are much smaller than leafy bract that is found at base of the petiole); calyx lobes entire and usually with some long, chaffy hairs on the margins; sinuses of calyx with small to large auricles; filament tube 12-15 mm long..... *Lobelia siphilitica*
- 23 Undersurface of corolla not noticeably striped with white; bracteoles located below middle of pedicels, often near base of leafy bract; calyx lobes toothed or entire and margins glabrous or ciliate with sharp-pointed hairs; sinuses of calyx lobes with or without auricles; filament tube 6-11 mm long.
- 24 Calyx lobes distinctly toothed (leafy bract at base of pedicel also toothed)..... *Lobelia rogersii*
- 24 Calyx lobes mostly entire or with a few lobes that are sparingly toothed (ignore leafy bract at the base of pedicel, which is often glandular-toothed).
- 27 Auricles very large and conspicuous, covering almost half of calyx tube (resembling drooping ear lobes); lower corolla lip sometimes puberulent on the inside..... *Lobelia rogersii*
- 27 Auricles absent or smaller, less than 1/4 length of calyx tube; lower lip of corolla mostly glabrous on the inside.
- 29 Stems puberulent to pubescent with short hairs; flowers many, spaced ca. 1 cm apart; calyx lobes narrowly triangular-lanceolate, not pilose at the base; [widespread in our area]..... *Lobelia puberula*
- 29 Stems pilose with hairs to 1.5 mm long; flowers few, more widely spaced; calyx lobes ovate-cordate, abruptly tapered upwards, and with a dense tuft of pilose hairs at the base; [West Gulf Coastal Plain of w. LA and e. TX]..... *Lobelia reverchonii*

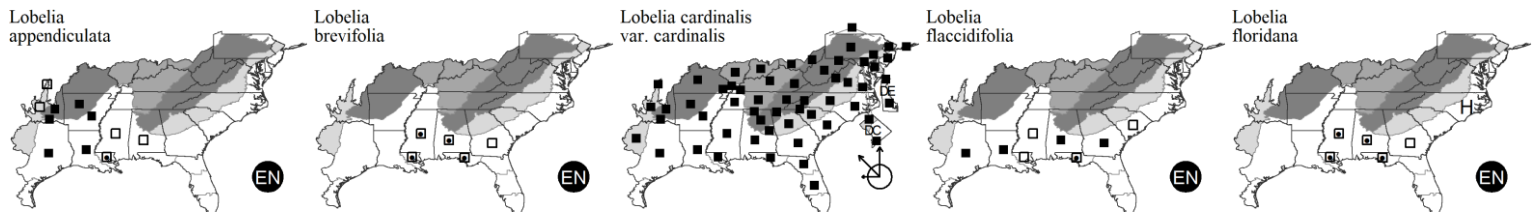
Lobelia appendiculata A.L.P.P. de Candolle. PALE LOBELIA. **Hab:** Pinelands, prairies, roadsides, usually in mesic or dry soils. **Dist:** AR and se. KS south to LA and TX; disjunct east of the Mississippi in c. AL, MS, and e. LA. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, GW2, K3, K4, NcTx, S, Tx, McVaugh (1936a), Spaulding & Barger (2016); = *Lobelia appendiculata* Alphonse de Candolle var. *appendiculata* – K1. **NatureServe** G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Lobelia brevifolia Nuttall ex A.L.P.P. de Candolle. SHORTLEAF LOBELIA. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, and bogs. **Dist:** Endemic to the East Gulf Coastal Plain of c. and w. Panhandle FL, west through s. AL and s. MS to e. LA (Florida Parishes). **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = F17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, McVaugh (1936a), Spaulding & Barger (2016). **NatureServe** G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Lobelia cardinalis Linnaeus var. *cardinalis*. CARDINAL FLOWER. **Hab:** Streambanks, riverbanks, marshes, swamp forests. **Dist:** NB, QC, ON, MN, CO, UT, and s. CA south to c. peninsular FL, TX, and south through Mexico and Central America to Colombia. **Phen:** (May-) Jul-Oct. **Tax:** See Thompson & Lammers (1997). **Syn:** = C; = *Lobelia cardinalis* Linnaeus – S, McVaugh (1936a); = *Lobelia cardinalis* ssp. *cardinalis* – GW2, Tx, Tx; < *Lobelia cardinalis* Linnaeus – Ar, F, F17, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Spaulding & Barger (2016); > *Lobelia cardinalis* ssp. *cardinalis* var. *cardinalis* – Bowden (1982); > *Lobelia cardinalis* Linnaeus ssp. *cardinalis* var. *meridionalis* Bowden – Bowden (1982).

Lobelia flaccidifolia Small. **Hab:** Depression ponds, swampy woods along rivers and streams. **Dist:** C. SC and E. GA south into Panhandle FL, west to sw. AL (and presumably s. MS); disjunct in sw. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** (Apr-) Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = F17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3, Spaulding & Barger (2016); > *Lobelia halei* Small – McVaugh (1936a). **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

Lobelia floridana Chapman. FLORIDA LOBELIA. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas and flatwoods, depression ponds. **Dist:** S. GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and Panhandle FL west to LA; disjunct in se. NC (historically). McVaugh (1936) reports this species for Wilmington, New Hanover County, NC, based on a collection by MacFarlane in 1909 (PENN). The specimen is correctly identified and there is a written account of MacFarlane visiting the site on the label in 1909, so the record is plausible. **Syn:** = F17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3, McVaugh (1936a), Spaulding & Barger (2016). **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).



Lobelia inflata Linnaeus. INDIAN-TOBACCO. **Hab:** Fields, meadows, gardens, open woodlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** PE west to MN, south to GA, AL, se. MS, e. LA, s. AR, and se. OK. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, McVaugh (1936a), Spaulding & Barger (2016); > *Lobelia inflata* var. *inflata* – WV; > *Lobelia inflata* var. *simplex* (Rafinesque) Millspaugh – WV. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

Lobelia puberula Michaux. DOWNY LOBELIA, PURPLE DEWDROP. **Hab:** Forests, openings. **Dist:** NJ, se. PA, s. OH, s. IN, s. IL, se. MO, AR, and OK, south to c. peninsular FL and s. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** A number of varieties are sometimes recognized; see references. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, G, GW2, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, McVaugh (1936a), Spaulding & Barger (2016); = *Lobelia puberula* var. *puberula* – Spaulding & Barger (2016); > *Lobelia puberula* – McVaugh (1936a); > *Lobelia puberula* – McVaugh (1936a); > *Lobelia puberula* var. *mineolana* – K1; > *Lobelia puberula* var. *pauciflora* Bush – K3; > *Lobelia puberula* var. *puberula* – F, K1, K3; > *Lobelia puberula* var. *simulans* – F, IL, K1.

Lobelia reverchonii B.L. Turner. REVERCHON'S LOBELIA. **Hab:** Bogs and seepages. **Dist:** W. LA and e. TX; reports from the Florida parishes of LA and MS appear to be in error. **Syn:** = K4, Tx; = *Lobelia puberula* var. *pauciflora* Bush – K2, Spaulding & Barger (2016).

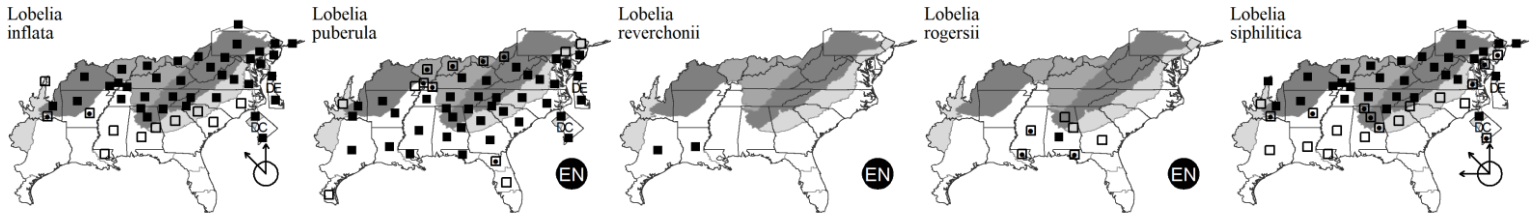
Key to Map
Symbology:



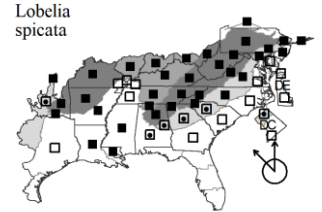
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Lobelia siphilitica Linnaeus. GREAT BLUE LOBELIA. **Hab:** Bottomlands, moist forests, ditches, wet meadows, streambanks. **Dist:** ME, ON, MN, and WY, south to GA, AL, MS, AR, and TX. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, Spaulding & Barger (2016); > *Lobelia siphilitica* var. *ludoviciana* – C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, NcTx, Tx, McVaugh (1936a); > *Lobelia siphilitica* var. *siphilitica* – C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, NE, Va, McVaugh (1936a).



Lobelia spicata Lamarck. PALE SPIKED LOBELIA, BALESPIKE LOBELIA, HIGHBELIA. **Hab:** Meadows, woodlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NS west to AB, south to GA, AL, MS, LA, OK, and MT. **Phen:** Late May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, RAB, Tx, W; = *Lobelia spicata* var. *originalis* – McVaugh (1936a); > *Lobelia bracteata* Small – S; > *Lobelia leptostachys* A.L.P.P. de Candolle – S; > *Lobelia spicata* Lamarck – S; > *Lobelia spicata* var. *campanulata* – F, G, K1, NE, WV, McVaugh (1936a); > *Lobelia spicata* var. *hirtella* – Il, NE; > *Lobelia spicata* var. *leptostachya* – Il, misspelling; > *Lobelia spicata* var. *leptostachys* – C, F, G, K1, Mo2, Pa, Tn, Va, WV, McVaugh (1936a); > *Lobelia spicata* var. *scaposa* – C, F, G, K1, Pa, Va, WV, McVaugh (1936a); > *Lobelia spicata* var. *spicata* – C, F, G, Il, K1, Mo2, NE, Pa, Pa, Va, WV.

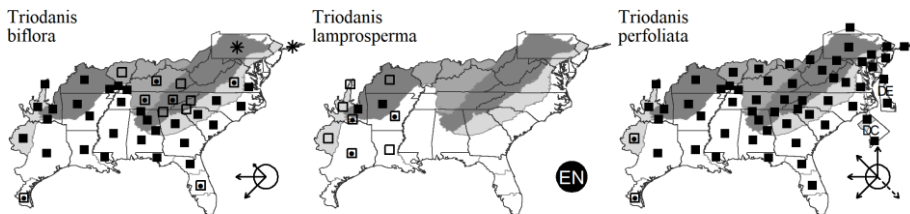


A genus of 6-8 species, annual herbs, of America. References: Lammers in Kadereit & Jeffrey (2007); McVaugh (1945); McVaugh (1948).

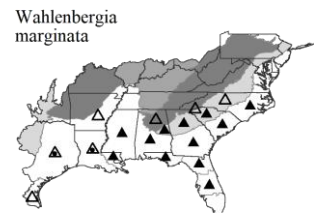
2 Pores at or very near the apex of the capsule; seeds smooth and highly polished; open (chasmogamous) corolla usually 1 (the terminal), the others usually closed (cleistogamous)..... *Triodanis biflora*

2 Pores well below the apex of the capsule (usually 1-1.5 mm below), usually about midway between apex and base; seeds muriculate or smooth and lustrous; open (chasmogamous) corollas usually several..... *Triodanis perfoliata*

Triodanis perfoliata (Linnaeus) Nieuwland. **Hab:** Roadsides, gardens, glades, dry forests, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME and BC south to c. peninsular FL and Mexico; West Indies; Ecuador. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = C, Fl7, GrPl, Il, K1, Mi, Mo2, Tx, Va, WH3, McVaugh (1945), Rosatti (1986); = *Specularia perfoliata* (Linnaeus) A.L.P.P. de Candolle – F, G, RAB, WV; = *Triodanis perfoliata* ssp. *perfoliata* – Ar, K3, K4; = *Triodanis perfoliata* var. *perfoliata* – NcTx, Pa, Tn, W.



A genus of ca. 260 species, annual and perennial herbs, and shrubs, of southern South America, southern Africa, e. Asia, and Oceania. *Wahlenbergia* and relatives are of controversial circumscription; see Cupido, Prebble, & Eddie (2013) for details. References: Cupido, Prebble, & Eddie (2013); Lammers in Kadereit & Jeffrey (2007); Rosatti (1986).



* **Wahlenbergia marginata** (Thunberg) A.L.P.P. de Candolle. **Hab:** Soils (especially sandy) along roadsides E. and se. Asia and in fields. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia and Oceania. Apparently only relatively recently introduced in se. United States, the earliest recorded date 1937 in Alachua County, FL (Rosatti 1986), but now quite common on sandy roadsides. **Phen:** Feb-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, K1, K3, K4, RAB, WH3, Rosatti (1986). NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

* : waif
EN : endemic
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N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

400. *MENYANTHACEAE* Dumortier 1829 (BUCKBEAN FAMILY) [in ASTERALES]

A family of about 5 genera and 40 species, wetland herbs, of cosmopolitan distribution. References: Wood (1983a).

Nymphoides Séguier 1754 (FLOATING HEART)

A genus of about 20 species, aquatic herbs, cosmopolitan. References: Burks (2002); Middleton et al (2018); Ornduff (1969); Tippery et al (2018); Tippery, Les, & Peredo (2015); Wood (1983a).

Identification Notes: As the scientific name implies, the leaves of *Nymphoides* bear a superficial resemblance to those of *Nymphaea*. The leaves of *Nymphoides* are more cordate, the two basal lobes more rounded, rather than having a rather sharp corner or angle. *Nymphoides cordata* has much smaller leaves than *Nymphaea*, while the thickly pebbled texturing of *Nymphoides aquatica* is very unlike the glossy smoothness of *Nymphaea*.

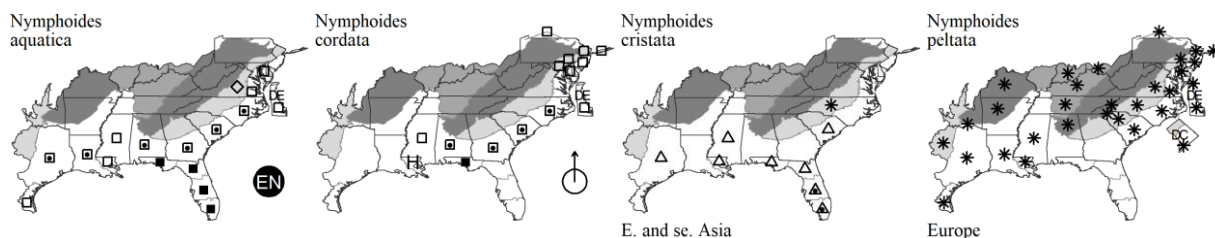
- 1 Floating stems usually with multiple leaves; capsules 12-25 mm long; flowers yellow.....*Nymphoides peltata*
- 1 Floating stems with single leaves; capsules 3-14 mm long; flowers white or yellow.
- 4 Upper surface of the petals bearing a ruffled crest down its length in the middle.....*Nymphoides cristata*
- 4 Upper surface of the petals planar and smooth.
- 5 Leaves 5-15 cm wide, roughly pebbled below, thick in texture; stems 1.3-2.5 mm in diameter a few cm below the inflorescence, with conspicuous red spots; tuberous roots of floating clusters stout, blunt-tipped; seeds conspicuously papillate; capsule 10-14 mm long.....*Nymphoides aquatica*
- 5 Leaves 3-7 cm wide, smooth below, thin in texture; stems 0.6-0.9 mm in diameter a few cm below the inflorescence, rarely spotted with red; tuberous roots of floating clusters slender, with pointed tips; seeds smooth (rarely papillate); capsule 4-5 mm long.....*Nymphoides cordata*

Nymphoides aquatica (Walter ex J.F. Gmelin) Kuntze. BIG FLOATING HEART, BANANA FLOATING HEART. **Hab:** Limesink ponds (dolines), other acidic and nutrient-poor water-filled depressions, sluggish streams, beaverponds, primarily in the Outer and Middle Coastal Plain. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: NJ south to FL and west to TX. **Phen:** Late Apr-Sep. **Tax:** A tetraploid species (2n=36) (Tippery et al. 2018). **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, Va, WH3, Middleton et al (2018), Wood (1983a); = *Nymphoides aquaticum* – G, S, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Nymphoides cordata (Elliott) Fernald. LITTLE FLOATING HEART. **Hab:** Upland depression ponds, sluggish streams, beaverponds, primarily in the fall-line Sandhills. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and ON south MD; disjunct in the Coastal Plain of NC and SC; disjunct from sw. GA and Panhandle FL west to e. LA. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Tax:** A tetraploid species (2n=36) (Tippery et al. 2018). **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa, RAB, WH3, Middleton et al (2018), Wood (1983a); = *Nymphoides cordatum* – G, orthographic variant; ? *Nymphoides lacunosum* (Ventenat) Kuntze – S, misapplied. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* ***Nymphoides cristata*** (Roxburgh) Kuntze. CRESTED FLOATING HEART, WATER SNOWFLAKE. **Hab:** Ponds and lakes. **Dist:** Native of China and India. Apparently first naturalizing in North America in FL in 2000; introduced for water gardens and aquariums, and considered a noxious aquatic weed in our area. **Phen:** Jan-Mar. **Tax:** A diploid species (2n=18) (Tippery et al. 2018). **Syn:** = FI7, K3, K4, WH3, Middleton et al (2018). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Nymphoides peltata*** (S.G. Gmelin) Kuntze. YELLOW FLOATING HEART. **Hab:** Ponds. **Dist:** Native of Europe. This European native is sparingly naturalized in e. North America; it is sold for cultivation in water gardens, and will likely become more widely naturalized. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** A hexaploid species (2n=54) (Tippery et al. 2018). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tx, Va; = *Nymphoides peltatum* – G, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



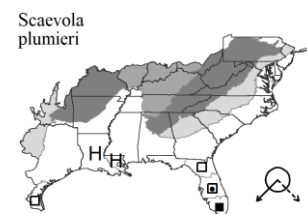
401. *GOODENIACEAE* R. Brown 1810 (GOODENIA FAMILY) [in ASTERALES]

A family of about 11 genera and 440 species, herbs and shrubs, mostly of the Southern Hemisphere, and especially Australia. References: Carolin & Kadereit & Jeffrey (2007).

Scaevola Linnaeus 1771 (FANFLOWER, HALF-FLOWER, SCAEVOLA)

A genus of about 130 species, perennial herbs, shrubs, woody scramblers and trees, tropical and subtropical, especially in Australia and nearby islands. References: WI; Carolin (1990); Carolin (2007) in Kadereit & Jeffrey (2007); Bah.

Scaevola plumieri (Linnaeus) Vahl. BEACHBERRY, INKBERRY, GULL-FEED, BLACK SOAP, MAD MOLL. **Hab:** Coastal dunes, marsh edges. **Dist:** N. peninsular FL south to s. FL; s. LA; s. TX south through Mexico into Central



Key to Map Symbolology: : rare ← uncommon ← common * : waif EN : endemic H : historic N : no X : extirpated P : planted ? : questionable

and South America; West Indies. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Bah, FI7, K1, K3, K4, S, Tx, WH3, WI, Zhang, Zhang, & Endress (2003). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

403. ASTERACEAE Martinov 1820 (ASTER FAMILY) [in ASTERALES]

A family of about 1500-1700 genera and 25,000-35,000 species, herbs, shrubs, trees, and lianas, cosmopolitan in distribution. References: Barkley, Brouillet, & Strother (2006) in FNA19 (2006a); SE1.

Identification Notes: {define liguliflorous, discoid, disciform, radiant, and radiate heads; define various pappus characters. define calyculus. define palea and phyllary}

- 1 Plant a shrub or liana (woody vine), definitely with woody growth well above ground level..... **Key A**
- 1 Plant an annual, biennial, or perennial, lacking woody growth above ground level.
 - 2 Leaves opposite or whorled, at least on the lower stem nodes (the leaves higher on the stem sometimes alternate).
 - 3 Heads discoid or disciform..... **Key B**
 - 3 Heads radiate..... **Key C**
 - 2 Leaves either alternate (not opposite even at lower nodes of the stem) or basal only (the heads on scapiform stems).
 - 6 Heads liguliflorous (composed of ligulate florets); sap usually milky..... **Key D**
 - 6 Heads discoid, disciform, radiant, or radiate; sap usually clear.
 - 7 Heads discoid, disciform, or radiant.
 - 8 Leaves spiny-margined, phyllaries usually spine-tipped; disk flowers pink (rarely blue or yellow)..... **Key E**
 - 8 Leaves not spiny-margined; phyllaries spine-tipped or not; disk flowers variously colored (including pink)..... **Key F**
 - 7 Heads radiate..... **Key G**

Key A - woody composites (shrubs and lianas)

- 1 Leaves strictly alternate; [tribe *Astereae*]. **Baccharis**
- 1 Leaves opposite, at least on the lower stem nodes (the leaves higher on the stem sometimes alternate); [tribe *Heliantheae*].
 - 4 Heads radiate, ray florets yellow; disc florets yellow; leaves strictly opposite or in part alternate.
 - 5 Leaves obovate to oblanceolate, unlobed; leaves strictly opposite; [of tidally inundated salt and brackish marshes of the outer Coastal Plain]; [tribe *Heliantheae*; subtribe *Ecliptinae*]..... **Borrichia**
 - 5 Leaves rhombic or pentagonal, unlobed or more often 3-5-lobed; leaves in part alternate; [of disturbed, suburban areas of FL peninsula]; [tribe *Heliantheae*; subtribe *Helianthinae*]..... **Tithonia**
 - 4 Heads discoid or disciform, ray florets lacking; disc florets pink, purple, or whitish; leaves opposite, but usually at least in part alternate higher on the stem; [collectively of various habitats, Coastal Plain and inland].
 - 6 Heads solitary, axillary in the axils of leaves or leafy bracts; heads nodding, the involucre 2-7 mm high; [collectively widespread in our area, of maritime and inland wetlands or moist disturbed areas]; [tribe *Heliantheae*; subtribe *Ambrosiinae*]..... **Iva**
 - 6 Heads many, terminal on the branches of corymbiform arrays; heads erect, the involucre 4-12 mm high; [of Coastal Plain of FL, s. GA, s. AL, and c. MS, of dry, sandy scrub and pinelands, blackland prairies, or dry, disturbed areas]. **Palafoxia**

Key B - herbaceous composites with opposite or whorled leaves and discoid or disciform heads (lacking ray florets)

- 1 Pappus present, of 5-60 barbellate bristles; receptacle naked (without paleae or well-developed bristles); [tribe *Heliantheae*; subtribe *Eupatoriae*].
 - 2 Plant a twining herb, phyllaries and disk florets 4 per head..... **Mikania**
 - 2 Plant stiffly erect to weakly spreading but never twining, phyllaries and disk florets usually > 4 per head.
 - 3 Leaves in whorls of 3-7, > 2 cm wide..... **Eutrochium**
 - 3 Leaves opposite, rarely alternate or whorled, if whorled, < 2 cm wide.
 - 4 Achenes (and ovaries) 8-10-ribbed; outer phyllaries longitudinally striate..... **Brickellia**
 - 4 Achenes (and ovaries) (3-) 4-5-ribbed; outer phyllaries not noticeably longitudinally striate.
 - 5 Heads pink to blue.
 - 6 Phyllaries in 4-6+ series, deciduous..... **Chromolaena**
 - 6 Phyllaries in 2-4 series, persistent (or deciduous in *Praxelis*).
 - 7 Heads pink (rarely bluish); receptacles flat; florets 18-25 per head..... **Fleischmannia**
 - 7 Heads blue; receptacles conic; florets 25-70 per head. **Conoclinium**
 - 5 Heads white to cream or, rarely, pale lilac.
 - 9 Florets 3-7 per head..... **Eupatorium**
 - 9 Florets at least 9 per head.
 - 10 Phyllaries not strongly imbricate, with the principal ones subequal and sub-biseriate; petioles 0.5-10 cm..... **Ageratina**
 - 10 Phyllaries clearly imbricate, in 3+ series; some species epetiolate..... **Eupatorium**
- 1 Pappus absent, or of scales, setae, or awns; receptacle either naked, or with paleae or well-developed bristles.
 - 11 Leaves whorled, linear, < 2 mm wide; head solitary; [aquatic herb growing in shallow stagnant water]..... **Sclerolepis**
 - 11 Leaves opposite (or alternate in part), broader in shape and > 5 mm wide; heads typically not solitary; [terrestrial or wetland plants].
 - 12 Receptacle naked.
 - 13 Pappus of 4-10 scales; heads white, pink, or blue.
 - 14 Heads with 20-125 florets; leaves serrate; [rarely naturalized aliens in our area]..... **Ageratum**
 - 14 Heads with 10-30 florets; leaves entire; [natives, of FL, s. GA, and MS in our area]..... **Palafoxia**

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

13 Pappus none, or of a few bristles or irregular coroniform lobes; heads green to yellow.

Iva

12 Receptacle with paleae or well-developed bristles.

17 Heads small, less than 1 cm in diameter at anthesis (the female heads enlarging in *Xanthium*); disc florets dull white or suffused with green or purple; florets mainly unisexual (either in the same heads and then males central and females peripheral, or in separate female and male heads); female florets 0-8 per head; [tribe *Heliantheae*; subtribe *Ambrosiinae*]

18 Heads unisexual; cypselas shed within an indurated bur or "nut" with hooked or straight spines developed from the phyllaries and/or paleae.

19 Involucre of the female heads with tubercles or straight spines developing from the phyllaries; burs 1-8 mm long *Ambrosia*

19 Involucre of the female heads with hooked spines developing from the phyllaries/paleae; burs 10-35 mm long *Xanthium*

18 Heads bisexual, with functionally male and female flowers in the same head; cypselas shed individually, not enclosed.

Iva

17 Heads larger, mostly > 1 cm in diameter at anthesis; disc florets conspicuously white, yellow, pale yellow, or purple; florets mainly bisexual; female florets > 12 per head (except 2-8 in *Polymnia*).

21 Disc flowers maroon-purple; leaves mainly basal *Helianthus radula*

21 Disc flowers white, pale yellow, or bright yellow; leaves mainly or strictly cauline.

22 Disc flowers bright yellow.

23 Involucre of phyllaries not subtended by a calyculus *Acmella*

23 Involucre of phyllaries subtended by a calyculus of bracts obviously different in color, texture, and shape than the phyllaries *Bidens*

22 Disc flowers bright white or pale yellow.

Melanthera

Key C - herbaceous composites with opposite leaves and radiate heads

1 Involucre of phyllaries subtended by a calyculus of bracts obviously different in color, texture, and shape than the phyllaries; [tribe *Heliantheae*; subtribe *Coreopsidinae*].

2 Phyllaries connate for at least ¼ their length; [MS westwards in our area] *Thelesperma*

2 Phyllaries distinct; [collectively widespread in our area].

3 Cypselas beaked, not strongly flattened, 7-30 mm long, with 1 groove per face; leaves highly dissected *Cosmos*

3 Cypselas beakless, more or less strongly flattened and also often winged, 1.2-16 mm long, with 0 or 2 grooves per face; leaves simple to highly dissected.

4 Cypselas 2.5-16 mm long, usually not winged; pappus awns (if present) usually retrorsely barbed *Bidens*

4 Cypselas 1.2-8 mm long, usually winged; pappus awns (if present) barbed or antrorsely barbed *Coreopsis*

1 Involucre of phyllaries not subtended by a calyculus (or subtended by a calyculus of narrowly linear segments bearing oil glands in *Dyssodia* and *Thymophylla*).

5 Ray florets white, pink, or purple (rarely pale yellow or lavender).

6 Ray flower persistent on the achene and becoming papery and bleached *Zinnia*

6 Ray flower articulate from the achene and falling.

7 Pappus of a minute crown; disk florets white or whitish *Eclipta*

7 Pappus either lacking, or of numerous scales, or of retrorsely barbed awns; disk florets yellow.

Galinsoga

5 Rays predominantly yellow, orange, or red (sometimes with some brown, maroon, or purple coloration as well).

9 Receptacle naked, epaleate.

11 Leaves unlobed, entire (though with marginal setae) *Pectis*

11 Leaves pinnately lobed, the margins also often serrate.

12 Pinnate leaf segments lanceolate, 3-10 mm wide; calyculus absent *Tagetes*

12 Pinnate leaf segments linear, 1-3 mm wide; calyculus present, subtending the involucre, of linear bracts.

Thymophylla

9 Receptacle paleate, with paleae, bristles, or scales.

17 Disk florets functionally staminate ("sterile", not producing cypselas), the style undivided, their ovaries much smaller than those of the ray flowers (which are functionally pistillate).

18 Inner phyllaries prickly with straight or uncinat prickles, and each enveloping a cypselas and swelling into a bur-like structure *Acanthospermum*

18 Inner phyllaries unarmed, not becoming bur-like (though those of *Melampodium* do invest the fruit).

19 Outer phyllaries orbicular, connate 1/4 - 1/3 of their lengths; [alien, rare] *Melampodium*

19 Outer phyllaries orbicular to narrower, not connate; [native, collectively widespread in our area].

20 Slender, small plants, the stems to 5 dm long, often trailing; pappus persistent, forming a crown *Chrysogonum*

20 Taller, robust plants, the stems usually 5-40 cm long at maturity, erect; pappus absent or of 2 awns.

21 Cypselas strongly flattened, borne in 2-3 series from the 2-3 series of ray florets *Silphium*

21 Cypselas thick, not flattened, borne in 1 series from the 1 series of ray florets *Smallanthus*

17 Disk florets functionally bisexual ("fertile", producing cypselas), the style divided, their ovaries as large as, or larger than, those of the ray florets (which may be either functionally pistillate or completely neuter).

22 Ray corolla persistent on the achene and becoming papery and bleached.

23 Plant a perennial; cypselas subterete, 4-5 mm long *Heliopsis*

23 Plant an annual; cypselas 3-angled or flattened, 6-10 mm long *Zinnia*

22 Ray corolla articulate from the achene and falling after flowering.

25 Paleae flattened, not notably clasping the cypselas; cypselas usually notably flattened in the same plane as the phyllaries and the paleae, i.e. at a right angle to the radii of the head; heads small, the receptacle 3-8 mm in diameter.

Calyptocarpus vialis

25 Paleae conduplicate (V-shaped in cross section), the 2 sides of the V partially clasping the cypselas; cypselas either subterete, multi-angled in ×-section, or flattened parallel to the radii of the head; heads mostly larger.

27 Phyllaries apparently 4 (the 4 outer foliaceous phyllaries forming a quadrangle which hides the much smaller and narrower inner phyllaries) *Tetragonotheca*

27 Phyllaries not as above (5 or more phyllaries readily visible).

Key to Map
Symbology:



native

maybe exotic

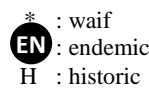
exotic



rare

uncommon

common



waif

endemic

historic

N : no

P : planted

? : questionable

X : extirpated

- 28 Cypselas (of at least the disk florets) strongly flattened and generally also winged.
 29 Cypselas 1-2.5 mm long; herb to 2 dm tall (erect or creeping) *Acmella*
 29 Cypselas 3-7 mm long; herb to 1-40 dm tall (erect) *Verbesina*
 28 Cypselas subterete, quadrangular, variously angled, or diamond-shaped in \times -section, not winged.
 30 Ray florets pistillate ("fertile") *Sphagneticola trilobata*
 30 Ray florets completely neuter. *Helianthus*

**Key D - herbaceous composites with leaves alternate or basal,
 liguliflorous heads (composed of ligulate florets), and sap usually milky**

- 1 Cypselas (at least of the inner florets of the head) beaked.
 2 Heads solitary and terminal at the end of a stem unbranched to its base.
 3 Leaves basal and cauline, grasslike (untoothed and unlobed); stem leafy *Tragopogon*
 3 Leaves basal only, variously toothed to pinnately lobed; stem scapiform (leafless).
 *Taraxacum*
 2 Heads several per stem, in various corymbiform, umbelliform, spiciform, or paniculiform arrays (rarely solitary and terminal in the smallest and most
 depauperate individuals in a population).
 6 Achenes distinctly flattened *Lactuca*
 6 Achenes terete or prismatic.
 7 Pappus of plumose bristles, at least the inner series; plant an annual or biennial.
 *Hypochaeris*
 7 Pappus of simple capillary bristles; plant an annual, biennial, or perennial.
 9 Beak of the cypselas with a ring of soft white reflexed hairs at the summit (just below the pappus) *Pyrhopappus*
 9 Beak of the cypselas lacking a ring of hairs as described. *Crepis*
 1 Cypselas beakless.
 12 Leaves basally disposed (stem leaves few or none, if present generally smaller in size than the basal leaves, which are persistent into flowering and fruiting);
 corollas yellow, orange, or red.
 13 Pappus absent or of both scales and barbellulate bristles *Krigia*
 13 Pappus of bristles only (these barbellulate or plumose).
 15 Leaves with entire margins; plants perennials, either from long to short rhizomes or from a short caudex with fibrous roots *Hieracium*
 15 Leaves coarsely toothed or pinnately lobed; plants annuals, from a taproot.
 16 Involucre 5-12 mm high; achenes usually > 2.5 mm long; pappus bristles distinct, 3-7 mm long *Crepis*
 16 Involucre 3-5 mm high; achenes 1.5-2.5 mm long; pappus bristles basally connate, 2.5-3.5 mm long *Youngia*
 12 Leaves basal and cauline (plant often beginning with a basal rosette, but by flowering bearing well-developed stem leaves about as large as the basal leaves, the
 basal rosette often withering prior to flowering and fruiting); corollas yellow, orange, red, blue, pink, white, or lavender.
 17 Pappus absent or of scales.
 18 Corollas pale blue (rarely pink or white) *Cichorium*
 18 Corollas yellow (rarely orange).
 *Krigia*
 17 Pappus of numerous smooth, barbellate, or plumose bristles.
 22 Cypselas more or less strongly flattened.
 *Sonchus*
 22 Cypselas terete or prismatic, slightly or not at all flattened.
 24 Corollas pink, purple, lavender, white, or creamy-yellow.
 *Nabalus*
 24 Corollas bright yellow, orange, or red.
 26 Plants taprooted annuals and biennials (rarely perennials); pappus bristles white and soft in texture *Crepis*
 26 Plants fibrous-rooted perennials; pappus bristles white, light to medium tan, or sordid, stiff.
 *Hieracium*

Key E - herbaceous composites with leaves spiny, leaves alternate or basal, and heads discoid

- 2 Stem winged, the wings armed with spines.
 *Carduus*
 2 Stem not winged.
 5 Leaves green with white mottles *Silybum*
 5 Leaves green.
 6 Disk flowers pink (rarely white) *Cirsium*
 6 Disk flowers yellow.
 *Cirsium*

Key F - herbaceous composites with leaves not spiny, alternate or basal, heads disciform or discoid (or rarely radiant)

- 1 Flowers pink, lavender, or purplish; phyllary appendages scarious and spineless, decurrent along the phyllary margin nearly to the phyllary base *Centaurea*
 1 Flowers blue; phyllary appendages not or only slightly decurrent along the phyllary margins *Cyanus*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

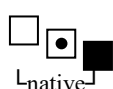
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Key from FOV - for editing and augmentation:

- 1 Receptacles with paleae or bristles.
- 2 Pappus lacking or of scales or awns.
- 3 Pappus lacking.
- 4 Involucre of dentate or fimbriate phyllaries *Centaurea*
- 4 Involucre of the pistillate heads a bur with hooked prickles *Xanthium*
- 3 Pappus present.
- 5 Phyllaries dentate or fimbriate *Centaurea*
- 5 Phyllaries entire *Marshallia*
- 2 Pappus of bristles.
- 6 Phyllaries fimbriate, dentate, or spiny; leaves often prickly or spiny *Centaurea*
- 6 Phyllaries entire, leaves not prickly or spiny.
- 8 Phyllaries hooked at tip; heads forming burs at maturity *Arctium*
- 8 Phyllaries not hooked at tip; heads not forming burs at maturity.
- 9 Heads larger, the involucre 6-15 mm high, with 15-40 phyllaries; leaves with conspicuous (at least at 10× magnification) resin dots *Carphephorus*
- 9 Heads small, the involucre 3.5-6 mm high, with 5-12 phyllaries; leaves without shining punctate glands (except punctate-glandular in *Litrisea*, of the FL peninsula). *Trilisa*
- 1 Receptacles naked.
- 11 Pappus lacking or of scales or awns.
- 12 Disk florets blue or purple.
- 13 Heads few-flowered, aggregated into secondary heads with leafy bracts *Elephantopus*
- 13 Heads many-flowered, not aggregated into secondary heads *Vernonia*
- 12 Disk florets yellow to yellowish green or reddish to reddish brown.
- 14 Cypselas winged and spined; heads sessile in the branch forks *Soliva*
- 14 Cypselas not winged and spined; heads not sessile in the branch forks.
- 15 Inflorescence elongate, paniculiform, spiciform, or racemiform *Artemisia*
- 15 Inflorescence a flat-topped corymb, or heads solitary.
- 16 Receptacle strongly convex and pointed; plants pineapple-scented *Matricaria*
- 16 Receptacle flat to convex; plants scented, but not of pineapple *Tanacetum*
- 11 Pappus of capillary bristles.
- 17 Heads yellow.
- 18 Perennial; leaves remotely toothed to entire; [of shale barrens] *Packera*
- 18 Annual; leaves irregularly toothed to pinnatifid; [weed of disturbed soil] *Senecio*
- 17 Heads white, whitish, pink, purple, red,
- 19 Florets all perfect.
- 21 Phyllaries in essentially one series; leaves palmately veined, ovate to reniform *Arnoglossum*
- 21 Phyllaries in several series; leaves variously veined, linear to broadly ovate.
- 22 Heads white or whitish; [of uplands] *Brickellia*
- 22 Heads pink to red or violet to deep purple or, rarely, white; [of uplands or wetlands].
- 23 Pappus bristles of one length *Liatris*
- 23 Pappus double with inner bristles long and the outer very short *Vernonia*
- 19 Some or all florets pistillate.
- 24 Leaves not white-woolly.
- 25 Phyllaries in essentially one series; fresh plants not strongly scented *Erechtites*
- 25 Phyllaries in several series; fresh plants with a strong, aromatic fragrance *Pluchea*
- 24 Leaves white woolly, at least beneath.
- 26 Plants dioecious. *Antennaria*
- 26 Plants not dioecious.
- 28 Blooming Mar-Jul; pappus bristles united at base *Gamochaeta*
- 28 Blooming mostly Jul-Nov; pappus bristles distinct. *Pseudognaphalium*

Key G - Herbaceous composites with the leaves alternate or basal and the heads radiate

- 1 Ray florets yellow to orange.
- 2 Receptacles chaffy.
- 3 Disk florets sterile with style undivided *Silphium*
- 3 Disk florets fertile with style bifurcate.
- 4 Leaves decurrent down the stem; cypselas strongly flattened and often winged *Verbesina*
- 4 Leaves not decurrent; cypselas moderately compressed, not winged.
- 5 Receptacular bracts connate to form a honeycomb-like structure in which the flowers are set; pappus of 7-12 scales *Balduina*
- 5 Receptacular bracts not fused; pappus of awns or a fused crown.
- 6 Receptacles flat *Helianthus*
- 6 Receptacles conical or columnar *Rudbeckia*
- 2 Receptacles naked, rarely with bristles.
- 7 Pappus of scales or a crown.
- 8 Heads small, with disk < 5 mm wide and ray florets < 5 mm long *Amphiachyris*

Key to Map
Symbology:

←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

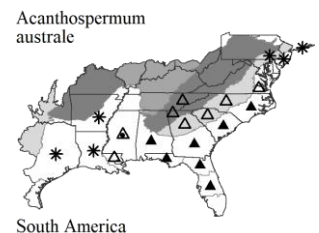
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 8 Heads larger, with disk > 5 mm wide and ray florets > 5 mm long.....*Helenium*
- 7 Pappus of bristles, sometimes also with shorter outer scales.
- 9 Phyllaries in one series.....*Packera*
- 9 Phyllary in 2+ series.
- 11 Pappus double.
- 12 Ray florets without pappus.....*Heterotheca*
- 12 Ray florets with pappus (similar to that of disk florets).
- 13 Leaves pinnately veined, usually broader and not grasslike.....*Chrysopsis*
- 13 Leaves parallel-veined, linear and grasslike.....*Pityopsis*
- 11 Pappus simple.
- 15 Plants taprooted [of dry Coastal Plain sands from se. VA southwards].....*Croptilon*
- 15 Plants not taprooted [widespread].
- 16 Inflorescences flat-topped corymbs; leaves resinous-punctate, narrow, entire, sessile or subsessile.....*Euthamia*
- 16 Inflorescences rarely flat-topped; leaves not resinous-punctate, usually not linear, often toothed and petiolate.....*Solidago*
- 1 Ray florets white or whitish to pink or purple.
- 17 Receptacles chaffy.
- 18 Phyllaries dry, scarious-margined.
- 19 Ray florets 1–5 mm long; heads small in corymbiform arrays.....*Achillea*
- 19 Ray florets > 5 mm long; heads large, terminating the branches.....*Anthemis*
- 18 Phyllaries herbaceous, not scarious on margins.
- 20 Ray florets < 2.5 mm long; disk florets sterile, with an undivided style.....*Parthenium*
- 20 Ray florets > 5 mm long; disk florets fertile, with a divided style.
- 21 Ray florets pink or light purple, > 15 mm long; heads single.....*Echinacea*
- 21 Ray florets white, 5–10 mm long; heads 20–100 in a compound corymb.....*Verbesina*
- 17 Receptacles naked.
- 22 Pappus lacking.
- 23 Leaves basal; mature plants < 2 dm tall.....*Bellis perennis*
- 23 Leaves on stem; mature plants > 2 dm tall.....*Leucanthemum*
- 22 Pappus present.
- 24 Taprooted annuals; ray florets 1–7 mm long.
- 25 Leaves and stems not fleshy, rarely glabrous; cypselas < 1.4 mm long.....*Erigeron*
- 25 Leaves and stems fleshy, mostly glabrous; cypselas > 1.4 mm long.....*Symphyotrichum*
- 24 Not taprooted and mostly perennials; ray florets > 3 mm long.
- 26 Ray florets usually > 60; blooming Apr–Oct.....*Erigeron*
- 26 Ray florets rarely > 60; blooming late May–Nov.
- 27 Receptacles hemispheric to conic; pappus often with 2–4 awns.....*Boltonia*
- 27 Receptacles flat to slightly convex; pappus lacking awns.
- 28 At least the basal and lower leaves both petiolate and cordate/subcordate at base.
- 29 Often colonial; inflorescence corymbiform, flat-topped or rounded; outer phyllaries > 1 mm broad.....*Eurybia*
- 29 Not colonial; inflorescence paniculiform, often elongate; outer phyllaries < 1 mm broad.....*Symphyotrichum*
- 28 Basal and lower leaves not both petiolate and cordate/subcordate at base.
- 30 Leaves sessile and auriculate or cordate-clasping.....*Symphyotrichum*
- 30 Leaves petiolate or epetiolate but not auriculate or cordate-clasping.
- 32 Leaves silvery-silky on both sides (at least when young), entire.....*Symphyotrichum*
- 32 Leaves not silvery-silky, entire or toothed.
- 33 Pappus double, with inner bristles distinctly longer than outer bristles.
- 34 Leaves not rigid, veiny, lanceolate to elliptic or ovate, > 6 mm wide.....*Doellingeria*
- 34 Leaves rigid, 1-nerved, linear to linear-spatulate, < 5 mm wide.....*Ionactis linariifolia*
- 33 Pappus simple with all bristles often about the same length.
- 35 Ray florets white, few (usually 3–8); cypselas densely silky.....*Sericocarpus*
- 35 Ray florets white to pink or blue or purple, more numerous (usually 8–30); cypselas glabrous to pubescent but not densely silky.
- 36 Ray florets white; involucre < 6 mm long; phyllaries < 1 mm wide.....*Symphyotrichum*
- 36 Ray florets white or pink to blue or purple; involucre 7–12 mm long; phyllaries usually > 1 mm wide.
- 37 Phyllaries glandular.....*Eurybia*
- 37 Phyllaries not glandular.
- 38 Phyllaries long-attenuate or loose and spreading.....*Symphyotrichum*
- 38 Phyllaries appressed, not long-attenuate.....*Eurybia*

Acanthospermum Schrank 1820 (PARAGUAY BUR)

A genus of about 6 species, herbs, of tropical America. References: SE1; Strother (2006kk) in FNA20 (2006b).

* *Acanthospermum australe* (Loefling) Kuntze. PARAGUAY BUR, SHEEP BUR, PARAGUAY STARBUR. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** (Mar–) May–Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA21, G, K1, K3, K4, NY, RAB, S, SE1, Tx, Va, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



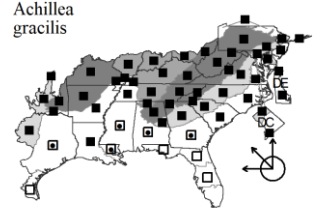
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Achillea Linnaeus 1753 (YARROW, MILFOIL, THOUSAND-LEAF)

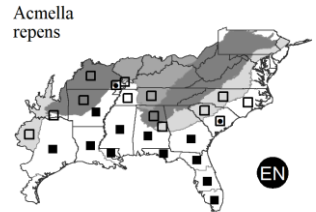
A genus of about 115 species, herbs, primarily Eurasian. References: Arriagada & Miller (1997); SE1; Guo et al (2005); Guo, Ehrendorfer, & Samuel (2004); Ramsey, Robertson, & Husband (2008); Trock (2006) in FNA19 (2006a).

Achillea gracilis Rafinesque. EASTERN YARROW, EASTERN THOUSANDLEAF. **Hab:** Grassy balds, meadows, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Widespread in e. North America. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Tax:** The *Achillea millefolium* aggregate is a taxonomically very complex entity, with races of different ploidies, and both introduced and native genotypes in e. North America. Ramsey, Robertson & Husband (2008) recommended treating native North American races as *A. borealis*; most eastern North American populations represent native North American races, most closely allied to e. Asian taxa, with only a few collections of European races from near old port cities (Ramsey, pers. comm.; Ramsey 2011; Levin 2011). Later work suggests that *A. borealis* should be narrowly applied to a western North American entity, and that the oldest name available for native eastern North American *Achillea* is *A. gracilis*, a course followed here. **Syn:** = *Achillea lanulosa* Nuttall – F, Arriagada & Miller (1997); = *Achillea millefolium* ssp. *lanulosa* (Nuttall) Piper – C, G, GrPl, W; = *Achillea millefolium* var. *occidentalis* A.P. de Candolle – K1; < *Achillea borealis* Bongard – Ramsey, Robertson, & Husband (2008); < *Achillea millefolium* Linnaeus – Ar, F17, FNA19, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Achillea millefolium* ssp. *lanulosa* (Nuttall) Piper – NE; > *Achillea millefolium* var. *lanulosa* (Nuttall) Piper – Il; >> *Achillea millefolium* var. *millefolium* – Il.

*Acmella* L.C. Richard ex C.H. Persoon 1807 (SPOTFLOWER)

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, primarily of tropical distribution. References: SE1; Jansen (1985); Strother (2006uu) in FNA21 (2006c).

Acmella repens (Walter) L.C. Richard in Persoon. CREEPING SPOTFLOWER. **Hab:** Floating vegetation mats, roadsides, streambanks, other moist, open, habitats. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX, north in the Mississippi Embayment to w. TN and s. MO. **Phen:** Jul-Dec. **Tax:** Jansen (1985) treats this as var. *repens* of *A. oppositifolia*, the typic var. *oppositifolia* widely distributed from c. Mexico south through Central America into n. South America, stating that var. *repens* "can be easily separated from var. *oppositifolia* by its lanceolate, acuminate phyllaries and short double hairs on the achene margins". Jansen also states that "four factors have caused extreme difficulties in delimiting taxa at the specific and infraspecific level within this group: very close morphological similarity; polyploidy; hybridization, especially between different ploidy levels; and asexual reproduction". In his more statistical taxonomic analyses, his var. *repens* (tetraploid, and the only taxon out of 39 native to North America) separates rather well from *A. oppositifolia* (diploid, tetraploid, and hexaploid). Given the morphological distinctiveness and substantial allopatry of the two taxa, I prefer not to associate this taxon as a variety of the complex *A. oppositifolia*. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, Il, K3, K4, Tn; = *Acmella oppositifolia* (Lamarck) R.K. Jansen var. *repens* (Walter) R.K. Jansen – F17, K1, NcTx, WH3, Jansen (1985); = *Spilanthes americana* (Mutis ex Linnaeus f.) Hieronymus var. *repens* (Walter) A.H. Moore – F, RAB, Tx; < *Spilanthes americana* – C, G, GW2, S, SE1. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

*Ageratina* Spach 1847 (MILK-POISON, WHITE SNAKEROOT)

A genus of about 250-290 species, American. The separation of *Ageratina* from *Eupatorium* is clearly warranted, on morphological, karyological, and molecular grounds. References: Clewell & Wooten (1971); SE1; Lamont (2018); Nesom (2006mm) in FNA21 (2006c).

2 Leaves subcoriaceous in texture; leaves crenate or crenate-serrate; leaf blades 3-7 (-10) cm long, 2-5 cm wide; [primarily of xeric or submesic sites].

2 Leaves membranaceous in texture; leaves serrate or coarsely dentate; leaf blades 6-18 cm long, 3-12 cm wide (at least the larger on a given plant usually more 8 cm long); [primarily of mesic sites].

Ageratina altissima

Ageratina altissima (Linnaeus) R.M. King & H. Robinson. COMMON WHITE SNAKEROOT, COMMON MILK-POISON. **Hab:** Moist forests, such as cove forests. **Dist:** QC west to se. ND, south to Panhandle FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Late Jul-Nov. **Tax:** Var. *angustata* (A. Gray) Clewell & Wooten is sometimes recognized, and ranges from IL and e. KS south to LA and c. TX. **Comm:** This species has been shown to be the cause of the "milk sickness" of pioneer days; the plants contain a poison which is transmissible to humans through cow milk. **Syn:** = K4, Lamont (2018); = *Ageratina altissima* var. *altissima* – Ar, FNA21, K1, K3, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va; = *Eupatorium rugosum* Houttuyn var. *rugosum* – C, SE1; = *Eupatorium urticifolium* Reichard – S; < *Ageratina altissima* (Linnaeus) R.M. King & H. Robinson – F17, Mi, WH3; >> *Ageratina altissima* var. *altissima* – Clewell & Wooten (1971); > *Ageratina altissima* var. *angustata* (A. Gray) Blake – Clewell & Wooten (1971); < *Eupatorium rugosum* Houttuyn – G, GrPl, NcTx, Oh3, RAB, Tx, W; > *Eupatorium rugosum* var. *chlorolepis* Fernald – F; > *Eupatorium rugosum* Houttuyn var. *rugosum* – F; > *Eupatorium rugosum* var. *tomentellum* (B.L. Robinson) Blake – F.

Ageratina aromatica (Linnaeus) Spach. SMALL-LEAVED WHITE SNAKEROOT, WILD-HOARHOUND. **Hab:** Woodlands and forests, usually xeric, and often fire-maintained, sandhills, also woodland edges. **Dist:** MA, NY, and OH, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and e. LA (Florida parishes). **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Two varieties have been delineated, both of them occurring in our area. Var. *incisa* (A. Gray) C.F. Reed is described as differing from var. *aromatica* in having the leaves cuneate (vs. truncate to rounded), acuminate (vs. acute), sharply toothed (vs. bluntly toothed, thin in texture (vs. thick), and the petioles slender and 0.5-2 cm long (vs. less slender and 0.1-1.5 cm). It is supposed to be Southeastern in range, from se. VA south to FL, on the Coastal Plain. The validity of this variety needs further assessment. **Syn:** = F17, FNA21, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Clewell & Wooten (1971); = *Eupatorium aromaticum* Linnaeus – C, G, Oh3, RAB, SE1, W; > *Ageratina aromatica* var. *aromatica* – K1; > *Ageratina aromatica* var. *incisa* (Gray) C.F. Reed – K1; > *Eupatorium aromaticum* Linnaeus – S; > *Eupatorium aromaticum* var. *aromaticum* – F; > *Eupatorium aromaticum* var. *incisum* A. Gray – F; > *Eupatorium latidens* Small – S.

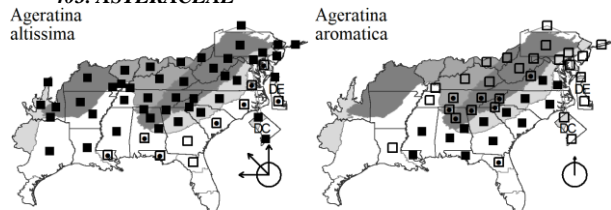
Key to Map
Symbology:



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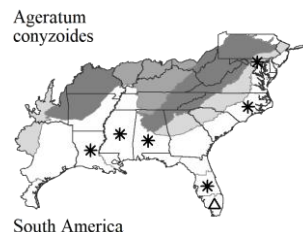
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403. ASTERACEAE

*Ageratum* Linnaeus 1753 (AGERATUM, FLOSSFLOWER, PUSSYFOOT)

A genus of about 44 species, herbs, of tropical America. References: SE1; Nesom (2006ff) in FNA21 (2006c).

* *Ageratum conyzoides* Linnaeus. AGERATUM, TROPICAL WHITEWEED, GOATBUSH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Apparently native of South America. Recently relocated in AL (Diamond 2015). **Phen:** Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = F17, FNA21, II, K1, K3, NE, S, SE1, SFla, WH3; > *Ageratum conyzoides* ssp. *conyzoides* – Bah; > *Ageratum conyzoides* ssp. *latifolium* (Cavanilles) Johnson – Bah. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

*Ambrosia* Linnaeus 1753 (RAGWEED)

A genus of about 43 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. References: SE1; McMillan & Prevost (2022); Strother (2006dd) in FNA20 (2006b).

- 1 Leaves either undivided, with 2 lateral teeth, or palmately 3-5-lobed.
 - 2 Leaves sessile to clasping, 2-7 cm long, undivided or with teeth at base or rarely lobed.
 - *Ambrosia bidentata*
 - 2 Leaves petiolate, 7-30 cm long, (1-) 3 (-5) lobed.
 - 4 Petioles of upper leaves wingless; ribs of fruits ending in blunt or obsolete tubercles; leaf undersurfaces strongly scabrous *Ambrosia trifida* var. *texana*
 - 4 Petioles of upper leaves wing-margined; ribs of fruits ending in short spines; leaf undersurfaces glabrescent to scabrous *Ambrosia trifida* var. *trifida*
- 1 Leaves 1- to 3-pinnatifid.
 - 6 Annual, with fibrous roots; fruiting involucre (bur) with short, sharp spines 0.1-0.5 mm long *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
 - 6 Perennial, with deep-seated, creeping roots; fruiting involucre (bur) either with spines (0.1-) 0.4-1.0 mm long or with 'spines' reduced to mere bumps. *Ambrosia psilostachya*

Ambrosia artemisiifolia Linnaeus. COMMON RAGWEED, HOGWEED. **Hab:** Roadsides, gardens, disturbed soils, thin soils on rock outcrops. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland), NU, and BC south to FL, TX, CA and southward. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F17, FNA21, G, GrPl, II, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, McMillan & Prevost (2022); > *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* Linnaeus var. *artemisiifolia* – F, K1, K2; > *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* Linnaeus var. *elatior* (Linnaeus) Descourtils – F, K1, K2; > *Ambrosia artemisiifolia* Linnaeus var. *paniculata* (Michaux) Blank – F, K1, K2; > *Ambrosia elatior* Linnaeus – S; > *Ambrosia glandulosa* Scheele – S; > *Ambrosia monophylla* (Walter) Rydberg – S.

Ambrosia bidentata Michaux. LANCELEAF RAGWEED. **Hab:** Barrens, prairies, mafic woodlands. **Dist:** S. OH, c. IN, c. IL, and s. IA south to SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]), nw. GA, n. AL, c. LA and c. TX. Scattered occurrences in other areas probably represent introductions. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA21, G, GrPl, II, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Oh3, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, McMillan & Prevost (2022). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Ambrosia psilostachya A.P. de Candolle. PERENNIAL RAGWEED. **Hab:** Prairies and disturbed areas; eastwards in the Carolinas in loamy sandy soil of flats and slight depressions in periodically burned longleaf pine uplands, also in disturbed areas. **Dist:** MI west to MT, south to LA and NM; also scattered along eastern seaboard states (ME, NH, NY, NC, SC, GA, FL, VA), where perhaps some of the distribution is adventive. Apparently first collected in VA in 2000. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** The native plants of loamy longleaf pine sandhills may be distinct; the name *A. rugelii* likely applies. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA21, G, GrPl, II, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, SE1, Tx, McMillan & Prevost (2022); = *Ambrosia psilostachya* – WH3, misspelling; = *Ambrosia rugelii* Rydberg – S; > *Ambrosia psilostachya* A.P. de Candolle – RAB; > *Ambrosia psilostachya* var. *coronopifolia* (Torrey & Gray) Farwell – F; > *Ambrosia psilostachya* var. *psilostachya* – F; > *Ambrosia rugelii* Rydberg – RAB. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Ambrosia trifida Linnaeus var. *texana* Scheele. TEXAS GIANT RAGWEED. **Hab:** Floodplains, moist pastures; disturbed ground. **Dist:** S. IL and MO south to MS, s. TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** The distinction between var. *trifida* and var. *texana* (or at the specific rank *A. trifida* and *A. aptera*) warrants additional study. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, II, NcTx, Tx; = *Ambrosia aptera* A.P. de Candolle – S; < *Ambrosia trifida* Linnaeus – Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, Mo2, SE1.

Ambrosia trifida Linnaeus var. *trifida*. GIANT RAGWEED. **Hab:** Floodplains, moist pastures, disturbed ground. **Dist:** NS and BC south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** The distinction between var. *trifida* and var. *texana* (or at the specific rank *A. trifida* and *A. aptera*) warrants additional study. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, II, NE; = *Ambrosia trifida* Linnaeus – S; < *Ambrosia trifida* Linnaeus – F17, FNA21, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, WH3, McMillan & Prevost (2022).

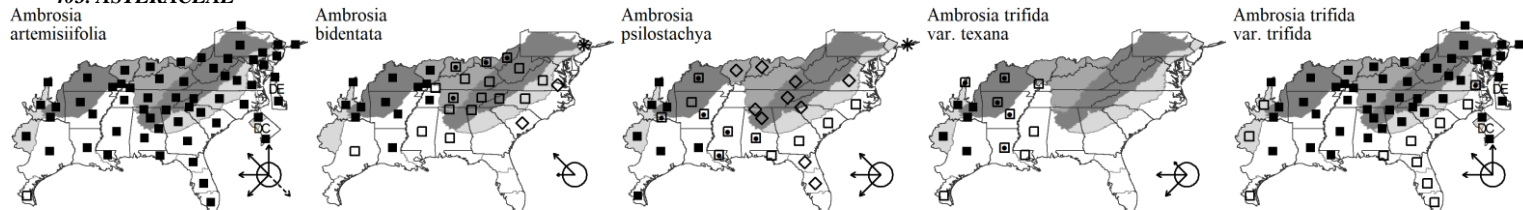
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

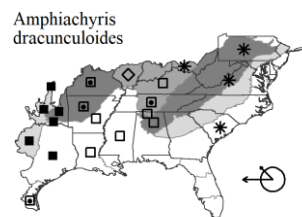
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

403. ASTERACEAE

*Amphiachyris* (A.P. de Candolle) Nuttall 1840 (BROOMWEED)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of sc. North America. References: SE1; Nesom (2000b); Nesom (2006z) in FNA20 (2006b).

Amphiachyris dracunculoides (A.P. de Candolle) Nuttall. PRAIRIE BROOMWEED, BROOM SNAKEROOT. **Hab:** Limestone glades, disturbed areas over calcareous rocks; also rarely eastwards as a wool-combing mill waif (Nesom 2004d). **Dist:** This species is relatively common and weedy in cedar glade habitats in the Nashville Basin of c. TN, where apparently native (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, Il, K1, K3, K4, NY, S, Tn, Va; = *Gutierrezia dracunculoides* (A.P. de Candolle) Blake – F, G, GrPl, NcTx, Oh3, SE1; = *Xanthocephalum dracunculoides* (A.P. de Candolle) Shinnars – Tx. [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

*Antennaria* Gaertner 1791 (PUSSYTOES)

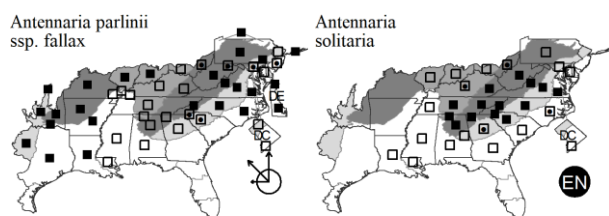
A genus of about 70 species, herbs, of temperate and subtropical areas. Of our species, *A. neglecta*, *A. solitaria*, *A. virginica*, and *A. plantaginifolia* are sexual diploids. *A. parlinii* is of multiple hybrid origin, includes sexual and asexual populations, and is derived from *A. plantaginifolia*, *A. solitaria*, and *A. racemosa*. *A. howellii* is strictly asexual, and is derived from *A. plantaginifolia*, *A. racemosa*, *A. virginica*, and *A. neglecta* (Bayer 1985). For reasons discussed in Bayer & Stebbins (1982) and parallel to those applied in this work to allopolyploid taxa in *Eupatorium*, the treatment of Bayer (1985) and Bayer & Stebbins (1993, 1982) is preferable to Cronquist's treatments, used in most of the floras covering or approaching our area. Much remains to be learned about the relative habitats and distributions of the various taxa in our area. References: Arriagada (1998); Bayer & Stebbins (1982); Bayer & Stebbins (1987); Bayer & Stebbins (1993); Bayer (1984); Bayer (1985); Bayer (2006) in FNA19 (2006a); SE1.

- 1 Flowering stalks with 1 head *Antennaria solitaria*
 1 Flowering stalks with 2 or more heads.

..... *Antennaria parlinii* ssp. *fallax*

Antennaria parlinii* Fernald ssp. *fallax (Greene) Bayer & Stebbins. BIG-HEAD PUSSYTOES. **Hab:** Dry woodlands. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to GA, AL, MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Tn, Va, Arriagada (1998), Bayer & Stebbins (1993); = *Antennaria fallax* Greene var. *calophylla* (Greene) Fernald – F; = *Antennaria plantaginifolia* (Linnaeus) Richardson var. *ambigens* (Greene) Cronquist – C, G, RAB, SE1; > *Antennaria calophylla* Greene – S; > *Antennaria fallax* Greene – S, Tx; < *Antennaria parlinii* – K4, Pa, W. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

***Antennaria solitaria* Rydberg.** SOUTHERN SINGLE-HEAD PUSSYTOES. **Hab:** Forests and woodlands, often mesic and/or shaded. **Dist:** VA, WV, sw. PA, s. OH, and s. IN south to GA, LA, and OK. **Phen:** Late Mar-May. **Tax:** *A. solitaria* is a sexual diploid ancestor of the *A. parlinii* complex (Bayer 2006). **Syn:** = C, F, FNA19, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, Arriagada (1998), Bayer & Stebbins (1993). [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

*Anthemis* Linnaeus 1753 (CHAMOMILE)

A genus of about 175-210 species, herbs, mainly Eurasian. References: Arriagada & Miller (1997); SE1; Watson (2006e) in FNA19 (2006a).

- 2 Rays sterile and usually neutral; receptacle chaffy only toward the middle *Anthemis cotula*
 2 Rays pistillate and fertile; receptacle chaffy throughout.
 *Anthemis arvensis*

* ***Anthemis arvensis* Linnaeus.** CORN CHAMOMILE. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jul. **Tax:** Var. *agrestis* differs from var. *arvensis* in having chaff shorter than the disk flowers; if recognized, both varieties apparently occur in our area. **Syn:** = C, FI7, FNA19, G, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Arriagada & Miller (1997); > *Anthemis arvensis* var. *agrestis* (Wallroth) A.P. de Candolle – F, GrPl, Il, K1; > *Anthemis arvensis* var. *arvensis* – F, K1.

Key to Map
 Symbology:

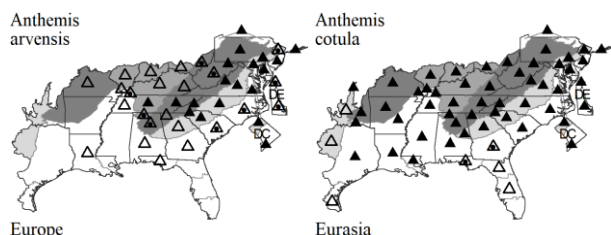


* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

403. ASTERACEAE

* ***Anthemis cotula*** Linnaeus. MAYWEED, STINKING CHAMOMILE, MAYWEED, DOG-FENNEL, CHIGGER-WEED. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jul (-Sep). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Arriagada & Miller (1997); = *Maruta cotula* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

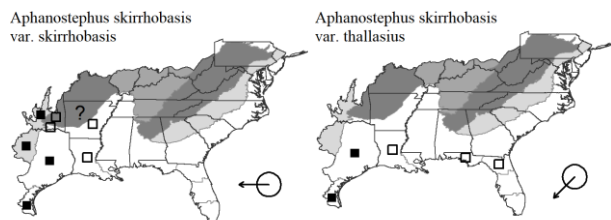
***Aphanostephus*** A.P. de Candolle 1836 (DOZE-DAISY)

A genus of 4 species, of s. United States and Mexico. References: Nesom (2006cc) in FNA20 (2006b); Nesom (2008b).

- 4 Leaves thickened, almost succulent; leaf vestiture dense, gray-felty; [FL, w. LA westwards, coastal]..... ***Aphanostephus skirrhobasis* var. *thallasius***
 4 Leaves herbaceous; leaf vestiture not dense or gray-felty; [AR and w. LA, westwards, mostly non-coastal]..... ***Aphanostephus skirrhobasis* var. *skirrhobasis***

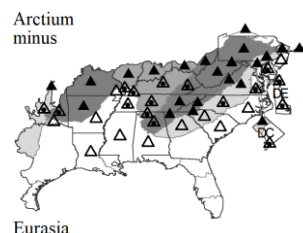
Aphanostephus skirrhobasis (A.P. de Candolle) Trelease var. ***skirrhobasis***. ARKANSAS LAZY-DAISY. **Hab:** Prairies, sandy woodlands. **Dist:** AR, s. KS, and nw. NM south to s. TX. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-Jul (-Aug). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K3, K4, SE1, Tx; < *Aphanostephus skirrhobasis* – GrPl, NcTx; < *Aphanostephus skirrobasis* – S, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Aphanostephus skirrhobasis (A.P. de Candolle) Trelease var. ***thallasius*** Shinnery. DUNE DOZE-DAISY. **Hab:** Dunes, disturbed coastal sands. **Dist:** S. LA and sw. AR west to s. KS, e. NM, coastal TX and Tamaulipas; scattered in n. FL, both Panhandle FL (Bay and Escambia counties) and ne. FL (St. Johns County) (Wunderlin & Hansen 2004). **Syn:** = FI7, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, SE1, Tx, WH3; < *Aphanostephus skirrhobasis* – GrPl; < *Aphanostephus skirrobasis* – S, orthographic variant.

***Arctium*** Linnaeus 1753 (BURDOCK)

A genus of about 11 species (though circumscription remains uncertain), herbs, of the temperate Old World. References: SE1; Duistermaat (1996); Keil (2006h) in FNA19 (2006a).

* ***Arctium minus*** (Hill) Bernhadi. COMMON BURDOCK. **Hab:** Pastures, barnyards, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Late Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA19, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Va, W, Duistermaat (1996); < *Arctium minus* (Hill) Bernhadi – G.

***Arnoglossum*** Rafinesque 1817 (INDIAN-PLANTAIN)

A genus of about 8 species, herbs, of e. North America. References: Anderson (1998); Anderson (2006a) in FNA20 (2006b); Barkley (1999); SE1; Harper (1905a); Kral & Godfrey (1958); Phippen (1978); Robinson (1974); Ward (2004c).

- 1 Larger leaves palmately veined, cordate at the base, either strongly toothed or lobed. ***Arnoglossum atriplicifolium***
 1 Larger leaves parallel-veined (the primary veins parallel and converging toward the leaf apex), lanceolate to elliptic-lanceolate, cuneate at the base, entire to remotely toothed (usually fewer than 10 teeth per leaf).
 3 Phyllaries not wing-keeled; stem terete. ***Arnoglossum ovatum* var. *lanceolatum***
 4 Basal and lower cauline leaves linear to lanceolate, green to slightly glaucous beneath; plants 0.5-2.5 m tall; [usually of pine savannas, se. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX]..... ***Arnoglossum ovatum* var. *lanceolatum***
 4 Basal and lower cauline leaves ovate to ovate-lanceolate, glaucous beneath; plants 1.5-2.5 m tall; [usually of shaded, moist to bottomland habitats, e. GA west to e. LA]..... ***Arnoglossum ovatum* var. *ovatum***
 3 Phyllaries wing-keeled; stem strongly angled or sulcate. ***Arnoglossum plantagineum***

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

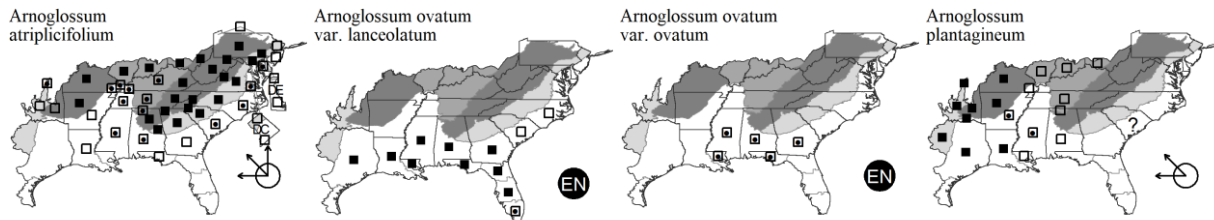
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Arnoglossum atriplicifolium (Linnaeus) H. Robinson. PALE INDIAN-PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Mesic forests, open woodlands and woodland edges, clearings, prairies, meadows. **Dist:** NY, MN, and NE south to Panhandle FL and LA (attribution to MA is in error, A.Haines, pers.comm.). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA20, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Anderson (1998), Barkley (1999); = *Cacalia atriplicifolia* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, Oh3, RAB, SE1, W, Pippen (1978); = *Mesadenia atriplicifolia* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Arnoglossum ovatum (Walter) H. Robinson var. **lanceolatum** (Nuttall) D.B. Ward. SAVANNA INDIAN-PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, especially over coquina limestone ("marl"). **Dist:** Se. NC to s. FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ward (2004c); = *Cacalia lanceolata* Nuttall – RAB; = *Cacalia lanceolata* var. *lanceolata* – Kral & Godfrey (1958); = *Mesadenia lanceolata* (Nuttall) Rafinesque – S; < *Arnoglossum ovatum* – FI7, FNA20, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Anderson (1998), Barkley (1999); < *Cacalia ovata* Walter – SE1, Pippen (1978); > *Mesadenia lanceolata* var. *lanceolata* – Harper (1905a); > *Mesadenia lanceolata* var. *virescens* Harper – Harper (1905a). NatureServe G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Arnoglossum ovatum (Walter) H. Robinson var. **ovatum**. BROADLEAF INDIAN-PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Bottomlands, bay forests, moist or wet forests. **Dist:** E. GA west to e. LA. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Tax:** The division of *A. ovatum* into two taxa (species or, as done here, varieties) needs additional study. **Syn:** = Ward (2004c); = *Cacalia lanceolata* Nuttall var. *elliottii* (Shinners) Kral & Godfrey – Kral & Godfrey (1958); < *Arnoglossum ovatum* – FI7, FNA20, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Anderson (1998), Barkley (1999); < *Cacalia ovata* Walter – SE1, Pippen (1978); > *Mesadenia elliottii* R.M. Harper – S; > *Mesadenia maxima* R.M. Harper – S.

Arnoglossum plantagineum Rafinesque. WESTERN INDIAN-PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Prairies, wet calcareous glades, marshes, bogs. **Dist:** MI, s. WI, s. MN, and ne. SD south to OH, Nashville Basin of c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), AL, MS, LA, and c. TX; also reported for sc. SC, in the unpublished flora of the Savannah River Site by Batson, Angerman, and Jones (a record considered questionable without additional documentation). **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NeTx, Tn, Anderson (1998), Barkley (1999); = *Cacalia plantaginea* (Rafinesque) Shinners – GrPl, Oh3, SE1, Pippen (1978); = *Cacalia tuberosa* Nuttall – G; = *Mesadenia tuberosa* (Nuttall) Britton – S. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Artemisia Linnaeus 1753 (WORMWOOD, MUGWORT, SAGE)

If defined (as here) to include the segregate genus *Seriphidium*, a genus of about 500 species, shrubs and herbs, north temperate, boreal, and arctic. References: Arriagada & Miller (1997); Björk (2021); SE1; Ling Yeou-Ruenn (1995); Schultz (2006) in FNA19 (2006a).

- 5 Leaves green, essentially glabrous on the lower surface; annuals or biennials from a taproot; plants lacking nonflowering shoots.
- 6 Inflorescence obviously paniculate, the branches evident, the heads on slender peduncles; involucre 1-2 mm high and 1-2 mm wide; fresh plants sweet-aromatic. *Artemisia annua*
- 6 Inflorescence spike-like, the heads crowded and hiding the branches; involucre 2-3 mm high, 2-3 mm wide; fresh plants not aromatic. *Artemisia biennis* var. *biennis*
- 5 Leaves tomentose on the lower surface, densely so in many species; perennials from a branched rhizome or woody caudex; plants with nonflowering shoots.
- 9 Involucre 6-10 mm high; disk corollas 3.2-4 mm long. *Artemisia stelleriana*
- 9 Involucre 2.5-5 mm high; disk corollas 1-3 mm long.
- 10 Leaves 2-pinnatifid; leaves with 1-2 stipule-like lobes at the base. *Artemisia vulgaris*
- 10 Leaves entire to 1-pinnatifid; leaves lacking stipule-like lobes at the base. *Artemisia ludoviciana*

* **Artemisia annua** Linnaeus. SWEET ANNIE, SWEET WORMWOOD, SWEET SAGEWORT, ANNUAL MUGWORT. **Hab:** Barnyards, roadsides, disturbed areas, waste areas around wool-combing mills (Nesom 2004d). **Dist:** Native of Asia and e. Europe. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA19, G, GrPl, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, S, SE1, Tn, Va, Arriagada & Miller (1997), Ling Yeou-Ruenn (1995). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Artemisia biennis** Willdenow var. *biennis*. BIENNIAL WORMWOOD. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, especially in sandy soils; also waif in waste area around wool-combing mills (SC). **Dist:** Native of the w. United States. Reported for SC by Nesom (2004d); also reported to be naturalized as far east as TN and WV (Hardy County). **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, K1; < *Artemisia biennis* – F, FNA19, GrPl, GrPl, IL, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Artemisia ludoviciana Nuttall. WHITE SAGE, WHITE SAGEWORT, PRAIRIE SAGE, WESTERN MUGWORT. **Hab:** Prairies, roadsides, fencerows, eastwards in disturbed areas. **Dist:** MI west to AK, south as a native to IL, AR, TX, NM, AZ, CA, Mexico. **Phen:** Late Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = FI7, Pa, Va, WH3; = *Artemisia ludoviciana* ssp. *ludoviciana* – Ar, FNA19, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE; = *Artemisia ludoviciana* var. *ludoviciana* – C, G, GrPl, SE1; > *Artemisia ludoviciana* Nuttall – RAB, Ling Yeou-Ruenn (1995); > *Artemisia ludoviciana* ssp. *ludoviciana* – NY; > *Artemisia ludoviciana* Nuttall var. *gnaphalodes* (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray – F, IL, Oh3; > *Artemisia ludoviciana* var. *ludoviciana* – F, IL, Mo2, Oh3; > *Artemisia serrata* – NY.

* **Artemisia stelleriana** Besser. BEACH WORMWOOD, DUSTY MILLER, HOARY MUGWORT. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides, dunes, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Japan and ne. Asia. This plant is reported (with documenting photograph) as naturalized and spreading in Nags Head (Dare County, NC) (Graetz 1973), and also more recently with a specimen from Currituck County by R.K. Peet. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, SE1, Va, WH3, Ling Yeou-Ruenn (1995); = *Artemisia stelleriana* – Arriagada & Miller (1997), orthographic variant. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

* **Artemisia vulgaris** Linnaeus. COMMON MUGWORT, FELON HERB. **Hab:** Roadsides, pastures, fencerows, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, FNA19, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, WH3, Arriagada & Miller (1997), Ling Yeou-Ruenn (1995); > *Artemisia vulgaris* var. *glabra* Ledebour – IL; > *Artemisia vulgaris* var. *latiloba* Ledebour – IL; > *Artemisia vulgaris* var. *vulgaris* – F, IL, K1, NE.

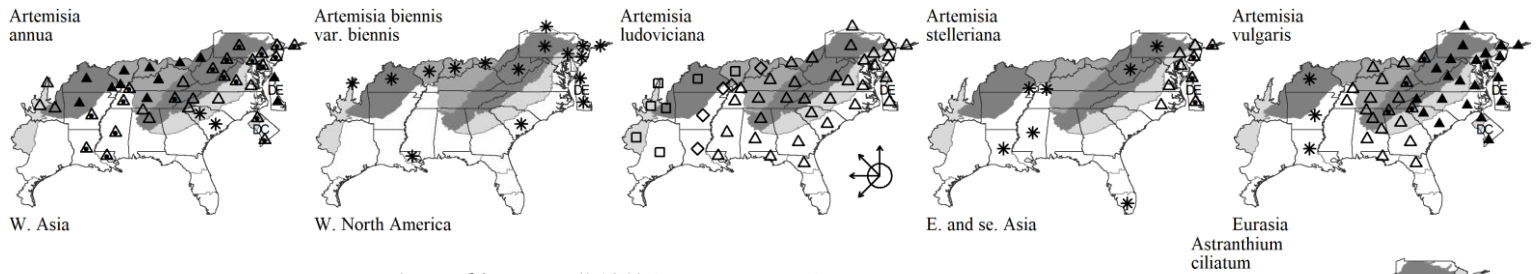
Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare
←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)

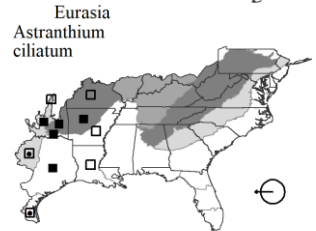
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

**Astranthium** Nuttall 1840 (WESTERN-DAISY)

A genus of about 11 species, herbs, of sc. North America and Mexico. References: SE1; DeJong (1965); Nesom (2000b); Nesom (2006x) in FNA20 (2006b); Nesom (2015e).

Identification Notes: The lamina (plural: laminae) is the strap-shaped abaxial lip of the (typically 3-lobed) ray floret corollas. It is homologous with the abaxial lip of a bilabiate or pseudobilabiate corolla, in which it is typically oriented away from the center of the head.



Astranthium ciliatum (Rafinesque) Nesom. COMANCHE WESTERN-DAISY. **Hab:** Chert, limestone, and dolomite glades, prairies, oak savannas.

Dist: Sw. MO and s. KS south through AR and OK to TX and Mexico (NLE and TAM). **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K3, K4, Mo2; = *Astranthium integrifolium* (Michaux) Nuttall ssp. *ciliatum* (Rafinesque) DeJong – GrPl, NcTx; < *Astranthium integrifolium* (Michaux) Nuttall – SE1, Tx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Baccharis Linnaeus 1753 (SILVERLING, HIGH-TIDE BUSH, MULLET BUSH, GROUNDSEL TREE, BACCHARIS)

A genus of about 350-450 species, shrubs, perennial herbs, and trees, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. References: SE1; Franck et al (2021); Nesom (2000b); Sundberg & Bogler (2006) in FNA20 (2006b).

3 Leaves 1-2 (-5) mm wide; stems glabrous.

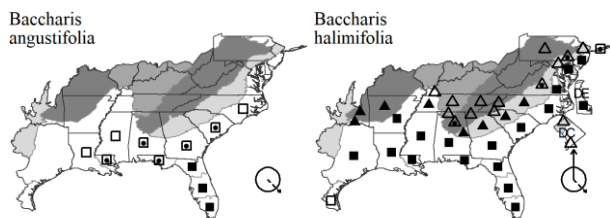
..... *Baccharis angustifolia*

3 Leaves (3-) 5-40 mm wide; stems glabrous to minutely pubescent or scurfy.

..... *Baccharis halimifolia*

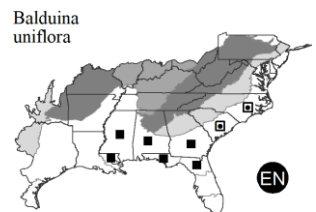
Baccharis angustifolia Michaux. FALSE-WILLOW. **Hab:** Interdune swales, wet hammocks, marsh edges. **Dist:** Ne. NC south to s. FL, west to LA; Bahamas. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Some plants with broader leaves and rare teeth seem to represent hybrids with *Baccharis halimifolia*. **Syn:** = Bah, F17, FNA20, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, WH3, Franck et al (2021). NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Baccharis halimifolia Linnaeus. SILVERLING, HIGH-TIDE BUSH, MULLET BUSH, GROUNDSEL TREE, MANGLIER, SEA-MYRTLE, CONSUMPTION-WEED. **Hab:** Fresh and brackish marshes, marsh borders, hammocks, moist abused land, roadsides, ditches, old fields, and a wide variety of disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. MA south to s. FL, west to TX, AR, and OK; West Indies. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Comm:** *B. halimifolia* is becoming increasingly common inland, and can be an especially aggressive invader in sunny sites after silvicultural disturbance. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, F17, FNA20, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Franck et al (2021). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

**Balduina** Nuttall 1818 (HONEYCOMB-HEAD, BALDUINA)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of se. North America. References: SE1; Keener (2006) in FNA21 (2006c); Parker & Jones (1975).

Identification Notes: The common name alludes to the honeycomb-like texture of the receptacle, made up of connected receptacular bractlets which surround the achenes. This condition is diagnostic of the genus, and can be seen even when the plant is in flower by stripping the flowers from the receptacle. Superficially, the perennial species resemble some *Helenium* (particularly *H. pinnatifidum* and *H. vernale*), but these bloom months earlier. The punctate leaves are very distinctive.



Balduina uniflora Nuttall. SAVANNA HONEYCOMB-HEAD, YELLOW BALDUINA. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas and pine flatwoods. **Dist:** A southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC and immediately adjacent ne. SC (apparently absent from much of SC), and from extreme s. SC south to

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

403. ASTERACEAE

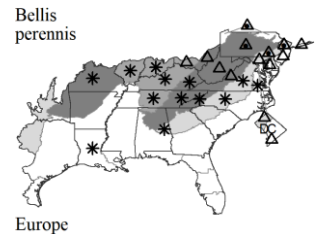
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ne. FL, FL Panhandle, and west to e. LA. **Phen:** Late Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE1, WH3, Parker & Jones (1975); = *Endorima uniflora* (Nuttall) Barnhart ex Small – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Bellis Linnaeus 1753 (ENGLISH DAISY)

A genus of about 8 species, herbs, of Europe. References: Brouillet (2006e) in FNA20 (2006b); SE1; Nesom (2000b).

* *Bellis perennis* Linnaeus. ENGLISH DAISY. **Hab:** Lawns, grassy roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA20, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Va. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Berlandiera A.P. de Candolle 1836 (GREEN-EYES)

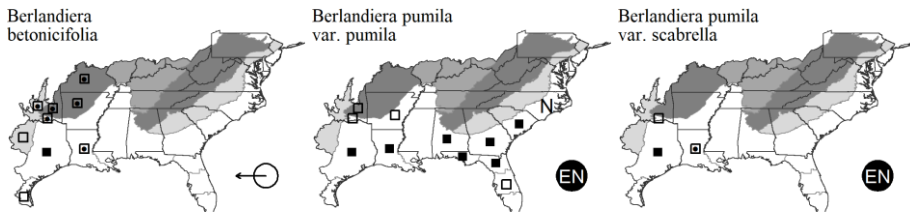
A genus of 4-5 species, perennial herbs and subshrubs, of s. North America and Mexico. References: SE1; Nesom & Turner (1998); Pinkava (2006) in FNA21 (2006c).

- 4 Hairs of the stem thick-based, erect, mostly 1.0-1.5 (-2.0) mm long, commonly distinctly flattened and vitreous; lower leaf surfaces greenish; leaves lanceolate to deltate, the mid- and upper-stem leaves sessile; stem internodes mostly < 3 cm long *Berlandiera betonicifolia*
- 4 Hairs of the stem thin and soft, matted and closely appressed, or, if more erect, < 1 mm long; lower leaf surfaces white, gray-green, or greenish; leaves ovate to triangular or lanceolate, the mid- and upper-stem leaves on petioles 1-2 mm long; stem internodes mostly > 3 cm long.
- 5 Upper leaf surfaces generally softly pubescent with very thin, basally appressed or basally reclining hairs; leaves strongly, weakly, or not at all bicolored; stem vestiture relatively dense and matted (or less so); hairs of the stem whitish, or with purplish cross-walls near the base of the hair only; [more widespread] *Berlandiera pumila* var. *pumila*
- 5 Upper leaf surfaces hispidulous-scabrous with thick-based hairs that are basally erect; leaves not bicolored; stem vestiture only moderately dense, the stem surface visible; hairs of the stem often reddish-brown to purple because of dark cross-walls; [w. LA and e. TX] *Berlandiera pumila* var. *scabrella*

Berlandiera betonicifolia (Hooker) Small. TEXAS GREEN-EYES. **Hab:** Post oak woodlands, sandy prairies. **Dist:** MO, s. KS, OK, and n. TX south irregularly to c. LA, e. TX, and c. and se. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, NcTx; = *Berlandiera texana* – FNA21, GrPl, K3, K4, SE1, Tx.

Berlandiera pumila (Michaux) Nuttall var. *pumila*. EASTERN GREEN-EYES. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, disturbed sandy areas. **Dist:** Nc. SC south to n. peninsular FL, west to s. AL; sw. AR and w. LA to c. TX. **Phen:** Late May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, Nesom & Turner (1998); = *Berlandiera pumila* – FNA21, K3, K4, Tx; < *Berlandiera pumila* – FI7, NcTx, RAB, S, SE1, WH3. NatureServe G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Berlandiera pumila (Michaux) Nuttall var. *scabrella* Nesom & B.L. Turner. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** W. LA and e. TX. **Tax:** Plants in w. LA and e. TX accepted here as *B. pumila* var. *scabrella* Nesom & Turner (1998) have also been considered to represent introgression between *B. pumila* and *B. texana* A.P. de Candolle (Pinkava in FNA 2006c). **Syn:** = Nesom & Turner (1998); = *Berlandiera* × *betonicifolia* – FNA21, K3, K4, Tx, misapplied. NatureServe G4G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



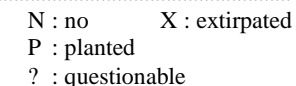
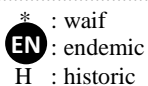
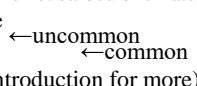
Bidens Linnaeus 1753 (BEGGAR-TICKS, BUR-MARIGOLD)

A genus of about 240 species, herbs, cosmopolitan. Recent molecular studies suggest that the relationship between *Bidens* and *Coreopsis* is complex, and that changes in taxonomy will be needed to more accurately reflect relationships (Kim et al. 1999; Crawford & Mort 2005). References: Ballard (1986); SE1; Lipscomb & Smith (1977); Sherff & Alexander (1955); Strother & Weedon (2006) in FNA21 (2006c).

Identification Notes: The involucre of phyllaries is subtended by an additional series of bracteal structures, the calyculus.

- 2 Inner cypselas more-or-less equally 4-angled, thickest near the middle and equally tapered to both ends; ray florets white, pink, or pale yellowish (or absent).
- 3 Leaves 2-3× dissected, primary lobes > 20, the ultimate segments rounded to acute, 2-10 mm wide; ray florets pale yellowish..... *Bidens bipinnata*
- 3 Leaves mostly once-pinnate, primary lobes 3-7, the ultimate segments serrate and acute, 8-50 mm wide; ray florets white or absent. *Bidens alba* var. *radiata*
- 2 Inner cypselas flattened (if 4-angled, the alternating angles acute and obtuse), thickest toward the tip; ray florets yellow or orange (or absent).
- 5 Most leaves simple, the margins dentate to serrate or incised (with 3-7 lobes).
- 6 Leaves (except sometimes the lower) sessile; heads usually nodding, at least in age.
- 7 Rays absent, or present and 2-15 (-18) mm long; pales (receptacular bracts) with tan or yellow tips; outer cypselas (3-) 5-6+ mm long, inner cypselas 4-8 mm long (the margins ± thickened or winged); pappus of (2-) 4 awns (1-) 2-4 mm long..... *Bidens cernua*
- 7 Rays present, (10-) 15-25 (-30) mm long; pales (receptacular bracts) with orange or red tips; outer cypselas 6-8 mm, inner cypselas 8-10 mm (margins not notably thickened or winged); pappus of 2-4 awns 3-5 mm long..... *Bidens laevis*
- 6 Leaves with a distinct petiole 1-4 cm long (this sometimes winged); heads erect.
- 8 Rays 12-25+ mm long; cypselas 2.5-4.5 mm long, the margins not barbed or ciliate..... *Bidens mitis*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←native

←maybe exotic

←exotic

(see introduction for more)

←rare ←uncommon ←common

* : waif N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

8 Rays absent or 2-5 (-12) mm long; cypselas (3-) 6-13 mm long, the margins sometimes barbed or ciliate.

- 5 Most leaves either 1-pinnately compound, the 3-5 (-7) leaflets petiolulate, or -1-2× pinnately lobed.
 12 Ray florets 0, or rays 1-3, the laminae 2-3.5 mm long.
 13 Calyculus bractlets (3-) 4 (-5), seldom ciliate; disc florets usually 10-20 *Bidens comosa*
 13 Calyculus bractlets 5-21, usually ciliate; disc florets 20-150. *Bidens frondosa*
 12 Ray florets (5-) 8-13, the laminae 10-30 mm long.
 16 Cypselas 2.5-5 mm long, the margins not winged, barbed, or ciliate *Bidens mitis*
 16 Cypselas (4-) 5-8 mm long, the margins usually barbed or ciliate, and often also corky-winged.
 17 Calyculus bractlets 8-12 (-16), these (4-) 5-7 (-12) mm long; calyculus bractlets glabrous or fine-pubescent on the lower surface *Bidens aristosa*
 17 Calyculus bractlets 12-21, these (6-) 8-12 (20) mm long; calyculus bractlets usually coarsely short-pubescent on the lower surface *Bidens polylepis*

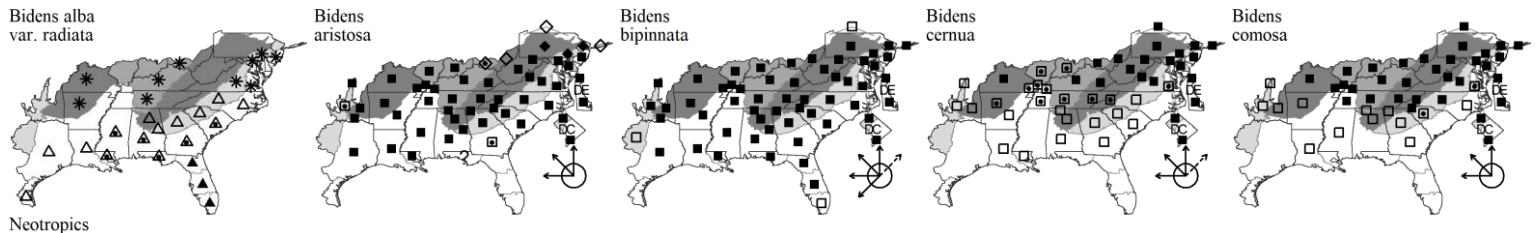
* *Bidens alba* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *radiata* (Schultz 'Bipontinus') Ballard ex T.E. Melchert. ROMERILLO. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Adventive from the New World tropics. Reported for Clarksville, Montgomery County, TN (Kraft 2016). **Syn:** = Bah, K1, Ballard (1986); = *Bidens pilosa* Linnaeus var. *radiata* Schultz 'Bipontinus' – Sherff & Alexander (1955); < *Bidens alba* – Ar, FI7, IL, NE, WH3; < *Bidens pilosa* Linnaeus – FNA21, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1.

Bidens aristosa (Michaux) Britton. MIDWESTERN TICKSEED-SUNFLOWER, OZARK TICKSEED-SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Marshes, wet meadows, ditches, bogs. **Dist:** DE, MD, IL, and MO south to GA, AL, FL (?), and TX (and adventive farther north); the pre-Columbian distribution is uncertain, and portions of the eastern range of the species may be only from, expansion from a more midwestern distribution. **Phen:** Aug-Oct (-Nov). **Syn:** = C, FNA21, G, GW2, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W; < *Bidens aristosa* (Michaux) Britton – Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx; > *Bidens aristosa* var. *aristosa* – F, IL, S, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Bidens aristosa* var. *fritcheyi* Fernald – F, IL, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Bidens aristosa* var. *mutica* (A. Gray) Gatlanger – F, IL, S, Sherff & Alexander (1955). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Bidens bipinnata Linnaeus. SPANISH NEEDLES. **Hab:** Floodplains, disturbed areas, gardens, fields, roadsides, ditches. **Dist:** MA, NY, ON, IA, NE, and AZ south to c. FL and Mexico; e. Asia. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Bidens bipinnata* var. *bipinnata* – Sherff & Alexander (1955). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Bidens cernua Linnaeus. NODDING BUR-MARIGOLD. **Hab:** Marshes, wet meadows, bogs, ditches. **Dist:** Circumboreal, south in North America to GA, AL, LA, NM, AZ, and CA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA21, G, GrPl, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W; < *Bidens cernua* Linnaeus – Oh3; > *Bidens cernua* var. *cernua* – F, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Bidens cernua* var. *elliptica* Wiegand – F; > *Bidens cernua* var. *integra* Wiegand – F.

Bidens comosa (A. Gray) Wiegand. STRAWSTEM BEGGAR-TICKS. **Hab:** Marshes, bogs, wet meadows, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and BC south to GA, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Closely related to, and sometimes included in, the Eurasian *B. tripartita*. **Syn:** = GrPl, IL, Mi, Va; = *Bidens tripartita* ssp. *comosa* (A. Gray) A. Haines – NE; < *Bidens comosa* (A. Gray) Wiegand – C, F, G, S; < *Bidens tripartita* Linnaeus – FNA21, K1, K3, K4, Oh3, Pa, RAB, Tn. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Bidens discoidea (Torrey & A. Gray) Britton. FEW-BRACTED BEGGAR-TICKS. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, marshes. **Dist:** NS and MN south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Sherff & Alexander (1955). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Bidens frondosa Linnaeus. DEVIL'S BEGGAR-TICKS. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, wet meadows, swamp forests, ditches. **Dist:** Nova Scotia and AK south to FL, TX, CA, and southward. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, FNA21, G, GrPl, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Bidens frondosa* var. *anomala* Porter – Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Bidens frondosa* var. *frondosa* – F, Sherff & Alexander (1955). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Bidens laevis (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. SHOWY BUR-MARIGOLD. **Hab:** Marshes, stream banks, ditches. **Dist:** ME, NY, IN, MO, NV, and CA southward. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Sherff & Alexander (1955); < *Bidens cernua* Linnaeus – Oh3; > *Bidens laevis* (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – S; > *Bidens nashii* Small – S.

Bidens mitis (Michaux) Sherff. COASTAL PLAIN TICKSEED-SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Brackish marshes, fresh marshes, bogs (inland). **Dist:** NJ south to FL, west to TX, primarily Coastal Plain, rare and scattered inland. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE1, W, WH3, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Bidens mitis* var. *leptophylla* (Nuttall) Small – S; > *Bidens mitis* var. *mitis* – S. **NatureServe G4?** (Apparently Secure).

Bidens polylepis Blake. MIDWESTERN TICKSEED-SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Marshes, wet meadows, ditches, bogs. **Dist:** DE, MD, IL, and MO south to GA, AL, FL (?), and TX (and adventive farther north); the pre-Columbian distribution is uncertain, and portions of the eastern range of the species may be only from, expansion from a more midwestern distribution. **Phen:** Aug-Oct (-Nov). **Syn:** = C, FNA21, G, GrPl, GW2, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W; < *Bidens aristosa* (Michaux) Britton – Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx; > *Bidens polylepis* Blake var. *polylepis* – F, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Bidens polylepis* Blake var. *retrorsa* Sherff – F, Sherff & Alexander (1955).

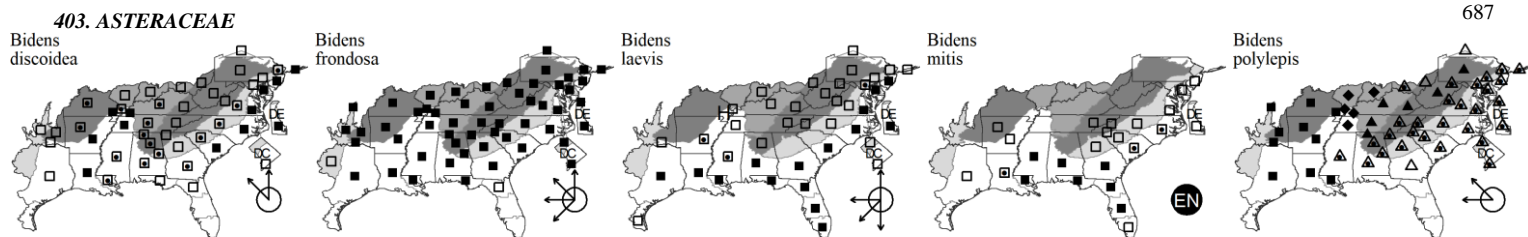
Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

(see introduction for more)



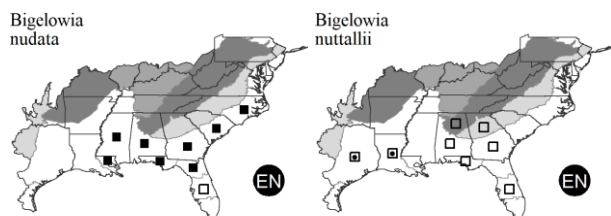
Bigelovia A.P. de Candolle 1836 (RAYLESS-GOLDENROD)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of se. North America. References: Anderson (1970); SE1; Nesom (2000b); Nesom (2006v) in FNA21 (2006c); Nesom (2020f); Shinnars (1971b).

- 1 Basal leaves many, 1-2 mm wide; plants strongly rhizomatous and colonial; [of dry clayey or rocky places] **Bigelovia nuttallii**
 1 Basal leaves few to many, 2-14 mm wide; plants caespitose, or weakly rhizomatous; [of wet to mesic pine savannas and flatwoods].
 **Bigelovia nudata**

Bigelovia nudata (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle. RAYLESS-GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, pocosin edges. **Dist:** E. NC south to n. FL and west to e. LA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Nesom (2020f); = *Bigelovia nudata* ssp. *nudata* – F17, GW2, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Anderson (1970); = *Bigelovia nudata* (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle var. *nudata* – FNA20, SE1, Shinnars (1971b); < *Chondrophora nudata* (Michaux) Britton – RAB, S. [NatureServe G5T4T5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Bigelovia nuttallii (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle. GLADE RAYLESS-GOLDENROD, WEST GULF COASTAL PLAIN RAYLESS-GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Prairies, sandstone glades, granite flatrocks, Altamaha Grit glades, and roadbanks. **Dist:** W. LA west to e. TX; disjunct eastward in Mountains of ne. AL, Piedmont of c. GA, and Coastal Plain of s. AL, ec. GA (Jones & Coile 1988, Bridges & Orzell 1989), Panhandle FL (Washington County), and wc. peninsular FL (Pinellas County). **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = F17, FNA20, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE1, WH3, Anderson (1970); = *Bigelovia virgata* (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle – Tx; = *Chondrophora virgata* (Nuttall) Greene – S, misapplied. [NatureServe G3G4](#) (Vulnerable).



Boltonia L'Héritier 1789 (DOLL'S-DAISY)

Contributed by John F. Townsend and Alan S. Weakley

A genus of about 6-7 species, herbs, of e. and c. North America. References: Anderson (1987); SE1; Karaman-Castro & Urbatsch (2006) in FNA20 (2006b); Morgan (1966); Nesom (2000b); Sorrie & LeBlond (2008); Townsend & Karaman-Castro (2006); Townsend (2013).

- 6 Inflorescence subulate-bracteate.
 7 Phyllaries subulate; peduncles filiform..... **Boltonia diffusa** var. *diffusa*
 7 Phyllaries linear-oblong; peduncles thick..... **Boltonia diffusa** var. *interior*
 6 Inflorescence more or less leafy-bracteate.
 8 Inflorescence diffusely branched, heads relatively numerous, phyllaries (0.2-) 0.3-0.4 (-0.5) mm wide, (1.3-) 1.4-1.8 (-2.1) mm long, pappus awns 0.3-0.8 mm long **Boltonia apalachicolensis**
 8 Inflorescence with loosely ascending branches, heads relatively few, phyllaries (0.5-) 0.7-0.9 (-1.1) mm wide, (1.5-) 2.1-2.4 (-3.5) mm long, pappus awns (0.2-) 0.8-1.1(-1.3) mm long.
 **Boltonia asteroides** var. *glastifolia*

Boltonia apalachicolensis L.C. Anderson. APALACHICOLA DOLL'S-DAISY. **Hab:** Floodplain forests. **Dist:** Panhandle FL, s. MS, west to LA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = F17, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, WH3; < *Boltonia* sp. – GW2. [NatureServe G2Q](#) (Imperiled).

Boltonia asteroides (Linnaeus) L'Héritier var. *glastifolia* (Hill) Fernald. EASTERN DOLL'S-DAISY. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches. **Dist:** NJ south to Panhandle FL, west to MS, LA, and e. TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, but with a few disjunct occurrences inland, such as Henderson County, NC. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = F, K3, K4, Va, Townsend (2013); < *Boltonia asteroides* – F17, RAB, W, WH3; < *Boltonia asteroides* (Linnaeus) L'Héritier var. *asteroides* – Ar, C, FNA20, G, K1, NY, SE1, Anderson (1987), Morgan (1966), Townsend & Karaman-Castro (2006); < *Boltonia* sp. – GW2.

Boltonia diffusa Elliott var. *diffusa*. SOUTHERN DOLL'S-DAISY. **Hab:** Clay-based Carolina bays, roadsides, powerline rights-of-way, and other artificially open areas. **Dist:** Se. SC south to s. FL, west to e. TX, inland in the interior to c. TN, s. IL, s. MO, AR, and se. OK; disjunct in the Bahamas (Mangrove Cay of Andros Island). **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Comm:** See Sorrie & LeBlond (2008) for comments on distribution and nativity. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA20, Il, K1, Va, Morgan (1966); < *Boltonia caroliniana* (Walter) Fernald – RAB; < *Boltonia diffusa* – C, F17, G, K3, K4, NcTx, SE1, Tx, WH3, Anderson (1987); < *Boltonia* sp. – GW2.

Key to Map
 Symbology:

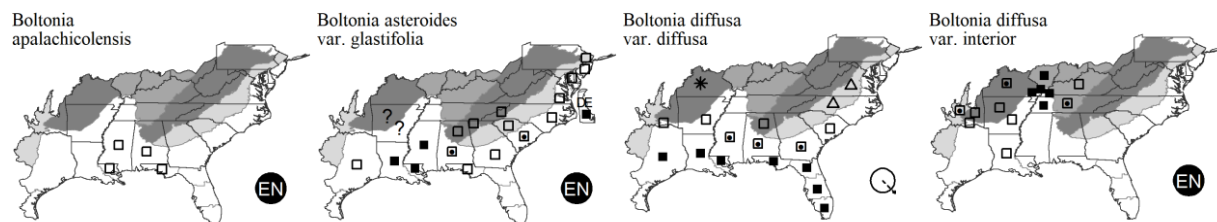


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 EN : endemic
 H : historic

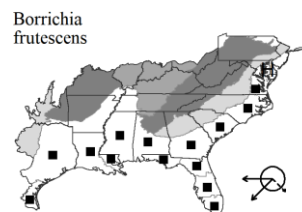
N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

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Boltonia diffusa Elliott var. **interior** Fernald & Griscom. **Hab:** Moist or dry open ground. **Dist:** KY and TN west to IL, OK, and LA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Comm:** {synonymy incomplete}. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA20, IL, K1, Tn; < *Boltonia diffusa* – C, G, K3, K4, SE1, Anderson (1987); < *Boltonia sp.* – GW2. **NatureServe G4G5T3T5** (Apparently Secure).

**Borrichia** Adanson 1763 (SEASIDE OXEYE)

A genus of 2 species, shrubs, of se. United States, Gulf coast of Mexico, and West Indies. References: SE1; Semple (1978); Semple (2006g) in FNA21 (2006c); Ward (2012a).



Borrichia frutescens (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. SILVER SEASIDE OXEYE. **Hab:** Salt and brackish marshes. **Dist:** E. MD and e. VA south to s. FL, west to TX and Mexico (Gulf Coast to the Yucatan peninsula); Bahamas (Grand Bahama); Bermuda. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **ID Notes:** This species often forms nearly pure, clonal stands of many hectares, conspicuous from the fleshy, gray leaves. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, K1, K3, RAB, S, SE1, Tx, Va, WH3, Semple (1978). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

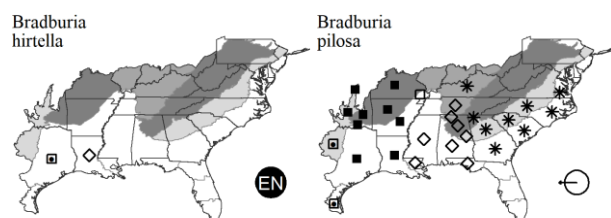
Bradburia Torrey & A. Gray 1842 (GOLDEN-ASTER)

A genus of 2 species, annual herbs, native to sc. North America. References: SE1; Harms (1974); Nesom (1991); Nesom (2000b); Semple & Chinnappa (1984); Semple (1981); Semple (1996); Semple (2006b) in FNA20 (2006b).

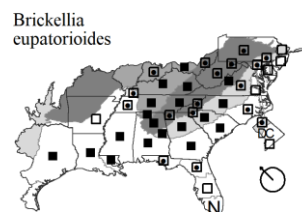
- 1 Disc flowers 11-25, staminate; disk flower corollas 3-4 mm long, with lobes 0.3-0.4 mm long; ray flowers (7-) avg. 10 (-14); [LA, TX]..... **Bradburia hirtella**
 1 Disc flowers 25-60, bisexual; disk flower corollas 4.5-6 mm long, with lobes ca. 0.5 mm long; ray flowers (11-) avg. 16 (-24); [widely distributed] **Bradburia pilosa**

Bradburia hirtella Torrey & A. Gray. TEXAS GOLDENASTER. **Hab:** Sandy and gravelly soils of prairies and woodland openings, disturbed areas. **Dist:** E. TX, eastwards into w. LA (where perhaps only adventive). **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA20, K3, K4, Tx, Semple & Chinnappa (1984), Semple (1996); = *Chrysopsis texana* Nesom – NcTx, Nesom (1991). **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Bradburia pilosa (Nuttall) Semple. SOFT GOLDENASTER. **Hab:** Barrens, prairies, glades, savannas, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. MO and se. KS, south to w. LA and e. TX; populations east of the Mississippi River are questionably native. See Anderson (2007) for FL record. **Phen:** (May-) Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA20, K3, K4, Mo2, Tn, WH3, Semple (1996); = *Chrysopsis pilosa* Nuttall – F, G, GrPl, NcTx, SE1, Nesom (1991), Semple (1981); = *Heterotheca pilosa* (Nuttall) Shinnars – Tx, Harms (1974); < *Heterotheca gossypina* (Michaux) Shinnars – RAB.

**Brickellia** Elliott 1823 (FALSE-BONESET, BRICKELL-BUSH)

A genus of about 100-110 species, herbs and shrubs, primarily of sw. North America and Mexico south into Central America. *Kuhnia* should be included within a broadly circumscribed *Brickellia* (Schilling et al. 2015; King & Robinson 1987; Shinnars 1971). In a molecular analysis (Schilling et al. 2015), *B. cordifolia* is basalmost in a clade that makes up *Brickellia s.s.*, while *B. eupatorioides* is in a clade that corresponds to the formerly recognized *Kuhnia*. References: SE1; Schilling et al (2015); Scott (2006) in FNA21 (2006c); Shinnars (1946); Shinnars (1971a); Turner (1989).



Brickellia eupatorioides. EASTERN KUHNIA. **Hab:** Dry slopes, longleaf pine sandhills (especially in loamy sites), shale barrens, dry woodlands, thickets. **Dist:** NJ west to IN, south to c. peninsular FL and se. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** In addition to var. *eupatorioides*, *B. eupatorioides* includes several other varieties, of more western distribution. Var. *texana* (Shinnars) Shinnars [= var. *ozarkana* (Shinnars) Shinnars] has the outer phyllaries prolonged into setae, nearly or fully as long as the inner phyllaries, and should be considered a possibility for our area, in dry open habitats with prairie or midwestern affinities; it is known from as far eastward as AR, MO, and s. IL. **Syn:** = *Brickellia eupatorioides* (Linnaeus) Shinnars var.

Key to Map
 Symbology:



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 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable

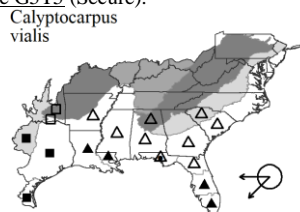
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eupatorioides – Ar, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Va, Shinners (1971a), Turner (1989); = *Kuhnia eupatorioides* var. *eupatorioides* – C, F, G, SE1, Tx, Tx; = *Kuhnia eupatorioides* var. *pyramidalis* Rafinesque – Shinners (1946); < *Brickellia eupatorioides* – Fl7, Pa, Tn, WH3; < *Kuhnia eupatorioides* Linnaeus – Oh3, RAB, S, W; > *Kuhnia eupatorioides* var. *eupatorioides* – SE1; > *Kuhnia eupatorioides* var. *gracilis* Torrey & A. Gray – SE1. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Calyptracarpus Lessing 1832 (STRAGGLER-DAISY, LAWNFLOWER)

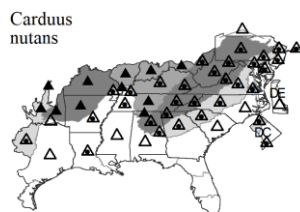
A genus of 2-3 species, herbs, of sw. North America south to Central America. References: SE1; Lange, Bradley, & Sadle [in prep]; Sherff & Alexander (1955); Strother (2006vv) in FNA21 (2006c).

Calyptracarpus vialis Lessing. STRAGGLER-DAISY, LAWNFLOWER, HORSE-HERB, HIERBA DEL CABALLO. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, lawns, flower-beds. **Dist:** Native of s. TX and Mexico. Nesom (2011d) discusses the native distribution of *C. vialis* and concludes that it was originally native to s. TX and Mexico. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, Fl7, FNA21, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, SE1, Tx, WH3, Sherff & Alexander (1955). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

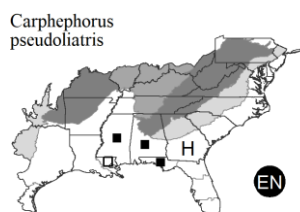
*Carduus* Linnaeus 1753 (PLUMELESS THISTLE)

A genus of about 90 species, herbs, of temperate Old World. References: SE1; Keil (2006e) in FNA19 (2006a).

* ***Carduus nutans*** Linnaeus. NODDING THISTLE, MUSK THISTLE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Late May-Nov. **Tax:** *C. nutans* in its native range in Eurasia consists of a complex of taxa variously treated at specific, subspecific, and varietal rank; the application of these taxa to North American material is problematic and unresolved (see Keil 2006e in FNA for discussion). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA19, G, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W; > *Carduus nutans* Linnaeus ssp. *leiophyllus* (Petrovic) Stojanov & Stefanoff – GrPl; > *Carduus nutans* ssp. *macrocephalus* (Desfontaines) Nyman – GrPl, NcTx; > *Carduus nutans* Linnaeus ssp. *macrolepis* (Petermann) Kazmi – K1.

*Carphephorus* Cassini 1816

A genus of 4 species, herbs, endemic to the Southeastern Coastal Plain of North America. The merger of *Trilisa* and *Litrisea* into *Carphephorus* has been questioned (Schmidt & Schilling 2000) and Schilling (2011) provides evidence that both *Trilisa* and *Litrisea* should be maintained as separate genera. Schilling (2011b) states that “*Carphephorus* s.s. remains enigmatic, and not only do the features that appear to be diagnostic for the genus appear to be plesiomorphies (elongate rootstocks; cymose capitulescences; larger heads; and notched tips of the anther appendages), there is no evidence from the molecular results that it represents a monophyletic entity. One potential resolution would be to recognize as distinct genera *C. corymbosus*, *C. pseudoliatis*, and *C. bellidifolius* + *C. tomentosus*. A second and perhaps better approach would be to combine *Carphephorus* s.s. (e.g. excluding *Trilisa* and *Litrisea*) and *Liatris* into a single genus.” The only species of this complex not occurring in our area is *Litrisea carnosus* Small (of c. peninsular FL). References: Correa & Wilbur (1969); SE1; DeLaney, Bissett, & Weidenhamer (1999); Nesom (2006hh) in FNA21 (2006c); Orzell & Bridges (2002); Schilling (2011b).



1 Heads small, the involucre 3.5-6 mm high, with 5-12 phyllaries; leaves without shining punctate glands (except punctate-glandular in *Litrisea carnosus*, of the FL peninsula).

1 Heads larger, the involucre 6-15 mm high, with 15-40 phyllaries; leaves with conspicuous (at least at 10× magnification) resin dots.

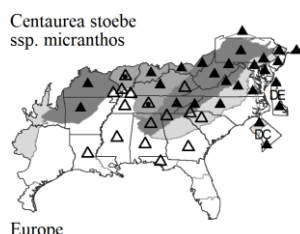
.....*Trilisa odoratissima*

.....*Carphephorus pseudoliatis*

Carphephorus pseudoliatis Cassini. LAVENDER LADY. **Hab:** Pineland seepage bogs and wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Sw. GA and FL Panhandle west to e. LA, and East Gulf Coastal Plain endemic. **Syn:** = Fl7, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Correa & Wilbur (1969), DeLaney, Bissett, & Weidenhamer (1999), Schilling (2011b); = *Carphephorus pseudo-liatis* – SE1, orthographic variant. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Centaurea Linnaeus 1753 (STAR-THISTLE, KNAPWEED)

A genus of about 500 species, herbs, native of Eurasia and n. Africa. *Cyanus* is better separated at the generic level (Greuter 2003). References: Boršić et al (2011); SE1; Greuter (2003b); Greuter et al (2000); Keil & Ochsmann (2006) in FNA19 (2006a).

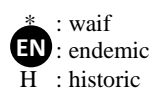
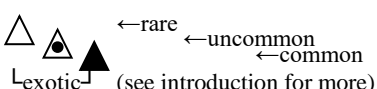


6 Plant an annual; flowers pale to medium blue, flowering Apr-Jun*Cyanus*
6 Plant a perennial; flowers pink to purple, flowering Jun-Oct.

.....*Centaurea stoebe* ssp. *micranthos*

* ***Centaurea stoebe*** Linnaeus ssp. *micranthos* (S.G. Gmelin ex Gugler) Hayek. SPOTTED KNAPWEED, BUSHY KNAPWEED. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Jun-Nov. **Tax:** Complications about typification make the appropriate name to apply to the

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tetraploid entity unclear. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA19, K3, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Centaurea biebersteinii* A.P. de Candolle – K1; = *Centaurea maculosa* Lamarck – C, F, G, GrPl, Oh3, RAB, SE1, W, misapplied; = *Centaurea stoebe* Linnaeus ssp. *australis* (Pancic & A. Kern.) Greuter – K4; > *Centaurea biebersteinii* A.P. de Candolle – Il; > *Centaurea stoebe* Linnaeus ssp. *micranthos* (S.G. Gmelin ex Gugler) Hayek – Il. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Chaetopappa A.P. de Candolle 1836 (LEAST-DAISY)

A genus of 11 species, annual or perennial herbs, of sc. and sw. United States and n. Mexico. References: Nesom (2006y) in FNA20 (2006b); Nesom (2021f).

Chaetopappa asteroides (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle. TINY LAZY-DAISY. **Hab:** Sandy open areas, Catahoula barrens; eastwards in waste areas near wool-combing mills. **Dist:** MO and se. KS south to w. LA, s. TX, and Mexico; reported for SC by Nesom (2004d). **Phen:** Apr-Jun (-Sep). **Syn:** = Nesom (2021f); = *Chaetopappa asteroides* (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle var. *asteroides* – Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, SE1; < *Chaetopappa asteroides* (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle – GrPl, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

Chaptalia Ventenat 1802 (SUNBONNETS)

A genus of about 60 species, herbs, of warm temperate, subtropical, and tropical America. The remainder of the genus is distributed in the West Indies, Central America, and South America. References: SE1; Harms (2011); Nesom (1995a); Nesom (2006a) in FNA19 (2006a); Vuilleumier (1969).

Identification Notes: The basal leaves are distinctive, the undersurface permanently and tightly white floccose, the upper surface floccose when young but glabrate in age, and the margins with obscure denticulations.

Chaptalia tomentosa Ventenat. SUNBONNETS, PINELAND DAISY, NIGHT-NODDING BOG-DANDELION, WOOLLY SUNBONNETS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill seeps, pine flatwoods. **Dist:** E. NC south s. FL and west to e. TX; allegedly disjunct in Hispaniola (Acevedo-Rodríguez & Strong 2012). **Phen:** Dec (southwards)-May. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA19, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, WH3, WI, Harms (2011), Nesom (1995a), Vuilleumier (1969). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Chloracantha Nesom, Y.B. Suh, D.R. Morgan, S.D. Sundberg, & B.B. Simpson 1991

A genus of 4 species, perennial herbs, of sw. and sc. US south through Mexico to Central America. References: Nesom (2018b); Sundberg (1991).

Chloracantha spinosa (Benth) Nesom. SPINY-ASTER, MEXICAN-DEVILWEED. **Hab:** Riverbanks, swamps, marshes, saline flats. **Dist:** S. LA, OK, NM, AZ, and CA south to sc. Mexico; other varieties occur in western Mexico and southwards to Panama. **Phen:** (May-) Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Nesom (2018a); = *Chloracantha spinosa* var. *spinosa* – FNA20, Sundberg (1991); < *Aster spinosus* Benth – GrPl, S, SE1, Tx; < *Chloracantha spinosa* (Benth) Nesom – K3, K4, NcTx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Chromolaena A.P. de Candolle 1836

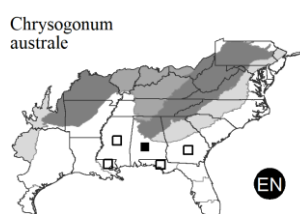
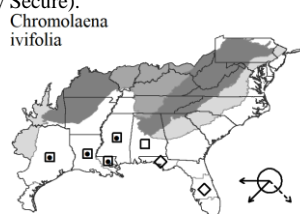
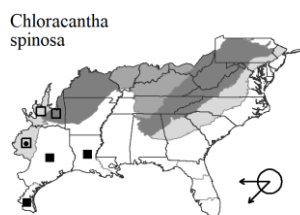
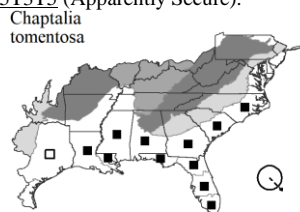
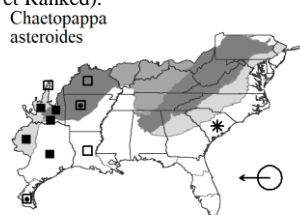
A genus of about 165 species, perennial herbs and shrubs, of s. North America, Central America, and South America. References: SE1; Nesom (2006ll) in FNA21 (2006c).

Chromolaena ivifolia (Linnaeus) R.M. King & H. Robinson. IVY-LEAF THOROUGHWORT. **Hab:** Prairies and fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. FL, Panhandle FL, s. AL, s. MS, TX; West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and South America (Woods, Diamond, & Searcy 2003; Kartesz 1999, Nesom in FNA 2006c). **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, WH3; = *Eupatorium ivaefolium* – SE1, Tx, orthographic variant; = *Osmia ivaefolia* (Linnaeus) Schultz 'Bipontinus' – S.

Chrysogonum Linnaeus 1753 (GREEN-AND-GOLD)

A genus of 3-4 species and 3-4 taxa, perennial herbs, of se. North America. Nesom (2020) elevated var. *brevistolon* to species rank. Schilling & Floden (2018) suggested "that patterns of differentiation within [*C. virginianum*] are complex and will require adjustment beyond simply elevating the varieties recognized by Nesom (2001) to species level" (Schilling & Floden 2018). References: SE1; Nesom (2001b); Nesom (2006ff) in FNA21 (2006c); Nesom (2020g); Schilling & Floden (2018).

Chrysogonum australe Alexander ex Small. GULF COAST GREEN-AND-GOLD. **Hab:** Moist to fairly dry woodlands and forests. **Dist:** FL Panhandle and sc. and sw. GA west to e. LA. **Phen:** Late Feb-early May. **Comm:** Genetic evidence suggests that this entity is better treated as a species than as a variety (Schilling & Floden 2018). **Syn:** = Nesom (2020g), Schilling & Floden (2018); = *Chrysogonum virginianum* Linnaeus var. *australe* (Alexander ex Small) H.E. Ahles – FI7, FNA21, K3, K4, WH3, Nesom (2001b); < *Chrysogonum australe* Alexander ex Small – S; < *Chrysogonum virginianum* Linnaeus var. *australe* (Alexander ex Small) H.E. Ahles – RAB, SE1, W.



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X : extirpated

Chrysopsis (Nuttall) Elliott 1823 (GOLDEN-ASTER)

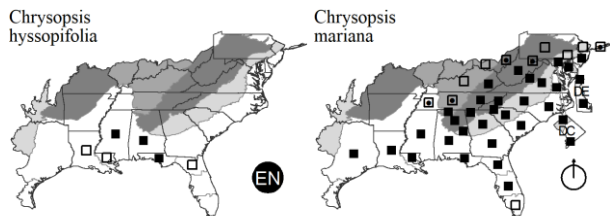
A genus of about 12-15 species, herbs, of se. North America, Mexico, and the Bahamas. This remains a difficult and rather poorly understood group. The appropriate taxonomic status of many of the entities remains unclear; for the moment, I am recognizing a number of entities at the specific level, the appropriate nomenclatural combinations not already available in all cases. References: SE1; DeLaney, Wunderlin, & Semple (2003); Harms (1974); Nesom (2000b); Semple (1981); Semple (1996); Semple (2006c) in FNA20 (2006b); Ward (2012a).

- 1 Stem, leaves, and phyllaries sparsely to densely pubescent with spreading non-glandular hairs as well as having minutely glandular pubescence; annuals with taproots.....*Bradburia pilosa*
- 1 Stems, leaves, and phyllaries various but lacking spreading non-glandular hairs; biennials or perennials, either fibrous-rooted or with a mostly short and quickly disintegrating taproot.
 - 2 Cypselas lacking translucent, yellow to reddish brown, longitudinal ridges; phyllaries moderately to densely glandular.*Chrysopsis mariana*
 - 2 Cypselas with 2-10 translucent, yellow to reddish brown, longitudinal ridges; phyllaries glabrous to densely pilose, and sometimes also stipitate-glandular.*Chrysopsis hyssopifolia*

Chrysopsis hyssopifolia Nuttall. HYSSOPLAF GOLDENASTER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, Florida scrub, dry pine flatwoods, other dry sands.

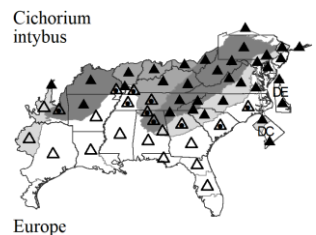
Dist: N. FL peninsula west to FL Panhandle, s. AL, s. MS, and se. LA. **Phen:** Oct-Dec. **Comm:** 2n chromosome number=18. **Syn:** = SE1; = *Chrysopsis gossypina* (Michaux) Elliott ssp. *hyssopifolia* (Nuttall) Semple – FI7, FNA20, K3, K4, WH3, Semple (1981); = *Heterotheca hyssopifolia* (Nuttall) V.L. Harms – Harms (1974); > *Chrysopsis gigantea* Small – S; > *Chrysopsis hyssopifolia* Nuttall – S. NatureServe G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

Chrysopsis mariana (Linnaeus) Elliott. MARYLAND GOLDEN-ASTER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry pine flatwoods, dry forests and woodlands, roadsides, other dry habitats. **Dist:** Se. NY and RI (Block Island) west to se. OH, c. KY, w. TN, south to c. peninsular FL and se. TX. **Phen:** Late Jun-Oct. **Tax:** As currently defined, *C. mariana* includes 2x (2n=8), 4x (2n=16), 6x (2n=24) and 8x (2n=32) races that have different distribution patterns that are allopatric or very nearly so (Semple & Chinnappa 1986). Diploids are found in the FL Panhandle and c. peninsula. Tetraploids are found only in ne. FL and the n. peninsula. Hexaploids range nearly throughout the non-FL portion of the species' distribution, in FL only in the nc. FL Panhandle. Octoploids are along the ne. coast of FL, on and near Merritts Island. **Syn:** = C, FI7, FNA20, G, K3, K4, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Semple (1981); = *Heterotheca mariana* (Linnaeus) Shinnars – RAB, Harms (1974); > *Chrysopsis mariana* var. *macradenia* Fernald – F; > *Chrysopsis mariana* var. *mariana* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Cichorium* Linnaeus 1753 (CHICORY)

A genus of 7 species, herbs, of Europe and n. Africa. References: SE1; Kiers et al (1999); Strother (2006n) in FNA19 (2006a).

* ***Cichorium intybus*** Linnaeus. CHICORY, SUCCORY, BLUE-SAILORS, WITLOOF. **Hab:** Roadsides, fencerows, vacant lots, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. See Anderson (2007) for FL record. **Phen:** Late May-Nov. **Comm:** The dried roasted root is used as a flavoring or substitute for coffee. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Kiers et al (1999). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Cirsium* P. Miller 1754 (THISTLE)

A genus of about 250 species, herbs, north temperate. References: SE1; Keil (2006f) in FNA19 (2006a); Nesom (2021i); Nesom (2022a).

Key adapted in part from Cronquist (1980); portions of key based on Keil (2006f).

- 2 Leaves decurrent onto the stem below, the decurrency extending as a wing at least several cm down the stem, and often to the leaf below; leaves scabrous-hispid above; phyllaries lacking a glutinous dorsal ridge; [alien weed].....*Cirsium vulgare*
- 2 Leaves not decurrent as a conspicuous wing, or the decurrency extending < 1 cm (sometimes more decurrent in *C. lecontei*); leaves not scabrous-hispid above; [native, sometimes in disturbed habitats].
 - 3 Phyllaries lacking spine tips (the outermost sometimes with a weak spine-tip to 0.5 mm long); leaves deeply lobed, to 55 cm long and 20 cm wide*Cirsium muticum*
 - 3 Phyllaries (at least the outer and middle) with well-developed spine-tips > 1 mm long; leaves lobed or merely toothed, generally < 30 cm long and < 10 cm wide (except in *C. altissimus*).
 - 4 Heads immediately subtended by several spiny-toothed leaves (appearing as a leafy involucre); flowers yellow, white, or purple.
 - 5 Involucres more-or-less densely tomentose; stems densely tomentose; [of the Coastal Plain and Piedmont]*Cirsium horridulum* var. *horridulum*
 - 5 Involucres glabrous; stems glabrous or sparsely tomentose; [of the Coastal Plain].

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- 6 Leaves shallowly to deeply pinnatifid; main spines of the leaves 10-30 mm long; [of s. AL and Panhandle FL westward]..... *Cirsium horridulum* var. *megacanthum*
- 6 Leaves spinose-dentate to shallowly pinnatifid; main spines mostly 5-10 mm long; [widespread in the Coastal Plain]..... *Cirsium horridulum* var. *vittatum*
- 4 Heads pedunculate (rarely with 1 or 2 reduced leaves below); flowers pink, purple, lavender, or white.
- 7 Lower surface of the leaves thinly and loosely white-tomentose beneath, this sloughing off in age, the green surface visible through the tomentum except on very small, young leaves.
- 8 Heads 15-25 mm high; plants 5-35 dm tall, usually much branched and with numerous heads..... *Cirsium nuttallii*
- 8 Heads 25-50 mm high; plants 2-10 dm tall, usually strict or few-branched and with 1 or a few heads..... *Cirsium lecontei*
- 7 Lower surface of the leaves densely white-tomentose beneath, this persistent and entirely obscuring the green surface.
- 12 Heads 15-25 mm high; plants 4-20 dm tall; larger leaves 0.5-12 cm wide.
- 13 Cauline leaves 2-12 cm wide; peduncles 3-30 cm; corollas white to pale pink; [LA, MO, OK southwards and westwards] *Cirsium texanum*
- 13 Cauline leaves 0.5-5 cm wide; peduncles 1-15 cm; corollas pink to purple, rarely white; [collectively widely distributed]..... *Cirsium carolinianum*
- 12 Heads 25-45 mm high; plants 10-40 dm tall; larger leaves usually > 5 cm wide.
- 17 Peduncle bracts much reduced; usually some roots with tuberlike enlargements; flowering May-Jul; [LA, OK, TX]..... *Cirsium engelmannii*
- 17 Peduncle bracts leaflike; roots without tuberlike enlargements; flowering Jun-Oct; [collectively widely distributed].
- 18 Leaves toothed or shallowly lobed..... *Cirsium altissimum*
- 18 Leaves deeply pinnatifid..... *Cirsium discolor*

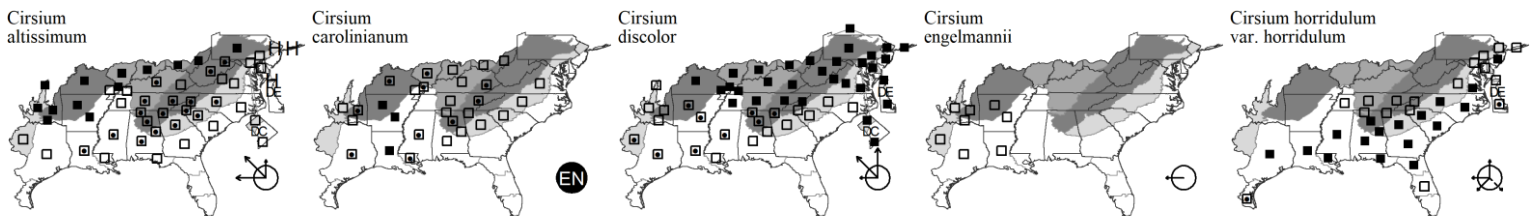
Cirsium altissimum (Linnaeus) Sprengel. TALL THISTLE. **Hab:** Pastures, woodlands, thickets. **Dist:** MA west to ND, south to Panhandle FL (Jackson County) and e. TX. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA19, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NeTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Carduus altissimus* Linnaeus – RAB. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Cirsium carolinianum (Walter) Fernald & Schubert. CAROLINA THISTLE, SPRING THISTLE, PRAIRIE THISTLE. **Hab:** Prairies, open woodlands over mafic, ultramafic, or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** N. VA west to s. OH and MO, south to w. SC, n. GA, AL, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun (-Jul). **Comm:** In the eastern part of the Southeast, *C. carolinianum* seems to be restricted to prairies and woodlands (or maintained powerline or road rights-of-way) over circumneutral rocks and soils, in situations which were oak savannas or even prairies prior to fire suppression. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA19, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Oh3, SE1, Tn, Va, W; = *Carduus carolinianus* Walter – RAB; > *Cirsium flaccidum* Small – S; > *Cirsium virginianum* (Linnaeus) Michaux – S, misapplied.

Cirsium discolor (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Sprengel. FIELD THISTLE. **Hab:** Pastures, woodlands, thickets. **Dist:** QC west to MB, south to NC, MS, LA, and KS. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA19, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W; = *Carduus discolor* (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) Nuttall – RAB. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Cirsium engelmannii Rydberg. ENGELMANN'S THISTLE. **Hab:** Prairies, oak savannas. **Dist:** Sw. AR and s. OK south to nw. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, K3, K4, NeTx. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Cirsium horridulum Michaux var. *horridulum*. COMMON YELLOW THISTLE, BULL THISTLE. **Hab:** Roadsides, woodlands, pine savannas. **Dist:** ME south to FL, west to TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain and adjacent provinces; also Mexico and Bahamas. **Phen:** Late Mar-early Jun. **Syn:** = C, FNA19, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, SE1, Va; = *Carduus spinosissimus* Walter – RAB; = *Cirsium horridulum* – Bah, S; < *Cirsium horridulum* – F, F17, G, NeTx, Tn, WH3; < *Cirsium horridulum* – GW2. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Cirsium horridulum Michaux var. *megacanthum* (Nuttall) D.J. Keil. BIGSPINE THISTLE. **Hab:** Moist ground. **Dist:** AL and Panhandle FL west to TX and OK. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, K3, K4; < *Cirsium horridulum* – F17, WH3; < *Cirsium horridulum* – GW2; < *Cirsium horridulum* Michaux var. *vittatum* (Small) R.W. Long – K1, SE1; > *Cirsium vittatum* Small – S.

Cirsium horridulum Michaux var. *vittatum* (Small) R.W. Long. SOUTHERN YELLOW THISTLE, PINELAND THISTLE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. peninsular FL and Panhandle FL; Bahamas; West Indies. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, K4; = *Carduus smallii* (Britton) H.E. Ahles – RAB; = *Cirsium vittatum* Small – Bah; < *Cirsium horridulum* – F17, WH3; < *Cirsium horridulum* – GW2; < *Cirsium horridulum* Michaux var. *vittatum* (Small) R.W. Long – K1, K3, SE1; > *Cirsium smallii* Britton – S; > *Cirsium vittatum* Small – S.

Cirsium lecontei Torrey & A. Gray. LECONTE'S THISTLE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, bogs. **Dist:** E. NC south to Panhandle FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = F17, FNA19, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, SE1, WH3; = *Carduus lecontei* (Torrey & A. Gray) Pollard – RAB. **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).

Cirsium muticum Michaux. SWAMP THISTLE. **Hab:** Swamps, wet thickets, woodlands, seepage slopes, wet prairies, meadows. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to SK, south to DE, NC, TN, and MO, and less commonly south to FL, AL (Diamond & Woods 2009), and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA19, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Carduus muticus* (Michaux) Persoon – RAB; > *Cirsium muticum* var. *muticum* – F. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Cirsium nuttallii A.P. de Candolle. NUTTALL'S THISTLE, COASTAL TALL THISTLE. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, roadsides, pastures, wet hammocks, dry hammocks, prairies. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to LA and AR. Reported for the first time from NC by Krings, Westbrooks, & Lloyd (2002). **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, F17, FNA19, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, SE1, Va, WH3; = *Carduus nuttallii* (A.P. de Candolle) Pollard – RAB. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

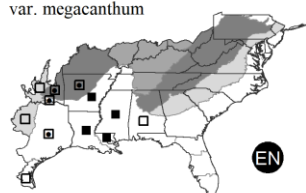


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

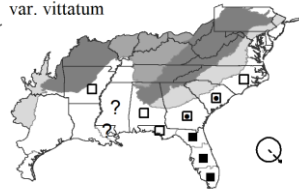
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

403. ASTERACEAE

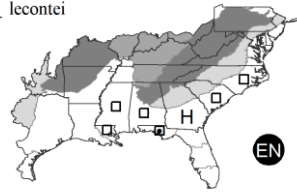
Cirsium horridulum
var. *megacanthum*



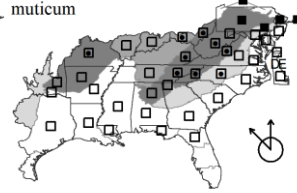
Cirsium horridulum
var. *vittatum*



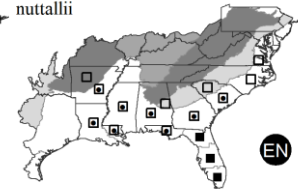
Cirsium lecontei



Cirsium muticum



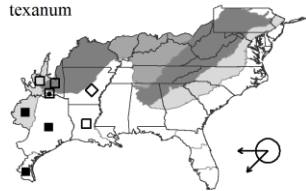
Cirsium nuttallii



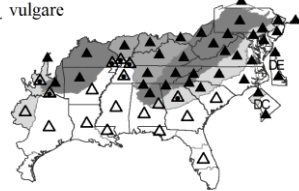
Cirsium texanum Buckley. TEXAS THISTLE. **Hab:** Woodlands, pine savannas, pastures, fields, roadsides. **Dist:** OK and NM south through TX to Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA19, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Nesom (2022a). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

* *Cirsium vulgare* (Savi) Tenore. BULL THISTLE. **Hab:** Meadows, pastures, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA19, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3; < *Carduus lanceolatus* Linnaeus – RAB; < *Cirsium lanceolatum* (Linnaeus) Scopoli – S, misapplied. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Cirsium texanum



Cirsium vulgare



Europe

Conoclinium A.P. de Candolle 1836 (MISTFLOWER)

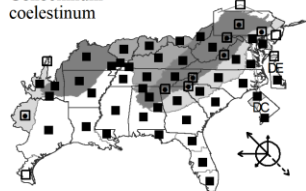
A genus of 4 species, of e. and c. North America extending into Mexico. References: SE1; Medford, Poindexter, & Weakley (2020) in Weakley et al (2020); Patterson & Nesom (2006) in FNA21 (2006c); Schilling et al (2019b); Schmidt & Schilling (2000).

- 2 Corollas 2.2-2.3 mm long; flowering late Jul-Nov; [widespread] *Conoclinium coelestinum*
2 Corollas 1.9-2.0 mm long; flowering Apr-Nov; [peninsular FL] *Conoclinium dichotomum*

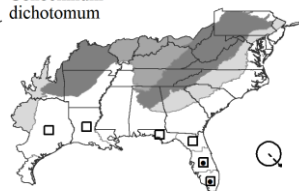
Conoclinium coelestinum (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. MISTFLOWER, AGERATUM. **Hab:** Streambanks, moist to wet disturbed areas, especially ditches, probably more common than formerly. **Dist:** NJ west to IL, c. MO, se. KS, and OK, south to s. FL and c. TX; also in Cuba, and scattered farther north (as in NY, n. OH, and n. IN) probably as escapes from cultivation. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Tax:** See Wooten & Clewell (1971) for further discussion of this species. **Syn:** = Medford, Poindexter, & Weakley (2020) in Weakley et al (2020), Schilling et al (2019b); < *Conoclinium coelestinum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – Ar, F17, FNA21, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NY, S, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Conoclinium coelestinum* – Pa, misspelling; < *Eupatorium coelestinum* Linnaeus – C, F, G, GrPl, NcTx, Oh3, RAB, SE1, Tx, W, WV.

Conoclinium dichotomum Chapman. CHAPMAN'S MISTFLOWER, FLORIDA MISTFLOWER. **Hab:** Moist open areas, ditches. **Dist:** Peninsular FL and scattered along the Gulf Coast; possibly Cuba. **Phen:** Apr-Nov. **Tax:** See Schilling et al. (2019) for additional information. **Comm:** The distribution, flowering times, and habitats for this newly re-recognized species are poorly known at this time. **Syn:** = Medford, Poindexter, & Weakley (2020) in Weakley et al (2020), Schilling et al (2019b); < *Conoclinium coelestinum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – F17, FNA21, K3, K4, S, WH3; < *Eupatorium coelestinum* Linnaeus – SE1.

Conoclinium coelestinum



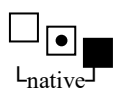
Conoclinium dichotomum

*Coreopsis* Linnaeus 1753 (COREOPSIS, TICKSEED)

Contributed by Alan S. Weakley and Bruce A. Sorrie

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, of America (once unrelated groups are removed). Recent molecular studies suggest that the relationship between *Bidens* and *Coreopsis* (as traditionally circumscribed) is complex, and that changes in taxonomy will be needed to more accurately reflect relationships (Kim et al. 1999; Crawford & Mort 2005). Tadesse & Crawford (2014) have begun this process, removing from *Coreopsis* some unrelated groups into *Electra*, *Leptosyne*, and (perhaps) *Heterosperma*; two additional clades, traditionally treated in *Coreopsis* section *Pseudoagarista*, will likely be removed. It appears likely that the clade consisting of sections *Gyrophyllum* (*C. major*, *C. delphiniifolia*, *C. verticillata*, and *C. tripteris*) and *Silphidium* (*C. latifolia*) will also be removed. References: Allison & Stevens (2001); SE1; Schilling, Johnson, & Iacona (2015); Sherff & Alexander (1955); Smith (1976); Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley (2013); Strother (2006yy) in FNA21 (2006c); Tadesse & Crawford (2014).

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Unkeyed taxa: *Coreopsis intermedia*

- 1 Disk flowers with 4 corolla lobes and 4 anthers; ray flowers usually apically 3-lobed.
- 2 Leaves pinnately or bipinnately lobed into linear segments or narrowly lanceolate segments; [section *Calliopsis*]..... *Coreopsis tinctoria* var. *tinctoria*
- 2 Leaves simple or with 1-2 auriculate lobes at the base; [section *Eublepharis*].
- 3 All of the major cauline leaves opposite (except in *C. linifolia* the lowermost few leaves may be alternate)..... *Coreopsis linifolia*
- 3 All of the major cauline leaves alternate..... *Coreopsis nudata*
- 1 Disk flowers with 5 corolla lobes and 5 anthers; ray flowers apically entire, or with (2-) 4-5 teeth.
- 11 All of the leaves simple or the plant with a mixture of simple leaves and leaves with 1-2 (-4) basal auricles or leaflets, these distinctly smaller than the terminal lobe or leaflet.
- 13 Stems with (5-) 6-12 nodes between the first node > 1 cm above the basal leaves and the first head.
- 14 Leaf blades (or terminal leaflets of compound leaves) narrowly oblanceolate, to 0.6 cm wide..... *Coreopsis pubescens* var. *debilis*
- 14 Leaf blades (or terminal leaflets of compound leaves) elliptical to oblanceolate, 0.6-4 cm wide..... *Coreopsis pubescens* var. *pubescens*
- 13 Stems with 1-5 (-8) nodes between the first node > 1 cm above the basal leaves and the first head.
- 16 Annual; rays yellow, with a red-brown or purple blaze or spotting near the base.
- 17 Leaves extending >1/2 way up the stem; bracts subtending the phyllaries 6-9 (-12) mm long; disc corollas with apices red-brown to purplish; cypselas wingless..... *Coreopsis basalis*
- 17 Leaves extending <1/2 way up the stem; bracts subtending the phyllaries 4-6 (-8) mm long; disc corollas with apices yellow; cypselas winged..... *Coreopsis nucensis*
- 16 Perennial (cormose or rhizomatous at base, and sometimes also stoloniferous); rays completely yellow, lacking a red-brown or purple blaze or spotting near the base.
- 18 Plants spreading by elongate stolons; leaf blades (or terminal leaflets) 1-2.2× as long as wide..... *Coreopsis auriculata*
- 18 Plants lacking stolons; leaf blades (or terminal leaflets) > 3× as long as wide (basal leaves sometimes broader)..... *Coreopsis lanceolata*
- 11 Most or all of the leaves deeply lobed or dissected into distinct leaflets or divisions, the leaflets or divisions 3-20 or more, if only 3, then the lateral leaflets nearly or fully as large and well-developed as the terminal.
- 20 Leaves pinnately lobed into 3 (-5+) nearly parallel-sided lobes; [section *Gyrophyllum*]..... *Coreopsis palmata*
- 20 Leaves compound with 3+ leaflets.
- 21 Leaves sessile or with a short subpetiolar base < 2 mm long, the initial division of the leaves palmate into 3 leaflets (these sometimes further divided), giving the 2 opposite leaves the superficial appearance of a whorl of 6 leaves; [section *Gyrophyllum*]..... *Coreopsis major*
- 21 Leaves, at least the lower, distinctly petioled on petioles 5-50 mm or more long.
- 25 Ray flowers not toothed terminally (or rarely with a few with inconspicuous and irregular teeth); mid-cauline leaves palmately 3-foliolate, the terminal leaflet sometimes again 3-5-foliolate (sometimes giving an appearance of a pinnately 5-7-foliolate leaf), the leaflets 6-35 mm wide, 3-15× as long as wide; [section *Gyrophyllum*]..... *Coreopsis tripteris*
- 25 Ray flowers apically with (2-) 4-5 teeth; mid-cauline leaves pinnately 5-11-foliolate, the leaflets either 3-15 mm wide and about 1-3× as long as wide, or 0.5-2 mm wide and > 20× as long as wide; [section *Coreopsis*].
- 26 Disk flowers reddish; ray flowers usually with a basal red mark; leaflets of mid-cauline leaves 1-15 mm wide and about 1-10× as long as wide..... *Coreopsis basalis*
- 26 Disk flowers yellow; ray flowers yellow; leaflets of mid-cauline leaves 0.5-6 (-10) mm wide and > 10× as long as wide.
- 30 Larger divisions of midstem and upper stem leaves 2-6 (-10) mm wide..... *Coreopsis grandiflora* var. *grandiflora*
- 30 Larger divisions of midstem and upper stem leaves 0.5-1.5 mm wide..... *Coreopsis grandiflora* var. *harveyana*

Coreopsis auriculata Linnaeus. LOBED COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Moist slopes and woodlands. **Dist:** C. and ne. VA, s. WV, and KY south to MS, AL, and GA. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA21, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WV, Sherff & Alexander (1955), Smith (1976). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Coreopsis basalis (A. Dietrich) Blake. TEXAS COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides and fields. **Dist:** Probably native only west of the Mississippi River (s. AR and s. OK south to se. LA and s. TX), now distributed across the Coastal Plain from TX east to FL and north to NC. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** The 'wrightii' entity probably warrants recognition at some rank. **Syn:** = NcTx, Smith (1976); = *Coreopsis basalis* var. *basalis* – Tx, Sherff & Alexander (1955); < *Coreopsis basalis* (A. Dietrich) Blake – Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, II, K1, K3, K4, NE, RAB, SE1, WH3.

Coreopsis grandiflora Hogg ex Sweet var. *grandiflora*. LARGE-FLOWERED COREOPSIS. **Hab:** In thin soils of rock outcrops, especially granitic flatrocks and granite domes. **Dist:** Var. *grandiflora* ranges from c. GA and w. SC west to e. TX and e. OK, very scattered in distribution; it differs from var. *harveyana* in having the leaf divisions 2-6 mm wide (vs. 0.5-2 mm wide). **Phen:** Late May-late Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, F, II, K1, K3, Smith (1976); < *Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg ex Sweet – FI7, FNA21, G, Mi, Mo2, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3; < *Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg ex Sweet var. *grandiflora* – C, SE1; > *Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg ex Sweet var. *grandiflora* – Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Coreopsis grandiflora* var. *pilosa* Sherff – Sherff & Alexander (1955). NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Coreopsis grandiflora Hogg ex Sweet var. *harveyana* (A. Gray) Sherff. LARGE-FLOWERED COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Sandy woodlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Var. *harveyana* is the most abundant variety, probably originally endemic to AR, n. LA, ne. TX, OK, e. KS, and s. and c. MO, but now scattered eastward to IN, NC, and SC. **Phen:** Late May-late Jun. **Tax:** See Crawford & Smith (1984) for additional discussion of the varieties. **Syn:** = Ar, F, GrPI, II, K1, K3, Va, Sherff & Alexander (1955), Smith (1976); < *Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg ex Sweet – FNA21, G, Mi, Mo2, NE, NY, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; < *Coreopsis grandiflora* Hogg ex Sweet var. *grandiflora* – C, SE1.

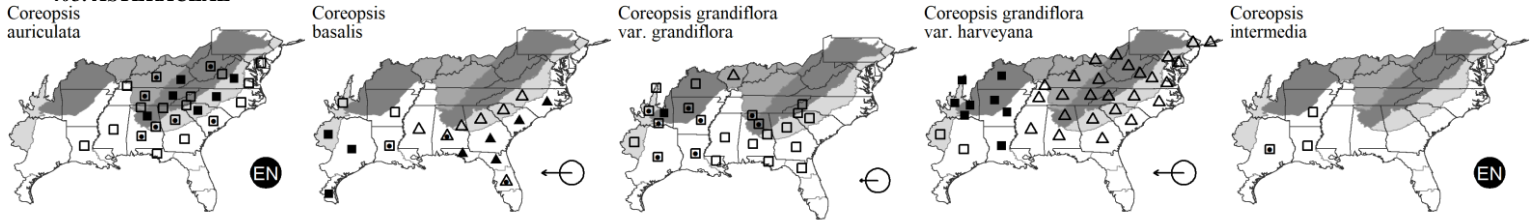
Coreopsis intermedia Sherff. GOLDEN-WAVE TICKSEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine and shortleaf pine woodlands, other dry sandy woodlands. **Dist:** Sw. AR south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated



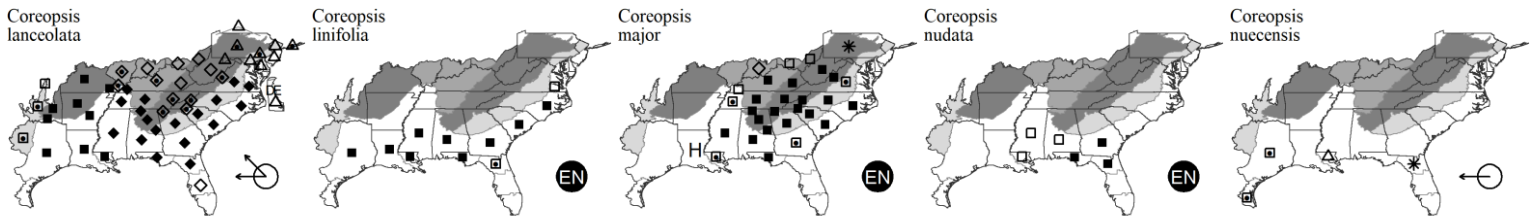
Coreopsis lanceolata Linnaeus. LONGSTALK COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Open sandy prairies; eastwards in disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. MA, MI and WI south to c. peninsular FL, e. TX, and NM. Often spread from cultivation, its original range obscure, but perhaps limited to the sc. United States. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** The distinction of *C. lanceolata* (= *C. lanceolata* var. *lanceolata*) from *C. crassifolia* (= *C. lanceolata* var. *villosa*) needs additional study. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, FNA21, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Schilling, Johnson, & Iacona (2015), Smith (1976); > *Coreopsis crassifolia* Aiton – Il, S; > *Coreopsis heterogyna* Fernald – F; > *Coreopsis lanceolata* Linnaeus – Il, S; > *Coreopsis lanceolata* var. *lanceolata* – Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Coreopsis lanceolata* var. *villosa* Michaux – F, G, Sherff & Alexander (1955).

Coreopsis linifolia Nuttall. SAVANNA COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandhill seeps, sandhill-pocosin ecotones. **Dist:** Se. VA south to ne. and Panhandle FL, west to e. TX. **Phen:** Early Jul-late Oct. **Tax:** The proper taxonomic treatment of this taxon and its relatives remains unclear. Smith (1976) interpreted *C. linifolia* to range from se. VA south and west along the Coastal Plain to e. TX (with a few inland disjunctions) and to consist of two chromosome races, a diploid Gulf Coast race (w. FL to se. TX) and a tetraploid Atlantic Coast race (s. GA to se. VA), "not differing sufficiently morphologically to justify nomenclatural recognition." Fernald, however, named *C. oniscicarpa* (the tetraploid) based on morphologic characters. Given the existence of morphologic characters, the failure of Smith's attempted hybridizations of the two "races," his speculation that the tetraploid could be an allotetraploid (though likely an autotetraploid), and the allopatric ranges of the two races, specific recognition is plausible. Further study is needed. Cronquist (in C, G, SE) does not recognize *C. oniscicarpa* as distinct from *C. linifolia*, and reduces *C. linifolia* (*sensu lato*) to a variety of *C. gladiata*, also including *C. falcata* in the typical variety of *C. gladiata*. The abundant morphologic, phenologic, and ecologic differences between *C. gladiata*, *C. linifolia*, and *C. falcata* render such an approach undesirable. **ID Notes:** Basal rosettes of this species are abundant in wet savannas and can be distinguished readily by the distinctive leaves: very long-petioled, about 1 cm across, the pinnate venation very neat (the main lateral veins straight and parallel to the other laterals on the same side of the leaf), with small dark dots when backlit, and very thick (ca. 1 mm) and stiff in texture. **Syn:** = GW2, K1, K3, K4, Tx, Va, WH3, Sherff & Alexander (1955), Smith (1976), Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley (2013); = *Coreopsis angustifolia* Aiton – RAB, possibly misapplied; = *Coreopsis gladiata* var. *linifolia* (Nuttall) Cronquist – C, G, SE1; < *Coreopsis gladiata* Walter – FNA21; > *Coreopsis oniscicarpa* Fernald var. *oniscicarpa* – F; > *Coreopsis oniscicarpa* var. *simulans* Fernald – F.

Coreopsis major Walter. WOODLAND COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, dry and dry-mesic forests, longleaf pine sandhills, roadsides. **Dist:** W. VA, WV, s. OH, and KY south to GA, FL Panhandle, s. AL, s. MS, and se. LA; disjunct in w. LA. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** How to treat the "*Coreopsis major* complex" (here including *C. major*, *C. delphinifolia*, and *C. verticillata*) remains unclear. The group apparently includes diploids and a variety of allopolyploids and autopolyploids (at various ploidies) variously derived from components of *C. major* and *C. verticillata*. Sometimes recognized in *C. major* are two varieties: var. *major* (with leaf blades rather densely short-pubescent, outer phyllaries rather densely short-pubescent, middle leaflet of median leaves 10-30 mm wide, and leaflets herbaceous) and var. *rigida* (with leaf blades slightly short-pubescent to glabrous, outer phyllaries slightly short-pubescent to glabrous, middle leaflet of median leaves 5-10 (-12) mm wide, leaflets subcoriaceous and stiff). Variation and poor correlation of these features as stated and the presence of significant and apparently variation in other features requires additional study before a satisfying taxonomy can be presented. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Oh3, S, Tn, Va, WH3, Smith (1976); > *Coreopsis major* var. *major* – C, F, G, RAB, SE1, W, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Coreopsis major* var. *rigida* – C, F, SE1, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Coreopsis major* var. *stellata* (Nuttall) B.L. Robinson – F, G, RAB, WV, Sherff & Alexander (1955). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Coreopsis nudata Nuttall. SWAMP COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Seasonally flooded pineland depressions, either herbaceous-dominated or under a canopy of *Taxodium ascendens*. **Dist:** E. GA (in close proximity to SC) south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to e. LA. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **ID Notes:** Immediately recognizable by its pink-rayed flowers and juncoid leaves. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, SE1, WH3, Sherff & Alexander (1955), Smith (1976), Sorrie, LeBlond, & Weakley (2013). **NatureServe G3?** (Vulnerable).

Coreopsis nuceensis A. Heller. CROWN TICKSEED. **Hab:** Sandy soils of oak woodlands. **Dist:** Native of c. and s. TX; introduced eastward, as in e. LA and St. Johns County, FL. **Syn:** = K3, K4, SE1, WH3; < *Coreopsis nuceensis* A. Heller – FI7, FNA21, S, Tx.



Coreopsis palmata Nuttall. FINGER COREOPSIS, STIFF TICKSEED, PRAIRIE COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, savannas, woodlands, roadsides.

Dist: Se. MI, WI, and MN south to n. LA and se. OK. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Coreopsis pubescens Elliott var. *debilis* (Sherff) E.B. Smith. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, other habitats. **Dist:** C. TN south through AL and ne. MS to w. FL, s. AL, s. MS, and se. LA. **Syn:** = GW2, K1, K3, K4, Smith (1976); > *Coreopsis cornicularis* Sherff – Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Coreopsis debilis* Sherff – Sherff & Alexander (1955); < *Coreopsis pubescens* – FNA21, S, SE1, Tn. **NatureServe G5?TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Coreopsis pubescens Elliott var. *pubescens*. COMMON HAIRY COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, and rock outcrops. **Dist:** The species as a whole is largely centered in the Southern Appalachians and Ozarks-Ouachitas, with scattered outlying occurrences; var. *pubescens* has essentially the range of the species, from s. VA, s. KY, s. IL, and s. MO south to nw. FL, MS, and LA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = F, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Sherff & Alexander (1955), Smith (1976); < *Coreopsis pubescens* – Ar, C, FNA21, G, GrPl, Il, RAB, S, SE1, Va, W, WH3, WV. **NatureServe G5?T4T5** (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

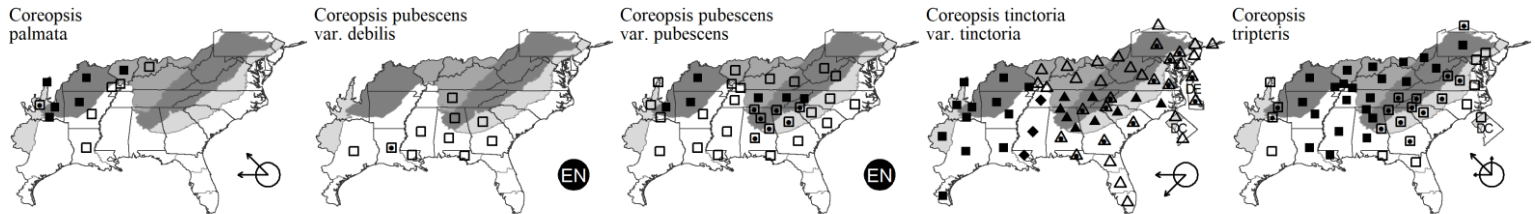


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Coreopsis tinctoria Nuttall var. **tinctoria**. CALLIOPSIS, PLAINS COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Roadsides and other disturbed places. **Dist:** Var. *tinctoria* was apparently widespread in the Great Plains and sc. United States, now distributed nearly throughout North America. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = C, K1, K3, K4, NE, Va, Smith (1976); > *Coreopsis cardamineifolia* (A.P. de Candolle) Torrey & A. Gray – Tx; > *Coreopsis cardamineifolia* (A.P. de Candolle) Torrey & A. Gray – RAB, S, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Coreopsis stenophylla* Boynton – Sherff & Alexander (1955); < *Coreopsis tinctoria* – Ar, FI7, FNA21, G, GrPl, GW2, Mi, NcTx, NY, Oh3, Pa, SE1, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Coreopsis tinctoria* – RAB, S; > *Coreopsis tinctoria* Nuttall var. *tinctoria* – Sherff & Alexander (1955). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Coreopsis tripteris Linnaeus. TALL COREOPSIS. **Hab:** Bottomland forests, riverside scours, other rich, moist woodlands and woodland borders, wet hammocks (FL), primarily over calcareous or mafic rocks or on nutrient-rich alluvium. **Dist:** MA, s. ON, and WI south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-early Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, FNA21, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Smith (1976); > *Coreopsis tripteris* var. *deamii* Standley – F, Il; > *Coreopsis tripteris* var. *intercedens* Sherff – F, Il, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Coreopsis tripteris* var. *smithii* Sherff – F, Sherff & Alexander (1955); > *Coreopsis tripteris* var. *tripteris* – F, Il, Sherff & Alexander (1955). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



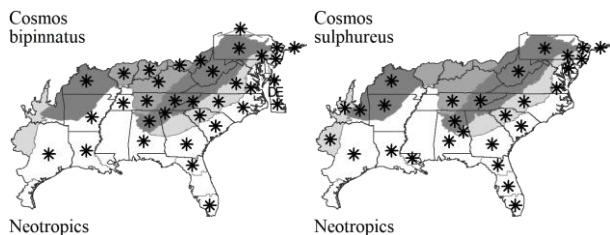
Cosmos Cavanilles 1791 (COSMOS)

A genus of about 26 species, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. References: SE1; Kiger (2006) in FNA21 (2006c); Sherff & Alexander (1955).

- 1 Ultimate leaf segments < 1.5 mm wide; rays white, pink, purple, or lavender. *Cosmos bipinnatus*
- 1 Ultimate leaf segments (2-) 3-10 mm wide; rays either pink, white, or purple, or yellow to red-orange. *Cosmos sulphureus*

* **Cosmos bipinnatus** Cavanilles. COMMON COSMOS. **Hab:** Garden edges, roadsides, disturbed areas, commonly cultivated horticulturally, sometimes escaped. **Dist:** Native of Mexico. **Phen:** (May-) Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, WH3, WV; > *Cosmos bipinnatus* var. *bipinnatus* – Sherff & Alexander (1955). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Cosmos sulphureus** Cavanilles. ORANGE COSMOS. **Hab:** Garden edges, roadsides, disturbed areas; commonly cultivated horticulturally, rarely escaped. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Pa, S, SE1, WH3; > *Cosmos sulphureus* var. *sulphureus* – Sherff & Alexander (1955). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Crepis Linnaeus 1753 (HAWKSBEARD)

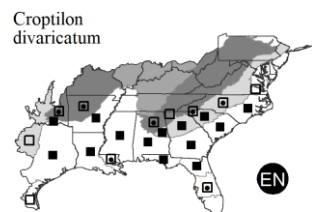
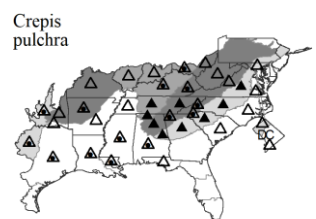
A genus of about 200 species, herbs, of the Northern Hemisphere, South America, and southern Africa. References: Bogler (2006a) in FNA19 (2006a); SE1.

* **Crepis pulchra** Linnaeus. SMALLFLOWER HAWKSBEARD. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Oh3, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Croptilon Rafinesque 1837 (SCRATCH-DAISY)

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of s. North America. References: Tx; SE1; Nesom (2000b); Nesom (2006aa) in FNA20 (2006b); Smith (1981).

Croptilon divaricatum (Nuttall) Rafinesque. SCRATCH-DAISY. **Hab:** Sandy or otherwise dry soils of fields, roadsides, longleaf pine sandhill woodlands, and sand pine woodlands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL and west to c. TX, inland to n. GA, n. AL, se. OK and c. AR. **Phen:** Aug-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Va, WH3; = *Haplopappus divaricatus*



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

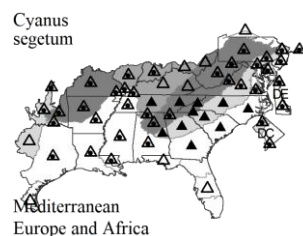
403. ASTERACEAE

(Nuttall) A. Gray – C, F, G, RAB, SE1, W; = *Isopappus divaricatus* (Nuttall) Torrey & Gray – S; < *Croptilon divaricatum* (Nuttall) Rafinesque var. *divaricatum* – Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Cyanus P. Miller 1754 (CORNFLOWER, BACHELOR'S-BUTTONS)

A genus of about 30 species, herbs, native of Eurasia and n. Africa. *Cyanus* is better separated at the generic level (Greuter 2003). References: Boršić et al (2011); SE1; Greuter et al (2001); Keil & Ochsmann (2006) in FNA19 (2006a); Negaresh (2018).

* *Cyanus segetum* Hill. CORNFLOWER, BACHELOR'S-BUTTONS. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = K4; = *Centaurea cyanus* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Diaperia Nuttall 1840 (DWARF CUDWEED)

A genus of 3 species, annual herbs, of c. United States and n. Mexico. References: Anderberg (1991); Arriagada (1998); SE1; Morefield (2006c) in FNA19 (2006a).

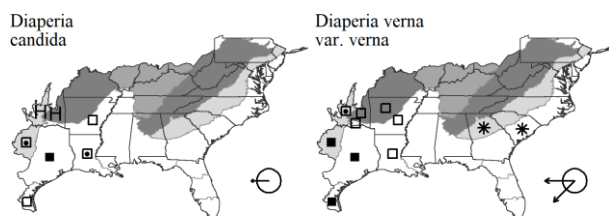
Key based in part on Morefield (2006c).

- 1 Heads 1.5-2 mm high, 1× as high as wide; cypselas 0.5-0.6 mm long; plants densely sericeous, grayish silvery.....*Diaperia candida*
 1 Heads 2-4.5 mm high, 1-3× as high as wide; cypselas 0.7-1.2 mm long; plants sericeous to lanuginose, silvery to grayish or greenish.

.....*Diaperia verna* var. *verna*

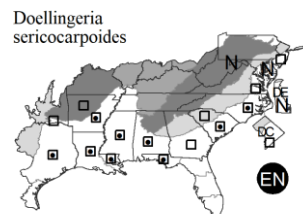
Diaperia candida (Torrey & A. Gray) Benth & Hooker f. SILVER RABBIT-TOBACCO. **Hab:** Prairies and dry prairies. **Dist:** Sw. AR and se. OK south to w. LA and e. and s. TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-early Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, K3, K4; = *Evax candida* (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray – NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

Diaperia verna (Rafinesque) Morefield var. *verna*. COTTON-ROSE, POVERTY-WEED. **Hab:** Open, barren or grassy areas. **Dist:** AR and w. LA west to AZ, south to Mexico; also rare as an introduction east of the Mississippi River, in disturbed areas and as a wool-combing waif (Nesom 2004d). **Phen:** Early Mar-late Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, K3, K4; = *Evax verna* Rafinesque var. *verna* – K1; = *Filago verna* (Rafinesque) Rafinesque – Anderberg (1991), Arriagada (1998); ? *Evax multicaulis* A.P. de Candolle – SE1; < *Evax verna* – NcTx, Tx; ? *Filaginopsis nivea* Small – S. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Doellingeria Nees 1832 (FLAT-TOPPED ASTER)

A genus of about 3-4 species, perennial herbs, of e. North America. The separation of *Doellingeria* from *Aster* as a small, strictly North American group is clearly warranted, based on numerous studies, including Nesom (1993d), Brouillet et al. (2009), Noyes & Rieseberg (1999), and Nesom (2020a). The Asian species sometimes placed in *Doellingeria* are not closely related to American *Doellingeria* and have been separated into the genus *Cardiagryis* Nesom (Nesom 2020a). Allen et al. (2019) proposed combining western North American *Eucephalus* with *Doellingeria*. Given the conflicting phylogenetic data, the uncertain origin of *Eucephalus elegans*, and a 'whole evidence' synthetic approach based on molecular, morphological, and biogeographic data, we conservatively retain *Doellingeria* as a small genus endemic to eastern North America, following Nesom (2020a) and recent community consensus. References: Allen et al (2019); Brouillet et al (2009); SE1; Nesom (1993d); Nesom (2000b); Nesom (2020a); Semple & Chmielewski (2006) in FNA20 (2006b); Semple, Chmielewski, & Leeder (1991).



Doellingeria sericocarpoides Small. POCOSIN FLAT-TOPPED ASTER, SOUTHERN FLAT-TOPPED ASTER, SOUTHERN TALL FLAT-TOPPED ASTER. **Hab:** Peaty soils of sandhill ecotones and streamhead pocosins, other acidic seeps and swamps. **Dist:** S. NJ south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to MS and se. LA; also in the West Gulf Coastal Plain of w. LA, AR, se. OK, and e. TX; disjunct in w. SC in the uppermost Piedmont in the Blue Ridge Escarpment region. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Tax:** This taxon is problematic in its current circumscription and is the subject of taxonomic studies. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Nesom (1993d); = *Aster sericocarpoides* (Small) K. Schumann – SE1, Semple, Chmielewski, & Leeder (1991); = *Aster umbellatus* P. Miller var. *brevisquamus* Fernald – RAB; < *Aster umbellatus* P. Miller var. *latifolius* A. Gray – GW2, Tx; > *Doellingeria humilis* (Willdenow) Britton – S, misapplied; > *Doellingeria sericocarpoides* Small – S, by implication. NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).

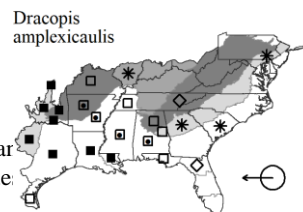
Dracopis Cassini 1825 (CONEFLOWER)

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : plar
 ? : que



A monotypic genus, an annual herb, of sc. and se. North America, perhaps better included in *Rudbeckia*. References: Urbatsch & Cox (2006a) in FNA21 (2006c).

Dracopis amplexicaulis (Vahl) Cassini. CLASPING CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Prairies, calcareous bottomlands, dry open areas, disturbed areas, waste areas near wool-combing mill; introduced in part in our area. **Dist:** Native to prairie-like areas and calcareous bottomlands from GA (?) and AL west to KS and TX; reported for nc. GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and introduced in SC (Nesom 2004d). **Phen:** (May-) Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE1, Tx, WH3; = *Rudbeckia amplexicaulis* Vahl – Ar, F, FNA21. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Echinacea* Moench 1794 (PURPLE CONEFLOWER)**

A genus of 7-9 species, herbs, endemic to e. and c. North America. There has been considerable medicinal use of extracts from many of the species, and collection of plants from the wild to meet the demand of the herbal trade has extirpated many populations, particularly in c. United States. Foster (1991) presents a lengthy and detailed discussion of medicinal uses of *Echinacea*, along with considerable information on the biology, conservation needs, taxonomy, and nomenclatural history of the genus. Binns, Baum, & Arnason (2002) provide no rationale for their approach of recognizing the same number of taxa as McGregor, but treating them as 4 species and 10 varieties; the entities seem to be distinct at the specific level. References: Baskin, Snyder, & Baskin (1993); Binns, Baum, & Arnason (2002); SE1; Foster (1991); Gaddy (1991); McGregor (1968); McKeown (1999); Urbatsch, Neubig, & Cox (2006) in FNA21 (2006c).

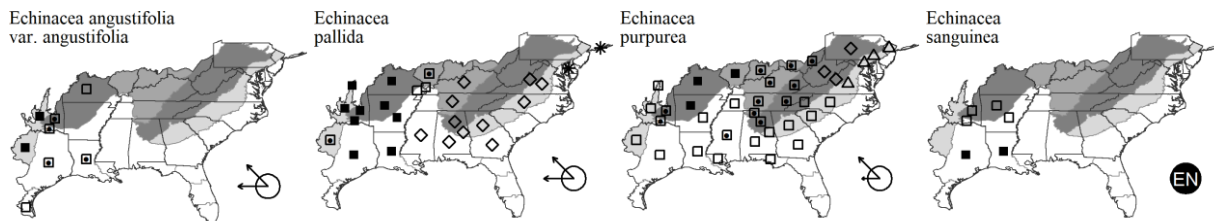
- 1 Leaves lanceolate to ovate, the larger (basal) leaves 3-10 (-15) cm wide and rounded to cordate at the base. *Echinacea purpurea*
- 1 Leaves lanceolate to linear, the larger (basal) leaves 1-3 (-4) cm wide and cuneate to attenuate at the base.
- 6 Ray blades 15-40 mm long. *Echinacea angustifolia* var. *angustifolia*
- 6 Ray blades 40-90 mm long.
- 8 Discs (at late flowering and including to the tips of the paleae and disc flowers) contracted at the base, 15-30 mm tall and 20-30 mm in diameter; paleae 8-11 mm long, the tips rounded and purple; [se. AR and sw. OK south to s. LA and se. TX] *Echinacea sanguinea*
- 8 Discs (at late flowering and including to the tips of the paleae and disc flowers) widest at the base, 20-40 mm tall and 20-37 mm in diameter; paleae 9-14 mm long, the tips pointed and pinkish to purple; [collectively widespread in our area, including east of the Mississippi River]. *Echinacea pallida*

Echinacea angustifolia A.P. de Candolle var. *angustifolia*. NARROW-LEAVED PURPLE CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Dry prairies, barrens, glades. **Dist:** MB and SK couth to w. LA, c. TX, c. NM, and ne. AZ. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = GrPl, Tx, McGregor (1968), McKeown (1999); < *Echinacea angustifolia* A.P. de Candolle – FNA21, K3, Mo2, NcTx; < *Echinacea pallida* (Nuttall) Nuttall var. *angustifolia* (A.P. de Candolle) Cronquist – SE1, Binns, Baum, & Arnason (2002). NatureServe G4T4 (Apparently Secure).

Echinacea pallida (Nuttall) Nuttall. PALE PURPLE CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Dry prairies, open dry woodlands, roadsides (introduced eastwards in our area). **Dist:** ON west to MI, WI, and ne. NE, south to IN, LA, and TX; disjunct eastward in TN, AL, GA, SC, NC, and VA (where probably but uncertainly native). **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** Some at least of the eastern populations considered to be *E. pallida* are actually the closely related *E. simulata*; additional work is needed to disentangle the relative distributions of these two species in our area. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, GrPl, Il, K1, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, RAB, Tn, Tx, Baskin, Snyder, & Baskin (1993), Foster (1991), McGregor (1968), McKeown (1999); = *Echinacea pallida* var. *pallida* – K3, Binns, Baum, & Arnason (2002); < *Echinacea pallida* (Nuttall) Nuttall – F, G, W; < *Echinacea pallida* var. *pallida* – C, SE1.

Echinacea purpurea (Linnaeus) Moench. EASTERN PURPLE CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Open woodlands, roadsides, some of the occurrences persistent or spread from cultivation. **Dist:** OH, WI, and IA south to Panhandle FL and TX; introduced more broadly as in ne. United States and ON, the exact limits of the native distribution unclear. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl7, FNA21, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, W, WH3, Binns, Baum, & Arnason (2002), Foster (1991), McGregor (1968), McKeown (1999); = *Echinacea purpurea* var. *purpurea* – G, Oh3; > *Echinacea purpurea* var. *arkansana* Steyermark – Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Echinacea sanguinea Nuttall. SANGUINE PURPLE CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Sandy prairies and longleaf and shortleaf pinelands. **Dist:** Sw. AR and se. OK south to s. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, Tx, McGregor (1968), McKeown (1999); = *Echinacea pallida* (Nuttall) Nuttall var. *sanguinea* (Nuttall) Gandhi & R.D. Thomas – Binns, Baum, & Arnason (2002). NatureServe G3G5 (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:

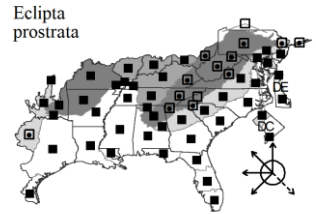


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Eclipta Linnaeus 1753

A genus of 4 species, herbs, of temperate, subtropical, and tropical regions. References: SE1; Strother (2006ss) in FNA21 (2006c).



Eclipta prostrata (Linnaeus) Linnaeus. ECLIPTA, PIE-PLANT, BOTONCILLO, BOTÓN BLANCO, CLAVEL DE POZO, YERBA DE TAGO. **Hab:** Moist or wet disturbed areas, ditches, shores, disturbed bottomlands. **Dist:** MA west to WI, south to s. FL and TX, and southward into the tropics. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA21, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Eclipta alba* (Linnaeus) Hasskarl – Bah, F, G, GW2, Oh3, RAB, SE1, Tx, W, WV; = *Verbesina alba* Linnaeus – S.

Elephantopus Linnaeus 1753 (ELEPHANT'S-FOOT)

A genus of about 12-30 species, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions. References: SE1; Jones (1982); Strother (2006b) in FNA19 (2006a).

Identification Notes: The acaulescent species are easily and often confused with *Vernonia acaulis*, especially when sterile. *Vernonia* has leaves scabrous above and sparsely pilose to glabrate beneath; *Elephantopus* has leaves sparsely pilose above, densely pilose or tomentose below. *Vernonia* leaves tend to have a more acute apex, and the veins above are more strikingly differentiated in their color (white or pink) from the adjacent leaf tissue. When in flower, the presence of subtending foliose bracts below the compound glomerule of heads in *Elephantopus* (versus the absence of foliose bracts below the simple head in *Vernonia*) is diagnostic.

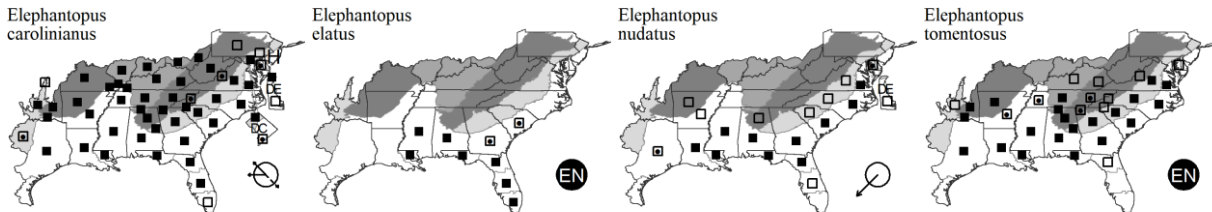
- 1 Leaves cauline, the stem with well-developed leaves over 10 cm long..... *Elephantopus carolinianus*
- 1 Leaves basal, the stem scapose or with a few leaves much smaller than the basal, usually < 8 cm long.
 - 2 Longest phyllaries 10-13 mm long; pappus 6-8 mm long; basal leaves 5.5-10.5 cm wide, usually at least some on a plant > 7 cm wide; leaves pubescent on the midrib below with spreading or reflexed hairs; [of the Coastal Plain, Piedmont, and rarely the Mountains]..... *Elephantopus tomentosus*
 - 2 Longest phyllaries 6-9 mm long; pappus 3-4.5 mm long; basal leaves 1.5-7.5 cm wide, rarely any on a plant > 7 cm wide; leaves pubescent on the midrib below with appressed or spreading hairs; [of the Coastal Plain, and rarely the lower Piedmont].
 - 3 Phyllaries densely villous with white hairs (0.3-) 0.5-1.0 mm long, the punctate glands obscured; cypselas 3-3.5 mm long; [of e. SC southward]..... *Elephantopus elatus*
 - 3 Phyllaries punctate-glandular, also sparsely pubescent with hairs 0.05-0.3 (-0.5) mm long; cypselas 2.5-3.0 mm long; [widespread in our area]..... *Elephantopus nudatus*

Elephantopus carolinianus Raeuschel. LEAFY ELEPHANT'S-FOOT. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests and woodlands. **Dist:** NJ west to KS, south to s. FL and e. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA19, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV, Jones (1982). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Elephantopus elatus Bertoloni. SOUTHERN ELEPHANT'S-FOOT. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods and longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** E. SC south to s. FL, west to se. LA, on the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Late Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = F17, FNA19, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, WH3, Jones (1982). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Elephantopus nudatus A. Gray. COASTAL PLAIN ELEPHANT'S-FOOT. **Hab:** Woodlands and woodland borders, wet pine flatwoods, mesic pine flatwoods. **Dist:** DE south to n. peninsular FL, west to e. TX and AR, primarily on the Coastal Plain; south into n. South America. **Phen:** Late Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA19, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Tx, Va, WH3, Jones (1982). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Elephantopus tomentosus Linnaeus. COMMON ELEPHANT'S-FOOT. **Hab:** Woodlands and woodland borders, usually fairly dry. **Dist:** MD south to Panhandle FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to w. NC and KY. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA19, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Jones (1982). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Emilia* Cassini 1817 (TASSELFLOWER)

A genus of 50-100 species, of the Old World. References: Barkley (2006e) in FNA20 (2006b); SE1; Mapaya & Cron (2021).

- 1 Leaves well-distributed along the stem, mostly sessile, with at most few and shallow lobes; corollas salmon or red-orange; involucre 1-2 (-3)× as high as wide; flowers exserted 2-5 mm beyond the involucre *Emilia fosbergii*
- 1 Leaves mostly on the lower portion of the stem, the larger lyrate-pinnatifid and petiolate; corollas lilac; involucre 3-4× as high as wide; flowers exserted < 2 mm beyond the involucre *Emilia sonchifolia* var. *sonchifolia*

* ***Emilia fosbergii*** Nicolson. SALMON TASSELFLOWER, CUPID'S-SHAVING-BRUSH. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, flower beds, landscaping. **Dist:** Native of Old World tropics. Scattered as an introduction in FL, including the Panhandle; reported for Lowndes County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009). Nelson & Kelly (1997) reported *E. sonchifolia*, but actually based on specimens of *E. fosbergii*. **Syn:** = Bah, F17, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, SE1, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:

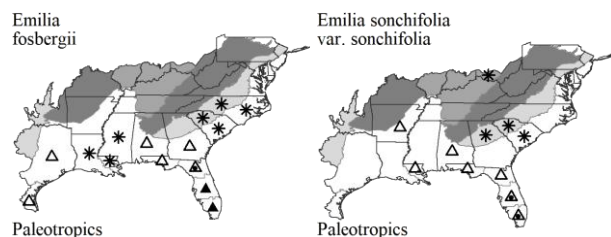


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

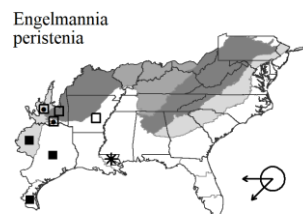
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* *Emilia sonchifolia* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. *sonchifolia*. LILAC TASSELFLOWER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Old World tropics. It is unclear how well established *Emilia* is in the northern part of our area. See Anderson (2007) for FL Panhandle record. **Syn:** = FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Mapaya & Cron (2021); < *Emilia sonchifolia* – Fl7, S, SE1, WH3. **NatureServe** GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Engelmannia* A. Gray ex Nuttall 1840 (ENGELMANN DAISY)

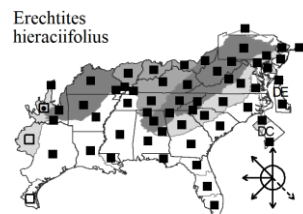
A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, of sc and sw. United States and n. Mexico. References: Keil (2006l) in FNA21 (2006c).

Engelmannia peristenia (Rafinesque) Goodman & C. A. Lawson. ENGELMANN DAISY. **Hab:** Prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** SD south to sw. AR, s. TX, NM, e. AZ, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Jun (-Jul). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, NcTx; = *Engelmannia pinnatifida* A. Gray ex Nuttall – GrPl, Tx. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).

*Erechtites* Rafinesque 1817 (FIREWEED)

A genus of about 12-15 species, American and Australian. Barkley in FNA (2006a) points out that the genus name should be treated grammatically as masculine. References: Barkley (2006d) in FNA20 (2006b); SE1.

Erechtites hieraciifolius (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex A.P. de Candolle. FIREWEED, AMERICAN BURNWEED. **Hab:** In disturbed soil in nearly all habitats except the extremely xeric, present in most parts of the modern (beat-up) landscape at least as seedlings, liable to turn up at the smallest disturbance (such as small tree-fall tip-up mounds or campfires, even in large natural areas), most abundant in areas extensively disturbed or scarified by timber-harvest, bulldozing, or severe fire. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to SK, south to s. FL and e. TX; West Indies; tropical America. **Phen:** Late Jul-Nov. **Comm:** Perhaps the only other species in our area as adept at appearing (seemingly from nowhere) at small soil disturbances in forests are *Phytolacca americana* and the moss *Atrichum angustatum* (Bridel) Bruch & Schimper. **Syn:** = Fl7, Mi, Tn, Va; = *Erechtites hieracifolia* var. *hieracifolia* – Bah, C, G, K1, SE1; = *Erechtites hieraciifolia* var. *hieraciifolia* – Pa; = *Erechtites hieraciifolius* var. *hieraciifolius* – Ar, FNA20, K4, NE, NY; < *Erechtites hieracifolia* – GrPl, GW2, Oh3, RAB, S, W, WV; > *Erechtites hieraciifolia* var. *hieracifolia* – F, Il; > *Erechtites hieraciifolia* var. *intermedia* Fernald – F, Il; > *Erechtites hieraciifolia* var. *praealta* (Rafinesque) Fernald – F, Il; < *Erechtites hieraciifolia* – NcTx; < *Erechtites hieraciifolius* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque ex A.P. de Candolle – WH3; < *Senecio hieraciifolius* Linnaeus var. *hieraciifolius* – K3. **NatureServe** G5T5 (Secure).

*Erigeron* Linnaeus 1753 (DAISY FLEABANE)

A genus of about 200 species, nearly cosmopolitan. Sections follow Nesom (2008b). Here circumscribed to include *Conyza*. References: Allison & Stevens (2001); SE1; Nesom (2006bb) in FNA20 (2006b); Nesom (2008b); Nesom (2008b); Nesom (2018a); Noyes, Gerling, & Vandervoort (2006); Poindexter, Keener, & Noyes (2017) in Weakley et al (2017); Poindexter, Keener, & Noyes (2018) in Weakley et al (2018a); Strother (2006cc) in FNA20 (2006b).

Unkeyed taxa: *Erigeron floribundus*

- 1 Ray flowers 0.2-1 mm long; plants annual from a taproot.
 - 2 Plants diffusely branched from the base and throughout; plants 1-2.5 (-3) dm tall..... *Erigeron divaricatus*
 - 2 Plants with a well-developed central axis, sparingly branched (unless on coastal dunes, mowed, or otherwise injured); plants 1-15 dm tall.
 - 3 Involucre 4-6 mm high, densely pubescent; pistillate flowers 20-150 (or more) per head.
 - 4 Cauline leaves characteristically linear to linear-oblongate; capitulescence corymbiform to racemiform, less commonly thyrsoïd; fruiting receptacles (2-) 2.5-4 (-5) mm wide, not alveolate or sometimes the inner florets barely so; phyllaries linear-lanceolate, relatively thick and opaque, 0.3-0.5 mm wide, green to greenish brown with a narrow, orange-resinous midvein, hispid-hirsute with thick-based hairs, sometimes purple-tipped, inserted on a ring of fused tissue; pistillate florets ca. 40-150, in (2-) 3-6 series *Erigeron bonariensis*
 - 4 Cauline leaves characteristically narrowly lanceolate-elliptic to lanceolate or oblanceolate; capitulescence usually paniculate-thyrsoïd; fruiting receptacles 1.5-2.5 mm wide, weakly but distinctly alveolate (lens), outer to inner florets; phyllaries narrowly ovate, relatively thin and translucent, 0.5-0.8 mm wide, central part yellow-brown with an inconspicuous midvein, loosely strigose with thin-based hairs, never purple-tipped, inserted at apex of peduncle; pistillate florets ca. 20-50, in 2-3 series *Erigeron sumatrensis*
 - 3 Involucre 3-4 mm high, glabrous or very sparsely pubescent; pistillate flowers mostly 25-45 per head.
 - 5 Stem coarsely spreading-hirsute; leaves ciliate, the larger generally with a few to many coarse teeth; phyllaries green-tipped or white-tipped *Erigeron canadensis*
 - 5 Stem glabrous or with widely scattered, appressed hairs; leaves with a few cilia toward the base, generally entire; phyllaries purple-tipped *Erigeron pusillus*
- 1 Ray flowers 3-10 mm long; plants annual, biennial, or perennial.

Key to Map
Symbology:

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P : planted
? : questionable

- 6 Stem leaves sessile; pappus of the pistillate (ray) flowers consisting only of a few short, slender scales, < 1 mm long (visible at 20× magnification); annual or perennial (rarely biennial); [section *Phalacrolooma*].
 7 Stem leaves many, mostly toothed, the larger > 1 cm wide; pubescence of the mid-stem long and spreading, of dense, flattened hairs; plants to 15 dm tall. *Erigeron annuus*
- 7 Stem leaves few, mostly entire, the larger usually < 1 cm wide; pubescence of the mid-stem usually short and appressed, of flattened hairs, mainly restricted to the lower stem (or entirely absent); plants to 8 dm tall.
 10 Plants lacking flattened trichomes throughout (absent on the stems and the phyllaries); plants sexual, diploid, with well-formed pollen grains < 15 µm in diameter; [of w. LA and e. TX] *Erigeron traversii*
 10 Plants often with flattened trichomes on the stems; plants asexual, apomictic, with very variable, poorly formed pollen grains, some > 17 µm in diameter; [widespread] *Erigeron strigosus* var. *strigosus*
- 6 Stem leaves relatively large and clasping, or small and sessile (in *E. vernus*); pappus of the pistillate (ray) flowers of elongate capillary bristles (sometimes also with scales); plants biennial or perennial.
 12 Plants trailing or ascending, rooting at the nodes, and with stolons; [section *Cincinnati*] *Erigeron procumbens*
 12 Plants erect (sometimes the shoots curved at the base but ultimately vertical).
 13 Stem leaves not clasping; basal leaves fleshy; rays 25-40, white, 0.5-1.3 mm wide; [of moist to wet habitats of the Coastal Plain]; [section *Erigeridium*] *Erigeron vernus*
- 13 Stem leaves clasping; basal leaves herbaceous; rays 50-400, pink, blue, purplish, or white, either 0.3-0.5 mm wide (in *E. philadelphicus* var. *philadelphicus*, *E. quercifolius*, and *E. tenuis*) or 0.8-1.2 mm wide (in *E. pulchellus* var. *pulchellus*); [of more general distribution and habitat].
 14 Disk corollas 4-6 mm long; rays 50-100, 0.8-1.2 mm wide; plants clonal by rhizomes and stolons; [section *Pauciflori*].
 *Erigeron pulchellus* var. *pulchellus*
- 14 Disk corollas 2.0-3.2 mm long; rays 60-400, 0.3-0.5 mm wide; plants solitary from a caudex.
 16 Involucre 4-6 mm high; rays 150-400, white to deep pink, 5-10 mm long; [section *Quercifolium*] *Erigeron philadelphicus* var. *philadelphicus*
 16 Involucre 2.5-4 mm high; rays 60-250, blue-lavender (rarely white to pink), 2.5-5 (-6) mm long.
 *Erigeron tenuis*

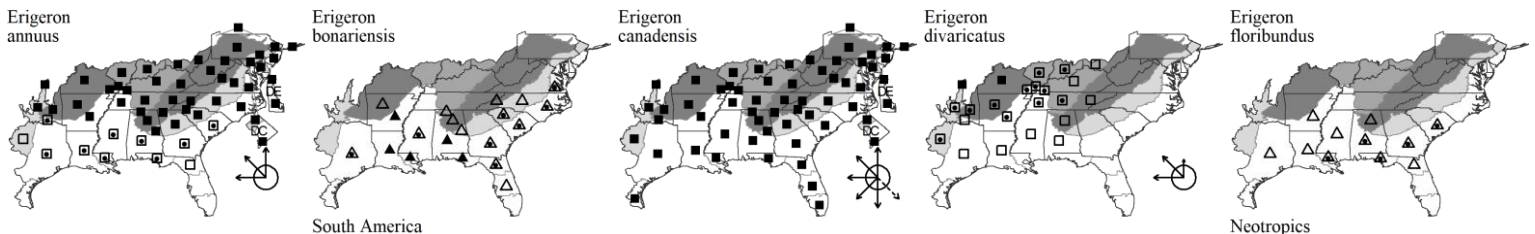
Erigeron annuus (Linnaeus) Persoon. ANNUAL FLEABANE. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, gardens. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MB, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, FNA20, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Erigeron annuus* var. *annuus* – G.

* ***Erigeron bonariensis*** Linnaeus. SOUTH AMERICAN HORSEWEED. **Hab:** Fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Apparently native of South America. Se. VA south into the tropics. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = F, K3, K4, RAB; = *Conyza bonariensis* (Linnaeus) Cronquist – Ar, Bah, C, FI7, FNA20, K2, SE1, Tx, Va, WH3; = *Conyza floribunda* Kunth – G, misapplied; > *Leptilon bonariense* (Linnaeus) Small – S; > *Leptilon linifolium* (Willdenow) Small – S.

Erigeron canadensis Linnaeus. COMMON HORSEWEED. **Hab:** Old fields, disturbed areas, roadsides, gardens. **Dist:** S. Canada south through nearly all of the United States to tropical America. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = F; = *Conyza canadensis* (Linnaeus) Cronquist var. *canadensis* – C, G, GrPl, Mo2, NcTx, Oh3, Pa, SE1, Va, W; = *Erigeron canadensis* Linnaeus var. *canadensis* – NY, RAB; = *Leptilon canadense* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; < *Conyza canadensis* – Ar, FI7, FNA20, IL, K2, Mi, NE, Tn, WH3; > *Conyza canadensis* (Linnaeus) Cronquist var. *canadensis* – Tx; > *Conyza canadensis* var. *glabrata* (A. Gray) Cronquist – GrPl, Tx; < *Erigeron canadensis* Linnaeus – K3, K4, WV.

Erigeron divaricatus Michaux. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, other weedy situations. **Dist:** OH west to MN, south to KY, ec. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), ne. AL, LA, and c. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = F, K3, K4; = *Conyza ramosissima* Cronquist – Ar, C, FNA20, G, GrPl, IL, K2, NcTx, Oh3, SE1, Tn, Tx; = *Leptilon divaricatum* (Michaux) Rafinesque – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

* ***Erigeron floribundus*** (Kunth) Schultz 'Bipontinus'. MANY-FLOWERED HORSEWEED. **Syn:** = *Conyza floribunda* Kunth – FNA20; = *Erigeron sumatrensis* Retzius – K3, K4.



Erigeron philadelphicus Linnaeus var. *philadelphicus*. PHILADELPHIA-DAISY. **Hab:** Roadsides, meadows, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to BC, south to n. FL, TX, NM, CA, and Mexico. **Phen:** Apr-Aug. **Tax:** Var. *scuturicola* Fernald, of bluffs along the James River in VA, seems to be merely an extreme form. Other varieties [var. *glaber* Henry and var. *provancheri* (Marie-Victorin & Rousseau) B. Boivin] may have more merit. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, Va; < *Erigeron philadelphicus* – C, FI7, G, GrPl, GW2, IL, Mi, NcTx, Oh3, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, W, WH3, WV; > *Erigeron philadelphicus* Linnaeus var. *philadelphicus* – F; > *Erigeron philadelphicus* var. *scuturicola* Fernald – F.

Erigeron procumbens (Houstoun ex Miller) Nesom. CORPUS CHRISTI FLEABANE. **Hab:** Moist to dry coastal areas, including marsh edges. **Dist:** S. MS (?), LA, TX, Tamaulipas, Veracruz. **Phen:** Apr-Sep. **Syn:** = FNA20, K3, K4; = *Erigeron myrionactis* Small – S, SE1, Tx. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Erigeron pulchellus Michaux var. *pulchellus*. ROBIN'S-PLANTAIN. **Hab:** Moist slopes, coves, limestone bluffs, trail margins, roadbanks. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to Panhandle FL (Jackson County), GA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-early Jun. **Tax:** In addition to the widespread var. *pulchellus*, and the Alleghenian var. *brauniae*, *E. pulchellus* has an additional local variety, var. *tolsteadii* Cronquist, of se. MN. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA20, G, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, SE1, Va, WV; < *Erigeron pulchellus* – FI7, GrPl, GW2, IL, Mi, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Erigeron pusillus Nuttall. SOUTHERN HORSEWEED. **Hab:** Dunes, brackish marsh edges, coastal sand flats, sand prairies, old fields, disturbed areas, barrens and glades. **Dist:** Se. MA and CT west to s. IN, south to FL and TX, and south into tropical America. **Phen:** (May-) Jul-Dec. **Tax:** Cronquist (1980) considers this and *Erigeron canadensis* as "well-marked varieties". **Syn:** = F; = *Conyza canadensis* (Linnaeus) Cronquist var. *pusilla* (Nuttall) Cronquist – C, G, GrPl, Mo2, Pa, SE1, Tx, Va, W; = *Conyza canadensis* var. *pusillus* – Oh3; = *Erigeron canadensis* Linnaeus var. *pusillus* (Nuttall) B. Boivin

Key to Map
Symbology:



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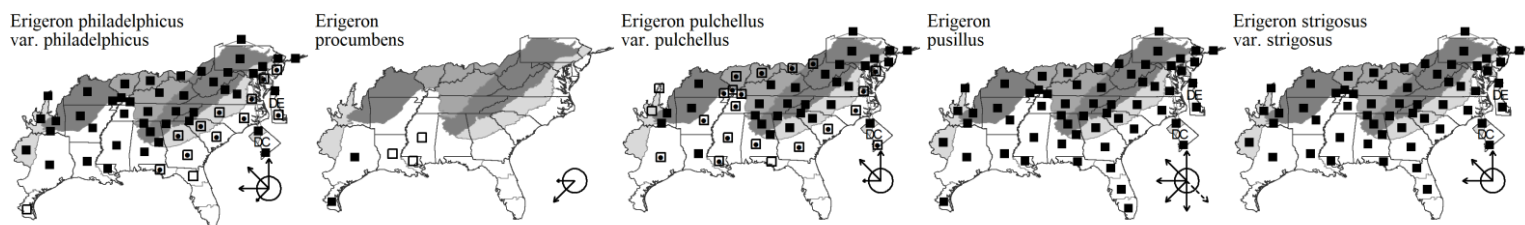
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– NY, RAB; = *Leptilon pusillum* (Nuttall) Britton – S; < *Conyza canadensis* – Ar, FI7, FNA20, K2, Tn, WH3; > *Conyza canadensis* var. *glabrata* (A. Gray) Cronquist – NcTx; < *Erigeron canadensis* Linnaeus – K3, K4, NE.

***Erigeron strigosus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *strigosus*.** COMMON ROUGH FLEABANE. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas; open woodlands.

Dist: NS west to WA, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Late Apr–Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, Noyes, Gerling, & Vandervoort (2006); = *Erigeron strigosus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – Mi; < *Erigeron ramosus* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – S; < *Erigeron strigosus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – FI7, NY, Oh3, RAB, Tx, W, WH3, WV; > *Erigeron strigosus* var. *beyrichii* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, NcTx, SE1, Allison & Stevens (2001); < *Erigeron strigosus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *strigosus* – FNA20, K1, K3, K4; > *Erigeron strigosus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *strigosus* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, NcTx, SE1, Allison & Stevens (2001).

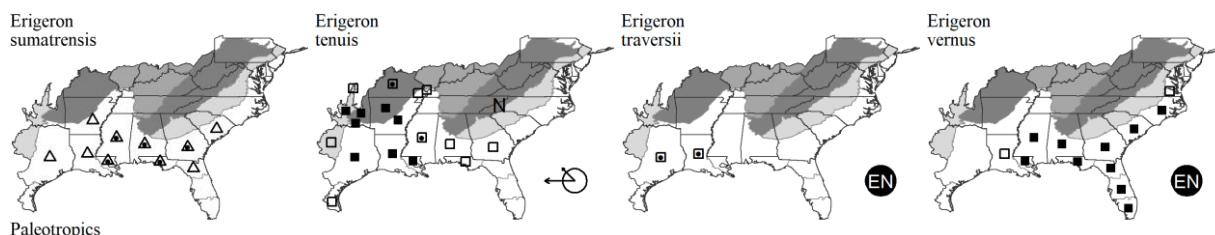


* ***Erigeron sumatrensis* Retzius.** **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of the Paletropics. **Comm:** Nesom (pers.comm., March 2018). **Syn:** = *Conyza floribunda* Kunth – FNA20, K2; < *Erigeron sumatrensis* Retzius – K3.

***Erigeron tenuis* Torrey & A. Gray.** MIDWESTERN FLEABANE. **Hab:** Prairies, open woodlands, other open habitats, disturbed areas. **Dist:** FL Panhandle (Okaloosa County) and AL west to se. KS, w. OK, and c. and s. TX. Reported for w. NC (Nesom 1980); but later discounted (Nesom in FNA 2006b). **Phen:** Mid Mar–Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA20, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, SE1, Tx, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

***Erigeron traversii* Shinnars.** WEST GULF COASTAL PLAIN FLEABANE. **Hab:** Longleaf pinelands and associated disturbed sandy habitats. **Dist:** W. LA west to e. TX. **Phen:** Mar–Apr. **Tax:** Variously considered a mere form of *E. strigosus*, a full species, or a variety of *E. strigosus* (see synonymy); needing reassessment. In parallel with the treatment of other sexual diploids in the *E. strigosus* complex, we here accord this taxon species rank. See Noyes, Gerling, & Vandervoort (2006) for detailed discussion. **Syn:** = Tx; = *Erigeron strigosus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *traversii* (Shinnars) Noyes – K3, K4, Noyes, Gerling, & Vandervoort (2006); < *Erigeron strigosus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *strigosus* – FNA20. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).

***Erigeron vernus* (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray.** WHITETOP FLEABANE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, seepages, interdunal swales. **Dist:** E. VA south to s. FL, west to e. LA; disjunct in w. LA (Allen Parish). **Phen:** Late Mar–Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, FNA20, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Va, WH3. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Eupatorium Linnaeus 1753 (EUPATORIUM, THOROUGHWORT, DOG-FENNEL)

A genus of about 40 species, herbs, of e. North America and Eurasia (after the exclusion of *Ageratina*, *Chromolaena*, *Conoclinium*, *Eutrochium*, *Fleischmannia*, and other genera). I have differed considerably from Cronquist's treatments, as for instance in SE, regarding the rank at which to recognize taxonomic entities in *Eupatorium*. In the Southeastern United States, *Eupatorium* is a reticulately evolved complex, including diploids, triploids, and tetraploids; derivatives of hybridization produce sterile pollen but in some cases reproduce vigorously via agamosperous production of seeds. In some cases, these entities form separate populations from their presumed parental species, with distinctive ranges and habitats and more-or-less distinctive morphology. Cronquist treats morphologically highly distinctive entities, such as *E. pinatifidum*, as full species, while stating that they are "not long-persistent". He treats morphologically more subtle entities as varieties of one of the two presumed parental species, such as *E. album* var. *vaseyi* ("very probably derived by hybridization of *E. album* var. *album* and *E. sessilifolium*"). Other entities, difficult to distinguish morphologically from another species, he does not recognize, as for instance *E. saltuense*, included as a synonym under *E. altissimum* ("*E. saltuense* may reflect hybridization between *E. altissimum* and some other species such as *E. album*, or possibly between *E. hyssopifolium* and *E. album*"). References: SE1; Cronquist (1985); Godfrey (1949); LeBlond et al (2007); Montgomery & Fairbrothers (1970); Schilling & Grubbs (2016); Schilling & Schilling (2015); Schilling (2011a); Schmidt & Schilling (2000); Siripun & Schilling (2006) in FNA21 (2006c); Siripun & Schilling (2006).

A species concept that stresses ecological, biological, and distributional independence seems preferable. When plants of a putative hybrid occur in substantial populations, reproducing independently of one or both alleged parents, and in geographically and/or ecologically distinctive situations they should be treated as a separate species. Only field observations and studies can provide the necessary information. I have seen no evidence that *E. ×pinatifidum* (though morphologically strikingly distinctive) occurs independent of its parents; thus I treat it as a hybrid (see below). *E. vaseyi* regularly occurs without one or both of its presumed parents, forms fertile achenes, occurs in large populations, and (in NC) is distributionally more limited than its presumed parents (Sullivan 1978). Biologically, it is best treated as an allopolyploid species; its treatment as a variety leads to conceptual and nomenclatural problems (reflected in the synonymy above).

Unkeyed taxa: *Eupatorium ×pinatifidum*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

- 1 Leaves generally in whorls of 3-7 (very rarely all of them opposite), most of them > 2 cm wide; involucre 6.5-9 mm high, the flowers pale pink to purple..... *Eutrochium*
- 1 Leaves generally opposite, sometimes in whorls of 3-4 (if so the leaves usually < 2 cm wide), or some of them alternate; involucre mostly 2-6 mm high, the flowers mostly white, rarely blue (rarely the involucre 6-11 mm high, then the flowers white).
- 2 Leaves pinnate or pinnatifid, divided into linear or capillary segments, 0-5 mm wide..... **Key A**
- 2 Leaves simple or palmately 3 (-5)-lobed, the leaves or lobes generally over 5 mm wide.
- 4 Leaves long-petiolate, the petioles of larger leaves > 10 mm long..... *Eupatorium serotinum*
- 4 Leaves sessile or short-petiolate, the petioles < 9 mm long.
- 6 Florets (3-) 5 (-7) per head..... **Key B**
- 6 Florets 7-14 per head..... *Eupatorium perfoliatum*

Key A - leaves pinnatifid or pinnate into linear or capillary segments (Dog-fennels)

- 2 Leaves bright green, glabrous, sparsely glandular-punctate, segments of the basal leaves 1-1.5 mm wide, segments of the upper leaves 0.2-0.5 mm wide..... *Eupatorium capillifolium*
- 2 Leaves grayish-green, pubescent, densely glandular-punctate, segments of the basal leaves 2-5 mm wide, segments of the upper leaves 1-2.5 mm wide..... *Eupatorium compositifolium*

Key B - leaves simple, flowers usually 5 per head

- 1 Phyllaries acuminate to attenuate.
- 2 Larger leaves 0.2-1.3 cm wide; stems puberulent; involucre 3.5-7 mm high..... *Eupatorium leucolepis*
- 2 Larger leaves 1.5-3 (-4) cm wide; stems villous to puberulent; involucre 8-11 mm high.
- 8 Leaves lanceolate, > 3× as long as wide; inner phyllaries glandular only in the lower half; [widespread in our area]..... *Eupatorium album*
- 8 Leaves lance-ovate to ovate, < 3× as long as wide; inner phyllaries glandular to near the apex; [from s. MS westward in our area]..... *Eupatorium sullivaniae*
- 1 Phyllaries acute to obtuse.
- 9 Leaf bases broadly cuneate, truncate, or subcordate, the leaves generally distinctly broadest near the base.
- 13 Leaves averaging (1.5) 2-2.5× as long as wide, usually with a purple border (or not, in *E. species 1*); upper leaves and main inflorescence branches often alternate (opposite in *E. species 1*)..... *Eupatorium pilosum*
- 13 Leaves averaging 1-2× as long as wide, usually lacking a purple border; upper leaves and main inflorescence branches usually all opposite.
- 16 Leaf blades mostly 1-1.5 (-1.7)× as long as wide, tending to be obtuse (the apex usually 90° or more), the teeth generally rounded (the 2 sides of each tooth usually distinctly convex-curved, the end of the tooth therefore rounded), the principal pair of lateral veins diverging directly from the base of the midrib..... *Eupatorium rotundifolium*
- 16 Leaf blades mostly (1.2-) 1.5-2× as long as wide, tending to be acute (the apex usually 90° or less), the teeth generally rather sharp (the 2 sides of each tooth straight to gently curved, the end of the tooth therefore triangular), the principal pair of lateral veins diverging 2-10 mm above the base of the midrib.
- 17 Leaves broadly cuneate to broadly rounded, thin in texture, the pubescence rather soft and long (and also often sparse), the leaf blade not twisted at base, borne in a horizontal plane, up to 10 cm long and 6.5 cm wide; axillary fascicles lacking..... *Eupatorium pubescens*
- 17 Leaves cuneate to broadly cuneate, firm in texture, the pubescence rather harsh and short, the leaf blade twisted at the base, thus borne in a partially or fully vertical plane, up to 5.5 cm long and 3 cm wide; axillary fascicles regularly present..... *Eupatorium scabridum*
- 9 Leaf bases narrowly cuneate, the leaves generally broadest near the middle or toward the tip.
- 18 Plants from conspicuously tuberous-thickened (ca. 1 cm in diameter) horizontal rhizomes; leaves deflexed, spreading, or ascending..... *Eupatorium mohrii*
- 18 Plants from crowns or caudices; leaves usually spreading or ascending (not deflexed).
- 22 Plants generally with numerous branches from at or near the base, the axillary shoots of the lower internodes elongating; leaves 2-5 cm long, oblanceolate.
- 23 Leaves broadly oblanceolate, 5-15 mm wide, crenate or serrate in the upper half..... *Eupatorium glaucescens*
- 23 Leaves narrowly oblanceolate, 3-8 mm wide, entire or remotely serrate apically..... *Eupatorium linearifolium*
- 22 Plants generally simple below the middle, the axillary shoots of the lower nodes not elongating (except in response to injury of the main stem); leaves 3-12 cm long, lanceolate or linear.
- 24 Leaves mostly 6-40× as long as wide, the larger ones usually < 10 mm wide, ranging from 1-12 mm wide, whorled or opposite (rarely alternate above).
- 25 Leaves linear to narrowly lanceolate, the principal leaves 2-7 cm long, 1-5 mm wide, 10-40× as long as wide, entire to obscurely toothed, the leaves mostly in whorls of 3 or 4..... *Eupatorium hyssopifolium*
- 25 Leaves lanceolate, the principal leaves 5-12 cm long, 5-10 (-12) mm wide, 6-15× as long as wide, conspicuously and divergently toothed, the leaves mostly opposite or in whorls of 3..... *Eupatorium torreyanum*
- 24 Leaves mostly 2.5-7× as long as wide, the larger ones > 10 mm wide, ranging from 8-30 mm wide, opposite, alternate, or whorled.
- 26 Involucre 2.5-4 mm high; leaves obtuse to acute, elliptic to elliptic-ob lanceolate, the 2 main lateral veins separating from the midrib about 1 cm above the base; leaves commonly 3 per node..... *Eupatorium semiserratum*
- 26 Involucre 4.5-7 mm high; leaves acute to attenuate-acuminate, lanceolate, the 2 main lateral veins separating from the midvein at the base; leaves rarely 3 per node.
- 27 Leaves 3-5 cm long, 5-13 mm wide; leaf surfaces generally glabrous; [of AL westward]..... *Eupatorium lancifolium*
- 27 Leaves 5-12 cm long, 5-20 mm wide; leaf surfaces short or long puberulent; [widespread]..... *Eupatorium altissimum*

Eupatorium album Linnaeus. WHITE-BRACTED THOROUGHWORT. **Hab:** Dry woodlands. **Dist:** CT, NY, OH, and TN, south to FL and LA; disjunct in s. AR and n. LA (though many populations previously considered to be *E. album* west of the Mississippi River are *E. sullivaniae*). **Phen:** Late Jun-Oct. **Tax:** *E. album* is a diploid/auto polyploid species and the most widespread member of the *Eupatorium album* complex, a group of

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Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

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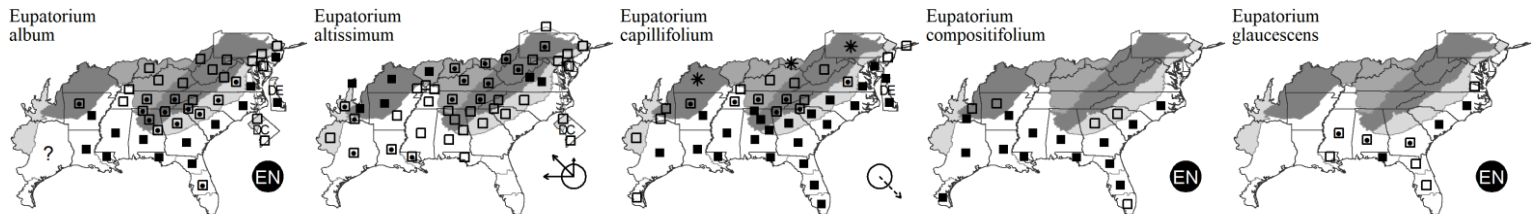
species which have undergone extensive allopolyploid speciation. Many members of the complex have been treated as infrataxa under *E. album*, but are better separated as distinct species (Schilling 2011). Var. *glandulosum* is alleged to differ from var. *album* in having the involucre with copious dark glands (vs. glandless or nearly so). The distinction is dubious; variation seems essentially continuous in our area, with frequent intermediates, and there seems to be little correlation between morphology and habitat/range. **Syn:** = F17, K3, K4, Tn, Schilling (2011b); < *Eupatorium album* Linnaeus – Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, WH3; < *Eupatorium album* Linnaeus var. *album* – Ar, C, FNA21, K1, NE, SE1, Va, W, Cronquist (1985); > *Eupatorium album* Linnaeus var. *album* – F, G, WV; > *Eupatorium album* var. *glandulosum* (Michaux) A.P. de Candolle – F, G, WV.

Eupatorium altissimum Linnaeus. TALL THOROUGHWORT. **Hab:** Woodlands, old fields, woodland borders, and openings over mafic rocks (such as diabase) or calcareous rocks (such as limestone and calcareous sandstone). **Dist:** CT, NY, QC, MN, and NE, south to Panhandle FL and TX, primarily in the midwest, especially on limestone substrates, and uncommon east of the mountains. **Phen:** Late Aug–Nov. **Syn:** = F, G, GrPl, Il, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; < *Eupatorium altissimum* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F17, FNA21, K1, K3, SE1, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Eupatorium capillifolium (Lamarck) Small. COMMON DOG-FENNEL, YANKEEWEEED, CYPRESSWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed soils, old fields, clearcuts. **Dist:** CT, PA, KY, MO, and OK south to s. FL and TX; Bahamas; Cuba. **Phen:** Sep–Nov. **Comm:** This species, like *E. compositifolium*, is an excellent indicator of soil disturbance. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, F17, FNA21, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NY, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Eupatorium capillifolium* var. *capillifolium* – RAB. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Eupatorium compositifolium Walter. COASTAL DOG-FENNEL, YANKEEWEEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, sandy disturbed areas, exposed riverbanks and drawdown zones. **Dist:** Ne. NC south to s. FL, west to se. OK and TX. **Phen:** Sep–Dec. **Comm:** This species, like *E. capillifolium*, is an excellent indicator of soil disturbance. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Tx, W, WH3. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Eupatorium glaucescens Elliott. WEDGELEAF EUPATORIUM, BROADLEAF BUSHY EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry sandy woodlands. **Dist:** Widespread in the Southeastern Coastal Plain, ranging from se. VA south to FL and west to MS. **Phen:** Late Jul–Oct. **Tax:** The name *E. cuneifolium* must be rejected on nomenclatural grounds (Gandhi & Thomas 1991). **Syn:** = K1; = *Eupatorium cuneifolium* Willdenow – S; < *Eupatorium cuneifolium* Willdenow – C, G, RAB, SE1; ? *Eupatorium cuneifolium* var. *cuneifolium* – F; < *Eupatorium glaucescens* Elliott – Tx; < *Eupatorium linearifolium* Walter – F17, FNA21, K3, K4, WH3.



Eupatorium hyssopifolium Linnaeus. HYSSOPLAIF EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Roadbanks, pastures, fields, disturbed areas, dry woodlands. **Dist:** MA west to nc. KY, s.IL, se. MO, south to ne. FL and se. TX. **Phen:** Late Jul–Oct. **Syn:** = Il, K3, NE, NY, Tn, Va, Schilling (2011a); = *Eupatorium hyssopifolium* var. *hyssopifolium* – Ar, C, F17, FNA21, G, K3, Pa, SE1, W; < *Eupatorium hyssopifolium* Linnaeus – RAB, Tx, WV; > *Eupatorium hyssopifolium* var. *calcaratum* Fernald & Schubert – F, K1; > *Eupatorium hyssopifolium* var. *hyssopifolium* – F, K1; > *Eupatorium lecheifolium* Greene – S; > *Eupatorium sessilifolium* – S.

Eupatorium lancifolium (Torrey & A. Gray) Small. LANCELEAF EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Prairies, open woodlands. **Dist:** AL west to s. AR and e. TX. **Syn:** = FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, SE1, Schilling (2011b). **NatureServe G3?** (Vulnerable).

Eupatorium leucolepis (A.P. de Candolle) Torrey & A. Gray. SAVANNA EUPATORIUM, JUSTICEWEED. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepage bogs, depression ponds. **Dist:** Primarily of the Southeastern Coastal Plain, ranging from NY south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and west to LA; disjunct in Coffee County, TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Phen:** Aug–Oct. **Comm:** This species is often confused with members of the *E. recurvans-mohrii-anomalum* complex. The following differences are useful: *E. leucolepis* has phyllaries acuminate to attenuate (vs. acute to obtuse), leaves of the uppermost nodes below the inflorescence opposite, or rarely the uppermost 1–2 nodes subopposite (vs. leaves of the uppermost 2–15 nodes below the inflorescence alternate), and leaves generally longitudinally folded (vs. generally planar). The plants formerly called *E. leucolepis* var. *novae-angliae* Fernald and endemic to freshwater pondshores in MA and RI apparently represent a distinct allopolyploid species, *E. novae-angliae* (Fernald) V.I. Sullivan ex A. Haines & Sorrie, and should not be treated as a variety of *E. leucolepis*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NY, Tn, Tx, Va, LeBlond et al (2007); = *Eupatorium leucolepis* var. *leucolepis* – C, F, G; < *Eupatorium leucolepis* (A.P. de Candolle) Torrey & A. Gray – F17, GW2, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, W, WH3; < *Eupatorium leucolepis* var. *leucolepis* – FNA21, K1. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Eupatorium linearifolium Walter. NARROWLEAF BUSHY EUPATORIUM, TWISTED EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL and west to LA. **Phen:** Late Jul–Oct. **Comm:** The appropriate treatment of this taxon is unclear; it may be a derivative of the hybrid *E. cuneifolium* × *hyssopifolium*. **Syn:** = F, Va; = *Eupatorium hyssopifolium* var. *linearifolium* (Walter) Fernald – K1; = *Eupatorium tortifolium* Chapman – S; < *Eupatorium cuneifolium* Willdenow – C, G, RAB, SE1; < *Eupatorium linearifolium* Walter – F17, FNA21, K3, K4, Tx, WH3.

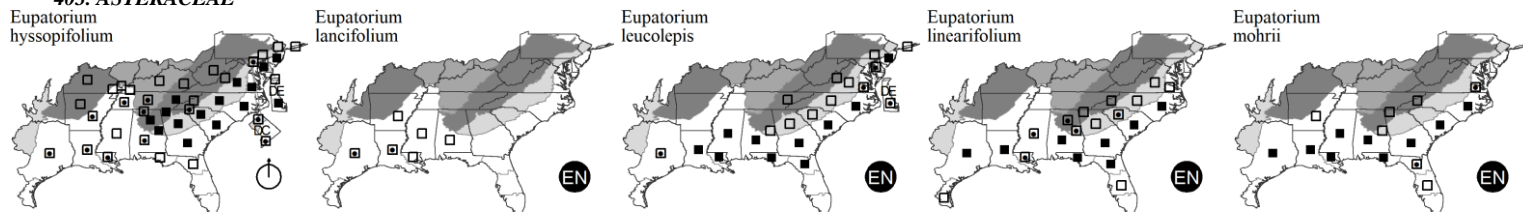
Eupatorium mohrii Greene. MOHR'S EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Moist savannas, other wet habitats. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL and west to TX. **Phen:** Aug–Oct. **Tax:** Like *E. anomalum*, *E. mohrii* is believed to be a triploid and tetraploid, apomictic derivative of the hybrid *E. recurvans* × *rotundifolium*; it is more widespread than *E. recurvans* sensu stricto. Inasmuch as it is now a separate lineage (as evidenced by a distinct distribution, more-or-less recognizable morphology, and phenologic separation), treatment as a separate taxon seems warranted. **Syn:** = GW2, Va; < *Eupatorium anomalum* Nash – S; < *Eupatorium mohrii* Greene – C, F17, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, SE1, W, WH3, Schilling & Grubbs (2016); < *Eupatorium recurvans* Small – F, G, RAB.

Key to Map
Symbology:



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N : no
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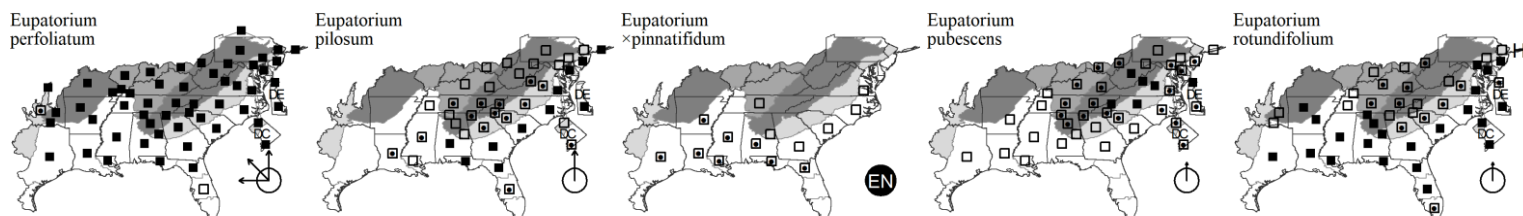
Eupatorium perfoliatum Linnaeus. BONESET. **Hab:** Marshes, swamps, bogs, wet pastures, and other wet habitats. **Dist:** NS west to MB, south to n. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA21, GrPl, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Eupatorium perfoliatum* var. *perfoliatum* – C, F, G, K1, S, SE1; ? *Eupatorium cuneatum* Engelm. – S, (actually a hybrid). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Eupatorium pilosum Walter. RAGGED EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, bogs, other wetlands, other moist areas, but also sometimes in surprisingly dry habitats, such as mesic and dry-mesic woodlands and woodland edges. **Dist:** MA south to c. peninsular FL, west to KY, c. TN, and MS; reports from w. LA need checking. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** *E. pilosum* is a species distinct from *E. rotundifolium*. There remains interesting morphologic and ecological variation included within this taxon needing careful study. **Syn:** = C, F, F17, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, NY, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3, WV, Cronquist (1985), Montgomery & Fairbrothers (1970), Schilling & Schilling (2015); = *Eupatorium rotundifolium* var. *saundersii* (T.C. Porter) Cronquist – G, SE1, W; = *Eupatorium verbenaeifolium* Reicherdt – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Eupatorium ×pinnatifidum Elliott. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, marshes. **Dist:** E. VA south to Panhandle FL. **Tax:** It is variously considered a species (as by S), a species of hybrid origin (as by SE), or a hybrid (as by GW and K). The parents are variously listed as *E. capillifolium* × *perfoliatum* (as by K) or *E. capillifolium* or *compositifolium* × *perfoliatum* (as by GW and SE). I have seen the plant in Pender County, NC, where it appears to be a first-generation hybrid, growing with *E. capillifolium* and *E. perfoliatum*. Until and unless additional evidence appears that it reproduces itself and exists in independent populations it should be treated as a hybrid rather than a species of hybrid origin. It is recognizable by its pinnatifid or bipinnatifid leaves (the segments broader than in the dog-fennels) and its corymbose-paniculate inflorescence. **Comm:** {not keyed}. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, Tn, WH3; = *Eupatorium pinnatifidum* Elliott – GW2, S, SE1.

Eupatorium pubescens Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. INLAND ROUNDLEAF EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Forests and woodlands, woodland edges, roadbanks. **Dist:** Primarily in the Appalachians and adjacent provinces, ranging from ME west to OH, south to n. GA, n. AL, AR and LA; the distribution, abundance, and phenology of *E. pubescens* need additional study because of frequent lumping with *E. rotundifolium*. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Where growing together, *E. pubescens* apparently flowers about a month earlier than *E. rotundifolium*. This taxon appears to be a stabilized polyploid complex originating from hybridization of *E. rotundifolium* and (perhaps) *E. sessilifolium*; in that it now functions as a more-or-less independent evolutionary lineage, with distinctive morphology, habitat, and distribution, it is here treated as a species. **Syn:** = F, NE, NY, Va, WV; = *Eupatorium rotundifolium* var. *ovatum* (Bigelow) Torrey – Ar, C, FNA21, G, K1, K3, K4, Oh3, Pa, SE1, W, Cronquist (1985); < *Eupatorium pubescens* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – S, (also see *E. cordigerum*); < *Eupatorium rotundifolium* Linnaeus – GW2; < *Eupatorium rotundifolium* Linnaeus ssp. *ovatum* (Bigelow) Montgomery & Fairbrothers – Montgomery & Fairbrothers (1970); < *Eupatorium rotundifolium* var. *ovatum* (Bigelow) Torrey – RAB, (also see *E. cordigerum*). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Eupatorium rotundifolium Linnaeus. COMMON ROUNDLEAF EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepage bogs, moist to dry woodlands. **Dist:** MA, NY, IN, and OK south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = F, NE, NY, S, Tn, Va; = *Eupatorium rotundifolium* var. *rotundifolium* – Ar, C, FNA21, G, K1, K3, K4, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, W, Cronquist (1985); < *Eupatorium rotundifolium* Linnaeus – F17, GW2, Tx, WH3; < *Eupatorium rotundifolium* Linnaeus ssp. *rotundifolium* – Montgomery & Fairbrothers (1970). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



Eupatorium scabridum Elliott. ROUGHLEAF EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Pine savannas, wet pinelands, dry, gravelly oak savannas and probably oak-shortleaf pine savannas and open woodlands, powerlines, roadbanks (in grassland remnants). **Dist:** SC south to n. FL, west to AR, LA, and OK. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Tax:** This plant is believed to be an allopolyploid and apomictic derivative of the hybrid *E. rotundifolium* × *semiserratum*. In some areas it apparently consists only of short-lived diploids, but in others (according to Godfrey & Wooten [1981] especially in SC, AR and LA) to occur as populations of polyploid apomicts. It resembles *E. rotundifolium*, but has cuneate leaves with a less prominent pair of lateral veins, narrower leaves, and is more likely to have 3-whorled leaves (as *E. semiserratum* often does). **Syn:** = GW2, S; = *Eupatorium rotundifolium* var. *scabridum* (Elliott) A. Gray – Ar, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, SE1; < *Eupatorium rotundifolium* Linnaeus – F17, Tx, WH3; < *Eupatorium rotundifolium* Linnaeus ssp. *rotundifolium* – Montgomery & Fairbrothers (1970); < *Eupatorium scabridum* Elliott – Tn. **NatureServe G5T3T5** (Apparently Secure).

Eupatorium semiserratum A.P. de Candolle. **Hab:** Swamp forests, seepage bogs, savannas, clay-based Carolina bays, other wetlands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, west to TX and AR; disjunct in sc. TN. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **ID Notes:** This species often has 3 leaves per node; most similar species rarely or never have whorled leaves. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA21, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Eupatorium cuneifolium* var. *semiserratum* (A.P. de Candolle) Fernald & Griscom – F; < *Eupatorium glaucescens* Elliott – Tx.

Eupatorium serotinum Michaux. LATE EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Interdune swales, bottomland forests and openings, fields, open forests, powerline rights-of-way, tidal marshes, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MA, NY, MI, WI, MN, and NE south to s. FL, LA, and TX. This species was at one time apparently largely or strictly coastal in our area, but has spread inland rapidly along corridors of disturbance, somewhat similarly to *Baccharis halimifolia*. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **Comm:** A weedy species that has expanded in abundance and range. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA21, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K4, Mi, NE, NY, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

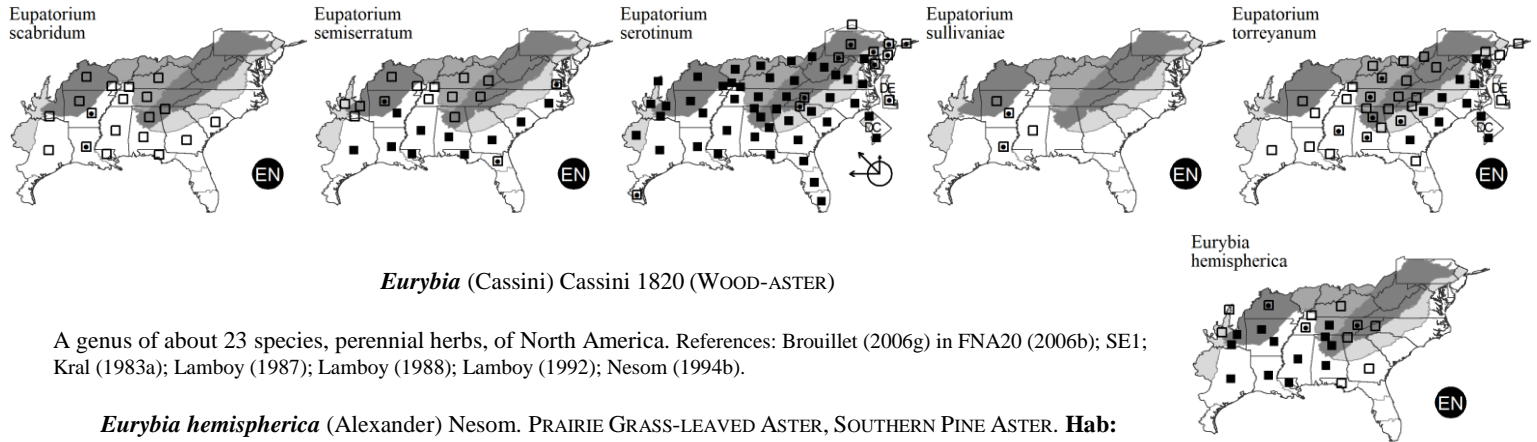


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X : extirpated

Eupatorium sullivaniae E.E. Schilling. SULLIVAN'S EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Pinelands. **Dist:** S. MS west to w. LA and AR (to be expected in e. TX and perhaps se. OK). **Tax:** This species is an apomictic species derived from *E. album* × *lanceifolium* (Schilling 2011). **Syn:** = K3, K4, Schilling (2011b); < *Eupatorium album* Linnaeus – S; < *Eupatorium album* Linnaeus var. *album* – FNA21, K1, SE1.

Eupatorium torreyanum Short & R. Peter. TORREY'S EUPATORIUM. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, powerline rights-of-way, roadsides, marshes. **Dist:** NY south to n. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and west to OH, TN, and LA. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Cronquist (1980) considers this taxon a "well-marked variety", "probably originated through hybridization between *E. hyssopifolium* and some other species, but now a stable entity". The other parent is postulated by Sullivan (1978) to be *E. semiserratum*. For reasons stated in the comments before the species accounts, the taxon is here treated as a species. **Syn:** = K4, NE, NY, S, Tn, Va; = *Eupatorium hyssopifolium* var. *laciniatum* Gray – Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, K1, K3, Oh3, SE1, W, WH3; < *Eupatorium hyssopifolium* Linnaeus – RAB.



Eurybia (Cassini) Cassini 1820 (WOOD-ASTER)

A genus of about 23 species, perennial herbs, of North America. References: Brouillet (2006g) in FNA20 (2006b); SE1; Kral (1983a); Lamboy (1987); Lamboy (1988); Lamboy (1992); Nesom (1994b).

Eurybia hemispherica (Alexander) Nesom. PRAIRIE GRASS-LEAVED ASTER, SOUTHERN PINE ASTER. **Hab:** Glades, barrens, rocky woodlands. **Dist:** E. TN west to MO, south to nw. GA, se. GA, and FL Panhandle. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Apparently diploid (2n=18) and tetraploid (2n=36). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Tn, WH3, Nesom (1994b); = *Aster hemisphaericus* – W, orthographic variant; = *Aster hemisphaericus* Alexander – C, F, SE1; = *Aster paludosus* Aiton ssp. *hemisphaericus* (Alexander) Cronquist – G, GrPI; = *Aster pedionomus* Alexander – S; = *Heleastrum hemisphaericum* (Alexander) Shinnery – Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Euthamia (Nuttall) Cassini 1825 (GOLDENTOP, FLAT-TOPPED GOLDENROD)

Contributed by Alan S. Weakley & Bruce A. Sorrie

A genus of about 12-14 species, perennial herbs, of North America. References: SE1; Haines (2006) in FNA20 (2006b); Johnson (1995); Nesom (2021e); Nesom (2021g); Nesom (2021h); Sieren (1981); Sorrie () (in prep); Szubryt et al (2020); Taylor & Taylor (1983).

- 1 Leaves with dense pustules (slightly raised, elliptical, pale or translucent, blister-like pustules -- use 10× or more magnification); [w. GA, AL, w. TN (Coastal Plain), w. KY (Coastal Plain), s. MO, AR, se. OK, and e. TX southwards to s. MS and s. LA]..... *Euthamia leptoccephala*
- 1 Leaves without pustules, but with sparse to dense, resin pits (depressed, circular, pale or translucent pits -- use 10× or more magnification); [collectively widespread].
 - 4 Leaf midveins glabrous; stems glabrous; leaves 0.5-5 (-7) mm wide.
 - 5 Axillary shoots usually present in main (midstem) leaf axils..... *Euthamia caroliniana*
 - 5 Axillary shoots absent in main (midstem) leaf axils.
 - 6 Leaves (1.5-) 2-5 (-7) mm wide, the primary midstem leaves mostly > 3 mm wide, 1-3 (- weakly 5)-veined; [s. ON, MI, MN, ND, se. WY south to s. IN, sc. TN, AR, ne. TX, and Panhandle TX]..... *Euthamia gymnospermoides*
 - 6 Leaves 0.5-2 (-5) mm wide, the primary midstem leaves mostly < 2 mm wide, 1-veined; [w. LA, e. TX, and south to se. and s. TX]..... *Euthamia pulverulenta*
 - 4 Leaf midveins hirsutulous or hirtellous on the lower leaf surface; stems usually sparsely to moderately hirtellous, especially near the nodes and upwards near and in the inflorescence (except glabrous and resinous in *E. gymnospermoides*); leaves 1-6 (-7) mm wide.
 - 7 Stems glabrous and resinous..... *Euthamia gymnospermoides*
 - 7 Stems sparsely to moderately hirtellous, especially near the nodes and upwards in and near the inflorescence..... *Euthamia scabra*

Euthamia caroliniana (Linnaeus) Greene ex Porter & Britton. CAROLINA GOLDENTOP. **Hab:** Pine savannas, moist forests, ditches, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. MA south to s. FL and west to se. LA, mainly on the Coastal Plain, extending somewhat into the Piedmont in places (reports from farther north or farther west are based on misidentifications or on broader circumscriptions of the taxon). **Phen:** (Aug) Sep-Dec. **Syn:** = FI7, Pa, Va, WH3, Johnson (1995), Nesom (2021e), Nesom (2021g), Nesom (2021h); = *Euthamia minor* (Michaux) Greene – S, SE1; = *Euthamia tenuifolia* (Pursh) Nuttall – W; < *Euthamia caroliniana* (Linnaeus) Greene ex Porter & Britton – FNA20, II, K1, K3, K4, Szubryt et al (2020); > *Euthamia caroliniana* (Linnaeus) Greene ex Porter & Britton – Sorrie () (in prep); > *Euthamia minor* (Michaux) Greene – GW2; < *Euthamia tenuifolia* (Pursh) Nuttall – Sieren (1981); > *Euthamia tenuifolia* (Pursh) Nuttall – Sorrie () (in prep); > *Euthamia tenuifolia* (Pursh) Nuttall var. *microcephala* Nuttall – C; > *Solidago microcephala* (Nuttall) Bush – F, G, RAB; > *Solidago tenuifolia* Pursh – RAB.

Euthamia gymnospermoides Greene. TEXAS GOLDENTOP, VISCID EUTHAMIA. **Hab:** Prairies, roadsides, and light woodlands. **Dist:** MI, nw. MN, and e. ND south to c. IN, sw. KY (Graves Co), w. TN (Hardeman, Lawrence counties), ec. and c. AR, ne. TX, w. OK, and e. CO.; disjunct in Coffee Co. TN. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, GrPI, II, NcTx, Oh3, SE1, Tn, Nesom (2021e), Nesom (2021g), Sorrie () (in prep); < *Euthamia camporum* – Tx; < *Euthamia*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

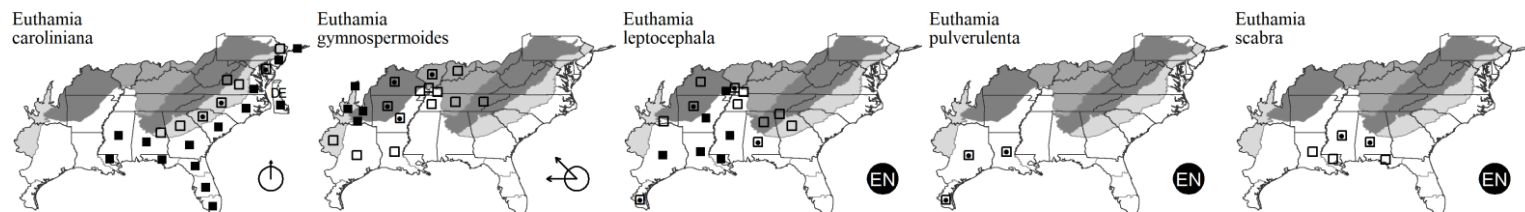
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caroliniana (Linnaeus) Greene ex Porter & Britton – Mi; < *Euthamia gymnospermoides* Greene – Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Sieren (1981), Szubryt et al (2020); < *Solidago gymnospermoides* (Greene) Fernald – F, G.

Euthamia leptcephala (Torrey & A. Gray) Greene. NARROWHEAD GOLDENTOP. **Hab:** Fields, pastures, roadsides, prairies, savannas. **Dist:** KY, IL, MO, and OK south to nw. GA (Floyd and Heard counties), AL, and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA20, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Nesom (2021e), Nesom (2021g), Sieren (1981), Sorrie () (in prep), Szubryt et al (2020); = *Solidago leptcephala* Torrey & A. Gray – F, G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Euthamia pulverulenta Greene. TEXAS GOLDENTOP. **Hab:** Coastal prairies. **Dist:** Sw. LA west to s. TX. **Phen:** Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = Tx, Nesom (2021e), Nesom (2021g), Sieren (1981); < *Euthamia gymnospermoides* Greene – FNA20, K3, K4, Szubryt et al (2020).

Euthamia scabra Greene. GULF COAST GOLDENTOP. **Hab:** Estuarine and near-estuarine areas. **Dist:** FL Panhandle west to e. LA. **Tax:** See Szubryt et al. (2020) for additional. **Syn:** = Nesom (2021e), Nesom (2021g), Szubryt et al (2020).

***Eutrochium* Rafinesque 1838 (JOE-PYE-WEED)**

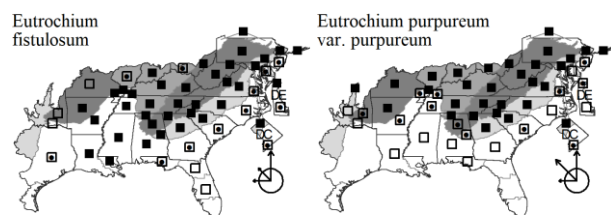
A genus of 5 species, perennial herbs, of North America. The separation of *Eutrochium* (*Eupatoriadelphus*) from *Eupatorium* was supported by Schmidt & Schilling (2000). Lamont (2004) made the necessary combinations under the oldest available generic name, *Eutrochium* Rafinesque. The widely used common name for the genus is discussed at detail by Pearce & Pringle (2017), who conclude that it relates to an 18th century native American in Massachusetts, named Joseph Shauquethqueat. References: SE1; Lamont (1995); Lamont (2004); Lamont (2006a) in FNA21 (2006c); Schmidt & Schilling (2000).

- 4 Stem hollow (with a large central cavity), purple throughout, strongly glaucous when fresh; flowers bright pink-purple; leaves in whorls of (3-) avg. 5 (-7); leaves mostly 3.5-5.5× as long as broad ***Eutrochium fistulosum***
- 4 Stem solid (rarely with a slender central cavity), dark purple at the nodes or greenish purple throughout, not glaucous or only slightly so when fresh; flowers pale pink-purple; leaves in whorls of (2-) avg. 3-4 (-5); leaves mostly 2-4× as long as broad.

..... ***Eutrochium purpureum* var. *purpureum***

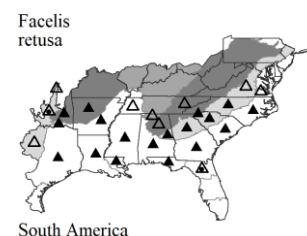
Eutrochium fistulosum (Barratt) E.E. Lamont. HOLLOW-STEM JOE-PYE-WEED. **Hab:** Moist forests, marshes, fields, ditches. **Dist:** S. ME, NY, s. MI, IL, and MO, south to c. peninsular FL, Panhandle FL, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA21, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, Lamont (2004); = *Eupatoriadelphus fistulosus* (Barratt) King & H.E. Robinson – GW2, Schmidt & Schilling (2000); = *Eupatorium fistulosum* Barratt – C, F, G, K1, Mo2, Oh3, RAB, SE1, Tx, W, WH3, WV, Lamont (1995); = *Eupatorium maculatum* – S, misapplied.

Eutrochium purpureum (Linnaeus) E.E. Lamont var. ***purpureum***. PURPLE-NODE JOE-PYE-WEED. **Hab:** Upland, usually mesic forests. **Dist:** NH west to se. MN, IA, and e. NE, south to SC, GA, Panhandle FL, n. LA, and e. OK; var. *holzingeri* (Rydberg) E.E. Lamont, differing in having the lower leaf surface densely and persistently pubescent (vs. glabrous or nearly so) is found in the Midwest (Lamont 1990). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** *Eupatorium purpureum* var. *amoenum* is smaller, more slender, with narrower leaves which are nearly glabrous below; it is probably only a form. **Syn:** = Ar, IL, K4, Va; = *Eupatorium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *purpureum* – Mo2; < *Eupatorium purpureum* – C, F, FI7, GrPl, Mi, RAB, SE1, W, WH3; > *Eupatorium purpureum* var. *amoenum* (Pursh) Gray – G, WV; < *Eupatorium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *purpureum* – G, K1, WV, Lamont (1995); < *Eupatorium trifoliatum* Linnaeus – S; < *Eutrochium purpureum* – Pa, Tn; < *Eutrochium purpureum* (Linnaeus) E.E. Lamont var. *purpureum* – FNA21, NE, Lamont (2004).

***Facelis* Cassini 1819**

A genus of 3 species, herbs, of South America. References: Anderberg (1991); Arriagada (1998); SE1; Nesom (2006a) in FNA19 (2006a).

* ***Facelis retusa*** (Lamarck) Schultz 'Bipontinus'. TRAMPWEED. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of s. South America. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA19, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, SE1, Tx, WH3, Anderberg (1991), Arriagada (1998); ? *Facelis apiculata* Cassini – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

**Fleischmannia
incarnata**

Gaillardia Fougereux de Bondaroy 1786 (BLANKET-FLOWER, GAILLARDIA, FIRE-WHEELS)

Galinsoga
quadriradiata

Neotropics

Key to Map Symbolology:

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|----------|--|--|----------------|--|--|----------|--|--|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|--------------|------------------|----------------|
| | | | | | | | | | ←rare | ←uncommon | ←common | * : waif | N : no | X : extirpated |
| └native┐ | | | └maybe exotic┐ | | | └exotic┐ | | | (see introduction for more) | | | : endemic | P : planted | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | H : historic | ? : questionable | |

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* ***Galinsoga quadriradiata*** Ruiz & Pavón. COMMON PERUVIAN-DAISY, DEVIL'S-DELIGHT, RACEWEED, QUICKWEED, GALLANT SOLDIER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, barnyards. **Dist:** Native of Central and South America. A serious weed, especially in the cooler climates of the Mountains; Small (1933) described it as "a particularly pestiferous weed of such rapid growth and seeding as to make eradication extremely difficult." Fortunately, it does not seem especially prone to invade undisturbed natural areas. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Comm:** "*Galinsoga* is one of the most troublesome weeds of nurseries and landscapes in many parts of the world. It is fast growing and can produce up to 7,500 seeds within only 8 to 9 weeks after germination." (Smith et al. 2020). **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, FI7, FNA21, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Galinsoga bicolorata* St. John & White – F, G; > *Galinsoga caracasana* (A.P. de Candolle) Schultz 'Bipontinus' – F, G; > *Galinsoga ciliata* (Rafinesque) Blake – F, G, RAB, S, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Gamochaeta Weddell 1856 (CUDWEED, EVERLASTING)

A genus of about 61 species, herbs, subcosmopolitan, but primarily native of South America. *Gamochaeta* is more closely related to other genera than it is to *Gnaphalium*. References: Arriagada (1998); SE1; Freire et al (2021); Nesom (1990); Nesom (2004b); Nesom (2004c); Nesom (2006n) in FNA19 (2006a); Nesom (2022b); Pruski & Nesom (2004); Urtubey et al (2016).

- 1 Leaves concolored or weakly bicolored (abaxial and adaxial faces more or less equally greenish to gray-greenish, indument usually loosely tomentose or arachnose, sometimes subpannose).
- 2 Blades of basal and lower cauline leaves 4-16 mm wide; bracts among the inflorescence heads spatulate to oblanceolate, the lowermost (at least) surpassing the heads ***Gamochaeta pensylvanica***
- 2 Blades of basal and lower cauline leaves 2-6 (10) mm wide; bracts among the inflorescence heads linear, oblanceolate, or oblong, surpassing the heads or not.
- 3 Involucres 2.5-3 mm high, seated in tomentum; capitulescence initially cylindric and uninterrupted, at least distally, the main axis obscured by clustered heads; phyllaries in 3-4 (-5) series, the outer and middle ovate-lanceolate with narrowly to broadly acute apices, the outer 1/2-2/3 as long as the inner, at least the innermost commonly tinged with purple at the stereome-lamina junction; flowering (Feb-) Mar-May (sometimes later because of moisture or disturbance) ***Gamochaeta antillana***
- 3 Involucres 3-3.5 mm high, lightly arachnose only at the base if at all; capitulescence interrupted at least distally, the main axis visible up to the terminal heads; phyllaries in 5-7 series, the outer and middle ovate-triangular with sharply acute-acuminate apices, the outer 1/3-1/2 as long as the inner, slightly brown, none with purplish color; flowering May-Jul ***Gamochaeta calviceps***
- 1 Leaves strongly to weakly bicolored with greenish glabrescent upper surfaces; leaves spatulate-obovate to oblanceolate; basal leaves present at flowering.
- 5 Upper leaf surfaces glabrous or glabrate; involucres 2.5-3.0 mm high, more-or-less purplish, the bases glabrous; outer phyllaries elliptic-obovate to broadly ovate-elliptic, apices rounded to obtuse; bisexual florets 2-3 ***Gamochaeta impatiens***
- 5 Upper leaf surfaces sparsely arachnose (hairs persistent, evident at 10× magnification); involucres 3.0-4.5 (-5) mm high, sometimes purplish, bases (imbedded in tomentum) often sparsely arachnose on the lower 1/5-1/2; outer phyllaries ovate, ovate-triangular, or ovate-lanceolate, apices acute to acuminate; bisexual florets 2-6.
- 6 Stems not pannose (indument whitish, like closely appressed, polished cloth, hairs usually not individually evident); involucres 3.0-3.5 (-4.0) mm high; apices of inner phyllaries acute to acute-acuminate; bisexual florets 2-4; cypselas purple ***Gamochaeta chionesthes***
- 6 Stems usually ± pannose or pannose-tomentose (hairs individually evident, longitudinally arranged); involucres 3.0-4.5 mm high; apices of inner phyllaries acute, obtuse, or truncate-rounded, sometimes apiculate; bisexual florets 3-6; cypselas tan to brownish.
- 7 Blades of cauline leaves oblanceolate to oblanceolate-oblong or oblanceolate-obovate; involucres 3.0-3.5 mm high; laminae of inner phyllaries elliptic-oblong to oblong, apices truncate-rounded or obtuse and apiculate; bisexual florets (3-) 4-6; plants usually fibrous-rooted, rarely taprooted ***Gamochaeta argyrinea***
- 7 Blades of cauline leaves oblanceolate to spatulate (basal cells of hairs on adaxial faces persistent, expanded, glassy); involucres 4.0-4.5 mm high; laminae of inner phyllaries triangular, apices acute (not apiculate); bisexual florets 3-4; plants fibrous-rooted or taprooted ***Gamochaeta purpurea***

Gamochaeta antillana (Urban) Anderberg. CARIBBEAN EVERLASTING. **Hab:** Pine flatwoods, disturbed areas, fields, lawns. **Dist:** VA south to s. FL, west to AR and TX; Cuba; South America; Europe (introduced); New Zealand (introduced). **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA19, K3, K4, WH3, Nesom (2004b), Nesom (2004c), Urtubey et al (2016); < *Gamochaeta falcata* (Lamarck) Cabrera – K1, Nesom (1990); < *Gnaphalium calviceps* Fernald – F; < *Gnaphalium falcatum* Lamarck – S; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus – W; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *falcatum* (Lamarck) Torrey & A. Gray – C, G, RAB, SE1.

Gamochaeta argyrinea Nesom. SILVERY CUDWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides, fields, lawns. **Dist:** DE, MD, WV, KY, s. MO, se. KS, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA19, K3, K4, Tn, Va, WH3, Nesom (2004b), Nesom (2004c), Urtubey et al (2016); < *Gamochaeta purpurea* (Linnaeus) Cabrera – K1, Arriagada (1998), Nesom (1990); < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus – F, S, W; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *purpureum* – C, G, RAB, SE1.

Gamochaeta calviceps (Fernald) Cabrera. NARROW-LEAF PURPLE EVERLASTING. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to TX; South America, California (introduced); Europe (introduced), New Zealand (introduced). **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, K3, K4, Va, Nesom (2004b), Nesom (2004c); < *Gamochaeta falcata* (Lamarck) Cabrera – K1, NeTx, Tx, Nesom (1990); < *Gnaphalium calviceps* Fernald – F; < *Gnaphalium falcatum* Lamarck – S; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus – W; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *falcatum* (Lamarck) Torrey & A. Gray – C, G, RAB, SE1.

* ***Gamochaeta chionesthes*** Nesom. WHITE-CLOAKED CUDWEED. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas; apparently introduced from South America. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA19, K3, K4, WH3, Nesom (2004b), Nesom (2004c), Urtubey et al (2016); < *Gamochaeta purpurea* (Linnaeus) Cabrera – K1, Arriagada (1998), Nesom (1990); < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus – F, S, W; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *purpureum* – C, G, RAB, SE1.

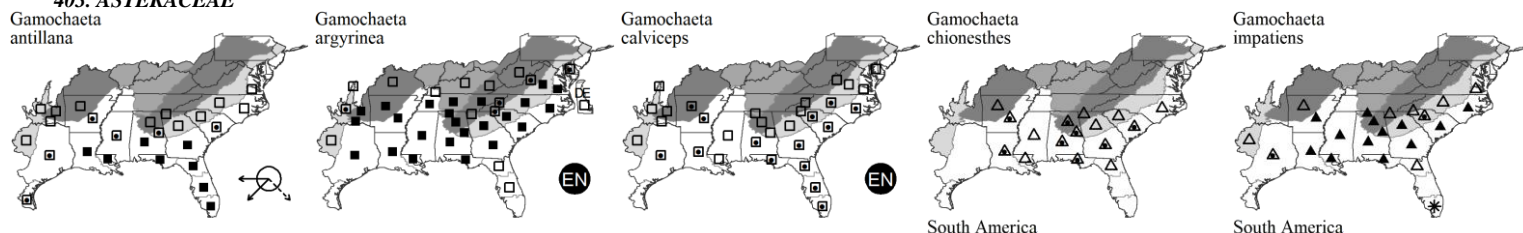
* ***Gamochaeta impatiens*** Nesom. ELEGANT CUDWEED. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Mar-Jul. **Tax:** Nesom (2022b) demonstrated that what has been previously identified in North America as *G. coarctata* is actually a different species, *G. impatiens*. **Syn:** = Nesom (2022b), in press; < *Gamochaeta americana* (P. Miller) Weddell – K1, Arriagada (1998), Nesom (1990), misapplied; < *Gamochaeta coarctata* (Willdenow) Kerguelen – FI7, FNA19, K3, K4, Va, WH3, Nesom (2004b), Urtubey et al (2016), misapplied; < *Gnaphalium americanum* P. Miller – Bah, misapplied; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *americanum* (P. Miller) Klatt – RAB, misapplied. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

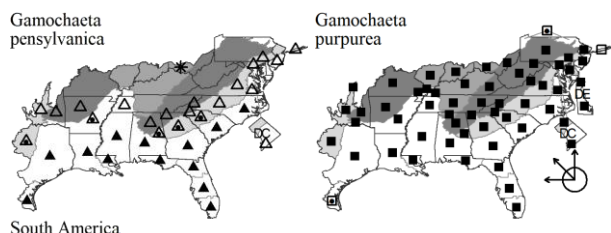
N : no
 P : planted
 X : extirpated
 ? : questionable



* ***Gamochaeta pensylvanica*** (Willdenow) Cabrera. PENNSYLVANIA EVERLASTING. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Probably native of South America. PA south to s. FL, west to TX, mostly on the Coastal Plain, and widespread in South America and elsewhere.

Phen: Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA19, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Tn, Va, WH3, Nesom (1990), Nesom (2004b), Nesom (2004c), Urtubey et al (2016); > *Gnaphalium peregrinum* Fernald – F; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus – Bah, Tx, W; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *purpureum* – C, G, SE1; >> *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *spatulatum* (Lamarck) Baker – RAB; >> *Gnaphalium spatulatum* Lamarck – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

Gamochaeta purpurea (Linnaeus) Cabrera. SPOONLEAF PURPLE EVERLASTING. **Hab:** Prairies, woodlands, fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME west to MI, south to s. FL and e. TX; apparently disjunct in CA and OR, adventive in w. US, Mexico, South America, and elsewhere. **Phen:** Late Mar-Sep. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA19, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Tn, Va, WH3, Nesom (2004b), Nesom (2004c), Urtubey et al (2016); = *Gamochaeta purpurea* var. *purpurea* – Pa; < *Gamochaeta purpurea* (Linnaeus) Cabrera – K1, Arriagada (1998), Nesom (1990); < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus – F, Oh3, S, Tx, W, WV; < *Gnaphalium purpureum* Linnaeus var. *purpureum* – C, G, RAB, SE1.

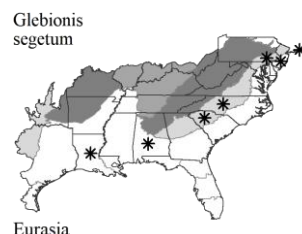


Glebionis Cassini 1826 (CHRYSANTHEMUM)

A genus of 2 species, annuals, native of Eurasia and n. Africa. References: Arriagada & Miller (1997); SE1; Strother (2006y) in FNA19 (2006a).

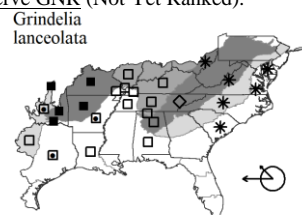
* ***Glebionis segetum*** (Linnaeus) Fourreau. CORN MARIGOLD, CORN CHRYSANTHEMUM. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, trash heaps, field edges; commonly cultivated, rarely escaped, persistent, or as a waif. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia.

Phen: Apr-May. **Syn:** = FNA19, K3, K4, NE; = *Chrysanthemum segetum* Linnaeus – C, F, G, K1, Oh3, RAB, S, SE1. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).



Grindelia Willdenow 1807 (GUM-PLANT, TARWEED, ROSINWEED, GUMWEED)

A genus of about 55 species, herbs and shrubs, of w. North America and South America. References: Bartoli & Tortosa (2012); SE1; Nesom (2019d); Strother & Wetter (2006a) in FNA20 (2006b).



- 1 Pappus in 2 series, the outer of 25-40 barbellate bristles, the inner of 8-15+ setiform awns or subulate scales 7-10 mm long.....***Prionopsis ciliata***
1 Pappus in 1 series, of 2-3 (-8) setiform awns or subulate scales 2.5-8 mm long.....

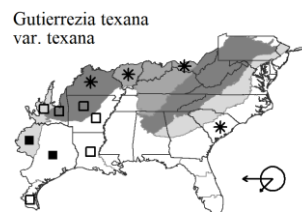
.....***Grindelia lanceolata***

Grindelia lanceolata Nuttall. NARROW-LEAF GUMWEED. **Hab:** Limestone glades, limestone barrens, also disturbed areas (roadsides, railroad beds, waste areas around wool-combing mills). **Dist:** IL and MO south to TX; disjunct eastward in KY, TN, AL, and MS, and also a rare introduction farther east, such as in MD (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = K4, Nesom (2019d); = *Grindelia lanceolata* Nuttall var. *lanceolata* – C, K1, K3, Bartoli & Tortosa (2012); < *Grindelia lanceolata* Nuttall – Ar, F, FNA20, G, GrPl, Il, NcTx, Oh3, SE1, Tn, Tx. [NatureServe G3G5T3T5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Gutierrezia Lagasca y Segura 1816

A genus of 28 species, annual and perennial herbs and subshrubs, of w. North America and w. South America. References: Nesom (2006t) in FNA20 (2006b).

Key based on Nesom (2006t).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Gutierrezia texana (A.P. de Candolle) Torrey & A. Gray var. **texana**. TEXAS SNAKEWEED. **Hab:** Grasslands, prairies, roadsides, other disturbed areas (in waste around wool-combing mill, perhaps merely a waif). **Dist:** Sw. AR and OK south to TX. See Nesom (2004d) for report for wool-combing mills in SC. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4; < *Gutierrezia texana* – GrPl, Il, NcTx; < *Xanthocephalum texanum* (A.P. de Candolle) Shinnars – Tx. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Helenium Linnaeus 1753 (SNEEZEWEED, BITTERWEED)

A genus of about 32-40 species, herbs, of America. References: Bierner (1972); Bierner (1989); Bierner (2006b) in FNA21 (2006c); SE1; Fernald (1943); Knox (1987); Knox et al (2016); Rock (1957); Rydberg (1915).

- 1 Stem leaves very numerous, 0.5-2 (-4) mm wide, not decurrent on the stem or branches; taprooted annuals. **Helenium amarum**
- 1 Stem leaves few to numerous, at least the larger > 4 mm wide, decurrent on the stems and branches; fibrous-rooted perennials or taprooted annuals/biennials.
 - 3 Ray flowers absent; disc flowers with lobes (at least) brown, red, or purple. **Helenium flexuosum**
 - 3 Ray flowers present; disc flowers either yellow or with lobes (at least) brown, red, or purple.
 - 4 Ray flowers bearing a pistil and style, fertile.
 - 5 Plants fibrous-rooted perennials; [section *Helenium*]. **Helenium autumnale**
 - 5 Plants tap-rooted annuals or biennials; [section *Tetradus*]. **Helenium quadridentatum**
 - 4 Ray flowers lacking a pistil and style, sterile; [section *Leptopoda*].
 - 10 Disc flowers with lobes (at least) brown, red, or purple.
 - 11 Disc flowers predominately 4-lobed and with 4 stamens; heads 5-50 (-80) per plant; pappus scales aristate. **Helenium flexuosum**
 - 11 Disc flowers 5-lobed and with 5 stamens; heads 1-20 per plant; pappus scales acute.
 - 12 Heads 1-5 (-10) per plant; pappus scales 1.0-1.7 mm long; basal leaves and lower stem glabrous to sparsely hairy; [VA west and south to ne. TN, s. MS, and e. LA]. **Helenium brevifolium**
 - 12 Heads 3-20 per plant; pappus scales 0.3-0.5 mm long; basal leaves and lower stem moderately to densely hairy; [AR and n. LA] **Helenium campestre**
 - 10 Disc flowers with lobes yellow.
 - 13 Pappus scales deeply lacerate. **Helenium drummondii**
 - 13 Pappus scales entire or slightly lacerate.
 - 15 Peduncle pubescent to tomentose or lanose between the uppermost leaf and the head; achene pubescent on the ribs; heads 1-4 per plant; basal leaves (2.5-) 4.0-10.5 (-18.0) cm long, (0.8-) 1.2-2.0 (-2.5) cm wide, averaging ca. 4-6× as long as wide. **Helenium brevifolium**
 - 15 Peduncle glabrous or glabrate between the uppermost leaf and the head; achene glabrous; heads 1 per plant; basal leaves (3.0-) 6.5-17.0 (-25.0) cm long, (0.4-) 0.6-1.0 (-1.5) cm wide, averaging ca. 10-15× as long as wide. **Helenium vernale**

Helenium amarum (Rafinesque) H. Rock. BITTERWEED. **Hab:** Roadsides, overgrazed pastures, urban areas; in much of our area an introduction from farther west. **Dist:** Apparently native to e. and c. TX; now widespread in e. North America. **Phen:** May-Dec. **Tax:** Bierner (1989) discussed the taxonomy of section *Amarum*, consisting only of the two varieties of *H. amarum*. **Comm:** The plant has a very bitter taste and is generally avoided by grazing animals, a point noted by Rafinesque in his original description (in 1817): "the whole plant is odoriferous and intensely bitter, it gives an abominable taste to the milk of the cows that feed on it in summer". Overgrazed areas come to be dominated by *H. amarum*. In areas where it is frequently mowed, *H. amarum* appears to evolve a genotype capable of flowering and fruiting when only a few cm tall. **Syn:** = G, GrPl, Oh3, RAB, Tn, W, Bierner (1972); = *Helenium amarum* (Rafinesque) H. Rock var. *amarum* – Ar, C, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Pa, Va, WH3, Bierner (1989); = *Helenium tenuifolium* Nuttall – F, S; < *Helenium amarum* (Rafinesque) H. Rock – F17, Il, Mi, SE1. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Helenium autumnale Linnaeus. COMMON SNEEZEWEED. **Hab:** Moist pastures, forests, woodlands, forest edges. **Dist:** QC west to BC, south to n. peninsular FL, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** The taxa included here (see synonymy) need additional study. **Comm:** Like *H. amarum*, *H. autumnale* is bitter and unpalatable to grazing animals, becoming more abundant in pastures. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA21, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Helenium autumnale* Linnaeus – GW2, W; > *Helenium autumnale* var. *autumnale* – C, F, G, Il, K1, SE1, WV, Fernald (1943); > *Helenium autumnale* Linnaeus var. *canaliculatum* (Lamarck) Torrey & A. Gray – Fernald (1943); > *Helenium autumnale* var. *parviflorum* (Nuttall) Fernald – F, Il, K1, WV, Fernald (1943); > *Helenium latifolium* P. Miller – S; > *Helenium parviflorum* Nuttall – S.

Helenium brevifolium (Nuttall) Alph. Wood. SHORTLEAF SNEEZEWEED. **Hab:** Seepage bogs, river-scoured cobble bars. **Dist:** *H. brevifolium* has a peculiar distribution, reaching its greatest abundance on the Gulf Coastal Plain, from Panhandle FL west to e. LA, and occurring at widely scattered disjunct sites in c. and n. AL, wc. GA, c. and w. NC, ec. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), and sw. and se. VA. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F17, FNA21, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Bierner (1972); > *Helenium brevifolium* (Nuttall) Alph. Wood – F, S; > *Helenium curtisii* A. Gray – F, S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Helenium campestre Small. ARKANSAS SNEEZEWEED. **Hab:** Prairies, streamsides, wet woodlands, fields, ditches. **Dist:** N. AR south to nw. LA. **Phen:** May-Jun (-Jul). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, SE1. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Helenium drummondii H. Rock. FRINGED SNEEZEWEED. **Hab:** Ditches. **Dist:** W. LA west to e. TX. Reported for e. LA and MS (Kartesz 2010); not so reported in Kartesz (2015, 2020). Reported for FL (without locality (Wunderlin, Hansen, & Franck 2020)). **Syn:** = F17, FNA21, K3, K4, SE1, WH3. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

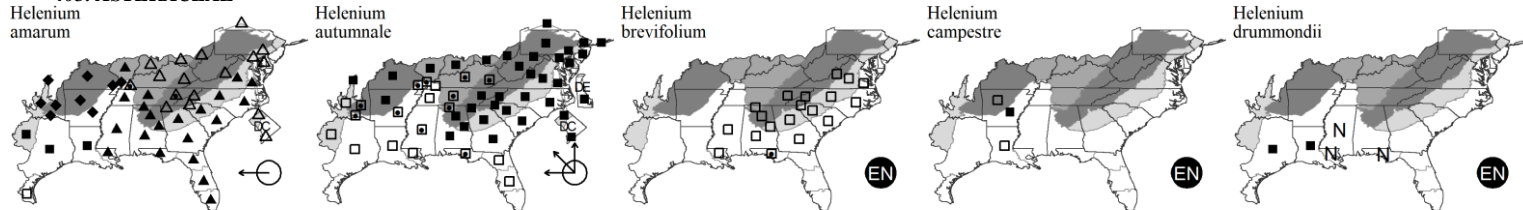
Key to Map
Symbology:



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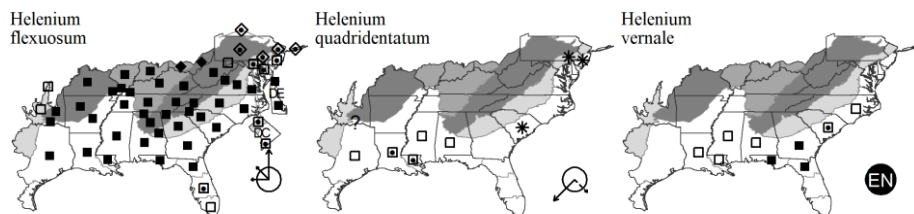
403. ASTERACEAE



Helenium flexuosum Rafinesque. SOUTHERN SNEEZEWEED. **Hab:** Moist pastures, moist forests, riverbanks, wet pine rocklands (in s. FL). **Dist:** S. ME west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and TX; disjunct in s. FL. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Tax:** Rayless plants of s. FL likely warrant taxonomic recognition. **Syn:** = C, F17, FNA21, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Bierner (1972); > *Helenium floridanum* Fernald – Fernald (1943); > *Helenium godfreyi* Fernald – Fernald (1943); > *Helenium nudiflorum* Nuttall – F, S, Fernald (1943); > *Helenium polyphyllum* Small – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Helenium quadridentatum Labillardière. **Hab:** Moist soils of pond edges, streambanks, and ditches. **Dist:** AL west to TX, south to MX and Central America; Cuba. The occurrence in SC reported by Rydberg (1915), Small (1933), and Kartesz (1999) is likely an introduction. **Syn:** = FNA21, K1, K3, K4, S, SE1, Bierner (1972). NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Helenium vernale Walter. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas and adjacent ditches. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and west to e. LA. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE1, WH3, Bierner (1972); = *Helenium helenium* (Nuttall) Small – S.

***Helianthus* Linnaeus 1753 (SUNFLOWER)**

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of North America. References: SE1; Heiser et al (1969); Schilling (2006c) in FNA21 (2006c); Schilling et al (1998).

Key based in part on Schilling (2006c).

- 1 Leaves basally disposed, the plants scapose to subscapose, the stem leaves relatively few (with 2-8 nodes below the inflorescence), those on the upper stem opposite or alternate, strongly reduced upward in size as compared to the persistent basal leaves; [section *Atrorubentes*] **Key A**
- 1 Leaves cauline, plants leafy the length of the stem, the stem leaves many (with 10 or more nodes below the inflorescence), basal leaves lacking (at least at anthesis).
 - 2 Plant a tap-rooted annual (rarely surviving a second year) **Key B**
 - 2 Plant a perennial from crown buds or rhizomes, the roots sometimes tuberous-thickened; [section *Atrorubentes*].
 - 3 Disk flowers red or purple (at least in part) **Key C**
 - 3 Disk flowers yellow **Key D**

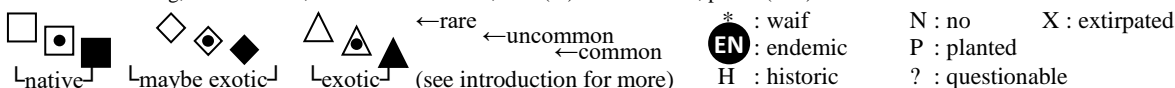
Key A - sunflowers with basally disposed leaves

- 1 Disk flowers yellow. *Helianthus occidentalis* ssp. *plantagineus*
- 1 Disk flowers red or purple (at least in part).
 - 5 Basal leaves 6-20 cm long; lower several pairs of stem leaves up to 1/2 as long and wide as the basal leaves; [collectively widespread in our region from VA, KY, IL, MO, and OK southwards, in the inland provinces and the Coastal Plain].
 - 6 Trichomes on the leaf abaxial midrib > 1 mm long; lower stem with a few pairs of leaves (< 8 nodes below the capitulescence), these strongly reduced upward; leaf blades (1.3-) 1.7-2.5 (-3)× as long as wide; petiole often > 1/3 as long as the blade, broadly winged toward the blade; plants to 2 m tall; nonflowering stems usually absent; [widespread in our area] *Helianthus atrorubens*
 - 6 Trichomes on the leaf abaxial midrib < 1 mm long; lower stem leafy, often to above the middle (> 8 nodes below the capitulescence); leaf blades 1-1.7 (-2)× as long as wide; petiole usually < 1/3 as long as the blade, narrowly winged toward the blade; plants to 3 m tall; nonflowering stems usually present; [west of our area] *Helianthus silphioides*
 - 5 Basal leaves 4-15 cm long; lower several pairs of stem leaves often < 1/2 as long and wide as the basal leaves; [Coastal Plain, NC to FL to e. LA].
 - 7 Basal leaves (1.6-) 2-5× as long as wide; ray flowers present, 12-18, typically 1.5-3.5 cm long; [wet savannas and bogs] *Helianthus heterophyllus*
 - 7 Basal leaves 1-1.5× as long as wide; ray flowers none, or present, 2-8, but < 1 cm long; [dry savannas and sandhills] *Helianthus radula*

Key B - annual sunflowers

- 1 Disk flowers yellow. *Helianthus annuus*
- 1 Disk flowers red or purple (at least in part).
 - 5 Phyllaries ovate to ovate-oblong, > 4 mm wide; leaves 5-25 cm wide; disk (2-) 3-30 cm wide; plants (0.5-) 1-3 m tall. *Helianthus annuus*

Key to Map
Symbology:



403. ASTERACEAE

- 5 Phyllaries lanceolate, 1-4 (-5) mm wide; leaves 1.5-9 cm wide; disk 1-2.5 cm wide; plants 0.4-1.5 m tall.
 6 Tips of the receptacular bracts (paleae) in the center of the head conspicuously white-bearded. *Helianthus petiolaris* ssp. *petiolaris*
 6 Tips of the receptacular bracts (paleae) in the center of the head not bearded.
 11 Leaves 8-14 cm long; peduncles 20-40 cm long; discs 10-15 (-17) mm in diameter; [w. LA and e. TX] *Helianthus debilis* ssp. *silvestris*
 11 Leaves 2.5-9 cm long; peduncles 10-50 cm long; discs 14-20 mm diam; [collectively widespread in our region].
 *Helianthus debilis* ssp. *cucumerifolius*

Key C - perennial sunflowers with leafy stems and red disk flowers

- 3 Leaf blades long and narrow, linear or lanceolate and usually > 10× as long as wide.
 4 Plants < 1.5 m tall; leaves < 1 cm wide; rhizomes lacking or poorly developed *Helianthus angustifolius*
 4 Plants > 1.5 m tall; leaves > 1 cm wide; rhizomes well developed *Helianthus simulans*
 3 Leaf blades shorter and broader, lanceolate, lance-ovate, deltoid, deltoid-ovate and usually < 5× as long as wide.
 5 Phyllaries 1.5-3 mm broad, lanceolate *Helianthus floridanus*
 5 Phyllaries 3-5 mm broad, oblong, ovate, or obovate.
 *Helianthus silphoides*

Key D - perennial sunflowers with leafy stems and yellow disk flowers

- 1 Stems below the capitulescence glabrous or nearly so, sometimes glaucous.
 6 Rays few, usually 5 or 8; heads small, the involucre 9 mm broad or less.
 *Helianthus microcephalus*
 6 Rays usually 10 or more in larger heads; heads larger, the involucre usually > 9 mm broad.
 8 Leaves sessile, rounded to cordate at base, and trinnerved, with the 2 lateral veins diverging from the midrib at the very base of the leaf
 *Helianthus divaricatus*
 8 Leaves sessile to petiolate, but narrowing gradually to base and triplinerved, the 2 lateral veins diverging from the midrib above the base of the blade.
 9 Anther appendages yellow.
 *Helianthus grosseserratus*
 9 Anther appendages dark or reddish-brown.
 12 Longer phyllaries usually exceeding disk by ½ their length or more, apex acuminate; larger leaves moderately to conspicuously serrate, with a petiole 2-5 cm long, and abaxially with usually relatively few subsessile glandular trichomes *Helianthus decapetalus*
 12 Phyllaries equal to or slightly exceeding disk, apex acute; leaves moderately serrate to entire, with a petiole 1-3 cm long, and abaxially with usually abundant subsessile glandular trichomes ('resin dots') *Helianthus strumosus*
 1 Stems pubescent throughout, not glaucous.
 13 Leaves sessile and cordate, mostly or all opposite *Helianthus mollis*
 13 Leaves petiolate or sessile, but not cordate, and alternate or opposite.
 16 Phyllaries conspicuously graduated and imbricate, usually appressed.
 *Helianthus occidentalis* ssp. *plantagineus*
 16 Phyllaries not conspicuously graduated and imbricate, usually loose or spreading.
 19 Leaves with a prominent petiole > 2 cm long, blades lance-ovate to ovate and > 5 cm broad; cypselas 5-7 mm long; tubers produced late in growing season
 *Helianthus tuberosus*
 19 Leaves sessile or with a short petiole usually < 2 cm long; blades linear to lanceolate, < 4.5 cm broad; cypselas 3-5 cm long; tubers present or absent.
 20 Leaves truncate to broadly rounded at base, shortly but distinctly petiolate *Helianthus hirsutus*
 20 Leaves cuneate, gradually narrowing to base, sessile to petiolate.
 23 Leaves conspicuously undulate; ovate to elliptical to lanceolate, occasionally linear (if so, usually < 10 cm long), usually < 5× as long as wide; heads 1-6 per plant; outer phyllaries acute to obtuse *Helianthus floridanus*
 23 Leaves not conspicuously undulate; linear to lanceolate, > 5× as long as broad (and also 8-16 cm long); heads 3-16 per plant; outer phyllaries acuminate to acute.
 24 Plants short, < 1.5 m tall; leaves < 1 cm wide; rhizomes lacking or poorly developed *Helianthus angustifolius*
 24 Plants robust, > 1.5 m tall; leaves > 1 cm wide; rhizomes well developed *Helianthus simulans*

Helianthus angustifolius Linnaeus. NARROWLEAF SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Pine savannas, ditches, marshes, other wet habitats. **Dist:** Primarily Coastal Plain, from Long Island, NY south to c. peninsular FL and west to TX, irregularly inland to OH, IN, and MO. **Phen:** (Jul-) Sep-Oct (-frost). **Comm:** This plant is very showy when in flower on roadsides, especially in Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, FNA21, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Helianthus angustifolius* var. *angustifolius* - F; > *Helianthus angustifolius* var. *planifolius* Fernald - F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Helianthus annuus Linnaeus. COMMON SUNFLOWER, MIRASOL. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, often cultivated in gardens, sometimes cultivated in fields. **Dist:** Native of the Plains states. This is the common cultivated sunflower grown for its flowers, seeds, and oil. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Helianthus annuus* ssp. *annuus* - Tx; > *Helianthus annuus* ssp. *texasus* Heiser - Tx; > *Helianthus annuus* var. *macrocarpus* (A.P. de Candolle) Cockerell - Oh3.

Helianthus atrorubens Linnaeus. APPALACHIAN SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Dry soils of rocky, sandy, or clayey woodlands and roadbanks. **Dist:** N. VA west to w. TN, and south to c. GA, Panhandle FL, AL, and se. LA. **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Comm:** Related to the Ozarkian *H. silphoides* Nuttall. **Syn:** = C, FI7, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3; = *Helianthus atrorubens* var. *atrорubens* - G; < *Helianthus atrorubens* Linnaeus - S; > *Helianthus atrorubens* var. *alsodes* Fernald - F; > *Helianthus atrorubens* var. *atrорubens* - F.

Helianthus debilis Nuttall ssp. *cucumerifolius* (Torrey & A. Gray) Heiser. CUCUMBER-LEAF SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Sandy soils of fields and roadsides. **Dist:** Native from sw. GA and FL west to c. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA21, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Tx; = *Helianthus debilis* ssp. *cucumerifolius* (Torrey & A. Gray) Heiser var. *cucumerifolius* (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray - SE1; = *Helianthus debilis* var. *cucumerifolius* (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray - C, F, RAB, WV; < *Helianthus cucumerifolius* Torrey & A. Gray - G, S; < *Helianthus debilis* Nuttall ssp. *cucumerifolius* (Torrey & A. Gray) Heiser - FI7, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

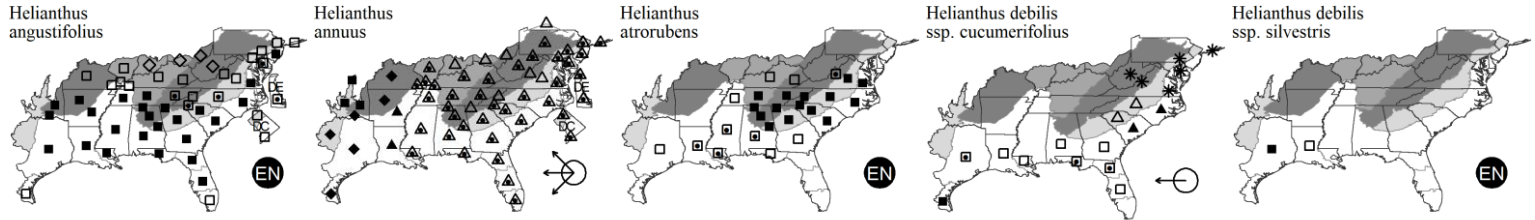
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Helianthus debilis Nuttall ssp. *silvestris* Heiser. **Hab:** Longleaf pine woodlands, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** Endemic to e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA21, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).



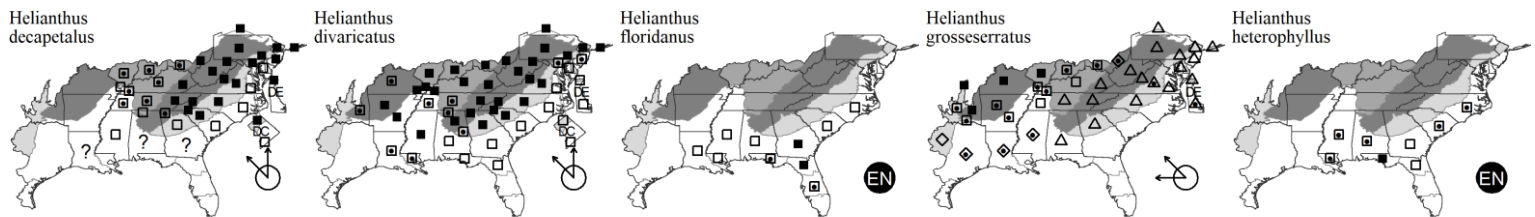
Helianthus decapetalus Linnaeus. FOREST SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Mesic woodlands and forests, oak savannas. **Dist:** ME and QC west to WI and IA, south to GA and MO. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, FNA21, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W; > *Helianthus decapetalus* Linnaeus – F, WV; > *Helianthus saxicola* Small – S; > *Helianthus trachelifolius* P. Miller – F, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Helianthus divaricatus Linnaeus. WOODLAND SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Mesic to dry woodlands and forests, forest edges. **Dist:** ME, QC, ON, and IA south to Panhandle FL, LA, and OK. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA21, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Helianthus divaricatus* var. *angustifolius* Kuntze – F; > *Helianthus divaricatus* var. *divaricatus* – F. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Helianthus floridanus A. Gray ex Chapman. FLORIDA SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas and pocosin edges. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain species: se. NC south to c. peninsular FL, and west to se. LA. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = F17, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, WH3. NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).

Helianthus grosseserratus M. Martens. SAWTOOTH SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Prairies, fens, pastures, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** The original range of this species was apparently centered in OH, IN, IL, IA, and MO, but its exact extent is obscured by its subsequent spread. Reported for NC by Matthews & Mellichamp (1989). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA21, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WV; = *Helianthus grosse-serratus* – S, SE1, Tx, orthographic variant. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Helianthus heterophyllus Nuttall. SAVANNA SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, seepage bogs. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC south to Panhandle FL and west to se. LA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = F17, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, WH3. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



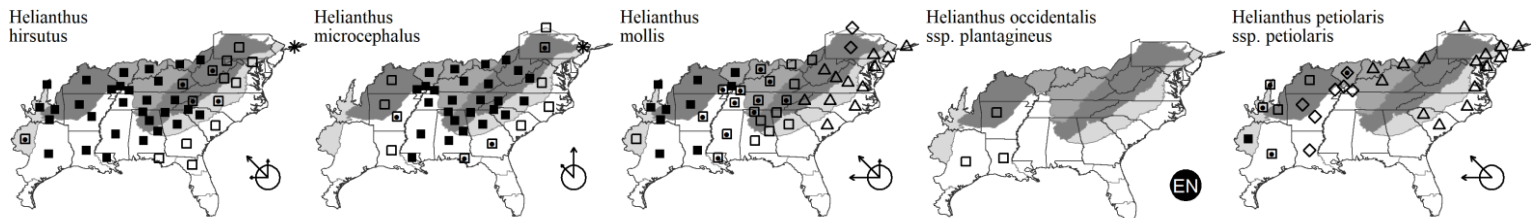
Helianthus hirsutus Rafinesque. HAIRY SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Woodlands and other sunny or semi-sunny habitats. **Dist:** PA and MN, south to n. FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA21, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Helianthus hirsutus* var. *hirsutus* – F, Il, Oh3; > *Helianthus hirsutus* var. *stenophyllus* Torrey & Gray – F, Il; > *Helianthus hirsutus* var. *trachyphyllus* Torrey & Gray – F, Il. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Helianthus microcephalus Torrey & A. Gray. SMALL-HEADED SUNFLOWER, SMALL WOOD SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and roadbanks. **Dist:** PA west to MI, south to Panhandle FL and se. LA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F, F17, FNA21, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; < *Helianthus microcephalus* Torrey & A. Gray – C, SE1.

Helianthus mollis Lamarck. ASHY SUNFLOWER, GRAY SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Calcareous prairies and barrens, disturbed places. **Dist:** Apparently native of the Midwest, centered in IN, IL, MO, AR, c. TN, and w. KY, its original distribution obscured by its subsequent spread. Native in nw. GA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, FNA21, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W; > *Helianthus mollis* var. *cordatus* S. Watson – F; > *Helianthus mollis* var. *mollis* – F. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Helianthus occidentalis Riddell ssp. *plantagineus* (Torrey & A. Gray) Heiser. PLANTAIN-LEAF SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Dry, open areas. **Dist:** Wc. AR south to w. LA and e. TX. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K3, K4; = *Helianthus occidentalis* Riddell var. *plantagineus* Torrey & A. Gray – SE1; < *Helianthus occidentalis* – Tx. NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

Helianthus petiolaris Nuttall ssp. *petiolaris*. PLAINS SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Prairies, sandy open areas, eastwards in disturbed areas in sandy soil. **Dist:** ON west to AB, south to TX and NM; also eastwards and westwards of that range as apparent introductions. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, NE, Oh3; = *Helianthus petiolaris* var. *petiolaris* – C, Pa, SE1; < *Helianthus petiolaris* – F, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Helianthus radula (Pursh) Torrey & A. Gray. ROUNDEAF SUNFLOWER, RAYLESS SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and dryish savannas, and dry pine flatwoods. **Dist:** S. SC south to s. peninsular FL and west to se. LA. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **ID Notes:** It is readily

Key to Map
Symbology: : native : maybe exotic : exotic : rare : uncommon : common : EN : endemic : * : waif : N : no : P : planted : H : historic : ? : questionable

403. ASTERACEAE

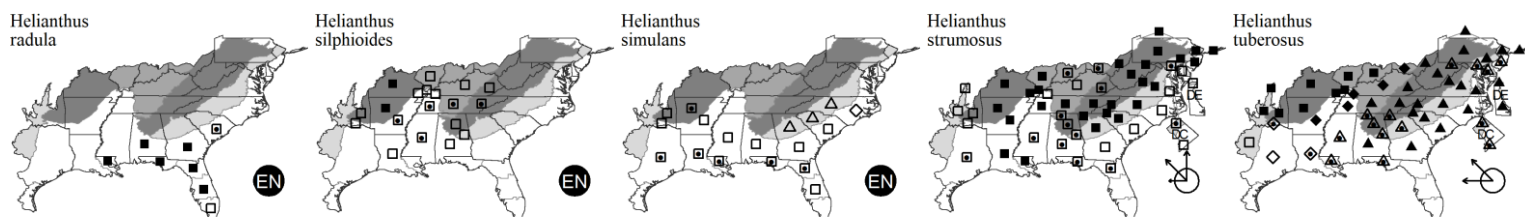
distinguishable from all other species of *Helianthus* by its rosette of orbicular to nearly round leaves, borne flat against the ground. **Syn:** = F17, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, WH3. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Helianthus silphoides Nuttall. **Hab:** Woodland edges. **Dist:** S. KY, s. IL, and s. MO south to AL, MS, LA, and e. OK. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA21, II, K1, K3, K4, SE1, Tn; = *Helianthus atrorubens* Linnaeus var. *pubescens* Kuntze – G; < *Helianthus atrorubens* Linnaeus – S.

Helianthus simulans E. Watson. MUCK SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Wet soils, ditches, roadsides. **Dist:** Native from SC south to c. peninsular FL, FL Panhandle, and west to LA and e. TX; now spread more widely by horticultural use. **Phen:** Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, S, SE1, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Helianthus strumosus Linnaeus. ROUGHLEAF SUNFLOWER. **Hab:** Woodlands and roadsides. **Dist:** ME, MN, and KA south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Late Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA21, G, GrPl, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Helianthus montanus* E.E. Watson – S; > *Helianthus saxicolus* – S; > *Helianthus strumosus* Linnaeus – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Helianthus tuberosus Linnaeus. JERUSALEM ARTICHOKE. **Hab:** Native in rich bottomlands and along streams, disturbed areas, cultivated in gardens for the edible tubers. **Dist:** Native distribution is unclear, perhaps OH, MI, MN, ND, and e. MT south to w. TN, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Helianthus tuberosus* Linnaeus var. *subcanescens* A. Gray – GrPl; > *Helianthus tuberosus* var. *tuberosus* – F, G, II.

*Heliopsis* Persoon 1807 (SUNFLOWER-EVERLASTING, OXEYE)

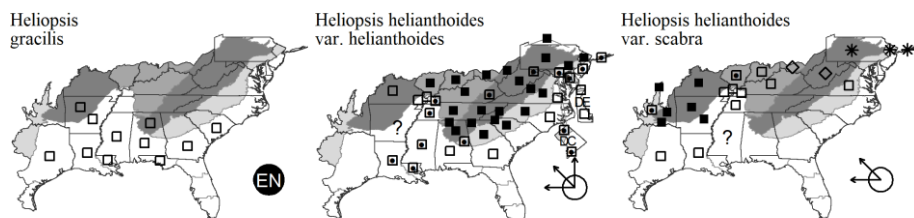
A genus of about 18 species, herbs, of America. References: SE1; Fisher (1957); Smith (2006a) in FNA21 (2006c).

- 1 Plants 3-8 dm tall; larger leaves on a plant generally 3-8 cm long; heads 1 (-3) per plant; rays 6-10 (-13) per head; rays 1-2 (-2.4) cm long; [of the Coastal Plain] *Heliopsis gracilis*
- 1 Plants (4-) 8-15 dm tall; larger leaves on a plant generally 7-15 cm long; heads (1-) 3-8 per plant; rays (8-) 10-16 per head; rays (1.5-) 2-4 cm long; [widespread in our area, rare in the Coastal Plain].
- 2 Leaves smooth on both sides (or sometimes sparsely pubescent below and slightly scabrous above); leaves (4.0-) 4.5-6.0 (-12) cm wide; stem glabrous and glaucous below, slightly pubescent above, the hairs generally all slender and ascending..... *Heliopsis helianthoides* var. *helianthoides*
- 2 Leaves moderately to densely scabrous on both sides; leaves 2.0-3.5 (-5.0) cm wide; stem also scabrous with short, broad-based hairs *Heliopsis helianthoides* var. *scabra*

Heliopsis gracilis Nuttall. SMOOTH OXEYE, PINEYWOODS OXEYE, COASTAL PLAIN SUNFLOWER-EVERLASTING, COASTAL PLAIN OXEYE. **Hab:** Moist calcareous forests. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. SC (Berkeley, Dorchester, and Charleston counties) south to GA (Jones & Coile 1988) and Panhandle FL, and west to LA (Thomas & Allen 1996) and se. AR. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, SE1, Tx, Fisher (1957); = *Heliopsis helianthoides* (Linnaeus) Sweet var. *gracilis* (Nuttall) Gandhi & R.D. Thomas – F17, K1, WH3; = *Heliopsis minor* (Hooker) C. Mohr – S. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Heliopsis helianthoides (Linnaeus) Sweet var. *helianthoides*. EASTERN SUNFLOWER-EVERLASTING, EASTERN OXEYE. **Hab:** Bottomland and moist forests, woodlands, woodland borders. **Dist:** VT, ON, and WI south to GA and LA. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = C, FNA21, G, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, Pa, SE1, Va; = *Heliopsis helianthoides* – S, WV; = *Heliopsis helianthoides* ssp. *helianthoides* – Oh3, Fisher (1957); < *Heliopsis helianthoides* – RAB, Tn, W; > *Heliopsis helianthoides* (Linnaeus) Sweet var. *helianthoides* – F; > *Heliopsis helianthoides* var. *solidaginoides* (Linnaeus) Fernald – F.

Heliopsis helianthoides (Linnaeus) Sweet var. *scabra* (Dunal) Fernald. WESTERN SUNFLOWER-EVERLASTING, ROUGH OXEYE, WESTERN OXEYE. **Hab:** Prairies, open forests and woodlands, woodland borders. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and SK south to VA, WV, KY, GA, LA, TX, and NM. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** Smith (2006a) in FNA (2006c) mentions frequent intergradation, and some plants in our area best considered var. *scabra* do not seem to be "pure". **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA21, G, GrPl, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, SE1, Tx; = *Heliopsis helianthoides* (Linnaeus) Sweet ssp. *occidentalis* T.R. Fisher – Oh3; = *Heliopsis helianthoides* ssp. *scabra* (Dunal) Fisher – Fisher (1957); = *Heliopsis scabra* Dunal – S, WV. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:

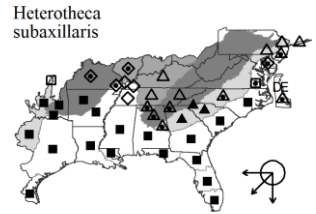
□ native
◻ maybe exotic
△ exotic
◀ rare
◀ uncommon
◀ common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Heterotheca Cassini 1817 (CAMPHORWEED, GOLDEN-ASTER)

A genus of about 50 species, herbs, of North America. References: SE1; Gandhi & Thomas (1989); Levy (2020); Nesom (2019e); Nesom (2020e); Semple (1983); Semple (1996); Semple (2004); Semple (2006e) in FNA20 (2006b); Wagenknecht (1960).



Heterotheca subaxillaris (Lamarck) Britton & Rusby. CAMPHORWEED. **Hab:** Coastal dunes and sand-flats, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NJ, PA, IN, IL, SD, UT and CA south to FL, TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Oct (-Jan). **Syn:** = C, F, Fl7, G, K1, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, WH3, Nesom (2019e); > *Heterotheca latifolia* var. *arkansana* Wagenknecht – Tx; > *Heterotheca latifolia* Buckley var. *latifolia* – Tx, Semple (1996), Wagenknecht (1960); > *Heterotheca latifolia* Buckley var. *macgregoris* Wagenknecht – GrPl; > *Heterotheca subaxillaris* (Lamarck) Britton & Rusby – Va, Semple (1996); > *Heterotheca subaxillaris* (Lamarck) Britton & Rusby ssp. *latifolia* (Buckley) Semple – Ar, FNA20, K3, Tn, Semple (2004); > *Heterotheca subaxillaris* ssp. *subaxillaris* – FNA20, K3, Semple (2004); > *Heterotheca subaxillaris* (Lamarck) Britton & Rusby var. *latifolia* (Buckley) Gandhi & R.D. Thomas – NE, Gandhi & Thomas (1989); > *Heterotheca subaxillaris* var. *procumbens* Wagenknecht – Tx; > *Heterotheca subaxillaris* (Lamarck) Britton & Rusby var. *subaxillaris* – Tx, Gandhi & Thomas (1989), Wagenknecht (1960).

Hieracium Linnaeus 1753 (HAWKWEED, KING-DEVIL)

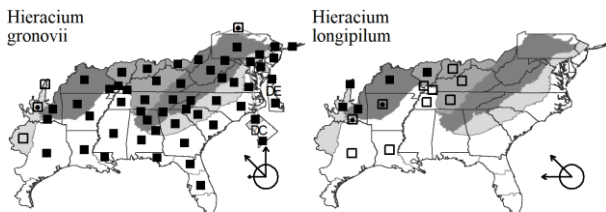
A genus of 250-1000 species, herbs, primarily temperate. *Hieracium* is a complicated genus, with many apomictic races sometimes recognized as taxa. Often separated into *Hieracium* and *Pilosella*, an approach increasingly supported by molecular and morphological evidence, and has become the dominant approach in Europe and worldwide (Funk et al. 2009; Kilian, Gemeinholzer, & Lack 2009; Bräutigam & Greuter 2007). References: Bräutigam & Greuter (2007); SE1; Kilian, Gemeinholzer, & Lack (2009); Strother (2006t) in FNA19 (2006a).

Identification Notes: Many of our species hybridize, and some of the species listed above are apparently hybrid derivatives. I prefer to treat taxa such as *H. marianum* as species (even if hybridization-derived) because they regularly occur independently of the parental taxa. Other hybrids of native species known in our area include: *H. gronovii* × *paniculatum* [*H. ×alleganiense* Britton (pro sp.)], *H. gronovii* × *venosum*, *H. paniculatum* × *scabrum*, *H. paniculatum* × *venosum* [*H. ×scribneri* Small (pro sp.)]; *H. scribneri* – K1], *H. scabrum* × *venosum*.

- 8 Inflorescence a narrow to broad panicle.
 10 Hairs of the lower stem 1-4 mm long; inflorescence 2-4× as long as wide; [widespread in our area] *Hieracium gronovii*
 10 Hairs of the lower stem 6-15 mm long; inflorescence 4-7× as long as wide; [of KY and TN westward] *Hieracium longipilum*
 8 Inflorescence corymbiform. *Hieracium gronovii*

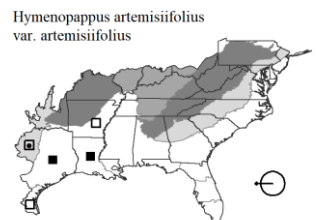
Hieracium gronovii Linnaeus. BEAKED HAWKWEED, QUEENDEVIL. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry forests and woodlands, woodland margins, roadsides. **Dist:** MA west to s. ON and KS, south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl7, FNA19, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Hieracium longipilum Torrey. HAIRY HAWKWEED. **Hab:** Dry forests, woodlands. **Dist:** ON, OH, KY, and TN west to MN, NE, KS, OK, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA19, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Oh3, SE1, Tn. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

*Hymenopappus* L'Héritier 1788 (WOOLLY-WHITE)

A genus of about 11-14 species, herbs, of s. North America. References: SE1; Strother (2006eee) in FNA21 (2006c); Turner (1956); Turner (2015).

Hymenopappus artemisiifolius A.P. de Candolle var. *artemisiifolius*. WOOLLY-WHITE. **Hab:** Sandy soils of pine and oak woodlands. **Dist:** Sw. AR south to w. LA and e. TX. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, Turner (1956); < *Hymenopappus artemisiifolius* – NcTx. NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

*Hypochaeris* Linnaeus 1753 (CAT'S-EAR)

A genus of about 60 species, herbs, of South America, Europe, Asia, and n. Africa. The controversial spelling of the genus name is now resolved in favor of *Hypochaeris*. References: Bogler (2006e) in FNA19 (2006a); SE1.

- 1 Stem with at least a few well-developed leaves, clasping and similar to the basal; pappus of one length, all long and plumose.
 2 Flowers yellow; middle and outer phyllaries hispid; heads usually 5-8 mm across at anthesis, the involucre campanulate *Hypochaeris chillensis*
- Key to Map

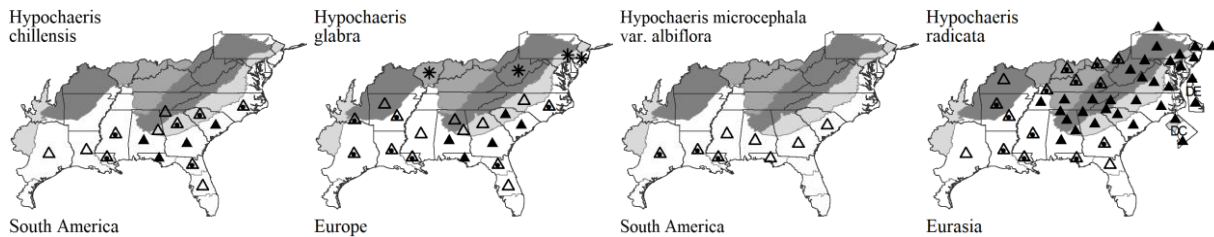
- 2 Flowers white; middle and outer phyllaries glabrous or puberulent; heads usually 2–4 mm wide at anthesis, the involucre cylindric *Hypochaeris microcephala* var. *albiflora*
- 1 Stem naked, or only with few and very small bracts; pappus of two lengths, the outer short and barbellate, the inner long and plumose.
- 3 Plants glabrous or apparently so; plants mostly annual *Hypochaeris glabra*
- 3 Plants conspicuously pubescent, as on the hispid leaves; plants mostly perennial *Hypochaeris radicata*

* *Hypochaeris chillensis* (Kunth) Britton. BRAZILIAN CAT'S-EAR. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, other disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of South America. More common in the NC Coastal Plain than shown in RAB (common in Duplin, Sampson, and Wayne cos.) (A.J. Bullard, pers. comm., 2003). **Phen:** Late Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA19, K3, K4, WH3; ? *Hypochaeris brasiliensis* (Less.) Grisebach var. *tweediei* (Hooker & Arnott) Baker – K1, SE1; ? *Hypochaeris elata* (Weddell) Grisebach – RAB, misapplied.

* *Hypochaeris glabra* Linnaeus. SMOOTH CAT'S-EAR. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA19, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, S, WH3; = *Hypochaeris glabra* – C, RAB, SE1, WV, orthographic variant. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Hypochaeris microcephala* (Schultz 'Bipontinus') Cabrera var. *albiflora* (Kuntze) Cabrera. WHITE-FLOWERED CAT'S-EAR. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. This species has been found as a naturalized introduction at Fort Pulaski (Chatham County, GA) (T. Govus, pers. comm., 2006), in Camden County, GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), and in Beaufort, Charleston, and Jasper counties, SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Syn:** = FI7, FNA19, K1, K3, K4, SE1. **NatureServe GNRTNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Hypochaeris radicata* Linnaeus. SPOTTED CAT'S-EAR. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA19, G, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, S, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Hypochaeris radicata* – C, F, RAB, SE1, WV, orthographic variant. **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



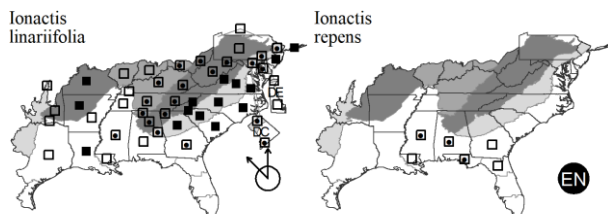
Ionactis Greene 1897 (STIFF-LEAVED ASTER)

A genus of 5 species, herbs, of North America. *Ionactis* has usually been included in *Aster*, but differs in many characters and is more closely related to *Heterotheca* (Nesom & Leary 1992). References: SE1; Nesom & Leary (1992); Nesom (2006s) in FNA20 (2006b); Nesom (2020h).

- 1 Rhizomes absent, stems cespitose, arising from a compact, woody, fibrous-rooted crown; heads relatively crowded, on short, distal branches); [widespread in our region] *Ionactis linariifolia*
- 1 Rhizomes branching, creeping and scale-leaved, evidently colonial; heads solitary on long, bracteate peduncle-like branches arising from midstem or slightly above; [ne. FL west to e. LA, largely limited to the East Gulf Coastal Plain] *Ionactis repens*

Ionactis linariifolia (Linnaeus) Greene. STIFF-LEAVED ASTER. **Hab:** Dry pine savannas, longleaf pine sandhills, pine flatwoods, prairie-like openings, glades, and barrens, high elevation rock outcrops and glades, to at least 1450 m, dry roadbanks, woodland edges, rocky woodlands. **Dist:** ME and QC west to WI, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Tax:** There appears to be substantial variation in *I. linariifolia*, with montane (and northern) populations having considerably longer and broader leaves than Coastal Plain (and southern) populations; additional study is needed. Nesom (2020h) described a new species, *I. repens*, from the Gulf Coastal Plain, but substantial variation remains taxonomically unaccounted for, including plants in xeric longleaf pine sandhills of the Carolinas that have narrow leaves, one or a few heads on long 'peduncles', but lack the creeping rhizomes of *I. repens*. **Syn:** = Nesom (2020h); < *Aster linariifolius* Linnaeus – C, G, GrPl, Oh3, RAB, SE1, W, WV; < *Ionactis linariifolia* (Linnaeus) Greene – Ar, FI7, FNA20, K3, K4, NE, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Nesom & Leary (1992); < *Ionactis linariifolius* (Linnaeus) Greene – IL, Pa, S, orthographic variant.

Ionactis repens Nesom. CREEPING STIFF-LEAVED ASTER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and dry pine flatwoods. **Dist:** Gulf Coastal Plain, FL Panhandle to e. LA; outliers in ne. FL. **Phen:** Oct-Nov. **Tax:** See Nesom (2020h) for detailed information. **Syn:** = Nesom (2020h); < *Ionactis linariifolia* (Linnaeus) Greene – FI7, FNA20, SE1, WH3, Nesom & Leary (1992); < *Ionactis linariifolius* (Linnaeus) Greene – S.



Iva Linnaeus 1753 (MARSH-ELDER)

A genus of about 9 species, shrubs and herbs, of North America and the West Indies, as circumscribed more narrowly by recent authors. References: SE1; Jackson (1960); Strother (2006gg) in FNA20 (2006b); Turner (2009a).

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 1 Plants perennial, fleshy, glabrous (or strigillose on the leaf faces); [mostly of maritime situations, such as brackish marshes, marsh edges, or ocean dunes]; [section *Iva*].
- 3 Leaves 1.5-4.5 (-6.0) cm long, 0.4-1.0 (-1.5) cm wide, 1-3 mm thick when fresh, mostly untoothed; involucre 4-7 mm high; leaves alternate from midstem upward; [mostly of dunes and the upper beach] *Iva imbricata*
- 3 Leaves 4-10 cm long, 0.7-4.0 cm wide, 0.5-1 mm thick when fresh, usually toothed; involucre 2-4 mm high; leaves opposite (alternate above or in the inflorescence); [mostly of marshes, marsh edges, and wet hammocks].
- *Iva frutescens* var. *frutescens*
- 1 Plants annual (perennial in *I. asperifolia*), not fleshy, more-or-less pubescent (at least in the inflorescence); [of mainly inland wetlands or disturbed areas].
- 5 Leaves 20-70 mm wide, ovate; staminate flowers usually 8-16 (-20) per head; [mostly of disturbed ground]; [section *Iva*] *Iva annua*
- 5 Leaves 0.5-8 mm wide, linear; staminate flowers 1-9 per head; [section *Linearbractea*].
- *Iva angustifolia*

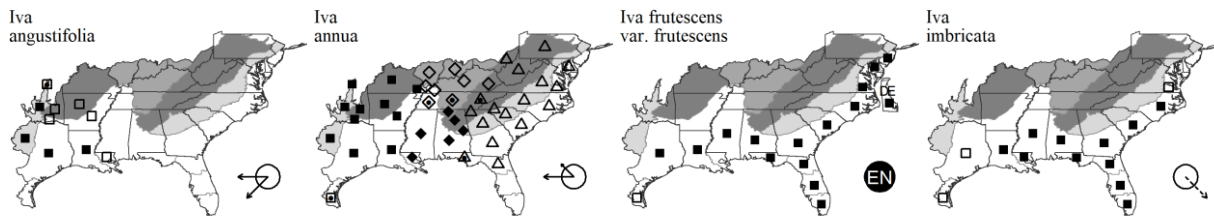
Iva angustifolia Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle. NARROWLEAF MARSH-ELDER. **Hab:** Wet disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. KS, AR, and e. OK south to LA and TX, eastward to Livingston Parish, LA. **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Jackson (1960); = *Iva asperifolia* Lessing var. *angustifolia* (Lessing) B.L. Turner – Tx, Turner (2009a); < *Iva angustifolia* Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle – FNA21, GrPl, NcTx, SE1; < *Iva asperifolia* Lessing var. *angustifolia* (Lessing) B.L. Turner – K3, K4.

Iva annua Linnaeus. SUMPWEED, ROUGH MARSH-ELDER. **Hab:** Fields, especially bottomlands, disturbed places; in the eastern and inland part of area probably introduced (by native Americans) from farther west. **Dist:** PA, ND, and CO south to FL, NM, and Mexico (the original distribution uncertain). Reported for MD (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Tax:** The so-called var. *macrocarpa* (Blake) R.C. Jackson, known only from archeological remains and presumed extinct, is almost certainly a cultivated form, selected for its large seeds. **Comm:** This species was apparently an important crop of native Americans. **Syn:** = C, F17, FNA21, GrPl, GW2, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; = *Iva ciliata* Willdenow – F; > *Iva annua* var. *annua* – K1, Jackson (1960); > *Iva annua* var. *caudata* (Small) R.C. Jackson – K1, Jackson (1960); > *Iva annua* var. *macrocarpa* (Blake) R.C. Jackson – K1, Jackson (1960); > *Iva caudata* Small – S; > *Iva ciliata* Willdenow – S; > *Iva ciliata* Willdenow var. *ciliata* – G; > *Iva ciliata* var. *macrocarpa* Blake – G.

Iva frutescens Linnaeus var. *frutescens*. SOUTHERN MARITIME MARSH-ELDER. **Hab:** Brackish marshes and marsh edges, normally on the back side of barrier islands. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to e. and se. TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-Nov. **Tax:** See *I. frutescens* var. *oraria* for discussion of the two taxa. **Syn:** = C, F, G, SE1, Tx; = *Iva frutescens* ssp. *frutescens* – GW2, Jackson (1960); < *Iva frutescens* – F17, FNA21, K3, K4, Pa, RAB, S, Va, WH3.

NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Iva imbricata Walter. DUNE MARSH-ELDER. **Hab:** Dunes, upper beach, island-end flats. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to LA and coastal TX; Bahamas; Cuba. **Phen:** Late Aug-Nov. **Comm:** This plant is often the most oceanward perennial plant, often the first perennial to colonize the upper beach or incipient dunes on island-end flats, where it occurs with such upper beach annuals as *Euphorbia polygonifolia*, *Euphorbia bombensis*, *Cakile edentula*, and *Amaranthus pumilus*. **Syn:** = Bah, C, F, F17, FNA21, G, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Tx, Va, WH3, Jackson (1960). NatureServe G5? (Secure).



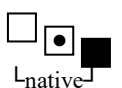
Krigia Schreber 1791 (CYNTHIA, DWARF-DANDELION)

A genus of 7 species, herbs, of (mainly e.) North America. References: Chambers & O'Kennon (2006) in FNA19 (2006a); Chambers (2004); SE1; Kim & Turner (1992).

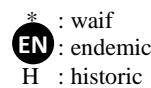
- 1 Phyllaries erect in fruit, 2-4× as long as wide; pappus absent (or represented by minute scales or bristles < 2 mm long); plant a leafy-stemmed winter annual.
- 2 Phyllary midveins evident but not forming curved keels; cypselas fusiform, ca. 2× as long as broad; [collectively widespread in our region].
- 3 Involucre 2-4.5 mm long in flower, 3.5-5.0 mm long in fruit; flower ligules 2-6 mm long *Krigia caespitosa*
- 3 Involucre 4.5-7.0 mm long in flower, 5.5-8.5 mm long in fruit; flower ligules 6.5-11 mm long *Krigia gracilis*
- 2 Phyllary midveins becoming prominent and curving inward at bases to form keels; cypselas obovoid or obconic, ca. 1.5× as long as broad; [native west of the Mississippi River, rarely as a waif eastwards].
- 4 Peduncles from rosettes; pappus of 5 scales and 5 bristles *Krigia occidentalis*
- 4 Peduncles from branching, leafy stems; pappus absent, or of minute scales *Krigia wrightii*
- 1 Phyllaries reflexed in fruit, 3-8× as long as broad; pappus present, consisting of 5 or more scales and 5 or more bristles (the bristles > 4 mm long); plant a scapose, subscapose, or leafy-stemmed perennial or a scapose or subscapose winter annual.
- 5 Pappus of 5 scales and 5 bristles; plant a winter annual; stem leafless or leafy at the base only *Krigia virginica*
- 5 Pappus of 15-40 scales and 15-40 bristles; plant a perennial; stem leafless, leafy at the base only, or with many leaves extending up the stem.
- *Krigia dandelion*

Krigia caespitosa (Rafinesque) K.L. Chambers. OPPOSITE-LEAF DWARF-DANDELION. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed places. **Dist:** Se. VA and NE south to c. peninsular FL and TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-early Jun. **Tax:** *K. gracilis* (A.P. de Candolle) Shinnars occurs in TX, OK, and LA; it is sometimes treated as *K. caespitosa* var. *gracilis* (A.P. de Candolle) K.L. Chambers, but is better considered as a species, as it is sympatric and generally distinct. **Syn:** = Tn, Va; = *Krigia caespitosa* var. *caespitosa* – K3, orthographic variant; = *Krigia caespitosa* (Rafinesque) K.L. Chambers var. *caespitosa* – Ar, FNA19, K4, Chambers (2004); = *Krigia oppositifolia* Rafinesque – C, G, RAB, SE1, Tx, W; = *Serinia caespitosa* Rafinesque – IL; = *Serinia oppositifolia* (Rafinesque) Kuntze – F, S; < *Krigia caespitosa* – GrPl, orthographic variant; < *Krigia caespitosa* (Rafinesque) K.L. Chambers – F17, GW2, NcTx, WH3, Kim & Turner (1992).

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



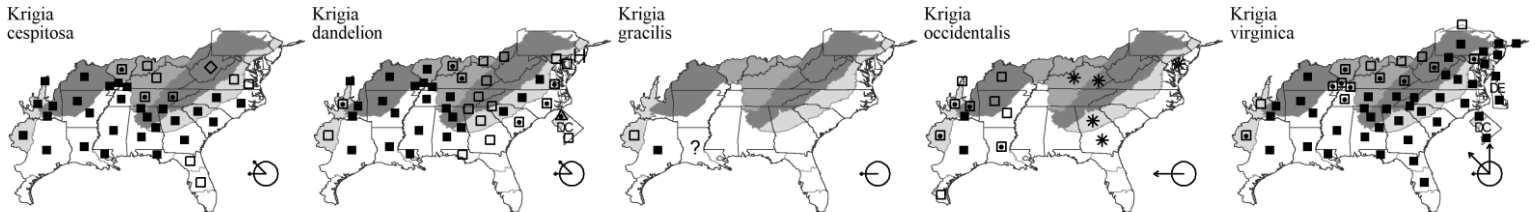
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Krigia dandelion (Linnaeus) Nuttall. COLONIAL DWARF-DANDELION, POTATO-DANDELION. **Hab:** Woodlands, roadsides, wet prairies, low damp meadows, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NJ, IL, and KA, south to Panhandle FL and ne. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Jun). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, GrPl, GW2, II, K3, K4, NcTx, Oh3, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Kim & Turner (1992); = *Cynthia dandelion* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Krigia gracilis (A.P. de Candolle) Shinnars. TEXAS CYNTHIA. **Hab:** Seasonally moist clay loams. **Dist:** Nc. south to se. TX. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Tx; = *Krigia caespitosa* (Rafinesque) K.L. Chambers var. *gracilis* (A.P. de Candolle) K.L. Chambers – K3, orthographic variant; = *Krigia cespitosa* (Rafinesque) K.L. Chambers var. *gracilis* (A.P. de Candolle) K.L. Chambers – FNA19, K4; < *Krigia cespitosa* (Rafinesque) K.L. Chambers – NcTx. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Krigia occidentalis Nuttall. **Hab:** Glades and woodlands, dryish prairies on sandy or otherwise loose soils. **Dist:** MO and KS south to LA and TX; disjunct eastward in GA. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Comm:** {add to synonymy}. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, SE1. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

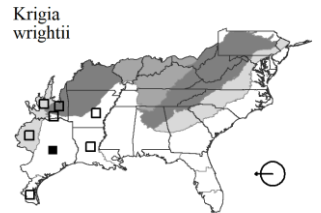
Krigia virginica (Linnaeus) Willdenow. VIRGINIA DWARF-DANDELION. **Hab:** Rocky woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** ME west to MN, south to c. peninsular FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, GW2, II, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Kim & Turner (1992). NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Krigia wrightii (A. Gray) K.L. Chambers ex K.J. Kim. WRIGHT'S DWARF-DANDELION. **Hab:** {habitats}. **Dist:** S. AR and se. OK south to w. LA and e. TX. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, K3, K4, NcTx. NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).

Lactuca Linnaeus 1753 (LETTUCE)

A genus of about 75 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan (especially north temperate). References: SE1; McVaugh (1972); Strother (2006r) in FNA19 (2006a).



Identification Notes: Most species are highly variable in leaf lobing. Note that *L. serriola* can be mistaken for *Sonchus*, but *L. serriola* has prickles on the midrib, while the prickles of *Sonchus* are restricted to the leaf margins.

- 1 Achene beaks stout and short, 0.1-0.5 (-1.0) mm long (< ½ as long as the body of the achene); rays blue to violet (rarely yellow or white). *Lactuca floridana*
- 1 Achene beaks filiform and long, 1-4 mm long (> ½ as long as the body of the achene); rays yellow or blue (sometimes white or drying bluish).
- 3 Each face of the achene with (3-) 5-9 nerves; stems typically white or pale green; rays yellow (sometimes drying blue); [aliens]. *Lactuca saligna*
- 4 Unlobed cauline leaves lanceolate to linear. *Lactuca serriola*
- 4 Unlobed cauline leaves oblong, obovate, or spatulate. *Lactuca serriola*
- 3 Each face of the achene with 1 (-3) nerves; stems typically medium to dark green or reddish; rays yellow or blue; [natives, though often weedy].
- 6 Unlobed leaves and lobes of lobed leaves narrow, usually < 1 cm wide; leaves basally disposed, the basal and lower-stem leaves the largest and most persistent; plants 3-12 dm tall; [primarily of the Coastal Plain, rare elsewhere] *Lactuca graminifolia* var. *graminifolia*
- 6 Unlobed leaves and lobes of lobed leaves wider, usually > 1 cm wide; leaves well-distributed on the stem; plants 3-33 dm tall; [collectively widespread].
- 7 Leaves thick textured and with stout prickles along the mid-vein and margins of leaves; [of KY and MS westward] *Lactuca ludoviciana*
- 7 Leaves without stout prickles along the mid-vein and margins of the leaves (though margins may be toothed); [widespread in our area].
- 8 Lobes of leaves mostly widest at the base and tapering to a pointed tip; leaves and stems rarely noticeably pubescent; fruiting involucre 10-15 mm tall; achenes 2.5-3.5 mm long (excluding the beak). *Lactuca canadensis*
- 8 Lobes of leaves blocky, widest above the base and blunt, square or rounded at the tip (like those of a Post Oak); leaves and stem almost always noticeably pubescent; fruiting involucre 15-22 mm tall; achenes 4.5-6 mm long (excluding the beak) *Lactuca hirsuta*

Lactuca canadensis Linnaeus. AMERICAN WILD LETTUCE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed ground. **Dist:** NS and BC south to n. peninsular FL, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, FNA19, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Lactuca canadensis* Linnaeus – S; > *Lactuca canadensis* var. *canadensis* – F, G, II, Oh3, WV; > *Lactuca canadensis* var. *latifolia* Kuntze – F, G, II, Oh3, WV; > *Lactuca canadensis* var. *longifolia* (Michaux) Farwell – F, G, II, Oh3, WV; > *Lactuca canadensis* var. *obovata* Wiegand – F, G, II, Oh3; > *Lactuca sagittifolia* Elliott – S.

Lactuca floridana (Linnaeus) Gaertner. WOODLAND LETTUCE. **Hab:** Mesic and dry-mesic forests. **Dist:** NY, MB and MN south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, FNA19, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Lactuca floridana* var. *floridana* – F, G, GrPl, II, K1, Oh3, Pa; > *Lactuca floridana* var. *villosa* (Jacquin) Cronquist – F, G, GrPl, II, K1, Oh3, Pa; > *Mulgedium floridanum* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – S; > *Mulgedium villosum* (Jacquin) Small – S.

Lactuca graminifolia Michaux var. *graminifolia*. COASTAL PLAIN LETTUCE. **Hab:** Mesic to dry-mesic pine-oak woodlands and forests, longleaf pine sandhills, sandy fields, and sandy roadsides. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to c. LA; disjunct in s. NJ. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Comm:** Var. *arizonica* McVaugh is distributed in mesic canyons in montane w. TX, s. CO, NM, and AZ, south into w. Mexico. Var. *mexicana* McVaugh is distributed in Tamaulipas, Veracruz, Oaxaca, Chiapas, and Guatemala. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, Va; = *Lactuca graminifolia* – S; < *Lactuca graminifolia* – Bah, F, FI7, FNA19, RAB, SE1, Tn, W, WH3. NatureServe G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

Lactuca hirsuta Muhlenberg ex Nuttall. RED WOOD LETTUCE. **Hab:** Forests and forest edges. **Dist:** NS and ON south to s. GA and e. TX. **Phen:** Late May-Nov. **ID Notes:** *Lactuca hirsuta* has a more open inflorescence, with long secondary branches that are widely spreading (almost perpendicular) from the stem, with fewer, spatially widely scattered flowers pointed in many directions (in contrast to *Lactuca canadensis* and other

Key to Map
Symbology:



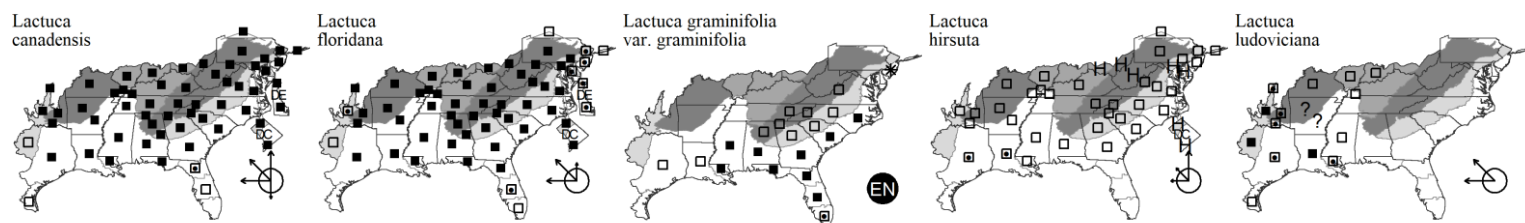
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

403. ASTERACEAE

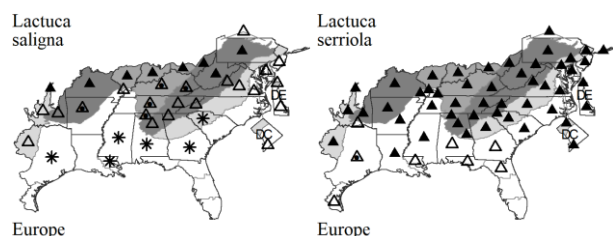
Lactuca that tend to have all branches ascending, with flowers closer together and often facing upward/skyward. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA19, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WV; > *Lactuca hirsuta* var. *hirsuta* – F, G, K1; > *Lactuca hirsuta* var. *sanguinea* (Bigelow) Fernald – F, G, Il, K1.

Lactuca ludoviciana (Nuttall) Riddell. LOUISIANA LETTUCE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, mesic forests. **Dist:** MB and BC, south to IN, KY, MS, LA, TX, and CA. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA19, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, SE1. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



* ***Lactuca saligna*** Linnaeus. WILLOWLEAF LETTUCE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed ground, perhaps associated with circumneutral soils. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA19, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

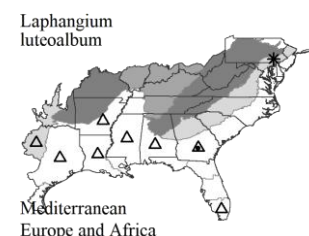
* ***Lactuca serriola*** Linnaeus. PRICKLY LETTUCE. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed ground, pastures. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA19, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, SE1, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Lactuca scariola* Linnaeus – F, RAB; > *Lactuca scariola* Linnaeus – S; > *Lactuca serriola* var. *integrata* Gren. & Godr. – G, Oh3, W; > *Lactuca serriola* var. *serriola* – Oh3; > *Lactuca virosa* Linnaeus – S, misapplied.



Laphangium (Hilliard & B.L. Burt) Tzvelev 1993 [1994] (RED-TIPPED RABBIT-TOBACCO)

A genus of 3 species, of Mediterranean Europe, Africa, and w. Asia. References: Anderberg (1991); Arriagada (1998); Galbany-Casals et al (2004); Greuter (2003b); Nesom (2001a); Nesom (2006k) in FNA19 (2006a).

* ***Laphangium luteoalbum*** (Linnaeus) Tzvelev. RED-TIPPED RABBIT TOBACCO. **Hab:** Mowed rights-of-way, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** Best treated in *Laphangium* (see synonymy) (G. Nesom, pers. comm., 2016). **Comm:** {not yet keyed in Asteraceae key; add synonymy}. **Syn:** = Greuter (2003b); = *Helichrysum luteoalbum* (Linnaeus) Reichenbach – K3, K4, Galbany-Casals et al (2004); = *Pseudognaphalium luteoalbum* (Linnaeus) Hilliard & B.L. Burt – Ar, F17, FNA19, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



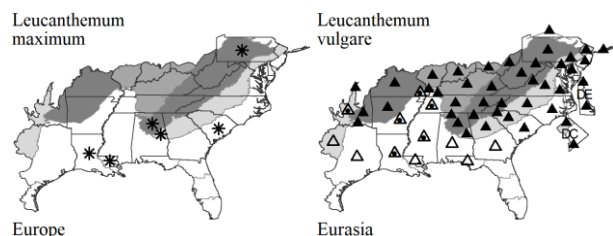
Leucanthemum P. Miller 1754 (OXEYE DAISY)

A genus of about 35 species, herbs, of Eurasia. References: Arriagada & Miller (1997); SE1; Strother (2006aa) in FNA19 (2006a).

Unkeyed waifs: *Leucanthemum maximum*

* ***Leucanthemum maximum*** (Ramond) A.P. de Candolle. SHASTA DAISY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of w. Europe. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA19, K3, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Leucanthemum vulgare*** Lamarck. OXEYE DAISY, WHITE DAISY, COMMON DAISY, MARGUERITE. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA19, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, Va, WH3, Arriagada & Miller (1997); = *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* Linnaeus – C, G, Oh3, RAB, SE1, W; = *Leucanthemum leucanthemum* (Linnaeus) Rydberg – S; > *Chrysanthemum leucanthemum* var. *pinnatifidum* Lecoq & Lamotte – F, GrPl, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Liatris Schreber 1791 (BLAZING-STAR, GAYFEATHER)

A genus of 40-50 species, herbs, of e. and c. North America. References: Bridges & Orzell (2017a) in Weakley et al (2017); Clark (2019); SE1; Gaiser (1946); Godfrey (1948); Mayfield (2002); Nesom & Stucky (2004); Nesom (2005c); Nesom (2006gg) in FNA21 (2006c); Nesom (2021b); Stucky & Pyne (1990); Stucky (1991); Stucky (1992).

Key based largely on Nesom in FNA (2006c).

- 1 Pappus plumose, the barbels along each pappus bristle mostly 0.5-1.0 mm long or longer.
 - 2 Inner phyllaries with apices prolonged, slightly dilated, and petaloid (white to yellow, pink, or purplish); heads 3-5 mm in diameter, with 4-6 flowers per head.
 - 3 Heads pedunculate; [east of the Mississippi River in e. LA, s. MS, AL, FL, GA, and SC]. *Liatris elegans* var. *elegans*
 - 3 Heads sessile (plants that are top-injured or knocked over and prostrate may develop pedunculate heads); [west of the Mississippi River in AR, OK, LA, and TX].
 - 5 Phyllary apices loosely erect, few if any diverging > 30 degrees from the axis of the head; colored portions of the phyllaries lavender to pink or magenta (rarely mainly green with whitish margins); [widespread in w. and s. AR, e. and se. OK, w. LA, and e. TX]. *Liatris hesperiegans*
 - 5 Phyllary apices spreading to recurving, many or most spreading at more than 30 degrees from the axis of the head; colored portions of the phyllaries either white to cream or light yellow or lavender to pink or magenta; [e., se., and s. TX]. *Liatris bridgesii*
 - 2 Inner phyllaries not prominently petaloid; heads 10-20 mm in diameter, with 10-60 flowers per head.
 - 9 Leaves with 3-5 nerves; florets 10-60 per head; corolla lobes densely hairy.
 - 10 Outer phyllaries as long as or (more usually longer than) the inner phyllaries, spreading or reflexed, the spreading portion typically > 2 mm long. *Liatris squarrosa* var. *squarrosa*
 - 10 Outer phyllaries shorter than the inner phyllaries, erect-appressed to spreading or reflexed, the spreading portion 0-2 mm long. *Liatris hirsuta*
 - 9 Leaves with 1 nerve (or sometimes with 3-5 nerves in *L. acidota*); florets either (2- 3-6 (-8) or 8-14 (-16) per head.
 - 15 Corms elongate and becoming rhizomatous. *Liatris punctata*
 - 15 Corms globose, depressed-globose, or ovate.
 - 16 Leaves with 3 (-5) nerves; basal leaves fibrous-persistent; cauline leaves abruptly reduced in size; [prairies, Coastal Plain of w. LA and e. TX]. *Liatris acidota*
 - 16 Leaves with 1 nerve; basal leaves withering completely; cauline leaves not reduced or only gradually so; [collectively more widespread from MO and KS south to w. LA and e. and c. TX]. *Liatris mucronata*
 - 1 Pappus barbellate, the barbels along each pappus bristle 0.1-0.3 (-0.4) mm long.
 - 21 Leaves 3-5-veined.
 - 23 Phyllary apices obtuse to rounded. *Liatris resinosa*
 - 23 Phyllary apices acuminate or acute.
 - 25 Phyllary apices erect and appressed; florets (2-) 3-4 (-5) per head. *Liatris acidota*
 - 25 Phyllary apices reflexed to spreading, somewhat dilated and often slightly petaloid; florets (4-) 5-8 per head
 - 26 Stems moderately to densely puberulent; leaves moderately to densely puberulent (rarely glabrescent); corms globose to elongate. *Liatris pycnostachya* var. *lasiophylla*
 - 26 Stems glabrous or sparsely puberulent only near the inflorescence; leaves glabrous; corms globose. *Liatris pycnostachya* var. *pycnostachya*
 - 21 Leaves 1 (-3) veined.
 - 27 Mid and inner phyllaries with a point of some kind: either apically acuminate or acute or (if rounded-retuse) minutely involute-cuspidate to apiculate. *Liatris tenuis*
 - 27 Mid and inner phyllaries lacking a point: apically rounded, obtuse, or truncate.
 - 52 Phyllaries glabrous, bullate, with broad, conspicuous, often erose to lacerate or irregular, hyaline border. *Liatris aspera*
 - 52 Phyllaries glabrous to puberulent or puberulent-hirtellous, essentially flat (not bullate), without hyaline border or border narrow and inconspicuous. *Liatris squarrolosa*

Liatris acidota Engelman & A. Gray. GULF COAST BLAZING-STAR, SHARP BLAZING-STAR. **Hab:** Coastal prairies, pine savannas. **Dist:** W. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** (Jun-) Jul-Oct (-Dec). **Syn:** = FNA21, K3, K4, SE1, Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Liatris aspera Michaux. ROUGH BLAZING-STAR. **Hab:** Prairies, barrens, glades. **Dist:** ON and ND south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Sep (-Oct). **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, FNA21, G, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Laciniaria aspera* (Michaux) Greene var. *aspera* - S; > *Laciniaria aspera* (Michaux) Greene var. *spherioidea* (Michaux) Alexander - S; > *Liatris aspera* var. *aspera* - F, II, Oh3, Tx; > *Liatris aspera* Michaux var. *intermedia* (Lunell) Gaiser - F, II, K1, Oh3, WV, Godfrey (1948); > *Liatris aspera* var. *salutans* (Lunell) Shinnars - Tx; > *Liatris spherioidea* Michaux - K1.

Liatris bridgesii (Mayfield) Nesom. BRIDGES'S ELEGANT BLAZING-STAR, CREAM-YELLOW BLAZING-STAR. **Hab:** Sandy post oak savannas, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** E. TX, from c. Bastrop County and Travis County northeastwards. **Phen:** Jul-Oct (-Nov). **Tax:** See Mayfield (2002) and Nesom (2021b) for discussion of the *Liatris elegans* complex. **Syn:** = Nesom (2021b); = *Liatris elegans* var. *bridgesii* - FNA21, K3, K4, Mayfield (2002); < *Liatris elegans* (Walter) Michaux - NcTx; < *Liatris elegans* (Walter) Michaux var. *elegans* - Tx, Gaiser (1946).

Liatris elegans (Walter) Michaux var. *elegans*. COMMON ELEGANT BLAZING-STAR. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, {additional habitats}. **Dist:** SC south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX and OK. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See Mayfield (2002) and Nesom (2021b) for discussion of the *Liatris elegans* complex. **Syn:** = Nesom (2021b); > *Laciniaria elegans* (Walter) Kuntze - S; > *Laciniaria flabellata* Small - S; < *Liatris elegans* (Walter) Michaux - FI7, NcTx, RAB, SE1, WH3; < *Liatris elegans* (Walter) Michaux var. *elegans* - FNA21, K3, K4, Tx, Mayfield (2002); > *Liatris elegans* (Walter) Michaux var. *elegans* - K1, Gaiser (1946); > *Liatris elegans* var. *flabellata* (Small) Gaiser - K1, Gaiser (1946).

Liatris hesperiegans Nesom. WESTERN ELEGANT BLAZING-STAR. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and other dry savannas and woodlands. **Dist:** W. AR, s. AR, and se. OK south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See Mayfield (2002) and Nesom (2021b) for discussion of the *Liatris*

Key to Map
Symbology:



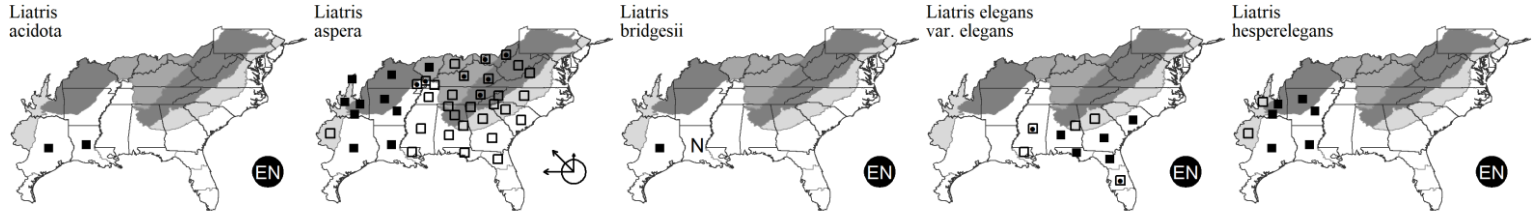
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403. ASTERACEAE

722

elegans complex. **Syn:** = Nesom (2021b); >> *Laciniaria elegans* (Walter) Kuntze – S; >> *Laciniaria flabellata* Small – S; < *Liatris elegans* (Walter) Michaux – NcTx, SE1; < *Liatris elegans* (Walter) Michaux var. *elegans* – FNA21, K1, K3, K4, Mayfield (2002). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



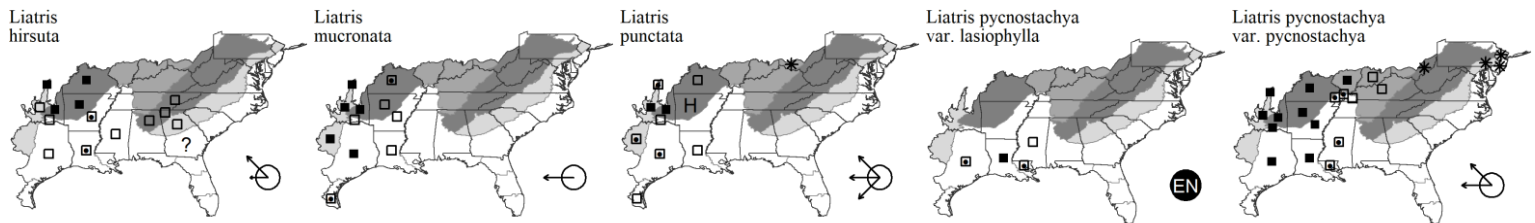
Liatris hirsuta Rydberg. RYDBERG'S BLAZING-STAR. **Hab:** Glades and prairies. **Dist:** W. IA and e. NE south to MS, LA, and e. TX; disjunct eastward in nw. GA, se. TN (D. Estes, T. Govus, T. Patrick, M. Medley, R. Ware, pers. comm., 2018), and ne. AL. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Tax:** The disjunct eastern material needs additional study and may warrant taxonomic recognition. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, Il, K3, K4; = *Liatris squarrosa* (Linnaeus) Michaux var. *hirsuta* (Rydberg) Gaiser – C, F, G, GrPl, K1, SE1, Gaiser (1946), Godfrey (1948); < *Laciniaria squarrosa* (Linnaeus) Hill – S; < *Liatris squarrosa* – W.

Liatris mucronata A.P. de Candolle. NARROWLEAF GAYFEATHER. **Hab:** Calcareous glades, other dry open uplands. **Dist:** MO and KS south through AR and OK to sw. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** (Jun-) Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = GrPl, NcTx, Tx; = *Liatris punctata* Hooker var. *mucronata* (A.P. de Candolle) B.L. Turner – Ar, K3, K4. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Liatris punctata Hooker. DOTTED BLAZING-STAR. **Hab:** Calcareous prairies and woodlands. **Dist:** WI, MB, SK, and AB south to w. LA, se. TX, s. TX, NM, and Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = GrPl; = *Liatris punctata* Hooker var. *punctata* – Ar, K3, K4, Tx; < *Liatris punctata* Hooker – Mi, Oh3.

Liatris pycnostachya Michaux var. *lasiophylla* Shinners. HAIRY PRAIRIE BLAZINGSTAR. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and other dry sandy pinelands and oak woodlands. **Dist:** S. MS and se. LA west through w. LA to ne., e., and se. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA21, K3, K4, Tx; < *Laciniaria pycnostachya* (Michaux) Kuntze – S; < *Liatris pycnostachya* – NcTx, SE1. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Liatris pycnostachya Michaux var. *pycnostachya*. PRAIRIE BLAZINGSTAR. **Hab:** Sandy prairies, other damp to dry, open habitats. **Dist:** N. IN, WI, MN, and ND south to MS, LA, and se. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, NE, Tx; < *Laciniaria pycnostachya* (Michaux) Kuntze – S; < *Liatris pycnostachya* – C, F, G, GrPl, Il, Mi, NcTx, Oh3, SE1. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

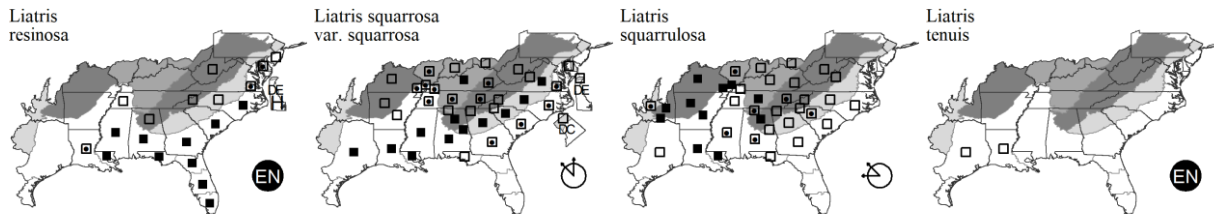


Liatris resinosa Nuttall. **Hab:** Bogs, wet longleaf pine savannas, seepages. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to LA. **Phen:** (Jul-) Aug-Oct (-Nov). **Syn:** = *Liatris spicata* (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. *resinosa* (Nuttall) Gaiser – F, FNA21, G, K1, RAB, Va, WV, Gaiser (1946), Godfrey (1948); < *Laciniaria spicata* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S; < *Liatris spicata* Linnaeus – C, F17, SE1, Tn, W, WH3; < *Liatris spicata* (Linnaeus) Willdenow var. *spicata* – K3, K4.

Liatris squarrosa (Linnaeus) Michaux var. *squarrosa*. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, glades, barrens, dry prairies, wet prairies. **Dist:** MD, OH, s. MI, s. IN, s. IL, MO south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = C, FNA21, G, K1, K3, K4, Oh3, SE1, Va; < *Laciniaria squarrosa* (Linnaeus) Hill – S; < *Liatris squarrosa* – F17, Il, Mi, RAB, Tn, W, WH3, WV; > *Liatris squarrosa* var. *alabamensis* (Alexander) Gaiser – NcTx, Tx; > *Liatris squarrosa* var. *gracilentia* Gaiser – F, Gaiser (1946), Godfrey (1948); > *Liatris squarrosa* (Linnaeus) Michaux var. *squarrosa* – F, Tx; > *Liatris squarrosa* var. *typica* Gaiser – Gaiser (1946), Godfrey (1948).

Liatris squarrolosa Michaux. **Hab:** Diabase barrens, other glades and barrens, prairies, longleaf pine sandhills, open woodlands. **Dist:** Nc. NC, s. WV, OH, IN, IL, MO, and OK south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, AL, MS, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct (-Nov). **Tax:** Highly variable in morphology and habitats and badly in need of additional study to determine if multiple taxa should be recognized, as seems likely. In the Atlantic Coastal States, there is a striking difference between plants of the fall-line Sandhills and rest of the Coastal Plain (small plants, strict inflorescences, narrow leaves < 2 cm long below the inflorescence, small heads with few flowers) vs. plants of diabase barrens (robust plants, inflorescences often branched, larger leaves, large heads with many flowers). **Syn:** = C, F17, FNA21, Il, K1, K3, K4, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Laciniaria ruthii* Alexander – S; > *Laciniaria shortii* Alexander – S; > *Laciniaria tracyi* Alexander – S; > *Liatris earlei* (Greene) Schumann – F, RAB, Gaiser (1946), Godfrey (1948); > *Liatris scabra* (Greene) K. Schumann – F, G, Il; > *Liatris scariosa* var. *squarrolosa* – Gaiser (1946), Godfrey (1948); > *Liatris squarrolosa* Michaux – G.

Liatris tenuis Shinners. GULF BLAZING-STAR, SHINNERS'S BLAZING-STAR. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas. **Dist:** Nw. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** (Jun-) Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = FNA21, K3, K4, Tx. **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

Lindheimera texana

Lindheimeria texana A. Gray & Engelm. TEXAS YELLOWSTAR, LINDHEIMER'S DAISY. **Hab:** Clayey (or sometimes sandy) prairies. **Dist:** Sw. AR and OK south to s. TX and COA. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

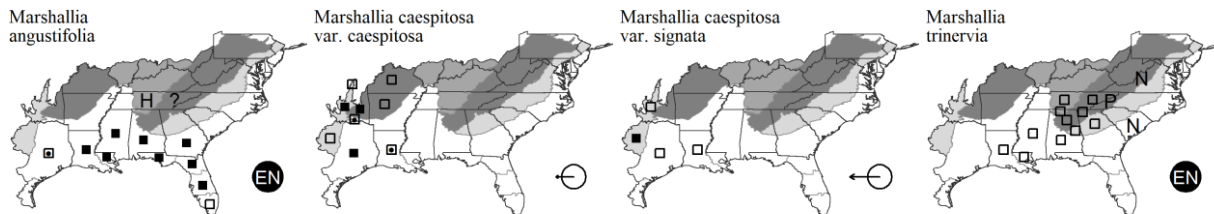
A genus of about 11-13 species, perennial herbs, of the se. United States. *Marshallia* ranges from sc. VA, sw. PA, WV, s. KY, s. MO, and c. OK, south to c. peninsular FL, and wc. TX. References: Beadle & Boynton (1901); Channell (1957); SE1; Knapp, Poindexter, & Weakley (2020); Watson & Estes (1990); Watson (2006) in FNA21 (2006c); Watson, Elisens, & Estes (1991); Watson, Jansen, & Estes (1991); Weakley & Poindexter (2012).

- Marshallia angustifolia*** (Michaux) Pursh. GULF COAST BARBARA'S-BUTTONS. **Hab:** Pine savannas, seepage bogs. **Dist:** E. GA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX; historically disjunct on (likely) the eastern Highland Rim (where mapped here) or Cumberland Plateau of e. TN (Michaux's type came from TN). **Phen:** Late Jun-Sep. **Tax:** We disagree with Channell's dismissal of the TN record by Michaux as a mislabeling and his identification of the Michaux specimen as representing *M. graminifolia* of the Atlantic Coastal Plain. **Syn:** = *Marshallia graminifolia* (Walter) Small – S, misapplied; = *Marshallia graminifolia* (Walter) Small ssp. *tenuifolia* (Rafinesque) L. Watson – Watson & Estes (1990); = *Marshallia graminifolia* (Walter) Small var. *cynanthera* (Elliott) Beadle & F.E. Boynton – K1, K3, K4, Beadle & Boynton (1901); = *Marshallia tenuifolia* Rafinesque – GW2, SE1, Channell (1957); < *Marshallia graminifolia* (Walter) Small – FI7, FNA21, WH3. NatureServe G4T4Q (Apparently Secure).

Marshallia caespitosa Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle *var. caespitosa*. SEEP MARSHALLIA. **Hab:** Clayey prairies and limestone outcrops. **Dist:** S. MO and se. KS south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Channell (1957), Weakley & Poindexter (2012); < *Marshallia caespitosa* Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle – FNA21. NatureServe G4T4 (Apparently Secure).

Marshallia caespitosa Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle **var. *signata*** Beadle & F.E. Boynton. **Dist:** S. MO, AR, and OK south to nw. LA and s. TX. **Syn:** < *Marshallia caespitosa* Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle – FNA21; < *Marshallia caespitosa* Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle var. *signata* Beadle & F.E. Boynton – Ar, K3, K4, Channell (1957). NatureServe G4T4 (Apparently Secure).

Marshallia trinervia (Walter) Trelease. COLONIAL BARBARA'S-BUTTONS, BROADLEAF BARBARA'S-BUTTONS. **Hab:** Moist rocky streambanks and in calcareous clays, more often in shady habitats than its congeners. **Dist:** C. TN, south to s. AL and s. MS (Sorrie & Leonard 1999) and e. and w. LA(!). Reported for VA by C; the documentation is unknown. Michaux gave his *Persoonia latifolia* as "Habitat in montosis Carolinae". The only moderately recent NC record (Macon County) appears to be from the yard of the director of the Highlands Biological Station at the time; other herbarium specimens from his property are of clearly cultivated material. The SC record from Walter seems dubious on biogeographic grounds; the only other purported SC specimen (from 1973) is misidentified. **Phen:** Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, FNA21, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, W, Beadle & Boynton (1901), Channell (1957), Watson & Estes (1990). **NatureServe G3** (Vulnerable).



A genus of about 7 species, herbs, of Eurasia and n. Africa. References: Arriagada & Miller (1997); Brouillet (2006b) in FNA19 (2006a); SE1.

- 1 Heads with evident white rays (very rarely lacking rays); plant chamomile-scented; disc flowers 5-lobed..... *Matricaria chamomilla*

native maybe exotic exotic ←rare ←uncommon ←common

 (see introduction for more)

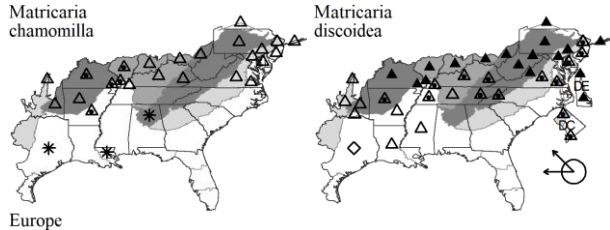
* : waif
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N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

1 Heads discoid (lacking rays); plant pineapple-scented; disc flowers 4-lobed..... *Matricaria discoidea*

* ***Matricaria chamomilla*** Linnaeus. GERMAN CHAMOMILE, FALSE CHAMOMILE, SCENTED MAYWEED. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, also on ballast. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA19, G, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, Mi, Oh3, Pa, SE1; = *Matricaria recutita* Linnaeus – C, Arriagada & Miller (1997); > *Matricaria chamomilla* Linnaeus – K1; > *Matricaria chamomilla* var. *chamomilla* – NE; > *Matricaria chamomilla* var. *recutita* (Linnaeus) Fiori – NE; > *Matricaria recutita* Linnaeus – K1. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Matricaria discoidea*** A.P. de Candolle. PINEAPPLE-WEED, RAYLESS CHAMOMILE. **Hab:** Barnyards, pastures, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of w. North America. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, Arriagada & Miller (1997); = *Matricaria matricarioides* (Lessing) T.C. Porter – C, F, G, GrPl, Oh3, RAB, SE1, illegitimate name. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Melampodium Linnaeus 1753

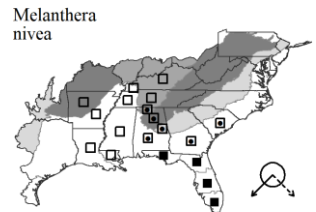
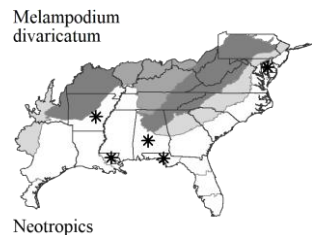
A genus of about 36 species, herbs, of tropical and subtropical America. References: SE1; Strother (2006jj) in FNA20 (2006b).

Key based on Strother (2006jj).

* ***Melampodium divaricatum*** (Richard) A.P. de Candolle. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Melanthera Rohr 1792 (BLACK-ANTHERS)

As more narrowly circumscribed, a genus of about 4-8, herbs, of the southeastern United States and the Caribbean regions of Mexico, Central America, n. South America, and the West Indies (Orchard 2013, Edwards et al. 2018). References: WI; SE1; Edwards et al (2018); Franck et al (2021); SFla; Orchard (2013); Parks (1973); Parks (2006) in FNA21 (2006c); Wagner & Robinson (2001).



Melanthera nivea (Linnaeus) Small. SNOWY BLACK-ANTHERS, SNOW SQUARESTEM. **Hab:** Calcareous outcrops, sandy woodlands. **Dist:** E. SC south to s. FL, west to LA; also widespread in the West Indies, Mexico, Central America, and northern South America (Colombia, Ecuador, Peru, and Venezuela). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** Additional taxa have sometimes been recognized within what is treated here as a very broad *M. nivea*; they warrant additional study. **Syn:** = FNA21, Il, K1, K3, K4, SE1, Tn, Franck et al (2021), Wagner & Robinson (2001); > *Melanthera aspera* (Jacquin) Sprengel var. *aspera* – SFla, Parks (1973); > *Melanthera aspera* var. *glabriuscula* (Kuntze) J.C. Parks – Bah, Parks (1973); > *Melanthera deltoidea* Michaux – S; > *Melanthera hastata* Michaux – RAB, S; > *Melanthera ligulata* Small – S, Parks (1973); < *Melanthera nivea* (Linnaeus) Small – F17, WH3, WI; > *Melanthera nivea* (Linnaeus) Small – SFla, Parks (1973).

Mikania Willdenow 1803 (CLIMBING HEMPWEED)

A genus of about 430-450 species, vines, perennial herbs, and shrubs, primarily pantropical in distribution, but with extensions into temperate areas (Holmes 1995). References: Anderson et al (2012); SE1; Holmes (1981); Holmes (2006) in FNA21 (2006c); Nauman (1981).

- 1 Involucre 6.5-8 mm; achenes 3.5-4.5 mm long; stems, leaves, and involucre spreading pubescent; pseudostipule a low ridge with a tomentose fringe; stem 6-angled; [of se. SC southward]..... *Mikania cordifolia*
- 1 Involucre 4-5.5 (-6) mm high; achenes 1.5-2.5 (-2.7) mm long; stems, leaves, and involucre puberulent or nearly smooth; pseudostipule membranous; stem round in x-section to obscurely 6-angled; [widespread in our area]..... *Mikania scandens*

Mikania cordifolia (Linnaeus f.) Willdenow. HEARTLEAF CLIMBING HEMPWEED. **Hab:** Bottomland hardwood forests, mesic hammocks near the coast, margins of tidal marshes. **Dist:** Se. SC (Beaufort and Colleton counties) (P. McMillan, pers. comm. 2005), e. GA (Bryan & Camden counties) (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), south to s. FL, west to s. LA; West Indies, Mexico, Central America, South America. **Syn:** = F17, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, S, SE1, WH3, WI, Holmes (1981), Nauman (1981). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Mikania scandens (Linnaeus) Willdenow. CLIMBING HEMPWEED. **Hab:** Marshes, swamp forests, wet thickets, streambanks, seepages. **Dist:** ME to s. ON, south to s. FL and e. TX, south into the tropics. **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA21, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WI, Holmes (1981); < *Mikania scandens* (Linnaeus) Willdenow – Bah, SE1, WH3, Nauman (1981); > *Mikania scandens* var. *pubescens* (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray – F; > *Mikania scandens* var. *scandens* – F.

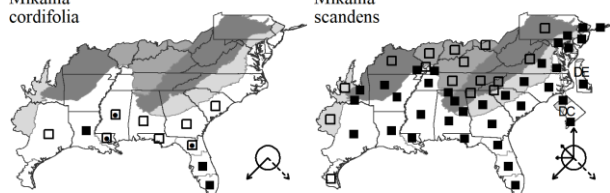
Key to Map
Symbology:



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H : historic

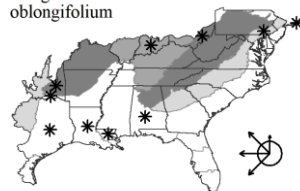
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403. ASTERACEAE

Mikania
cordifoliaMikania
scandens*Mulgedium* Cassini 1824 (SHOWY-LETTUCE)

A genus of about 15 species, of Eurasia and w. North America. References: Strother (2006q) in FNA19 (2006a).

* *Mulgedium oblongifolium* (Nuttall) Reveal. WESTERN BLUE LETTUCE, SHOWY BLUE LETTUCE. **Hab:** Meadows, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of w. North America. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = K4; = *Lactuca pulchella* (Pursh) A.P. de Candolle – C, F, G, Oh3; = *Lactuca tatarica* (Linnaeus) C.A. Meyer ssp. *pulchella* (Pursh) Stebbins – Mo2; = *Lactuca tatarica* (Linnaeus) C.A. Meyer var. *pulchella* (Pursh) Breitung – K3; = *Mulgedium pulchellum* (Pursh) G. Don – FNA19, Il, Mi, NE.

Mulgedium
oblongifolium*Nabalus* Cassini 1825 (RATTLESNAKE-ROOT)

A genus of about 20 species, perennial herbs, of temperate North America and e. Asia. Molecular and morphological studies suggest that *Prenanthes* includes disparate components, and North American taxa are best treated in the segregate genus *Nabalus* (Schilling, Floden, & Schilling 2015; Kilian, Gemeinholzer, & Lack 2009; Lack in Kadereit & Jeffrey 2007). The sectional treatment of Sennikov (2000) does not appear to offer a coherent and helpful division of the genus and is not followed here. References: Bogler (2006c) in FNA19 (2006a); SE1; Fusiak & Schilling (1984); Johnson (1980); Kilian, Gemeinholzer, & Lack (2009); Lack in Kadereit & Jeffrey (2007); Sennikov (2000); Shih (1987).

Identification Notes: The species cannot be reliably identified in sterile condition. "Principal phyllaries" are the inner, well-developed, excluding the few smaller and poorly-developed outer phyllaries.

2 Phyllaries glabrous or with few cilia or inconspicuous fine short pubescence at the tip.

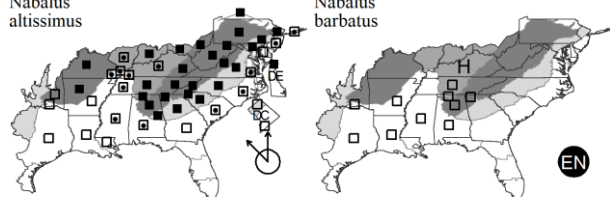
..... *Nabalus altissimus*

2 Phyllaries evidently (though sometimes sparsely) pubescent with long coarse hairs (1.5-3 mm long).

..... *Nabalus barbatus*

Nabalus altissimus (Linnaeus) Hooker. TALL RATTLESNAKE-ROOT. **Hab:** Forests. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to MI, south to GA, LA, and AR. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Tax:** The variation of pappus color responsible for the sometime recognition of two varieties (see synonymy) needs additional study. **Syn:** = K3, NE, S, Tn, Va; = *Prenanthes altissima* Linnaeus – Ar, FNA19, G, K1, Mi, Oh3, Pa, RAB, W, WV, Fusiak & Schilling (1984), Johnson (1980); > *Nabalus altissimus* var. *altissimus* – Il; > *Nabalus altissimus* var. *cinnamomea* (Fernald) Mohlenbrock – Il; > *Prenanthes altissima* var. *altissima* – C, F, SE1; > *Prenanthes altissima* var. *cinnamomea* Fernald – C, F, SE1. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Nabalus barbatus (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Heller. BARBED RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, FLATWOODS RATTLESNAKE-ROOT, PRAIRIE LION'S-FOOT. **Hab:** Limestone glades, calcareous barrens, and calcareous oak flatwoods. **Dist:** C. TN (Western Highland Rim) (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), nw. GA, and n. AL west to se. AR, e. TX and w. LA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Tn; = *Prenanthes barbata* (Torrey & A. Gray) Milstead – Ar, FNA19, K1, SE1; < *Nabalus integrifolius* Cassini – S, misapplied. NatureServe G3 (Vulnerable).

Nabalus
altissimusNabalus
barbatus*Packera* Á. Löve & D. Löve 1976 (RAGWORT)

A genus of about 65 species, annual and perennial herbs, of subtropical, temperate, and arctic North American, with a few species in Siberia. These species have usually been considered part of *Senecio*, and have often been given informal status as "the Aureoid group". According to recent interpretations, this group warrants generic status, as *Packera* (Bremer 1994). References: Barkley (1962); Barkley (1978); Barkley (1999); Boufford et al (2014); Bremer (1994); SE1; Gramling (2006); Kowal & Mahoney (2016); Kowal et al (2015); Mabberley (2020); Mahoney & Kowal (2008); Trock (2006) in FNA20 (2006b); Weakley et al (2011).

Unkeyed taxa: *Packera plattensis*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

- 1 Plant an annual (rarely a biennial) from a fibrous root system or a taproot; leaves with lateral lobes either broadly rounded (and toothed) apically and broadly triangular-cuneate or rounded at the base, or parallel-sided in their lower half and 3-5-lobed apically, the lateral lobes resembling the terminal lobe in shape and usually size; [of wet soil of swamps and wet fields].....*Packera glabella*
- 2 Leaves with lateral lobes broadly rounded (and toothed) apically and broadly triangular-cuneate or rounded at the base; plants fibrous-rooted; plants 1.5-10 dm tall, with 1 stem from the rosette; [widespread in our area].....*Packera glabella*
- 2 Leaves with lateral lobes parallel-sided in their lower half and 3-5-lobed apically; plants from a taproot; plants 2-6 dm tall, with 1-6 stems from the rosette; [LA and AR westward].....*Packera tampicana*
- 1 Plant a perennial (rarely a biennial) from a short caudex or longer rhizome; leaves with lateral lobes absent, or distinctly narrower than the terminal lobe; [of dry to mesic soils, but not generally as above].
- 8 Plants glabrate to sparsely floccose when young, becoming glabrous to glabrate later in the growing season, though some species with some persistent floccose tomentum near the base or in the leaf axils (the leaves appearing green); basal leaves serrate or lobed.
- 9 Basal leaves ovate, orbicular, or reniform, the blade 0.8-2× as long as wide; plants often forming clonal patches by stolons or widely creeping rhizomes*Packera obovata*
- 9 Basal leaves oblanceolate, narrowly elliptic, the blade 2-8× as long as wide; plants usually not forming clonal patches by stolons or widely creeping rhizomes.*Packera anonyma*
- 8 Plants densely tomentose or floccose when young, remaining visibly tomentose throughout the growing season on the leaves (these appearing grayish because of the persistent tomentum); basal leaves entire, obscurely crenate, or serrate (rarely lobed).*Packera dubia*

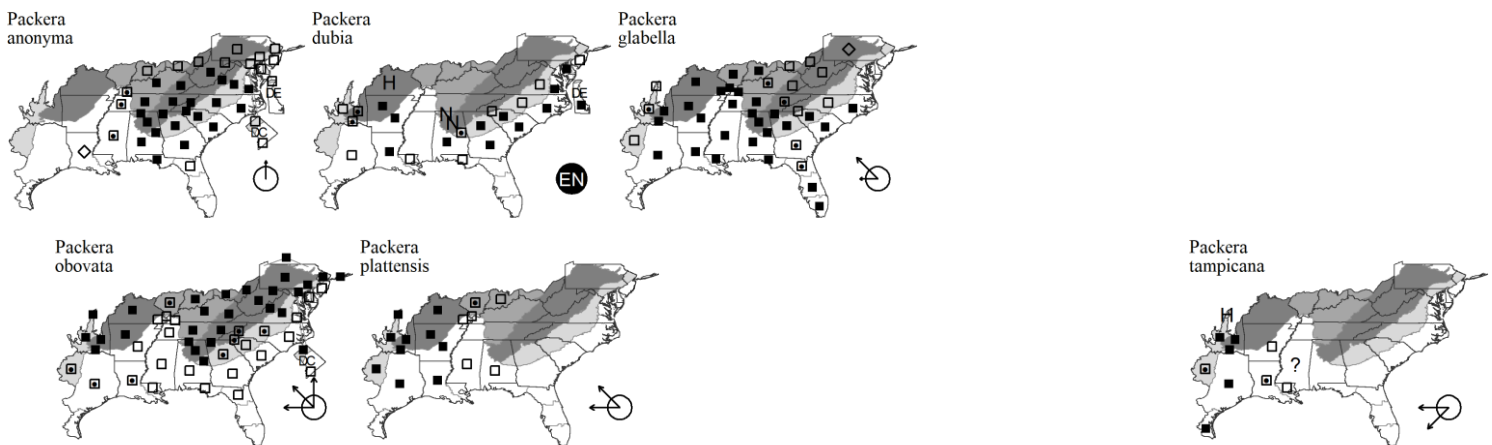
Packera anonyma (Wood) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve. APPALACHIAN RAGWORT, SMALL'S RAGWORT. **Hab:** Rock outcrops, roadsides, woodlands; hammocks, disturbed areas. **Dist:** S. PA, DE, and KY, south to Panhandle FL and c. MS. First reported for LA in Caddo Parsh by Kelley (2020). **Phen:** May-early Jun. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Barkley (1999), Kowal & Mahoney (2016); = *Senecio anonymus* Wood – C, Oh3, SE1, Barkley (1978); = *Senecio smallii* Britton – F, G, RAB, S, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Packera dubia (Sprengel) Trock & Mabberley. WOOLLY GROUNDSEL, WOOLLY RAGWORT, WOOLLY GOLDENWORT. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides, sandy woodlands and forests, granitic flatrocks, granitic domes. **Dist:** S. NJ south to GA, west to TX, primarily on the Coastal Plain, but extending inland in the Piedmont and Mountains in thin sandy soils around rock outcrops, and as a roadside weed. **Phen:** Apr-early Jun. **Syn:** = Mabberley (2020), replacement name; = *Packera tomentosa* (Michaux) C. Jeffrey – Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, Va, Barkley (1999), Kowal & Mahoney (2016); = *Senecio tomentosus* Michaux – C, F, G, GW2, RAB, SE1, Barkley (1978), nom. illegit.; > *Senecio alabamensis* Britton – S; > *Senecio tomentosus* Michaux – S, nom. illegit.. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Packera glabella (Poirét) C. Jeffrey. BUTTERWEED, SMOOTH RAGWORT, SMOOTH GROUNDSEL, YELLOWTOP. **Hab:** Swamp forests, bottomland forests, cleared areas in bottomlands, wet agricultural fields, ditches, often in mucky soils. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. TX, north in the interior to sw. WV, OH, MO, and SD. **Phen:** Mar-early Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA20, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Pa, Tn, WH3, Barkley (1999); = *Senecio glabellus* Poirét – C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, Oh3, RAB, S, SE1, WV, Barkley (1978). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Packera obovata (Muhlenberg ex Willdenow) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve. ROUNDLEAF GROUNDSEL, ROUNDLEAF RAGWORT, RUNNING RAGWORT. **Hab:** Nutrient rich forests and woodlands (dry or moist), usually over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** VT west to KS, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA20, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Barkley (1999), Kowal & Mahoney (2016); = *Senecio obovatus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – C, GrPl, Oh3, RAB, SE1, Barkley (1978); > *Senecio obovatus* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – S; > *Senecio obovatus* var. *elliottii* (Torrey & A. Gray) Fernald – F, G, WV; > *Senecio obovatus* var. *obovatus* – F, G, WV; > *Senecio obovatus* var. *rotundus* Britton – F; > *Senecio rotundus* (Britton) Small – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Packera plattensis (Nuttall) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve. PRAIRIE GROUNDSEL, PRAIRIE RAGWORT. **Hab:** Thin calcareous soils. **Dist:** N. OH, n. IN, IL, WI, MN, ON, MB, SK, and BC south to MS, LA, TX, and NM. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = K3, K4, NcTx, Kowal & Mahoney (2016); < *Packera plattensis* (Nuttall) W.A. Weber & Á. Löve – Ar, FNA20; < *Senecio plattensis* Nuttall – GrPl, Oh3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Packera tampicana (A.P. de Candolle) C. Jeffrey. GREAT PLAINS GROUNDSEL, GREAT PLAINS RAGWORT. **Hab:** Low prairies, roadsides. **Dist:** Sw. AR and se. KS south and east to e. LA (Florida parishes) or s. MS (Cronquist 1980), and south to TX and Mexico (CHH, COA, HID, NLE, PUE, ROO, SLP, TAM, VER). **Phen:** Feb-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K3, K4, NcTx; = *Senecio imparipinnatus* Klatt – GrPl, SE1.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
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 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

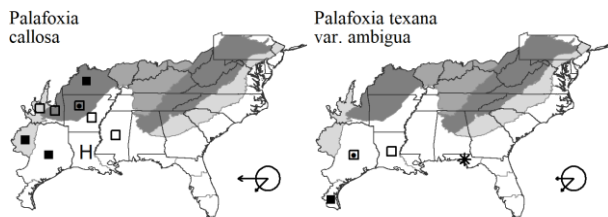
Palafoxia Lagasca y Segura 1816 (PALAFOXIA)

A genus of about 12 species, shrubs. Perennial herbs, and annual herbs, of s. North America (mainly TX and n. Mexico). References: Baltzer (1944); SE1; Strother (2006hhh) in FNA21 (2006c); Turner & Morris (1976).

- 7 Disc corollas 5-6 mm long; pappus scales 0.3-1.0 mm long; leaves 1-4 mm wide, ca. 20× as long as wide; [MO, AR, LA, and MS west to OK and TX] *Palafoxia callosa*
- 7 Disc corollas 7-10 mm long; pappus scales 1-8 mm long; leaves 2-20 mm wide, 3-15× as long as wide; [w. LA and TX, rarely adventive eastwards in FL and MS]. *Palafoxia texana* var. *ambigua*

Palafoxia callosa (Nuttall) Torrey & A. Gray. SMALL PALAFOXIA. **Hab:** Calcareous glades, barrens, and woodlands, blackland prairies. **Dist:** MO, AR, and OK south to c. TX and COA; disjunct in c. MS. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, GrPl, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, SE1, Turner & Morris (1976); = *Othake callosum* (Nuttall) Bush – Baltzer (1944). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Palafoxia texana A.P. de Candolle var. *ambigua* (Shinners) B.L. Turner & M.I. Morris. TEXAS PALAFOXIA. **Hab:** Calcareous, rocky or sandy sites, also in dry, disturbed areas. **Dist:** W. LA west to s. TX and TAM, more coastal in distribution than var. *texana*. **Tax:** More research is needed on the distinctive nature of *Palafoxia texana* var. *ambigua*, which apparently lacks stipitate glandular phyllaries and has shorter pappus scales than *P. texana* var. *texana*. However, some gradation apparently occurs along the western margins of its overlap with the more inland *P. texana* var. *texana*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Tx, Turner & Morris (1976); < *Othake texanum* (A.P. de Candolle) Bush var. *texanum* – Baltzer (1944); < *Palafoxia texana* – Fl7, FNA21, WH3. NatureServe G3G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

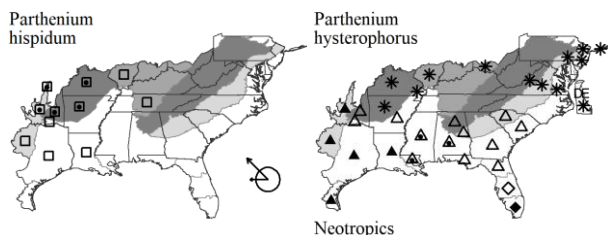
*Parthenium* Linnaeus 1753 (WILD QUININE)

A genus of about 16 species, herbs and shrubs, of North America and the West Indies. The genus should be divided, based on multiple lines of evidence. References: SE1; Mears (1975); Rollins (1950); Strother (2006ff) in FNA21 (2006c).

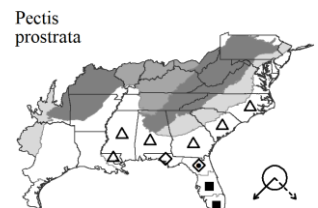
- 1 Leaves pinnatifid to bipinnatifid, the primary sinuses extending 9/10 or more of the way to the midrib; leaves thin in texture; pappus of 2 petaloid scales; [section *Parthenium*]. *Parthenium hysterophorus*
- 1 Leaves toothed (pinnatifid or sinuous-margined in forms of *P. integrifolium* var. *mabryanum*, the sinuses extending up to 3/4 of the way to the midrib); leaves somewhat thick in texture; pappus of 2-3 weak awns; [native perennials]; [section *Partheniastrium*]. *Parthenium hispidum*

Parthenium hispidum Rafinesque. OZARK WILD QUININE, HISPID WILD QUININE. **Hab:** Barrens, prairies, especially over limestone or dolostone. **Dist:** IL and KS south through the Interior Highlands to nw. LA and ne. TX; disjunct in c. TN. **Phen:** May-Jul (-Aug). **Tax:** Often treated as only varietally (or not at all taxonomically) distinct from *P. integrifolium* var. *integrifolium*, but sometimes sharply distinct. **Syn:** = GrPl, SE1, Tx; = *Parthenium hispidum* var. *typicum* – Rollins (1950); = *Parthenium integrifolium* Linnaeus var. *hispidum* (Rafinesque) Mears – Mo2, Tn, Mears (1975); < *Parthenium integrifolium* – Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, Mi.

* ***Parthenium hysterophorus*** Linnaeus. SANTA MARIA, FEVERFEW, GAJARGHASS, CONGRESS GRASS. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America, including the West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl7, FNA21, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, S, SE1, Tx, WH3, Rollins (1950). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Pectis* Linnaeus 1759

A genus of about 90 species, herbs, of s. North America, Mexico, Central America, West Indies, South America, and Pacific Islands. References: SE1; Keil (2006m) in FNA21 (2006c).



Key to Map
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N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Key based on Keil (2006m).

Pectis prostrata Cavanilles. **Hab:** Roadsides, mowed areas, other dry disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America (probably including s. FL). Reported for NC (Basinger, pers. comm., 2006), GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009), and SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Comm:** Spreading northward along roadsides, the original distribution unclear. **Syn:** = Bah, FI7, FNA21, K3, K4, S, SE1, WH3. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Pityopsis Nuttall 1840 (GRASS-LEAVED GOLDEN-ASTER)

Contributed by Alan S. Weakley, Edwin L. Bridges, & Bruce A. Sorrie

A genus of about 13 taxa (variously recognized at species or varietal rank), perennial herbs, of se. North America south to Central America. *Pityopsis* is taxonomically and nomenclaturally difficult. The problems include species and varietal concepts in a morphologically and cytologically diverse group, nomenclatural issues involving typification and application (and frequently misapplication) of a plethora of names at specific and varietal ranks, in three genera: a narrow *Pityopsis*, a broader *Chrysopsis*, or a very broad *Heterotheca*. References: Bowers (1972); Bridges & Orzell (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a); SE1; Nesom (2019a); Nesom (2019b); Semple & Bowers (1985); Semple & Jabbour (2019); Semple (2006d) in FNA20 (2006b); Ward (2004c).

- 7 Heads < 10, often only 1-6; cauline leaves few, generally 2-7; [distinctly wetland in habitat and typically spring-flowering]; [sw. GA, s. AL, and the FL Panhandle] .. *Pityopsis oligantha*
- 7 Heads > 10; cauline leaves many; [primarily upland in habitat and fall-flowering]; [collectively widespread in our area].
- 12 Phyllaries in unequal series, linear triangular (outer) to narrowly oblong-lanceolate (innermost), innermost series unevenly longer than the next outer series, inner to middle often glandular distally or only at the very apex, inner usually distinctly thinner; [widespread in our region, including in the inland provinces east of the Mississippi] *Pityopsis nervosa*
- 12 Phyllaries all similar, linear-triangular, evenly imbricate, glandular or eglandular, of even texture; [either Coastal Plain NC to n. FL west to se. LA, or west of the Mississippi River].
- 13 Involucres 8-11 mm high; peduncles and involucres eglandular; [AR, OK, TX, and LA, rarely east to sw. MS] *Pityopsis tenuifolia*
- 13 Involucres 4-7 mm high; involucres at least in part stipitate-glandular; [NC s to n. FL and w to se. LA].
- 14 Inner phyllaries densely stipitate-glandular apically, sparsely to moderately sericeous proximally *Pityopsis graminifolia*
- 14 Inner phyllaries sometimes sparsely stipitate-glandular, usually sparsely to moderately sericeous throughout *Pityopsis microcephala*

Pityopsis graminifolia (Michaux) Nuttall. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** Se. NC south to n. FL, and west to s. MS. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Semple & Bowers (1985) treat *P. graminifolia* as encompassing five varieties "that intergrade and hybridize, when the ploidy level is the same" (Semple & Bowers 1985). More recent work by Bridges and Orzell (2018b) and Nesom (2019a) has elevated most of these to species level, as reflected in this treatment. Nesom (2019a) interprets *P. graminifolia* as mostly corresponding to the plants referred to *P. graminifolia* var. *latifolia* by Semple and Bowers (1985) and Semple (2006) in FNA. However, Semple (2019) clearly shows that the type of *Inula graminifolia* is a small-headed specimen with densely stipitate-glandular phyllaries, consistent with the characters of *P. graminifolia* var. *graminifolia* in Semple & Bowers (1985). Pending further study, this name must be used in that sense. This taxon is diploid (2n=18). **Syn:** = *Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Nuttall var. *graminifolia* – FNA20, K1, K3, Bridges & Orzell (2018b) in Weakley et al (2018a), Semple & Bowers (1985); < *Chrysopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Elliott var. *graminifolia* – C; < *Chrysopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Elliott var. *microcephala* (Small) Cronquist – SE1; < *Heterotheca microcephala* (Small) Shinnors var. *microcephala* – Bowers (1972); < *Heterotheca nervosa* (Willdenow) Shinnors var. *microcephala* (Small) Shinnors ex H.E. Ahles – RAB; < *Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Nuttall – FI7, K4, WH3; < *Pityopsis microcephala* (Small) Small – S, Nesom (2019a). NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

Pityopsis microcephala (Small) Small. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, sandy woodlands, pine savannas, pine flatwoods, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** Se. NC south to n. FL and west to se. LA (specimens from west of the Mississippi River formerly referred to this species were determined by Nesom (2019a) to represent *P. tenuifolia*). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** This taxon is diploid (2n=18). **Syn:** = K4; = *Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Nuttall var. *tenuifolia* (Torrey) Semple & F.D. Bowers – Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, Semple & Bowers (1985); < *Chrysopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Elliott var. *microcephala* (Small) Cronquist – SE1; < *Heterotheca microcephala* (Small) Shinnors var. *microcephala* – Bowers (1972); < *Heterotheca nervosa* (Willdenow) Shinnors var. *microcephala* (Small) Shinnors ex H.E. Ahles – RAB; < *Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Nuttall – FI7, WH3; < *Pityopsis microcephala* (Small) Small – S, Nesom (2019a). NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Pityopsis nervosa (Willdenow) Dress. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, dry woodlands and forests (such as ridgetop pine/heath communities in the Mountains), roadbanks. **Dist:** S. NJ, DE (formerly), s. OH, and c. AR south to s. FL and nc. TX; Bahamas; also in Mexico (TAM, VER, OAX, CHP) and Central America (Belize, Guatemala, Honduras). **Phen:** Jun-Oct. **Tax:** This is the oldest species name for the most common large-headed member of the *P. graminifolia* complex, including a wide range of variation and possible introgression with other taxa of *Pityopsis*. Most populations are tetraploid (2n=36), but occasional diploids have also been referred here. **Syn:** = *Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Nuttall – Nesom (2019a); = *Pityopsis nervosa* (Willdenow) Dress var. *nervosa* – Ward (2004c); < *Chrysopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Elliott – G; < *Chrysopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Elliott var. *graminifolia* – SE1, misapplied; < *Chrysopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Elliott var. *latifolia* Fernald – C, W; > *Chrysopsis nervosa* (Willdenow) Fernald var. *nervosa* – F; > *Chrysopsis nervosa* var. *stenolepis* Fernald – F; > *Chrysopsis nervosa* var. *virgata* Fernald – F; > *Heterotheca correllii* (Fernald) H.E. Ahles – RAB; < *Heterotheca graminifolia* (Michx.) Shinnors – Bah, Tx, Bowers (1972); > *Heterotheca nervosa* (Willdenow) Shinnors var. *nervosa* – RAB; > *Heterotheca oligantha* (Chapman) Harms – Tx, misidentifications; < *Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Nuttall – FI7, K4, Oh3, S, WH3, misapplied; < *Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Nuttall var. *latifolia* Fernald – Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, NcTx, Tn, Va, Semple & Bowers (1985).

Pityopsis oligantha (Chapman ex Torrey & A. Gray) Small. **NARROW-LEAVED GOLDENASTER, BOG GOLDENASTER.** **Hab:** Wet pine flatwoods, pine savannas, and pitcherplant bogs. **Dist:** Sw. GA and Panhandle FL west to s. AL; reports from e. TX (Holmes & Singhurst 2012), e. LA, and w. LA, represent misidentifications of *Pityopsis nervosa*. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, S, WH3, Nesom (2019a), Semple & Bowers (1985); = *Chrysopsis oligantha* Chapman ex Torrey & A. Gray – SE1; = *Heterotheca oligantha* (Chapman) Harms – Bowers (1972). NatureServe G2? (Imperiled).

Pityopsis tenuifolia (Torrey) Nesom. **WEST GULF GRASSLEAF-GOLDENASTER.** **Hab:** Dry woodlands. **Dist:** E. AR south to sw. MS and w to se. OK and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Nesom (2019a) indicates that this species is similar to *P. tracyi* but from its past placement is generally

Key to Map
Symbology:

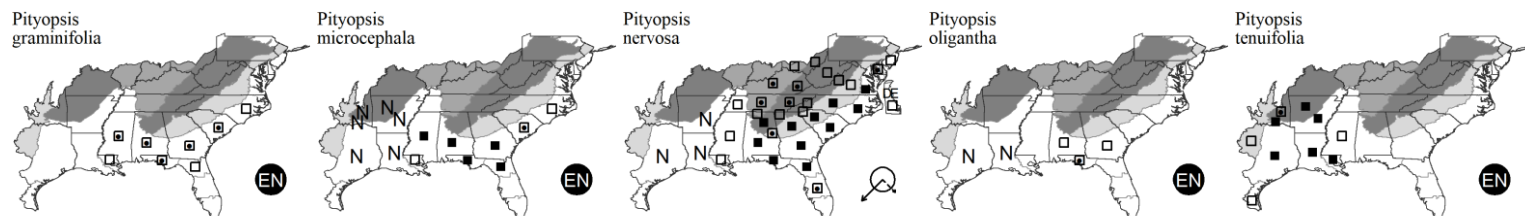


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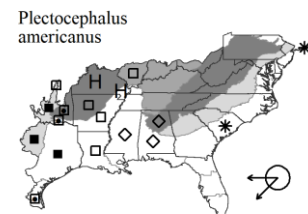
403. ASTERACEAE

somewhat smaller in most characters. This species is diploid ($n=18$). **Syn:** = K4, Nesom (2019a); < *Chrysopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Elliott var. *microcephala* (Small) Cronquist – SE1; < *Heterotheca microcephala* (Small) Shinnars var. *microcephala* – Bowers (1972); < *Pityopsis graminifolia* (Michaux) Nuttall var. *tenuifolia* (Torrey) Semple & F.D. Bowers – Ar, FNA20, K1, K3.

**Plectocephalus** D. Don in R. Sweet 1830 (BASKETFLOWER)

A genus of 4 species, annual herbs, of midwestern North America, Mexico, South America, and Africa. References: Keil (2006j) in FNA19 (2006a).

Plectocephalus americanus (Nuttall) D. Don in R. Sweet. AMERICAN BASKETFLOWER. **Hab:** Glades and woodlands; eastwards as a waif in waste ground around wool-combing mills in e. SC (Nesom 2004d). **Dist:** S. IL, MO, KS, NM, and AZ south to s. AR, w. LA, TX, and Mexico (CHH, COA, DUR, HID, NLE, OAX, ROO, SLP, SON, TAM). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, IL, K3, K4; = *Centaurea americana* Nuttall – C, F, G, GrPl, K1, Mo2, NcTx, SE1. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

**Pluchea** Cassini 1817 (MARSH-FLEABANE)

A genus of about 40 species, herbs and shrubs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions. References: Arriagada (1998); SE1; Godfrey (1952); Nesom (1989); Nesom (2004a); Nesom (2006r) in FNA19 (2006a); Pruski (2005).

- 2 Leaves petiolate or narrowly cuneate at the base; [section *Pluchea*].
 - 4 Phyllaries glandular on the outer surface (the outer bracts also somewhat pubescent); inflorescence paniculiform, the lateral branches not reaching or exceeding the central branches; plants to 20 dm tall; [in freshwater habitats and uplands, widespread inland]..... **Pluchea camphorata**
 - 4 Phyllaries short-pubescent with several-celled glandular-tipped hairs; inflorescence more-or-less corymbiform and flat-topped, some of the lower lateral branches elongate and reaching or exceeding the central branches; plants to 10 (-15) dm tall; [mainly in salty or brackish habitats, restricted to the outer Coastal Plain] **Pluchea odorata**
- 2 Leaves sessile, and either rounded, truncate, or clasping at the base; [section *Amplectifolium*].
 - 7 Corollas pink or purple; heads 4-6 mm high, 5-9 mm wide; phyllaries usually arachnoid and commonly also with dense, thick, viscid hairs; outer phyllaries acuminate; nutlets black, 0.5-1 mm long, densely pubescent; [flowering Jun-Jul]..... **Pluchea baccharis**
 - 7 Corollas creamy white; heads 6-10 mm high, 6-12 mm wide; phyllaries thinly arachnoid, with sessile glands; outer phyllaries obtuse or obtuse-apiculate; nutlets pinkish, ca. 1 mm long, pubescent on the angles; [flowering late Jul-Oct]. **Pluchea foetida** var. **foetida**

Pluchea baccharis (P. Miller) Pruski. ROSE FLEABANE, SAVANNA FLEABANE. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, other saturated wetlands. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX; Bahamas, Cuba, Mexico, and Central America. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Tax:** Pruski (2005) established that *P. baccharis* is the correct name for the taxon known in recent decades as *P. rosea*. Godfrey (1952) recognized two varieties of *P. rosea*, var. *rosea* of se. United States and var. *mexicana* R.K. Godfrey of gypsum plains in San Luis Potosí, Mexico; Nesom (1989) recognized the latter taxon at the species level, *P. mexicana* (R.K. Godfrey) Nesom. **Syn:** = Fl7, FNA19, K3, K4, WH3, Pruski (2005); = *Pluchea rosea* R.K. Godfrey – Bah, K1, RAB, Tx, Arriagada (1998), Nesom (1989), Nesom (2004a); = *Pluchea rosea* var. *rosea* – GW2, SE1. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

Pluchea camphorata (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. CAMPHORWEED, CAMPHOR PLUCHEA. **Hab:** Bottomland sloughs, clay flatwoods, other freshwater wetlands, also weedy in upland areas, particularly in sunny areas and following disturbance. **Dist:** DE and NJ (formerly) and MD south to n. peninsular FL, west to TX and OK, north in the interior to s. OH and e. KS. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl7, FNA19, G, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Oh3, RAB, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, Arriagada (1998), Nesom (1989), Nesom (2004a); = *Pluchea petiolata* Cassini – S.

Pluchea foetida (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle var. **foetida**. STINKING FLEABANE. **Hab:** Seasonally wet areas, ditches, various other freshwater wetlands. **Dist:** S. NJ south to s. FL, west to e. TX and se. OK; West Indies (Hispaniola). **Phen:** Late Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = K1, K4, Va; < *Pluchea foetida* – Ar, C, F, Fl7, FNA19, G, GW2, K3, NcTx, RAB, SE1, Tx, WH3, Arriagada (1998), Nesom (1989), Nesom (2004a); > *Pluchea foetida* – S; > *Pluchea tenuifolia* Small – S. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Pluchea odorata (Linnaeus) Cassini. SALT MARSH FLEABANE. **Hab:** Salt and brackish marshes. **Dist:** MA and MI south to s. FL and TX (mostly on the Coastal Plain), also in w. United States, Central America, and South America. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Two varieties are sometimes recognized, the widespread and more robust, but small headed var. *odorata* (involucre 4-6 (-7) mm across the disk, with 6-13 (19) functionally staminate flowers; plants 2-8 (-20) dm tall; of VA southward), and the northeastern North American and less robust but large-headed var. *succulenta* (involucre 7-8 (-10) mm across the disk, with (14-) 21-34 functionally staminate flowers; plants 2-6 dm tall; of NC northward). Additional study is needed to warrant recognition of the varieties. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl7, GW2, NcTx, Va, WH3, Arriagada (1998), Nesom (1989), Nesom (2004a); = *Pluchea purpurascens* (Swartz) A.P. de Candolle – RAB, Tx; > *Pluchea camphorata* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – S, misapplied; > *Pluchea odorata* var. *odorata* – Ar, C, FNA19, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, SE1; > *Pluchea odorata* (Linnaeus) Cassini var. *succulenta* (Fernald) Cronquist – C, FNA19, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, SE1; > *Pluchea purpurascens* (Swartz) A.P. de Candolle var. *purpurascens* – F, G; > *Pluchea purpurascens* (Swartz) A.P. de Candolle var. *succulenta* Fernald – F, G.

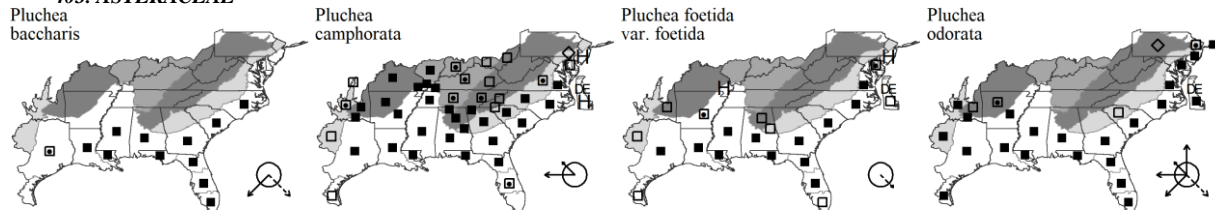
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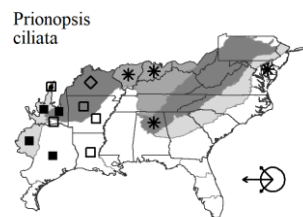
N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

403. ASTERACEAE

*Prionopsis* Nuttall 1840

. References: Strother & Wetter (2006a) in FNA20 (2006b).

Prionopsis ciliata (Nuttall) Nuttall. SPANISH-GOLD, WAX GOLDENWEED. **Hab:** Glades, prairies, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** IA and CO south to LA, TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico; occurrences in IL, MO, AR, and LA are sometimes considered adventive. Reported as a waif in AL by Barger et al. (2019). **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = *Il*, K3, K4, Tx, Bartoli & Tortosa (2012); = *Grindelia ciliata* (Nuttall) Sprengel – Ar, FNA20, Mi, Mo2; = *Haplopappus ciliatus* (Nuttall) A.P. de Candolle – C, F, GrPl, SE1; > *Grindelia papposa* Nesom & Y.B. Suh – NcTx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

*Pseudognaphalium* Kirpicznikov 1950 (RABBIT-TOBACCO)

A genus of about 100 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan, especially of American temperate regions. References: Anderberg (1991); Arriagada (1998); SE1; Galbany-Casals et al (2004); Mahler (1975); Nesom (2001a); Nesom (2006k) in FNA19 (2006a).

- 2 Leaves distinctly (but shortly) decurrent 1-10 mm and adnate-auriculate on the stem.

..... *Laphangium luteoalbum*

- 2 Leaves sessile, not decurrent or adnate-auriculate.

- 5 Stem glandular-pubescent or glandular-puberulent, the hairs at right angles to the stem, the stem surface plainly visible.

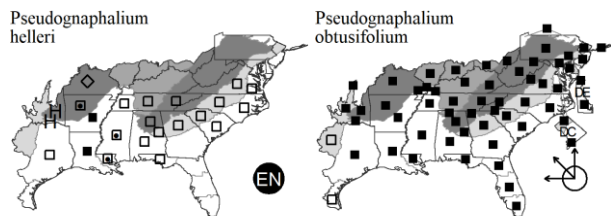
..... *Pseudognaphalium helleri*

- 5 Stem white-woolly or arachnoid with matted white hairs, the stem surface generally obscured (sometimes glandular-pubescent at the base of the stem only)

..... *Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium*

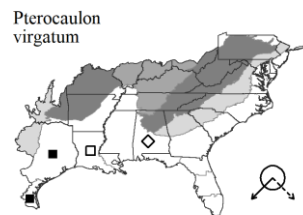
Pseudognaphalium helleri (Britton) A. Anderberg. HELLER'S RABBIT-TOBACCO. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and openings (especially over mafic rocks), longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** Sc. VA south to Panhandle FL, s. AL, west to AR, LA, and ne. TX. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, Tn, Va, Nesom (2001a); = *Gnaphalium helleri* Britton var. *helleri* – Mahler (1975); = *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* var. *helleri* (Britton) Blake – F, Arriagada (1998); = *Pseudognaphalium helleri* (Britton) A. Anderberg ssp. *helleri* – K3, K4; < *Gnaphalium helleri* – C, G, RAB, S, SE1, W; < *Pseudognaphalium helleri* (Britton) A. Anderberg – FI7, WH3. NatureServe G4G5T3T4 (Vulnerable).

Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium (Linnaeus) Hilliard & Burt. EASTERN RABBIT-TOBACCO, FRAGRANT RABBIT-TOBACCO, CAT'S-FOOT. **Hab:** Prairies, openings, woodlands, coastal dunes, sandy pinelands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to ON, south to s. FL and c. and s. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA19, IL, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Nesom (2001a); = *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* Linnaeus – GrPl, Oh3, RAB, S, SE1, W, WV; = *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* var. *obtusifolium* – C, G, Arriagada (1998); > *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* var. *obtusifolium* – F; > *Gnaphalium obtusifolium* Linnaeus var. *praecox* Fernald – F; > *Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium* ssp. *obtusifolium* – K3, K4; > *Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium* ssp. *praecox* (Fernald) Kartesz – K3, K4.

*Pterocaulon* Elliott 1823 (WINGSTEM, BLACKROOT)

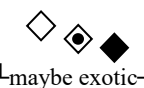
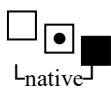
A genus of about 18 species, herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America, and of Oceania and se. Asia. References: Arriagada (1998); Cabrera & Ragonese (1978); SE1; Diamond (2020); Nesom (2006p) in FNA19 (2006a).

Identification Notes: *Pterocaulon* is an unmistakable plant, the stems and leaf undersurfaces creamy-white floccose-tomentose, the leaf bases decurrent down the stem, the heads in oblong, terminal spikes, the tip nodding before anthesis.

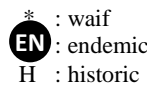


Pterocaulon virgatum (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. WAND BLACKROOT. **Hab:** Coastal prairies, pine flatwoods, wet pine savannas, marshes, disturbed grassy areas. **Dist:** S. AL, W. LA, e. TX, s. TX, and Mexico (TAM); Central and South America; West Indies. Reported for s. AL by Diamond (2020). **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA19, K3, K4, Tx, Cabrera & Ragonese (1978), Diamond (2020). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare
←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

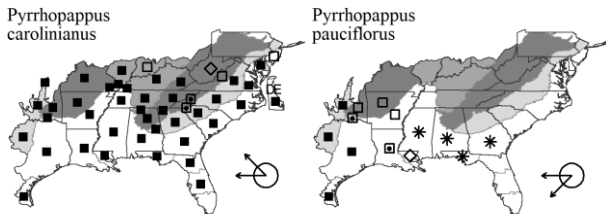
Pyrrhopappus A.P. de Candolle 1838 (FALSE-DANDELION)

A genus of 4-5 species, herbs, of sw., sc., and se. North America. References: SE1; Strother (2006x) in FNA19 (2006a).

- 2 Outer phyllaries mainly 1/3-2/3 as long as the inner phyllaries; lower and middle stem usually glabrous; leaf margins usually glabrous; upper cauline leaves usually unlobed or with 1-2 (-5) small lobes *Pyrrhopappus carolinianus*
- 2 Outer phyllaries mainly < 1/3 as long as the inner phyllaries; lower and middle stem usually sparsely to densely pilose; leaf margins usually ciliate; upper cauline leaves usually pinnately (3-) 5-7 (-9)-lobed *Pyrrhopappus pauciflorus*

Pyrrhopappus carolinianus (Walter) A.P. de Candolle. FALSE-DANDELION, CAROLINA DESERT-CHICORY. **Hab:** Dry and moist forests, roadsides, meadows, fields. **Dist:** DE, se. PA, and MD south to c. peninsular FL, west to IL, MO, and TX; the pre-Columbian range is uncertain. **Phen:** Mar-Jun (and sometimes later). **Syn:** = *Ar.* C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Sitilias caroliniana* (Walter) Rafinesque – S; > *Pyrrhopappus carolinianus* var. *carolinianus* – RAB, SE1; > *Pyrrhopappus carolinianus* var. *georgianus* (Shinners) H.E. Ahles – RAB, SE1. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Pyrrhopappus pauciflorus (D. Don) A.P. de Candolle. SMALL-FLOWERED DESERT-CHICORY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** AR, OK, NM, and AZ, south to w. LA, TX, and Mexico (AGU, CHH, COA, DUR, GUA, JAL, MEX, NLE, PUE, ROO, SLP, SIN, SON, TAM, ZAC); also adventive eastwards. **Phen:** (Feb.) Apr-May. **Tax:** Here interpreted to exclude *Pyrrhopappus rothrockii* A. Gray. **Syn:** = FNA19; = *Pyrrhopappus multicaulis* A.P. de Candolle – SE1, Tx; = *Sitilias multicaulis* (A.P. de Candolle) Greene – S; > *Pyrrhopappus multicaulis* A.P. de Candolle var. *geiseri* (Shinners) Northington – GrPl; < *Pyrrhopappus pauciflorus* (D. Don) A.P. de Candolle – K1, K3, K4, NcTx.

*Ratibida* Rafinesque 1817 (PRAIRIE CONEFLOWER)

A genus of about 7 species, herbs, of North America. References: SE1; Richards (1968); Urbatsch & Cox (2006b) in FNA21 (2006c).

Key, in part, from Urbatsch & Cox (2006b).

- 1 Disks ellipsoid-globular, 10-25 mm tall, 1-1.6× as long as thick; plant a fibrous-rooted perennial from a woody rhizome or caudex; rays 2.5-3.5 (-6.0) cm long; achenes smooth, lacking a pappus *Ratibida pinnata*
- 1 Disks columnar, 10-70 mm tall, 2-4.5× as long as thick; plant a tap-rooted perennial; rays < 2 (-2.5) cm long; achenes ciliate and winged, crowned by a pappus consisting of 1 or more awn-teeth.
- 2 Style branches of the disc flowers 0.5-1.4 mm long, the upper 2/3-3/4 stigmatic; ultimate leaf segments mostly > 1.5 cm long, 1-16 mm wide *Ratibida columnifera*
- 2 Style branches of the disc flowers ca. 1.8 mm long, the upper 1/2 stigmatic; ultimate leaf segments mostly < 1.5 cm long, 0.8-4.5 mm wide. *Ratibida peduncularis* var. *peduncularis*

Ratibida columnifera (Nuttall) Wooton & Standley. COLUMNAR PRAIRIE CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Prairies, eastwards in dry disturbed areas, established around nurseries or plantings, waste areas near wool-combing mills. **Dist:** ON west to AB, south to TX, NM, AZ, and Mexico (CHH, COA, HID, NLE, PUE, SLP, SON, TAM, VER, ZAC); introduced at scattered sites eastward, including e. NC, e. SC, and c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997). **Phen:** May-Aug (-Oct). **Syn:** = *Ar.* C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, SE1, WH3, WV, Richards (1968); = *Ratibida columnaris* (Sims) D. Don – S, Tx. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Ratibida peduncularis (Torrey & A. Gray) Barnhart var. *peduncularis*. NAKED MEXICAN-HAT. **Hab:** Dry pine savannas. **Dist:** Sw. LA, se. TX, to TAM. **Phen:** Mar-Nov. **Syn:** = FNA21, K3, K4, SE1; < *Ratibida peduncularis* – Tx. NatureServe G4G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

Ratibida pinnata (Ventenat) Barnhart. GLOBULAR PRAIRIE CONEFLOWER, GREY-HEADED CONEFLOWER, DROOPING CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Prairie-like glades and oak savannas over gabbro (usually in Iredell soils) or calcareous rocks, cedar glades, calcareous (black belt or chalk) prairies, disturbed areas (often planted in 'wildflower mixes' and naturalized from cultivation). **Dist:** S. ON west to MN and SD, south to w. PA, e. TN, nw. GA, Panhandle FL, MS, OK, and ne. TX (Singhurst, Mink, & Holmes 2010); disjunct in nc. SC (Nelson 1993). **Phen:** Jun-Aug (-Oct). **Comm:** A characteristic plant of midwestern prairies and limestone glades. **Syn:** = *Ar.* C, F, FI7, FNA21, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, S, SE1, Tn, W, WH3, WV, Richards (1968). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

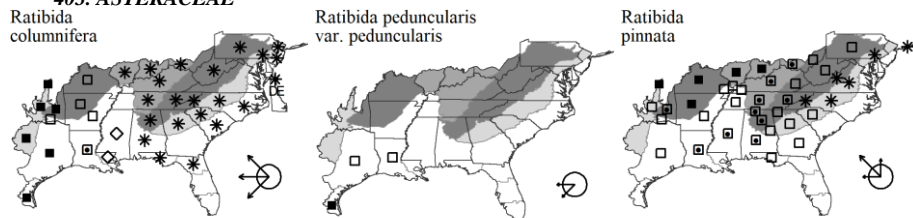
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

403. ASTERACEAE

**Rayjacksonia** R.L. Hartman & M.A. Lane 1996 (CAMPHOR-DAISY)

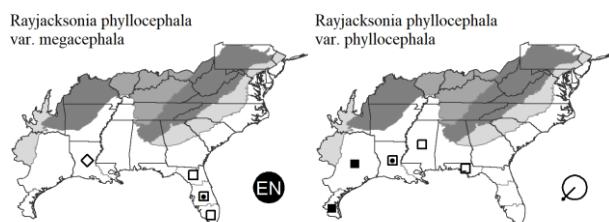
A genus of 3 species and 4 taxa, annual and perennial herbs, of the s. United States and n. Mexico. References: SE1; Lane & Hartman (1996); Nesom (2006z) in FNA20 (2006b); Nesom, Rosen, & Lawrence (2013); Ward (2012a).

- 3 Heads on short, leafless or bracteate peduncles, not surpassed by distal leaves; [w. coast of peninsular FL; s. LA] **Rayjacksonia phyllocephala** var. **megacephala**
- 3 Heads essentially sessile, often surpassed by distal leaves that continue to very base of heads; [w. Panhandle of FL west through MS and LA to TX and TAM] **Rayjacksonia phyllocephala** var. **phyllocephala**

Rayjacksonia phyllocephala (A.P. de Candolle) R.L. Hartman & M.A. Lane var. **megacephala** (Nash) D.B. Ward. FLORIDA CAMPHOR-DAISY.

Hab: Dunes, coastal sand flats and strands. **Dist:** West coast of FL peninsula from Levy County south to Monroe County (keys); disjunct, perhaps as a waif, in Terrebonne Parish, LA. **Syn:** = K4, Nesom, Rosen, & Lawrence (2013), Ward (2012a); = *Sideranthus megacephalus* – S; < *Haplopappus phyllocephalus* A.P. de Candolle – SE1; < *Rayjacksonia phyllocephala* – F17, FNA20, K2, WH3, Lane & Hartman (1996).

Rayjacksonia phyllocephala (A.P. de Candolle) R.L. Hartman & M.A. Lane var. **phyllocephala**. GULF COAST CAMPHOR-DAISY. **Hab:** Dunes, other open, sandy near-coastal areas. **Dist:** Gulf coast from Florida Keys west to s. TX and southwards into Mexico. **Syn:** = K4, Nesom, Rosen, & Lawrence (2013), Ward (2012a); < *Haplopappus phyllocephalus* A.P. de Candolle – SE1; < *Machaeranthera phyllocephala* (A.P. de Candolle) Shinnars – Tx; < *Rayjacksonia phyllocephala* – F17, FNA20, K3, WH3, Lane & Hartman (1996).

**Rudbeckia** Linnaeus 1753 (YELLOW CONEFLOWER, BLACK-EYED SUSAN)

A genus of about 25 or more species, herbs, of North America. References: Campbell & Seymour (2013); SE1; Perdue (1957); Urbatsch & Cox (2006a) in FNA21 (2006c).

Identification Notes: This treatment needs considerable additional work in the herbarium, and will likely be substantially modified. Pales are receptacular bracts which subtend all or some of the disc florets of capitulum. They differ from phyllaries in that they subtend individual florets atop the receptacle vs. phyllaries which subtend the entire head of flowers. They are present within some, but not all, Asteraceae genera, and are most common in the Heliantheae tribe.

- 3 Leaves (at least some of the largest and generally more basal) 3-lobed or more divided (except *R. laciniata* var. *heterophylla* with sometimes few if any leaves lobed, and these usually the stem leaves).
- 4 Disc flowers yellow or yellowish-green; achenes 3.5-6.0 mm long.
- 5 Basal and lower stem leaves 1-2-pinnatifid, with 5-many lobes; plants 1-3 m tall. **Rudbeckia laciniata** var. **laciniata**
- 5 Basal and lower stem leaves 1-5-lobed; plants 0.5-2 m tall. **Rudbeckia laciniata** var. **digitata**
- 4 Disc flowers purple-brown; achenes 1.9-3.5 mm long.
- 9 Pales acute, hairy near the tip; rays 20-40 mm long. **Rudbeckia subtomentosa**
- 9 Pales cuspidate, with awn-like tips ca. 1.5 mm long, glabrous; rays 8-30 mm long. **Rudbeckia triloba** var. **triloba**
- 3 Leaves simple, unlobed, toothed (or entire).
- 13 Pales (bracts of the receptacle) densely pubescent near the tip.
- 14 Plants glabrous or with scattered inconspicuous hairs.
- 16 Leaves strongly blue-green and glaucous, strongly clasping stems.
- 17 Plants perennial; cypselas with pappi; rays yellow throughout; [typically in dry habitats] **Rudbeckia maxima**
- 17 Plants annual; cypselas lacking pappi; rays basally colored red-maroon; [typically in moist habitats] **Dracopis amplexicaulis**
- 16 Leaves green, not glaucous, not strongly clasping stems. **Rudbeckia texana**
- 14 Plants conspicuously hirsute or pilose.

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

- 19 Plants perennials from a woody rhizome; pappus a low crown; style appendages short, blunt.
 21 Stem hairy only on the upper stem, the hairs ascending and < 0.5 mm long.....*Rudbeckia grandiflora* var. *alismifolia*
 21 Stem hairy throughout, the hairs spreading on the lower stem, ascending on the upper stem and ca. 1.0 mm long.....*Rudbeckia grandiflora* var. *grandiflora*
- 19 Plants annuals, biennials, or perennials from fibrous roots; pappus lacking or a low crown to 0.1 mm high; style appendages elongate, subulate (*R. hirta*) or short, acute to obtuse (*R. mollis*).
 23 Stems leafy mainly toward the base, branched mainly near the middle; peduncles usually ½ the height of the plants; [of the Coastal Plain].....*Rudbeckia hirta* var. *angustifolia*
 23 Stems leafy throughout, branched mainly well above the middle; peduncles < 1/3 the height of the plants; [collectively widespread].
 24 Basal leaves broadly elliptic to ovate, 2.5-7 cm wide, mostly ca. 2× as long as wide, with coarsely serrate margins; rays typically yellow or tinged orange throughout; [mostly undisturbed woodlands and fields, Appalachian highlands westward to IL]*Rudbeckia hirta* var. *hirta*
 24 Basal leaves lanceolate to oblanceolate 1-2.5 (-5) cm wide, mostly 3-5× as long as wide (or basal leaves absent), with entire to serrate margins; rays typically yellow with maroon, brown, or reddish bases; [disturbed areas OR glades and similar dry habitats, e. US westward].
 25 Plants annual; lacking basal tufts of leaves; cauline leaves with consistent size; lower leaves sessile or subsessile; [sandstone glades, other dry areas, IL and IN south to MS and TX].....*Rudbeckia bicolor*
 25 Plants biennial or short-lived perennials; with basal tufts of leaves; cauline leaf size gradually decreasing along stem; lower leaves petiolate; [disturbed areas, widespread].....*Rudbeckia hirta* var. *pulcherrima*
- 13 Pales (bracts of the receptacle) glabrous or nearly so (except sometimes for a minutely ciliate margin).
 26 Pales cuspidate, with awn-like tips ca. 1.5 mm long.....*Rudbeckia triloba* var. *triloba*
 26 Pales obtuse to acute.
 30 Larger leaves < 2 cm wide.....*Rudbeckia missouriensis*
 30 Larger leaves > 2 cm wide.....*Rudbeckia scabrifolia*

Rudbeckia bicolor Nuttall. **Hab:** Sandstone glades, other dry soils. **Tax:** There is a major discrepancy in two conflicting names, *Rudbeckia bicolor* Nutt. and *Rudbeckia hirta* L. var. *pulcherrima* Farr., and to which material these names appropriately refer. Nuttall's type for *Rudbeckia bicolor* from "R. River", in Arkansas, was published in 1834 (Journ. Acad. Philad. 7:81), which predated Farwell's published name of *Rudbeckia hirta* var. *pulcherrima* (Michigan Acad. Sci. 6:209. 1904). Farwell simply describes *R. hirta* var. *pulcherrima* as a "form that differs from the species only in having a part of the upper surface of the ray, or even the whole upper face, brown-purple." Nuttall describes *R. bicolor* as (translated): annual, pilose, scabrous, stem unicolored; leaves oblong, sessile, rarely subserrate or obtuse, with the lower subovate and petiolate; and with short rays of color (the lower half of rays brown colored). He also states it is somewhat related to *R. serotina* (another apparent synonym of var. *pulcherrima*), but he elaborates, "...the flower is entirely different, the leaves all nearly oblong and softly hairy...In Arkansas and near to Red River." Some authors choose to synonymize *R. bicolor* into *R. hirta* var. *pulcherrima* (GBIF 2022, IT IS 2022, Keener et al. 2022, Urbatsch and Cox in FNA vol. 21 (2006c)). If the two are not recognized as distinct, then one name needs to be prioritized, which would depend on its recognition at varietal or species rank. Both taxa are also buried deeply into other synonyms (e.g. *R. serotina*, *R. sericea*, *R. lanceolata*, *R. longipes*, *R. hirta* var. *corymbifera*, *R. hirta* var. *serotina*). *R. hirta* var. *pulcherrima* is apparently a widespread weedier species of disturbed areas and *R. bicolor* may be more restricted to sandstone glades and similar habitats in a handful of states in the southeast and lower midwest. Farwell's short description lists *R. hirta* var. *pulcherrima* from Detroit, Michigan, which may have not included analysis of southern material (i.e. "bicolor"). The *R. hirta* and *R. fulgida* complexes are both widespread and highly variable, and unsurprisingly accompany a complicated history of synonymy and taxon recognition. Haines (2011) recognizes *R. bicolor* as distinct from *R. hirta* as annual plants lacking basal tufts of leaves with cauline leaves of consistent size proximally and distally and all leaves being sessile or subsessile (vs. *R. hirta* as biennial or short-lived perennials with basal tufts of leaves and cauline leaves decreasing in size distally, with lower leaves borne on petioles). However, Haines (2011) lists both *R. bicolor* and *R. hirta* var. *pulcherrima* as adventive species in New England, with the former only being reported from MA. Numerous specimens from the apparent native range of both taxa (AL, AR, etc...) show tremendous overlap in cauline leaf shape and size (Kral 53236, Kral 58158, Parker 853, Spaulding 11911, Diamond 13617), which appear to have upper cauline leaves broadly oblanceolate to distinctly linear-lanceolate, although few specimens contain persistent basal tufts of leaves which complicates distinctions listed in Haines (2011). We choose to currently recognize both *R. bicolor* and *R. hirta* var. *pulcherrima* as distinct pending further research that determines to what extent the two taxa are distinct morphologically, geographically, and ecologically. **Syn:** = F, NE, S; < *Rudbeckia hirta* Linnaeus var. *hirta* – K3, K4.

Rudbeckia grandiflora (Sweet) A.P. de Candolle var. *alismifolia* (Torrey & A. Gray) Cronquist. **ROUGH CONEFLOWER.** **Hab:** Prairies, open woodlands. **Dist:** MS west to AR, LA, and TX; disjunct in KY. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, NcTx; = *Rudbeckia alismaefolia* Torrey & A. Gray – S; = *Rudbeckia grandiflora* var. *alismaefolia* – SE1, orthographic variant; < *Rudbeckia grandiflora* (Sweet) A.P. de Candolle – Tx. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Rudbeckia grandiflora (Sweet) A.P. de Candolle var. *grandiflora*. **LARGEFLOWER CONEFLOWER.** **Hab:** Limestone glades and barrens. **Dist:** MO and KS south to nw. LA and TX; disjunct in nw. GA. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, SE1, Perdue (1957); = *Rudbeckia grandiflora* (Sweet) A.P. de Candolle – IL, S; < *Rudbeckia grandiflora* (Sweet) A.P. de Candolle – Tx. **NatureServe G5T4?** (Apparently Secure).

Rudbeckia hirta Linnaeus var. *angustifolia* (T.V. Moore) Perdue. **COASTAL PLAIN BLACK-EYED SUSAN.** **Hab:** Longleaf pine woodlands, other dry sandy woodlands. **Dist:** SC south to FL, west to TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = FNA21, K1, SE1, Tx, Perdue (1957); ? *Rudbeckia divergens* T.V Moore – S; < *Rudbeckia hirta* – FL7, RAB, WH3; < *Rudbeckia hirta* Linnaeus var. *hirta* – K4.

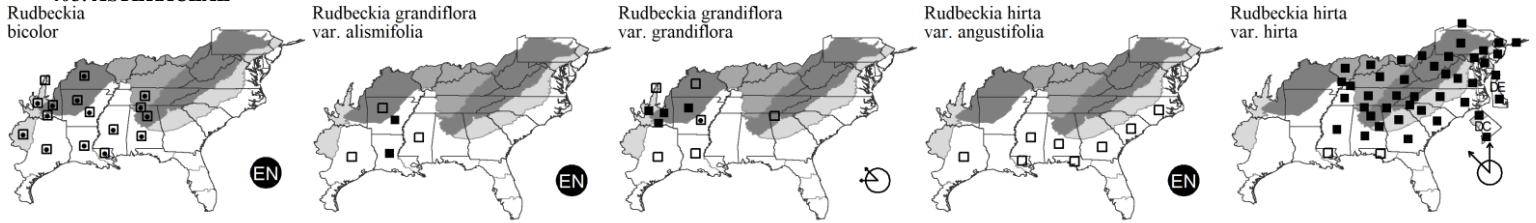
Rudbeckia hirta Linnaeus var. *hirta*. **WOODLAND BLACK-EYED SUSAN.** **Dist:** ME and MI south to GA and MS. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA21, K1, Mi, NE, Pa, SE1, Tn, WV, Perdue (1957); = *Rudbeckia hirta* – IL; > *Rudbeckia amplexens* T.V. Moore – S; > *Rudbeckia brittonii* Small – S; < *Rudbeckia hirta* – G, RAB, Va, W; > *Rudbeckia hirta* – S; > *Rudbeckia hirta* var. *brittonii* (Small) Fernald – F; < *Rudbeckia hirta* Linnaeus var. *hirta* – K3, K4; > *Rudbeckia hirta* Linnaeus var. *hirta* – F; > *Rudbeckia monticola* Small – S. **NatureServe G5T4T5** (Apparently Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated



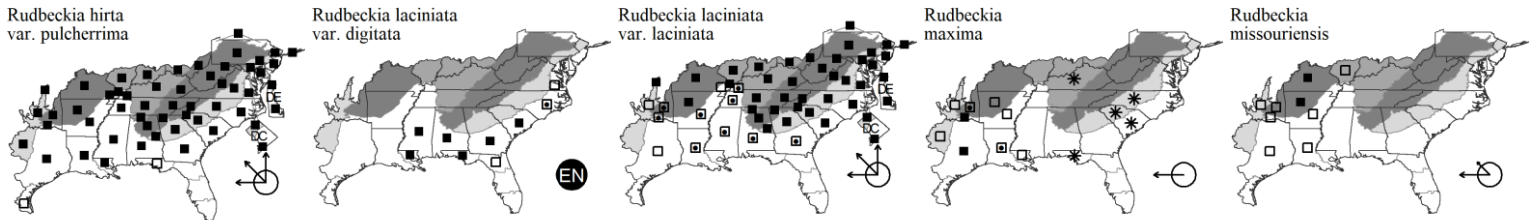
Rudbeckia hirta Linnaeus var. **pulcherrima** Farwell. WEEDY BLACK-EYED SUSAN. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) and BC south to FL, TX, CA, and beyond. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Tax:** See discussion under *Rudbeckia bicolor*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA21, GrPl, K1, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, SE1, Tn, Tx, WV; > *Rudbeckia bicolor* Nuttall – Il, S; < *Rudbeckia hirta* – Fl7, G, RAB, W, WH3; > *Rudbeckia hirta* – Il; > *Rudbeckia hirta* var. *corymbifera* Fernald – Perdue (1957); < *Rudbeckia hirta* Linnaeus var. *hirta* – K3, K4; > *Rudbeckia hirta* Linnaeus var. *pulcherrima* Farwell – Perdue (1957); > *Rudbeckia longipes* T.V. Moore – S; > *Rudbeckia sericea* T.V. Moore – S; > *Rudbeckia serotina* var. *corymbifera* (Fernald) Fernald & Schubert – F; > *Rudbeckia serotina* var. *sericea* (T.V. Moore) Fernald & Schubert – F; > *Rudbeckia serotina* Nuttall var. *serotina* – F, Il.

Rudbeckia laciniata Linnaeus var. **digitata** (Miller) Fiori. COASTAL PLAIN CUTLEAF CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Seepage bogs, streamsides. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, K1, K3, Tn; < *Rudbeckia laciniata* – Fl7, GW2, RAB, S, W, WH3; < *Rudbeckia laciniata* Linnaeus var. *digitata* (Miller) Fiori – SE1, Va; < *Rudbeckia laciniata* Linnaeus var. *humilis* A. Gray – FNA21, K4; < *Rudbeckia laciniata* Linnaeus var. *laciniata* – G.

Rudbeckia laciniata Linnaeus var. **laciniata**. COMMON CUTLEAF CONEFLOWER, GOLDENGLOW. **Hab:** Moist forests, bottomlands, streambanks. **Dist:** NB, ON, and MB south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** 'Goldenglow' (var. *hortensia*) is a cultivar or form with 2-3× as many ray flowers; it may be encountered as a casual from horticultural use. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, GrPl, K1, K3, NE, SE1, Tn, Va; < *Rudbeckia laciniata* – Fl7, GW2, Il, Mi, RAB, S, Tx, W, WH3; > *Rudbeckia laciniata* var. *hortensia* – Oh3, misspelling; > *Rudbeckia laciniata* var. *hortensia* L.H. Bailey – F; > *Rudbeckia laciniata* var. *hortensia* L.H. Bailey – Pa, WV, misspelling; < *Rudbeckia laciniata* Linnaeus var. *laciniata* – C, G, K4; > *Rudbeckia laciniata* Linnaeus var. *laciniata* – F, Oh3, WV; > < *Rudbeckia laciniata* Linnaeus var. *laciniata* – Pa.

Rudbeckia maxima Nuttall. GIANT CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Pinelands, prairies, low areas in silty or sandy soils, also (eastwards) in disturbed areas (persistent from horticultural use). **Dist:** AR and se. OK south to LA and e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, SE1, Tx. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Rudbeckia missouriensis Engelman ex C.L. Boynton & Beadle. MISSOURI CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Woodlands and openings. **Dist:** KY, IL, MO, and OK south to LA and TX. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA21, Il, K1, K3, K4, S, SE1, Tx, Campbell & Seymour (2013); = *Rudbeckia fulgida* var. *missouriensis* (Engelman) Cronquist – G. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

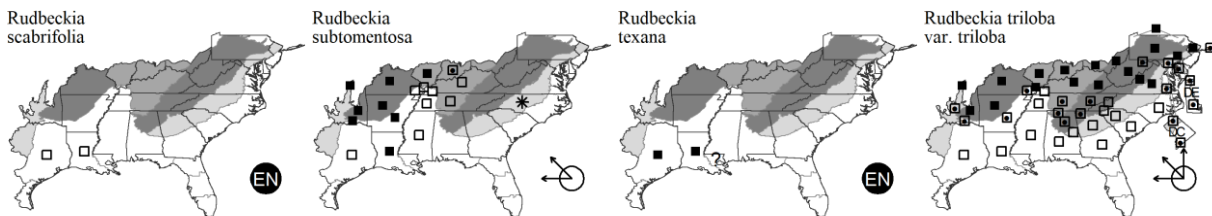


Rudbeckia scabrifolia L.E. Brown. ROUGHLEAF CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Hillside seepage bogs. **Dist:** W. LA and e. TX. **Syn:** = FNA21, K4. NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).

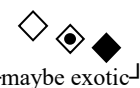
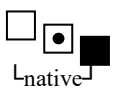
Rudbeckia subtomentosa Pursh. SWEET CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Moist to dry woodlands, prairies, disturbed areas. **Dist:** MI, IA, and OK south to nc. TN (Tennessee Flora Committee 2015), MS and TX; eastward as introductions or possibly disjuncts. Known for NC only from a single 1897 specimen from Hollow Rock, Orange Co. NC; probably an introduction. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, F, FNA21, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, S, SE1, Tn, Perdue (1957). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Rudbeckia texana (Perdue) P.B. Cox & Urbatsch. TEXAS CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Coastal prairies, ditches, bayous. **Dist:** W. LA and se. TX. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA21, K1, K3, K4; = *Rudbeckia nitida* Nuttall var. *texana* Perdue – SE1, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

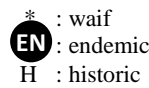
Rudbeckia triloba Linnaeus var. **triloba**. COMMON THREE-LOBED CONEFLOWER. **Hab:** Moist forests and rock outcrops. **Dist:** VT, ON, MN, and NE south to GA and TX; westward in CO and UT (presumably as introductions). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA21, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa, SE1, Tn, Va; > *Rudbeckia triloba* – S; < *Rudbeckia triloba* – Mi, NcTx, Oh3, RAB, W, WV. NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

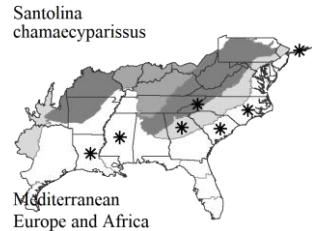


N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Santolina Linnaeus 1753

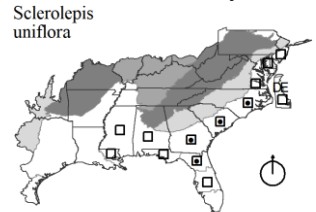
A genus of about 8-18 species, shrubs, of the Mediterranean region. References: Giacò, Astuti, & Peruzzi (2021); Watson (2006d) in FNA19 (2006a).

* ***Santolina chamaecyparissus*** Linnaeus. HOLY-FLAX, LAVENDER-COTTON, CYPRESS LAVENDER-COTTON. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe, perhaps of ancient garden origin (as no natural populations are known). This species is introduced in e. and w. NC (Fox, Godfrey, & Blomquist 1952). **Phen:** Mar-Oct. **Tax:** Giacò, Astuti, & Peruzzi (2021) confirm that application of the name *S. chamaecyparissus* to the widely cultivated species, which is a pentaploid and not known from any natural, wild populations. **Comm:** Graetz (1973) recommended it for planting in barrier island areas of the Carolinas. **Syn:** = C, K1, K3, K4, NE, Giacò, Astuti, & Peruzzi (2021). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Sclerolepis* Cassini 1816 (SCLEROLEPIS)

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, of se. North America. References: SE1; Lamont (2006b) in FNA21 (2006c).

Sclerolepis uniflora (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. SCLEROLEPIS. **Hab:** In shallow water (later sometimes stranded on shore by dropping water levels) of clay-based Carolina bays, natural lake shores, blackwater stream shores and swamps, in seepage wetlands including sea-level fens. **Dist:** NH south to c. peninsular FL, west to sw. AL (very rare north of NC); slightly disjunct in s. MS and se. LA (Sorrie & LeBlond 2008). **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F, F17, FNA21, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, NE, RAB, SE1, Va, WH3. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

*Senecio* Linnaeus 1753 (RAGWORT, GROUNDSEL)

A genus of very uncertain circumscription, if treated broadly with as many as 1500-2000 species, trees, shrubs, herbs, and vines. The trend is to divide *Senecio* into smaller, more natural genera. Most species in our flora traditionally treated as "*Senecio*" are not even part of a broadly defined core group, and have been transferred to *Packera*, *Hasteola*, and *Rugelia*. References: Anderson (1994); Barkley (1978); Barkley (1999); Barkley (2000); Barkley (2006a) in FNA20 (2006b); Bremer (1994); SE1; Pelsner et al (2007); Phippen (1978).

Unkeyed waifs: *Senecio sylvaticus*

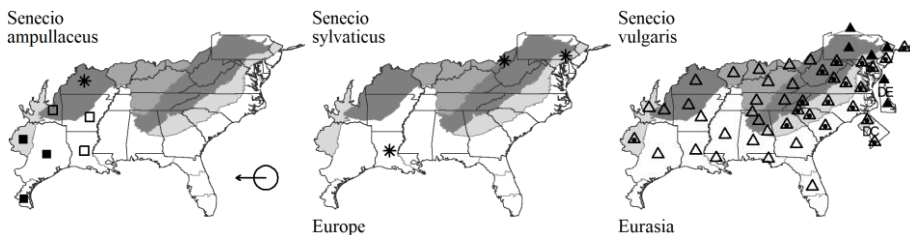
5 Ray flowers 0; calyculi bractlets black-tipped; [alien, widespread]..... *Senecio vulgaris*
5 Ray flowers 8; calyculi bractlets not black-tipped; [natives, AR, LA, OK, TX].

..... *Senecio ampullaceus*

Senecio ampullaceus Hooker. **Hab:** Open sandy or disturbed areas. **Dist:** Sw. AR and se. OK south to ne. LA and s. TX. **Phen:** Mar-May. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K3, K4, NcTx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

* ***Senecio sylvaticus*** Linnaeus. WOODLAND RAGWORT. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* ***Senecio vulgaris*** Linnaeus. GROUNDSEL. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** (Jan-) Mar-Jun (-Dec). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA20, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Barkley (1978), Barkley (1999). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

*Sericocarpus* Nees 1832 (WHITE-TOPPED ASTER)

A genus of 5 species, herbs, of North America. This group of species, traditionally treated as *Sericocarpus*, was transferred to *Aster* by Cronquist, a treatment followed by most (but not all) recent floristic works. It now appears, based on morphological and molecular studies, that the traditional treatment as a separate genus is far superior. Nesom (1993a) argued that a variety of characters indicate that *Sericocarpus* is more closely allied to *Solidago*, *Euthamia*, *Bigelovia*, *Chrysoma*, and *Gutierrezia* than it is to *Aster*. Noyes & Rieseberg (1999) provided strong support for this contention, based on molecular evidence. See Nesom (1993a), Jones (1980), Semple & Brouillet (1980), and Noyes & Rieseberg (1999) for further discussion about the affinities of this group. References: SE1; Leonard, Cook, & Semple (2005); Nesom (1993a); Nesom (2021c); Semple & Leonard (2006) in FNA20 (2006b).

3 Leaves (2-) 4-8 cm long, 0.2-1.2 cm wide, linear to oblanceolate, 6-12× as long as wide, not twisted at the base (the leaf blade in a more-or-less horizontal plane); leaves glabrous (but with a ciliate margin), glandular-punctate; involucre glabrous..... *Sericocarpus linifolius*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

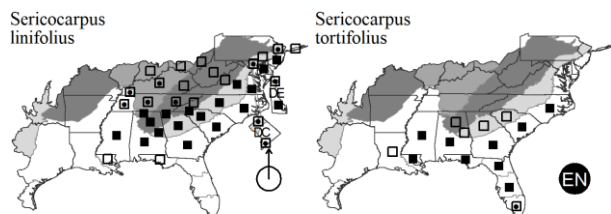
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

403. ASTERACEAE

- 3 Leaves 1.5-4 cm long, 0.6-1.5 (-2.0) cm wide, obovate, 1.5-4× as long as wide, twisted at the base (bringing most of the leaf blade into a more-or-less vertical plane); leaves puberulent, glandular-punctate, and with prominent resin globules (at 10× magnification); involucre puberulent..... *Sericocarpus tortifolius*

Sericocarpus linifolius (Linnaeus) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg. NARROW-LEAF WHITE-TOPPED ASTER. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, woodland margins, longleaf pine sandhills. **Dist:** MA west to s. OH and s. IN, south to se. SC, c. GA, s. AL, Panhandle FL (Santa Rosa County, Grayson Sasser, 2019, pers. comm.), s. MS, and e. LA (Florida parishes). **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = F, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, S, Tn, Va, WV, Leonard, Cook, & Semple (2005), Nesom (1993a); = *Aster solidagineus* Michaux – C, G, Oh3, RAB, SE1, W. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Sericocarpus tortifolius (Michaux) Nees. TWISTED-LEAF WHITE-TOPPED ASTER. **Hab:** Dry to mesic longleaf pine sandhills, other dry woodlands. **Dist:** E. NC south to s. FL, west to e. LA (Florida parishes), more or less restricted to the Coastal Plain, but inland onto hard-rock provinces in nc. GA and nc. AL. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = F17, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Leonard, Cook, & Semple (2005), Nesom (1993a); = *Aster tortifolius* Michaux – RAB, SE1, W; = *Sericocarpus bifolius* (Walter) Porter – S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

*Silphium* Linnaeus 1753 (ROSINWEED)

Contributed by Mason Brock and Alan Weakley

A genus of 20-30 species, herbs, of e. North America. References: Clevinger (2004); Clevinger (2006) in FNA21 (2006c); SE1; Cruden (1962); Medley (1989); Perry (1937); Steyermark (1951); Sweeney (1970).

Identification Notes: The number of ray flowers per head is a useful taxonomic character in *Silphium*; since only ray flowers are fertile, the number of ray flowers can also be estimated by the number of achenes in freshly fruiting material. The leaves of *Silphium* in the "Asteriscus group" are typically opposite at the lowermost nodes and alternate at the uppermost nodes subtending the inflorescence. However, mid-stem leaf arrangement remains a useful diagnostic character. Specimens of predominately opposite-leaved taxa that have regrown from damage earlier in the year will often develop alternate leaves at mid-stem. The key and taxonomic treatment is provisional.

- 1 Leaves basally disposed, the basal leaves large and persistent, the stem with very few to many leaves, but these definitely reduced upward in size; leaves entire to toothed, to deeply cut; plants with definite taproots (except *S. brachiatum*, *S. confertifolium*, *S. gracile*, *S. mohrii*, *S. simpsonii*, and *S. wasiotense*).
 - 3 Leaves deeply pinnatifid to bipinnatifid *Silphium laciniatum*
 - 3 Leaves nearly entire to coarsely toothed (but not pinnatifid) *Silphium gracile*
- 1 Leaves primarily on the stem, basal leaves usually absent or soon withering, the stem with many leaves, these similar in size; leaves entire or toothed; plants fibrous-rooted from a crown, rhizome, or caudex.
 - 15 Stem square in x-section; upper leaves connate, fused basally, the stem thus perfoliate. *Silphium perfoliatum*
 - 15 Stem terete; leaves not connate.
 - 18 Ray flowers 20-30 per head (or more); pales eglandular; [west of the Mississippi River].
 - 20 Mid-stem leaves predominately opposite; outer phyllaries not notably foliaceous, closely reflexed..... *Silphium integrifolium* var. *integrifolium*
 - 20 Mid-stem leaves alternate or opposite; outer phyllaries foliaceous, spreading to loosely reflexed..... *Silphium radula*
 - 18 Ray flowers 12-22 per head; pales eglandular or stipitate-glandular (glands often mixed with other pubescence, use 20× magnification); [east of the Mississippi River, except for *S. asperrium*]
 - 21 Mid-stem leaves predominately alternate (lower leaves often opposite); inflorescence eglandular except for inconspicuous dull yellow-brown stipitate-glands on pales; stem glabrous, hispid, or hirsute with hairs >1 mm. *Silphium asperrium*
 - 21 Mid-stem leaves predominately opposite or whorled (occasionally alternate in damaged re-growth); inflorescence eglandular, or if glandular then glands conspicuous and not restricted to pales; stem various, but never hirsute with hairs >1 mm. *Silphium asteriscus* var. *latifolium*
 - 24 Mid-stem leaves petiolate or subsessile (not clasping), with a cuneate or rounded base; leaves typically lanceolate, gradually tapering towards the tip; stem and inflorescence branches eglandular. *Silphium integrifolium* var. *integrifolium*
 - 24 Mid-stem leaves clasping to short-petiolate, with a subcordate to rounded base; leaves typically ovate, widest at base and abruptly tapering to an acute tip; stem and inflorescence branches eglandular or stipitate-glandular. *Silphium integrifolium* var. *integrifolium*

Silphium asperrium Hooker. {NAME}. **Hab:** Prairies and woodlands. **Dist:** N. GA, TN, and MO south to AL and LA. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Tax:** There has been confusion as to which entity the name *Silphium asperrium* is best applied. Perry (1937) interpreted the name *S. asperrium* as a synonym of the western *S. radula*, and therefore assigned the eastern entity to the next available name *Silphium gatesii*. However, the type specimen of *S. asperrium* is collected from east of the Mississippi River (vicinity of Covington, Louisiana), a region to which *S. radula* is unknown, and it appears to have the small heads and reduced ray flowers typical of the eastern entity. The name *S. asperrium* is therefore best applied to the eastern

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

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? : questionable

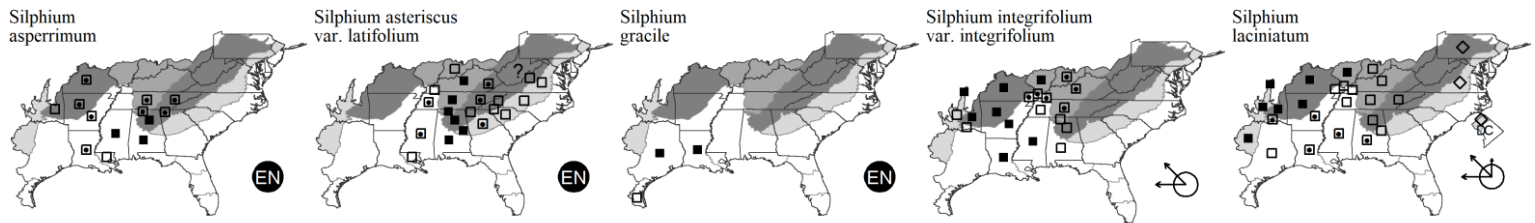
entity. Nomenclatural issues aside, *Silphium asperillum* appears morphologically close to *Silphium radula* and likely intergrades near their region of contact. **Syn:** > *Silphium asperillum* Hooker – Tx, Perry (1937); < *Silphium asteriscus* – F, G, W; < *Silphium asteriscus* Linnaeus var. *asteriscus* – C, FNA21, K1, K3, K4; > *Silphium gatesii* C. Mohr – Tn, Perry (1937).

***Silphium asteriscus* Linnaeus var. *latifolium* (A. Gray) J.A. Clevinger. **Hab:** Woodlands, roadsides. **Dist:** VA, WV, and KY south to GA and LA. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Tax:** This taxon appears to occasionally intergrade with *S. integrifolium* in the western edge of its range, and more commonly intergrade with *S. asteriscus* var. *trifoliatum* in the Interior Plateau and Cumberland Plateau. However, in the broad core of its range (spanning a region of AL, TN, and KY) populations of *S. asteriscus* var. *latifolium* are morphologically consistent and readily recognizable, with large leaves uncharacteristic of both *S. integrifolium* and *S. asteriscus* var. *asteriscus*. Some recent authors have chosen species status, under the name *Silphium glabrum*. The taxonomy and map are very speculative. **Syn:** = *Silphium glabrum* Eggert ex Small – S, Tn; = *Silphium laevigatum* Pursh – RAB; = *Silphium trifoliatum* Linnaeus var. *latifolium* A. Gray – C, F, G, K1, SE1, Perry (1937); < *Silphium asteriscus* – Va; < *Silphium asteriscus* Linnaeus var. *latifolium* (A. Gray) J.A. Clevinger – FNA21, K3, K4; < *Silphium trifoliatum* – W.**

***Silphium gracile* A. Gray. SIMPSON ROSINWEED, SLENDER ROSINWEED. **Hab:** Prairies. **Dist:** LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = NcTx; = *Silphium radula* Nuttall var. *gracile* (A. Gray) J.A. Clevinger – K3, K4; > *Silphium gracile* A. Gray – Tx, Perry (1937); > *Silphium simpsonii* Greene var. *wrightii* I.M. Perry – Tx, Perry (1937).**

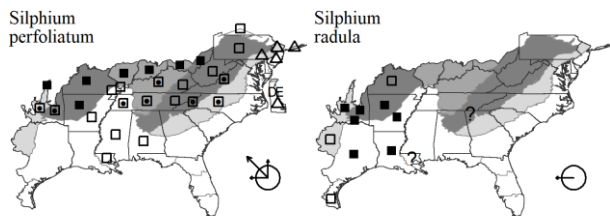
***Silphium integrifolium* Michaux var. *integrifolium*. PRAIRIE ROSINWEED. **Hab:** Prairies, calcareous glades and barrens. **Dist:** MI, WI, and se. SD south to c. TN, se. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and OK. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** < *Silphium integrifolium* Michaux – Mi, Tn; > *Silphium integrifolium* var. *deamii* L.M. Perry – F, Il, K1, Perry (1937); < *Silphium integrifolium* Michaux var. *integrifolium* – Ar, C, FNA21, G, GrPl, K3, K4, SE1; > *Silphium integrifolium* Michaux var. *integrifolium* – F, Il, K1, Perry (1937).**

***Silphium laciniatum* Linnaeus. COMPASS-PLANT. **Hab:** Prairies, limestone barrens, calcareous glades, also sometimes cultivated (including outside of its native distribution). **Dist:** S. ON, MI, WI, s. MN, and e. SD south to se. TN, s. AL, c. MS, s. LA, c. TX, and n. NM. Populations discovered at outlying sites to the east (Chester Co. VA, Chain Bridge in Washington DC in the 1880s, etc.) are ambiguous as to nativity (R. Wright, pers. comm. 2012). **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA21, G, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, Oh3, SE1, Tn, Tx; > *Silphium laciniatum* var. *laciniatum* – F, Il, K1, Perry (1937); > *Silphium laciniatum* var. *robinsonii* L.M. Perry – F, Il, K1, Perry (1937).**



***Silphium perfoliatum* Linnaeus. COMMON CUP-PLANT. **Hab:** Floodplain forests and openings, sometimes escaped from cultivation. **Dist:** VT, ON, and ND south to sc. NC, AL, and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Syn:** = GrPl, Il, Mi, Oh3, RAB, S, Tn, WV, Perry (1937); = *Silphium perfoliatum* Linnaeus ssp. *perfoliatum* – Cruden (1962); = *Silphium perfoliatum* Linnaeus var. *perfoliatum* – Ar, C, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa, SE1, Va; < *Silphium perfoliatum* Linnaeus – G, W. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).**

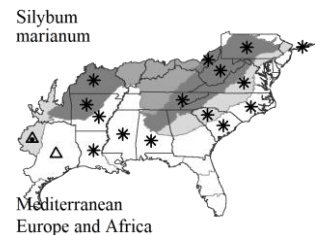
***Silphium radula* Nuttall. **Hab:** Prairies. **Dist:** MO south to TX and LA. Sometimes reported as occurring east of the Mississippi River (as by Jones & Coile [1988] for nw. GA), but there appears to be no authoritative evidence to support that. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = GrPl, K1, NcTx, SE1; = *Silphium radula* var. *radula* – Ar, K3, K4; > *Silphium reverchonii* Bush – Perry (1937).**



Silybum Adanson 1763 (MILK-THISTLE)

A genus of 2 species, herbs, of the Mediterranean region. References: SE1; Keil (2006g) in FNA19 (2006a).

* ***Silybum marianum* (Linnaeus) Gaertner. MILK-THISTLE, BLESSED-THISTLE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA19, G, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, SE1; = *Mariana mariana* (Linnaeus) Hill – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).**



Smallanthus Mackenzie 1933 (BEARSFOOT)

A genus of about 20 species, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. Robinson (1978) describes the morphological and karyological differences warranting recognition of *Smallanthus* as a genus separate from *Polymnia*. References: SE1; Robinson (1978); Strother (2006ii) in FNA20 (2006b); Wells (1965); Wells (1969).

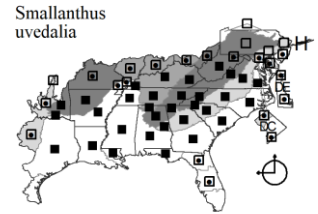
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Smallanthus uvedalia (Linnaeus) Mackenzie. BEARSFOOT, LEAFCUP. **Hab:** Moist forests, bottomland forests, and disturbed places. **Dist:** NY, s. MI, IL, MO, and se. KS south to c. peninsular FL and c. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Here *S. uvedalia* is provisionally treated as an e. North American endemic; it is sometimes circumscribed more broadly, with a range then extending through e. Mexico and Central America to Panama. Within e. United States, *S. uvedalia* has sometimes been separated into varieties (see synonymy); further study is warranted, but Wells (1969) did not consider them to warrant recognition. The epithet retains the spelling 'uvedalia' regardless of the grammatical gender of the genus, as it is a pre-Linnaean genus name honoring Robert Uvedale (1642-1722) and being used as a noun in apposition. **Syn:** = F17, FNA21, GrPl, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, S, Tn, WH3; = *Polymnia uvedalia* (Linnaeus) Linnaeus – C, Oh3, RAB, SE1, W, WV, Wells (1969); = *Smallanthus uvedalius* – Ar, Il, K1, Pa, Va, Robinson (1978), orthographic variant; > *Polymnia uvedalia* var. *densipilis* Blake – F, G, Tx, Wells (1965); > *Polymnia uvedalia* var. *floridana* Blake – F, Wells (1965); > *Polymnia uvedalia* var. *uvedalia* – F, G, Wells (1965). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).



***Solidago* Linnaeus 1753 (GOLDENROD)**

A genus of 90-110 species, herbs, primarily North American, but with a few species in South America, Macaronesia, and Eurasia. The placement of the "flat-topped goldenrods" has been controversial; they are sometimes excluded from *Solidago* and treated as an apparently sister lineage and genus, *Oligoneuron*. References: Beck et al (2021); Braun (1942); Brouillet & Semple (1981); Cook & Semple (2004); SE1; Heard & Semple (1988); Johnson (1995); LeBlond (2000); Levy & Donaldson (2018); Martino, Semple, & Beck (2020); Morton (1973); Morton (1974); Nesom (1993b); Nesom (2009f); Semple & Beck (2021); Semple & Chmielewski (2021); Semple & Cook (2006) in FNA20 (2006b); Semple & Nelson (2018); Semple & Peirson (2013); Semple (2003); Semple (2013); Semple (2017a); Semple (2022); Semple et al (2012); Semple et al (2015); Semple et al (2016a); Semple et al (2016b); Semple et al (2017a); Semple et al (2017b); Semple et al (2019a); Semple et al (2019b); Semple et al (2020a); Semple et al (2020b); Semple et al (2021); Semple, Bzovsky, & Tong (2016); Semple, Kornobis, & Bzovsky (2018); Semple, Tong, & Chong (2017a); Semple, Tong, & Chong (2017b); Semple, Tong, & Pastolero (2012); Sorrie (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018a); Zhang (1996).

Identification Notes: Several related genera sometimes mistaken for (and/or sometimes included in) *Solidago* are included here as keying "fail-safes". Key adapted (in part) from various sources, especially FNA and SE.

- 1 Inflorescence corymbiform, flat-topped or broadly rounded and about as broad as long, or broader; [section *Ptarmicoidea*, and section *Solidago* subsection *Multiradiatae*] **Key A**
- 1 Inflorescence a panicle, raceme, thyrs, or in axillary clusters, usually longer than broad, or with either the central branch well-developed and elongate, or with numerous branches elongate and more-or-less secund heads; [section *Solidago*].
 - 2 Leaves basally disposed, the basal and lower stem leaves larger, petiolate, and usually persistent, the middle and upper stem leaves smaller and less petiolate.
 - 3 Inflorescence cylindrical, of axillary clusters subtended by well-developed stem leaves, or a terminal thyrs or raceme, the branches not secund (unless the stem is arching and the heads become oriented to the side of the axis); [subsections *Glomeruliflorae*, *Humiles*, *Maritimae*, *Squarrosae*] **Key B**
 - 3 Inflorescence paniculiform, the major branches (at least) recurved with the heads borne secundly; [subsections *Argutae*, *Junceae*, *Maritimae*, *Nemorales*] **Key C**
 - 2 Leaves chiefly on the stem, the basal and lower stem leaves (when not early withering) the same size as or smaller than the middle and upper stem leaves.
 - 4 Inflorescence predominantly axillary, with well-developed leaves in at least the lower part of the inflorescence; [subsections *Argutae*, *Glomeruliflorae*, *Squarrosae*, *Thysiflorae*] **Key D**
 - 4 Inflorescence a well-developed panicle; [subsections *Triplinervae*, *Venosae*] **Key E**

Key A - goldenrods and similar genera with corymbiform inflorescences (*Bigelowia*, section *Ptarmicoidei*, and section *Solidago*, subsection *Multiradiatae*) (clone)

- 2 Inflorescence flat-topped; disk flowers 2-12, usually fewer than the ray flowers ***Bigelowia***
- 2 Inflorescence corymbose (rounded); disk flowers 17-60, more than the ray flowers.
 - 5 Leaves of the midstem 1-7 mm wide, 10-20× as long as wide; ray flowers 1-4/head, disk flowers 7-13/head; [AR, OK, MS, LA, and TX] ***Solidago nitida***
 - 5 Leaves of the midstem 8-20 mm wide, 2-12× as long as wide; ray flowers 6-14/head; disk flowers 6-35/head; [collectively widespread] ***Solidago jacksonii***

Key B - goldenrods with basally disposed leaves and elongate, cylindrical inflorescences (section *Solidago*, subsections *Glomeruliflorae*, *Humiles*, *Maritimae*, *Squarrosae*)

- 1 Basal and lower stem leaves with blades truncate to cordate to a winged petiole; heads discoid (lacking ray flowers); [GA and FL Panhandle west through AL and MS to w. LA]; [subgenus *Solidago*, section *Brintonia*] ***Solidago discoidea***
- 1 Basal and lower stem leaves sessile, or with blades cuneate to the petiole; heads radiate (with 1-16 disc flowers); [collectively widespread].
 - 10 Petioles of lower stem leaves sheathing the stems; [of bog and marsh habitats, growing in soils which are permanently or at least seasonally saturated]; [subsection *Maritimae*].
 - 21 Phyllaries linear-lanceolate, attenuate, tapering to a pointed or minutely rounded tip. ***Solidago virgata***
 - 10 Petioles of lower stem leaves not sheathing the stems; [mesic or drier habitats]; [subsection *Squarrosae*].
 - 21 Phyllaries linear-lanceolate, attenuate, tapering to a pointed or minutely rounded tip. ***Solidago pulverulenta***
 - 21 Phyllaries ovate to lanceolate, acute to obtuse or rounded.
 - 27 Leaves and stems sparsely to densely hairy with spreading to appressed hairs ***Solidago hispida* var. *hispida***
 - 27 Leaves and upper stems glabrous.
 - 29 Mid-stem leaves 0.4-1.5 (-2.0) cm wide; basal leaves 0.8-2.0 cm wide, entire or slightly serrate, present or absent at flowering ***Solidago rigidiuscula***
 - 29 Mid-stem leaves usually > 2 cm wide; basal leaves (2.0-) 3.0-5.5 cm wide, coarsely serrate, present at flowering ***Solidago speciosa***

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

Key C - goldenrods with basally disposed leaves and paniculiform inflorescences with heads secund on the branches
(section *Solidago*, subsections *Argutae*, *Junceae*, *Maritimae*, *Nemorales*) {add *S. ulmifolia* vars to Key C}

- 1 Basal and lower stem leaves petiolate with a cordate or subcordate blade and/or a cordate-clasping petiole; [subsection *Argutae*].
..... *Solidago auriculata*
- 1 Basal and lower stem leaves with cuneate leaf blades and petioles not cordate-clasping (though leaves may have petioles which sheath the stem).
3 Blades of lower leaves ovate to elliptic to oblanceolate, their bases truncate, abruptly tapering, or gradually tapering to petiole; lower leaves including petioles mostly less than 4× as long as wide (sometimes longer in *S. brachyphylla* with densely puberulent leaf surfaces and stems, and in *S. arguta* var. *boottii* and *S. arguta* var. *caroliniana* with blades sharply serrate and heads lacking phyllary-like bracts interior to ray florets); [subsection *Argutae*].
4 Leaves either definitely scabrous or moderately to densely soft-villous or puberulent.
..... *Solidago salicina*
- 4 Leaves either glabrous (or nearly so) or strigose or strigillose.
9 Plants with slender, stoloniferous rhizomes (in addition to the main, more deeply-seated rhizomes)
..... *Solidago dispersa*
- 9 Plants lacking slender, stoloniferous rhizomes.
14 Leaves strigose or strigillose *Solidago boottii*
14 Leaves glabrous..... *Solidago vaseyi*
- 3 Blades of lower leaves oblanceolate to narrowly ovate, gradually tapering to petiole; lower leaves including petioles mostly more than 4× as long as wide (sometimes shorter in *S. juncea* with at least a few phyllary-like bracts interior to ray florets).
15 Petiole bases of basal and lower stem leaves not sheathing the stem; [of mesic or dry habitats].
16 Stems obviously densely and loosely puberulent; [subsection *Nemorales*]
..... *Solidago nemoralis* var. *nemoralis*
- 16 Stems glabrous or nearly so; [subsection *Junceae*].
..... *Solidago juncea*
- 15 Petiole bases of basal and lower stem leaves sheathing the stem; [seasonally saturated habitats]; [subsection *Maritimae*].
21 Leaves somewhat fleshy, the stem leaves reduced but not very markedly so; inflorescence almost always with lower branches strongly recurved with secund heads; [usually of maritime or otherwise saline habitats, rarely in nontidal marshes or swamps].
22 Involucres 3-4 mm high; rays 7-11; disc flowers ca. 10-16; leaves ciliolate; larger leaves < 3 cm wide; [MA south to FL, west to TX and beyond]..... *Solidago mexicana*
- 22 Involucres 4-7 mm high; rays 12-17; disc flowers ca. 17-22; leaves not ciliolate; larger leaves > 3 cm wide; [VA northward] *Solidago sempervirens*
- 21 Leaves not fleshy (rarely so in *S. stricta* of near coastal situations), the stem leaves much reduced relative to the basal; inflorescence showing only relatively weak tendency to recurved branches with secund heads; [inland habitats, except rarely *S. stricta*].
..... *Solidago virgata*

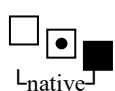
Key D - goldenrods with stem leaves dominant and axillary inflorescences
(section *Solidago*, subsections *Argutae*, *Glomeruliflorae*, *Squarrosae*, *Thyrsoflorae*)

- 1 Leaves entire or obscurely few-toothed; achenes glabrous at maturity; outer phyllaries with squarrose tips (tips appressed in *S. rigidiuscula*).
2 Outer phyllaries appressed; [subsection *Squarrosae*]..... *Solidago rigidiuscula*
2 Outer phyllaries with squarrose tips; [subsection *Thyrsoflorae*].
..... *Solidago petiolaris* var. *angusta*
- 1 Leaves generally many- and sharp-toothed; achenes persistently pubescent; outer phyllaries with appressed tips; [subsection *Glomeruliflorae*].
6 Stem terete, glaucous.
7 Lower midstem leaves narrowly lanceolate, 5-15 cm long, 0.8-3 cm wide, 5-6× as long as wide; stems strongly arching; [plants widespread in our area] *Solidago caesia*
- 7 Lower midstem leaves broadly lanceolate to rhombic, 5-9 cm long, 1.3-2.4 cm wide, 3-4× as long as wide; stems weakly arching; [plants of the Gulf Coastal Plain of GA westward]..... *Solidago zedia*
- 6 Stem striate-angled, green.
..... *Solidago flexicaulis*

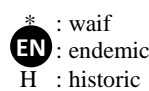
Key E - goldenrods with stem leaves dominant and well-developed paniculiform inflorescences
(section *Solidago*, subsections *Nemorales*, *Triplinervae* and *Venosae*)

- 1 Leaves with only the midvein readily apparent; leaves entire; leaf surfaces finely translucent punctate (most obviously seen with transmitted light or with 10× magnification); fresh leaves usually anise-scented; [subgenus *Triactis*, section *Odorae*].
..... *Solidago odora*
- 1 Leaves either triple-veined or pinnately-veined; leaves entire or often at least obscurely toothed; leaf surfaces not translucent punctate; fresh leaves not anise-scented.
3 Leaves pinnately veined; leaves mostly 3-5× as long as wide.
4 Leaf venation not notably reticulate; plants to 12 dm tall, from a compact caudex; [subgenus *Pleiaetila*, section *Venosae*, subsection *Ulmifoliae*].
5 Leaves glabrous *Solidago delicatula*
5 Leaves sparsely hirsute below, at least on the midvein and larger lateral veins *Solidago ulmifolia*
- 4 Leaves pinnately veined and also forming a prominent reticulum, the veins (primary, secondary, and tertiary) very evidently raised on the undersurface (less obviously so in *S. fistulosa*); plants to 30 (-40) dm tall, from long-creeping rhizomes, thus forming clonal patches; [subgenus *Pleiaetila*, section *Venosae*, subsection *Venosae*].
6 Mid-stem leaves sessile, somewhat clasping; leaf margins nearly entire to obscurely serrulate; leaves planar..... *Solidago fistulosa*
- 6 Mid-stem leaves subsessile, not clasping; leaf margins strongly serrate; leaves rugose.
8 Leaves relatively thin, not very rugose, usually sharply serrate, the apices acuminate, glabrous or soft-hairy on the surfaces; rays (4-) 5-12 (-13).
..... *Solidago rugosa* var. *rugosa*

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 8 Leaves relatively thick and firm, strongly rugose, usually subentire to bluntly serrate, the apices often only acute, slightly to strongly scabrous or stiffly-hairy on the surfaces; rays 4-9.
 11 Upper stem leaves lanceolate to elliptic, not much reduced relative to leaves lower on the stem..... *Solidago rugosa* var. *aspera*
 11 Upper stem leaves ovate, much reduced relative to leaves lower on the stem..... *Solidago rugosa* var. *celtidifolia*
- 3 Leaves triple-veined (two side veins arising near the base of the leaf and arching first away and then back towards the midvein); leaves 2-20× as long as wide.
 12 Upper stem (above the midpoint, up to the branches of the inflorescence) glabrous..... *Solidago gigantea*
 12 Upper stem hairy (above the midpoint, up to the branches of the inflorescence), variously puberulent, strigillose to strigose, villous, or scabrous.
 15 Midstem leaf blades 1-4 (-5)× as long as wide, the base attenuated to a winged petiole (at least in leaves of the lower midstem); plants 1-10 dm tall; [collectively in IL, MO, AR, and LA westwards, disjunct eastwards in KY, NC, SC, GA, and AL]..... *Solidago radula*
 15 Midstem leaf blades 4-20× as long as wide, the base sessile and cuneate to rounded; plants 3-20 dm tall; [collectively widespread].
 18 Rays 2-8; midstem leaves 4-15 mm wide, mostly 6-20× as long as wide, either twisted at base or not..... *Solidago tortifolia*
 18 Rays 4-17 (-24); midstem leaves 5-30 mm wide, 4-12× as long as wide, not twisted at base..... *Solidago altissima* var. *pluricephala*

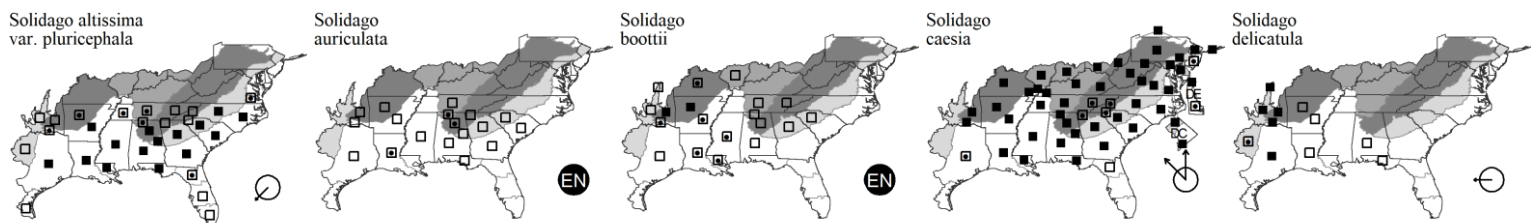
Solidago altissima Linnaeus var. *pluricephala* M.C. Johnston. SOUTHERN TALL GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Fields, roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. VA, NC, TN, AR, and OK south to c. peninsular FL, s. TX, and adjacent Mexico. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See Semple et al. (2015) for detailed information. Semple (2022) reports tetraploid (2n=36), pentaploid (2n=45), and hexaploid (2n=54) chromosome counts for var. *pluricephala*, with hexaploid counts across most of its distribution, except tetraploid counts in w. LA and TX; the lone pentaploid count is from s. TX. **Syn:** = K4, Tx, Semple et al (2015); < *Solidago altissima* Linnaeus – F, GW2, K1, Pa, RAB, WV; < *Solidago altissima* ssp. *altissima* – FNA20; < *Solidago altissima* Linnaeus var. *altissima* – Va; < *Solidago canadensis* – W; < *Solidago canadensis* Linnaeus var. *scabra* Torrey & Gray – C, F17, G, SE1, WH3; < *Solidago hirsutissima* P. Miller – S.

Solidago auriculata Shuttleworth ex Blake. EARED GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Rocky forests over circumneutral rocks, bottomland forests, calcareous hammocks. **Dist:** Wc. SC, sc. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), AR, and se. OK south to GA, c. Panhandle FL, AL, MS, LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, SE1, Tn, Tx, WH3; = *Solidago notabilis* Mackenzie – RAB, S. **NatureServe G4** (Apparently Secure).

Solidago boottii Hooker. BOOTT'S GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Dry open woodlands, dry slopes, often in sandy or rocky soils. **Dist:** C. SC south to s. AL, west to LA, AR, and s. MO, most common in the Ozarks. Reported for n. WV by Harmon, Ford-Werntz, & Grafton (2006), but it seems likely that this is based on different interpretations of the taxa. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Tx, Semple et al (2021); = *Solidago arguta* ssp. *caroliniana* (A. Gray) G.H. Morton var. *boottii* (Hooker) Palmer & Steyermark – Ar, FNA20; = *Solidago arguta* Aiton var. *boottii* (Hooker) Palmer & Steyermark – K1, K3, K4, SE1, Tn; < *Solidago arguta* – RAB; > *Solidago boottii* Hooker – F, S, WV; > *Solidago boottii* var. *boottii* – G, Johnson (1995); > *Solidago strigosa* – F, G, S.

Solidago caesia. AXILLARY GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Moist forested slopes. **Dist:** ME and ON south to FL and LA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Semple & Beck (2021); = *Solidago caesia* Linnaeus var. *caesia* – Ar, FNA20, K3, K4, NE, Va, Johnson (1995); < *Solidago caesia* – C, F, F17, G, Il, K1, Mi, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, WV.

Solidago delicatula Small. SMOOTH ELMLEAF GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Bottomlands, woodland openings. **Dist:** Se. KS, OK, and AR south to TX and w. LA; disjunct eastward in AL and Panhandle FL. **Phen:** (Jul-) Aug-Oct (-Jan). **Tax:** The recognition of *Solidago delicatula* was supported by Beck et al. (2021) using morphological and molecular evidence. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K3, K4, SE1, Tx, Beck et al (2021); = *Solidago ulmifolia* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *microphylla* A. Gray – GrPl, K1, NcTx; < *Solidago ulmifolia* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – S. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Solidago discoidea (Elliott) Torrey & A. Gray. BRINTONIA, RAYLESS MOCK-GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Rich bluff forests. **Dist:** Sw. GA and Panhandle FL west to w. LA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = K1; = *Brintonia discoidea* (Elliott) Greene – F17, FNA20, K3, K4, S, SE1, WH3. **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Solidago dispersa Small. LOUISIANA GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Longleaf pine woodlands, other dry woodlands and barrens, disturbed areas, especially in sandy soils. **Dist:** AR and OK south to s. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** We accept Nesom's (2009f) analysis of the correct name for this species. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Nesom (2009f); = *Solidago ludoviciana* (A. Gray) Small – Ar, FNA20, NcTx, Semple et al (2021).

Solidago fistulosa P. Miller. HAIRY PINEYWOODS GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Pocosins, swamp forests, wet pine savannas, wet pine flatwoods, maritime forests. **Dist:** NJ south to s. FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, F17, FNA20, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Va, WH3, Johnson (1995), Semple, Bzovsky, & Tong (2016). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Solidago flexicaulis Linnaeus. ZIGZAG GOLDENROD, BROAD-LEAVED GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Moist wooded slopes, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** NS, ON, and ND south to GA, AL, MS, and KS. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA20, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WV, Johnson (1995). **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

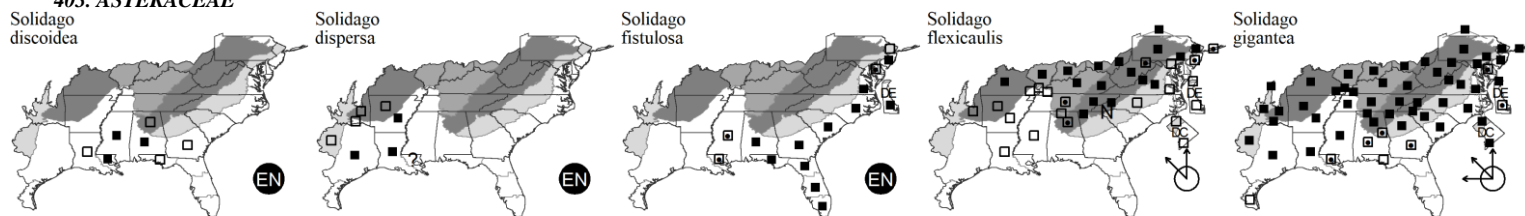
Solidago gigantea Aiton. SMOOTH GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Old fields, roadsides, streamside meadows, bottomlands. **Dist:** NS west to SK and MT, south to Panhandle FL (Liberty County), TX, and CO. **Phen:** Aug-Sep (-Oct). **Tax:** Three cytotypes are documented and have available names at specific rank -- diploid = *Solidago gigantea*, tetraploid = *Solidago serotinoidea*, and hexaploid = *Solidago shinnensis*. Martino, Semple, & Beck (2020) studied these and recommended against giving them taxonomic status, though they do differ in morphology, distribution, nutrient use, and invasiveness. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Martino, Semple, & Beck (2020); = *Solidago serotina* Aiton – S; > *Solidago gigantea* var. *gigantea* – F, G, Oh3, Pa, SE1, WV, Johnson (1995); > *Solidago gigantea* var. *leiophylla* Fernald – F, Oh3, WV; > *Solidago gigantea* Aiton var. *serotina* (Kuntze) Cronquist – G, Pa, SE1, Johnson (1995). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable



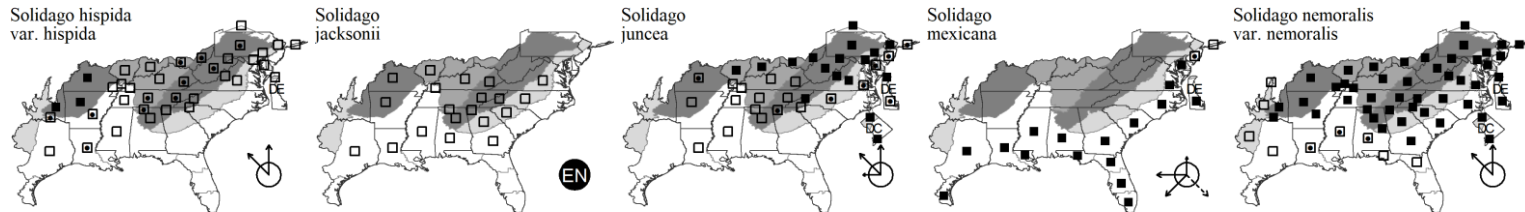
Solidago hispida Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. **hispida**. HAIRY GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Dry rocky forests and woodland edges. **Dist:** NL (Labrador) west to SK, south to nw. GA, AL, AR, IA, and SD. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Comm:** Widespread in e. and c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997) and in nw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988). Also reported for NC and SC by Kartesz (1999, 2010). Our variety is the typical; other varieties are more northern, around the Great Lakes and in maritime Canada. **Syn:** = F, G, Mi, NE, LeBlond (2000), Semple et al (2017a); < *Solidago hispida* – Ar, C, FNA20, K3, K4, Oh3, Pa, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WV, Johnson (1995); > *Solidago hispida* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. **hispida** – F, G, Il, K1, Mo2. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Solidago jacksonii (Kuntze) Fernald. SOUTHEASTERN BOLD GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Glades, barrens, and prairie-like areas, over mafic (such as diabase) or calcareous (such as calcareous shale) rocks, and in adjacent disturbed areas, such as roadbanks and powerline rights-of-way. **Dist:** Sc. VA, se. TN, sc. OH, and e. MO south to c. SC, sw. GA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **Tax:** This taxon is apparently strictly diploid; it seems to warrant specific rank, though it has been given varietal and subspecific rank. **Comm:** This taxon (variously treated as a species, subspecies, or variety) is rare and scattered throughout its range, restricted to prairie-like, barren, or glade situations. **Syn:** = F; = *Oligoneuron jacksonii* (Kuntze) Small – S; = *Oligoneuron rigidum* (Linnaeus) Small var. *glabratum* (E.L. Braun) Nesom – Il, K1, Nesom (1993b); = *Solidago rigida* ssp. *glabrata* (E.L. Braun) Heard & Semple – Ar, FNA20, K4, Tn, Heard & Semple (1988); = *Solidago rigida* Linnaeus var. *glabrata* E.L. Braun – C, G, K3, SE1, Va; < *Solidago rigida* Linnaeus – NcTx, RAB, Tx, W. NatureServe G5T4 (Apparently Secure).

Solidago juncea Aiton. EARLY GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Meadows, pastures, roadbanks, woodland borders. **Dist:** NS west to MN, south to GA, AL, MS, and n. LA. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA20, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WV, Johnson (1995); > *Solidago juncea* var. *juncea* – F, G, K1; > *Solidago juncea* var. *neoboehemia* Fernald – F, K1; > *Solidago juncea* var. *ramosa* Porter & Britton – G.

Solidago mexicana Linnaeus. SOUTHERN SEASIDE GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Coastal dunes, dune slacks, maritime wet grasslands, tidal marshes. **Dist:** E. MA south to s. FL, west and south to TX and Mexico; West Indies. **Phen:** Late Aug-Dec (and year-round southwards). **Tax:** This taxon warrants distinction at specific rank from *S. sempervirens*. **Syn:** = K4, S, Semple et al (2016a); = *Solidago sempervirens* ssp. *mexicana* (Linnaeus) Semple – FNA20, Semple (2003); = *Solidago sempervirens* var. *mexicana* (Linnaeus) Fernald – C, F, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, NE, SE1, Tx, Va, Johnson (1995); < *Solidago sempervirens* Linnaeus – Bah, FI7, RAB, WH3. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

Solidago nemoralis Aiton var. **nemoralis**. EASTERN GRAY GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Woodlands, glades, barrens, roadbanks. **Dist:** NS west to ND, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Syn:** = K1, K3, NcTx, Oh3, Tx, Va; = *Solidago nemoralis* – Il, Mi; = *Solidago nemoralis* ssp. *nemoralis* – Ar, FNA20, NE, Semple, Kornobis, & Bzovsky (2018); < *Solidago nemoralis* – FI7, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, W, WH3, Johnson (1995); > *Solidago nemoralis* var. *haleana* Fernald – C, F, G, SE1, WV; > *Solidago nemoralis* Aiton var. *nemoralis* – C, F, G, SE1, WV.



Solidago nitida Torrey & A. Gray. SHINY GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Pine savannas, sandy prairies. **Dist:** MS west to s. AR, se. OK, and TX. **Phen:** (Jul-) Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K3, K4, NcTx, SE1, Tx; = *Oligoneuron nitidum* (Torrey & A. Gray) Small – K1, S, Nesom (1993b). NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

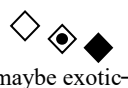
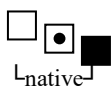
Solidago odora Aiton. LICORICE GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Dry forests and woodlands, especially in dry pinelands, such as sandhills, of the Coastal Plain, inland in dry, fire-maintained sites, such as glades, barrens, and ridgetop pine-oak woodlands. **Dist:** NH, VT, NY, OH, and MO south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = F, G, NcTx, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Johnson (1995), Semple, Bzovsky, & Tong (2016); = *Solidago odora* ssp. *odora* – Ar, FNA20, NE; = *Solidago odora* var. *odora* – C, FI7, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Solidago petiolaris Aiton var. **angusta** (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray. **Hab:** Upland forests and woodlands. **Dist:** S. IL, MO, and e. KS south to LA and c. TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-Nov. **Tax:** See Semple et al. (2017b). **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4, SE1, Semple et al (2017b); < *Solidago petiolaris* Aiton – Ar, FNA20, Tx. NatureServe G5T4? (Apparently Secure).

Solidago pulverulenta Nuttall. **Hab:** Savannas, streamhead pocosins, flatwoods, swamps, seepages in pinelands, and disturbed areas. **Dist:** Se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = S; = *Solidago puberula* ssp. *pulverulenta* (Nuttall) Semple – FNA20, Semple (2003); = *Solidago puberula* Nuttall var. *pulverulenta* (Nuttall) Chapman – C, F, FI7, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE1, Va, WH3, Johnson (1995). NatureServe G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Solidago radula Nuttall. ROUGH GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Calcareous prairies, dry woodlands, bluffs, glades, and barrens over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** IL west to KS, south to LA and TX; disjunct eastward in KY, NC, SC, GA, and AL. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA20, G, GrPl, K3, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, SE1, Tx, W, Semple, Kornobis, & Bzovsky (2018); > *Solidago radula* var. *radula* – Il, K1; > *Solidago radula* var. *stenolepis* Fernald – Il, K1.

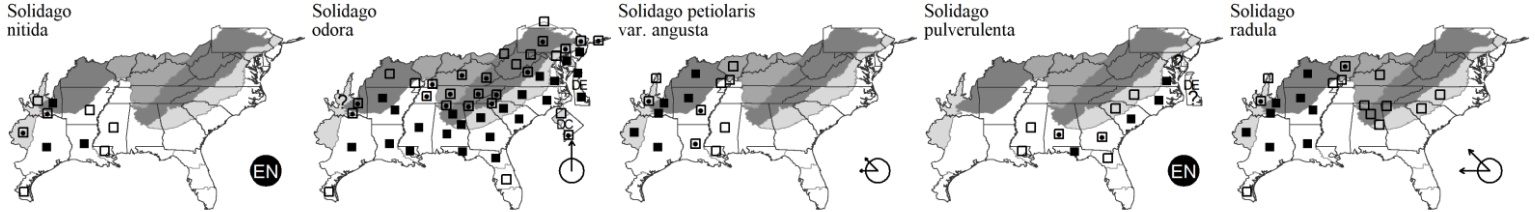
Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable



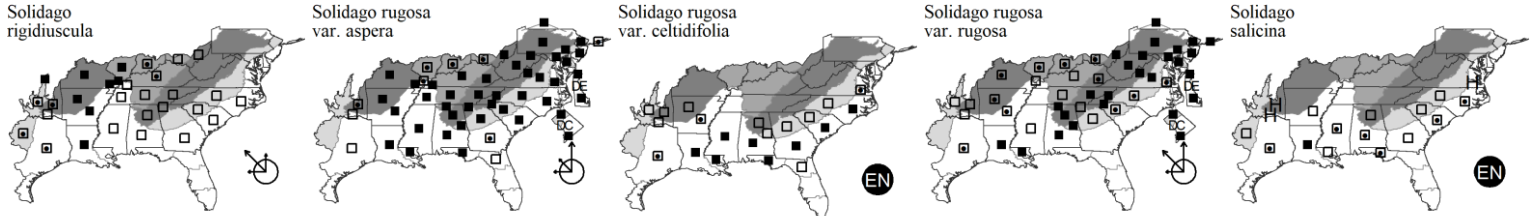
Solidago rigidiuscula (Torrey & A. Gray) Porter. NARROWLEAF SHOWY GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Limestone barrens. **Dist:** ON west to ND and WY, south to TN, LA, and TX; disjunct eastward in glade habitats to nw. GA (GANHP), TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), KY, and possibly NC and SC. Semple et al. (2012) also mention occurrences as far east as the Carolinas; this requires additional assessment. **Phen:** (Aug-) Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Probably best accorded specific rank, following Semple et al. (2012). **Syn:** = Il, S, Semple et al (2012), Semple, Tong, & Chong (2017a); = *Solidago speciosa* ssp. *speciosa* var. *rigidiuscula* – Ar, FNA20; = *Solidago speciosa* var. *angustata* Torrey & A. Gray – F, misapplied; = *Solidago speciosa* Nuttall var. *rigidiuscula* Torrey & A. Gray – C, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Oh3, SE1, Tn, Tx. **NatureServe G5T4** (Apparently Secure).

Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. *aspera* (Aiton) Fernald. **Hab:** Fields, forests, roadsides. **Dist:** ME west to MI, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = F, Mi, NcTx, Oh3, Tn, WV, Sorrie (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018a); = *Solidago aspera* Aiton – Il; = *Solidago rugosa* ssp. *aspera* (Aiton) Cronquist var. *aspera* – Ar, FNA20, K3, K4, NE, Pa; < *Solidago altissima* Linnaeus – S, misapplied; < *Solidago rugosa* – GW2, Va; < *Solidago rugosa* ssp. *aspera* (Aiton) Cronquist – C, G, K1, SE1, W; < *Solidago rugosa* P. Miller var. *aspera* (Aiton) Fernald – F17, WH3; < *Solidago rugosa* P. Miller var. *rugosa* – RAB.

Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. *celtidifolia* (Small) Fernald. HACKBERRY-LEAF GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Pocosins, seepage slopes, bogs, wetlands. **Dist:** VA south to FL, west to OK and TX. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = F, RAB, Tx, Sorrie (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018a); = *Solidago celtidifolia* Small – S; = *Solidago rugosa* ssp. *aspera* (Aiton) Cronquist var. *celtidifolia* (Small) Fernald – FNA20, K3, K4; < *Solidago rugosa* – GW2, Va; < *Solidago rugosa* ssp. *aspera* (Aiton) Cronquist – C, G, K1, SE1, W; < *Solidago rugosa* P. Miller var. *aspera* (Aiton) Fernald – WH3.

Solidago rugosa P. Miller var. *rugosa* (Aiton) Fernald. WRINKLE-LEAF GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Fields, forests, wetlands. **Dist:** NS west to ON, south to GA, AL, MS, LA, TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Mi, NcTx, Oh3; = *Solidago rugosa* – Il; = *Solidago rugosa* ssp. *rugosa* – K4, NE; = *Solidago rugosa* ssp. *rugosa* var. *rugosa* – Ar, C, FNA20, G, K3, Pa, SE1; < *Solidago rugosa* – GW2, Va; < *Solidago rugosa* ssp. *rugosa* – W; > *Solidago rugosa* ssp. *rugosa* var. *rugosa* – K1; > *Solidago rugosa* ssp. *rugosa* var. *villosa* – C, G, K1, SE1, Johnson (1995); < *Solidago rugosa* P. Miller var. *rugosa* – RAB; > *Solidago rugosa* P. Miller var. *rugosa* – F, WV, Sorrie (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018a); > *Solidago rugosa* var. *villosa* – F, WV, Sorrie (2018a) in Weakley et al (2018a).

Solidago salicina Elliott. SOUTHERN ROUGHLEAF GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Streamhead pocosins, sandhill seepages, swamp edges, rarely inland in seepage over rock. **Dist:** Primarily Coastal Plain: se. VA south to Panhandle FL, west to se. OK and e. TX, and somewhat disjunct in the Ozarks and Ouachitas of MO and AR, also rarely reaching the lower Piedmont; disjunct in w. SC in the uppermost Piedmont in the Blue Ridge Escarpment region. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Tax:** Semple, Tong, & Pastolero (2012) have clarified the taxonomy, distribution, and nomenclature of this and *S. patula*. **Syn:** = K3, K4, S, Tx, Semple et al (2021), Semple, Tong, & Pastolero (2012); = *Solidago patula* ssp. *strictula* (Torrey & A. Gray) J.C. Semple – Ar, FNA20, Semple (2003); = *Solidago patula* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *strictula* Torrey & A. Gray – C, F17, G, K1, NcTx, RAB, SE1, Va, WH3, Johnson (1995); < *Solidago patula* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow – GW2; > *Solidago patula* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *strictula* Torrey & A. Gray – F; > *Solidago salicina* Elliott – F.



Solidago sempervirens Linnaeus. NORTHERN SEASIDE GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Coastal dunes, dune slacks, maritime wet grasslands, tidal marshes. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) south to ne. NC along the coast (and introduced inland in saline situations such as along salted roadways); isolated more southern occurrences likely reflect introductions. **Phen:** Late Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = K4, S, Semple et al (2016a); = *Solidago sempervirens* ssp. *sempervirens* – FNA20, Pa; = *Solidago sempervirens* Linnaeus var. *sempervirens* – C, F, G, Il, K1, NE, SE1, Va; < *Solidago sempervirens* Linnaeus – Mi, RAB; < *Solidago sempervirens* Linnaeus var. *sempervirens* – Johnson (1995). **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Solidago speciosa Nuttall. SHOWY GOLDENROD, NOBLE GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Pastures, forests, woodlands, roadbanks. **Dist:** NH, VT, NY, and WI south to GA, MS, LA, and OK. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Probably better accorded species rank separate from *S. rigidiuscula*, following Semple et al. (2012). **Syn:** = Il, Semple et al (2012), Semple, Tong, & Chong (2017a); = *Solidago speciosa* ssp. *speciosa* var. *speciosa* – Ar, FNA20; = *Solidago speciosa* var. *speciosa* – C, F, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NE, Oh3, SE1, Tn, Va, Johnson (1995); > *Solidago conferta* – S; > *Solidago harperi* Mackenzie in Small – S; < *Solidago speciosa* Nuttall – Pa, RAB, W, WV. **NatureServe G5T5?** (Secure).

Solidago tortifolia Elliott. LEAFY PINEYWOODS GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills and other dry pinelands. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to AR and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, FNA20, G, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, Tx, Va, WH3, Johnson (1995). **NatureServe G4G5** (Apparently Secure).

Solidago ulmifolia Muhlenberg ex Willdenow. ELMLEAF GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Rocky forests and woodlands, especially on mafic and calcareous substrates, moist hammocks (in FL). **Dist:** NS, ME, ON, and MN, south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Beck et al. (2021) studied the recognition of var. *palmeri* and var. *ulmifolia* and did not find a basis for recognition of two varieties; a controversial decision. **Syn:** = F, F17, Il, Mi, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Solidago ulmifolia* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *palmeri* Cronquist – Ar, FNA20, G, K1, K3, K4, SE1; > *Solidago ulmifolia* Muhlenberg ex Willdenow var. *ulmifolia* – Ar, C, FNA20, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, NE, SE1.

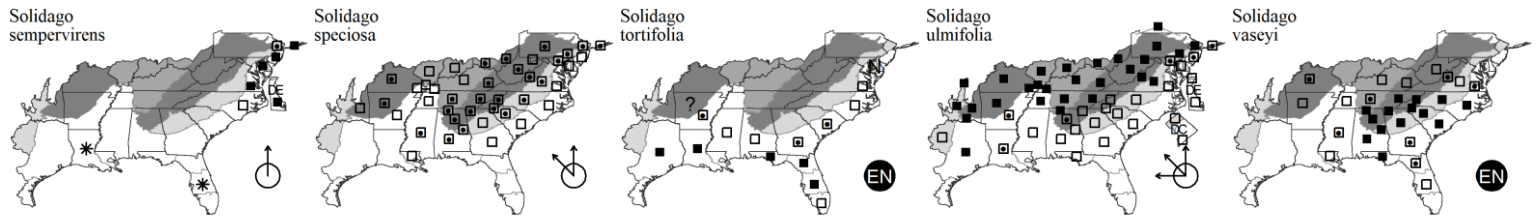
Solidago vaseyi (A. Gray) A. Heller. VASEY'S GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, grassy balds. **Dist:** W. MD (C. Frye, pers. comm., 2014) and WV west to c. TN and s. MO, south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, s. MS, and c. AR. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Semple et al (2021); = *Solidago arguta* ssp. *caroliniana* (A. Gray) G.H. Morton var. *caroliniana* – FNA20; = *Solidago arguta* Aiton var. *caroliniana* A. Gray – C, K1, K3, SE1, Tn, Va, W, Johnson (1995); = *Solidago yadkinensis* (Porter) Small – F, S, misapplied; < *Solidago arguta* – RAB, WV; < *Solidago arguta* Aiton var. *caroliniana* A. Gray – F17, WH3; > *Solidago boottii* Hooker var. *caroliniana* (A. Gray) Cronquist – G; >> *Solidago harrisii* Steele – S, misapplied in part by Small (1933).

Key to Map
Symbology:



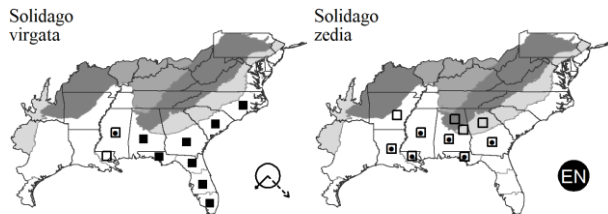
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable



Solidago virgata Michaux. WAND GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Longleaf pine savannas, Coastal Plain bogs, pocosins, marshes. **Dist:** NC south to s. FL, west to e. LA; West Indies and s. Mexico. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Semple (2013), Semple et al (2016a), Semple et al (2016b); = *Solidago petiolata* P. Miller – S, misapplied; = *Solidago stricta* Aiton – C, F, FI7, G, K1, SE1, WH3, misapplied; = *Solidago stricta* Aiton ssp. *stricta* – FNA20, misapplied; < *Solidago stricta* Aiton – GW2, RAB, misapplied.

Solidago zedia (Cook & Semple) Semple & J.B. Beck. GULF COAST AXILLARY GOLDENROD. **Hab:** Moist forests. **Dist:** GA and Panhandle FL west to LA and AR. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Semple & Beck (2021); = *Solidago caesia* Linnaeus var. *zedia* R.E. Cook & Semple – Ar, FNA20, K3, K4; < *Solidago caesia* – FI7, K1, S, SE1, WH3.



Soliva Ruiz & Pavón 1794 (BURWEED)

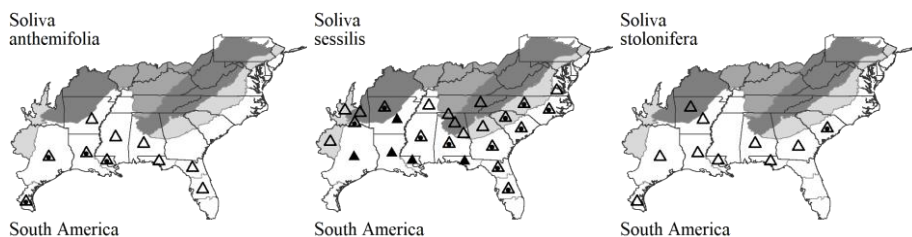
A genus of about 8 species, herbs, of South America. References: Arriagada & Miller (1997); SE1; Watson (2006g) in FNA19 (2006a).

- 1 Achenes (1.5-) 2.5-3.0 mm long, usually winged, the wings not transversely ribbed *Soliva sessilis*
- 1 Achenes 1.5-2.2 mm long, winged, transversely ribbed.
 - 2 Leaves mostly basal; leaf blades 3-8 (-15) cm long, 2-3× pinnatifid *Soliva anthemifolia*
 - 2 Leaves cauline and basal; leaf blades 1-2 (-3) cm long, 1 (-2)× pinnatifid *Soliva stolonifera*

* **Soliva anthemifolia** (A.L. de Jussieu) Sweet. **Hab:** Lawns, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Feb-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA19, K3, K4, SE1, Arriagada & Miller (1997); = *Gymnostyles anthemifolia* Antoine Laurent de Jussieu – K1, S, WH3; ? *Soliva mutisii* Kunth – NcTx.

* **Soliva sessilis** Ruiz & Pavón. FIELD BURWEED, LAWN BURWEED, SPURWEED, JO-JO, BAREFOOT-DEMON, EVILWEED. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Comm:** An unpleasant and painful lawn weed. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA19, K1, K3, S, Va, WH3, Arriagada & Miller (1997); = *Cotula sessilis* (Ruiz & Pavón) Stace – K4; = *Soliva pterosperma* (A.L. de Jussieu) Lessing – NcTx, RAB, SE1. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Soliva stolonifera** (Brotero) R. Brown ex Sweet. CARPET BURWEED. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, moist open areas. **Dist:** Native of South America. **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = Ar, FI7, FNA19, K3, K4, NcTx, SE1, Arriagada & Miller (1997); = *Gymnostyles stolonifera* (Brotero) Tutin – K1, WH3; ? *Gymnostyles nasturtifolia* Antoine Laurent de Jussieu – S, misapplied; ? *Soliva nasturtifolia* (Antoine Laurent de Jussieu) A.P. de Candolle – RAB, misapplied. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Sonchus Linnaeus 1753 (SOW-THISTLE, MILK-THISTLE)

A genus of about 50-60 species, herbs and shrubs, of the Old World. References: SE1; Hyatt (2006) in FNA19 (2006a).

- 1 Heads 30-50 mm across in flower, the involucre (10-) 15-20 mm high; perennials from creeping rhizomes. *Sonchus arvensis* var. *arvensis*
- 1 Heads 15-25 mm across in flower, the involucre 9-13 mm high; annuals.
 - 3 Leaf base auricles rounded; mature achenes not transversely rugose *Sonchus asper*
 - 3 Leaf base auricles sagittate, the two lobes on either side of the stem coming to a point; mature achenes transversely rugose *Sonchus oleraceus*

Key to Map
Symbology:



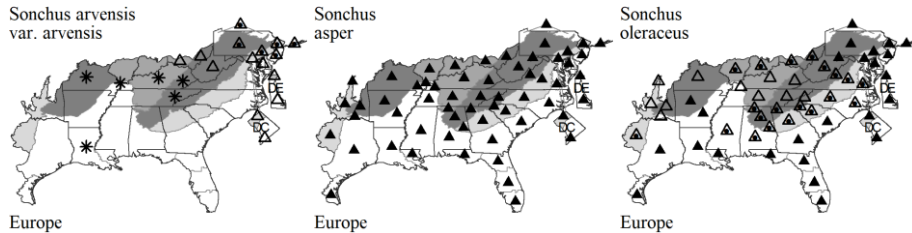
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

* *Sonchus arvensis* Linnaeus var. *arvensis*. PERENNIAL SOW-THISTLE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. Naturalized south to WV (Strausbaugh & Core 1978), MD, PA, TN, KY, MS, and LA (Kartesz 2021). **Syn:** = C, F, NE, SE1; = *Sonchus arvensis* – G, II, Oh3; = *Sonchus arvensis* ssp. *arvensis* – FNA19, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Pa; < *Sonchus arvensis* – Mi. **NatureServe** GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Sonchus asper* (Linnaeus) Hill. SPINYLEAF SOW-THISTLE, PRICKLY SOW-THISTLE. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, GrPl, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV. **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

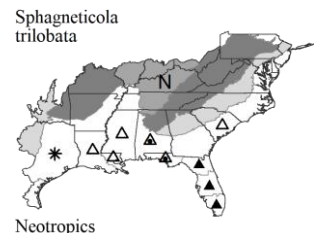
* *Sonchus oleraceus* Linnaeus. COMMON SOW-THISTLE. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Late Mar-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, FI7, FNA19, G, GrPl, II, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV. **NatureServe** GNR (Not Yet Ranked).



Sphagneticola O. Hoffmann 1900

A genus of about 4 species, perennial herbs, of tropical America and Asia. References: Strother (2006qq) in FNA21 (2006c).

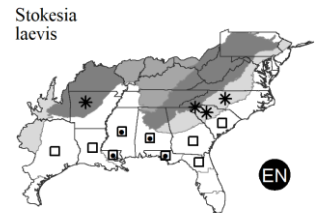
* *Sphagneticola trilobata* (Linnaeus) Pruski. CREEPING OXEYE. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of tropical America. Naturalized in FL (including several counties in the Panhandle adjacent to GA) (Wunderlin & Hansen 2003). Reported for Beaufort County, SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, WH3; = *Wedelia trilobata* (Linnaeus) A.S. Hitchcock – Bah, S, SE1. **NatureServe** G5 (Secure).



Stokesia L'Héritier 1789 (STOKESIA, STOKES ASTER)

A monotypic genus, an herb, of se. North America. References: SE1; Jones (1982); Loos et al (2019); Strother (2006a) in FNA19 (2006a).

Stokesia laevis (Hill) Greene. STOKESIA, STOKES ASTER, BLUE STOKESIA. **Hab:** Pitcherplant bogs and moist pinelands, and also rather frequently grown as a garden plant and naturalized from cultivation in states outside its native distribution. **Dist:** Native from e. SC south ne. FL, FL Panhandle, west to e. LA (St. Tammany Parish); disjunct in w. LA and e. TX (Loos et al. 2019). **Phen:** Late Jun-Aug. **Tax:** There seems no reason to question the validity and native status of the early record from SC. A unique tetraploid population found by the Atlanta Botanical Garden in Omega, GA (near Tifton) in the 1990s was distinguished by having distinct upright and long scapes, up to 1 meter in length; the original population has been destroyed, but a selection derived from it was named 'Omega Skyrocket' and introduced into the commercial trade (Barb, Werner, & Tallury 2008). **Syn:** = FI7, FNA19, K1, K3, K4, RAB, S, SE1, WH3, Jones (1982). **NatureServe** G4 (Apparently Secure).



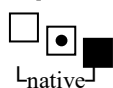
Symphyotrichum Nees 1833 (AMERICAN ASTER)

A genus of about 90-100 species, of North America. References: Brouillet & Semple (1981); Brouillet et al (2006) in FNA20 (2006b); Campbell & Seymour (2014); SE1; Haines (2010); Holmes & Singhurst (2021); Jones & Young (1983); Jones (1980a); Jones (1980b); Jones (1983); Jones (1984); Jones (1992); Jones, Witsell, & Nesom (2008); Kauffman et al (2004); Kral (1983a); Lamboy (1987); Lamboy (1992); Medley (2021a); Nesom (1993a, 1993b, 1994, 1997); Nesom (1994a); Nesom (1994b); Nesom (1997a); Nesom (1997b); Nesom (2005b); Nesom (2006oo); Nesom (2007); Noyes & Rieseberg (1999); Reveal & Keener (1981); Semple & Brouillet (1980a); Semple & Brouillet (1980b); Semple & Chmielewski (1987); Semple (2019); Semple, Chmielewski, & Lane (1989); Semple, Heard, & Xiang (1996); Sundberg (2004); Ward (2012a); Warners & Laughlin (1999); Xiang & Semple (1996).

Key to subgenus *Astropolium* based on Nesom (2005b).

- 1 Basal and lower stem leaves both petiolate and with cordate blades..... **Key A**
- 1 Basal and lower stem leaves not both petiolate and with cordate blades.
 - 2 Annuals, from a taproot; [of moist, usually maritime, and usually saline habitats]; [subgenus *Astropolium*]..... **Key B**
 - 2 Perennials, from a caudex, rhizome, or crown; [collectively of various habitats].
 - 3 Stem leaves fleshy, entire, linear; stems glabrous..... *Symphyotrichum tenuifolium*
 - 3 Leaves not fleshy, usually toothed, stems usually variously pubescent.
 - 4 Leaves either very numerous on the main stem, the internodes < 1 cm long (in some species the leaves of the lower and middle main stem withered or deciduous by flowering season, the internode length then reckonable by leaf scars), the leaves clasping or sessile, or leaves rather numerous on main stem, the internodes < 3.5 cm long, the leaves of the main stem strongly auriculate clasping (*S. georgianum*, *S. phlogifolium*); stem leaves entire, (often scabrous-margined); rays purple, lavender, rose, or blue (or characteristically white in *S. ericoides* and very rarely also in other species); [subgenus *Virgulus*]..... **Key D**

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 4 Leaves less numerous on the main stem, the internodes averaging > 3.5 cm long, the leaves clasping, subclasping, or not clasping; stem leaves toothed (or rarely entire); rays blue, purple, lavender, pink, or white.
- 5 Stem leaves clasping to sheathing; rays blue, purple, or lavender **Key E**
- 5 Stem leaves not clasping; rays blue, purple, lavender, rose, or white
- 6 Phyllaries (most or all) with an involute (inrolled) subulate green tip..... *Symphotrichum pilosum* var. *pilosum*
- 6 Phyllaries flat or sometimes with sides slightly curved, but lacking a subulate tip..... **Key G**

Key A - perennial asters with petiolate, cordate-bladed lower leaves
[of subgenus *Symphotrichum*, sections *Heterophylli* and *Concinni*]

- 3 Cauline leaf blades sessile and cordate-clasping, or petiolate, the petiole strongly dilated to a cordate-clasping base, or both *Symphotrichum undulatum*
- 3 Cauline leaves not cordate clasping; [collectively widespread].
- 8 Phyllaries with short diamond-shaped green blaze (1-1.5× as long as wide); basal and lower stem leaves mostly crenate to entire; upper stem leaves entire. *Symphotrichum oolentangiense* var. *oolentangiense*
- 8 Phyllaries with elongate green blaze (> 2× as long as wide); basal and lower stem leaves serrate or crenate; upper stem leaves serrate or crenate (to entire).
- 10 Plants 4-12 dm tall; cypselas glabrous *Symphotrichum drummondii*
- 10 Plants 3-8 dm tall; cypselas strigillose *Symphotrichum texanum*

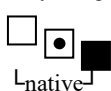
Key B - annual salt-marsh asters
[of subgenus *Astropolium*]

- 1 Heads usually dense in an elongate, pyramidal-paniculate arrangement; inner phyllaries 6-7 mm long, phyllary apices linear-acuminate, distal margins often inrolled/involute, green zone of phyllaries narrowly lanceolate, usually extending the entire length of the phyllary, chartaceous bases short or absent; pappus accrescent, 4-5.5 mm long at maturity and usually longer than coiled ray corollas; [habitats wet, saline]..... *Symphotrichum subulatum*
- 1 Heads corymbiform to thyrsiform, diffusely paniculate, or secund to subsecund and paniculiform arrangements or at the tips of long, bracteate branches; inner phyllaries 4-6.5 mm long, phyllary apices acute to acuminate, distal margins inrolled/involute or not, green zone of phyllaries lanceolate to elliptic, chartaceous bases usually conspicuous; pappus not accrescent, 3.5-4 (-5) mm long at maturity, longer or shorter than ray corollas; [habitats moist to wet, rarely saline].
- 2 Phyllary tips appressed, acute, flat, inner phyllaries with broadly lanceolate, distinctly demarcated, apical green zone, proximal ½ -1/3 white-chartaceous; ray flower blades erect, often involute along the edges (curling inward lengthwise), rarely coiling back distally (if so, then only ca. 1/2 coil), usually shorter than mature pappus; disc flowers (3-) 7-14..... *Symphotrichum squamatum*
- 2 Phyllary tips loose, linear-acuminate, distal margins often inrolled/involute, inner phyllaries with narrowly lanceolate, often weakly demarcated apical green zone, white-chartaceous bases short, ca. 1/3-1/2 the length of the phyllaries; ray flower blades not involute along edges, usually coiling back distally in 1-4 or more coils, usually as long or longer than mature pappus; disc flowers either (6-) 8-15 or 11-23 or (20-) 33-45 (-50).
- 4 Heads at first at ends of long, bracteate branches, then produced and maturing as axillary and nearly sessile or on very short lateral branches, commonly on one side of the main stem and appearing secund to subsecund, in paniculiform arrangements; ray flowers in 2-3 series, corollas mostly 2-3.5 (-4) mm long, the blades 0.2-0.4 mm wide (dry), blue to purple, coiling back in 2-3 (-4) coils; disc flowers 11-23; [e. GA southward]..... *Symphotrichum bahamense*
- 4 Heads often at ends of long, bracteate branches, axillary heads usually maturing on elongate lateral branches, the whole arrangement often diffusely paniculiform to pyramidal-paniculiform, or heads more distally disposed and the arrangement corymbiform to thyrsiform; ray flowers in 1 series, corollas mostly 4-7 mm long, the blades 0.4-0.8 mm wide (dry), blue to white, coiling back in 3-5 coils; disc flowers (20-) 33-45 (-50); [sc. United States east to AL and scattered eastward as an introduction] *Symphotrichum divaricatum*

Key D - perennial asters [of subgenus *Virgulus*]

- 2 Mid and upper stem leaves with bases rounded to cuneate (or clasping in *S. plumosum* of FL Panhandle), usually twisted at the base by 90 degrees to bring one leaf margin along the stem; phyllaries not stipitate-glandular; [section *Virgulus*].
- 3 Rays 13-36; cypselas glabrous. *Symphotrichum pratense*
- 3 Rays 7-16; cypselas densely strigose. *Symphotrichum concolor* var. *concolor*
- 2 Mid and upper stem leaves with bases clasping or auriculate clasping (except cuneate, rounded, or slightly clasping in *S. grandiflorum*, *S. oblongifolium*, and *S. fontinale*), the blade not twisted at the base (except in *S. adnatum*); phyllaries stipitate glandular (or sometimes or always lacking stipitate glands in *S. fontinale* and *S. walteri* (of the Coastal Plain from e. NC southward), and *S. patens* var. *patentissimum* (of KY and MS westward).
- 7 Mid-stem leaves < 1.5 cm long, either ascending-appressed, or spreading and with the apical portion abruptly deflexed; rays 5-9 (-11) mm long; [of the Coastal Plain]; [section *Patentes*]. *Symphotrichum adnatum*
- 7 Mid-stem leaves > 2 cm long, spreading; rays > 9 mm long (to as short as 7 mm in *S. fontinale* of Panhandle FL); [collectively widespread].
- 16 Involucres broadly turbinate, mostly 8-12 mm long; phyllaries in 4-7 series (grading into bracts), more or less appressed, obtuse to acute, middle ones 1.2-1.7 mm wide (ovate to lanceolate), densely strigillose or sericeous-strigose; plants largely eglandular (except for sparse sessile glands on phyllaries), usually with leaves only ca. 2-3 cm long at mid-stem, developing many long stiff branches with abrupt further reduction in leaf size; [from w. KY and w. MS westward].... *Symphotrichum patens* var. *patentissimum*
- 16 Involucres campanulate or narrowly turbinate, mostly 5-7.5 mm long; phyllaries in 4-5 (-6) series, often somewhat squarrose, acute to acuminate, middle ones 0.7-1.2 mm wide (linear to lanceolate), densely strigillose to almost glabrous; plants glandular (mostly stipitate-) or largely eglandular, with varied leaf size and branching; [collectively widespread].
- 17 Mid-stem leaves mostly 5-7 cm long, separated by internodes of (1-) 1.5-3 (-4) cm at their densest, usually spreading; plants usually 0.8-1.6 m tall; heads mostly 9-12 mm wide *Symphotrichum patens* var. *patens*
- 17 Mid-stem leaves mostly 3-5 cm long, separated by internodes of (0.5-) 1-2 (-3) cm at their densest, often adnate-ascending; plants usually 0.4-0.8 m tall; heads mostly 7-11 mm wide.
- 18 Stems and leaves generally eglandular (except sometimes for scattered glands on distal branches), but with dense ascending eglandular hairs; plants usually dull greyish-green, not much darkening when dried; leaves usually with gradual or irregular reduction from base of stem to summit; mid-stem

Key to Map
 Symbology:



(see introduction for more)

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leaves with length/width (2-) 2.5-4 (-4.5), not forming a distinct overlapping cluster; bracts on proximal thirds of peduncles mostly 2-3 (-5) mm wide ...

- 12 Stems and leaves with dense to sparse stipitate-glands, with or without eglandular hairs; plants somewhat bluish-waxy, often becoming blackish when dried; leaves abruptly reduced in size with each branching order; mid-stem leaves [directly below inflorescence] with length/width (1.5-) 2-2.5(-3), clustered and overlapping along 10-20 cm; bracts on proximal thirds of peduncles mostly 1-2 (-3) mm wide.....*Symphotrichum patens* var. *gracile*
.....*Symphotrichum patens* var. *terranigrum*

Key E - perennial asters with clasping or sheathing leaves
[of subgenus *Symphotrichum*, sections *Symphotrichum* and *Concinni*]

- 2 Phyllaries appressed (or in some species the outer slightly spreading); plants 0.5-8.5 (12) dm tall.....*Symphotrichum attenuatum*
2 Phyllaries slightly to distinctly spreading, loose, or recurved-squarrose, some at least foliose; plants (4-) 8-30 dm tall.
10 Stem leaves cuneate or rounded to an only slightly clasping base.....*Symphotrichum elliotii*
10 Stem leaves strongly auriculate-clasping.....*Symphotrichum puniceum* var. *scabricle*

Key G - perennial asters
[of subgenus *Symphotrichum*, section *Dumosi*, subsections *Divergentes* and *Dumosi*]

- 1 Disc corolla lobes $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ of the length of the corolla limb (the flared portion above the narrow corolla tube); disc corolla lobes spreading to reflexed.
2 Plants caespitose, with short, branched caudices or short-rhizomatous; abaxial leaf faces glabrous, midveins \pm densely pilose (rarely glabrate); ray flowers 8-15 (-23); disc corollas white to cream turning pink to purplish, lobes strongly reflexed (lengths $\frac{1}{2}$ - $\frac{3}{4}$ corollas); [wide variety of habitats].....*Symphotrichum lateriflorum*
2 Plants colonial, long-rhizomatous; abaxial leaf faces and midveins usually sparsely to densely strigose or strigillose, sometimes glabrous (var. glabratum); ray flowers (10-) 15-26; disc corollas cream to light yellow turning purple to brown, lobes spreading (lengths ca. $\frac{1}{2}$ corollas); [bottomlands and other wetlands]*Symphotrichum ontarionis* var. *ontarionis*
1 Disc corolla lobes $< \frac{1}{2}$ the length of the corolla limb (the flared portion above the narrow corolla tube); disc corolla lobes usually erect.
3 Peduncles long (at least some > 2 cm long), with numerous small, closely-spaced bracts mostly 1-4 mm long and much smaller than the leaves; plants mostly not strongly rhizomatous (sometimes with multiple stems from short-creeping rhizomes); plants mostly < 10 dm tall.
5 Peduncle bracts, at least lower and middle, mostly spreading or reflexed, oblong to linear-oblong, obtuse to subacute (rarely abruptly mucronate).....*Symphotrichum dumosum* var. *dumosum*
5 Peduncle bracts mostly ascending (-appressed), sometimes spreading, oblong-linear to linear-subulate, acute.
6 Cauline leaves 3-7 cm long; branches few; peduncles long; rays 14-17 (-20).....*Symphotrichum dumosum* var. *gracilipes*
6 Cauline leaves to 15 cm long; branches abundant; peduncles long, short, or absent; rays 13-25.....*Symphotrichum dumosum* var. *subulifolium*
3 Peduncles short (mostly < 2 cm long), sparsely bracteate or with leaves rather than bracts in close proximity to the heads; plants strongly colonial from creeping rhizomes; plants mostly > 10 dm tall;
9 Involucres (2.5-) 3.5-4.5 (-5.5) mm high; rays mostly < 20 , usually white (rarely pink); ray blades 3-8 mm long; plants 3-9 (-10) dm tall.
10 Heads densely crowded in spikelike racemes, the peduncles mostly < 7 mm long.....*Symphotrichum racemosum* var. *racemosum*
10 Heads in loose racemes or scattered on branch ends, the peduncles mostly 10-20 mm long.....*Symphotrichum racemosum* var. *subdumosum*
9 Involucres 3-7 (-8) mm high; rays mostly > 16 , white, pink, or violet; ray blades mostly 6-15 mm long; plants 3-15 (-20) dm tall.
11 Leaves thin, planar; peduncle bracts 1-3 (-5).
16 Leaves linear to oblanceolate, reduced in arrays; involucres 3.6-5 (-6) mm high; rays white to purplish.....*Symphotrichum lanceolatum* var. *lanceolatum*
16 Leaves broadly oblanceolate, not much reduced in arrays; involucres usually 4-5.6 mm; rays white.....*Symphotrichum lanceolatum* var. *latifolium*
11 Leaves stiff, margins revolute; peduncle bracts 5-12 or more (except 1-3 in *S. boreale*).
21 Leaves harshly scabrous above.....*Symphotrichum praealtum* var. *subasper*
21 Leaves glabrous or nearly so above.
22 Stem spreading puberulent throughout; lower leaf surface moderately to densely spreading-puberulent; [MO, AR, and LA westward].....*Symphotrichum praealtum* var. *nebraskense*
22 Stem puberulent in lines above; lower leaf surface subglabrous to sparsely scabrous-puberulent; [widespread west of the Appalachians].....*Symphotrichum praealtum* var. *praealtum*

Symphotrichum adnatum (Nuttall) Nesom. SCALE-LEAF ASTER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, pine flatwoods, pine rocklands. **Dist:** S. GA south to s. FL, west to se. LA; n. Bahamas. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster adnatus* Nuttall – Bah, S, SE1; = *Lasallea adnata* (Nuttall) Semple & Brouillet – Semple & Brouillet (1980a).

Symphotrichum attenuatum (Lindley) Semple. GULF COAST SMOOTH ASTER. **Hab:** Open dry woodlands, prairies. **Dist:** SC and GA west to AR and TX. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = *Symphotrichum laeve* (Linnaeus) Löve & Löve var. *purpuratum* (Nees) Nesom – FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Nesom (1994a); > *Aster attenuatus* Lindley ex Hooker – G, S; > *Aster purpuratus* Nees – S. **NatureServe G5TNR** (Not Yet Ranked).

Symphotrichum bahamense (Britton) Nesom. BAHAMA SALT-MARSH ASTER. **Hab:** Salt, brackish, and fresh marshes, ditches, wet areas. **Dist:** E. GA and e. FL Panhandle south to s. FL; apparently disjunct in se. LA (Urbatsch 2013); Bahamas. **Phen:** Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = FI7, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Nesom (2005b); = *Symphotrichum subulatum* (Michaux) Nesom var. *elongatum* (Bossard) S.D. Sundberg – FNA20, Sundberg (2004); < *Aster subulatus* Michaux – Bah, GW2; < *Aster subulatus* Michx. var. *cubensis* (DC.) Shinnars – SE1.

Symphotrichum concolor (Linnaeus) Nesom var. *concolor*. EASTERN SILVERY ASTER. **Hab:** Longleaf pine sandhills, Piedmont woodlands, forest edges, pine rocklands, roadbanks. **Dist:** MA and NY south to s. FL, west to LA, inland less commonly to TN and KY. Reports of *Symphotrichum concolor* for the Bahamas are based on *Symphotrichum lucayanum* (Britton) Nesom. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = FNA20, K3, K4; = *Symphotrichum concolor* ssp. *concolor* – Haines (2010); < *Aster concolor* Linnaeus – C, F, G, RAB, S, SE1, W; < *Symphotrichum concolor* (Linnaeus) Nesom – FI7, K1, Tn, Va, WH3, Nesom (1994a).

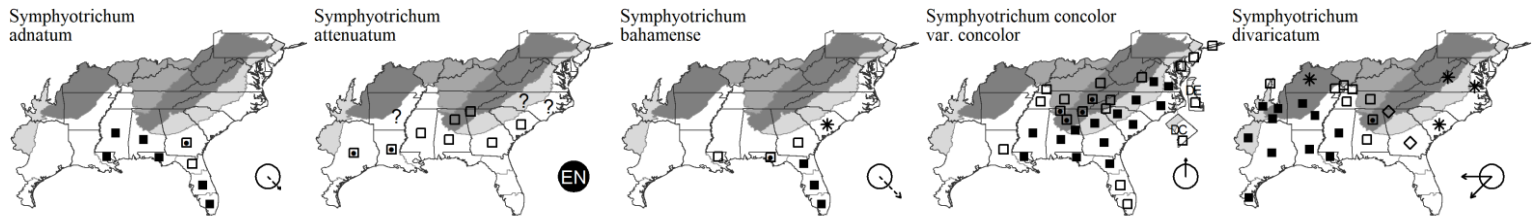
Key to Map
Symbology:



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Symphytotrichum divaricatum (Nuttall) Nesom. ANNUAL WATER ASTER, MIDWESTERN SALT MARSH ASTER, YARD ASTER. **Hab:** Ponds, swamps, ditches, other wet disturbed areas, including mowed fields, yards, periodically flooded floodplains; eastwards in waste areas near wool-combing mills. **Dist:** TN, MO, e. NE and n. NM south to GA, AL, MS, LA, TX, and Mexico. **Phen:** Aug-Jan. **Tax:** See Nesom (2000). **Syn:** = Il, K1, K3, K4, Va, Nesom (1994a), Nesom (2005b); = *Aster exilis* Elliott – F, RAB, S, misapplied; = *Aster subulatus* Michaux var. *ligulatus* Shinnars – NcTx, SE1, Tx; = *Symphytotrichum subulatum* (Michaux) Nesom var. *ligulatum* (Shinnars) S.D. Sundberg – Ar, FNA20, Mo2, Tn, Sundberg (2004); < *Aster subulatus* Michaux – GW2.



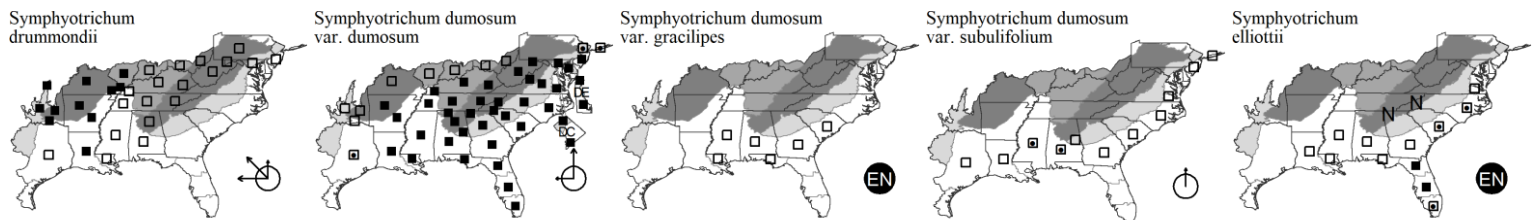
Symphytotrichum drummondii (Lindley) Nesom. HAIRY HEART-LEAVED ASTER. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests. **Dist:** PA, OH, MI, WI, MN, and NE, south to MD, WV, TN, AL, MS, and LA (including the Florida Parishes). **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Il, Mi, Pa, Tn; = *Aster sagittifolius* var. *drummondii* (Lindley) Shinnars – F; = *Symphytotrichum drummondii* (Lindley) Nesom var. *drummondii* – Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Nesom (1994a); < *Aster drummondii* Lindley – C, G, GrPl, Oh3, SE1. **NatureServe** G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Symphytotrichum dumosum (Linnaeus) Nesom var. *dumosum*. LONG-STALKED ASTER. **Hab:** Old fields, disturbed areas, pastures. **Dist:** NB, WV, IN, IL, OK south to FL and TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = K1, Va, Nesom (1994b); > *Aster coridifolius* Michaux – S; < *Aster dumosus* – C, G, GW2, NcTx, Oh3, RAB, SE1, Tx, W; > *Aster dumosus* – S; > *Aster dumosus* var. *coridifolius* (Michaux) Torrey & A. Gray – F, WV; > *Aster dumosus* Linnaeus var. *dumosus* – F; < *Symphytotrichum dumosum* – Ar, F17, FNA20, Il, NE, Pa, Tn, WH3; < *Symphytotrichum dumosum* (Linnaeus) Nesom var. *dumosum* – K3, K4. **NatureServe** G5T3T5 (Apparently Secure).

Symphytotrichum dumosum (Linnaeus) Nesom var. *gracilipes* (Wiegand) Nesom. **Hab:** Pine savannas. **Dist:** SC south to FL, west to LA. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = K1; = *Aster gracilipes* (Wiegand) Alexander – S; < *Aster dumosus* – GW2, RAB, SE1; < *Symphytotrichum dumosum* – F17, FNA20, WH3; < *Symphytotrichum dumosum* (Linnaeus) Nesom var. *dumosum* – K3, K4.

Symphytotrichum dumosum (Linnaeus) Nesom var. *subulifolium* (Torrey & A. Gray) Nesom. **Hab:** Calcareous prairies, dry clayey sites, {other habitats}. **Dist:** ME south to FL, west to TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = K1, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster dumosus* Linnaeus var. *subulifolium* Torrey & A. Gray – F; < *Aster dumosus* – C, G, GW2, NcTx, RAB, SE1, Tx, W; < *Symphytotrichum dumosum* – F17, FNA20, NE, Pa, WH3; < *Symphytotrichum dumosum* (Linnaeus) Nesom var. *dumosum* – K3, K4.

Symphytotrichum elliotii (Torrey & A. Gray) Nesom. SOUTHERN SWAMP ASTER, ELLIOTT'S ASTER. **Hab:** Bogs, swamps, and marshes, mainly in the outer Coastal Plain, on tree bases, hummocks, and stumps in tidal freshwater swamps, especially where salinities may occasionally exceed 5-10 ppt. **Dist:** Se. VA south to s. FL, west to LA. The Jones & Coile (1988) record for n. GA and records in the NC Mountains (Kartesz (2020) are rejected (misidentifications of *S. puniceum*). **Phen:** Late Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = F17, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Va, WH3, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster elliotii* Torrey & A. Gray – C, F, G, GW2, RAB, S, SE1.



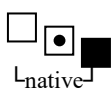
Symphytotrichum lanceolatum (Willdenow) Nesom var. *lanceolatum*. TALL WHITE ASTER, COMMON PANICLED ASTER. **Hab:** Moist soils. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to SK, south to PA (Rhoads & Klein 1993), VA (reported in FNA), NC, SC (?), TN, MS, LA, and TX. Reported for Ashe County, NC (Poindexter & Murrell 2008). **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, Il, Mi, Pa, Va, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster lanceolatus* ssp. *lanceolatus* – NcTx; = *Aster lanceolatus* ssp. *lanceolatus* var. *lanceolatus* – Semple & Chmielewski (1987); = *Aster lanceolatus* Willdenow var. *lanceolatus* – C; = *Aster simplex* var. *ramosissimus* (Torrey & A. Gray) Cronquist – F, G, GrPl; = *Symphytotrichum lanceolatum* ssp. *lanceolatum* var. *lanceolatum* – K1, K3, K4, NE; < *Aster lanceolatus* – W; < *Aster simplex* Willdenow – GW2, RAB, WV; > *Aster simplex* var. *ramosissimus* (Torrey & A. Gray) Cronquist – Oh3; < *Aster simplex* var. *simplex* – SE1; > *Aster simplex* var. *simplex* – GrPl, Oh3.

Symphytotrichum lanceolatum (Willdenow) Nesom var. *latifolium* (Semple & Chmielewski) Nesom. BROAD-LEAVED WHITE PANICLED ASTER. **Hab:** Bottomlands, other moist sites. **Dist:** ME west to MB, south to e. Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA20, Il, Mi, Tn, WH3, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster lanceolatus* Willdenow ssp. *lanceolatus* var. *latifolium* Semple & Chmielewski – Semple & Chmielewski (1987); = *Aster lanceolatus* Willdenow var. *simplex* (Willdenow) A. G. Jones – C; = *Aster simplex* var. *simplex* – F, G; = *Symphytotrichum lanceolatum* (Willdenow) Nesom ssp. *lanceolatum* var. *latifolium* (Semple & Chmielewski) Nesom – K1, K3, K4, NE; < *Aster lanceolatus* – W; < *Aster simplex* Willdenow – GW2, RAB.

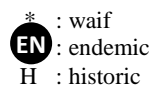
Symphytotrichum lateriflorum (Linnaeus) Á. Löve & D. Löve. STARVED ASTER, GOBLET ASTER. **Hab:** Mesic to dry upland forests and woodlands, swamps, wet pine flatwoods, clearings, old fields, roadsides, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** NB west to MB, south to s. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Tax:** Many infrataxa have been recognized in the past, and warrant modern study. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, FNA20, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, SE1, Tn, Va, WH3; = *Aster lateriflorus* Linnaeus – C, G, GW2, NcTx, Oh3, RAB, SE1, Tx, W; > *Aster lateriflorus* (Linnaeus) Britton var. *lateriflorus* – F, GrPl; > *Aster lateriflorus* var. *pendulus* (Aiton) E.S. Burgess – F; > *Symphytotrichum lateriflorum* (Linnaeus) Á. Löve & D. Löve var. *angustifolium* (Wiegand) Nesom – K1, Nesom (1994b); > *Symphytotrichum lateriflorum* var. *hirsuticaule* (Lindley ex A.P. de Candolle) Nesom – Nesom (1994b); > *Symphytotrichum lateriflorum* (Linnaeus) Á. Löve & D. Löve var. *horizontale* (Desfontaines) Nesom – K1, Nesom (1994b); > *Symphytotrichum lateriflorum* (Linnaeus) Á. Löve & D. Löve var. *lateriflorum* – K1, Nesom (1994b); > *Symphytotrichum lateriflorum* (Linnaeus) Á. Löve & D. Löve var. *spatelliforme* (E.S. Burgess) Nesom – Nesom (1994b).

Symphytotrichum ontarionis (Wiegand) Nesom var. *ontarionis*. BOTTOMLAND ASTER. **Hab:** Bottomlands, swamps, bogs. **Dist:** QC, ON, MN, and SD, south to WV, GA, AL, MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See Nesom (1997) and Brouillet & Labrecque (1997). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K3,

Key to Map
Symbology:



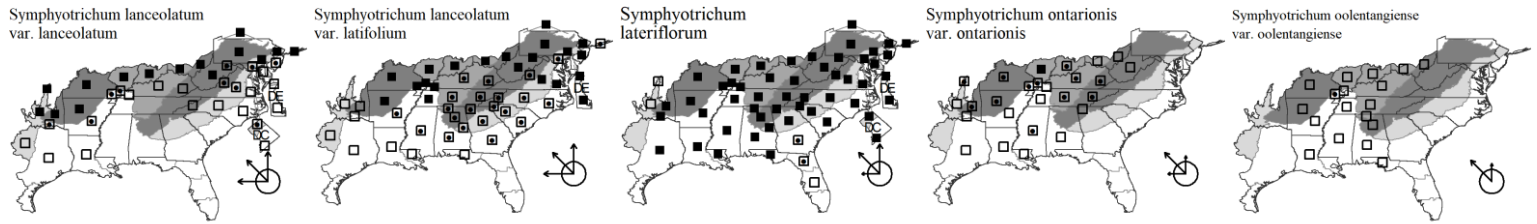
←rare ←uncommon ←common
(see introduction for more)



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P : planted
? : questionable

K4, Mi, Va; = *Symphytotrichum ontarionis* var. *ontarionis* – K1, Nesom (1994a), orthographic variant; < *Aster lateriflorus* Linnaeus – RAB; < *Aster ontarionis* Wiegand – C, F, G, GrPl, SE1, W; < *Symphytotrichum ontarionis* – Il, NE, Tn. [NatureServe G5T4](#) (Apparently Secure).

Symphytotrichum oolentangiense (Riddell) Nesom var. **oolentangiense**. AZURE ASTER. **Hab:** Prairies, glades. **Dist:** NY, ON, MN, and SD, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Comm:** Reported for GA (Kartesz 1999) on the basis of Fernald (1950), and also reported for GA in FNA. East to sw. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), AL, and Panhandle FL (Wunderlin & Hansen 2008). **Syn:** = K1, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster azureus* Lindley var. *azureus* – F, Tx; < *Aster azureus* – G, SE1; < *Aster oolentangiensis* – C, GrPl, NcTx; < *Symphytotrichum oolentangiense* – Ar, F17, FNA20, K3, K4, Mi, Oh3, WH3; > *Symphytotrichum oolentangiense* var. *laevicaule* (Fernald) Mohlenbrock – Il; > *Symphytotrichum oolentangiense* (Riddell) Nesom var. *oolentangiense* – Il. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).



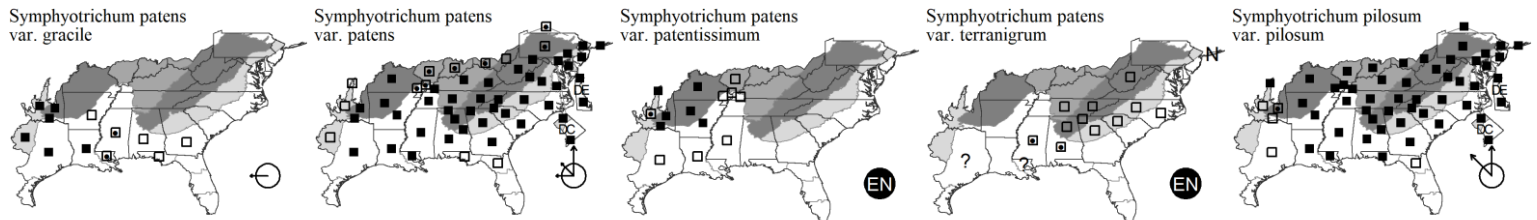
Symphytotrichum patens (Aiton) Nesom var. **gracile** (Hooker) Nesom. **Hab:** Dry woodlands and prairies. **Dist:** Var. *gracile*, as defined more narrowly by R. Jones (1983), ranges east to se. LA, s. MS, and s. AL from a core range in LA, e. and c. TX, and OK. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Tax:** Nesom (2006oo) discussed the dubious recognition of this variety. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K1, Mo2; = *Aster patens* var. *gracilis* Hooker – Jones (1983); < *Aster patens* – Tx; < *Aster patens* var. *gracilis* Hooker – C, F, G, NcTx, SE1; < *Lasallea patens* (Aiton) Semple & Brouillet – Semple & Brouillet (1980a); < *Symphytotrichum patens* (Aiton) Nesom var. *patens* – K3, K4.

Symphytotrichum patens (Aiton) Nesom var. **patens**. COMMON CLASPING ASTER. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, longleaf pine sandhills, roadsides, woodland edges, clearings, roadbanks. **Dist:** Var. *patens* ranges from VT and NY west to PA, s. OH, s. IN, s. MO, and se. KS, south to e. GA, ne. FL, Panhandle FL, s. AL, s. MS, s. LA, and sc. TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-early Nov; Oct-Nov. **Syn:** < *Aster patens* – RAB, S, Tx, W; > *Aster patens* var. *gracilis* Hooker – C, F, G, SE1; < *Aster patens* Aiton var. *patens* – C, F, G, NcTx, Oh3, SE1, WV, Jones (1983); < *Lasallea patens* (Aiton) Semple & Brouillet – Semple & Brouillet (1980a); < *Symphytotrichum patens* – F17, Il, Pa, Tn, WH3; < *Symphytotrichum patens* (Aiton) Nesom var. *patens* – Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NE, Va, Nesom (1994a).

Symphytotrichum patens (Aiton) Nesom var. **patentissimum** (Lindley ex A.P. de Candolle) Nesom. OZARK CLASPING ASTER. **Hab:** Glades, upland prairies, woodlands, forest edges. **Dist:** Var. *patentissimum* is largely Ozarkian, east to scattered locations in w. KY and w. MS. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See discussion in Nesom (2006oo). **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Mo2; = *Aster patens* Aiton var. *patentissimus* (Lindley ex A.P. de Candolle) Torrey & A. Gray – C, F, G, GrPl, NcTx, SE1, Jones (1983); = *Symphytotrichum patentissimum* (Lindley ex A.P. de Candolle) Mohlenbrock – Il; < *Aster patens* – Tx; < *Lasallea patens* (Aiton) Semple & Brouillet – Semple & Brouillet (1980a). [NatureServe G5TNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Symphytotrichum patens (Aiton) Nesom var. **terrannigrum** J.J.N. Campbell & W.R. Seymour. BLACK BELT CLASPING ASTER. **Hab:** Prairies and woodlands. **Dist:** Distribution centered in the AL-MS Black Belt, but allegedly with scattered occurrences over a more widespread area of the Southeastern United States. **Comm:** See Campbell & Seymour (2014) for detailed information. **Syn:** = K4; < *Aster patens* – RAB, S, W; > *Aster patens* var. *gracilis* Hooker – C, F, G, SE1; < *Aster patens* Aiton var. *patens* – C, F, G, SE1, WV, Jones (1983); < *Lasallea patens* (Aiton) Semple & Brouillet – Semple & Brouillet (1980a); < *Symphytotrichum patens* – Pa, WH3; < *Symphytotrichum patens* (Aiton) Nesom var. *patens* – FNA20, K1, Nesom (1994a).

Symphytotrichum pilosum (Willdenow) Nesom var. **pilosum**. **Hab:** Old fields, disturbed areas, woodland borders. **Dist:** NB west to MN, south to Panhandle FL and TX. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, Va, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster pilosus* Willdenow var. *pilosus* – C, F, G, Oh3, SE1, WV; < *Aster pilosus* – GrPl, RAB, W; < *Symphytotrichum pilosum* – F17, Mo2, Tn, WH3. [NatureServe G5T5](#) (Secure).



Symphytotrichum praealtum (Poiret) Nesom var. **nebraskense** (Britton) Nesom. NEBRASKA ASTER. **Hab:** Bottomlands, other moist areas. **Dist:** NE, KS, and OK east to MO, AR, and LA. **Phen:** Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = K3, K4; = *Aster praealtus* Poiret var. *nebraskensis* (Britton) Wiegand – GrPl, SE1; < *Symphytotrichum praealtum* (Poiret) Nesom – FNA20, Mo2. [NatureServe G5TNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

Symphytotrichum praealtum (Poiret) Nesom var. **praealtum**. NET-VEINED ASTER, WILLOWLEAF ASTER. **Hab:** Moist forests over limestone, wooded fens (with *Acer rubrum* and *Fraxinus nigra*). **Dist:** NY, MN, and SD south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. Reported for Giles County, VA. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Il, K1, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster praealtus* Poiret var. *praealtus* – F; < *Aster praealtus* Poiret – C, GW2, NcTx, Oh3, W, WV; < *Aster praealtus* Poiret var. *praealtus* – G, GrPl, SE1; > *Aster praealtus* Poiret var. *praealtus* – Tx; > *Aster praealtus* var. *texicola* Wiegand – Tx; < *Symphytotrichum praealtum* (Poiret) Nesom – Ar, F17, FNA20, Mi, Mo2, Pa, Tn, WH3; < *Symphytotrichum praealtum* (Poiret) Nesom var. *praealtum* – K3, K3, K4. [NatureServe G5T5?](#) (Secure).

Symphytotrichum praealtum (Poiret) Nesom var. **subasper** (Lindley) Nesom. ROUGH WILLOWLEAF ASTER. **Hab:** Bottomlands, other moist habitats. **Dist:** KY, IN, IL, MO, and OK south to AL and TX. **Phen:** (Sep-) Oct-Nov. **Syn:** = Il; = *Aster praealtus* Poiret var. *subasper* (Lindley) Wiegand – F; = *Symphytotrichum praealtum* (Poiret) Nesom var. *subasperum* (Lindley) Nesom – K1, orthographic variant; < *Aster praealtus* Poiret – NcTx, Tx; < *Symphytotrichum praealtum* (Poiret) Nesom – FNA20; < *Symphytotrichum praealtum* (Poiret) Nesom var. *praealtum* – K3, K4.

Symphytotrichum pratense (Rafinesque) Nesom. BARRENS SILKY ASTER. **Hab:** Calcareous glades and barrens, prairies. **Dist:** S. AR west to ne. TX and se. OK, south to sc. LA and e. TX; disjunct at scattered localities east of the Mississippi River, as in sw. VA (Ludwig 1999), sw. NC (Kelly & Knapp 2019), c. KY, TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), nw. GA, sw. GA, Panhandle FL (Gadsden County), n. and c. AL, and wc. MS. **Phen:**

Key to Map
Symbology:



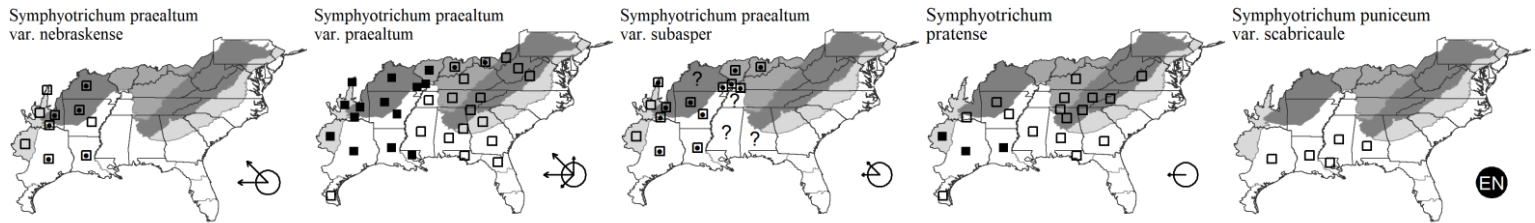
* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

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Sep-Nov (-Jan). **Tax:** See Jones, Witsell, & Nesom (2008) for extensive discussion. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Tn, Va, Jones, Witsell, & Nesom (2008), Nesom (1994a); = *Aster phyllolepis* Torrey & A. Gray – SE1; = *Aster pratensis* Rafinesque – NcTx, Tx, Tx; = *Lasallea sericea* (Ventenat) Greene ssp. *pratensis* (Rafinesque) Semple & Brouillet – Semple & Brouillet (1980a); = *Symphiotrichum sericeum* (Ventenat) Nesom var. *microphyllum* (A.P. de Candolle) Wunderlin & B.F. Hansen – Fl7, WH3; < *Aster sericeus* Ventenat – F, G. NatureServe G4? (Apparently Secure).

Symphiotrichum puniceum (Linnaeus) Å. Löve & D. Löve var. **scabricalle** (Shinners) Nesom. **Hab:** Pineland seepage bogs. **Dist:** AL west to e. TX. **Phen:** Oct. **Syn:** = FNA20, K1, K3, K4, Nesom (1997b); = *Aster scabricalle* Shinners – Tx; < *Aster puniceus* Linnaeus – C, GW2, S, SE1, W. NatureServe G5T2 (Imperiled).



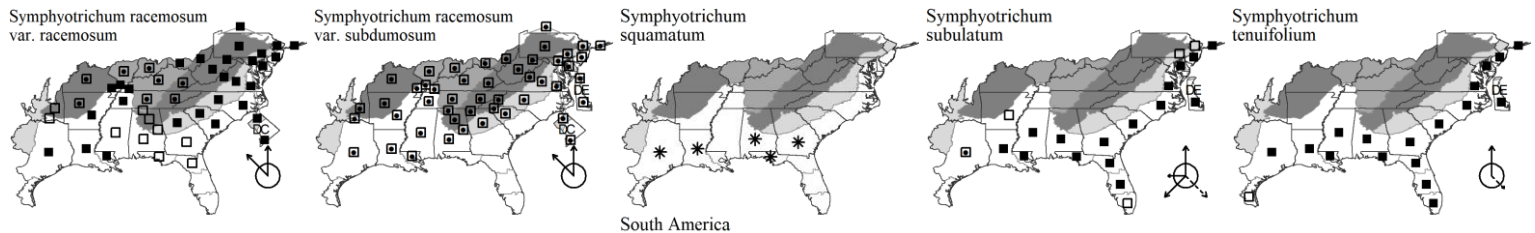
Symphiotrichum racemosum (Elliott) Nesom var. **racemosum**. SMALL WHITE ASTER. **Hab:** Bottomlands, marshes. **Dist:** ME south to n. FL, west to TX, and inland to OH, IN, IL (?), MO, and OK. **Syn:** = K1, Va, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster vimineus* Lamarck – G, GW2, RAB, SE1, W, misapplied; > *Aster brachypholis* Small – S; < *Aster racemosus* Elliott – C, Oh3; > *Aster racemosus* Elliott – F; > *Aster vimineus* var. *vimineus* – F, misapplied; < *Symphiotrichum racemosum* – Ar, Fl7, FNA20, K3, K4, NE, Pa, Tn, WH3.

Symphiotrichum racemosum (Elliott) Nesom var. **subdumosum** (Wiegand) Nesom. SMALL WHITE OLDFIELD ASTER. **Dist:** Uncertain distribution. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Il, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster vimineus* Lamarck var. *subdumosus* Wiegand – F; < *Aster racemosus* Elliott – C, Oh3; < *Symphiotrichum racemosum* – FNA20, K3, K4, Pa, WH3.

* **Symphiotrichum squamatum** (Sprengel) Nesom. SOUTH AMERICAN SALT-MARSH ASTER. **Hab:** Disturbed areas (on ballast), escaped to coastal marshes and dunes. **Dist:** Native of South America. AL (Mobile County), FL (Escambia County), LA, TX. **Syn:** = Fl7, K1, K3, K4, WH3, Nesom (1994a), Nesom (2005b); = *Symphiotrichum subulatum* (Linnaeus) Nesom var. *squamatum* (Sprengel) S.D. Sundberg – FNA20, Sundberg (2004); < *Aster subulatus* Michx. var. *cubensis* (DC.) Shinners – SE1. NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Symphiotrichum subulatum (Michaux) Nesom. EASTERN SALT-MARSH ASTER. **Hab:** Tidal marshes. **Dist:** S. ME south to ne. FL, Panhandle FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** Sep-Nov. **Tax:** See Sundberg (2004). **Syn:** = Fl7, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Va, WH3, Nesom (1994a), Nesom (2005b); = *Aster subulatus* Michaux var. *euroauster* Fernald & Griscom – Tx; = *Aster subulatus* Michaux var. *subulatus* – C, SE1; = *Symphiotrichum subulatum* var. *subulatum* – Ar, FNA20, NE, Sundberg (2004); < *Aster subulatus* Michaux – GW2, Oh3, RAB; > *Aster subulatus* Michaux var. *euroauster* Fernald & Griscom – F; > *Aster subulatus* var. *obtusifolius* Fernald – F, G; > *Aster subulatus* Michaux var. *subulatus* – F, G.

Symphiotrichum tenuifolium (Linnaeus) Nesom. PERENNIAL SALT-MARSH ASTER. **Hab:** Brackish marshes. **Dist:** ME south to c. peninsular FL, west to se. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Nov. **Tax:** See Sundberg (2004). **Syn:** = K1, K4, Va, Nesom (1994a), Nesom (2005b); = *Aster tenuifolius* Linnaeus – C, G, GW2, RAB, SE1; = *Aster tenuifolius* var. *tenuifolius* – Tx; = *Symphiotrichum tenuifolium* var. *tenuifolium* – FNA20, K3, NE, Sundberg (2004); < *Symphiotrichum tenuifolium* (Linnaeus) Nesom – Fl7, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Symphiotrichum texanum (E.S. Burgess) Semple. TEXAS ASTER. **Hab:** Limestone cliffs, sandstone cliffs, bluffs. **Dist:** MO and KS south to LA and TX; disjunct east of the Mississippi River in e. LA, e. MS, and w. and c. KY; Coahuila. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **ID Notes:** The distinctive cordate (heart-shaped) basal and cauline leaves bearing serrate-crenate margins combined with the relatively short ray florets surrounding disc florets that tinge an almost watermelon-pink at anthesis make this one of the easiest *Symphiotrichum* to identify in eastern TX (Aidan Campos, pers.comm. 2021). **Syn:** = Il; = *Aster drummondii* Lindley var. *texanus* (E.S. Burgess) A.G. Jones – NcTx; = *Aster texanus* E.S. Burgess – C, G, SE1; = *Symphiotrichum drummondii* (Lindley) Nesom var. *texanum* (E.S. Burgess) Nesom – Ar, FNA20, K1, K3, K4; > *Aster texanus* E.S. Burgess var. *parviceps* Shinners – Tx; > *Aster texanus* var. *texanus* E.S. Burgess – Tx. NatureServe G5T3T4 (Vulnerable).

Symphiotrichum undulatum (Linnaeus) Nesom. WAVYLEAF ASTER. **Hab:** Dry forests, woodlands, glades, roadbanks. **Dist:** NS west to s. ON, south to c. peninsular FL and LA. **Phen:** Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Fl7, FNA20, Il, K1, K3, K4, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Nesom (1994a); = *Aster undulatus* Linnaeus – C, G, Oh3, RAB, SE1, W; > *Aster asperifolius* E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster claviger* E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster corrigiatus* E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster gracilescens* E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster linguiformis* E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster loriformis* (E.S. Burgess) E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster mohrii* E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster proteus* E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster sylvestris* E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster triangularis* (E.S. Burgess) E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster truelli* E.S. Burgess – S; > *Aster undulatus* Linnaeus – S; > *Aster undulatus* var. *diversifolius* (Michaux) A. Gray – F; > *Aster undulatus* var. *loriformis* E.S. Burgess – F, WV; > *Aster undulatus* var. *undulatus* – F, WV. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

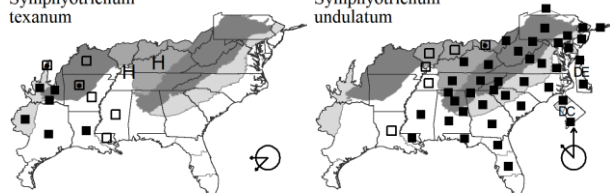
Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

403. ASTERACEAE

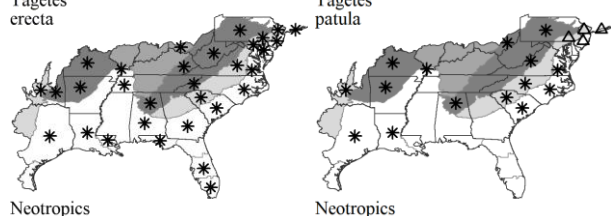
Symphyotrichum
texanumSymphyotrichum
undulatum*Tagetes* Linnaeus 1753 (MARIGOLD)

A genus of about 40-50 species, of tropical and warm temperate America. References: SE1; Strother (2006bbb) in FNA21 (2006c).

- 2 Peduncles conspicuously swollen and hollow below the flower; involucre 15-20 mm high; achenes 7-10 mm long *Tagetes erecta*
 2 Peduncles not conspicuously swollen and hollow below the flower; involucre 10-15 mm high; achenes 4-7 mm long *Tagetes patula*

* *Tagetes erecta* Linnaeus. COMMON MARIGOLD, AFRICAN MARIGOLD, AZTEC MARIGOLD, BIG MARIGOLD. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, rarely persistent or as a waif. **Dist:** Native of Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, G, IL, K1, K3, NE, RAB, S, SE1, WH3; < *Tagetes erecta* Linnaeus – Ar, FNA21, K4. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Tagetes patula* Linnaeus. FRENCH MARIGOLD. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated, rarely persistent or as a waif. **Dist:** Native of Mexico. **Phen:** Jul-Nov. **Syn:** = C, G, K1, K3, NE, RAB, SE1; < *Tagetes erecta* Linnaeus – FNA21, K4.

Tagetes
erectaTagetes
patula*Tanacetum* Linnaeus 1753 (TANSY)

A genus of about 150 species, herbs, of north temperate regions, especially the Old World. References: Arriagada & Miller (1997); SE1; Watson (2006a) in FNA19 (2006a).

* *Tanacetum vulgare* Linnaeus. COMMON TANSY, GOLDEN-BUTTONS, GARDEN TANSY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA19, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, S, SE1, Va, W, WV, Arriagada & Miller (1997). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Taraxacum F.H. Wiggers 1780 (DANDELION)

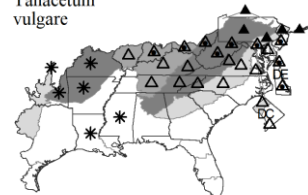
A genus of about 60 species (or as many as 2000 if apomictic microspecies are recognized), herbs, of boreal and temperate regions. There seems little utility in trying to reconcile the numerous European microspecies against our introduced material. References: Brouillet (2006a) in FNA19 (2006a); SE1.

* *Taraxacum officinale* F.H. Wiggers. COMMON DANDELION. **Hab:** Lawns, roadsides, urban areas, pastures, disturbed areas, trailsides, less commonly in a variety of less disturbed habitats. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jan-Dec. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, FNA19, G, GrPl, IL, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV; = *Leontodon taraxacum* Linnaeus – S; < *Taraxacum officinale* F.H. Wiggers – FI7; > *Taraxacum officinale* ssp. *officinale* – K1; > *Taraxacum officinale* var. *officinale* – F. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

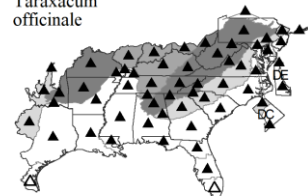
Tetragonotheca Linnaeus 1753 (SQUAREHEAD)

A genus of 4 species, herbs, endemic to se. North America. References: SE1; Strother (2006ww) in FNA21 (2006c); Turner & Dawson (1980).

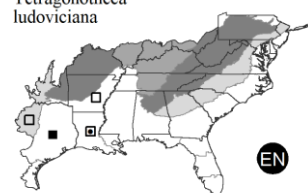
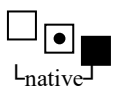
Tetragonotheca ludoviciana (Torrey & A. Gray) A. Gray ex Hall. LOUISIANA SQUARE-HEAD. **Hab:** Sandy pine and mixed woodlands. **Dist:** Se. AR and nc. TX south to sw. LA and se. TX. **Phen:** May-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Tanacetum
vulgare

Eurasia

Taraxacum
officinale

Eurasia

Tetragonotheca
ludovicianaKey to Map
Symbology:

←native

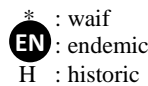


←maybe exotic



←exotic

←rare
←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Thelesperma Lessing 1831 (GREENTHREAD)

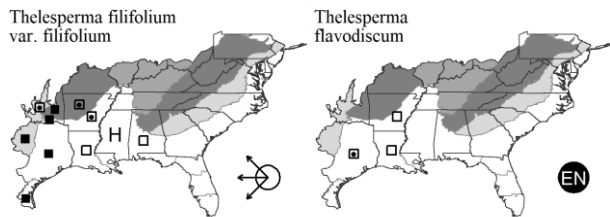
A genus of 10 or more species, of c. and w. North America, Mexico, and South America. References: Strother (2006zz) in FNA21 (2006c).

Key adapted from Strother (2006zz).

- 6 Plants 30-70 (-120+) cm tall; cauline leaves \pm scattered over lower 9/10 of plant, internodes 35-100+ mm long; disc corollas yellow, often with brown nerves..... *Thelesperma flavodiscum*
- 6 Plants 10-70+ cm tall; cauline leaves crowded to \pm scattered over lower 1/2-3/4+ of plant, internodes mostly 10-35 (-50+) mm long; disc corollas red-brown or yellow with red-brown nerves..... *Thelesperma filifolium* var. *filifolium*

Thelesperma filifolium (Hooker) A. Gray var. *filifolium*. STIFF GREENTHREAD. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, and roadsides over calcareous substrates. **Dist:** AR and OK south to w. LA, s. TX, w. TX, and NLE; disjunct eastward in the Black Belt of MS and on a chalk bluff in Sumter County, wc. AL (Keener 2009). **Phen:** Apr-Jun (-Sep). **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, SE1, Tx; < *Thelesperma filifolium* (Hooker) A. Gray – Ar, FNA21, Mo2. NatureServe G4G5T4T5 (Apparently Secure).

Thelesperma flavodiscum (Shinners) B.L. Turner. EAST TEXAS GREENTHREAD, YELLOW-DISK GREENTHREAD. **Hab:** Pinelands, sandy oak forests. **Dist:** Sw. AR and w. LA west to e. TX. **Phen:** May-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, K3, K4, Tx. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

*Thymophylla* Lagasca y Segura 1816

A genus of about 13 species, herbs and shrubs, of sw. and sc. United States and Mexico. Key modified from Strother (2006c) and Correll and Johnston (1970). References: Strother (2006ddd) in FNA21 (2006c).

Thymophylla tenuiloba (A.P. de Candolle) Small var. *tenuiloba*. DAHLBERG DAISY, GOLDEN-FLEECE. **Hab:** {TX habitats}, eastwards as an introduction in dry, disturbed areas, waste areas near wool-combing mills. **Dist:** C. TX and s. NM south into Mexico. **Syn:** = FNA21, K1, K3, NcTx, NE; = *Dyssodia tenuiloba* (A.P. de Candolle) B.L. Robinson var. *tenuiloba* – SE1; < *Dyssodia tenuiloba* (A.P. de Candolle) B.L. Robinson – Bah; < *Thymophylla tenuiloba* – FI7, S, WH3. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Tithonia Desfontaines ex A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (SUNFLOWER-WEED)

A genus of about 11 species, herbs, shrubs, and rarely trees, of sw. United States, Mexico, and Central America. References: La Duke (1982); La Duke (2006) in FNA21 (2006c).

* ***Tithonia rotundifolia*** (Miller) S.F. Blake. CLAVEL DE MUERTO. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Mexico. Reported for AL (Diamond 2014); also reported for Orleans Parish, LA. **Phen:** Nov-Jan. **Syn:** = FI7, FNA21, K1, K3, K4, WH3, La Duke (1982). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

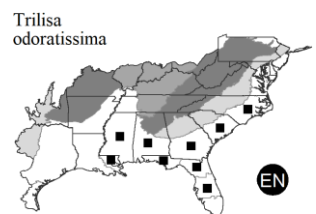
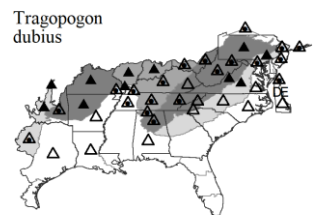
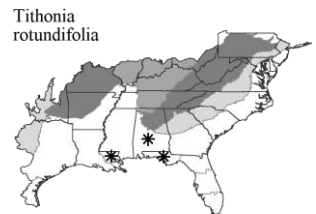
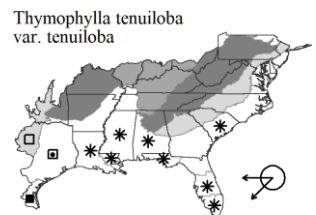
Tragopogon Linnaeus 1753 (GOAT'S-BEARD)

A genus of about 110 species, herbs, of temperate Eurasia and the Mediterranean region. References: SE1; Soltis (2006) in FNA19 (2006a); Voss (1996).

* ***Tragopogon dubius*** Scopoli. GOAT'S-BEARD, YELLOW SALSIFY. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, other disturbed places. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FNA19, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Va, W; < *Tragopogon major* Jacquin – F, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Trilisa Cassini 1820 (TRILISA)

A genus of 3 species, perennial herbs, endemic to the Southeastern Coastal Plain of North America. The genus name is an anagram of *Liatris*, as is *Litrisa*. Schilling (2011) shows that *Trilisa* and *Litrisa* should be separated from *Carphephorus*. References: Bridges & Orzell (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017); Correa & Wilbur (1969); SE1; DeLaney, Bissett, & Weidenhamer (1999); Nesom (2006hh) in FNA21 (2006c); Orzell & Bridges (2002); Schilling (2011b); Schilling



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Identification Notes: *Trilisa* can be distinguished from *Carphephorus* by its smaller heads (involucres 3.5-6 mm high vs. 6-15 mm high), fewer phyllaries per head (6-12 vs. 15-40), and lack of shining resin dots on the leaves (*Carphephorus* has numerous resin dots).

Trilisa odoratissima (J.F. Gmelin) Cassini. DEER'S-TONGUE, VANILLA-LEAF. **Hab:** Moist to mesic pine savannas and flatwoods. **Dist:** Se. NC south to c. peninsular FL and west to e. LA. **Phen:** Late Jun-Oct; Sep-Nov. **Comm:** *T. odoratissima* has the largest leaves of our species of *Carphephorus*, *Trilisa*, and *Litrisa*; its leaves are normally wider than 3 cm, and have a very wide and prominent midrib, usually purple toward the base of the leaf and white toward the tip. This species contains coumarin and gives off a pleasant vanilla odor when drying; it is gathered from the wild and used as a supplementary flavoring in cigarettes. **Syn:** = K4, Bridges & Orzell (2017b) in Weakley et al (2017); = *Carphephorus odoratissimus* – DeLaney, Bissett, & Weidenhamer (1999); = *Carphephorus odoratissimus* (J.F. Gmelin) Herbert var. *odoratissimus* – F17, FNA21, K3, WH3, Orzell & Bridges (2002); = *Trilisa odoratissima* var. *odoratissima* – Schilling (2011b); < *Carphephorus odoratissimus* – GW2, K1, SE1, Correa & Wilbur (1969); < *Trilisa odoratissima* (J.F. Gmelin) Cassini – RAB, S.

Verbesina Linnaeus 1753 (CROWNBEARD, WINGSTEM, FROSTWEED)

A genus of about 200-300 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate America. References: Coleman (1966); SE1; Olsen (1979); Strother (2006oo) in FNA21 (2006c).

- 1 Stem and lower leaf-surfaces grey strigose-canescens; annuals, 2-10 dm tall, with taproots..... ***Verbesina encelioides***
- 1 Stem and lower leaf surfaces glabrous or pubescent, but not grey strigose-canescens; perennials, 4-40 dm tall, with fibrous or fleshy-fibrous roots.
 - 7 Heads few, 1-15 (-20) in a compact inflorescence; disc 7-16 mm wide at anthesis; ray flowers (5-) 7-15, yellow; plants 5-12 dm tall ***Verbesina helianthoides***
 - 7 Heads numerous, 10-200+ in a dense to open inflorescence; disc 3-15 mm wide at anthesis; ray flowers either absent, or 1-5 and white, or 2-10 and yellow; plants 10-40 dm tall.
 - 8 Ray florets absent; disk flowers white..... ***Verbesina walteri***
 - 8 Ray florets present; disk flowers white or yellow.
 - 9 Ray flowers and disc flowers yellow ***Verbesina alternifolia***
 - 9 Ray flowers and disc flowers white. ***Verbesina virginica* var. *virginica***

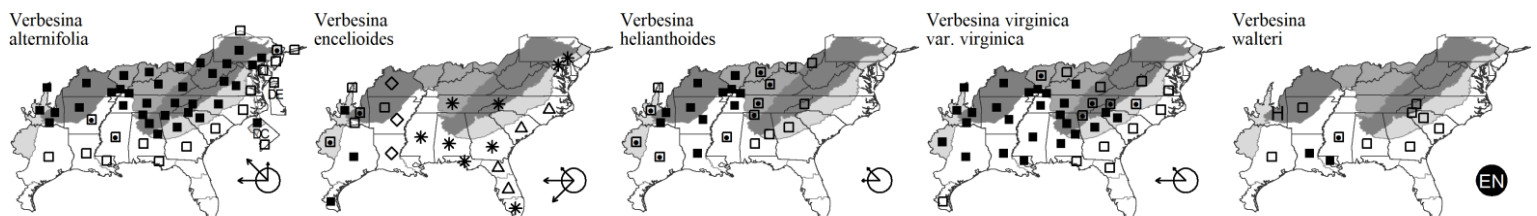
Verbesina alternifolia (Linnaeus) Britton ex Kearney. COMMON WINGSTEM. **Hab:** Alluvial forests, marshes, floodplain pastures. **Dist:** NY and s. ON west to IA, south to Panhandle FL, w. LA, and nc. TX. **Phen:** (Jul-) Aug-Sep (-Oct). **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, FNA21, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Oh3, Pa, RAB, SE1, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV; = *Actinomeris alternifolia* (Linnaeus) Benth – Il; = *Ridan alternifolia* (Linnaeus) Britton – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Verbesina encelioides (Cavanilles) Benth & Hooker f. GOLDEN CROWNBEARD. **Hab:** Fields and disturbed area. **Dist:** NE and TX west to CA, south to Mexico; widely scattered eastwards as an introduction in the se. United States and elsewhere. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, F17, FNA21, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, SE1, Tx; > *Verbesina encelioides* ssp. *encelioides* – GrPl; > *Verbesina encelioides* ssp. *exauriculata* (Robinson & Greenman) J.R. Coleman – GrPl, NE.

Verbesina helianthoides Michaux. OZARK CROWNBEARD. **Hab:** Prairies, oak savannas, glades, dry woodlands over mafic rocks, barrens. **Dist:** OH west to IA and KS, south to c. TN, nw. GA, n. AL, and nc. TX; disjunct in w. NC and e. GA. **Phen:** May-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FNA21, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NcTx, Oh3, SE1, Tn, Tx; = *Actinomeris helianthoides* (Michaux) Nuttall – Il; = *Pterophyton helianthoides* (Michaux) Alexander – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Verbesina virginica Linnaeus var. *virginica*. COMMON FROSTWEED. **Hab:** Moist to dryish forests and woodlands, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks, in Coastal Plain ravines in VA over coquina limestone. **Dist:** Sc. NC (e. VA?) west to e. KS, south to n. FL and c. and s. TX. **Phen:** Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Populations of *V. virginica* from e. VA appear to be substantially disjunct from other populations of either variety. **Syn:** = C, GW2, K1, Mo2, RAB, SE1, Va, Olsen (1979); = *Phaethusa virginica* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; < *Verbesina virginica* – Ar, F, F17, FNA21, G, GrPl, Il, K3, K4, NcTx, Oh3, Tn, Tx, WH3. NatureServe G5?T5? (Secure).

Verbesina walteri Shinn. WALTER'S WINGSTEM. **Hab:** Floodplains, low moist forests. **Dist:** Coastal Plain of SC south to GA, west to e. TX; disjunct eastwards in NC, SC, and GA, and northward in the Ouachita Mountains of AR and OK. **Phen:** Late Aug-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA21, GW2, K1, K3, K4, RAB, SE1; = *Ridan paniculata* (Walter) Small – S. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).



Vernonia Schreber 1791 (IRONWEED)

A genus of about 20 species, perennial herbs, of e. and c. North America and n. Mexico; a few species in South America. Traditionally very broadly circumscribed to include about 500 species, trees, shrubs, and herbs, of tropical, subtropical, and warm temperate regions, especially America and

Key to Map
Symbology:
 native maybe exotic exotic rare uncommon common * : waif N : no X : extirpated
 EN : endemic H : historic P : planted ? : questionable

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Africa; this broader circumscription appears increasingly indefensible. References: Faust (1972); Jones in SE1 (1980); Jones (1982); Siniscalchi et al (2019); Strother (2006l) in FNA19 (2006a); Urbatsch (1972); Ward (2012a).

Identification Notes: Hybrids are frequent between co-occurring species. Only *V. ×georgiana* is keyed separately below (because of its distinctive appearance). Others may be recognized by intermediate morphology and ecological / geographic context.

- 1 Leaves basally disposed (the larger leaves in a basal rosette or in the lower half of the stem, the leaves strongly reduced in size upwards); [mainly Coastal Plain and adjacent areas of inland provinces] *Vernonia texana*
- 1 Basal rosette absent; [collectively of a wide variety of habitats].
 - 17 Leaf undersurfaces scabrous with appressed awl-shaped hairs, with few or no resin glands. *Vernonia gigantea*
 - 17 Leaf undersurfaces with curled, erect hairs, and with conspicuous resin glands.
 - 19 Heads with 30-55 florets; involucre (6-) 7-10 mm high, 5-9 mm wide. *Vernonia missurica*
 - 19 Heads with (15-) 20-25 (-35) florets; involucre 4-6.7 mm high, 4-7 mm wide.
 - 20 Flowers mostly 23-34 per head; inner phyllaries with tips recurved, pubescent on the inner surface; [mainly Ozarkian] *Vernonia baldwinii* var. *baldwinii*
 - 20 Flowers mostly 17-27 per head; inner phyllaries loosely spreading, glabrous; [mainly Plainsian, also weedy and adventive] *Vernonia baldwinii* var. *interior*

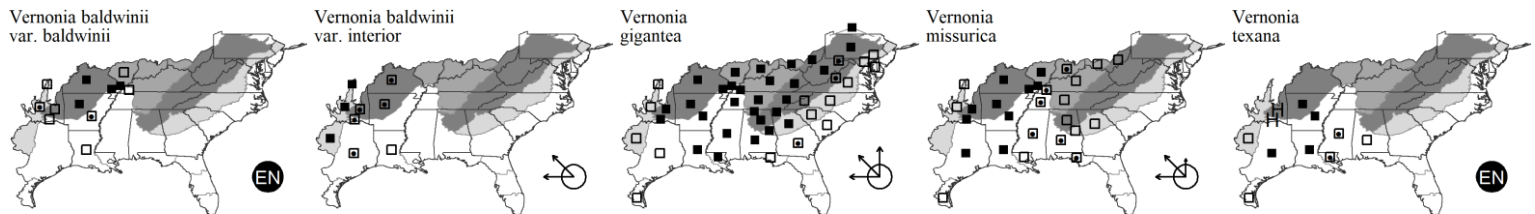
***Vernonia baldwinii* Torrey var. *baldwinii*.** WESTERN IRONWEED. **Hab:** Prairies, open ground. **Dist:** W. KY, sw. IL, and se. KS south to sw. AR and se. OK. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, Il; = *Vernonia baldwinii* ssp. *baldwinii* – GrPl, K1, SE1, Faust (1972); < *Vernonia baldwinii* – FNA19, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5TNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Vernonia baldwinii* Torrey var. *interior* (Small) B.G. Schubert.** GREAT PLAINS IRONWEED. **Hab:** Prairies, glades, pastures, disturbed areas. **Dist:** IA, NE, and SD, south to w. AR, nw. LA, and TX. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, G; = *Vernonia baldwinii* ssp. *interior* (Small) W.Z. Faust – GrPl, K1, Mo2, SE1, Faust (1972); < *Vernonia baldwinii* – FNA19, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

***Vernonia gigantea* (Walter) Trelease.** COMMON IRONWEED, GIANT IRONWEED. **Hab:** Pastures, bottomlands, streamsides. **Dist:** W. NY, s. MI and e. NE south to SC, FL, and TX. **Phen:** Late Aug-Oct; Aug-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, Mi, NcTx, Pa, Tn, Va, W; = *Vernonia altissima* Nuttall – G, RAB, Tx, WV; = *Vernonia gigantea* (Walter) Trelease ssp. *gigantea* – K1, Mo2, Oh3, SE1, Urbatsch (1972); = *Vernonia gigantea* var. *gigantea* – C; > *Vernonia altissima* Nuttall – S; > *Vernonia altissima* var. *altissima* – F; > *Vernonia altissima* var. *taeniotricha* S.F. Blake – F; < *Vernonia gigantea* (Walter) Trelease – Fl7, FNA19, K3, K4, WH3; > *Vernonia gigantea* (Walter) Trelease – S; > *Vernonia gigantea* var. *gigantea* – Il; > *Vernonia gigantea* var. *taeniotricha* – Il, nomen nudum. NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

***Vernonia missurica* Rafinesque.** MISSOURI IRONWEED. **Hab:** Wet hammocks, prairies, glades. **Dist:** IN, c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997), GA (FNA), and Panhandle FL, west to se. IA, e. KS, OK, and TX. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl7, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Oh3, S, SE1, Tn, Tx, WH3, Faust (1972). NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).

***Vernonia texana* (A. Gray) Small.** TEXAS IRONWEED. **Hab:** Longleaf pinelands, {other habitats}. **Dist:** S. MS west to OK and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, FNA19, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, S, SE1, Tx. NatureServe G4G5 (Apparently Secure).



Xanthium Linnaeus 1753 (COCKLEBUR)

A genus of about 3-20 or more species, herbs, cosmopolitan (of somewhat uncertain original distribution). References: SE1; Fernald (1946); Löve & Dansereau (1959); Millspaugh & Sherff (1919); Strother (2006ee) in FNA20 (2006b); Tomasello (2018).

Identification Notes: Mature burs are needed for the identification of most species.

- 5 Burs generally glabrous or puberulent, usually light tan at maturity; burs 1.0-2.0 (-2.5) cm long (including the beaks); prickles mostly straight, hooked prickles restricted to the upper portion of the bur; beaks straight *Xanthium chinense*
- 5 Burs generally hirsute, usually brown at maturity; burs up to 3 cm long (including the beaks); prickles uncinat; beaks straight or curved *Xanthium orientale*

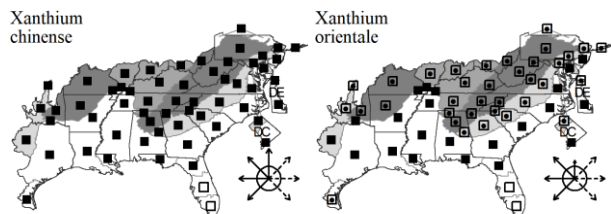
***Xanthium chinense* P. Miller.** COCKLEBUR. **Hab:** Barnyards, pastures, bottomlands, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** Widespread in e. North America, and now nearly cosmopolitan; its original distribution uncertain. Despite the name, this species is likely native to e. North America. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Tomasello (2018); = *Xanthium strumarium* Linnaeus ssp. *cavanillesii* (Schouw) D. Löve & Dansereau var. *glabratum* (A.P. de Candolle) Cronquist – Löve & Dansereau (1959); = *Xanthium strumarium* var. *glabratum* (A.P. de Candolle) Cronquist – C, G, GrPl, K1, NE, Oh3, RAB, SE1, W; > *Xanthium chasei* Fernald – F, Il; > *Xanthium chinense* P. Miller – F, Il; > *Xanthium globosum* Shull – F, Il; > *Xanthium inflexum* Mackenzie & Bush – F, Il; < *Xanthium strumarium* Linnaeus – Bah, Fl7, FNA21, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3. NatureServe G5T5? (Secure).

***Xanthium orientale* Linnaeus.** **Hab:** Disturbed ground, roadsides, pastures, barnyards. **Dist:** Widespread in e. North America, and now nearly cosmopolitan; the details of its original distribution uncertain. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Comm:** Löve. **Syn:** < *Xanthium orientale* Linnaeus – Tomasello (2018); >

Key to Map Symbology: (see introduction for more)

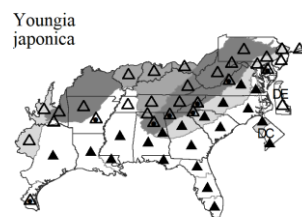
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Xanthium pensylvanicum Wallroth – F; < *Xanthium strumarium* Linnaeus – Bah, FI7, FNA21, GW2, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, Pa, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3; < *Xanthium strumarium* Linnaeus ssp. *cavanillesii* (Schouw) D. Löve & Dansereau var. *cavanillesii* – Löve & Dansereau (1959); < *Xanthium strumarium* var. *canadense* (P. Miller) Torrey & A. Gray – C, G, GrPl, K1, NcTx, NE, Oh3, SE1, W.

*Youngia* Cassini 1831 (YOUNGIA)

A genus of about 30-40 species, herbs, of Asia. References: SE1; Spurr (2006) in FNA19 (2006a); Urbatsch, Pruski, & Neubig (2013).

* ***Youngia japonica*** (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. ASIATIC HAWK'S-BEARD, YOUNGIA. **Hab:** Flowerbeds, suburban woodlands, roadsides, disturbed areas, trail edges, hammocks, rocky woodlands, floodplains. **Dist:** Native of se. Asia. Kelley (2021b) reported distribution records in OK. Spreading rapidly in our area, and now moving into minimally-disturbed natural areas. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Syn:** = Bah, K4, Urbatsch, Pruski, & Neubig (2013); < *Crepis japonica* (Linnaeus) Benth – F, G, RAB, S; < *Youngia japonica* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – Ar, C, FI7, FNA19, Il, K1, K3, NcTx, SE1, Tn, Va, WH3.

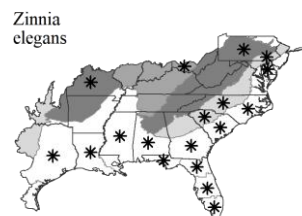


E. and se. Asia

Zinnia Linnaeus 1759 (ZINNIA)

A genus of about 17 species, herbs, of sw. North America south to South America. References: SE1; Smith (2006b) in FNA21 (2006c).

* ***Zinnia elegans*** Jacquin. GARDEN ZINNIA, ELEGANT ZINNIA. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, commonly cultivated. **Dist:** Native of the New World tropics. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Tax:** *Zinnia elegans* Jacquin 1792 has been nomenclaturally "conserved" against *Zinnia violacea* Cavanilles 1791. **Syn:** = FI7, K3, K4, S, SE1, WH3; = *Zinnia violacea* Cavanilles – FNA21, K1. NatureServe G5 (Secure).



Neotropics

408. VIBURNACEAE Rafinesque 1820 (VIBURNUM FAMILY) [in DIPSACALES]

A family of about 5 genera and about 175-210 species, shrubs, small trees, and herbs (here interpreted as including *Sambucus* and *Viburnum*), mainly of the Northern Hemisphere. There now appears to be little doubt that *Sambucus* and *Viburnum* are more naturally placed in a separate family, in contrast to their traditional placement in the Caprifoliaceae (Backlund & Bittrich in Kadereit & Bittrich 2016; Zhang et al. 2003; Eriksson & Donoghue 1997). The correct name for that segregate family has been in dispute, but the failure of a 'super-conservation' proposal for Adoxaceae means that Viburnaceae is the correct name (Wilson 2016). References: Backlund & Bittrich in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Ferguson (1966a); Wilson (2016).

- 1 Leaves pinnately compound; fruit 3-5-seeded; [subfamily Adoxoideae; tribe Sambuceae] *Sambucus*
 1 Leaves simple; fruit 1-seeded; [subfamily Viburnoideae; tribe Viburneae] *Viburnum*

Sambucus Linnaeus 1753 (ELDERBERRY)

A genus of about 10 species, shrubs, small trees, and rarely a perennial herb, north temperate and subtropical. References: Backlund & Bittrich in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Bolli (1994); Ferguson (1966a); Tucker, Seigler, & Ebinger in FNA () (in prep).

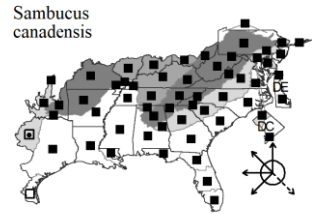
Key to Map
 Symbology:



* : waif
 EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no
 P : planted
 ? : questionable
 X : extirpated

Sambucus canadensis Linnaeus. COMMON ELDERBERRY. **Hab:** Bottomland and riparian forests, streambanks, thickets, marshes, swamps, seeps, spring runs, mesic upland forests, pond margins, pastures, fencerows, other disturbed areas. **Dist:** NS west to MB, south to s. FL, TX; montane Mexico and Central America; West Indies. **Phen:** Late Apr-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** Bolli (1994) treats this taxon as a subspecies of a very broadly defined *S. nigra*. He recognizes six subspecies: ssp. *nigra* in Europe, ssp. *palmensis* (Link) R. Bolli in the Canary Islands, ssp. *maderensis* (Lowe) R. Bolli in Madeira Island, ssp. *canadensis* in eastern North America, Mexico, Central America, and the West Indies, ssp. *cerulea* (Rafinesque) R. Bolli of western North America, and ssp. *peruviana* (Kunth) R. Bolli of South America. I prefer to retain these taxa at the species level, particularly as Bolli states "the geographical races, in the following defined as subspecies, turned out to be the biological units in *Sambucus*".



Bolli further discusses three races within what is here called *S. canadensis* (his *S. nigra* ssp. *canadensis*), one from eastern North America, another from montane Mexico and Central America, and a third from subtropical se. North America and the West Indies; he considers these geographic races to represent "morphological and perhaps genetical" differences, and that "at present, all races are probably interconnected". This variation may be worthy of taxonomic recognition at the varietal level, and these "races" have formerly been considered to be species or varieties. If given varietal recognition, plants of most of our area represent *S. canadensis* var. *canadensis*, while evergreen (or tardily deciduous), bipinnate plants of FL, s. GA, s. AL, s. MS, s. LA, se. TX, and the West Indies represent *S. canadensis* var. *laciniata* A. Gray. The variation is clinal, and bipinnate leaves are seen as far north as coastal NC. **ID Notes:** The leaflets, particularly of young shoots or stunted sprouts, are often variegated. This is one of the first woody plants to leaf out in the spring. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, GW2, Mi, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WV, Ferguson (1966a); = *Sambucus canadensis* var. *nigra* – NcTx, name not published; = *Sambucus nigra* Linnaeus ssp. *canadensis* (Linnaeus) R. Bolli – F17, K1, K3, K4, NE, WH3, Bolli (1994); > *Sambucus canadensis* Linnaeus – S; > *Sambucus canadensis* var. *canadensis* – F, G, Tx; > *Sambucus canadensis* var. *submolliis* Rehder – F, G, Tx; >> *Sambucus nigra* var. *nigra* – Il; >> *Sambucus nigra* var. *submolliis* – Il; > *Sambucus simpsonii* Rehder ex Sargent – S.

Viburnum Linnaeus 1753 (VIBURNUM)

Contributed by B.A. Sorrie & A.S. Weakley

A genus of about 160-200 species, shrubs and small trees, largely temperate, and primarily in Asia and North America. There remain a number of taxonomic problems, particularly in the *Viburnum dentatum* complex; the treatment and key for that group is provisional. Dirr (2007) discusses the genus in detail from a horticultural perspective. References: Clement et al (2014); Clement et al (2021); Ferguson (1966a); Floden & Saxton (2020); Landis et al (2021); McAtee (1956); Spriggs et al (2019a); Spriggs et al (2019b); Weckman et al (2002); Winkworth & Donoghue (2005).

Identification Notes: Leaves vary in shape in some taxa more than in others; we have allowed for some of this variation in the key, but readers should expect that some specimens will not key cleanly, especially rapidly-growing vegetative shoots. Petiole length of leaves varies considerably, even with those possessing "short" petioles. However, by measuring only the petioles of the first leaves below an inflorescence one reduces the chances of misidentifications greatly. Warning: even in some of the "long" petioled taxa, one may occasionally encounter unusually short petioles; therefore it is wise to examine several twigs. Density of pubescence and glandularity of leaves, petioles, and inflorescences varies more in some taxa than in others; we have allowed for some of this variation in the key, but readers should expect that some specimens will not key cleanly, especially vegetative shoots. Stipitate glands are usually very short, especially those on leaf veins; a 10× lens may not be adequate to see them clearly. It is our belief, based on thousands of specimens examined and years of fieldwork, that most *Viburnum* tend to lose pubescence, and perhaps glandularity as well, as the season progresses.

- 1 Leaves (at least the larger and better developed) palmately lobed and veined. *Viburnum acerifolium*
- 1 Leaves unlobed and pinnately veined.
- 4 Lateral veins curving and branching repeatedly through most of their length, not noticeably parallel, the lateral veins becoming obscure in the general pattern of anastomosing veins and not obviously leading to marginal teeth; [section *Lentago*].
- 5 Leaves entire or with a crenate margin, the teeth < 5 per cm of margin.
- 8 Peduncle usually 16-29 mm long; fruits pink to dark blue or black in late Jul-Aug; leaves smaller (usually 10-18 square cm); leaf blade avg. 6.1 × 2.0 cm; leaf apices acuminate to acute. *Viburnum nitidum*
- 8 Peduncle usually 33-44 mm long; fruits pale green to white in late Jul-Aug (later turning dark blue or black); leaves larger (usually 20-30 square cm); leaf blade avg. 8.3 × 3.8 cm; leaf apices acute to obtuse. *Viburnum nudum*
- 5 Leaves serrulate, the teeth > 5 per cm of margin.
- 10 Leaves herbaceous in texture, dull above (sun leaves slightly glossy); petioles and veins (lower surface) glabrous or slightly brown-scurfy; leaves elliptical (widest near the midpoint of the leaf); leaf apex usually acuminate; [widespread in our area, usually in bottomland or other mesic forests] *Viburnum prunifolium*
- 10 Leaves somewhat coriaceous in texture, glossy above (as if lacquered); petioles and veins (lower surface) red-scurfy; leaves mostly obovate (wider towards the apex); leaf apex often rounded (but variable); [of c. VA southward, usually in dry to dry-mesic woodlands and forests] *Viburnum rufidulum*
- 4 Lateral veins of the leaves nearly straight and prominently parallel for most of their length, many of them forking near the margin, the ultimate veins leading to a tooth. *Viburnum scaberrimum*

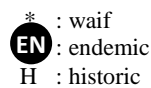
Viburnum acerifolium Linnaeus. MAPLELEAF VIBURNUM, DOCKMACKIE. **Hab:** Mesic to dry forests and woodlands. **Dist:** NB, ON, WI, and ne. IA south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Late Apr-early Jun; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = C, F17, G, Il, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ferguson (1966a); > *Viburnum acerifolium* Linnaeus – S; > *Viburnum acerifolium* var. *acerifolium* – F, Tx, McAtee (1956); > *Viburnum acerifolium* var. *densiflorum* (Chapman) McAtee – McAtee (1956); > *Viburnum acerifolium* Linnaeus var. *glabrescens* Rehder – F, Tx, McAtee (1956); > *Viburnum acerifolium* var. *ovatum* (Rehder) McAtee – McAtee (1956); > *Viburnum densiflorum* Chapman – S.

Viburnum nitidum Aiton. **Hab:** Bogs and swamps. **Dist:** Ne. NC (or se. VA?) south to n. FL, west to e. TX; rarely inland, as in w. NC. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Tax:** See Spriggs et al. (2019) for detailed information. **Syn:** = Tx, Spriggs et al (2019a); = *Viburnum nudum* L. var. *angustifolium* Torr. & A. Gray –

Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare
←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



* : waif
H : historic
N : no
P : planted
X : extirpated
? : questionable

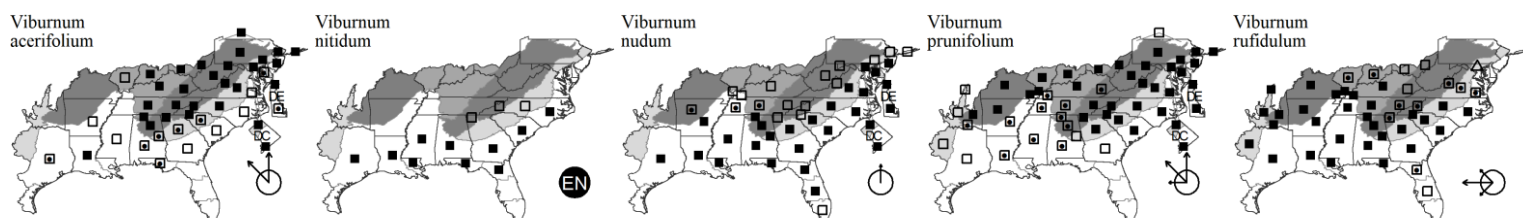
408. VIBURNACEAE

F; > *Viburnum cassinoides* Linnaeus var. *harbisonii* McAtee – McAtee (1956); > *Viburnum cassinoides* Linnaeus var. *nitidum* (Aiton) McAtee – McAtee (1956); < *Viburnum nudum* Linnaeus – F17, GW2, RAB, S, Va, W, WH3; < *Viburnum nudum* Linnaeus var. *cassinoides* (Linnaeus) Torrey & A. Gray – K4; < *Viburnum nudum* var. *nudum* – C, K1, K3.

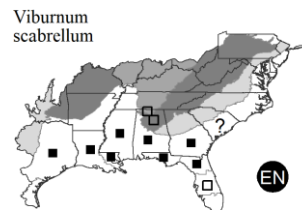
Viburnum nudum Linnaeus. SOUTHERN WILD RAISIN, POSSUMHAW. **Hab:** Bogs, blackwater floodplains, wooded seeps, swamps, margins of ponds and lakes, especially in areas with acidic groundwater influence. **Dist:** RI, CT, and NY south to c. peninsular FL, west to TX, inland to w. NC, TN, w. KY, and AR. **Phen:** Apr-May; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** See Spriggs et al. (2019) for the separation of *V. nitidum* from *V. nudum*. **Syn:** = Ar, Pa, Tn, Tx, McAtee (1956), Spriggs et al (2019a); = *Viburnum nudum* var. *nudum* – F, K4; < *Viburnum nudum* Linnaeus – F17, G, GW2, RAB, S, Va, W, WH3, Ferguson (1966a); < *Viburnum nudum* var. *nudum* – C, K1, K3, NE. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).

Viburnum prunifolium Linnaeus. BLACK HAW, NANNYBERRY. **Hab:** Bottomland and riparian forests, stream banks, bluffs, mesic upland forests. **Dist:** NY, MI, WI, IA, and KS south to GA, AL, MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Sep-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Ferguson (1966a), McAtee (1956); > *Viburnum prunifolium* Linnaeus var. *bushii* (Ashe) Palmer & Steyermark – F, G; > *Viburnum prunifolium* var. *prunifolium* – F, G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Viburnum rufidulum Rafinesque. SOUTHERN BLACK HAW, RUSTY BLACK-HAW. **Hab:** Dry woodlands, dry-mesic woodlands and forests, glade margins, especially common over calcareous or mafic rocks (but not at all restricted to such sites), less commonly in bottomland forests and on stream banks. **Dist:** C. VA, OH, IL, and KS south to n. peninsular FL, TX, and Mexico (COA). **Phen:** Late Mar-Apr; Sep-Oct. **ID Notes:** The bark is checkered into small tannish-brown plates, reminiscent of *Benthameia* (*Cornus*) *florida*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, G, GrPl, IL, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Ferguson (1966a), McAtee (1956); > *Viburnum rufidulum* Rafinesque – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).



Viburnum scabrellum (Torrey & A. Gray) Chapman. SOUTHERN ARROW-WOOD. **Hab:** Streambanks, marshes, swamps, other moist sites. **Dist:** A Coastal Plain endemic, ranging from se. GA south to c. peninsular FL, west to e. TX; with scattered collections north to ec. GA (Richmond County), ne. AL (Cherokee County), nw. AL (Lamar County), c. MS, and n. LA. **Comm:** Expected in s. AR, but no specimens seen. Specimens of *V. dentatum* from s. SC show signs of hybridization. Mohr (1901) and some other 19th century authors misapplied the name *V. molle* to it. **Syn:** = *Viburnum dentatum* Linnaeus var. *scabrellum* Torrey & A. Gray – Ar, C, IL, Tx; = *Viburnum dentatum* var. *venosum* (Britton) Gleason – G, K1; < *Viburnum dentatum* Linnaeus – F17, GW2, K4, W, WH3, Ferguson (1966a); < *Viburnum dentatum* var. *dentatum* – K3, RAB; > *Viburnum scabrellum* var. *ashei* (Bush) McAtee – McAtee (1956); > *Viburnum scabrellum* (Torrey & Gray) Chapman var. *scabrellum* – McAtee (1956); < *Viburnum semitomentosum* (Michaux) Rehder – S, misapplied.



409b. CAPRIFOLIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (HONEYSUCKLE FAMILY) [in DIPSACALES]

Circumscription of the family is controversial. Various segregate families (or reassignments) of taxa traditionally placed in the Caprifoliaceae have been proposed, including the transfer of *Sambucus* and *Viburnum* to the Adoxaceae, placement of *Diervilla* and *Weigela* in the Diervillaceae (Backlund & Pyck 1998), placement of *Abelia* and *Linnaea* in the Linnaeaceae (Backlund & Pyck 1998; Pyck et al. 2002), and retention of *Lonicera*, *Symphoricarpos*, and *Triosteum* in a much more narrowly circumscribed Caprifoliaceae. Alternatively, all these taxa could be included in the Caprifoliaceae, along with Dipsacaceae and Valerianaceae, as a more broadly circumscribed Caprifoliaceae (APG III 2009). Kadereit & Bittrich (2016) adopt an intermediate solution. References: Backlund & Pyck (1998); Bell (2004); Ferguson (1965); Ferguson (1966a); Hofmann & Bittrich (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Mayer (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Pyck et al (2002); Wang et al (2015); Weberling & Bittrich in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

- 1 Erect herbs; corollas purplish, red, or greenish..... *Triosteum*
- 1 Shrubs (erect or arching) or woody lianas; corollas white, yellow, red, or pink.
 - 2 Corolla usually > 10 mm long, bilaterally symmetrical; ovary 2-3-locular..... *Lonicera*
 - 2 Corolla 3-8 mm long, radially symmetrical or nearly so; ovary 4-locular..... *Symphoricarpos*

Lonicera Linnaeus 1753 (HONEYSUCKLE)

A genus of about 180 species, shrubs and lianas (woody vines), mainly north temperate. References: Ferguson (1966a); Green (1966); Hofmann & Bittrich (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016); Rehder (1903); Singhurst, Holmes, & Carr (2021).

- 1 Flowers in opposite 3-flowered cymes, borne in terminal clusters subtended by connate leaves; corolla red, yellow, orange, or creamy white; twining vine or shrub with vining tendencies (in *L. flava* the "vininess" sometimes not apparent)..... *Lonicera sempervirens*
- 1 Flowers in peduncled pairs in the axils of leaves, not subtended by connate leaves; corolla white to pastel pink or yellow; plant an erect shrub or (*L. japonica*) a trailing or climbing vine.
 - 7 Trailing or climbing vine; corolla 30-50 mm long; fruit black at maturity; leaves of vigorous shoots often pinnately lobed..... *Lonicera japonica*
 - 7 Upright shrub; corolla 7-25 mm long; fruit red or yellow at maturity; leaves unlobed..... *Lonicera fragrantissima*

Key to Map
Symbology:



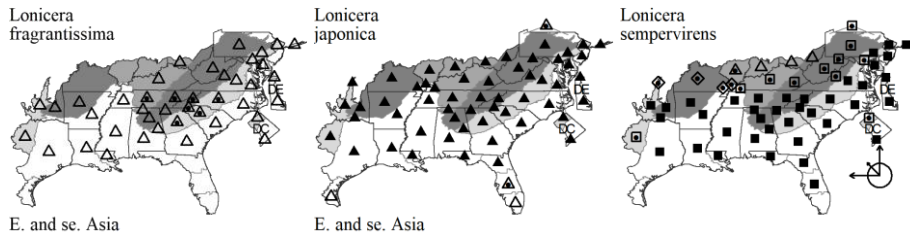
* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

* *Lonicera fragrantissima* Lindley & Paxton. SWEET-BREATH-OF-SPRING. **Hab:** Forests, woodlands, roadbanks, old house sites, spreading (sometimes aggressively) from horticultural use. **Dist:** Native of China. **Phen:** (Jan-) Feb-early Apr; Apr-May. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, Ferguson (1966a), Rehder (1903); = *Xylosteon fragrantissimum* (Lindley & Paxton) Small – S. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

* *Lonicera japonica* Thunberg. JAPANESE HONEYSUCKLE. **Hab:** Nearly ubiquitous, especially common in the Piedmont and Coastal Plain and in mesic habitats. **Dist:** Native of e. Asia. **Phen:** (Mar-) Apr-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** Schweitzer & Larson (1999) report on physiological characteristics that make *L. japonica* a successful invasive species. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ferguson (1966a); = *Nintooa japonica* (Thunberg) Sweet – S; > *Lonicera japonica* var. *chinensis* (P.W. Watson) Baker – F, Il, Rehder (1903); > *Lonicera japonica* var. *japonica* – F, Il, Rehder (1903).

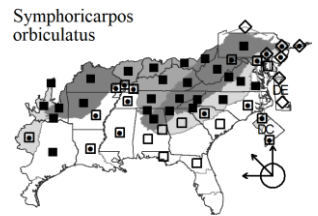
Lonicera sempervirens Linnaeus. CORAL HONEYSUCKLE, TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE. **Hab:** Dry forests and woodlands, maritime forests. **Dist:** CT to OH and OK, south to c. peninsular FL and TX; and more widely distributed as an escape from cultivation. **Phen:** Mar-Jul (and sporadically to Nov); Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Var. *hirsutula* has sometimes been maintained, differing from var. *sempervirens* in its ciliate leaf margins, pubescent upper leaf surfaces, sometimes glandular hypanthia and stems (vs. glabrous); it is doubtful that these distinctions are taxonomically meaningful. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, GrPl, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ferguson (1966a); = *Phenianthus sempervirens* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – S; > *Lonicera sempervirens* var. *hirsutula* – C, F, G, K1, Rehder (1903); > *Lonicera sempervirens* var. *minor* Aiton – F; > *Lonicera sempervirens* Linnaeus var. *sempervirens* – C, F, G, K1, NE, Rehder (1903).



Symphoricarpos DuRoi 1755 (SNOWBERRY, CORALBERRY, BUCKBRUSH)

A genus of about 10-17 species, shrubs, of North America and e. Asia. References: Bell & Gonzalez (2019); Ferguson (1966a); Jones (1940).

Symphoricarpos orbiculatus Moench. CORALBERRY, BUCKBRUSH. **Hab:** Moist to dry forests, woodlands, thickets, pastures, and old fields, especially over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** CT west to IN, MN, and CO, south to Panhandle FL, TX, and Mexico; the original native distribution somewhat uncertain due to cultivation and escapes. Seemingly increasing in VA and behaving aggressively in dry woodlands and barrens over greenstone and diabase. **Phen:** Late Jul-Sep; Sep-Nov (and often persisting well into winter). **Syn:** = C, F, F17, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Ferguson (1966a); = *Symphoricarpos symphoricarpos* (Linnaeus) C. MacMillan – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Triosteum Linnaeus 1753 (HORSE-GENTIAN, FEVERWORT)

A genus of 6 species, rather woody herbs, of e. Asia (3 species) and e. North America (3 species); the 3 North American species form one clade, the 3 Asian species another (Gould & Donoghue 2000). References: Ferguson (1966a); Gould & Donoghue (2000); Hofmann & Bittrich (2016) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

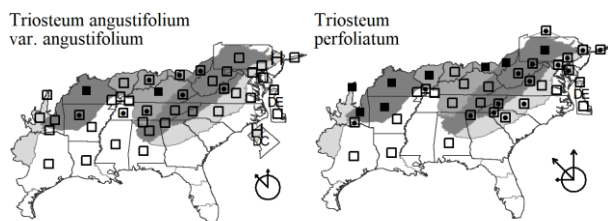
1 Sepals hispid-ciliate on the margins, glabrous or pubescent on the surface; longer (nonglandular) hairs of the stem 1.5-3 mm long; leaves 1.5-6 cm wide; corolla greenish-yellow.

1 Sepals pubescent on surface and margins with uniform, short hairs; longer (nonglandular) hairs of the stem 0-3 mm long; leaves 4-15 cm wide; corolla greenish-yellow to purple.

Triosteum angustifolium var. *angustifolium*

Triosteum angustifolium Linnaeus var. *angustifolium*. SMOOTH LESSER HORSE-GENTIAN. **Hab:** Mesic forests, bluffs, outcrops, especially over calcareous or mafic rocks. **Dist:** CT west to ON and MO, south to NC, nw. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), AL, and LA. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = C, F, G; = *Triosteum angustifolium* – K4, NE; < *Triosteum angustifolium* – Ar, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Ferguson (1966a).

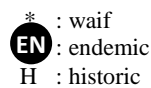
Triosteum perfoliatum Linnaeus. PERFOLIATE HORSE-GENTIAN. **Hab:** Woodlands and forests in circumneutral soils, particularly those over mafic or calcareous rocks. **Dist:** MA west to MN, south to n. SC, n. GA (Jones & Coile 1988), and OK. **Phen:** Late May-early Jun; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WV, Ferguson (1966a); = *Triosteum perfoliatum* var. *perfoliatum* – G, GrPl. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

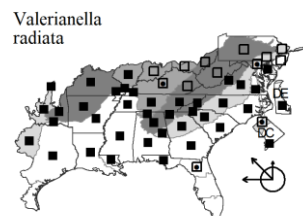
409d. VALERIANACEAE Batsch 1802 (VALERIAN FAMILY) [in DIPSACALES]

A family of about 7 genera and 200 species, herbs, of Eurasia and North America.

Valerianella P. Miller 1754 (CORN-SALAD)

A genus of about 60-70 species, herbs, of temperate North America, Eurasia, and n. Africa. Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018) propose combining *Valerianella* into *Valeriana*, a course not taken here. References: Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); Dyal (1938); Ware (1983); Weberling & Bittrich in Kadereit & Bittrich (2016).

Identification Notes: *Valerianella* species exhibit an interesting set of fruit polymorphisms; the fruit forms in a single species are often strikingly different, and these forms were traditionally regarded as separate taxa. Ware (1983) demonstrated that they were under simple genetic control, and that different fruit forms were found in the same population. Thus, some taxa previously considered distinct are best considered mere fruit types. The fruit consists of three locules, one of which is fertile and dorsal to or more-or-less flanked by the two sterile locules. The sterile locules may be elongate, forming (between them) a groove, or they may be expanded laterally well beyond the width of the fertile locule into flattened or bulbous wings. In *V. locusta*, there is additionally a corky mass on the side of the fertile locule opposite the two sterile locules.



Valerianella radiata (Linnaeus) Dufresne. **Hab:** Moist forests, bottomlands, disturbed areas. **Dist:** VA, s. IL, and KS, south to n. FL, Panhandle FL, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May. **Tax:** Ware (1983) raised the question of whether *V. woodsiana* is a distinct taxon; further study is needed. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tn, WH3, WV; > *Valeriana valerianella* Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); > *Valeriana woodsiana* (Torrey & A. Gray) Christenhusz & Byng – Christenhusz, Fay, & Byng (2018); > *Valerianella radiata* (Linnaeus) Dufresne – K1, S, Va, Dyal (1938), Ware (1983); > *Valerianella radiata* var. *fernaldii* Dyal – F, G, Tx, Dyal (1938); > *Valerianella radiata* var. *missouriensis* Dyal – F, Il, Dyal (1938); > *Valerianella radiata* var. *radiata* – F, G, Il, Tx, Dyal (1938); > *Valerianella woodsiana* – K1, NcTx, S, Tx, Va, Dyal (1938), Ware (1983).

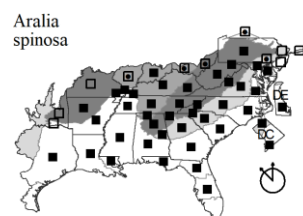
414. ARALIACEAE A.L. de Jussieu 1789 (GINSENG FAMILY) [in APIALES]

A family of about 40-47 genera and about 1900 species, trees, shrubs, vines, and rarely herbs, mainly tropical in distribution (Plunkett et al. 2018b). *Hydrocotyle* is more closely related to Araliaceae than to Apiaceae, and is transferred here (Nicolas & Plunkett 2009; Chandler & Plunkett 2003). References: Frodin & Govaerts (2003); Graham (1966); Haines (2020a); Plunkett et al (2018b) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Smith (1944); Zuo, Wen, & Zhou (2017).

- 1 Plant a woody vine; [subfamily *Aralioideae*; tribe *Schefflereae*]..... *Hedera*
- 1 Plant an herb, shrub, or tree.
 - 2 Leaves simple, peltate or cordate, roundish (if lobed, with 3-5 rounded lobes), 0.3-10 cm wide; rhizomatous, creeping herbs; [subfamily *Hydrocotyloideae*]..... *Hydrocotyle*
 - 2 Leaves either compound with 3-many leaflets or simple and then with 5-15 pointed lobes, > 10 cm wide; herbs, shrubs, or trees.
 - 6 Leaves 2-3× compound, at least the final order of division pinnate; leaves either 1 from a subterranean stem or 2-many, alternate on an aboveground stem; inflorescence compound, consisting of (2-) 3-many umbels, either on a separate peduncle from the rhizome or in a terminal panicle or raceme of umbels; fruit purple or black; [subfamily *Aralioideae*; tribe *Aralieae*]..... *Aralia*
 - 6 Leaves 1× palmately compound, leaflets 3-7; leaves 3-5 in a whorl at the summit of the stem (*Panax*) or many, clustered on spur shoots (*Eleutherococcus*); inflorescence of a single, simple umbel borne terminally on the stem; fruit red to yellow (*Panax*) or black (*Eleutherococcus*).
..... *Panax*

Aralia Linnaeus 1753 (ARALIA)

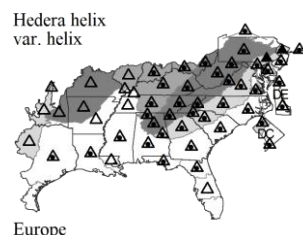
A genus of about 74 species, herbs, shrubs, vines, and trees, primarily of e. North America, e. Asia, and se. Asia. Wen (1998) has suggested that *A. nudicaulis* may need to be removed from the genus *Aralia* in order to maintain both *Aralia* and *Panax* as monophyletic genera; more recent studies remain equivocal (Wen 2011) or agree with the removal (Zuo, Wen, & Zhou (2017). References: Frodin & Govaerts (2003); Moore, Glenn, & Ma (2009); Plunkett et al (2018b) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Smith (1944); Smith (1982); Wen (1993); Wen (1998); Wen (1998); Wen (2011); Wen et al (1998); Zuo, Wen, & Zhou (2017).



Aralia spinosa Linnaeus. DEVIL'S-WALKING-STICK, HERCULES'S-CLUB, PRICKLY-ASH. **Hab:** Disturbed pocosins and bottomlands, disturbed areas, moist to dry forests and woodlands. **Dist:** NJ west to s. IN, IL, and IA, south to c. peninsular FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Sep. **Comm:** Smith (1982) discusses the juvenile (prickly) and adult (unarmed) leaf phases of *A. spinosa*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Frodin & Govaerts (2003), Moore, Glenn, & Ma (2009), Smith (1944), Smith (1982). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Hedera Linnaeus 1753 (IVY)

A genus of 15 species, lianas, distributed from Mediterranean Europe west to e. Asia (Plunkett et al. 2018b). References: Ackerfield & Wen (2002); Frodin & Govaerts (2003); Graham (1966); Green, Ramsey, & Ramsey (2011); Stace (2010); Staff of the Bailey Hortorium (1976).



Identification Notes: The leaves of *Hedera* are dimorphic, sometimes confusing observers; "juvenile" leaves (those of the sterile

Key to Map
Symbology:



(see introduction for more)

* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

* ***Hedera helix*** Linnaeus var. ***helix***. COMMON IVY, ENGLISH IVY. **Hab:** Persistent, established, and spreading around old home sites, in suburban woodlands and waste areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Comm:** Var. *helix* is diploid, n = 24. Hundreds of cultivars, varying greatly in habit and leaf size, lobing, and marbling are grown; see for instance, Staff of the Bailey Hortorium (1976) for a partial listing and brief descriptions. **Syn:** = Mo2, Graham (1966), Staff of the Bailey Hortorium (1976); = *Hedera helix* ssp. *helix* = Ackerfield & Wen (2002), Frodin & Govaerts (2003), Green, Ramsey, & Ramsey (2011), Stace (2010); < *Hedera helix* – Ar, C, F, FI7, G, II, K1, K3, K4, NcTx, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3.

A genus of about 180 species, perennial and annual herbs, cosmopolitan (especially Australia) (Plunkett et al. 2018b). Molecular analyses have clarified that the affinities of *Hydrocotyle* lie with the Araliaceae rather than the Apiaceae (Downie et al. 1998; Chandler & Plunkett 2004).
References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018b) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

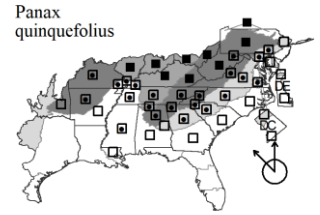
-
- Hydrocotyle bonariensis
- Hydrocotyle ranunculoides
- Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides
- Hydrocotyle tribotrys
- Hydrocotyle umbellata
- Paleotropics
- Hydrocotyle verticillata

Key to Map
 Symbology:

| | | | | | | | |
|----------|----------------|----------|-----------------------------|--------------|------------------|-------------|----------------|
| | | | ←rare | | * : waif | N : no | X : extirpated |
| | | | ←common | | EN : endemic | P : planted | |
| └native┐ | └maybe exotic┐ | └exotic┐ | (see introduction for more) | H : historic | ? : questionable | | |

A genus of ca. 14 species, perennial herbs, 16 of e. Asia and 1 of e. North America (Plunkett et al. 2018b; Haines 2020a). Wen & Zimmer (1996) and Choi & Wen (2000) studied the phylogeny of *Panax* using molecular techniques. *P. trifolius* does not appear to be closely related to any of the other species, and is a basal component of the genus -- or separable as a monotypic genus, *Nanopanax* (Haines 2020a), as here done. *P. quinquefolius* is most closely related to *P. ginseng* C.A. Meyer and *P. japonicus* C.A. Meyer. References: Choi & Wen (2000); Frodin & Govaerts (2003); Haines (2020a); Lee & Wen (2004); Liu et al (2018); Plunkett et al (2018b) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Smith (1944); Wen & Zimmer (1996); Zuo, Wen, & Zhou (2017).

Panax quinquefolius Linnaeus. GINSENG, SANG, AMERICAN GINSENG. **Hab:** Cove forests, mesic hardwood forests, generally in nutrient-rich forests though tending to avoid the richest coves. **Dist:** ME and QC west to MN and SD, south to e. VA, e. NC, nc. SC, sw. GA, s. AL, s. MS, e. LA, and OK. **Phen:** May-Jun; Aug-Oct. **Comm:** *P. quinquefolius* is gathered in quantity throughout its range for the herbal trade; most of the North American harvest is shipped to China, where it is prized for medicinal uses. Dried roots command prices in excess of \$1000 per kilogram; in our area, "sang" is a multimillion dollar industry. Formerly abundant and occurring in large populations, *P. quinquefolius* has been reduced in most of its range to small populations of scattered individuals, a classic example of a "predator-prey" relationship. Collection and trade in ginseng is monitored and regulated in most states. In NC, it is illegal for ginseng dealers to buy ginseng from collectors before Sep; this allows the plants to mature fruits prior to collection. Schlessman (1985) discusses the floral biology of *P. quinquefolius*. **Syn:** = Ar, F, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, Pa, Tn, Va, W, WV, Frodin & Govaerts (2003), Haines (2020a), Smith (1944); = *Panax quinquefolium* Linnaeus – C, G, GrPl, RAB, S, orthographic variant. NatureServe G3G4 (Vulnerable).



416. APIACEAE Lindley 1836 (CARROT FAMILY) [in APIALES]

A family of about 466 genera and about 3820 species of herbs (rarely shrubs or trees), cosmopolitan, but especially north temperate (Plunkett et al. 2018). *Hydrocotyle* is more closely related to Araliaceae, and has been transferred there (Chandler & Plunkett 2004; Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Identification Notes: The Apiaceae is an easy family to recognize (with some exceptions). These are herbs, typically with a clasping petiole base and often a variously (and often highly) compound leaf, either 1-5× pinnately, palmately, pinnately-ternately, or ternately compound (less commonly simple or phyllodial). The inflorescence is typically a simple or compound umbel (sometimes subcapitate or truly modified into a head) with numerous small flowers. Subtending the inflorescence is (usually) an involucre of individual bracts. If the umbel is compound, rays support umbellets, each of which may be subtended by an involucre of individual bractlets. The ovary is 2-carpellate, with 2 styles at the summit, these often swollen at the base into a stylopodium capping the ovary. The fruit develops into 2 mericarps, united by their faces at the commissure; each mericarp may be terete, flattened dorsally (parallel to the commissure, the commissure therefore broad), or flattened laterally (perpendicular to the commissure, the commissure therefore narrow). Each mericarp has 5 primary ribs, one down the back (the dorsal rib), 2 near each edge near the commissure (the lateral ribs or lateral wings), and 2 in-between (the intermediate ribs). The ribs may be thin and filiform in ×-section, corky, or winged, and they (or the entire outer surface of the mericarp) may also be ornamented with hairs, spines, uncinata prickles, etc.

- 1 Principal leaves either all simple (though sometimes palmately or pinnately lobed) or those that are basally disposed simple (those on the upper stem sometimes compound)..... **Key A**
- 1 Principal leaves all variously compound (small bracteal leaves on the upper stem sometimes reduced and simple).
- 2 Leaves 1-palmately or 1-pinnately compound (all leaflets attached to the summit of the petiole or to the primary inflorescence rachis).
- 3 Leaves 1-palmately compound, all of the 3-7 leaflets attached to the summit of the petiole..... **Key B**
- 3 Leaves 1-pinnately compound, all of the 3-13 leaflets attached to a primary inflorescence rachis..... **Key C**
- 2 Leaves 2-5× compound.
- 4 Leaves 2-4× pinnately or pinnately-ternately compound, the ultimate segments consisting of relatively few (usually < 25), discreet, typically broad (elliptic, ovate, or lanceolate) leaflets..... **Key D**
- 4 Leaves 2-5× pinnately or pinnately-ternately decompound, the ultimate segments either linear (and then flat or angled in ×-section) or broader, but then very many (> 50) and often imperfectly separated from one another..... **Key E**

Key A - Apiaceae with simple leaves

- 1 Leaves linear, lanceolate, or oblanceolate, $> 4\times$ as long as wide.
 - 2 Leaves phyllodial (hollow, septate, segmented); flowers white or purple; [plants of wetlands].
 - 3 Umbels simple; leaves spatulate, broader towards the tip, often flattened in \times -section, rounded or obtuse at the apex.....*Lilaeopsis*
 - 3 Umbels compound; leaves tapering to a pointed tip, terete in \times -section.
.....*Tiedemannia*
 - 2 Leaves "normal" (flat, non-septate, continuous, and in some cases lobed, toothed, or spinose-margined); flowers blue, yellow, white, or whitish-green; [plants of wetlands or uplands].
 - 5 Flowers borne in involucrate heads; corolla blue or greenish-white.....*Eryngium*
 - 5 Flowers in compound umbels; corolla yellow or white.
 - 6 Stem leaves similar to the basal, all simple; corollas yellow; [alien, of disturbed areas]..... *Bupleurum*
 - 6 Stem leaves palmately 3-5-foliolate with linear leaflets, differing from the simple basal leaves; corollas white; [native, of blackland prairies and associated disturbed areas, from AL and TN westward]..... *Cynoscadium*
- 1 Leaves orbicular, ovate, or elliptic, $< 4\times$ as long as wide.
 - 7 Leaves orbicular, as wide as or wider than long; base peltate or cordate.
 - 9 Foliage and fruits (or ovaries) stellate-pubescent or glochidiolate; leaves lobed, but otherwise entire; [rare alien] *Bowlesia*
 - 9 Foliage and fruits (or ovaries) glabrous; leaves toothed, sometimes also lobed; [common natives and aliens]..... *Araliaceae*

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
 H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

- 7 Leaves ovate or elliptic, 1.2-4× as wide as long; base cordate, peltate, or truncate.
 10 Leaves perfoliate; flowers yellow; [rare aliens].

.....*Bupleurum rotundifolium*

- 10 Leaves cordate or truncate at the base; flowers white, green, yellow, blue, or purple;

- 12 Flowers greenish or blue; leaves all simple (sometimes stem leaves lobed); inflorescence a head or very congested (subcapitate) umbel; [plants of wetland situations, prostrate, creeping, or erect].

- 13 Inflorescence a very congested (subcapitate) umbel, with 4-9 flowers; leaves cordate at the base, long-petiolate, the petioles characteristically 2× as long as the leaf.....*Centella erecta*

- 13 Inflorescence a head, with > 20 flowers; leaves cuneate to truncate at the base, sessile to short petiolate, the petioles < 1× as long as the leaf (except *E. prostratum*).....*Eryngium*

- 12 Flowers yellow or purple; basal leaves simple, stem leaves usually compound; Inflorescence a compound umbel; [erect plants of upland situations].

- 14 Fruits (partly to fully mature) with thin-edged wings; flowers yellow or purple; central flower of each umbellet staminate and pedicelled; fruits all pedicelled in all umbellets*Thaspium*

- 14 Fruits ribbed (with rounded, cordlike ribs), lacking thin-edged wings; flowers yellow; central flower of each umbellet either staminate and pedicelled, or pistillate and sessile; fruits all pedicelled in some umbellets (those with a staminate central flower), or the central fruit sessile in some umbellets (those with a pistillate central flower) *Zizia*

Key B - Apiaceae with 1-palmate leaves

- 1 Leaflets narrowly lanceolate or linear, > 8× as long as wide, entire; umbels compound and regular, the rays and pedicels each of relatively uniform lengths; leaves 3-5-foliolate.

.....*Cynosciadium digitatum*

- 1 Leaflets ovate, obovate, broadly lanceolate, or broadly oblanceolate, 1-5× as long as wide, serrate or variously incised or cleft; umbels compound and irregular, the rays and/or pedicels of widely varying lengths; leaves 3-7-foliolate.

- 3 Rays 3-8, the involucre absent or inconspicuous; umbellets with 3-10 pedicellate perfect flowers; fruits linear-oblong, glabrous; leaves 3-foliolate, the lateral leaflets often 2-parted; corollas white.....*Cryptotaenia canadensis*

- 3 Rays few, the involucre of prominent, broad, foliaceous bracts; umbellets with 3 sessile to subsessile or short-pedicellate perfect flowers and a variable number of pedicellate staminate flowers; fruits ovoid, obovoid, or subglobose, covered with uncinate bristles; leaves palmately 3-7-foliolate, the lateral sometimes 2-parted; corollas greenish-white, yellowish-green, or white..... *Sanicula*

Key C - Apiaceae with 1-pinnate leaves

- 2 Leaflets entire or with a few teeth (rarely as many as 7 on each side), these usually near the midpoint of the leaflet; fruits 4-7 mm long; corolla white

.....*Oxypolis rigidior*

- 2 Leaflets rather finely toothed (and sometimes also deeply lobed), the teeth evenly disposed along the margins; fruits 1-6 mm long; corolla white or yellow.

- 3 Corolla yellow; fruits 5-6 mm long; longer rays in each compound umbel > 5 cm long.....*Pastinaca sativa*

- 3 Corolla white; fruits 1-5 mm long; longer rays in each compound umbel < 4 cm long.

- 4 Leaflets obtuse to broadly rounded, < 1.5× as long as wide; upper leaves often dramatically more dissected (i.e., bipinnate) and with narrower leaflets or segments than the basal and lower leaves; outer flowers of the umbel asymmetric, with the outer petals larger and often bifid (raylike); [plants of disturbed upland situations].

.....*Coriandrum sativum*

- 4 Leaflets acute to acuminate at the apex, > 1.5× as long as wide; upper leaves similar to the basal in shape and degree of dissection, smaller or with fewer leaflets if they differ at all; all flowers symmetric; [plants of wetlands].

.....*Sium suave*

Key D - Apiaceae with leaves 2-4× pinnately-ternately compound, the ultimate leaflets distinct and relatively broad

- 1 Leaflets entire.

- 2 Leaflets linear (resembling winged rachises); corolla white.....*Falcaria vulgaris*

- 2 Leaflets broad, elliptic, ovate, or obovate, sparingly lobed; corolla yellow.....*Taenidia*

- 1 Leaflets variously serrate, dentate, and/or incised.

- 3 Plants in flower.

- 4 Corolla yellow, maroon, or pale creamy yellow.

- 5 Flowers yellow, maroon, or pale creamy-yellow; central flower of each umbellet staminate and pedicelled; fruits all pedicelled in all umbellets; developing fruits subterete to slightly dorsally compressed, several or all of the ribs with thin-edged wings.....*Thaspium*

- 5 Flowers yellow; central flower of each umbellet either staminate and pedicelled, or pistillate and sessile; fruits all pedicelled in some umbellets (those with a staminate central flower), or the central fruit sessile in some umbellets (those with a pistillate central flower); developing fruits laterally compressed, all of the ribs rounded and cordlike *Zizia*

- 4 Corolla white. {Add to keylead 4b: *Ammi majus*, *Angelica dentata*, *Apium graveolens* var. *dulce*, *Cicuta bolanderi*, *Cicuta mexicana*, *Imperatoria ostruthium*, *Petroselinum crispum*}

- 6 Ovary hispid or pubescent.

.....*Angelica*

- 6 Ovary glabrous.

- 10 Sheaths of the upper leaves dilated, > 1 cm wide when flattened; [plants of moist habitats, from GA northward in the Mountains, extending into adjacent provinces towards the northern edge of our area].....*Angelica*

- 10 Sheaths of the upper leaves not dilated, < 1 cm wide; [plants either of wetlands or of moist to dry forests].

.....*Cicuta*

- 3 Plants in fruit. {Add to key 3b: *Ammi majus*, *Apium graveolens* var. *dulce*, *Imperatoria ostruthium*, *Petroselinum crispum*, }

- 12 Fruit hispid or pubescent (regardless of winging).

.....*Angelica*

Key to Map
 Symbology:



←rare ←uncommon
 ←common
 (see introduction for more)

* : waif
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12 Fruit glabrous (sometimes winged or prominently ribbed as well).

14 Fruits dorsally compressed (strongly to slightly) or subterete, either thin-winged or corky-winged.

16 Rays 12-30; fruits 4-8 mm long; plant 6-20 dm tall; sheaths of the upper leaves dilated, > 1 cm wide when flattened.....*Angelica*

16 Rays 5-10; fruits 3-6 mm long; plant 5-10 dm tall; sheaths of the upper leaves not dilated, < 1 cm wide.....*Thaspium*

14 Fruits laterally compressed, not winged (except thin-winged in *Ligusticum*).

17 Veins of the leaflets directed to the sinuses; leaflets mostly 2.5-5× as long as wide, acuminate at the tip; [of wetlands].....*Cicuta*

17 Veins of the leaflets either directed to the tips of the teeth or lobes, or reticulating extensively and becoming obscure before reaching the margin; leaflets mostly 1.3-1.8× as long as wide, acute to obtuse at the tip; [of moist to dry forests].....*Zizia*

Key E

1 Ultimate leaf-segments linear to filiform, the margins parallel.

2 Corolla yellow; rays 15-40; plants 5-21 dm tall, annual, biennial, or perennial; [naturalized aromatic culinary herbs of upland situations].

3 Petiolar sheaths of the principal leaves 1-2.5 (-3) cm long; mericarps dorsally flattened, at least the lateral ribs thin-winged; fresh plants with dill odor; annual.....*Anethum graveolens*

3 Petiolar sheaths of the principal leaves 3-10 cm long; mericarps subterete or slightly laterally flattened, the ribs not winged; fresh plants with fennel odor; biennial or perennial.....*Foeniculum vulgare*

2 Corolla white; rays 5-20; plants 1-15 dm tall; annual; [native or naturalized herbs of upland or wetland situations].

4 Mericarps (and ovary) ornamented with pustules, spines, or sharp-pointed projections (in addition to the ribs).....*Spermolepis*

4 Mericarps (and ovary) glabrous.

5 Umbels leaf-opposed; umbels simple to compound.....*Cyclospermum leptophyllum*

5 Umbels terminal or on axillary branches; umbels compound.....*Ptilimnium*

1 Ultimate leaf segments flat, ovate, elliptic, lanceolate, or irregular, the margins not neatly parallel.

6 Plants perennial or biennial (annual in *Daucus pusillus*), 10-30 dm tall (or as short as 3 dm tall in *Daucus* and *Conioselinum*); rays 12-60 (or 5-25 in *Conioselinum*).

7 Leaves ¼-½× as wide as long; mericarps (and ovaries) bristled; mericarps 3-5 mm long; rays 10-60 (or more).....*Daucus*

7 Leaves ½-1× as long as wide; mericarps (and ovaries) glabrous; fruits either 4-6 mm or 2-2.5 mm long; rays 5-20.

.....*Conium*

6 Plants annual (perennial in *Erigenia* and sometimes *Anthriscus*), 0.5-8 (-10) dm tall; rays 1-7 (or to as many as 12 in *Anthriscus* and *Torilis*).

10 Rays (1-) 3 (-5); mericarps 5.5-10 mm long, glabrous or pubescent with weak appressed hairs.....*Chaerophyllum*

10 Rays 3-12; mericarps 3-6 mm long, glabrous or densely bristled with hooked (uncinate) bristles.

11 Mericarps (and ovary) glabrous.....*Anthriscus*

11 Mericarps (and ovary) densely beset with hooked (uncinate) bristles

12 Ribs of the mericarp obsolete; rays 3-5.....*Anthriscus*

12 Ribs of the mericarp prominent (paler than the intervals); rays 5-12.....*Torilis*

Ammi Linnaeus 1753 (BISHOP'S-WEED)

A genus of about 3-4 species, annual or biennial herbs, distributed in Mediterranean Europe. References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* *Ammi majus* Linnaeus. BULLWORT, GREATER AMMI. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Mar-Jun. **Syn:** = Bah, Fl7, K3, K4, MC, Meso4.1, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Ammoselinum Torrey & A. Gray 1855 (SAND-PARSLEY)

A genus of 3-4 species, annual herbs, of sc. and sw. North America and temperate s. South America. References: MC; Nesom (2012c); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

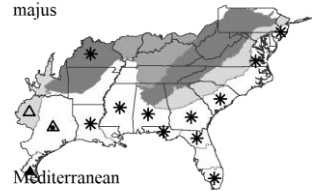
Ammoselinum butleri (Engelmann ex S. Watson) Coulter & Rose. BUTLER'S SAND-PARSLEY. **Hab:** Bottomlands and mesic forests; eastwards in lawns, disturbed places. **Dist:** MO and se. KS south through AR and OK to LA and s. TX. Boufford (1977) reported the naturalization of this diminutive midwestern umbel on a grassy, weed-covered slope in NC, and it has since been reported from additional southeastern states, including MS (Bryson 1991) and AL (Keener 2007). **Phen:** Mar-Apr (-May). **Syn:** = Ar, GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mo2, NcTx, Tn, Tx, Nesom (2012c); = n/a - RAB. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Anethum Linnaeus 1753 (DILL)

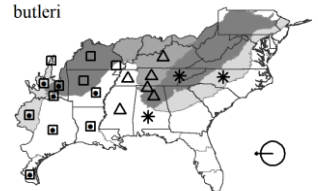
A monotypic genus, an annual herb, apparently native to sw. Asia and/or the Mediterranean region (Plunkett et al. 2018). Closely related to *Foeniculum*. References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* *Anethum graveolens* Linnaeus. DILL, DILLWEED. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, abandoned garden plots, a waif from garden use. **Dist:** Native of sw. Asia. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, Bah, C, F, Fl7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Meso4.1, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

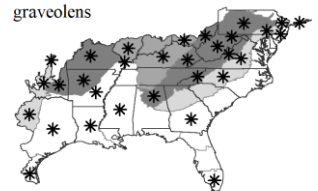
Ammi majus



Ammoselinum butleri



Anethum graveolens



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

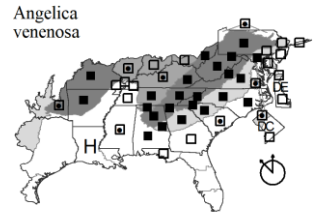
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

Angelica Linnaeus 1753 (ANGELICA)

A genus of about 120 species, perennial herbs of the northern hemisphere. Recent analyses, such as by Liao et al. (2013), suggest that *Angelica* will be divided in the future, with North American species likely placed in a new genus. References: Levin in FNA () (in prep); Liao et al (2013); Liao et al (2021); MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Angelica venenosa (J. Greenway) Fernald. HAIRY ANGELICA, DEADLY ANGELICA, WOODLAND ANGELICA.

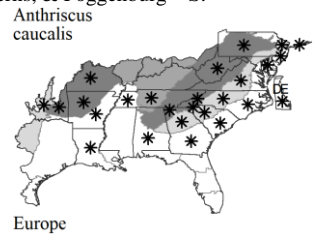
Hab: Dry forests and woodlands, woodland borders, longleaf pine sandhills, hammocks, prairies. **Dist:** MA west to MN, south to Panhandle FL, MS, and AR. **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Populations of this species in dry sandhill communities in the Fall Line Sandhills have a number of peculiar features: basal leaves often borne appressed against the ground, small leaflets, coarse and more equilateral tooting of the leaflets. These populations may be worthy of taxonomic recognition; they need further study. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl7, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mi, Mo2, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, Levin in FNA () (in prep); = *Angelica venenosa* ssp. *venenosa* – Liao et al (2021); = *Angelica villosa* (Walter) Britton, Sterns, & Poggenburg – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Anthriscus* Persoon 1814 (CHERVIL)

A genus of about 10-20 species, annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, of Eurasia and mountains of Africa. References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Spalik (1996).

* *Anthriscus caucalis* M. Bieberstein. BUR CHERVIL, BUR-PARSLEY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Europe. First reported for South Carolina by Hill & Horn (1997) and for GA (Carter, Baker, & Morris 2009).

Reported as new to MD and "spreading" in DE (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, Va, Spalik (1996); = *Anthriscus scandicina* Mansfeld – F, G, MC, RAB, illegitimate name and orthographic variant. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

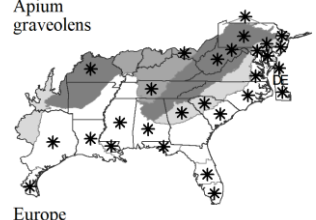


Europe

Apium Linnaeus 1753 (CELERY)

A genus of about 10 species, perennial and biennial herbs, of temperate and subtropical regions, mainly Southern Hemisphere. References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Ronse et al (2010).

* *Apium graveolens* Linnaeus. CELERY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, escaped or persisting from cultivation. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** Escapes in our area appear to be a reverted wild form, sometimes treated as *A. graveolens* var. *graveolens*. This species occurs in forms or cultivars, which have sometimes been treated as botanical varieties: *A. graveolens* var. *dulce* (P. Miller) A.P. de Candolle (Celery), *A. graveolens* var. *rapaceum* A.P. de Candolle (Celeriac), and others. **Syn:** = C, F, Fl7, G, MC, Meso4.1, Mo2, NE, RAB, Tx, WH3, WV, Ronse et al (2010); = *Celeri graveolens* (Linnaeus) Britton – S; > *Apium graveolens* Linnaeus var. *dulce* (P. Miller) A.P. de Candolle – K1, K3, K4. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

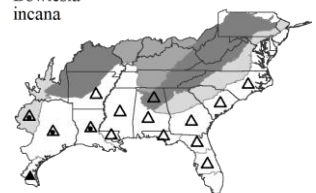


Europe

Bowlesia Ruiz & Pavón 1794 (BOWLESIA)

A genus of ca. 15 species, perennial and annual herbs, native of South America and Central America (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Mathias & Constance (1965); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* *Bowlesia incana* Ruiz & Pavón. **Hab:** Open wet hammocks and bottomlands, suburban woodlands. **Dist:** Native of South America. The native distribution of this species is uncertain. Reported from multiple locations in SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Phen:** Feb-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl7, GW2, K1, K3, K4, MC, NcTx, Tx, WH3, Mathias & Constance (1965); = *Bowlesia septentrionalis* Coulter & Rose – S. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

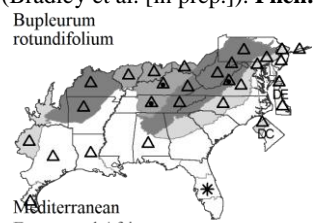


South America

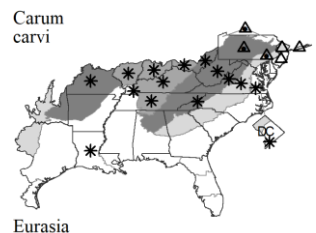
Bupleurum Linnaeus 1753 (HARE'S-EAR, THOROUGHWAX)

A genus of about 190 species, annual and perennial herbs, primarily Eurasian (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Snogerup & Snogerup (2001).

* *Bupleurum rotundifolium* Linnaeus. HARE'S-EAR, THOROUGHWAX. **Hab:** Lawns, disturbed areas, preferring calcareous substrates. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Apr-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, Snogerup & Snogerup (2001); = *Buplerum rotundifolium* – GrPl, orthographic error. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Mediterranean
Europe and Africa*Carum* Linnaeus 1753 (CARAWAY)

A genus of about 30 species, biennial and perennial herbs, temperate; polyphyletic as currently circumscribed



Eurasia

Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

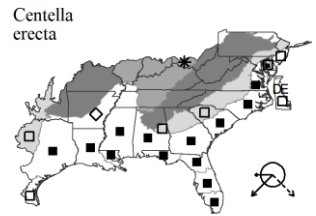
N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

(Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* ***Carum carvi*** Linnaeus. CARAWAY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas, roadsides. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mi, Mo2, NE, Pa, RAB, WV. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Centella Linnaeus 1764 (CENTELLA, COINLEAF)

A genus of about 45 species, of warm temperate and tropical regions, centered in s. Africa (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: Alqatani et al (2017); MC; Nesom in FNA () (in prep); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).



Centella erecta (Linnaeus f.) Fernald. CENTELLA, COINLEAF. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pondshores, ditches, and a wide variety of other moist to wet habitats. **Dist:** S. NJ and DE south to s. FL, west to s. TX; West Indies, Mexico, Central America. **Phen:** May-Sep; Jul-Oct. **Tax:** Sometimes included in *C. asiatica*, which otherwise has an Old World distribution, but Alqatani et al. (2017) found good evidence to treat *C. erecta* and *C. asiatica* as specifically distinct. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, K1, MC, Meso4.1, NcTx, Va, Alqatani et al (2017); = *Centella repanda* (Persoon) Small – S; < *Centella asiatica* (Linnaeus) Urban – Bah, FI7, GW2, K3, K4, RAB, Tx, WH3, Zhang, Zhang, & Endress (2003).

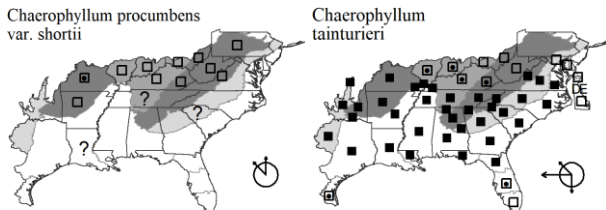
Chaerophyllum Linnaeus 1753 (CHERVIL)

A genus of about 35 species, annual, biennial, and perennial herbs, of north temperate areas (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

- 1 Ribs of fruit broad, the intervals between the ribs much narrower than the ribs; pedicels somewhat club-shaped; stem and leaf surfaces mostly pilose ***Chaerophyllum tainturieri***
- 1 Ribs of fruit narrow, the intervals between the ribs equal to or wider than the ribs; pedicels mostly uniform in shape; stem and leaf surfaces essentially glabrous. ***Chaerophyllum procumbens* var. *shortii***

Chaerophyllum procumbens (Linnaeus) Crantz var. ***shortii*** Torrey & A. Gray. SHORT'S SPREADING CHERVIL. **Hab:** Nutrient-rich mountain forests, alluvial forests. **Dist:** W. PA west to IN, south to SC (?), KY, TN (?), AR, and LA (?). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, MC, RAB, Va; = *Chaerophyllum shortii* (Torrey & A. Gray) Bush – S; < *Chaerophyllum procumbens* – Ar, GW2, K4, Mo2, Pa, W. NatureServe G5T3T4Q (Vulnerable).

Chaerophyllum tainturieri Hooker. SOUTHERN CHERVIL. **Hab:** Roadsides, disturbed areas, fields. **Dist:** MD west to NE, south to c. peninsular FL, TX, and AZ. **Phen:** Mar-Apr; Apr-May. **Tax:** Var. *tainturieri* (with fruits glabrous) and var. *dasycarpum* (with fruits pubescent) are sometimes distinguished (see synonymy). They have largely overlapping distributions, and seem unlikely to warrant taxonomic status, but need additional study. *C. texanum* Coulter & Rose is reported as a native in the Nashville Basin of TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997); it is usually now included in *C. tainturieri* (var. *tainturieri*). **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, GW2, Il, K3, K4, Mo2, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3; > *Chaerophyllum dasycarpum* (Hooker ex S. Watson) Nuttall ex Small – S; > *Chaerophyllum floridanum* (Coulter & Rose) Bush – S; > *Chaerophyllum tainturieri* var. *dasycarpum* – GrPl, K1, MC, NcTx, Tx; > *Chaerophyllum tainturieri* var. *floridanum* Coulter & Rose – F; > *Chaerophyllum tainturieri* var. *tainturieri* – F, G, GrPl, K1, MC, NcTx, Tx; > *Chaerophyllum tainturieri* – S, orthographic variant; > *Chaerophyllum texanum* Coulter & Rose – F, G, MC.



Cicuta Linnaeus 1753 (WATER-HEMLOCK)

A genus of 8 species, perennial herbs, north temperate in distribution (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Mulligan (1980); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

- 2 Lateral ribs of the commissure flush against one another; leaflets lanceolate, 0.6-3 cm wide..... ***Cicuta maculata* var. *maculata***
- 2 Lateral ribs of the commissure separated by a groove; leaflets ovate, up to 3.5-5 cm wide..... ***Cicuta mexicana***

Cicuta maculata Linnaeus var. ***maculata***. WATER-HEMLOCK. **Hab:** Marshes, bogs, seepages, ditches, swamp forests. **Dist:** NS west to AK, south to FL, CA; Mexico. **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Tax:** Two other varieties are more northern or western: var. *victorinii* (Fernald) B. Boivin of QC and var. *angustifolia* Hooker of western North America. **Comm:** All parts of the plant, especially the tubers, are dangerously poisonous. **Syn:** = C, F, G, K1, NE, Pa, Va; < *Cicuta maculata* Linnaeus – Ar, FI7, GW2, Il, MC, Mi, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, W, WH3; > *Cicuta maculata* var. *bolanderi* (S. Watson) G.A. Mulligan – GrPl, Mo2, Mulligan (1980); < *Cicuta maculata* Linnaeus var. *maculata* – K3, K4; > *Cicuta maculata* Linnaeus var. *maculata* – GrPl, Mo2, Mulligan (1980).

Cicuta mexicana Coulter & Rose. SOUTHERN WATER-HEMLOCK. **Hab:** Marshes, bogs, seepages, ditches, swamp forests, floating vegetation mats. **Dist:** Se. VA (GW), south to FL, and west to TX, south into Mexico (more inland records in our area and westward are of uncertain disposition). **Phen:** May-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Comm:** Though not recognized by Mulligan (1980), this taxon appears to warrant taxonomic recognition. It

Key to Map
Symbology:

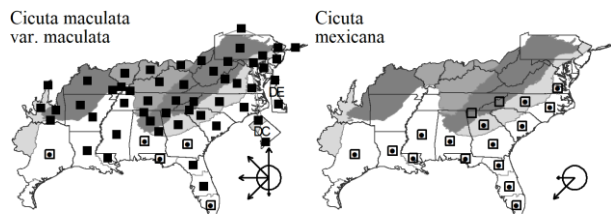


* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

416. APIACEAE

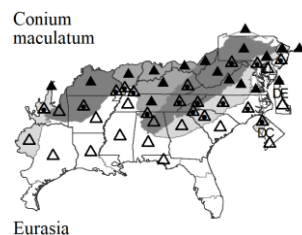
is a generally coarser plant than *C. maculata*. **Syn:** = GW2, MC, RAB, Tx; = *Cicuta curtissii* Coulter & Rose – S; = *Cicuta maculata* var. *curtissii* (Coulter & Rose) Fernald – F, G; < *Cicuta maculata* Linnaeus – Fl7; < *Cicuta maculata* Linnaeus var. *maculata* – K3, K4, Mulligan (1980).

**Conium** Linnaeus 1753 (POISON-HEMLOCK)

A genus of 7 species, biennial herbs, of Eurasia and n. and s. Africa (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* **Conium maculatum** Linnaeus. POISON-HEMLOCK. **Hab:** Ditches, roadsides, streambanks, disturbed areas.

Dist: Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Comm:** All parts of the plant are highly toxic if ingested, causing respiratory failure in humans and other mammals. **Syn:** = C, F, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Meso4.1, Mo2, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

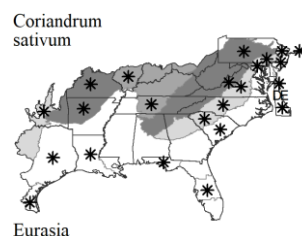
**Coriandrum** Linnaeus 1753 (CORIANDER, CILANTRO)

A genus of 2-3 species, annual herbs, sw. Asian and Mediterranean in distribution (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* **Coriandrum sativum** Linnaeus. CORIANDER, CILANTRO, MEXICAN-PARSLEY, CHINESE-PARSLEY. **Hab:**

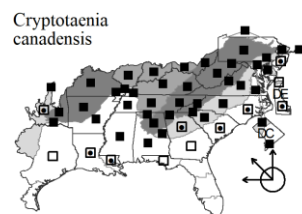
Disturbed areas, cultivated in gardens, sometimes persisting or escaped. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jun-Jul.

Syn: = Ar, C, F, Fl7, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Meso4.1, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. [NatureServe GNR](#) (Not Yet Ranked).

**Cryptotaenia** A.P. de Candolle 1829 (HONEWORT)

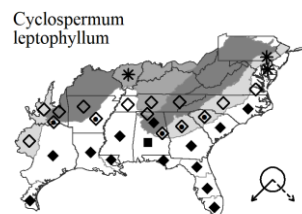
A genus of about 7 species, biennial and perennial herbs, in north temperate areas; polyphyletic as circumscribed (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Nesom in FNA () (in prep); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Cryptotaenia canadensis (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle. HONEWORT. **Hab:** Moist and nutrient-rich forests (alluvial, bottomland, slope, and cove forests). **Dist:** NB and QC to MB, south to e. GA, sw. GA, Panhandle FL, AL, and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jun-Aug. **Tax:** Closely related to *C. japonica* Hasskarl, which has sometimes been subsumed within it. **Syn:** = Ar, F, Fl7, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, WH3, WV; = *Deringa canadensis* (Linnaeus) Kuntze – S; < *Cryptotaenia canadensis* (Linnaeus) A.P. de Candolle – C, G. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

**Cyclospermum** Lagasca y Segura 1821 (MARSH-PARSLEY)

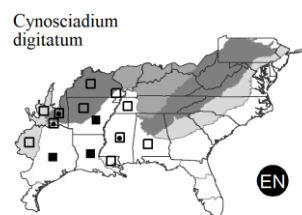
A genus of 3 species, annual herbs, of tropical and warm temperate America (Plunkett et al. 2018a). Only distantly related to *Apium* and warranting generic status (Ronse et al. 2010). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Ronse et al (2010).

Cyclospermum leptophyllum (Persoon) Sprague ex Britton & Wilson. MARSH-PARSLEY. **Hab:** Freshwater marshes, disturbed areas, roadside ditches. **Dist:** Widespread in se. North America, from NC and OK south into tropical America, the native distribution uncertain. **Phen:** Apr-early Jun; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, Fl7, K1, K3, K4, Meso4.1, NcTx, Tn, Va, WH3, Ronse et al (2010); = *Apium leptophyllum* (Persoon) F. Mueller ex Benth – Bah, C, G, GW2, Il, MC, RAB, Tx; ? *Cyclospermum ammi* (Linnaeus) Lagasca y Segura – S. [NatureServe G5](#) (Secure).

**Cynosciadium** A.P. de Candolle 1829

A monotypic genus, an annual herb, of sc. North America (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Cynosciadium digitatum A.P. de Candolle. FINGER DOGSHADE. **Hab:** Swampy forests, other wet places, ditches, blackland prairies. **Dist:** IL, sw. TN (Shelby County), and AL west to OK and TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mo2, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx. [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).



Key to Map
Symbology:



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Daucus Linnaeus 1753 (WILD CARROT, QUEEN-ANNE'S-LACE)

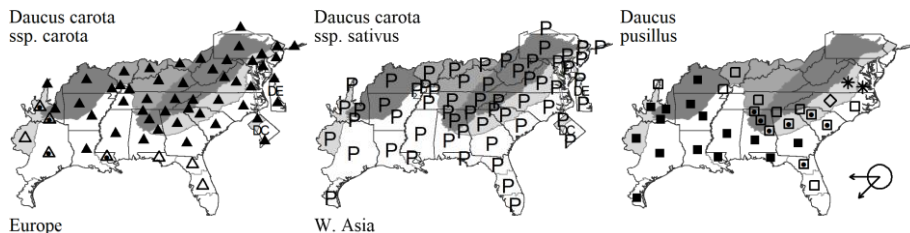
A genus of about 22-25 species, herbs, of temperate and tropical areas, primarily Old World (Plunkett et al. 2018a). Spooner et al. (2013) suggest a slightly broader circumscription of the genus. Our two species, the European *D. carota* (2n=18) and the apparently native *D. pusillus* (2n=22) are in the two separate clades within the genus (Spooner et al. 2013). References: Arbizu et al (2014); Iorizzo et al (2013); Martínez-Flores et al (2020); MC; Spooner et al (2013).

- 1 Involucral bracts not scarious-margined, appressed-ascending in fruit; spines of the fruit prominently barbed apically with a set of retrorse barbs; umbel rays 5-26 mm long; umbellets 5-12 flowered; central flower of the umbel white; plant an unbranched (or rarely few-branched) annual..... *Daucus pusillus*
- 1 Involucral bracts scarious-margined, spreading or reflexed in fruit; spines of fruit not prominently barbed apically; umbel rays 10-65 mm long (at least some in a given inflorescence usually exceeding 30 mm); umbellets (10-) 20-numerous flowered; central flower of the umbel usually dark purple; plant a freely-branched biennial
- 2 Taproot thin, woody; interior taproot color white, tan, or pale yellow; [roadsides, disturbed areas, fields, pastures, etc.]..... *Daucus carota* ssp. *carota*
- 2 Taproot thick, swollen, and fleshy; interior taproot color orange, yellow, purple, red, or white; [garden plants, waifs near gardens]..... *Daucus carota* ssp. *sativus*

* *Daucus carota* Linnaeus ssp. *carota*. QUEEN-ANNE'S-LACE, WILD CARROT. **Hab:** Pastures, fields, roadsides, waste places. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** May-Sep. **Tax:** The wild carrot or Queen-Anne's-Lace so common through most of our region was introduced independently from western Europe and is best treated as a separate subspecies from the cultivated carrot, which is derived from a central Asian wild relative (Iorizzo et al 2013; Martínez-Flores et al 2020). **Comm:** The cultivated carrot (ssp. *sativus*) has a fleshy taproot rich in carotene; the familiar field weed (ssp. *carota*) has a "caroty" flavor, but the root is woody and tan in color. **Syn:** = Mo2, Iorizzo et al (2013), Martínez-Flores et al (2020); < *Daucus carota* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, FI7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Meso4.1, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Arbizu et al (2014), Spooner et al (2013).

* *Daucus carota* Linnaeus ssp. *sativus* Schübler & G. von Martens. GARDEN CARROT. **Hab:** Planted as a garden vegetable, and as a short-lived waif around gardens. **Dist:** Originated in central Asia only about 1000 years ago from an ancestor genetically differentiated from *D. carota* ssp. *carota* (Iorizzo et al. 2013). **Tax:** Intrataxon rank seems warranted to emphasize the separate evolutionary clades and history of ssp. *carota* and ssp. *sativus*. **Comm:** The familiar "orange form" was apparently only selected from other cultivated carrots (of purple or yellow color) around 1500 a.d. (Iorizzo et al. 2013). **Syn:** = Mo2, Iorizzo et al (2013), Martínez-Flores et al (2020); < *Daucus carota* Linnaeus – Ar, C, F, FI7, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Meso4.1, Mi, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Arbizu et al (2014), Spooner et al (2013).

Daucus pusillus Michaux. AMERICAN QUEEN-ANNE'S-LACE, AMERICAN CARROT, RATTLESNAKEWEED, SEED-TICKS. **Hab:** Rocky prairies, open woodlands, pastures, fields, roadsides, waste places. **Dist:** Widespread in Southeastern United States, north to NC and MO; also distributed on the west coast of North America and south into n. Mexico. It should be expected in the lower Piedmont of NC and in the Coastal Plain of se. VA, which it closely approaches. Robert Wright has collected this species as a waif in Henrico County, VA (R. Wright, 2002, pers. comm.). The native distribution of this species is speculative. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jun. **ID Notes:** This native carrot is smaller and less branched than the ubiquitously naturalized *D. carota*, and the involucre held bowl-like under the compound umbel and extending beyond it in flower and to about its edge in fruit is a distinctive gestalt. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, W, WH3, Arbizu et al (2014), Spooner et al (2013). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

*Eryngium* Linnaeus 1753 (ERYNGO)

A genus of about 250 species, herbs, tropical and temperate (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: Bell (1963); Calviño & Downie (2007); Calviño & Levin (2019); Calviño, Martínez, & Downie (2008); Calviño, Martínez, & Downie (2010); MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

- 1 Inflorescence unbranched, the heads solitary on peduncles from the leaf axils of the prostrate to erect stem..... *Eryngium prostratum*
- 1 Inflorescence branched, the heads in a cyme borne terminally on the erect or prostrate stem.
- 4 Basal and cauline leaves unlobed (except sometimes the uppermost; note that bracts in the inflorescence are often lobed), 3-100 cm long; leaf margins without coarse spine-tips (finely spinulose in *E. foetidum*).
- 6 Blades of basal and lower cauline leaves 3-7 (-10) cm long, acute to obtuse apically, cordate to truncate basally, with a length/width ratio of 1.5-3 (-6)..... *Eryngium integrifolium*
- 6 Blades of basal and lower cauline leaves 10-100 cm long, acuminate to acute apically, clasping basally, with a length/width ratio of 5-50.
- 9 Larger leaves < 1.5 cm wide; marginal bristles in fascicles of 1-3 (-4), those on the lower portion of the leaf usually in fascicles of 2-3..... *Eryngium yuccifolium* var. *synchaetum*
- 9 Larger leaves > 1.5 cm wide; marginal bristles of leaves solitary
- 10 Plant green; marginal bristles triangular (broadened at the base); flowering late..... *Eryngium species 1*
- 10 Plant glaucous; marginal bristles acicular; flowering early..... *Eryngium yuccifolium* var. *yuccifolium*

Key to Map
Symbology:



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- 4 Basal and cauline leaves (all, or at least many of the cauline) definitely deeply lobed into 3 or more divisions, < 10 cm long; leaf lobes tipped with moderately stiff to very stiff spine tips.

..... *Eryngium hookeri*

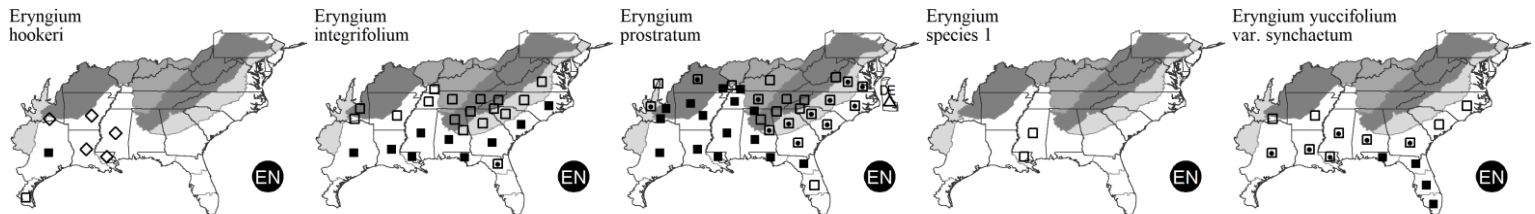
Eryngium hookeri Walpers. HOOKER'S ERYNGO. **Hab:** Ditches, other wet areas. **Dist:** W. MS and AR west to OK and TX, perhaps recently adventive in the eastward portions of that distribution, not credited as occurring east of TX in Matthias & Constance (1945). **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, MC, NcTx, Tx. **NatureServe G3G5** (Apparently Secure).

Eryngium integrifolium Walter. SAVANNA ERYNGO. **Hab:** Pine savannas, pine flatwoods, seepages, swamps, wet meadows, other moist, nutrient-poor places. **Dist:** Se. VA (Greensville County) (Belden et al. 2004) and e. NC south to ne. FL and Panhandle FL, west to OK and TX, inland in c. TN. **Phen:** Aug-Oct. **Tax:** Variation within *Eryngium integrifolium* probably warrants taxonomic recognition; it is under study by John Kees, Derick Poindexter, and Alan Weakley. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, K1, K3, K4, MC, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Bell (1963); > *Eryngium integrifolium* Walter – S; > *Eryngium ludovicianum* Morong – S. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

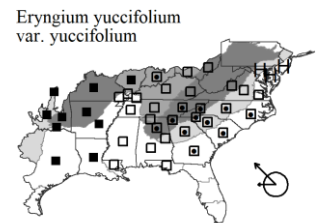
Eryngium prostratum Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle. CREEPING ERYNGO, SPREADING ERYNGO. **Hab:** Floodplain forests, bogs, pond margins, moist ditches and lawns, other moist, open habitats; definitely native southward, perhaps only rather recently spread to the northern parts of our area. **Dist:** Se. VA south to FL, west to OK and TX. **Phen:** May-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Bell (1963); > *Eryngium prostratum* var. *disjunctum* Fernald – F, G; > *Eryngium prostratum* var. *prostratum* – F, G. **NatureServe G5** (Secure).

Eryngium species 1. MOCCASIN-MASTER. **Hab:** Along small streams through longleaf pine savannas. **Dist:** So far as is known, endemic to e. LA (Florida parishes) and s. MS. **Comm:** Probably warranting species status; under study by Latimore Smith, Derick Poindexter, Cassandra Karlsson, and Alan Weakley.

Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux var. *synchaetum* A. Gray ex Coulter & Rose. SOUTHERN RATTLESNAKE-MASTER. **Hab:** Wet savannas, especially those over calcareous clay soils. **Dist:** A Southeastern Coastal Plain endemic: se. NC to s. FL and west across the Gulf Coastal Plain, the exact range limits obscure. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Comm:** The distinction between the two varieties, seemingly clear in NC and elsewhere in states bordering the Atlantic, seems to become less straightforward farther west, as in LA and AR. In NC it has been seen in Pender, Brunswick, Columbus, Bladen, and Robeson counties. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, MC, RAB, Tx, Bell (1963); = *Eryngium synchaetum* (A. Gray ex Coulter & Rose) Coulter & Rose – S; < *Eryngium yuccifolium* Michaux – F17, GW2, NcTx, WH3. **NatureServe G5T5** (Secure).



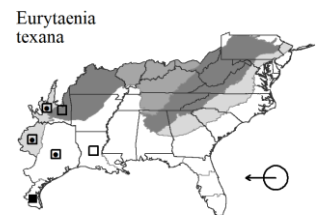
Eryngium yuccifolium Michaux var. *yuccifolium*. NORTHERN RATTLESNAKE-MASTER. **Hab:** Diabase barrens and glades, olivine barrens, pine savannas, pine flatwoods over loamy or clay soils, prairies, other open sites with at least periodic moisture, generally in sites showing some prairie affinities. **Dist:** Widespread in southeastern and midwestern North America, the exact range limits of the typical variety and var. *synchaetum* somewhat obscure; probably distributed from NJ, OH, s. MI, WI, MN, and NE south to Panhandle FL, AL, MS, n. LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug. **Syn:** = K1, K3, K4, MC, NE, RAB, Tx, Va, Bell (1963); = *Eryngium aquaticum* Linnaeus – S, misapplied; < *Eryngium yuccifolium* Michaux – Ar, C, F, F17, G, GrPl, GW2, IL, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, Tn, W, WH3.



Eurytaenia Torrey & A. Gray 1840

A genus of 2 species, annual herbs, of sc. North America (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: Nesom (2015f).

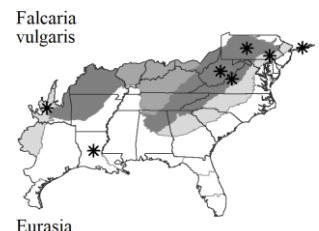
Eurytaenia texana Torrey & A. Gray. TEXAS SPREADWING. **Hab:** Sandy soil in blackland prairies, coastal prairies, sandy fields, mesquite savannas, floodplains. **Dist:** Nc. OK south through c. and e. TX and nw. LA (Nesom (2015f) to s. TX. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Syn:** = GrPl, K3, K4, NcTx, Tx, Nesom (2015f). **NatureServe GNR** (Not Yet Ranked).



Falcaria Fabricius 1827 (SICKLEWEED)

A monotypic genus, a perennial herb, of Eurasia (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* ***Falcaria vulgaris*** Bernhardt. SICKLEWEED. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Eurasia. **Phen:** Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = C, F, IL, K1, K3, K4, Mo2, NE, Pa; = *Falcaria sioides* (Wibel) Ascherson – G, MC, WV.



Foeniculum P. Miller 1763 (FENNEL)

A genus of 4-5 species, perennial and biennial herbs, of Asia and Mediterranean Europe (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

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Oxypolis with “quill-” or “rachis-leaves” are placed in *Tiedemannia*, endemic to se. United States and the West Indies. References: Feist & Downie (2008); Feist et al (2012); Kral (1981a); MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Tucker et al (1983).

Oxypolis rigidior (Linnaeus) Rafinesque. COWBANE, PIG-POTATO. **Hab:** Bogs, seepages, swamps, wet meadows, streambanks. **Dist:** NY west to MN and south to n. FL and TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Oct-Nov. **Comm:** Very variable in the size, shape, and toothing/lobing of the leaflets. **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, G, GW2, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3; > *Oxypolis rigidior* (Linnaeus) Rafinesque – S; > *Oxypolis rigidior* var. *ambigua* (Nuttall) Robinson – F, Il, WV; > *Oxypolis rigidior* var. *rigidior* – F, Il, WV; > *Oxypolis turgida* Small – S.

Pastinaca Linnaeus 1753 (PARSNIP)

A genus of about 16 species, perennial and biennial herbs, of temperate Eurasia (Plunkett 2018a). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* ***Pastinaca sativa*** Linnaeus. PARSNIP. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields. **Dist:** Native of Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Jul; Jul-Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Meso4.1, Mi, Mo2, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV; > *Pastinaca sativa* var. *hortensis* Ehrhart – G; > *Pastinaca sativa* var. *sativa* – G. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Petroselinum J. Hill 1756 (PARSLEY)

A genus of about 1-3 species, annual to biennial herbs, of Mediterranean Europe (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: MC; Nesom in FNA () (in prep); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* ***Petroselinum crispum*** (P. Miller) Nyman ex A.W. Hill. PARSLEY, GARDEN PARSLEY. **Hab:** Commonly cultivated in gardens, rarely persistent or weakly escaped. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = C, F, FI7, G, K1, K3, K4, MC, Meso4.1, Mi, NcTx, NE, RAB, Tx, WH3; = *Apium petroselinum* Linnaeus – S. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Polytaenia A.P. de Candolle 1830

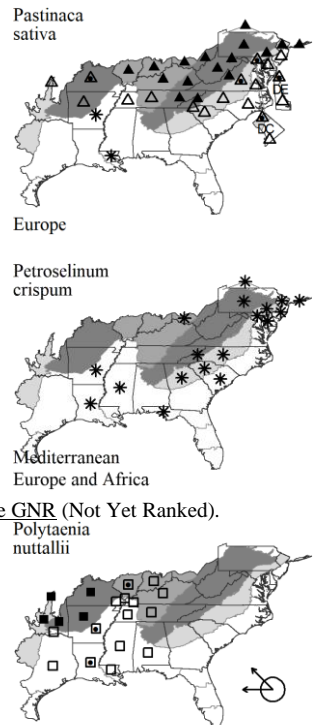
A genus of 2 species, perennial herbs, of c. North America (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: MC; Nesom (2012b); Nesom in FNA () (in prep); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Polytaenia nuttallii A.P. de Candolle. PRAIRIE-PARSLEY. **Hab:** Dry prairies, glades, open woodlands. **Dist:** MI (formerly) west to NE, south to TX and NM, occurring as a disjunct eastward in prairie-like or glade situations in c. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1998; Nesom 2012), c. KY, AL, MS, and e. LA (Nesom 2012). **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, Il, K1, K3, MC, Mi, Mo2, Tn, Tx, Nesom (2012b); = *Pleiotaenia nuttallii* (A.P. de Candolle) Coulter & Rose – S; < *Polytaenia nuttallii* A.P. de Candolle – NcTx.

Ptilimnium Rafinesque 1819 (BISHOPWEED, HARPERELLA)

A genus of 5 species, annual and perennial herbs, temperate, of e. North America (Plunkett et al. 2018a). *Ptilimnium* should be re-split into two genera, *Harperella* and *Ptilimnium*; as *Ptilimnium* (s.s.) with compound leaves is more closely related *Tiedemannia* (formerly *Oxypolis* with quill leaves) than it is to *Harperella* (Feist & Downie 2008; Feist et al. 2012). References: Easterly (1957); Feist & Downie (2008); Feist (2010); Feist et al (2012); Kral (1981a); Kress, Maddox, & Roesel (1994); MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Rose (1911); Weakley & Nesom (2004).

- 2 Middle and upper stem leaves with petioles papillate on the upper surface; styles (on the fruit) 0.1-0.2 mm long, erect-ascending to spreading; calyx teeth <0.2 mm long, deltoid. ***Ptilimnium capillaceum***
- 2 Middle and upper stem leaves with petioles not papillate on the upper surface; styles (on the fruit) (0.3-) 0.4-2.0 mm long, spreading to strongly recurved; calyx teeth >0.2 mm long, narrowly triangular.
- 4 Midstem leaves with 2-4 (-5) nodes along the rachis, the primary leaf segments usually alternate or opposite at the nodes (not including the node at the apex of the rachis); individual leaf segments often much longer than the rachis; involucre bract segments 1 (-3); stem sometimes slightly thickened at the base but never forming a corm; styles (0.3-) 0.4-0.6 mm long; fruits 1.0-1.9 mm long; dorsal ribs of the fruit thick, rounded; flowering Apr-Jul; fruiting late May-early Aug..... ***Ptilimnium nuttallii***
- 4 Midstem leaves with (6-) 7-16 nodes along the rachis, the primary leaf segments whorled or verticillate at the major nodes; individual leaf segments shorter than the rachis (or rarely as long as in *P. texense*); involucre bract segments (1-) 3 (-7); stem thickened and rounded at base, forming a globose or slightly elongate corm; styles (0.3-) 0.5-2.0 mm long; fruits 2.2-4.0 mm long; dorsal ribs of the fruit narrow, sharp-edged to blunt; flowering Jul-Oct; fruiting mid Jul-Nov.
- 5 Leaf segments flat (at least near the nodes, but usually throughout); midvein visible; mid-stem leaves with (8-) 10-16 nodes per rachis; longest primary segments with 9-22 secondary segments; leaf shape in outline deltoid or trowel-shaped, the leaf segments becoming progressively and noticeably shorter towards the leaf apex; styles (0.8-) 1.0-2.0 mm long, slightly to distinctly spreading; flowering Jul-Oct; fruiting mid Jul-Oct; [of bottomlands, swamps, pond margins]..... ***Ptilimnium costatum***
- 5 Leaf segments 3-4-angled to subterete; midvein not visible; mid-stem leaves with (6-) 7-10 nodes per rachis; longest primary segments with 3-7 (-8) secondary segments; leaf shape in outline oblong or oval, the leaf segments not becoming progressively and noticeably shorter towards the leaf apex; styles (0.3-) 0.5-0.8 (-1.0) mm long, spreading to strongly recurved; flowering Aug-Oct; fruiting Sep-Nov; [of wet pine savannas, prairies, seeps]..... ***Ptilimnium texense***



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

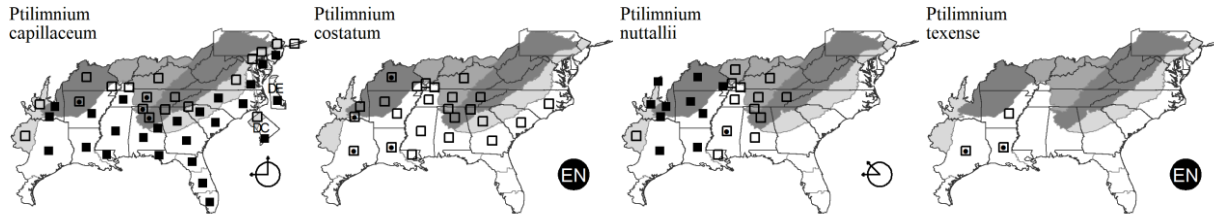
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Ptilimnium capillaceum (Michaux) Rafinesque. EASTERN BISHOPWEED, ATLANTIC BISHOPWEED. **Hab:** Ditches, marshes, other wet places. **Dist:** MA, NY, and MO south to s. FL and TX. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Jul-Sep. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, FI7, G, GrPl, GW2, K1, MC, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, Easterly (1957), Weakley & Nesom (2004); < *Ptilimnium capillaceum* (Michaux) Rafinesque – K3, K4, RAB, Feist (2010).

Ptilimnium costatum (Elliott) Rafinesque. BIG BISHOPWEED. **Hab:** Tidal freshwater marshes, wet prairies, bottomland hardwood forests. **Dist:** Se. NC south to GA, and west to IL, MO, and AR (material from LA and TX is of *P. texense*); it is rare and disjunct through much of that range. Reported for Georgetown County, SC (Bradley et al. [in prep.]). **Phen:** Jun-Oct; mid Jul-Oct. **Comm:** It has the potential to be a great deal larger and coarser than any other member of the genus, but individuals will be encountered no larger than a fairly robust plant of *P. ahlesii* or *P. capillaceum*. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GW2, Il, K1, MC, Mo2, RAB, S, Tn, Easterly (1957), Feist (2010), Feist et al (2012), Weakley & Nesom (2004); < *Ptilimnium costatum* (Elliott) Rafinesque – K3, K4. NatureServe G4 (Apparently Secure).

Ptilimnium nuttallii (A.P. de Candolle) Britton. LACEFLOWER, MIDWESTERN BISHOPWEED. **Hab:** Marshes, ditches, wetlands. **Dist:** KY, MO, and KS south to se. TN (Chester, Wofford, & Kral 1997; Tn Flora Committee 2015), s. AL, s. LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jul; late May-early Aug. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mo2, NcTx, S, Tn, Tx, Easterly (1957), Feist (2010), Feist et al (2012), Weakley & Nesom (2004). NatureServe G5? (Secure).

Ptilimnium texense Coulter & Rose. TEXAS BISHOPWEED. **Hab:** Wet pine savannas, prairies, seeps. **Dist:** S. AR south to w. LA and e. TX. **Phen:** Aug-Oct; Sep-Nov. **Syn:** = Ar, Tx, Feist et al (2012); = *Ptilimnium ×texense* – NcTx; < *Ptilimnium costatum* (Elliott) Rafinesque – K3, K4.



Sanicula Linnaeus 1753 (SANICLE, SNAKEROOT)

A genus of about 41 species, herbs, nearly cosmopolitan (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Pryer & Phillippe (1989).

Identification Notes: Identification note: Most *Sanicula* species cannot be reliably determined from sterile plants; fruits or flowers are required for identification. An important character is the length of the styles in relation to the calyx and/or to the bristles on the fruit. In the longer-styled species, the styles are slender and curved outward, sometimes enmeshed in the bristles, but distinctly longer than them or than the calyx. In the shorter-styled species, the styles are straight to slightly curved, shorter than or about as long as the bristles, and more or less included in the calyx. In most species the calyx is inconspicuous, but consists of 5 deltoid to narrowly triangular (or even subulate) calyx lobes, 0.4-2.0 mm long, at the summit of the schizocarp (the fruit).

- 1 Styles 1.5× or more as long as the calyx; umbellets dimorphic – some contain both perfect and staminate flowers, while others contain staminate flowers only (except sometimes *S. canadensis* var. *grandis*, which may have polygamous umbellets only); larger leaves 3-7-lobed.
 - 2 Calyx lobes 0.4-0.7 mm long, deltoid, flexible or weak in texture, the apices acute to obtuse; petals yellowish green, much longer than the calyx *Sanicula odorata*
 - 2 Calyx lobes 0.7-2.0 mm long, narrowly triangular to subulate, rigid in texture, the apices acute-acuminate; petals white or greenish-white, equal to or slightly longer than the calyx. *Sanicula marilandica*
- 1 Styles shorter than (or rarely as long as) the calyx; umbellets usually monomorphic (all containing both perfect and staminate flowers), with staminate flowers 1-7 per umbellet; larger leaves 3-foliolate (the lateral leaflets often deeply lobed) or rarely 5-foliolate.
 - 5 Plant a perennial, from thickened, cordlike roots; umbellets with 7-9 flowers (3 perfect and 4-6 staminate) *Sanicula smallii*
 - 5 Plant a biennial, from slender, fibrous roots; umbellets with 4-6 flowers (3 perfect and 1-3 staminate).
 - 6 Basal leaves (3.8-) 4.3- (mean 5.5) -7.0 (-8.1) cm across, thick in texture; leaf teeth stiff, sharp, and prominently whitened, 0.5- (mean 0.7) - 0.8 (-0.9) mm long (measured from tip to darkened base of spine); [of the Coastal Plain in our area] *Sanicula canadensis* var. *floridana*
 - 6 Basal leaves (6.6-) 7.0- (mean 8.5) - 9.2 (-9.7) cm across; leaf teeth weak, hyaline, 0.3- (mean 0.4) -0.5 (-0.6) mm long; [collectively widespread in our area, mostly not in the Coastal Plain south of VA]. *Sanicula canadensis* var. *canadensis*

Sanicula canadensis Linnaeus var. *canadensis*. CANADA SANICLE, BLACK SNAKEROOT. **Hab:** Dry-mesic to mesic forests. **Dist:** VT and s. ON west to MN and SD, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = F, G, Il, Mi, NE, Pa, Pryer & Phillippe (1989); = *Sanicula canadensis* – S; < *Sanicula canadensis* – Ar, C, FI7, MC, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; < *Sanicula canadensis* Linnaeus var. *canadensis* – GrPl, K1, K3, K4.

Sanicula canadensis Linnaeus var. *floridana* (E.P. Bicknell) H. Wolff. FLORIDA SANICLE, FLORIDA SNAKEROOT. **Hab:** Dry-mesic to mesic, sandy forests, often associated with *Fagus grandifolia* (and southward *Magnolia grandiflora*). **Dist:** Se. VA south to c. peninsular FL, west to s. MS, in the Coastal Plain. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun-Jul. **Tax:** Additional differences between var. *floridana* and var. *canadensis* should be investigated. They may not be worthy of taxonomic differentiation. **Syn:** = F, G; = *Sanicula floridana* E.P. Bicknell – S; < *Sanicula canadensis* – C, FI7, MC, RAB, Tn, Va, WH3; < *Sanicula canadensis* Linnaeus var. *canadensis* – K1, K3, K4.

Sanicula marilandica Linnaeus. MARYLAND SANICLE, BLACK SNAKEROOT. **Hab:** Mesic to dry-mesic nutrient-rich forests. **Dist:** QC and NL (Newfoundland) west to BC, south to Panhandle FL, se. LA, NM, and WA. **Phen:** May-Jun; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** The Coastal Plain populations (designated as var. *petiolulata* by Fernald) are somewhat disjunct from the main range of distribution, occur in rather different (more acidic) habitats, and warrant additional study. The primary morphological difference indicated by Fernald (1950) is that var. *petiolulata* has "the leaflets of 1 or 2

Key to Map
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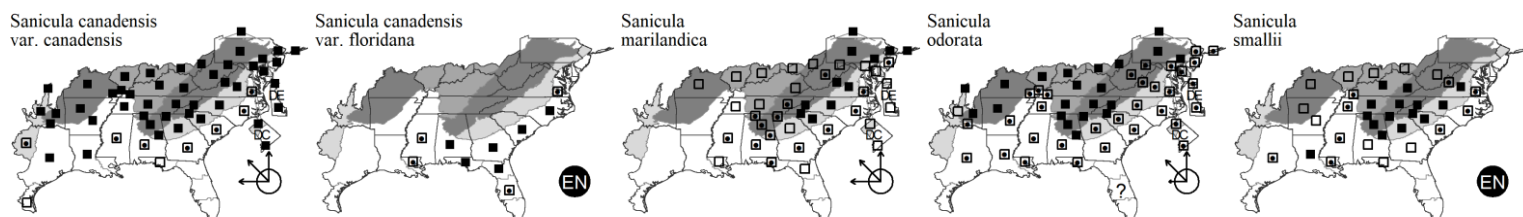
N : no
P : planted
? : questionable

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lower cauline leaves on petiolules 1.5-5 cm long" (vs. sessile or short-petiolulate). **Syn:** = C, F17, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mi, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, WV, Pryer & Phillippe (1989); = *Sanicula marylandica* – S, orthographic variant; > *Sanicula marilandica* var. *marilandica* – F, G; > *Sanicula marilandica* var. *petiolulata* Fernald – F, G. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

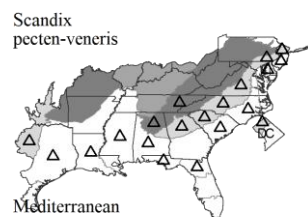
Sanicula odorata (Rafinesque) K.M. Pryer & L.R. Phillippe. CLUSTERED SANICLE, CLUSTERED SNAKEROOT, YELLOW-FLOWERED SNAKEROOT, FRAGRANT SNAKEROOT. **Hab:** Mesic to dry-mesic nutrient-rich forests. **Dist:** NS and QC west to MN and e. SD, south to Panhandle FL and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-Jun; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, F17, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, Tn, Va, WH3, Pryer & Phillippe (1989); = *Sanicula gregaria* E.P. Bicknell – C, F, G, GrPl, MC, RAB, S, Tx, W, WV.

Sanicula smallii E.P. Bicknell. SOUTHERN SANICLE, SMALL'S SANICLE. **Hab:** Mesic to dry-mesic forests. **Dist:** C. VA, sw. VA, s. WV, KY, se. MO, south to Panhandle FL, se. LA, c. LA, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, F17, G, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mo2, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Scandix* Linnaeus 1753 (VENUS'-COMB)**

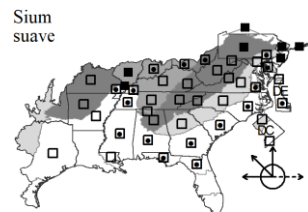
A genus of about 10-20 species, annual herbs, temperate, of Eurasia (Plunkett et al. 2018). References: MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

* ***Scandix pecten-veneris*** Linnaeus. VENUS'-COMB, SHEPHERD'S-NEEDLE. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. First reported for TN (Polk County) by Hart, Shaw, & Estes (2012). First reported for LA (Caddo parish) by Kelley (2022). **Phen:** Mar-Apr. **Syn:** = C, F17, G, K1, K3, K4, MC, NcTx, NE, RAB, S, Tx, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

***Sium* Linnaeus 1753 (WATER-PARSNIP)**

A genus of about 9 species, perennial herbs, of the northern hemisphere (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: MC; Nesom in FNA () (in prep); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Sium suave Walter. WATER-PARSNIP. **Hab:** Freshwater marshes, brackish marshes, swamp forests, in tidally or seasonally flooded hydrology. **Dist:** NL (Newfoundland) west to AK, south to Panhandle FL, n. peninsular FL, and CA; e. Russia, China, Korea, and Japan. **Phen:** Jun-Aug; Aug-Oct. **Tax:** The taxonomic status of *Sium floridanum* Small, known from se. VA south to GA, needs additional investigation; it is probably just a depauperate shade form. **ID Notes:** The plant can be very coarse, up to 3 m in height and the stem to 5 cm in diameter. Submersed leaves are deeply dissected. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F17, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV; > *Sium cicutaeifolium* Schrank – S; > *Sium floridanum* Small – F, G, GW2, MC, S; > *Sium suave* Walter – F, G, GW2, MC. NatureServe G5 (Secure).

***Spermolepis* Rafinesque 1825 (SPERMOLEPIS)**

A genus of 5 species, annual herbs, of North America, Argentina, and Hawaii (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: MC; Nesom (2012c); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Unkeyed taxa: *Spermolepis diffusa*

- | | |
|---|-------------------------------|
| 1 Ovary and fruit with hooked bristles..... | <i>Spermolepis echinata</i> |
| 1 Ovary and fruit with pointed hairs or rounded tubercles..... | |
| 2 Ovary and fruit with sharply pointed thick-based, single-celled hairs; primary rays of the umbel widely spreading to weakly ascending, not greatly differing in length..... | <i>Spermolepis divaricata</i> |
| 2 Ovary and fruit with multicellular tubercles, lacking a sharp tip; primary rays of the umbel strongly ascending, differing conspicuously in length..... | <i>Spermolepis inermis</i> |

Spermolepis diffusa (Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle) Nesom. **Hab:** Sandy clay, sand, roadsides, fencerows, fields, pastures, dunes and sandy hills, thin soil under oak-juniper, sandy soil in longleaf pine, pine, oak-pine, oak-hickory, post oak, and post oak-blackjack oak woods, lake shores. **Dist:** Se. MO, n. AR, and KS south to s. LA and sc. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Jun). **Tax:** See Nesom (2012c) for detailed additional information. **Syn:** = K4, Nesom (2012c); < *Spermolepis divaricata* (Walter) Rafinesque ex Seringe – GrPl, GW2, K1, K3, NcTx, Tx.

Spermolepis divaricata (Walter) Rafinesque ex Seringe. SOUTHERN SPERMOLEPIS, ROUGHFRUIT SPERMOLEPIS. **Hab:** Sandy roadsides, disturbed areas. **Dist:** VA south to s. FL, west to e. TX. Endemic to our region, though weedy in behavior, and perhaps introduced only in VA. **Phen:** Apr-May; May-Jun. **Syn:** = K4, Nesom (2012c); < *Spermolepis divaricata* (Walter) Rafinesque ex Seringe – Ar, C, F17, G, GW2, K1, K3, MC, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx, Va, WH3. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

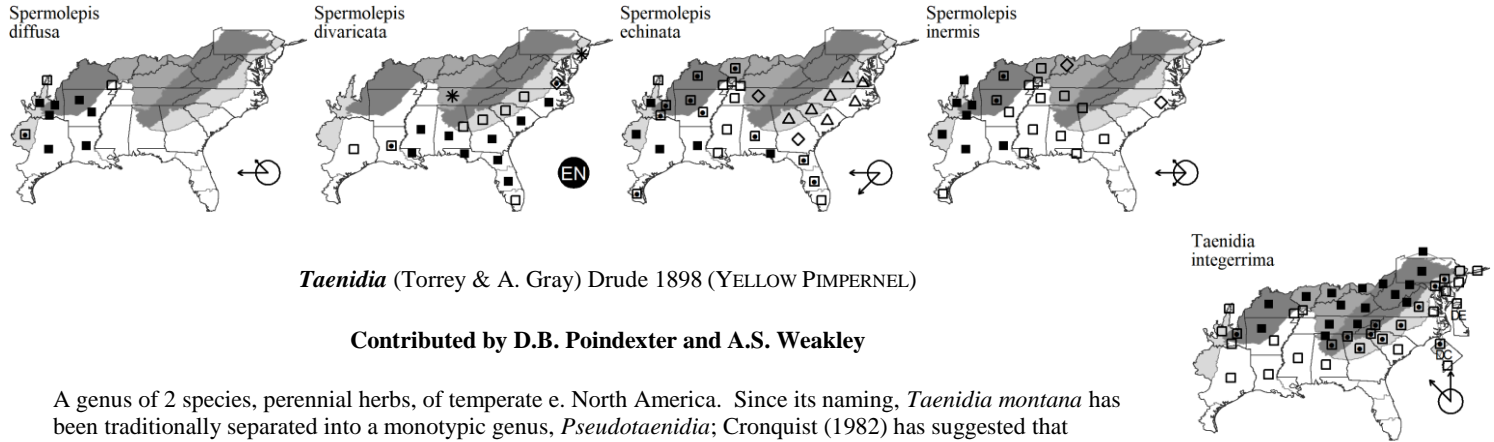
Key to Map Symbolology:

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H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

Spermolepis echinata (Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle) A. Heller. BRISTLEFRUIT SPERMOLEPIS, HOOKED SPERMOLEPIS. **Hab:** Sandy prairies, sandy roadsides and disturbed areas. **Dist:** IL and s. KS south to Mexico (Coahuila and Tamaulipas, other states); more eastern parts of the distribution are of uncertain nativity. **Phen:** Apr; May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, MC, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, WH3, Nesom (2012c). NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

Spermolepis inermis (Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle) Mathias & Constance. WESTERN SPERMOLEPIS. **Hab:** Sandy prairies and open woodlands, calcareous prairies in the Mountains (GA), disturbed areas in the Coastal Plain (NC). **Dist:** IN, IL, IA, MN, and NE south to w. LA, TX, se. NM, and COA; disjunct eastwards in TN G, AL, MS, and e. LA as a native, and also a rare waif (as in e. NC). **Phen:** Apr; May. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K4, MC, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, Nesom (2012c); < *Spermolepis inermis* (Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle) Mathias & Constance – K1, K3; ? *Spermolepis patens* (Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle) B.L. Robinson – S.



Taenidia (Torrey & A. Gray) Drude 1898 (YELLOW PIMPERNEL)

Contributed by D.B. Poindexter and A.S. Weakley

A genus of 2 species, perennial herbs, of temperate e. North America. Since its naming, *Taenidia montana* has been traditionally separated into a monotypic genus, *Pseudotaenidia*; Cronquist (1982) has suggested that *Pseudotaenidia* be submerged in *Taenidia*. Cronquist's argument that the two monotypes are most closely related to one another is very possibly correct and has been generally followed since, but awaits further assessment with molecular methods. Plunkett et al. (2018) retained *Pseudotaenidia* and *Taenidia* as monotypic genera. References: Cronquist (1982); MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Taenidia integrerrima (Linnaeus) Drude. YELLOW PIMPERNEL. **Hab:** In rocky, dry to dry-mesic forests and woodlands over mafic or calcareous rock, such as diabase, amphibolite, calcareous siltstone, calcareous shale, or limestone. **Dist:** QC, ON, MN, and SD south to c. GA, AL, MS, LA, and TX. **Phen:** Apr-May (-Jun); May-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, G, GrPl, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mi, Mo2, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WV, Cronquist (1982), Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Thaspium Nuttall 1818 (MEADOW-PARSNIP)

A genus of 3-6 species, perennial herbs, temperate, of e. North America (Plunkett et al. 2018a). *Thaspium* and *Zizia* are closely related (sister to one another) and their traditional separation as genera should be re-evaluated. References: Cooperider (1985); Coulter & Rose (1900); Floden (2019); MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Identification Notes: Because *Thaspium* and *Zizia* are often confused when not in fruit, a combined key emphasizing vegetative characters has been provided; it may also be helpful to use the key to genera, and if a clear answer is obtained, then use the *Thaspium-Zizia* combined key, skipping taxa of the "wrong" genus.

- 3 Basal leaves at least in part 2-ternate or more divided (with 5 or more leaflets).
 - 4 Leaflets coarsely and rather lacerately serrate or incised, many of the teeth at least 2 mm long as measured on the shorter side; leaflet margins ciliate, not hyaline-whitened; umbel rays 8-10, < 3.5 cm long even in fruit; petals pale to creamy yellow; plant hispidulous to sparsely pubescent.

..... ***Thaspium chapmanii***
 - 4 Leaflets finely to coarsely serrate, but not lacerate or incised, few if any of the teeth > 2 mm long as measured on the shorter side; leaflet margins glabrous and hyaline-whitened; umbel rays mostly either more in number (than 8-10) or longer (than 3.5 cm long); petals golden yellow; plant glabrous.

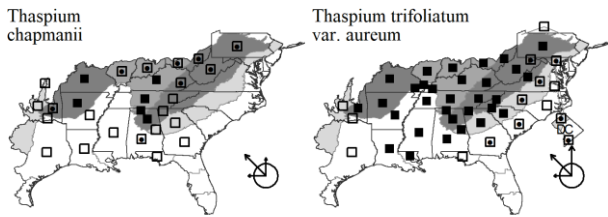
..... ***Zizia aurea***
- 3 Basal leaves simple or 3-foliolate (with 1-3 leaflets).

..... ***Thaspium trifoliatum* var. *aureum***

Thaspium chapmanii (Coulter & Rose) Small. **Hab:** Calcareous bluffs, dry to mesic forests and woodlands, especially over calcareous substrates, open disturbed sites. **Dist:** Sw. PA, s. ON, s. MI, sw. WI, and s. MN south to Panhandle FL (Jackson County) and e. TX (Houston County). **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = K3, K4, Mi, Tn, Floden (2019); = *Thaspium barbinode* var. *angustifolium* Coulter & Rose – F; < *Thaspium barbinode* (Michaux) Nuttall – C, Fl7, G, GrPl, Il, K1, MC, Mo2, Pa, WH3, WV, Cooperider (1985); > *Thaspium barbinode* var. *angustifolium* Coulter & Rose – Coulter & Rose (1900); > *Thaspium barbinode* var. *chapmanii* Coulter & Rose – Coulter & Rose (1900).

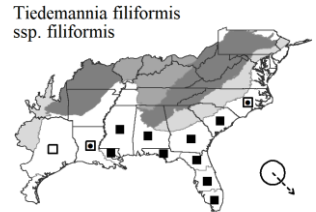
Thaspium trifoliatum (Linnaeus) A. Gray var. ***aureum*** (Linnaeus) Britton. **Hab:** Moist forests. **Dist:** NY west to MN, south to SC, AL, AR, and se. KS. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jul-Aug. **Tax:** Various workers have differed on the characters used to separate two varieties in *T. trifoliatum*. RAB and C separate the two strictly on petal color; F, however, allows var. *aureum* to sometimes have purple petals, seeming to regard the critical differences to be var. *aureum*'s generally more robust size and larger fruits (4.5 mm long vs. 3-4 mm long). It is presently not clear how two varieties should be separated, or, indeed, if varieties are warranted. Though the ranges overlap, var. *aureum* is generally more northern and western, var. *trifoliatum* more southern and eastern. **Syn:** = Ar, K1, K3, K4, S, Coulter & Rose (1900); = *Thaspium trifoliatum* var. *flavum* Blake – C, F, GrPl, Il, MC, Mo2, Pa, RAB, Tn, W, WV, Cooperider (1985); < *Thaspium trifoliatum* – G, Mi, Va, Floden (2019). NatureServe G5T5 (Secure).

Key to Map
 Symbology:
 N : no X : extirpated
 P : planted
 ? : questionable



Tiedemannia A.P. de Candolle 1829 (WATER DROPWORT)

A genus of 2 species and 3 taxa, perennial herbs, of se. United States and the West Indies (Bahamas and Cuba) (Plunkett et al. 2018a). See Feist et al. (2012) for discussion of the relationships of this genus, which is sister to compound-leaved species of *Ptilimnium* (sensu stricto, excluding *Harperella*). References: Feist & Downie (2008); Feist et al (2012); Judd (1982b); Kral (1981c); MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018); Tucker et al (1983).



Tiedemannia filiformis (Walter) Feist & S.R. Downie ssp. *filiformis*. WATER DROPWORT. **Hab:** Wet savannas, sandhill seepages. **Dist:** Se. NC south to s. FL, west to se. TX; West Indies. **Phen:** Jul-Sep; Aug-Oct. **Syn:** = FI7, K3, K4, Feist et al (2012); = *Oxypolis filiformis* (Walter) Britton – Bah, GW2, K1, MC, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx; = *Oxypolis filiformis* ssp. *filiformis* – WH3, Judd (1982b). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Torilis Adanson 1763 (HEDGE-PARSLEY, BUR-PARSLEY)

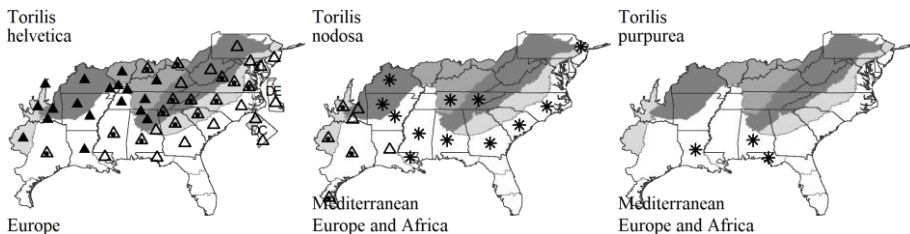
A genus of about 15 species, annual herbs, temperate, of the Old World (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: Banfi, Galasso, & Soldano (2011); DiTommaso et al (2014); Jury (1996); Jury (2003); MC; Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

- 1 Rays reduced or absent, < 5 mm long, the inflorescence therefore compact, appearing like a head; inflorescences opposite the leaves, on peduncles 0-1 (-2) cm long; central schizocarps in each umbellet with both mericarps tuberculate; peripheral schizocarps in each umbellet with only the outer mericarp spiny..... **Torilis nodosa**
- 1 Rays and pedicels well-developed, > 5 mm long, the inflorescence therefore open, distinctly and obviously an umbel; inflorescences opposite the leaves and terminal, on peduncles (1-) 3-16 cm long; schizocarps with both mericarps spiny or sometimes with 1 mericarp tuberculate.
 - 3 Rays (2-) 4-12; schizocarps with longest spines slightly antorsely curved, 0.5-1.0 mm long..... **Torilis helvetica**
 - 3 Rays 2-3 (-4); schizocarps with longest spines straight, 1.0-1.5 mm long..... **Torilis purpurea**

* **Torilis helvetica** (Jacquin) C.C. Gmelin. SPREADING BUR-PARSLEY, FIELD HEDGE-PARSLEY. **Hab:** Roadsides, fields, disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe and n. Africa. Reported as new to DE (Longbottom, Naczi, & Knapp 2016). **Phen:** May-Jun (-Jul). **Tax:** The widely naturalized *Torilis* in eastern North America is not *Torilis arvensis* s.s., or *Torilis arvensis* ssp. *arvensis*, but *Torilis arvensis* ssp. *recta* or (if treated at species rank, as here) *Torilis helvetica*. **Syn:** = Banfi, Galasso, & Soldano (2011); = *Torilis arvensis* ssp. *recta* – Jury (1996), Jury (2003); < *Torilis arvensis* (Hudson) Link – Ar, C, FI7, GrPl, Il, MC, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Va, W, WH3, DiTommaso et al (2014); < *Torilis arvensis* ssp. *arvensis* – K1, K3, K4. NatureServe GNRTNR (Not Yet Ranked).

* **Torilis nodosa** (Linnaeus) Gaertner. KNOTTED BUR-PARSLEY. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Phen:** Apr-Jun. **Syn:** = Ar, G, GrPl, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, S, Tx. NatureServe GNR (Not Yet Ranked).

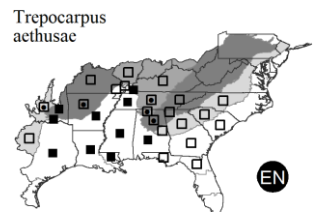
* **Torilis purpurea** (Tenore) Gussone. **Hab:** Disturbed areas. **Dist:** Native of Mediterranean Europe. **Syn:** = Banfi, Galasso, & Soldano (2011); = *Torilis arvensis* (Hudson) Link ssp. *heterophylla* (Gussone) Thellung – K1, K3, K4; = *Torilis arvensis* ssp. *purpurea* – Jury (1996), Jury (2003); < *Torilis arvensis* (Hudson) Link – WH3, DiTommaso et al (2014).



Trepocarpus Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle 1829 (WHITE-NYMPH)

A monotypic genus, an annual herb, temperate, of se. United States (Plunkett et al. 2018a). References: MC; Nesom in FNA () (in prep); Plunkett et al (2018a) in Kadereit & Bittrich (2018).

Trepocarpus aethusae Nuttall ex A.P. de Candolle. WHITE-NYMPH. **Hab:** Rich moist forests, calcareous glades, sometimes weedy in disturbed soils. **Dist:** Nc. NC south to Panhandle FL and AL, west to e. TX, north in



Key to Map
Symbology:



* : waif
EN : endemic
H : historic

N : no
P : planted
? : questionable
X : extirpated

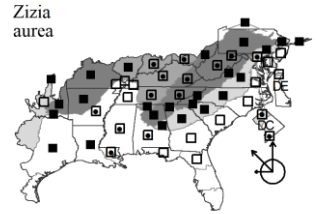
416. APIACEAE

the interior to w. TN, w. KY, AR, and se. OK. **Phen:** May-Jun. **Comm:** Nelson (1993) states that despite "something of a reputation as a rarity", *Tropocarpus* is "a reasonably successful weed". **Syn:** = Ar, C, FI7, GW2, IL, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mo2, NcTx, RAB, Tn, Tx, WH3. [NatureServe G4G5](#) (Apparently Secure).

Zizia W.D.J. Koch 1825 (GOLDEN-ALEXANDERS)

A genus of about 4 species, perennial herbs, temperate, of North America. References: Cooperrider (1985); MC.

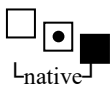
[see combined key to *Thaspium* and *Zizia* under *Thaspium*]




Zizia aurea (Linnaeus) W.D.J. Koch. COMMON GOLDEN-ALEXANDERS. **Hab:** Moist forests, moist prairies.

Dist: NB west to SK, south to sw. GA, Panhandle FL, and e. TX. **Phen:** Apr-May; Jun-Jul. **Syn:** = Ar, C, F, Fl7, G, GrPl, GW2, Il, K1, K3, K4, MC, Mi, Mo2, NcTx, NE, Pa, RAB, S, Tn, Tx, Va, W, WH3, WV, Cooperrider (1985). NatureServe G5 (Secure).

Key to Map
Symbology:

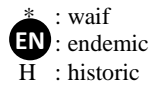




 [maybe exotic]



←rare
←uncommon
←common
(see introduction for more)



N : no X : extirpated
P : planted
? : questionable

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Index of Common Names

"Anacharis" *Egeria densa*
 "Black Alder" *Ilex verticillata*
 "Bolivian Jew" *Callisia repens*
 "Broom Sage" *Andropogon virginicus**
 "Clemathy-vine" *Clematis terniflora*
 "Elodea" *Egeria densa*
 "False Solomon's-seal" *Maianthemum racemosum*
 "Mexican Papyrus" *Cyperus giganteus*
 "Pin Oak" *Quercus phellos*
 "Privy Hedge" *Ligustrum sinense*
 "Red Milkweed" *Asclepias rubra*
 "Sage Grass" *Andropogon virginicus**
 "Sedge Grass" *A. virginicus**
 "Wandering Jew" *Tradescantia pallida*
 — *T. zebrina*
 {name} *Silphium asperirimum*
Acacia, Fern *Acaciella hirta*
 —, Prairie *A. hirta*
 —, Small's Sweet *Vachellia densiflora*
 Acorn Squash *Cucurbita melopepo**
 Addermouth *Pogonia ophioglossoides*
 Adder's-mouth, Green *Malaxis unifolia*
 Adonis, Autumn *Adonis annua*
 Adzuki Bean *Vigna angularis*
 African Marigold *Tagetes erecta*
 African Swamp-lily *Crinum bulbispermum*
Agalinis, Beautiful *Agalinis pulchella*
 —, Caddo Parish *A. caddoensis*
 —, Common *A. purpurea*
 —, Flatflower *A. homalanthia*
 —, Gattinger's *A. gattingeri*
 —, Green *A. viridis*
 —, Harper's *A. harperi*
 —, Midwestern *A. gattingeri*
 —, Plukenet's *A. plukenetii*
 —, Prairie *A. heterophylla*
 —, Scale-leaf *A. aphylla*
 —, Slenderleaf *A. tenuifolia*
 —, Southern Saltmarsh *A. maritima**
 —, Spindly *A. filicaulis*
 Agave, Eastern *Agave virginica*
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 — *Conoclinium coelestinum*
Agrimony, Common *Agrimonia gryposepala*
 —, Downy *A. pubescens*
 —, Low *A. microcarpa*
 —, Pineland *A. incisa*
 —, Southern *A. parviflora*
 —, Swamp *A. gryposepala*
 —, Woodland *A. rostellata*
 Air Yam *Dioscorea bulbifera*
 Akebia, Five-leaf *Akebia quinata*
 Alabama Cane *Arundinaria species 1*
 Alabama Grapefern *Sceptridium jenmanii*
 Alabama Lipfern *Myriopteris alabamensis*
 Alabama Supplejack *Berchemia scandens*
 Alacrancillo *Heliotropium indicum*
 Alamo Vine *Distimake dissectus*
 Albertville Hawthorn *Crataegus mendosa*
Alder, Hazel *Alnus serrulata*
 —, Smooth *A. serrulata*
 —, Tag *A. serrulata*
 Aleman Grass *Echinochloa polystachya**
 Alexander Grass *Urochloa plantaginea*
 Alfalfa *Medicago sativa*
 Alfalfa Dodder, Bigseed *Cuscuta indecora*
Alfalfa, Blue *Medicago sativa*
 —, Yellow *M. sativa*
 Alfalfilla *Melilotus indicus*
 Alfileria *Erodium cicutarium*
 Alfilerillo *E. cicutarium*
 Alkali Bulrush *Bolboschoenus maritimus**
 Alleghany-vine *Adlumia fungosa*

Allegheny Monkeyflower *Mimulus ringens**
 Allegheny-spurge *Pachysandra procumbens*
 Alligator Grass *Paspalidium geminatum*
 Alligator-plant *Bryophyllum daigremontianum*
 Alligator-weed *Alternanthera philoxeroides*
 Allseed, Four-leaved *Polycarpon tetraphyllum**
 Allspice, Carolina *Calycanthus floridus*
 Alsike Clover *Trifolium hybridum*
 Alta Fescue *Lolium arundinaceum*
 Alternate-leaved Seedbox *Ludwigia alternifolia*
 Alternate-leaved Water-milfoil *Myriophyllum pinnatum*
 Althaea *Hibiscus syriacus*
 Alumroot, American *Heuchera americana*
 Alyce Clover *Alysicarpus ovalifolius*
Alyssum, Sweet *Lobularia maritima*
 —, Yellow *Alyssum alyssoides*
 Amamastla Dock *Rumex chrysocarpos*
Amaranth, Green *Amaranthus hybridus**
 —, Green *A. powellii*
 —, Gregg's *A. greggii*
 —, Josiah *A. greggii*
 —, Livid *A. blitum**
 —, Matweed *A. blitoides*
 —, Palmer's *A. palmeri*
 —, Powell's *A. powellii*
 —, Purple *A. blitum**
 —, Redroot *A. retroflexus*
 —, Sandhill *A. arenicola*
 —, Slender *A. viridis*
 —, Slim *A. hybridus**
 —, Smooth *A. hybridus**
 —, Spiny *A. spinosus*
 —, Tropical Green *A. viridis*
 —, Tumbleweed *A. albus*
 Amaryllis *Hippeastrum puniceum*
 Amazon Sprangletop *Dinebra panicoides*
 Amberique Bean *Strophostyles helvola*
 American Alumroot *Heuchera americana*
 American Ash *Fraxinus americana*
 American Basketflower *Plectocephalus americanus*
 American Beautyberry *Callicarpa americana*
 American Beech *Fagus grandifolia**
 American Bittersweet *Celastrus scandens*
 American Black Nightshade *Solanum americanum*
 American Bluehearts *Buchnera americana*
 American Bugleweed *Lycopus americanus*
 American Burnweed *Erechtites hieraciifolius*
 American Bur-reed *Sparganium americanum*
 American Carrot *Daucus pusillus*
 American Centaury *Sabatia angularis*
 American Columbo *Frasera carolinensis*
 American Cupscale *Sacciolepis striata*
 American Elm *Ulmus americana**
 American Filbert *Corylus americana*
 American Frog's-bit *Limnium spongia*
 American Ginseng *Panax quinquefolius*
 American Hazelnut *Corylus americana*
 American Holly *Ilex opaca*
 American Hop-hornbeam *Ostrya virginiana*
 American Lopseed *Phryma leptostachya*
 American Lotus-lily *Nelumbo lutea*
 American Mandrake *Podophyllum peltatum*
 American Mistletoe *Phoradendron leucarpum**
 American Penthorum *Penthorum sedoides*
 American Persimmon *Diospyros virginiana*
 American Plantain *Plantago rugelii*
 American Pondweed *Potamogeton nodosus*
 American Queen-Anne's-lace *Daucus pusillus*
 American Rattan *Berchemia scandens*
 American Royal Fern *Osmunda spectabilis*
 American Self-heal *Prunella vulgaris**
American Snowbell *Styrax americanus**
 —, Downy *S. americanus**
 American Stinging Nettle *Urtica gracilis**

American Storax *Styrax americanus**
 American Wahoo *Euonymus atropurpureus*
 American Water-willow *Justicia americana*
 American Wild Lettuce *Lactuca canadensis*
 American Wild Plum *Prunus americana*
 American Wisteria *Wisteria frutescens**
 American-dittany *Cunila origanoides*
 Ammi, Greater *Ammi majus*
 Amooth Melochia *Melochia pyramidata**
 Anacua *Ehretia anacua*
 Ancho *Capsicum annuum**
 and many others *C. annuum**
Anemone, Carolina *Anemone caroliniana*
 —, Eastern Prairie *A. berlandieri*
 —, Prairie *A. caroliniana*
 —, Tall *A. virginiana**
 —, Ten-petal *A. berlandieri*
Angelica, Deadly *Angelica venenosa*
 —, Hairy *A. venenosa*
 —, Woodland *A. venenosa*
 Angled Luffa *Luffa acutangula**
 Anglepod Melochia *Melochia pyramidata**
 Anglepod, Western *Gonolobus suberosus**
 Angle-stem Beaksedge *Rhynchospora caduca*
 Angleton's Bluestem *Dichanthium aristatum*
 Annual Bastard-cabbage *Rapistrum rugosum*
 Annual Beardgrass *Polypogon monspeliensis*
 Annual Blue-eyed-grass *Sisyrinchium rosulatum*
 Annual Bluegrass *Poa annua*
 Annual Fimbry *Fimbristylis annua*
 Annual Fleabane *Erigeron annuus*
 Annual Greenhead Sedge *Cyperus hortensis*
 Annual Junegrass *Rostraria cristata*
 Annual Knawel *Scleranthus annuus**
 Annual Koeleria *Rostraria cristata*
 Annual Mugwort *Artemisia annua*
 Annual Pearlwort *Sagina decumbens*
Annual Phlox *Phlox drummondii**
 —, Slender *P. cuspidata*
 Annual Rabbitfoot Grass *Polypogon monspeliensis*
 Annual Sand Bean *Strophostyles helvola*
 Annual Sea-pink *Sabatia stellaris*
 Annual Silver Hairgrass *Aira elegans*
 Annual Vernal Grass *Anthoxanthum aristatum*
 Annual Water Aster *Symphotrichum divaricatum*
 Anoda, Spurred *Anoda cristata*
 Apalachicola Doll's-daisy *Boltonia apalachicolensis*
 Apodanthus Daffodil *Narcissus jonquilla*
 Appalachian Arrowhead *Sagittaria australis*
 Appalachian Mock-orange *Philadelphus inodorus*
 Appalachian Phacelia *Phacelia dubia**
 Appalachian Pinweed *Lechea racemulosa*
 Appalachian Ragwort *Packera anomyma*
 Appalachian Red Pinesap *Hypopitys lanuginosa*
 Appalachian Sunflower *Helianthus atrorubens*
 Apple Mint *Mentha suaveolens**
Apple, Common *Malus domestica*
 —, Soda *Solanum capsicoides*
 —, Tropical Soda *S. viarum*
 Arce *Acer negundo**
 Archangel, Purple *Lamium purpureum*
 Architectural Sedge *Carex albicans**
Ardisia, Coral *Ardisia crenata*
 —, Japanese *A. japonica*
 Argentine Senna *Senna corymbosa*
 Arkansas Dogshade *Limnoscium pinnatum*
 Arkansas Horse-mint *Monarda species 2 [=arkansana]*
 Arkansas Lazy-daisy *Aphanostephus skirrhobasis**
 Arkansas Mannagrass *Glyceria arkansana*
 Arkansas Oak *Quercus arkansana*
 Arkansas Sedge *Carex arkansana*
 Arkansas Sneezeweed *Helenium campestre*

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

INDEX OF COMMON NAMES

| | | | | | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| Armenian Grape-hyacinth | <i>Muscari armeniacum</i> | —, Small White | <i>S. racemosum*</i> | Balloon Vine | <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> |
| Arrasa con todo | <i>Gomphrena serrata</i> | —, Small White Oldfield | <i>S. racemosum*</i> | Balm , Common | <i>Melissa officinalis</i> |
| Arrow-arum , Green | <i>Peltandra virginica</i> | —, South American Salt-marsh | <i>S. squamatum</i> | —, Lemon | <i>M. officinalis</i> |
| —, White | <i>P. sagittifolia</i> | —, Southern Flat-topped | | Balsam , Garden | <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> |
| Arrowfeather | <i>Aristida purpurascens</i> | | <i>Doellingeria sericocarpoides</i> | —, Rose | <i>I. balsamina</i> |
| Arrowgrass, Southern | <i>Triglochin striata</i> | —, Southern Pine | <i>Eurybia hemispherica</i> | Balsam-apple | <i>Momordica balsamina</i> |
| Arrowhead Violet | <i>Viola sagittata</i> | —, Southern Swamp | <i>Symphyotrichum elliottii</i> | — | <i>M. charantia*</i> |
| Arrowhead , Appalachian | <i>Sagittaria australis</i> | —, Southern Tall Flat-topped | | Balsam-pear | <i>M. charantia*</i> |
| —, Chapman's | <i>S. chapmanii</i> | | <i>Doellingeria sericocarpoides</i> | Bamboo , Fishpole | <i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> |
| —, Delta | <i>S. platyphylla</i> | —, Starved | <i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i> | —, Giant Timber | <i>P. bambusoides</i> |
| —, Dwarf | <i>S. subulata</i> | —, Stiff-leaved | <i>Ionactis linariifolia</i> | —, Golden | <i>P. aurea</i> |
| —, Guayana | <i>S. guayanensis*</i> | —, Stokes | <i>Stokesia laevis</i> | —, Japanese | <i>Reynoutria japonica</i> |
| —, Midwestern | <i>S. brevirostra</i> | —, Tall White | <i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*</i> | Bamboo-vine | <i>Smilax laurifolia</i> |
| —, Nipple-bract | <i>S. papillosa</i> | —, Texas | <i>S. texanum</i> | Banana Floating Heart | <i>Nymphoides aquatica</i> |
| Arrowleaf Clover | <i>Trifolium vesiculosum</i> | —, Twisted-leaf White-topped | | Banana Waterlily | <i>Nymphaea mexicana</i> |
| Arrowleaf Heartleaf | <i>Hexastylis arifolia</i> | | <i>Sericocarpus tortifolius</i> | Banana, Edible | <i>Musa paradisiaca</i> |
| Arrowleaf Sida | <i>Sida rhombifolia*</i> | —, Wavyleaf | <i>Symphyotrichum undulatum</i> | Banderilla Colorado | <i>Salvia coccinea</i> |
| Arrowleaf Tearthumb | <i>Persicaria sagittata</i> | —, Willowleaf | <i>S. praealtum*</i> | Baneberry, White | <i>Actaea pachypoda</i> |
| Arrowvine | <i>P. sagittata</i> | —, Yard | <i>S. divaricatum*</i> | Barbados-lily | <i>Hippeastrum puniceum</i> |
| Arrow-wood , Brazilian | <i>Canna glauca</i> | Atamasco-lily, Common | <i>Zephyranthes atamasco</i> | Barbara's-buttons , Broadleaf | |
| —, Southern | <i>Viburnum scabellum</i> | Atlantic Bishopweed | <i>Ptilimnium capillaceum</i> | | <i>Marshallia trinervia</i> |
| Artilleryweed | <i>Pilea microphylla</i> | Atlantic Blue-eyed-grass | | —, Colonial | <i>M. trinervia</i> |
| Ash , American | <i>Fraxinus americana</i> | | <i>Sisyrinchium atlanticum</i> | —, Gulf Coast | <i>M. angustifolia</i> |
| —, Biltmore | <i>F. biltmoreana</i> | Atlantic Wisteria | <i>Wisteria frutescens*</i> | Barbed Rattlesnake-root | <i>Nabalus barbatius</i> |
| —, Biltmore White | <i>F. biltmoreana</i> | Aubergine | <i>Solanum melongena</i> | Barberry Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus berberifolia*</i> |
| —, Carolina | <i>F. caroliniana</i> | Aublet's Bogmoss | <i>Mayaca aubletii</i> | Barefoot-demon | <i>Soliva sessilis</i> |
| —, Green | <i>F. pennsylvanica</i> | Australian Bluestem | <i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> | Barley | <i>Hordeum vulgare</i> |
| —, Mexican | <i>F. berlandierana</i> | Autumn Adonis | <i>Adonis annua</i> | —, Little | <i>H. pusillum</i> |
| —, Pop | <i>F. caroliniana</i> | Autumn Bentgrass | <i>Agrostis perennans</i> | Barnyard-grass | <i>Echinochloa crusgalli*</i> |
| —, Pumpkin | <i>F. profunda</i> | Autumn Coralroot | <i>Corallorhiza odontorhiza</i> | —, Rough | <i>E. muricata*</i> |
| —, Red | <i>F. pennsylvanica</i> | Autumn Silverberry | <i>Elaeagnus pungens</i> | —, Swamp | <i>E. walteri</i> |
| —, Small's White | <i>F. smallii</i> | Autumn-olive | <i>E. umbellata</i> | Barrens Dropseed | <i>Sporobolus neglectus</i> |
| —, Water | <i>F. caroliniana</i> | Avens, White | <i>Geum canadense</i> | Barrens Milkweed | <i>Asclepias hirtella</i> |
| —, White | <i>F. americana</i> | Awned Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus squarrosus*</i> | Barrens Silky Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum pratense</i> |
| Ashe Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus ashei</i> | Awnless Bluestem | <i>Bothriochloa exaristata</i> | Barrens St. John's-wort | |
| Ashe's Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium commutatum*</i> | Awnless Brome | <i>Bromus inermis</i> | | <i>Hypericum sphaerocarpum</i> |
| Ash-leaved Maple | <i>Acer negundo*</i> | Axil-flower , Common | <i>Mecardonia acuminata*</i> | Bartonia , Screwstem | <i>Bartonia paniculata*</i> |
| Ashy Pipewort | <i>Eriocaulon cinereum</i> | —, Pond | <i>M. acuminata*</i> | —, Spring | <i>B. verna</i> |
| Ashy Sunflower | <i>Helianthus mollis</i> | Axillary Goldenrod | <i>Solidago caesia</i> | —, Virginia | <i>B. virginica</i> |
| Asian Marshweed | <i>Limnophila sessiliflora</i> | —, Gulf Coast | <i>S. zedia</i> | —, White | <i>B. verna</i> |
| Asian Net-veined Holly Fern | <i>Cyrtomium falcatum</i> | Axocotzin | <i>Sida rhombifolia*</i> | —, Yellow | <i>B. virginica</i> |
| Asiatic Hawk's-beard | <i>Youngia japonica</i> | Azalea , Clammy | <i>Rhododendron serrulatum</i> | Basil Beebalm | <i>Monarda clinopodioides</i> |
| Asosi | <i>Momordica charantia*</i> | —, Clammy | <i>R. viscosum*</i> | Basil , Mediterranean | <i>Ocimum basilicum</i> |
| Asparagus | <i>Asparagus officinalis</i> | —, Piedmont | <i>R. canescens</i> | —, Slender Wild | <i>Clinopodium gracile</i> |
| —, Garden | <i>A. officinalis</i> | —, Southern Pinxter | <i>R. canescens</i> | Basket Grass | <i>Arthraxon hispidus*</i> |
| Asphodel , Coastal Plain Bog | <i>Triantha racemosa</i> | —, Swamp | <i>R. serrulatum</i> | Basket Oak | <i>Quercus michauxii</i> |
| —, Southern Bog | <i>T. racemosa</i> | —, Swamp | <i>R. viscosum*</i> | Basketflower, American | |
| Aster , Annual Water | <i>Symphyotrichum divaricatum</i> | —, Wild | <i>R. canescens</i> | | <i>Plectocephalus americanus</i> |
| —, Azure | <i>S. oolentangiense*</i> | Aztec Marigold | <i>Tagetes erecta</i> | Basswood , Carolina | <i>Tilia americana*</i> |
| —, Bahama Salt-marsh | <i>S. bahamense</i> | Azure Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum oolentangiense*</i> | —, Mountain | <i>T. americana*</i> |
| —, Barrens Silky | <i>S. pratense</i> | Azure Sage | <i>Salvia azurea*</i> | —, Southern | <i>T. americana*</i> |
| —, Black Belt Claspig | <i>S. patens*</i> | —, Prairie | <i>S. azurea*</i> | —, White | <i>T. americana*</i> |
| —, Bottomland | <i>S. ontarionis*</i> | Baby Jump-up | <i>Mecardonia procumbens</i> | Bastard Oak | <i>Quercus durandii*</i> |
| —, Broad-leaved White Panicle | <i>S. lanceolatum*</i> | Baby-blue-eyes , Eastern | <i>Nemophila aphylla</i> | Bastard-cabbage, Annual | <i>Rapistrum rugosum</i> |
| —, Common Claspig | <i>S. patens*</i> | —, Small-flower | <i>N. aphylla</i> | Batis | <i>Batis maritima</i> |
| —, Common Panicle | <i>S. lanceolatum*</i> | Baby-pepper | <i>Rivina humilis</i> | Bay Hops | <i>Ipomoea brasiliensis</i> |
| —, Creeping Stiff-leaved | <i>Ionactis repens</i> | Bachelor's-buttons | <i>Cyanus segetum</i> | Bay Starvine | <i>Schisandra glabra</i> |
| —, Eastern Saltmarsh | <i>Symphyotrichum subulatum</i> | Bacopa, Lemon | <i>Bacopa caroliniana</i> | Bay Winders | <i>Ipomoea brasiliensis</i> |
| —, Eastern Silvery | <i>S. concolor*</i> | Bagpod | <i>Sesbania vesicaria</i> | Bay , Bull | <i>Magnolia grandiflora</i> |
| —, Elliott's | <i>S. elliottii</i> | Bahama Salt-marsh Aster | | —, Red | <i>Tamala borbonia</i> |
| —, Goblet | <i>S. lateriflorum</i> | | <i>Symphyotrichum bahamense</i> | —, Southern Sweet | <i>Magnolia virginiana*</i> |
| —, Gulf Coast Smooth | <i>S. attenuatum</i> | Bahia Grass | <i>Paspalum notatum</i> | —, Swamp | <i>Tamala palustris</i> |
| —, Hairy Heart-leaved | <i>S. drummondii</i> | Bahia Lovegrass | <i>Eragrostis bahiensis</i> | Baybean | <i>Canavalia rosea</i> |
| —, Long-stalked | <i>S. dumosum*</i> | Bald Bedstraw | <i>Galium orizabense*</i> | Bayberry , Dwarf | <i>Morella pumila</i> |
| —, Midwestern Saltmarsh | <i>S. divaricatum</i> | Bald Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis erythropoda</i> | —, Evergreen | <i>M. carolinensis</i> |
| —, Narrow-leaf White-topped | | Bald cypress | <i>Taxodium distichum</i> | —, Odorless | <i>M. inodora</i> |
| | <i>Sericocarpus linifolius</i> | Balduina, Yellow | <i>Balduina uniflora</i> | —, Pocosin | <i>M. carolinensis</i> |
| —, Nebraska | <i>Symphyotrichum praealtum*</i> | Baldwin's Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus croceus</i> | —, Southern | <i>M. cerifera</i> |
| —, Net-veined | <i>S. praealtum*</i> | Baldwin's Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis baldwinii</i> | Beach Blanket-flower | <i>Gaillardia pulchella*</i> |
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| —, Perennial Salt-marsh | <i>S. tenuifolium</i> | Baldwin's Nutrush | <i>Scleria baldwinii</i> | Beach Wormwood | <i>Artemisia stelleriana</i> |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| —, Wild Kidney | <i>P. polystachios</i> | Biennial Gaura | <i>Oenothera filiformis</i> | Black Galingale | <i>Cyperus fuscus</i> |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| —, Topsy | <i>R. pascuus</i> | — | <i>C. glaucoidea</i> | —, Tawny | <i>A. mohrii</i> |
| Blackberry-lily | <i>Iris domestica</i> | Blue Spikemoss | <i>Lycopodioides uncinatum</i> | —, Wetland White | <i>A. dealbatus</i> |
| Black-edged Sedge | <i>Carex nigromarginata</i> | Blue Stars | <i>Aristea ecklonii</i> | —, Yellow | <i>Bothriochloa ischaemum*</i> |
| Black-eyed Pea | <i>Vigna unguiculata</i> | Blue Stokesia | <i>Stokesia laevis</i> | Bluet , Bosc's | <i>Oldenlandia boscii</i> |
| Black-eyed Susan , Coastal Plain | <i>Rudbeckia hirta*</i> | Blue Twinflower | <i>Dyschoriste oblongifolia</i> | —, Common | <i>Houstonia caerulea</i> |
| —, Weedy | <i>R. hirta*</i> | Blue Water-hyssop | <i>Bacopa caroliniana</i> | —, Creeping | <i>H. procumbens</i> |
| —, Woodland | <i>R. hirta*</i> | Blue Waxweed | <i>Cuphea viscosissima</i> | —, Diffuse-branched | <i>H. tenuifolia</i> |
| Blackfoot Quillwort | <i>Isoetes melanopoda*</i> | Blue Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium caeruleascens</i> | —, Glade | <i>H. nigricans*</i> |
| Black-fruited Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis melanocarpa</i> | Bluebell, Mexican | <i>Ruellia simplex</i> | —, Lanceleaf | <i>H. lanceolata</i> |
| Blackjack Oak | <i>Quercus marilandica*</i> | Bluebells | <i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i> | —, Midwestern Summer | <i>H. lanceolata</i> |
| Blackroot, Wand | <i>Pterocaulon virgatum</i> | Blueberry Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus brachyacantha</i> | —, Mountain | <i>H. purpurea</i> |
| Blackseed | <i>Sporobolus indicus</i> | Blueberry , Black Highbush | <i>Vaccinium fighbush</i> | —, Prairie | <i>H. nigricans*</i> |
| Blackseed Plantain | <i>Plantago rugelii</i> | —, Darrow's | <i>V. darrowii</i> | —, Rose | <i>H. rosea</i> |
| Blackseed Speargrass | <i>Piptochaetium avenaceum</i> | —, Hairy Highbush | <i>V. fuscatum</i> | —, Roundleaf | <i>H. procumbens</i> |
| Blacksenna , Combleaf | <i>Seymeria pectinata*</i> | —, Rabbiteye | <i>V. virgatum</i> | —, Southern | <i>H. micrantha</i> |
| —, Yaupon | <i>S. cassioides</i> | —, Southern Highbush | <i>V. formosum</i> | —, Summer | <i>H. purpurea</i> |
| Blackstem Spleenwort | <i>Asplenium resiliens</i> | —, Swamp | <i>V. virgatum</i> | —, Tiny | <i>H. pusilla</i> |
| Blackwater Rose-pink | <i>Sabatia foliosa</i> | —, Swamp Highbush | <i>V. formosum</i> | Bluevine | <i>Cynanchum laeve</i> |
| Bladder Fern, Lowland | <i>Cystopteris protrusa</i> | Blue-eyed-grass , Annual | <i>Sisyrinchium rosulatum</i> | Bluewings | <i>Torenia fournieri</i> |
| Bladder Ketmia | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> | —, Atlantic | <i>S. atlanticum</i> | Blunt Broom Sedge, Midwestern | <i>Carex sangamonensis</i> |
| Bladder Sedge | <i>Carex intumescens*</i> | —, Coastal Plain | <i>S. fuscatum</i> | Blunt Panic Grass | <i>Panicum virgatum*</i> |
| Bladdernut | <i>Staphylea trifolia</i> | —, Elizabeth's | <i>S. elizabethiae</i> | Blunt Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis obtusa</i> |
| Bladderpod | <i>Sesbania vesicaria</i> | —, Lawn | <i>S. rosulatum</i> | Bluntleaf Bedstraw | <i>Galium obtusum*</i> |
| Bladderwort , Fibrous | <i>Utricularia striata</i> | —, Least | <i>S. minus</i> | Blunt-lobed Cliff Fern | <i>Woodisia obtusa*</i> |
| —, Flatstem | <i>U. foliosa</i> | —, Narrow-leaved | <i>S. angustifolium</i> | Boat-lily | <i>Tradescantia spathacea</i> |
| —, Floating | <i>U. radiata</i> | —, Nash's | <i>S. nashii</i> | Bog Asphodel , Coastal Plain | <i>Triantha racemosa</i> |
| —, Greater | <i>U. macrorrhiza</i> | —, Pale | <i>S. langloisii</i> | —, Southern | <i>T. racemosa</i> |
| —, Horned | <i>U. cornuta</i> | —, Prairie | <i>S. campestre</i> | Bog Bluemist | <i>Andropogon mohrii</i> |
| —, Inflated | <i>U. inflata</i> | —, Spear-bract | <i>S. sagittiferum</i> | Bog Bunchflower | <i>Melanthium virginicum</i> |
| —, Longspur Creeping | <i>U. biflora</i> | —, White | <i>S. albidum</i> | Bog Chickweed | <i>Stellaria alsine</i> |
| —, Purple | <i>U. purpurea</i> | —, Wiry | <i>S. biflorum</i> | Bog Goldenaster | <i>Pityopsis oligantha</i> |
| —, Shortspur Creeping | <i>U. gibba</i> | Bluegrass | <i>Poa autumnalis</i> | Bog Spicebush | <i>Lindera subcoriacea</i> |
| —, Slender | <i>U. subulata</i> | Bluegrass Lovegrass | <i>Eragrostis minor</i> | Bog Starwort | <i>Stellaria alsine</i> |
| —, Small Swollen | <i>U. radiata</i> | Bluegrass , Annual | <i>Poa annua</i> | Bog Stitchwort | <i>S. alsine</i> |
| —, Southern | <i>U. juncea</i> | —, Bulbous | <i>P. bulbosa*</i> | Bog Torches | <i>Orontium aquaticum</i> |
| —, Swollen | <i>U. inflata</i> | —, Canada | <i>P. compressa</i> | Bog Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium lucidum</i> |
| —, Zigzag | <i>U. subulata</i> | —, Chapman's | <i>P. chapmaniana</i> | Bog Yellow-eyed-grass | <i>Xyris difformis</i> |
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| —, Common | <i>G. pulchella*</i> | —, Forest | <i>P. sylvestris</i> | Bog-Clubmoss , Foxtail | <i>Lycopodiella alopecuroides</i> |
| Blaspheme-vine | <i>Smilax laurifolia</i> | —, Kentucky | <i>P. pratensis*</i> | —, Prostrate | <i>L. prostrata</i> |
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| —, Common Elegant | <i>L. elegans*</i> | —, Woodland | <i>P. sylvestris</i> | Bogmoss | <i>Mayaca fluviatilis</i> |
| —, Cream-yellow | <i>L. bridgesii</i> | Bluehearts , American | <i>Buchnera americana</i> | —, Aublet's | <i>M. aubletii</i> |
| —, Dotted | <i>L. punctata</i> | —, Florida | <i>B. floridana</i> | Bog-spike | <i>Platanthera nivea</i> |
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| —, Gulf Coast | <i>L. acidota</i> | —, Prairie | <i>B. americana</i> | Bois-d'arc | <i>Maclura pomifera</i> |
| Blazingstar , Hairy Prairie | <i>L. pycnostachya*</i> | —, Savanna | <i>B. floridana</i> | Bok-choy | <i>Brassica rapa</i> |
| —, Prairie | <i>L. pycnostachya*</i> | Bluejack Oak | <i>Quercus incana</i> | Boneset | <i>Eupatorium perfoliatum</i> |
| Blazing-star , Rough | <i>L. aspera</i> | Blue-sailors | <i>Cichorium intybus</i> | Boott's Goldenrod | <i>Solidago boottii</i> |
| —, Rydberg's | <i>L. hirsuta</i> | Bluestem , Angleton's | <i>Dichanthium aristatum</i> | Bosc's Bluet | <i>Oldenlandia boscii</i> |
| —, Sharp | <i>L. acidota</i> | —, Australian | <i>Bothriochloa bladhii</i> | Bosc's Mille-graines | <i>O. boscii</i> |
| —, Shinnery's | <i>L. tenuis</i> | —, Awnless | <i>B. exaristata</i> | Bosc's Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium boscii</i> |
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| | | —, Elliott's | <i>Andropogon gyrans</i> | | |
| | | —, Gulf Coast | <i>Schizachyrium maritimum</i> | | |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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 Bottomland Skullcap *Scutellaria nervosa*
 Bouncing Bet *Saponaria officinalis*
 Bow-wood *Maclura pomifera*
 Boykin's Milkwort *Polygala boykinii**
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 —, Lacy *P. caudatum*
 —, Southern *P. pseudocaudatum*
 —, Tailed *P. caudatum*
 —, Tropical *P. caudatum*
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 —, Ladder *P. vittata*
 —, Spider *P. multifida*
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 Branched Foldingwing *Dicliptera brachiata*
 Branched Hedge-hyssop *Gratiola ramosa*
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 Brazilian Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris chillensis*
 Brazilian Satintail *Imperata brasiliensis*
 Brazilian Vervain *Verbena brasiliensis*
 Brazilian Water-hyssop *Bacopa egensis*
 Brazilian Watermeal *Wolffia brasiliensis*
 Brazilian Waterweed *Egeria densa*
 Brazoria Palmetto *Sabal brazoriensis*
 Brazos Rain-Lily *Zephyranthes chlorosolen*
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Bridal-wreath Spiraea *Spiraea prunifolia*
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 Bristleseed Stargrass *Hypoxis wrightii*
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 Broadleaf Privet *Ligustrum lucidum*
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 —, Downy *B. tectorum*
 —, Hairy Woodland *B. pubescens*
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 Broomcorn Millet *Panicum miliaceum**
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 —, Davurian *R. davurica*
 —, Lance-leaved *Endotropis lanceolata*
 —, Woolly *Sideroxylon lanuginosum**
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 —, Common Climbing *F. scandens*
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 —, Florida *S. reclinatum**
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 —, California *Schoenoplectus californicus*
 —, Canby's *S. etuberculatus*
 —, Delta *S. deltarum*
 —, Drooping *Scirpus lineatus*
 —, Georgia *S. georgianus*
 —, Giant *Schoenoplectus californicus*
 —, Great *S. tabernaemontani*
 —, Keeled *Isoplepis carinata*
 —, Nodding *Scirpus pendulus*
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 —, Saltmarsh *Bolboschoenus robustus*
 —, Salt-marsh *B. maritimus**
 —, Softstem *Schoenoplectus tabernaemontani*
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 —, Swamp *S. etuberculatus*
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 —, Woolly *S. cyperinus*
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 —, Virginia *M. virginicum*
 Bunch-flowered Daffodil *Narcissus tazetta*
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 Burdock Clover *Trifolium lappaceum*
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 —, Upright *E. berteroi*
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Bur-marigold, Nodding *Bidens cernua*
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 — *E. atropurpureus*
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 —, Knotted *Torilis nodosa*
 —, Spreading *T. helvetica*
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 —, Lawn *S. sessilis*
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 Bush's Umbrella-sedge *Fuirena bushii*
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 —, Thunberg's *L. thunbergii*
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 Bush's Muhly *Muhlenbergia bushii*
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 Bushy Knotweed *Polygonum prolificum*
 Bushy Wallflower *Erysimum repandum*
 Butler's Sand-Parsley *Ammoselinum butleri*
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Buttercup *Narcissus pseudonarcissus*
 —, Bulbous *Ranunculus bulbosus*
 —, Carolina *R. septentrionalis*
 —, Cursed *R. sceleratus**
 —, Early *R. fascicularis*
 —, Early Wood *R. abortivus*

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| —, Sardinian | <i>R. sardous</i> | Canola | <i>Brassica napus</i> | Carpetweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> |
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| —, Thick-root | <i>R. fascicularis</i> | Capeweed | <i>Phyla nodiflora</i> | Cassava, Graham's | <i>Manihot grahamii</i> |
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| Cabbage Palmetto | <i>Sabal palmetto</i> | Carolina Basswood | <i>Tilia americana</i> * | —, Night-flowering | <i>S. noctiflora</i> |
| Cabbage, Chinese | <i>Brassica rapa</i> | Carolina Bog Clubmoss | | —, Sleepy | <i>S. antirrhina</i> |
| Caddo Parish Agalinis | <i>Agalinis caddoensis</i> | | <i>Pseudolycopodiella caroliniana</i> | —, Small-flowered | <i>S. gallica</i> |
| Cadillo | <i>Cenchrus echinatus</i> | Carolina Buckthorn | <i>Frangula caroliniana</i> | —, Sweet William | <i>Atocion armeria</i> |
| Caesarweed | <i>Urena lobata</i> | — | <i>Sideroxylon lycioides</i> | Catesby's Lily | <i>Lilium catesbyi</i> |
| Cajeput Tree | <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> | Carolina Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus septentrionalis</i> | Catmint | Nepeta cataria |
| Calabash Gourd | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> * | Carolina Canary-grass | <i>Phalaris caroliniana</i> | Catnip | <i>N. cataria</i> |
| Caladium | <i>Caladium bicolor</i> | Carolina Clover | <i>Trifolium carolinianum</i> | Cat's-claw-vine | <i>Dolichandra unguis-cati</i> |
| Calamint, Georgia | <i>Clinopodium georgianum</i> | Carolina Crane's-Bill | <i>Geranium carolinianum</i> | Cat's-ear , Brazilian | Hypochaeris chillensis |
| Calamus, European | <i>Acorus calamus</i> | Carolina Desert-chicory | | —, Smooth | <i>H. glabra</i> |
| Caley Pea | <i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i> | | <i>Pyrrhopappus carolinianus</i> | —, Spotted | <i>H. radicata</i> |
| Calico-bush | <i>Kalmia latifolia</i> | Carolina Draba | <i>Tomostima reptans</i> | Cat's-foot | <i>Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium</i> |
| California Bulrush | <i>Schoenoplectus californicus</i> | Carolina Fimbry | <i>Fimbristylis caroliniana</i> | Cat's-tail | <i>Phleum pratense</i> * |
| California-poppy | <i>Eschscholzia californica</i> * | Carolina Fluffgrass | <i>Tridens carolinianus</i> | Cattail Sedge | Carex typhina |
| Callery Pear | <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> | Carolina Foxtail Grass | <i>Alopecurus carolinianus</i> | —, Golden | <i>C. aureolensis</i> |
| Calliopsis | <i>Coreopsis tinctoria</i> * | Carolina Goldentop | <i>Euthamia caroliniana</i> | Cattail , Common | Typha latifolia |
| Caltrop | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> | Carolina Holly | <i>Ilex ambigua</i> | —, Hybrid | <i>T. angustifolia</i> |
| Camass Lily, Eastern | <i>Camassia scilloides</i> | Carolina Horse-nettle | <i>Solanum carolinense</i> * | —, Narrowleaf | <i>T. angustifolia</i> |
| Camellia, Silky | <i>Stewartia malacodendron</i> | Carolina Jessamine | <i>Gelsemium sempervirens</i> | —, Southern | <i>T. domingensis</i> |
| Campernelle Jonquil | <i>Narcissus odoratus</i> | Carolina Jointgrass | <i>Mnesithea cylindrica</i> | Cayenne | <i>Capsicum annuum</i> * |
| Camphor Pluche | <i>Pluchea camphorata</i> | Carolina Larkspur | <i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> * | Cayenne Jasmine | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> |
| Camphor-daisy , Florida | | Carolina Laurel Cherry | <i>Prunus caroliniana</i> | Ceanothus , Midwestern | Ceanothus americanus * |
| —, Gulf Coast | <i>Rayjacksonia phyllocephala</i> * | Carolina Leaf-flower | <i>Phyllanthus carolinensis</i> | —, Prairie | <i>C. herbaceus</i> |
| Camphortree | <i>Camphora officinarum</i> | Carolina Lilaeopsis | <i>Lilaeopsis carolinensis</i> | —, Southeastern | <i>C. americanus</i> * |
| Camphorweed | <i>Heterotheca subaxillaris</i> | Carolina Lily | <i>Lilium michauxii</i> | Cebolletta | Zephyranthes drummondii |
| — | <i>Pluchea camphorata</i> | Carolina Lovegrass | <i>Eragrostis pectinacea</i> * | Cebolleta | <i>Z. chlorosolen</i> |
| Campion , Rose | <i>Silene coronaria</i> | Carolina Mahogany | <i>Melia azedarach</i> | Cedar Elm | <i>Ulmus crassifolia</i> |
| —, Starry | <i>S. stellata</i> | Carolina Matrimony-vine | <i>Lycium carolinianum</i> | Cedar Glade St. John's-wort | <i>Hypericum frondosum</i> |
| —, Sticky | <i>S. noctiflora</i> | Carolina Moonseed | <i>Nephroia carolina</i> | | Juniperus silicicola |
| Canada Bluegrass | <i>Poa compressa</i> | Carolina Phlox | <i>Phlox carolina</i> | Cedar , Coastal Red | <i>J. virginiana</i> |
| Canada Brome | <i>Bromus pubescens</i> | Carolina Ponyfoot | <i>Dichondra carolinensis</i> | —, Eastern Red | <i>J. silicicola</i> |
| Canada Enchanter's-nightshade | | Carolina Red Maple | <i>Acer rubrum</i> * | —, Southern Red | <i>Melia azedarach</i> |
| | <i>Circaea canadensis</i> | Carolina Rose | <i>Rosa carolina</i> * | —, White | <i>Apium graveolens</i> |
| Canada Milkvetch | <i>Astragalus canadensis</i> * | Carolina Sea-lavender | <i>Limonium carolinianum</i> | Celery | <i>Ranunculus sceleratus</i> * |
| Canada Rockcress | <i>Borodinia canadensis</i> | Carolina Sedge | <i>Carex caroliniana</i> | Celery-leaf Crowfoot | <i>Celosia argentea</i> |
| Canada Sanicle | <i>Sanicula canadensis</i> * | Carolina Spinypod | <i>Matelea carolinensis</i> | Cenecilla | <i>Trianthema portulacastrum</i> |
| Canada Whitlow-wort | <i>Paronychia canadensis</i> | Carolina Strapwort | <i>Lilaeopsis carolinensis</i> | Centaury , American | <i>Sabatia angularis</i> |
| Canadian Rush | <i>Juncus canadensis</i> | Carolina Sunrose | <i>Crocianthemum carolinianum</i> | —, Branched | Centaureum pulchellum |
| Canary Island Tamarisk | <i>Tamarix canariensis</i> | Carolina Supplejack | <i>Berchemia scandens</i> | —, Common | <i>C. erythraea</i> |
| Canary-grass | <i>Phalaris canariensis</i> | Carolina Thistle | <i>Cirsium carolinianum</i> | —, Forking | <i>C. erythraea</i> |
| —, Carolina | <i>P. caroliniana</i> | Carolina Triodia | <i>Tridens carolinianus</i> | —, Lady Bird's | <i>Zelma texensis</i> |
| —, Short-spike | <i>P. brachystachys</i> | Carolina Vervain | <i>Verbena carnea</i> | —, Lesser | Centaureum pulchellum |
| Canby's Bulrush | <i>Schoenoplectus etuberculatus</i> | Carolina Vetch | <i>Vicia caroliniana</i> | —, Slender | <i>C. tenuiflorum</i> |
| Cancer-root | <i>Aphyllon uniflorum</i> | Carolina Water-hyssop | <i>Bacopa caroliniana</i> | Centella | <i>Centella erecta</i> |
| Cancer-weed | <i>Salvia lyrata</i> | Carolina Wild-petunia | <i>Ruellia caroliniensis</i> | Centipede Grass | <i>Eremochloa ophiuroides</i> |
| Candlestick Plant | <i>Senna alata</i> | Carolina Willow | <i>Salix caroliniana</i> | Cerasee | <i>Momordica charantia</i> * |
| Candyroot | <i>Polygala nana</i> | Carolina Wood-rush | <i>Luzula acuminata</i> * | Ceylon Hound's-tongue | <i>Cynoglossum zeylanicum</i> |
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| —, Switch | <i>A. tecta</i> | Carpet Grass | <i>Stenotaphrum secundatum</i> | Chairmaker's Rush | <i>Schoenoplectus pungens</i> * |
| | | Carpet Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium chamaelonche</i> | | |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| Chiltepin | <i>C. annuum</i> * | Cliff-brake, Purple | <i>Adlumia fungosa</i> | | <i>Sisyrinchium fuscatum</i> |
| Chinaberry | <i>Melia azedarach</i> | Cliff-Harlequin | Fallopia convolvulus | Coastal Plain Bog Asphodel | <i>Triantha racemosa</i> |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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Common Bluet *Houstonia caerulea*
Common Bogbuttons *Lachnocaulon anceps*
Common Bristly Locust *Robinia hispida**
Common Brome Sedge *Carex bromoides**
Common Bunched Beaksedge *Rhynchospora cephalantha**
Common Bundleflower *Desmanthus illinoensis*
Common Burdock *Arctium minus*
Common Bushy Bluestem *Andropogon glomeratus*
Common Carpetgrass *Axonopus fissifolius*
Common Catchfly *Silene gallica*
Common Cattail *Typha latifolia*
Common Centaury *Centaureum erythraea*
Common Chess *Bromus secalinus*
Common Chickweed *Stellaria media*
Common Chinquapin *Castanea pumila*

Common Clasp Aster *Symphyotrichum patens**
Common Climbing Buckwheat *Fallopia scandens*
Common Cosmos *Cosmos bipinnatus*
Common Cottonweed *Froelichia floridana**
Common Cup-plant *Silphium perfoliatum*
Common Cutleaf Coneflower *Rudbeckia laciniata**
Common Daisy *Leucanthemum vulgare*
Common Dandelion *Taraxacum officinale*
Common Dawnflower *Stylisma patens*
Common Dayflower *Commelina communis*
Common Deerberry *Vaccinium stamineum**
Common Dewberry *Rubus flagellaris*
Common Dodder *Cuscuta gronovii*
Common Dog-fennel *Eupatorium capillifolium*
Common Duckweed *Lemna minor*
Common Dwarf St. John's-wort *Hypericum mutilum**
Common Eastern Brome *Bromus pubescens*
Common Eastern Pinesap *Hypopitys species 3*
Common Eastern Wild-rye *Elymus virginicus*
Common Elderberry *Sambucus canadensis*
Common Elegant Blazing-star *Liatris elegans**
Common Elephant's-foot *Elephantopus tomentosus*
Common Evening-primrose *Oenothera biennis*
Common Flax *Linum usitatissimum*
Common Flowering Quince *Chaenomeles speciosa*
Common Forked Whitlow-wort *Paronychia fastigiata**
Common Frostweed *Verbesina virginica**
Common Garden Canna *Canna generalis*
Common Germander *Teucrium canadense**
Common Ghost-pipe *Monotropa uniflora*
Common Golden-Alexanders *Zizia aurea*
Common Grass-pink *Calopogon tuberosus**
Common Greenbriar *Smilax rotundifolia*
Common Groundnut *Apios americana*
Common Hairsedge *Bulbostylis capillaris**
Common Hairy Coreopsis *Coreopsis pubescens**
Common Hemp-nettle *Galeopsis tetrahit*
Common Horsetweed *Erigeron canadensis*
Common Ironweed *Vernonia gigantea*
Common Ivy *Hedera helix**
Common Jack-in-the-pulpit *Arisaema triphyllum*
Common Jacquemontia *Jacquemontia tamnifolia*
Common Jujube *Ziziphus jujuba*
Common Lantana *Lantana strigocamara*
Common Lespedeza *Kummerowia striata*
Common Little Bluestem *Schizachyrium scoparium**
Common Mallow *Malva neglecta*
— *M. sylvestris*
Common Marigold *Tagetes erecta*
Common Marsh St. John's-wort *Triadenum virginicum*
Common Marsh-pink *Sabatia angularis*
Common Matrimony-vine *Lycium barbarum*
Common Mermaid-weed *Proserpinaca palustris*
Common Milk-poison *Ageratina altissima*
Common Milkweed *Asclepias syriaca*
Common Morning-glory *Ipomoea purpurea*
Common Mouse-ear *Cerastium fontanum**
Common Mugwort *Artemisia vulgaris*
Common Mullein *Verbascum thapsus**
Common Naiad *Najas guadalupensis**
Common October-flower *Polygonella polygama*
Common Panicked Aster *Symphyotrichum lanceolatum**
Common Partridge-pea *Chamaecrista fasciculata**
Common Passionflower *Passiflora caerulea*
Common Papaw *Asimina triloba*
Common Pear *Pyrus communis*
Common Periwinkle *Vinca minor*
Common Peruvian-daisy *Galinsoga quadriradiata*
Common Pimpernel *Anagallis arvensis*
Common Plantain *Plantago major*
Common Pokeweed *Phytolacca americana*

Common Poppy *Papaver rhoeas*
— *P. somniferum*
Common Privet *Ligustrum vulgare*
Common Purslane *Portulaca oleracea*
Common Purslane Speedwell *Veronica peregrina**
Common Ragweed *Ambrosia artemisiifolia*
Common Rattlebox *Crotalaria sagittalis*
Common Reed *Phragmites australis*
Common Rough Fleabane *Erigeron strigosus**
Common Roundleaf Eupatorium *Eupatorium rotundifolium*
Common Rush *Juncus effusus**
Common Sandspur *Cenchrus longispinus*
Common Sensitive-plant *Chamaecrista nictitans**
Common Shagbark Hickory *Carya ovata*
Common Shepherd's Purse *Capsella bursa-pastoris*
Common Shorthusk *Brachyelytrum erectum*
Common Smartweed *Persicaria hydropiper*
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Common Snapdragon *Antirrhinum majus*
Common Sneezeweed *Helenium autumnale*
Common Sow-thistle *Sonchus oleraceus*
Common Spikerush *Eleocharis palustris*
Common Stargrass *Hypoxis hirsuta*
Common Stork's-Bill *Erodium cicutarium*
Common Sunflower *Helianthus annuus*
Common Tansy *Tanacetum vulgare*
Common Ten-angled Pipewort *Eriocaulon decangulare**
Common Three-lobed Coneflower *Rudbeckia triloba**
Common Threesquare *Schoenoplectus pungens**
Common Toadflax *Linaria canadensis*
Common Two-wing Silverbell *Halesia diptera**
Common Vetch *Vicia sativa**
Common Wafer-ash *Ptelea trifoliata**
Common Water-primrose *Ludwigia hexapetala*
Common Water-purslane *L. palustris*
Common Water-starwort *Callitriche heterophylla**
Common Wax-myrtle *Morella cerifera*
Common White Snakeroot *Ageratina altissima*
Common Wild-petunia *Ruellia carolinensis*
Common Wingstem *Verbesina alternifolia*
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Common Yellow Thistle *Cirsium horridulum**
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—, Columnar Prairie *Ratibida columnifera*
—, Common Cutleaf *Rudbeckia laciniata**
—, Common Three-lobed *R. triloba**
—, Drooping *Ratibida pinnata*
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—, Globular Prairie *Ratibida pinnata*
—, Grey-headed *R. pinnata*
—, Largeflower *Rudbeckia grandiflora**
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—, Narrow-leaved Purple *Echinacea angustifolia**
—, Pale Purple *E. pallida*
—, Rough *Rudbeckia grandiflora**
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—, Sanguine Purple *Echinacea sanguinea*
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Confederate Spiderwort *Tradescantia paludosa*
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| —, Sand | <i>S. bakeri</i> | Creeping Bluet | <i>Houstonia procumbens</i> | Crunchweed | <i>Rhamphospermum arvense</i> |
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| —, Prairie | <i>C. palmata</i> | Creeping Indigo | <i>Indigofera spicata</i> | Cucumber-tree | <i>Magnolia acuminata*</i> |
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| Coriander | <i>Coriandrum sativum</i> | Creeping Lovegrass | <i>Eragrostis hypnoides</i> | Cultivated Purslane | <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> |
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| Corn Charlock | <i>Rhamphospermum arvense</i> | Creeping River Grass | <i>Echinochloa polystachya*</i> | Culver's-root | <i>V. virginicum</i> |
| Corn Chrysanthemum | <i>Glebionis segetum</i> | Creeping Rush | <i>Juncus repens</i> | Cuphea, Clammy | <i>Cuphea viscosissima</i> |
| Corn Crowfoot | <i>Ranunculus arvensis</i> | Creeping Seedbox | <i>Ludwigia repens</i> | Cupid's-shaving-brush | <i>Emilia fosbergii</i> |
| Corn Marigold | <i>Glebionis segetum</i> | Creeping Smartweed | <i>Persicaria longiseta</i> | Cupleaf Beardtongue | <i>Penstemon murrayanus</i> |
| Corn Poppy | <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> | Creeping Spotflower | <i>Acmella repens</i> | Cupscale , American | <i>Sacciolepis striata</i> |
| Corn Speedwell | <i>Veronica arvensis</i> | Creeping Stiff-leaved Aster | <i>Ionactis repens</i> | —, Indian | <i>S. indica</i> |
| Corn Spurrey | <i>Spergula arvensis</i> | Creeping Vervain | <i>Glandularia canadensis</i> | Cupseed | <i>Calycocarpum lyonii</i> |
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| Corn-campion | <i>Agrostemma githago*</i> | — | <i>Rorippa sylvestris</i> | 'Curly Dan' | <i>Danthonia spicata</i> |
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| Corncockle | <i>Agrostemma githago*</i> | Cresta de Gallo | <i>Fallopia cristata</i> | Curly Pondweed | <i>Potamogeton crispus</i> |
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| Corn-gromwell | <i>Buglossoides arvensis*</i> | Crested Coralroot | <i>Nymphoides cristata</i> | Curlyleaf Yucca | <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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 Diamondleaf Frogfruit *Phyla fruticosa*
 Dicliptera *Dicliptera brachiata*
 Diffuse Rush *Juncus diffusissimus*
 Diffuse-branched Bluet *Houstonia tenuifolia*
 Dill *Anethum graveolens*
 Dillweed *A. graveolens*
 Dissected Grapefern *Sceptridium dissectum*
 Ditch Rabbitfoot Grass *Polypogon interruptus*
Ditch-grass *Ruppia maritima*
 —, Spiral *R. cirrhosa*
 Ditch-stonecrop *Penthorum sedoides*
 Dixie Rose-mallow; Confederate Rose-mallow *Hibiscus mutabilis*
 Dixie Sandmat *Euphorbia bombensis*
 Dixie Signalgrass *Urochloa ramosa*
Dock, Amamastla *Rumex chrysocarpus*
 —, Bitter *R. obtusifolius*
 —, Clustered Green *R. conglomeratus*
 —, Curly *R. crispus**
 —, Fiddle *R. pulcher*
 —, Florida *R. floridanus*
 —, Heartwing *R. hastatulus*
 —, Horned *R. bucephalophorus*
 —, Pale *R. altissimus*
 —, Paraguayan *R. paraguayensis*
 —, Peachleaf *R. altissimus*
 —, Red *R. acetosella**
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 —, Ruby *R. bucephalophorus*
 —, Swamp *R. verticillatus*
 —, Tall *R. altissimus*
 —, Tropical *R. obovatus*
 —, Wild *R. hastatulus*
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 —, Compact *C. compacta*
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 —, Glandular *C. obtusiflora**
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 —, Pretty *C. indecora*
 —, Rope *C. glomerata*
 —, Smartweed *C. polygonorum*
 —, Swamp *C. gronovii*
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 —, Hemp *Apocynum cannabinum*
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 —, Common *E. capillifolium*
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 —, Finger *Cynoscium digitatum*
 —, Prairie *Limnoscium pumilum*
 —, Tansy *L. pinnatum*
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 —, Southern Swamp *S. foemina*
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 —, Southern *B. diffusa**
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 Dooryard Knotweed *Polygonum aviculare**
 Dorothy Perkins Rose *Rosa luciae*
 Dotted Blazing-star *Liatris punctata*
 Dotted Duckmeat *Landoltia punctata*
 Dotted Smartweed *Persicaria punctata*
 Doveweed *Croton glandulosus**
 Downy Agrimony *Agrimonia pubescens*
 Downy American Snowbell *Styrax americanus**
 Downy Brome *Bromus tectorum*
 Downy Bur-clover *Medicago minima*
 Downy Cheat *Bromus tectorum*
 Downy Chess *B. tectorum*
 Downy Danthonia *Danthonia sericea*
 Downy Gentian *Gentiana puberulenta*
 Downy Ground-cherry *Physalis pubescens*
Downy Hawthorn *Crataegus mollis**
 —, Texas *C. mollis**
 Downy Lobelia *Lobelia puberula*
 Downy Maiden Fern *Christella dentata*
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 Downy Shield Fern *Christella dentata*
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 Drummond's Evening-primrose *Oenothera drummondii*
 Drummond's Flatsedge *Cyperus drummondii*
 Drummond's Gaura *Oenothera hispida*
 Drummond's Half-chaff Sedge *Cyperus hemidrummondii*
 Drummond's Nailwort *Paronychia drummondii*
 Drummond's Sandwort *Geocarpon nuttallii*
 Drummond's Skullcap *Scutellaria drummondii**
 Drummond's St. John's-wort *Hypericum drummondii*

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| Dwarf Stinging Nettle | <i>Urtica chamaedryoides</i> | | <i>Primula meadia</i> | | |
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| Eared Redstem | <i>Ammannia auriculata</i> | | | | |
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| Early Goldenrod | <i>Solidago juncea</i> | | | | |
| Early Saxifrage | <i>Micranthes virginensis</i> | | | | |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| —, Spoonleaf Purple | <i>G. purpurea</i> | Fiddleleaf Nama | <i>N. jamaicensis</i> | Flatwoods Plum | <i>Prunus umbellata</i> |
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| Eyebane | <i>Euphorbia nutans</i> | Fiddler's Spurge | <i>Euphorbia heterophylla</i> | Flax , Berlandier's Yellow | <i>Linum berlandieri*</i> |
| Fairground Grass | <i>Sclerochloa dura</i> | Fiddler-crab Turf | <i>Lilaeopsis chinensis</i> | —, Common | <i>L. usitatissimum</i> |
| Fairy Stars | <i>Sisyrinchium rosulatum</i> | Field Bindweed | <i>Convolvulus arvensis</i> | —, Cultivated | <i>L. usitatissimum</i> |
| Fairy-footprints | <i>Houstonia procumbens</i> | Field Burweed | <i>Soliva sessilis</i> | —, Florida Yellow | <i>L. floridanum*</i> |
| Fairy-wand | <i>Chamaelirium luteum</i> | Field Cress | <i>Lepidium campestre</i> | —, Grooved Yellow | <i>L. sulcatum</i> |
| Fall Panic Grass | <i>Panicum dichotomiflorum*</i> | Field Dodder | <i>Cuscuta campestris</i> | —, Prairie | <i>L. lewisii*</i> |
| Fall Rain-lily | <i>Zephyranthes candida</i> | Field Garlic | <i>Allium vineale</i> | —, Ridgester Yellow | <i>L. striatum</i> |
| Fall Witchgrass | <i>Leptoloma cognatum</i> | Field Hedge-Parsley | <i>Torilis helvetica</i> | —, Spring Hill | <i>L. macrocarpum</i> |
| False Chamomile | <i>Matricaria chamomilla</i> | Field Milkwort | <i>Polygala sanguinea</i> | —, Texas Yellow | <i>L. curtissii</i> |
| False Corn-flag | <i>Gladiolus communis</i> | Field Mustard | <i>Brassica rapa</i> | —, Tufted | <i>L. imbricatum</i> |
| False Garlic | <i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i> | Field Pansy | <i>Viola rafinesquei</i> | —, Winged | <i>L. alatum</i> |
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| False Nutsedge | <i>Cyperus strigosus</i> | Field Pennycress | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> | Fleshy Milkweed | <i>Asclepias humistrata</i> |
| False Pennyroyal | <i>Trichostema brachiatum</i> | Field Pepperwort | <i>Lepidium campestre</i> | Fleur-de-Lys | <i>Iris germanica</i> |
| False-dandelion | <i>Pyrrophappus carolinianus</i> | Field Poppy | <i>Papaver rhoeas</i> | Flexible Sasa-grass | <i>Microstegium vimineum</i> |
| False-flax | <i>Camelina sativa</i> | Field Rape | <i>Brassica rapa</i> | Flixweed | <i>Descurainia sophia</i> |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| Goat-weed | <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> | Gopher-apple | <i>Geobalanus oblongifolius</i> | Green Agalinis | <i>Agalinis viridis</i> |
| Goblet Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum lateriflorum</i> | Gourd, Bottle | <i>Lagenaria siceraria</i> * | Green Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus hybridus</i> * |
| Goji Berry | <i>Lycium barbarum</i> | —, Calabash | <i>L. siceraria</i> * | — | <i>A. powellii</i> |
| Golden Bamboo | <i>Phyllostachys aurea</i> | —, Ornamental | Cucurbita melopepo * | —, Tropical | <i>A. viridis</i> |
| Golden Canna | <i>Canna flaccida</i> | —, Ornamental | <i>C. pepo</i> | Green Antelope-horn | <i>Asclepias viridis</i> |
| Golden Cattail Sedge | <i>Carex aureolensis</i> | —, Ridged | <i>Luffa acutangula</i> * | Green Arrow-arum | <i>Peltandra virginica</i> |
| Golden Club | <i>Orontium aquaticum</i> | —, Sponge | <i>L. acutangula</i> * | Green Ash | <i>Fraxinus pennsylvanica</i> |
| Golden Colic-root | <i>Aletris aurea</i> | —, Sponge | <i>L. aegyptiaca</i> | Green Bristlegrass | <i>Setaria viridis</i> * |
| Golden Crest | <i>Lophiola aurea</i> | —, Texas | Cucurbita melopepo * | Green Cliffbrake | <i>Cheilanthes viridis</i> * |
| Golden Crownbeard | <i>Verbesina encelioides</i> | Grace Garlic | <i>Nothoscordum bivalve</i> | Green Dragon | <i>Arisaema dracontium</i> |
| Golden Dewdrop | <i>Duranta erecta</i> | Graceful Trillium | <i>Trillium gracile</i> | Green Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus pseudovegetus</i> |
| Golden Fringed Orchid | <i>Platanthera cristata</i> | Graham's Cassava | <i>Manihot grahamii</i> | Green Fringed Orchid | <i>Platanthera lacera</i> |
| Golden Fringeless Orchid | <i>P. integra</i> | Gramma, Hairy | Bouteloua hirsuta | Green Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus viridis</i> * |
| Golden Meadow-beauty | <i>Rhexia lutea</i> | —, Side-oats | <i>B. curtipendula</i> * | —, Lanceleaf | <i>C. viridis</i> * |
| Golden Rain Tree | <i>Koeleruteria paniculata</i> | —, Texas | <i>B. rigidiseta</i> | —, Roundleaf | <i>C. viridis</i> * |
| Golden St. John's-wort | <i>Hypericum frondosum</i> | Grand Redstem | <i>Ammannia robusta</i> | —, Velvety | <i>C. viridis</i> * |
| Golden Zephyr-lily | <i>Zephyranthes pulchella</i> | Granite Gooseberry | <i>Ribes curvatum</i> | Green Milkweed | <i>Asclepias hirtella</i> |
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| Golden-buttons | <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> | —, Catbird | <i>V. palmata</i> | Green Sedge, Southern Dark | <i>Carex oblita</i> |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| —, Seaside | <i>Heliotropium curassavicum*</i> | Honey Locust | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> | Hydrangea , Climbing | <i>Hydrangea barbara</i> |
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| Heller's Rabbit-tobacco | | Honeycomb-head, Savanna | <i>Balduina uniflora</i> | —, Oakleaf | <i>H. quercifolia</i> |
| | <i>Pseudognaphalium helleri</i> | Honeydew | <i>Cucumis melo*</i> | —, Smooth | <i>H. arborescens</i> |
| Heller's Spurge | <i>Euphorbia helleri</i> | Honeysuckle | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> | Hydrilla | <i>Hydrilla verticillata</i> |
| Hellfetter | <i>Smilax hispida*</i> | Honeysuckle , Coral | <i>Lonicera sempervirens</i> | Hyssopleaf Eupatorium | <i>Eupatorium hyssopifolium</i> |
| Hemp | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> | —, Japanese | <i>L. japonica</i> | Hyssopleaf Goldenaster | <i>Chrysopsis hyssopifolia</i> |
| Hemp Dogbane | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> | —, Trumpet | <i>L. sempervirens</i> | Hyssopleaf Sandmat | <i>Euphorbia hyssopifolia</i> |
| Hemp-nettle, Common | <i>Galeopsis tetrahit</i> | Honeyvine | <i>Cynanchum laeve</i> | Illinois Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus grayoides</i> |
| Hen's Eyes | <i>Ardisia crenata</i> | Honeyweed | <i>Leonurus japonicus</i> | Inch Plant | <i>Callisia repens</i> |
| Henbit | <i>Lamium amplexicaule*</i> | Hooked Bristlegrass | <i>Setaria verticillata</i> | Incognito Lined Sedge | <i>Carex ignota</i> |
| Henbit Dead-nettle | <i>L. amplexicaule*</i> | Hooked Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus recurvatus*</i> | Incognito Sedge | <i>C. ignota</i> |
| Herb Sophia | <i>Descurainia sophia</i> | Hooked Crowfoot | <i>R. recurvatus*</i> | India Heliotrope | <i>Heliotropium indicum</i> |
| Herbertia | <i>Herbertia lahue</i> | Hooked Spermoleps | <i>Spermolepis echinata</i> | India Lovegrass | <i>Eragrostis pilosa*</i> |
| Herb-of-grace | <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> | Hooker's Eryngo | <i>Eryngium hookeri</i> | Indian Cucumber-root | <i>Medeola virginiana</i> |
| Herb-of-the-cross | <i>Verbena officinalis</i> | Hooker's Milkwort | <i>Polygala hookeri</i> | Indian Cupscale | <i>Saccolalepis indica</i> |
| Hercules'-club | <i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i> | Hoop-petticoat Daffodil | <i>Narcissus bulbocodium</i> | Indian Dayflower | <i>Commelina caroliniana</i> |
| Hercules's-club | <i>Aralia spinosa</i> | Hop Clover | <i>Trifolium campestre</i> | Indian Mustard | <i>Brassica juncea</i> |
| Heron's-Bill | <i>Erodium cicutarium</i> | —, Little | <i>T. dubium</i> | Indian Pipes | <i>Monotropa uniflora</i> |
| Hibiscus , Large-flowered | <i>Hibiscus grandiflorus</i> | —, Low | <i>T. dubium</i> | Indian Strawberry | <i>Potentilla indica</i> |
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| —, Scarlet | <i>H. coccineus</i> | —, False | <i>C. lupuliformis</i> | Indian Yellow-cress | <i>Rorippa indica</i> |
| —, Showy | <i>H. laevis</i> | Hop-hornbeam Copperleaf | <i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i> | Indian-apple | <i>Datura innoxia</i> |
| —, Swamp | <i>H. grandiflorus</i> | Hop-hornbeam, American | <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> | — | <i>D. wrightii</i> |
| Hickory , Big Shellbark | <i>Carya laciniata</i> | Hops, Bay | <i>Ipomoea brasiliensis</i> | Indian-banana | <i>Asimina triloba</i> |
| —, Bitternut | <i>C. cordiformis</i> | Horehound , Black | <i>Ballota nigra</i> | Indian-cherry | <i>Frangula caroliniana</i> |
| —, Black | <i>C. texana</i> | —, White | <i>Marrubium vulgare</i> | Indian-chickweed | <i>Mollugo verticillata</i> |
| —, Common Shagbark | <i>C. ovata</i> | Hornbeam, Coastal American | | Indiangrass , Slender | <i>Sorghastrum ellipticum</i> |
| —, Kingnut | <i>C. laciniata</i> | | <i>Carpinus caroliniana*</i> | —, Yellow | <i>S. nutans</i> |
| —, Mockernut | <i>C. tomentosa</i> | Horned Bladderwort | <i>Utricularia cornuta</i> | Indian-hemp | <i>Apocynum cannabinum</i> |
| —, Nutmeg | <i>C. myristiciformis</i> | Horned Dock | <i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> | Indian-pennywort | <i>Bacopa monnieri</i> |
| —, Pale | <i>C. pallida</i> | Horned Pondweed | <i>Zannichellia palustris</i> | Indian-physic, Midwestern | <i>Gillenia stipulata</i> |
| —, Pignut | <i>C. glabra</i> | Horse Mint | <i>Mentha longifolia*</i> | Indian-phisk | <i>Spigelia marilandica</i> |
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| —, White | <i>C. tomentosa</i> | Horse-bean | <i>Parkinsonia aculeata</i> | —, Savanna | <i>A. ovatum*</i> |
| Hidden Bittercress | <i>Cardamine occulta</i> | Horsebiar | <i>Smilax rotundifolia</i> | —, Western | <i>A. plantagineum</i> |
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| Hierba de Jabali | <i>Croton punctatus</i> | | <i>Triosteum perfoliatum</i> | Indian-tobacco | <i>Lobelia inflata</i> |
| Hierba de la Golondrina | <i>Euphorbia serpens</i> | —, Smooth Lesser | <i>T. angustifolium*</i> | Indigo , Coastal | <i>Indigofera miniata</i> |
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| Hierba del Caballo | <i>Calypocarpus vialis</i> | Horse-nettle , Carolina | <i>Solanum carolinense*</i> | —, Green Wild | <i>Baptisia sphaerocarpha</i> |
| Hierba del Pájaro | <i>Anagallis arvensis</i> | —, Texas | <i>S. dimidiatum</i> | —, Nuttall's Wild | <i>B. nuttalliana</i> |
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| Hog Plum | <i>Prunus umbellata</i> | Hottentot Fern | <i>Cyclosorus interruptus</i> | — | <i>Scaevola plumieri</i> |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| Large Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis macrostachya</i> | Leopard-lily | <i>Iris domestica</i> | Limestone Ruellia | <i>Ruellia strepens</i> |
| Large Spotted St. John's-wort | <i>Hypericum pseudomaculatum</i> | Lepuropetalon | <i>Lepuropetalon spathulatum</i> | Limestone Wild-petunia | <i>R. strepens</i> |
| Large Thyme-leaved Sandwort | <i>Arenaria serpyllifolia</i> | Lespedeza , Bicolor | <i>Lespedeza bicolor</i> | Limnodea | <i>Limnodea arkansana</i> |
| Large Water-celery | <i>Vallisneria neotropicalis</i> | —, Chinese | <i>L. cuneata</i> | Linaza | <i>Linum usitatissimum</i> |
| Large White Fringed Orchid | <i>Platanthera conspicua</i> | —, Common | <i>Kummerowia striata</i> | Lincecum's Grape | <i>Vitis lincecumii</i> |
| Large Whorled Pogonia | <i>Isotria verticillata</i> | —, Creeping | <i>Lespedeza repens</i> | Lindheimer's Croton | <i>Croton lindheimeri</i> |
| Large Yellow Vetch | <i>Vicia grandiflora</i> | —, Downy Trailing | <i>L. procumbens</i> | Lindheimer's Beebalm | <i>Monarda lindheimeri</i> |
| Largebracted Plantain | <i>Plantago aristata</i> | —, Hairy | <i>L. hirta</i> * | Lindheimer's Beeblossom | <i>Oenothera lindheimeri</i> |
| Large-bracted Tick-trefoil | <i>Desmodium cuspidatum</i> | —, Korean | <i>Kummerowia stipulacea</i> | Lindheimer's Croton | <i>Croton lindheimerianus</i> * |
| Largeflower Coneflower | <i>Rudbeckia grandiflora</i> * | —, Round-headed | <i>Lespedeza capitata</i> | Lindheimer's Daisy | <i>Lindheimera texana</i> |
| Large-flowered Coreopsis | <i>Coreopsis grandiflora</i> * | —, Sericea | <i>L. cuneata</i> | Lindheimer's Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> * |
| Large-flowered Fetterbush | <i>Lyonia mariana</i> | —, Shrubby | <i>L. bicolor</i> | Lindley's Butterfly-bush | <i>Buddleja lindleyana</i> |
| Large-flowered Gaura | <i>Oenothera filiformis</i> | —, Silvery | <i>L. hirta</i> * | Lined Sedge, Incognito | <i>Carex ignota</i> |
| Large-flowered Hibiscus | <i>Hibiscus grandiflorus</i> | —, Smooth Trailing | <i>L. repens</i> | Linn | <i>Tilia americana</i> * |
| Large-flowered Oak-leech | <i>Aureolaria grandiflora</i> * | —, Velvety | <i>L. stuevei</i> | Lion's-ears | <i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> * |
| Large-headed Rush | <i>Juncus megacephalus</i> | —, Violet | <i>L. frutescens</i> | Lion's-tail | <i>Leonurus cardiaca</i> |
| Large-leaf Rose-gentian | <i>Sabatia macrophylla</i> * | —, Virginia | <i>L. virginica</i> | Lipfern , Alabama | <i>Myriopteris alabamensis</i> |
| Large-tuberclad Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis tuberculosa</i> | —, Wand | <i>L. violacea</i> | —, Hairy | <i>M. lanosa</i> |
| Larkspur , Blue | <i>Delphinium carolinianum</i> * | Lesser Canary Grass | <i>Phalaris minor</i> | —, Smooth | <i>M. alabamensis</i> |
| —, Carolina | <i>D. carolinianum</i> * | Lesser Centaury | <i>Centaureum pulchellum</i> | Lira de San Pedro | <i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i> |
| —, Garden | <i>D. ajacis</i> | Lesser Duckweed | <i>Lemna aequinoctialis</i> | Liriope | <i>Liriope muscari</i> |
| —, Ozark | <i>D. carolinianum</i> * | Lesser Gold-of-pleasure | <i>Camelina microcarpa</i> | Little Barley | <i>Hordeum pusillum</i> |
| —, Pineywoods | <i>D. carolinianum</i> * | Lesser Quaking Grass | <i>Briza minor</i> | Little Bluestem, Common | <i>Schizachyrium scoparium</i> * |
| —, Prairie | <i>D. carolinianum</i> * | Lesser Swine-cress | <i>Lepidium didymum</i> | Little Brown Jug | <i>Hexastylis arifolia</i> |
| —, Rocket | <i>D. ajacis</i> | Lesser Toadflax | <i>Chaenorhynchus minus</i> * | —, Gulf | <i>H. callifolia</i> |
| —, Texas | <i>D. carolinianum</i> * | Lettuca , American Wild | <i>Lactuca canadensis</i> | Little Duckweed | <i>Lemna obscura</i> |
| Late Eupatorium | <i>Eupatorium serotinum</i> | —, Coastal Plain | <i>L. graminifolia</i> * | Little Floating Heart | <i>Nymphoides cordata</i> |
| Laurel Oak | <i>Quercus laurifolia</i> | —, Louisiana | <i>L. ludoviciana</i> | Little Gallberry | <i>Ilex glabra</i> |
| —, Sand | <i>Q. hemisphaerica</i> | —, Prickly | <i>L. serriola</i> | Little Hop Clover | <i>Trifolium dubium</i> |
| Laurel-leaf Greenbriar | <i>Smilax laurifolia</i> | —, Red Wood | <i>L. hirsuta</i> | Little Ladies'-tresses | <i>Spiranthes tuberosa</i> |
| Lavender Lady | <i>Carpheophorus pseudoliatris</i> | —, Showy Blue | <i>Mulgedium oblongifolium</i> | Little Lovegrass | <i>Eragrostis minor</i> |
| Lavender-cotton | <i>Santolina chamaecyparissus</i> | —, Water | <i>Pistia stratiotes</i> | Little Mallow | <i>Malva parviflora</i> |
| —, Cypress | <i>S. chamaecyparissus</i> | —, Western Blue | <i>Mulgedium oblongifolium</i> | Little Mouse-ear | <i>Cerastium semidecandrum</i> |
| Lawn Blue-eyed-grass | <i>Sisyrinchium rosulatum</i> | —, Willowleaf | <i>Lactuca saligna</i> | Little Passionflower | <i>Passiflora lutea</i> |
| Lawn Burweed | <i>Soliva sessilis</i> | —, Woodland | <i>L. floridana</i> | Little Pearl-twist | <i>Spiranthes tuberosa</i> |
| Lawn Orchid | <i>Zeuxine strateumatica</i> | Leucospora | <i>Leucospora multifida</i> | Little Plantain | <i>Plantago pusilla</i> |
| Lawn Water-pennywort | <i>Hydrocotyle sibthorpioides</i> | Leverwood | <i>Ostrya virginiana</i> | Little Snoutbean | <i>Rhynchosia minima</i> |
| Lawnflower | <i>Calyptocarpus vialis</i> | Licorice Bedstraw | <i>Galium circaezans</i> | Littlehip Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus spathulata</i> |
| Leadplant | <i>Amorpha canescens</i> | Licorice Goldenrod | <i>Solidago odora</i> | Little-leaf Milkwort | <i>Polygala brevifolia</i> |
| Leadwort, Cape | <i>Plumbago auriculata</i> | Licorice-weed | <i>Scoparia dulcis</i> | Little-people | <i>Lepuropetalon spathulatum</i> |
| Leaf Mustard | <i>Brassica juncea</i> | Liedown Grass | <i>Schizachyrium tenerum</i> | Littlepod | <i>Camelina microcarpa</i> |
| Leafcup | <i>Smallanthus uvedalia</i> | Lightning-rod-plant | <i>Leonotis nepetifolia</i> * | Little-tooth Sedge | <i>Carex microdonta</i> |
| Leaf-flower , Carolina | <i>Phyllanthus caroliniensis</i> | Lilac Tasselflower | <i>Emilia sonchifolia</i> * | Live Oak | <i>Quercus virginiana</i> |
| —, Mascarene Island | <i>Moeroris tenella</i> | Lilac, Persian | <i>Melia azedarach</i> | —, Dwarf | <i>Q. minima</i> |
| —, Smartweed | <i>Nellica polygonoides</i> | Lilacbell | <i>Ipomoea muricata</i> | —, Sand | <i>Q. geminata</i> |
| Leafy Elephant's-foot | <i>Elephantopus carolinianus</i> | Lilaeopsis , Carolina | <i>Lilaeopsis carolinensis</i> | Live-for-ever | <i>Hylotelephium erythrostictum</i> |
| Leafy Pineywoods Goldenrod | <i>Solidago tortifolia</i> | —, Marsh | <i>L. chinensis</i> | — | <i>H. telephium</i> |
| Leafy Pondweed | <i>Potamogeton foliosus</i> * | Lily , Beaked Trout | <i>Erythronium rostratum</i> | Livid Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus blitum</i> * |
| Leantree | <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> * | —, Carolina | <i>Lilium michauxii</i> | Lizard's-tail | <i>Saururus cernuus</i> |
| Least Blue-eyed-grass | <i>Sisyrinchium minus</i> | —, Catesby's | <i>L. catesbyi</i> | Lizardtail Gaura | <i>Oenothera curtiflora</i> |
| Least Duckweed | <i>Lemna minuta</i> | —, Eastern Camas | <i>Camassia scilloides</i> | Lobed Coreopsis | <i>Coreopsis auriculata</i> |
| Leatherbark | <i>Dirca palustris</i> | —, Formosa | <i>Lilium formosanum</i> | Lobe-headed Rush | <i>Juncus scirpoides</i> * |
| Leatherleaf Mahonia | <i>Mahonia bealei</i> | —, Hurricane | <i>Lycoris radiata</i> * | Lobelia , Balespike | <i>Lobelia spicata</i> |
| Leather-root | <i>Orbexilum simplex</i> | —, Leopard | <i>Lilium catesbyi</i> | —, Downy | <i>L. puberula</i> |
| Leatherwood | <i>Dirca palustris</i> | —, Michaux's | <i>L. michauxii</i> | —, Florida | <i>L. floridana</i> |
| Leathery Rush | <i>Juncus coriaceous</i> | —, Milk-and-wine | <i>Crinum bulbispermum</i> | —, Great Blue | <i>L. siphilitica</i> |
| Leavenworth's Sedge | <i>Carex leavenworthii</i> | —, Milk-and-wine | <i>C. zeylanicum</i> | —, McVaugh's | <i>L. rogersii</i> |
| Lechillo | <i>Carpinus caroliniana</i> * | —, Pine | <i>Lilium catesbyi</i> | —, Pale | <i>L. appendiculata</i> |
| LeConte's Thistle | <i>Cirsium lecontei</i> | —, Quamash | <i>Camassia scilloides</i> | —, Pale Spiked | <i>L. spicata</i> |
| | | —, Red Spider | <i>Lycoris radiata</i> * | —, Reverchon's | <i>L. reverchonii</i> |
| | | —, Superb | <i>Lilium superbum</i> | —, Shortleaf | <i>L. brevifolia</i> |
| | | —, Surprise | <i>Lycoris radiata</i> * | Loblolly Pine | <i>Pinus taeda</i> |
| | | —, Tiger | <i>Lilium lancifolium</i> | Loco, Purple | <i>Oxytropis lambertii</i> * |
| | | —, Turk's-cap | <i>L. superbum</i> | Locust , Black | <i>Robinia pseudoacacia</i> |
| | | —, White Trout | <i>Erythronium albidum</i> | —, Common Bristly | <i>R. hispida</i> * |
| | | Lily-of-the-valley Vine | <i>Salpichroa origanifolia</i> | —, Honey | <i>Gleditsia triacanthos</i> |
| | | Lily-of-the-valley, Pampas | <i>S. origanifolia</i> | | |
| | | Lily-royal | <i>Lilium superbum</i> | | |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| —, Water | <i>G. aquatica</i> | Louisiana Vetch | | Maidenhair Spleenwort | <i>Asplenium trichomanes</i> |
| Log Fern | <i>Dryopteris celsa</i> | — | <i>Vicia ludoviciana</i> var. 1 ('louisianica') | Maize | <i>Zea mays</i> * |
| Longbeard Poplar | <i>Populus nigra</i> | | <i>V. ludoviciana</i> * | Mala Mujer | <i>Cnidoscolus texanus</i> |
| Long's Rush | <i>Juncus longii</i> | Louisiana Wake-robin | <i>Trillium ludovicianum</i> | Malabar Spinach | <i>Amaranthus tricolor</i> |
| Long-beak Beaksedge | <i>Rhynchospora scirpoides</i> | Louisiana Yellow-eyed-grass | <i>Xyris louisianica</i> | Malaysian False-pimpernel | <i>Torenia crustacea</i> |
| Longbristle Smartweed | <i>Persicaria longiseta</i> | Louisiana Yucca | <i>Yucca louisianensis</i> | Male Fluellen | <i>Kickxia elatine</i> |
| Long-flower Tobacco | <i>Nicotiana longiflora</i> | Lousewort, Eastern | <i>Pedicularis canadensis</i> | Maleberry, Southern | <i>Lyonia ligustrina</i> * |
| Longfruit Knotweed | <i>Polygonum prolificum</i> | Love-chain | <i>Antigonon leptopus</i> | Mallow , Bur | <i>Urena lobata</i> |
| Longhorn Ladies'-tresses | | Lovegrass Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus eragrostis</i> | —, Common | <i>Malva neglecta</i> |
| | <i>Spiranthes longilabris</i> | Lovegrass , Bahia | <i>Eragrostis bahiensis</i> | —, Common | <i>M. sylvestris</i> |
| Longleaf Ground-cherry | <i>Physalis longifolia</i> * | —, Bigtop | <i>E. hirsuta</i> | —, High | <i>M. sylvestris</i> |
| Longleaf Milkweed | <i>Asclepias longifolia</i> | —, Bluegrass | <i>E. minor</i> | —, Little | <i>M. parviflora</i> |
| Longleaf Pine | <i>Pinus palustris</i> | —, Carolina | <i>E. pectinacea</i> * | —, Small-flowered | <i>M. parviflora</i> |
| Longleaf Pondweed | <i>Potamogeton nodosus</i> | —, Coastal | <i>E. refracta</i> | —, Three-lobed | <i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> |
| Longleaf Spikegrass | | —, Creeping | <i>E. hypnoides</i> | —, Turk's-cap | <i>Malvaviscus drummondii</i> |
| | <i>Chasmanthium sessiliflorum</i> * | —, Creeping | <i>E. reptans</i> | —, Venice | <i>Hibiscus trionum</i> |
| Longleaf Three-awn | <i>Aristida palustris</i> | —, Elliott's | <i>E. elliotii</i> | Malva de Caballo | <i>Malachra capitata</i> |
| Longleaf Wild-Buckwheat | <i>Eriogonum longifolium</i> | —, Gummy | <i>E. curtipedicellata</i> | Manatee-grass | <i>Syringodium filiforme</i> |
| Long-leaved Panic Grass | | —, India | <i>E. pilosa</i> * | Manglier | <i>Baccharis halimifolia</i> |
| | <i>Coleataenia longifolia</i> * | —, Lace | <i>E. capillaris</i> | Manila Temple-grass | <i>Zoysia matrella</i> |
| Long-ligule Witchgrass | | —, Little | <i>E. minor</i> | Mannagrass , Arkansas | <i>Glyceria arkansana</i> |
| | <i>Dichanthelium longiligulatum</i> | —, Mediterranean | <i>E. barrelieri</i> | —, Eastern | <i>G. septentrionalis</i> |
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| Longspike Evening-primrose | | —, Purple | <i>E. spectabilis</i> | Manroot | <i>I. pandurata</i> |
| | <i>Oenothera rhombipetala</i> | —, Red | <i>E. oxylepis</i> | Man-to-man | <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> |
| Longspike Fluffgrass | <i>Tridens strictus</i> | —, Sand | <i>E. trichodes</i> | Many-flower Wild-buckwheat | |
| Longspike Silver Bluestem | | —, Slimflower | <i>E. gangetica</i> | | <i>Eriogonum multiflorum</i> |
| | <i>Bothriochloa longipaniculata</i> | —, Teal | <i>E. hypnoides</i> | Many-flowered Grass-pink | <i>Calopogon multiflorus</i> |
| Longspike Tridens | <i>Tridens strictus</i> | —, Weeping | <i>E. curvula</i> | Many-flowered Horseweed | <i>Erigeron floribundus</i> |
| Long-spiked Slender Woodland Sedge | | —, Wilmann's | <i>E. superba</i> | Many-headed Rush | <i>Juncus polycephalus</i> |
| | <i>Carex digitalis</i> * | Love-in-a-puff | <i>Cardiospermum halicacabum</i> | Many-seeded Plantain | <i>Plantago heterophylla</i> |
| Longspur Creeping Bladderwort | | Lovell's Violet | <i>Viola lovelliana</i> | Maple , Ash-leaved | <i>Acer negundo</i> * |
| | <i>Utricularia biflora</i> | Low Agrimony | <i>Agrimonia microcarpa</i> | —, Carolina Red | <i>A. rubrum</i> * |
| Longstalk Coreopsis | <i>Coreopsis lanceolata</i> | Low Ground Orchid | <i>Aspidogyne querceticola</i> | —, Chalk | <i>A. leucoderme</i> |
| Longstalk Starwort | <i>Stellaria alsine</i> | Low Hop Clover | <i>Trifolium dubium</i> | —, Drummond's | <i>A. rubrum</i> * |
| Long-stalked Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum dumosum</i> * | Low Nutrush | <i>Scleria verticillata</i> | —, Drummond's Red | <i>A. rubrum</i> * |
| Long-stem Adder's-tongue | | Low Pinebarren Milkwort | <i>Polygala ramosa</i> | —, Eastern Red | <i>A. rubrum</i> * |
| | <i>Ophioglossum petiolatum</i> | Low Rattlebox | <i>Crotalaria maritima</i> | —, Florida | <i>A. floridanum</i> |
| Long-Tom | <i>Paspalum denticulatum</i> | — | <i>C. rotundifolia</i> | —, River | <i>A. negundo</i> * |
| Loose Milkwort | <i>Polygala ambigua</i> | Low Spearwort | <i>Ranunculus pusillus</i> | —, Silver | <i>A. saccharinum</i> |
| Loose Water-milfoil | <i>Myriophyllum laxum</i> | Low St. John's-wort | <i>Hypericum stragulum</i> | —, Soft | <i>A. saccharinum</i> |
| Loose-headed Beaksedge | | Low Stiff Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium ovale</i> * | —, Southern Sugar | <i>A. floridanum</i> |
| | <i>Rhynchospora chalarocephala</i> | Low White-haired Witchgrass | <i>D. linearifolium</i> | —, Swamp Red | <i>A. rubrum</i> * |
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| —, Lanceleaf | <i>Steironema lanceolatum</i> | Low Woodland Sedge | <i>Carex socialis</i> | Mapleleaf Viburnum | <i>Viburnum acerifolium</i> |
| —, Narrowleaf | <i>Lythrum lineare</i> | Lowland Bladder Fern | <i>Cystopteris protrusa</i> | Maraca Amarilla | <i>Canna glauca</i> |
| —, Purple | <i>L. salicaria</i> | Lucerne | <i>Medicago sativa</i> | Margaret's Oak | <i>Quercus margaretiae</i> |
| —, Saltmarsh | <i>L. lineare</i> | Lucie Rose | <i>Rosa luciae</i> | Marguerite | <i>Leucanthemum vulgare</i> |
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| —, Swamp | <i>Decodon verticillatus</i> | —, Smooth | <i>L. aegyptiaca</i> | | <i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i> |
| —, Trailing | <i>Steironema radicans</i> | Lundell's Phlox | <i>Phlox pulcherrima</i> | Marigold , African | <i>Tagetes erecta</i> |
| —, Wand | <i>Lythrum lineare</i> | Lupine , Pink Sandhill | <i>Lupinus villosus</i> | —, Aztec | <i>T. erecta</i> |
| Lopgrass | <i>Bromus hordeaceus</i> * | —, Southern Sundial | <i>L. perennis</i> * | —, Big | <i>T. erecta</i> |
| Lopseed, American | <i>Phryma leptostachya</i> | Lyonia-vine | <i>Calycocarpum lyonii</i> | —, Common | <i>T. erecta</i> |
| Lop-sided Rush | <i>Juncus secundus</i> | Lyreleaf Sage | <i>Salvia lyrata</i> | —, Corn | <i>Glebionis segetum</i> |
| Loquat | <i>Eriobotrya japonica</i> | Mad Moll | <i>Scaevola plumieri</i> | —, French | <i>Tagetes patula</i> |
| Lotus Sweetjuice | <i>Glinus lotoides</i> | Madagascar Periwinkle | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | Marijuana | <i>Cannabis sativa</i> |
| Lotus , Pink | <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> | Mad-dog Skullcap | <i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> | Marine-ivy | <i>Cissus trifoliata</i> |
| —, White Egyptian | <i>Nymphaea lotus</i> | Madeira-vine | <i>Anredera cordifolia</i> | Maritime Bushy Bluestem | |
| —, Yellow | <i>Nelumbo lutea</i> | Madwoman's-milk | <i>Euphorbia helioscopia</i> | | <i>Andropogon tenuispathus</i> |
| Lotus-lily , American | <i>N. lutea</i> | Magnolia , Bigleaf | <i>Magnolia macrophylla</i> | Maritime Pokeweed | <i>Phytolacca rigida</i> |
| —, Oriental | <i>N. nucifera</i> | —, Cucumber | <i>M. acuminata</i> * | Marlberry | <i>Ardisia crenata</i> |
| Louisiana Bluestar | <i>Amsonia ludoviciana</i> | —, Pyramid | <i>M. pyramidata</i> | Marsh Bedstraw, Stiff | <i>Galium tinctorium</i> * |
| Louisiana Catchfly | <i>Silene subciliata</i> | —, Southern | <i>M. grandiflora</i> | Marsh Clematis | <i>Clematis crispa</i> |
| Louisiana Cupgrass | <i>Eriochloa punctata</i> | Magnolia-vine | <i>Schisanandra glabra</i> | Marsh Cynanchum | <i>Patalias paluster</i> |
| Louisiana Goldenrod | <i>Solidago dispersa</i> | Mahogany, Carolina | <i>Melia azedarach</i> | Marsh Dewflower | <i>Murdannia keisak</i> |
| Louisiana Lettuce | <i>Lactuca ludoviciana</i> | Mahonia , Chinese | <i>Mahonia bealei</i> | Marsh Fern | <i>Thelypteris palustris</i> * |
| Louisiana Pygmyweed | <i>Crassula longipes</i> | —, Leatherleaf | <i>M. bealei</i> | Marsh Fimbry | <i>Fimbristylis castanea</i> |
| Louisiana Quillwort | <i>Isoetes louisianensis</i> | Maid Marian | <i>Rhexia nashii</i> | Marsh Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus pseudovegetus</i> |
| Louisiana Sedge | <i>Carex louisianica</i> | Maiden Fern , Downy | <i>Christella dentata</i> | Marsh Frogfruit | <i>Phylla lanceolata</i> |
| Louisiana Spikemoss | <i>Lycopodioides ludovicianum</i> | —, Hairy | <i>C. hispidula</i> | Marsh Ladies'-tresses | <i>Spiranthes odorata</i> |
| Louisiana Square-head | | —, Kunth's | <i>Pelazoneuron kunthii</i> | Marsh Lilaeopsis | <i>Lilaeopsis chinensis</i> |
| | <i>Tetragonotheca ludoviciana</i> | —, Mariana | <i>Macrothelypteris torresiana</i> | Marsh Rosemary | <i>Limonium carolinianum</i> |
| | | Maidencane | <i>Hymenachne hemitoma</i> | | |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| Northern Six-weeks Fescue | <i>Festuca octoflora*</i> | —, Sand Live | <i>Q. geminata</i> | Orange Day-lily | <i>Hemerocallis fulva</i> |
| Northern Spicebush | <i>Lindera benzoin</i> | —, Sand Post | <i>Q. margaretiae</i> | Orange Grass | <i>Ctenium aromaticum</i> |
| Northern Spiderlily | <i>Hymenocallis occidentalis*</i> | —, Sawtooth | <i>Q. acutissima</i> | Orange Jewelweed | <i>Impatiens capensis</i> |
| Northern Toothache Tree | <i>Zanthoxylum americanum</i> | —, Scarlet | <i>Q. coccinea</i> | Orange Milkwort | <i>Polygala lutea</i> |
| Northern White Colic-root | <i>Aletris farinosa</i> | —, Shingle | <i>Q. imbricaria</i> | Orange Touch-me-not | <i>Impatiens capensis</i> |
| Northern Wild Hydrangea | <i>Hydrangea arborescens</i> | —, Shumard | <i>Q. shumardii</i> | Orange , Hardy | <i>Citrus trifoliata</i> |
| Northern Witch-hazel | <i>Hamamelis virginiana*</i> | —, Southeastern Poison | <i>Toxicodendron pubescens</i> | —, Trifoliolate | <i>C. trifoliata</i> |
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| —, Gulf Coast | <i>T. smallii</i> | —, Spanish | <i>Q. falcata</i> | Orangewood | <i>H. gentianoides</i> |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| Oriental Lotus-lily | <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> | Palmer's Sycamore | <i>Platanus occidentalis</i> * | —, Sour | <i>P. conjugatum</i> |
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| Ozark Claspig Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum patens</i> * | —, Warty | <i>Kelochloa verrucosa</i> | —, Garden | <i>Pisum sativum</i> |
| Ozark Copperleaf | <i>Acalypha monococca</i> | —, West Indian | <i>Panicum diffusum</i> | —, Perennial Sweet | <i>Lathyrus latifolius</i> |
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| Ozark Mock-orange | <i>Philadelphus pubescens</i> | —, Wild | <i>V. rafinesquei</i> | Peachleaf Dock | <i>Rumex altissimus</i> |
| Ozark Phacelia | <i>Phacelia hirsuta</i> | Paper Mulberry | <i>Broussonetia papyrifera</i> | Peanut | <i>Arachis hypogaea</i> |
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| Ozark Rose | <i>Rosa setigera</i> | Paper-white Daffodil | <i>Narcissus papyraceus</i> | Pear , Bradford | <i>Pyrus calleryana</i> |
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| Ozark Sundrops | <i>Oenothera fruticosa</i> * | Papyrus | <i>Cyperus papyrus</i> | —, Common | <i>Pyrus communis</i> |
| Ozark Tickseed-sunflower | <i>Bidens aristosa</i> | Para-grass | <i>Urochloa mutica</i> | Pearl Millet | <i>Cenchrus americanus</i> |
| Ozark Wild Quinine | <i>Parthenium hispidum</i> | Paraguay Bur | <i>Acanthospermum australe</i> | Pearlbush | <i>Exochorda racemosa</i> |
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| Paddle Oak | <i>Quercus nigra</i> | Paraguayan Dock | <i>Rumex paraguayensis</i> | Pearlwort , Annual | <i>Sagina decumbens</i> |
| Pagoda Beaksedge | <i>Rhynchospora compressa</i> | Paraguayan Windmill-grass | <i>Stachochloa canterae</i> | —, Eastern | <i>S. decumbens</i> |
| Pagoda-flower | <i>Clerodendrum paniculatum</i> | Parasol Sedge | <i>Carex umbellata</i> | Peatree | <i>Sesbania herbacea</i> |
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| —, Texas | <i>C. indivisa</i> | Parrot Pitcherplant | <i>Sarracenia psittacina</i> | Pecan | <i>Carya illinoensis</i> |
| Painted Leaf | <i>Euphorbia cyathophora</i> | Parrot-feather | <i>Myriophyllum aquaticum</i> | —, Bitter | <i>C. aquatica</i> |
| — | <i>E. dentata</i> | Parrot-lily | <i>Alstroemeria pulchella</i> | Peelbark St. John's-wort | |
| Painted Sedge | <i>Carex picta</i> | Parsley | <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> | | <i>Hypericum fasciculatum</i> |
| Palafoxia , Small | <i>Palafoxia callosa</i> | Parsley Haw | <i>Crataegus marshallii</i> | Pellitory , Coastal | <i>Parietaria praetermissa</i> |
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| Pale Blue-eyed-grass | <i>Sisyrinchium langloisii</i> | Parsley, Garden | <i>Petroselinum crispum</i> | —, Pennsylvania | <i>P. pensylvanica</i> |
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| Pale Duckweed | <i>Lemna valdiviana</i> | Parsnip | <i>Pastinaca sativa</i> | Pellitory-of-the-wall | <i>P. judaica</i> |
| Pale Grass-pink | <i>Calopogon pallidus</i> | Partridge-berry | <i>Mitchella repens</i> | Pencil-flower | <i>Stylosanthes biflora</i> |
| Pale Hickory | <i>Carya pallida</i> | Partridge-pea, Common | | Pennsylvania Blackberry | <i>Rubus pensilvanicus</i> |
| Pale Indian-plantain | | | <i>Chamaecrista fasciculata</i> * | Pennsylvania Everlasting | |
| | <i>Arenoglossum atriplicifolium</i> | Pasionaria | <i>Passiflora incarnata</i> | | <i>Gamochaeta pensylvanica</i> |
| Pale Lobelia | <i>Lobelia appendiculata</i> | Paspalidium | <i>Paspalidium geminatum</i> | Pennsylvania Pellitory | <i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i> |
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| Pale Pitcherplant | <i>Sarracenia alata</i> | —, Brook | <i>P. acuminatum</i> | Pennycress, Field | <i>Thlaspi arvense</i> |
| Pale Poppy-mallow | <i>Callirhoe alcaeoides</i> | —, Brownseed | <i>P. plicatulum</i> | Pennywort | <i>Obolaria virginica</i> |
| Pale Purple Coneflower | <i>Echinacea pallida</i> | —, Bull | <i>P. boscianum</i> | —, Dune | <i>Hydrocotyle bonariensis</i> |
| Pale Smartweed | <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> | —, Comb's | <i>P. alium</i> | Penthorum, American | <i>Penthorum sedoides</i> |
| Pale Speedwell | <i>Veronica cymbalaria</i> | —, Florida | <i>P. floridanum</i> | Pentodon | <i>Pentodon pentandrus</i> |
| Pale Spiked Lobelia | <i>Lobelia spicata</i> | —, Fringeleaf | <i>P. setaceum</i> * | Pepper , Bell | <i>Capsicum annuum</i> * |
| Pale Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis flavescens</i> * | —, Gulf-dune | <i>P. monostachyum</i> | —, Bird | <i>C. annuum</i> * |
| Pale Umbrella-wort | <i>Mirabilis albida</i> | —, Joint | <i>P. distichum</i> | —, Poor Man's | <i>Lepidium virginicum</i> * |
| Pale Vetch | <i>Vicia caroliniana</i> | —, Matted | <i>P. minus</i> | Pepper-bark | <i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i> |
| Pale Wild Bergamot | <i>Monarda fistulosa</i> * | —, Mexican | <i>P. convexum</i> | Pepper-elder | <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> |
| Palma Christi | <i>Ricinus communis</i> | —, Pitchfork | <i>P. bifidum</i> | | |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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 Peppermint *Mentha piperita**
 Pepperoncini *Capsicum annuum**
Peppervine *Nekemias arborea*
 —, Heartleaf *Ampelopsis cordata*
Pepperweed, Prairie *Lepidium densiflorum*
 —, Stinking *L. ruderales*
Pepperwort, Field *L. campestre*
 —, Narrowleaf *L. ruderales*
 —, Southern *L. austrinum*
 —, Wright's *L. lasiocarpum**
 Perennial Foxtail-grass *Setaria parviflora*
 Perennial Fuzzy Bean *Strophostyles umbellata*
 Perennial Glasswort *Salicornia ambigua*
 Perennial Greenhead Sedge *Cyperus brevifolius*
 Perennial Quaking Grass *Briza media**
 Perennial Ragweed *Ambrosia psilostachya*
 Perennial Rye-grass *Lolium perenne*
 Perennial Salt-marsh Aster *Symphyotrichum tenuifolium*
 Perennial Sand Bean *Strophostyles umbellata*
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Pigeonberry
 —
 Pignut Hickory
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Pigweed
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 Pink Eupatorium
 Pink Lotus
 Pink Milkwort
 Pink Rain-lily
 Pink Redstem
 Pink Sandhill Lupine
 Pink Smartweed
 Pink Sundew
 Pink Thorowwort
Pink, Cottage
 —, Deptford
 —, Garden
 —, Grass
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Duranta erecta
Rivina humilis
Carya glabra
Oxypholis rigidior
Hexastylis arifolia
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P. taeda
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P. echinata
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P. glabra
P. echinata
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Carex turgescens
Desmodium strictum
*Schizachyrium scoparium**
Agrimonia incisa
Rhynchospora perplexa
Gymnopogon brevifolius
Lachnocaulon digynum
Chaptalia tomentosa
Dyschoriste oblongifolia
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H. lanuginosa
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Talinum paniculatum
Fleischmannia incarnata
Nelumbo nucifera
Polygala incarnata
Zephyranthes minima
Ammannia latifolia
Lupinus villosus
Persicaria bicornis
Drosera capillaris
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*D. plumarius**
*D. plumarius**
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 —, Narrowleaf
 —, San Saba
 —, Southern Hair
 —, Thymeleaf
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 —, Woolly
 —, Wright's
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Oenothera speciosa
Tarenaya species 1
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Persicaria pensylvanica
Lechea racemulosa
L. mucronata
L. tenuifolia
L. san-sabeana
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P. rugelii
P. rugelii
P. aristata
P. major
P. lanceolata
P. virginica
P. aristata
P. psilla
P. heterophylla
P. lanceolata
P. rhodosperma
P. rugelii
P. heterophylla
P. heterophylla
P. virginica
P. patagonica
P. wrightiana
*Helianthus occidentalis**
Canna indica
*Platanus occidentalis**
Pluchea camphorata
Cyperus plukenetii
Agalinis plukenetii
Prunus americana
P. mexicana
P. angustifolia
P. umbellata
P. umbellata
P. mexicana

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

INDEX OF COMMON NAMES

- , Munson *P. munsoniana*
 —, Munson's *P. munsoniana*
 —, Oklahoma *P. gracilis*
 —, Sand *P. gracilis*
 —, Sandhill *P. angustifolia*
 —, Wild-geese *P. munsoniana*
 Plumed Beaksedge *Rhynchospora plumosa*
 Pocosin Bayberry *Morella carolinensis*
 Pocosin Flat-topped Aster *Doellingeria sericocarpoides*
 Poet's Narcissus *Narcissus poeticus*
Pogonia, Large Whorled *Isotria verticillata*
 —, Nodding *Triphora trianthophoros**
 —, Rose *Pogonia ophioglossoides*
 —, Small Dragonhead *Cleistesiospis oricamporum*
 Pointed Flatsedge *Cyperus acuminatus*
 Poison Camas, Nuttall's *Toxicoscordion nuttallii*
 Poison Ivy, Eastern *Toxicodendron radicans**
Poison Oak *T. pubescens*
 —, Southeastern *T. pubescens*
 Poison Sumac *T. vernix*
 Poison-bean *Sesbania drummondii*
 Poison-bulb *Crinum asiaticum*
 Poison-hemlock *Conium maculatum*
Pokeweed, Common *Phytolacca americana*
 —, Maritime *P. rigida*
 Polecat-geranium *Lantana montevidensis*
 Polypody, Scaly *Pleopeltis michauxiana*
 Polypremum *Polypremum procumbens*
 Pomegranate *Punica granatum*
 Pond Axil-flower *Mecardonia acuminata**
 Pond Bluestar *Amsonia glaberrima*
 Pond Lovegrass *Eragrostis japonica*
 Pondberry *Lindera melissifolia*
 Pond-cypress *Taxodium ascendens*
 Pond-nuts *Nelumbo lutea*
 Pondspice *Litsea aestivalis*
pondweed, American *Potamogeton nodosus*
 —, Clasp-leaf *P. perfoliatus*
 —, Curled *P. crispus*
 —, Curly *P. crispus*
 —, Heartleaf *P. pulcher*
 —, Horned *Zannichellia palustris*
 —, Leafy *Potamogeton foliosus**
 —, Longleaf *P. nodosus*
 —, Perfoliate *P. perfoliatus*
 —, Ribbonleaf *P. epiphydrus*
 —, Slender *P. berchtoldii**
 —, Small *P. pusillus*
 —, Southern Snailseed *P. diversifolius*
 —, Spotted *P. pulcher*
 —, Waterthread *P. diversifolius*
 Ponyfoot, Carolina *Dichondra carolinensis*
 Poor Man's Pepper *Lepidium virginicum**
 Poorjoe *Hexasepalum teres*
 Poorland Flatsedge *Cyperus compressus*
 Pop Ash *Fraxinus caroliniana*
 Popcorn Tree *Triadica sebifera*
 Popcorn-flower *Plagiobothrys figuratus**
Poplar, Black *Populus nigra*
 —, Chinese White *P. tomentosa*
 —, Lombardy *P. nigra*
 —, Silver *P. alba*
 —, White *P. alba*
 —, Yellow *Liriodendron tulipifera**
Poppy, Common *Papaver rhoeas*
 —, Common *P. somniferum*
 —, Corn *P. rhoeas*
 —, Field *P. rhoeas*
 —, Opium *P. somniferum*
 —, Oriental *P. orientale*
 —, Red *P. rhoeas*
 —, Shirley *P. rhoeas*
Poppy-mallow, Finger *Callirhoe digitata*
 —, Fringed *C. digitata*
- , Pale *C. alcaeoides*
 —, Purple *C. involucrata**
 —, Woods *C. papaver*
 Porcupine Mimosa *Mimosa hystricina*
 Porkbush *Cakile lanceolata**
 Possession-vine *Convolvulus arvensis*
 Possumhaw *Viburnum nudum*
 Possum-haw *Ilex decidua*
 Possumwood *Diospyros virginiana*
 Post Oak *Quercus stellata*
 Post Oak Grape *Vitis lincecumii*
Post Oak, Sand *Quercus margaretiae*
 —, Swamp *Q. similis*
Potato *Solanum tuberosum*
 —, Irish *S. tuberosum*
 —, Sweet *Ipomoea batatas*
 —, White *Solanum tuberosum*
 —, Wild Sweet *Ipomoea pandurata*
 Potato-dandelion *Krigia dandelion*
 Poverty Dropseed *Sporobolus vaginiflorus*
 Poverty Oat-grass *Danthonia spicata*
Poverty Rush *Juncus tenuis*
 —, Greater *J. antheratus*
Poverty-weed *Blitum nuttallianum*
 — *Diaperia verna**
 Powderpuff Mimosa *Mimosa strigillosa*
 Powdery Alligator-flag *Thalia dealbata*
 Powdery Thalia *T. dealbata*
 Powell's Amaranth *Amaranthus powellii*
 Prairie Acacia *Acaciella hirta*
 Prairie Agalinis *Agalinis heterophylla*
Prairie Anemone *Anemone caroliniana*
 —, Eastern *A. berlandieri*
 Prairie Azure Sage *Salvia azurea**
Prairie Blazingstar *Liatris pycnostachya**
 —, Hair *L. pycnostachya**
 Prairie Blue-eyed-grass *Sisyrinchium campestre*
 Prairie Bluehearts *Buchnera americana*
 Prairie Bluet *Houstonia nigricans**
 Prairie Broomweed *Amphiachyris dracunculoides*
 Prairie Camas *Camassia angusta*
 Prairie Ceanothus *Ceanothus herbaceus*
 Prairie Celestial *Nemastylis geminiflora*
Prairie Coneflower, Columnar *Ratibida columnifera*
 —, Globular *R. pinnata*
 Prairie Cordgrass *Spartina pectinata*
 Prairie Coreopsis *Coreopsis palmata*
 Prairie Crabapple *Malus ioensis*
 Prairie Cupgrass *Eriochloa contracta*
 Prairie Dodder *Cuscuta campestris*
 Prairie Dogshade *Limnoscadium pumilum*
 Prairie Evening-primrose *Oenothera sessilis*
 Prairie False Oats *Sphenopholis interrupta*
 Prairie Fire-pink *Silene subciliata*
 Prairie Flax *Linum lewisii**
Prairie Gaillardia *Gaillardia aestivalis**
 —, Yellow *G. aestivalis**
 Prairie Gentian *Gentiana puberulenta*
 Prairie Grass-leaved Aster *Eurybia hemispherica*
 Prairie Ground-cherry *Physalis pumila**
 Prairie Groundsel *Packera plattensis*
 Prairie Junegrass *Koeleria macrantha*
 Prairie Larkspur *Delphinium carolinianum**
 Prairie Lion's-foot *Nabalus barbatus*
 Prairie Milkweed *Asclepias hirtella*
 Prairie Mimosa *Desmanthus illinoensis*
 Prairie Panic Grass *Kelloggloa brachyantha*
 Prairie Pepperweed *Lepidium densiflorum*
 Prairie Pleatleaf *Nemastylis geminiflora*
 Prairie Ragwort *Packera plattensis*
 Prairie Redroot *Ceanothus herbaceus*
 Prairie Richardia *Richardia tricocca*
 Prairie Rock-pink *PheMERanthus parviflorus*
 Prairie Rose, Climbing *Rosa setigera*
- Prairie Rose-gentian *Sabatia campestris*
 Prairie Rosinweed *Silphium integrifolium**
 Prairie Sabatia *Sabatia campestris*
 Prairie Sage *Artemisia ludoviciana*
 Prairie Scorpion-weed *Phacelia strictiflora**
 Prairie Snoutbean *Rhynchosia latifolia*
 Prairie Spiderwort *Tradescantia occidentalis**
 Prairie Spurge *Euphorbia spathulata*
 Prairie Sundrops *Oenothera sessilis*
 Prairie Thistle *Cirsium carolinianum*
 Prairie Three-awn *Aristida oligantha*
 Prairie Trillium *Trillium recurvatum*
 Prairie Venus's Looking-glass *Triodanis lamprosperma*
 Prairie Wake-robin *Trillium recurvatum*
 Prairie Wedgegrass *Sphenopholis obtusata*
Prairie Willow *Salix humilis*
 —, Dwarf *S. occidentalis*
Prairie-clover, East Texas *Dalea grisea*
 —, Purple *D. purpurea*
 —, Showy *D. compacta**
 —, Slim-spike *D. phleoides*
 —, Wedgeleaf *D. emarginata*
 —, White *D. candida*
Prairie-gentian *Eustoma exaltatum*
 —, Russell's *E. grandiflorum*
 Prairie-nymph *Herbertia lahue*
 Prairie-parisley *Polytaenia nuttallii*
 Prairie-tea *Croton monanthogynus*
 Prairie-trefoil, Western *Acmispon americanus*
 Preacher John *Arisaema quinatum*
 Pregnant Sedge *Carex intumescens**
 Pretty Dodder *Cuscuta indecora*
Prickly Bog Sedge *Carex atlantica*
 — *C. howei*
 Prickly Clover *Trifolium echinatum*
 Prickly Lettuce *Lactuca scariola*
 Prickly Sida *Sida spinosa*
 Prickly Sow-thistle *Sonchus asper*
Prickly-ash *Aralia spinosa*
 —, Northern *Zanthoxylum americanum*
 —, Southern *Z. clava-herculis*
 Prickly-mallow *Sida spinosa*
Prickly-pear *Opuntia mesacantha**
 — *O. nemoralis*
 —, Hair-spine *O. polyacantha**
 —, Plains *O. macrorhiza*
 —, Shell Midden *O. stricta**
 —, Texas *O. lindheimeri*
 —, Tuberous-rooted *O. macrorhiza*
Prickly-poppy, Mexican *Argemone mexicana*
 —, White *A. albiblora**
 Pride-of-India *Melia azedarach*
 Primrose *Jasminum mesnyi*
 Primrose-leaf Violet *Viola primulifolia*
 Primrose-peerless *Narcissus medioluteus*
 Primrose-willow, Floating *Ludwigia peploides**
 Prince's-feather *Persicaria orientalis*
 Prince's-plume *P. orientalis*
 Princess Tree *Paulownia tomentosa*
 Princess-feather *Persicaria orientalis*
Privet, Broadleaf *Ligustrum lucidum*
 —, Chinese *L. sinense*
 —, Common *L. vulgare*
 —, Glossy *L. lucidum*
 —, Japanese *L. japonicum*
 Procession-flower *Polygala incarnata*
 Prolific Knotweed *Polygonum prolificum*
 Propellor-flower *Alophia drummondii*
 Proso Millet *Panicum miliaceum**
 Prostrate Blue Violet *Viola walteri*
 Prostrate Bog-Clubmoss *Lycopodiella prostrata*
 Prostrate Pigweed *Amaranthus blitoides*
 Prostrate Sandmat *Euphorbia prostrata*
 Prostrate Vervain *Verbena bracteata*
 Prune-fruited Sedge *Carex corrugata*

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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Puccoon, Coastal Plain

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------------------------|
| —, Fringed | <i>Lithospermum carolinense</i> |
| —, Hairy | <i>L. incisum</i> |
| —, Red | <i>L. croceum</i> |
| —, Yellow | <i>Sanguinaria canadensis</i> |
| Puerto Rican Witchgrass | <i>Lithospermum incisum</i> |

Dichanthelium portoricense*

| | |
|--------------------|--------------------------------|
| Pull-and-be-damned | <i>Paspalum denticulatum</i> |
| Pull-and-hold-back | <i>Pisonia aculeata</i> |
| Pumpkin | <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> |
| Pumpkin Ash | <i>Fraxinus profunda</i> |
| Pumpkin, Seminole | <i>Cucurbita moschata</i> |
| Puncture-weed | <i>Tribulus terrestris</i> |
| Punktree | <i>Melaleuca quinquenervia</i> |
| Purple Amaranth | <i>Amaranthus blitum</i> * |
| Purple Archangel | <i>Lamium purpureum</i> |
| Purple Bladderwort | <i>Utricularia purpurea</i> |
| Purple Bluestem | <i>Andropogon cretaceus</i> |
| Purple Cliff-brake | <i>Pellaea atropurpurea</i> |
| Purple Cockle | <i>Agrostemma githago</i> * |

Purple Coneflower, Eastern Echinacea purpurea

| | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------------|
| —, Narrow-leaved | <i>E. angustifolia</i> * |
| —, Pale | <i>E. pallida</i> |
| —, Sanguine | <i>E. sanguinea</i> |
| Purple Dead-nettle | <i>Lamium purpureum</i> |
| Purple Dewdrop | <i>Lobelia puberula</i> |
| Purple Loco | <i>Oxytropis lambertii</i> * |
| Purple Loosestrife | <i>Lythrum salicaria</i> |
| Purple Lovegrass | <i>Eragrostis spectabilis</i> |
| Purple Meadowrue | <i>Thalictrum dasycarpum</i> |
| Purple Milkweed | <i>Asclepias purpurascens</i> |
| Purple Poppy-mallow | <i>Ipomoea muricata</i> |
| Purple Nutsedge | <i>Cyperus rotundus</i> |
| Purple Passionflower | <i>Passiflora incarnata</i> |
| Purple Pleatleaf | <i>Alophia drummondii</i> |
| Purple Poppy-mallow | <i>Callirhoe involucrata</i> * |
| Purple Prairie-clover | <i>Dalea purpurea</i> |
| Purple Sandgrass | <i>Triplasis purpurea</i> * |
| Purple Savanna Milkweed | <i>Asclepias rubra</i> |
| Purple Shamrock | <i>Oxalis triangularis</i> |
| Purple Silkscale | <i>Anthenantia rufa</i> |
| Purple Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis atropurpurea</i> |
| Purple Three-awn | <i>Aristida purpurea</i> * |
| Purple Wen-dock | <i>Brasenia schreberi</i> |
| Purpleheart | <i>Tradescantia pallida</i> |
| Purple-node Joe-pye-weed | <i>Eutrochium purpureum</i> * |
| Purplequeen | <i>Tradescantia pallida</i> |
| Purpletop Tridens | <i>Tridens flavus</i> |
| Purpletop Vervain | <i>Verbena incompta</i> |
| Pursh's Rattlebox | <i>Crotalaria purshii</i> |

Purslane, Common Portulaca oleracea

| | |
|---------------|-----------------------|
| —, Cultivated | <i>P. grandiflora</i> |
| —, Garden | <i>P. oleracea</i> |
| Pursley | <i>P. oleracea</i> |
| Pussley | <i>P. oleracea</i> |

Pussytoes, Big-head Antennaria parlinii*

| | |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| —, Southern Single-head | <i>A. solitaria</i> |
| Pygmy Ground-cherry | <i>Physalis minima</i> |
| Pygmy Starwort | <i>Cerastium parvum</i> |

Pygmyweed Crassula aquatica

| | |
|--------------------|------------------------------------|
| —, Louisiana | <i>C. longipes</i> |
| Pyramid Magnolia | <i>Magnolia pyramidata</i> |
| Pyramid-flower | <i>Melochia pyramidata</i> * |
| Quackgrass | <i>Elymus repens</i> |
| Quailplant | <i>Heliotropium curassavicum</i> * |
| Quaker Bittercress | <i>Cardamine pensylvanica</i> |
| Quaker Ladies | <i>Houstonia caerulea</i> |

Quaking Grass, Lesser Briza minor

| | |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| —, Perennial | <i>B. media</i> * |
| Quamash Lily | <i>Camassia scilloides</i> |

Queen-Anne's-lace Daucus carota*

| | |
|-------------|---------------------------|
| —, American | <i>D. pusillus</i> |
| Queendevil | <i>Hieracium gronovii</i> |

Queen's-delight Stillingia sylvatica

Queen's-jewels Antigonon leptopus

| | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Quelite | <i>Atriplex mucronata</i> |
| Quelite Espinosa | <i>Amaranthus spinosus</i> |
| Quercitron | <i>Quercus velutina</i> |
| Quickweed | <i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i> |
| Quillwort, Blackfoot | <i>Isoetes melanopoda</i> * |
| —, Louisiana | <i>I. louisianensis</i> |
| Quince, Common Flowering | <i>Chaenomeles speciosa</i> |
| Rabbit Tobacco, Red-tipped | <i>Laphangium luteoalbum</i> |

Rabbitbells Crotalaria maritima

| | |
|---------------------|---------------------------|
| — | <i>C. rotundifolia</i> |
| Rabbiteye Blueberry | <i>Vaccinium virgatum</i> |
| Rabbitfoot Clover | <i>Trifolium arvense</i> |

Rabbit-tobacco, Eastern Pseudognaphalium obtusifolium

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------------|
| —, Fragrant | <i>P. obtusifolium</i> |
| —, Heller's | <i>P. helleri</i> |
| —, Silver | <i>Diaperia candida</i> |
| Raccoon-grape | <i>Ampelopsis cordata</i> |
| Racemed Milkwort | <i>Polygala polygama</i> |
| Raceweed | <i>Galinsoga quadriradiata</i> |

Radish Raphanus sativus

| | |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|
| —, Garden | <i>R. sativus</i> |
| —, Wild | <i>R. raphanistrum</i> * |
| Rafinesque's Seedbox | <i>Ludwigia hirtella</i> |
| Ragged Eupatorium | <i>Eupatorium pilosum</i> |
| Ragged Fringed Orchid | <i>Platanthera lacera</i> |
| Ragged Orchid | <i>P. lacera</i> |

Ragweed, Common Ambrosia artemisiifolia

| | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| —, Giant | <i>A. trifida</i> * |
| —, Lanceleaf | <i>A. bidentata</i> |
| —, Perennial | <i>A. psilostachya</i> |
| —, Texas Giant | <i>A. trifida</i> * |

Ragwort, Appalachian Packera anonyma

| | |
|-----------------|-----------------------------|
| —, Great Plains | <i>P. tampicana</i> |
| —, Prairie | <i>P. plattensis</i> |
| —, Roundleaf | <i>P. obovata</i> |
| —, Running | <i>P. obovata</i> |
| —, Small's | <i>P. anonyma</i> |
| —, Smooth | <i>P. glabella</i> |
| —, Woodland | <i>Senecio sylvaticus</i> |
| —, Woolly | <i>Packera dubia</i> |
| Railroad Vine | <i>Ipomoea brasiliensis</i> |

Rain-Lily, Brazos Zephyranthes chlorosolen

| | |
|------------|------------------------|
| —, Evening | <i>Z. chlorosolen</i> |
| —, Fall | <i>Z. candida</i> |
| —, Pink | <i>Z. minuta</i> |
| —, Yellow | <i>Z. pulchella</i> |
| Ramie | <i>Boehmeria nivea</i> |

Rape Brassica napus

| | |
|----------|----------------------------|
| —, Field | <i>B. rapa</i> |
| Rat-ear | <i>Peperomia pellucida</i> |

Rat-tail Fescue Festuca myuros

Rattlebox Sesbania drummondii

| | |
|------------------|---------------------------|
| — | <i>S. punicea</i> |
| —, Coastal Plain | <i>Crotalaria purshii</i> |
| —, Common | <i>C. sagittalis</i> |
| —, Low | <i>C. maritima</i> |
| —, Low | <i>C. rotundifolia</i> |
| —, Pursh's | <i>C. purshii</i> |
| —, Showy | <i>C. spectabilis</i> |
| —, Slenderleaf | <i>C. ochroleuca</i> |

Rattlesnake-master Botrypus virginianus

| | |
|-------------|-------------------------------|
| —, Northern | <i>Agave virginica</i> |
| —, Southern | <i>Eryngium yuccifolium</i> * |

Rattlesnake-root, Barbed Nabalis barbatus

| | |
|--------------|----------------------|
| —, Flatwoods | <i>N. barbatus</i> |
| —, Tall | <i>N. altissimus</i> |

Rattlesnakeweed Daucus pusillus

| | |
|------------------|--------------------------|
| Rattlesnake-weed | <i>Stachys floridana</i> |
| Rattleweed | <i>Crotalaria retusa</i> |

Ravenel's Witchgrass Dichanthelium ravenelii

| | |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Ravenel's Sedge | <i>Carex crus-corvi</i> |
| Rayless Chamomile | <i>Matricaria discoidea</i> |

Rayless Mock-goldenrod Solidago discoidea

Rayless Sunflower Helianthus radula

Rayless-Goldenrod Bigelovia nudata

| | |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| —, Glade | <i>B. nuttallii</i> |
| —, West Gulf Coastal Plain | <i>B. nuttallii</i> |

Recurved Trillium Trillium recurvatum

Red Ash Fraxinus pennsylvanica

Red Bay Tamala borbonica

Red Birch Betula nigra

Red Buckeye Aesculus pavia*

Red Cedar, Coastal Juniperus silicicola

—, Eastern J. virginiana

—, Southern J. silicicola

Red Chokeberry Aronia arbutifolia

Red Clover Trifolium pratense

Red Dead-nettle Lamium purpureum

Red Dock Rumex acetosella*

— R. bucephalophorus

Red Elm Ulmus rubra

Red Flag Iris fulva

Red Grape Vitis palmata

Red Gum Liquidambar styraciflua

Red Hills Violet Viola palmata*

Red Lovegrass Eragrostis oxylepis

Red Maids Calandrinia menziesii

Red Moonseed Nephroia carolina

Red Morning-glory Ipomoea coccinea

Red Mulberry Morus rubra

Red Oak Quercus rubra*

—, Southern Q. falcata

—, Texas Q. texana

Red Poppy Papaver rhoeas

Red Puccoon Sanguinaria canadensis

Red Sesban Sesbania punicea

Red Spider Lily Lycoris radiata*

Red Sprangletop Dinebra panicea*

Red Three-awn Aristida purpurea*

Red Wood Lettuce Lactuca hirsuta

Red-berried Swamp Smilax Smilax walteri

Redbud, Eastern Cercis canadensis

Redhead Grass Potamogeton perfoliatus

Red-hot-poker Polygala lutea

Redpod Rush Juncus trigonocarpus

Redring Milkweed Asclepias variegata

Redroot Amaranthus retroflexus

— Lachnanthes caroliniana

Redroot Amaranth Amaranthus retroflexus

Redroot, Prairie Ceanothus herbaceus

Redrooted Flatsedge Cyperus erythrorhizos

Redseed Plantain Plantago rhodosperma

Redstem Filaree Erodium cicutarium

Redtip, Japanese Photinia glabra

—, Taiwanese P. serratifolia

Red-tipped Rabbit Tobacco Laphangium luteoalbum

Redtop Agrostis gigantea

— Tridens flavus

Redtop Panic Grass Coleatenaia rigidula*

Redtop, Tall Tridens flavus

Redvine Brunnichia ovata

Reedgrass, Nuttall's Greeneochloa coarctata

Reflexed Sedge Carex retroflexa

Rescue Grass Bromus catharticus*

Resurrection Fern Pleopeltis michauxiana

Retama Parkinsonia aculeata

Reverchon Hawthorn Crataegus reverchonii

Reverchon's Lobelia Lobelia reverchonii

Reverchon's Spiderwort Tradescantia reverchonii

Reversed Clover Trifolium resupinatum

Rhodes Grass Chloris gayana

Rhombic Copperleaf Acalypha rhomboidea

Ribbed Melilot Melilotus officinalis

Ribbionleaf Pondweed Potamogeton epihydrus

Rib-grass Plantago lanceolata

Ribseed Sandmat Euphorbia glyptosperma

Rice Oryza sativa

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| Rice-field Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus iria</i> | Rose-pink , Blackwater | <i>Sabatia foliosa</i> | —, Forked | <i>J. dichotomus</i> |
| Richard's Yellow-eyed-grass | <i>Xyris jupicai</i> | —, Coastal | <i>S. calycina</i> | —, Grass-leaved | <i>J. marginatus</i> |
| Richardia , Prairie | <i>Richardia tricocca</i> | —, Narrowleaf | <i>S. brachiata</i> | —, Greater Poverty | <i>J. anthelatus</i> |
| —, Tropical | <i>R. brasiliensis</i> | Rosinweed , Prairie | <i>Silphium integrifolium</i> * | —, Inland | <i>J. interior</i> |
| Richweed | <i>Collinsonia canadensis</i> | —, Simpson | <i>S. gracile</i> | —, Large Grass-leaved | <i>J. biflorus</i> |
| — | <i>Pilea pumila</i> | —, Slender | <i>S. gracile</i> | —, Large Path | <i>J. anthelatus</i> |
| Riddell's Spikemoss | <i>Bryodesma arenicola</i> * | Rosy Meadowsweet | <i>Spiraea tomentosa</i> | —, Large-headed | <i>J. megacephalus</i> |
| Ridged Gourd | <i>Luffa acutangula</i> * | Rosy-periwinkle | <i>Catharanthus roseus</i> | —, Leathery | <i>J. coriaceus</i> |
| Ridge-seed Spurge | <i>Euphorbia glyptosperma</i> | Rouge-plant | <i>Rivina humilis</i> | —, Lobe-headed | <i>J. scirpoides</i> * |
| Ridgstem Yellow Flax | <i>Linum striatum</i> | Rough Amhibrome | <i>Amphibromus scabrivalvis</i> * | —, Long's | <i>J. longii</i> |
| Riffleweed | <i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i> | Rough Barnyard-grass | <i>Echinochloa muricata</i> * | —, Lop-sided | <i>J. secundus</i> |
| Ringseed Rush | <i>Juncus filipendulus</i> | Rough Bentgrass | <i>Agrostis scabra</i> | —, Many-headed | <i>J. polycephalos</i> |
| Rio Grande Copperlily | <i>Zephyranthes tubispatha</i> | Rough Blazing-star | <i>Liatris aspera</i> | —, Path | <i>J. tenuis</i> |
| Ripgut Brome | <i>Bromus rigidus</i> | Rough Coneflower | <i>Rudbeckia grandiflora</i> * | —, Poverty | <i>J. tenuis</i> |
| Ripgut Grass | <i>B. rigidus</i> | Rough Dogtail | <i>Cynosurus echinatus</i> | —, Redpod | <i>J. trigonocarpus</i> |
| River Birch | <i>Betula nigra</i> | Rough Dropseed | <i>Sporobolus clandestinus</i> | —, Ringseed | <i>J. filipendulus</i> |
| River Cane | <i>Arundinaria gigantea</i> | Rough Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus retrofractus</i> | —, Round-headed | <i>J. validus</i> |
| River Maple | <i>Acer negundo</i> * | Rough Goldenrod | <i>Solidago radula</i> | —, Secund | <i>J. secundus</i> |
| River Oats | <i>Chasmanthium latifolium</i> | Rough Maidenhair | <i>Adiantum hispidulum</i> | —, Sharp-fruited | <i>J. acuminatus</i> |
| River Scouring-Rush | <i>Equisetum praealtum</i> | Rough Marsh-elder | <i>Iva annua</i> | —, Short-fruited | <i>J. brachycarpus</i> |
| Riverbank Grape | <i>Vitis riparia</i> | Rough Mexican-clover | <i>Richardia scabra</i> | —, Slender | <i>J. tenuis</i> |
| Riverswamp Nutrush | <i>Scleria distans</i> * | Rough Oxeye | <i>Heliopsis helianthoides</i> * | —, Slim-pod | <i>J. diffusissimus</i> |
| Riverweed | <i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i> | Rough Pea | <i>Lathyrus hirsutus</i> | —, Soft | <i>J. effusus</i> * |
| Roanoke Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium roanokense</i> | Rough Pennyroyal | <i>Hedeoma hispida</i> | —, Stout | <i>J. nodatus</i> |
| Robin's-plantain | <i>Erigeron pulchellus</i> * | Rough Pigweed | <i>Amaranthus retroflexus</i> | —, Stout | <i>J. validus</i> |
| Rock Pellitory | <i>Parietaria pensylvanica</i> | Rough Tridens | <i>Tridentopsis species 1</i> | —, Swamp | <i>J. paludosus</i> |
| Rockcress, Canada | <i>Borodinia canadensis</i> | Rough Vervain | <i>Verbena scabra</i> | —, Texas Plains | <i>J. filipendulus</i> |
| Rocket Larkspur | <i>Delphinium ajacis</i> | Rough Willowleaf Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum praealtum</i> * | —, Toad | <i>J. bufonius</i> |
| Rock-pink , Prairie | <i>Phemeranthus parviflorus</i> | | | —, Torrey's | <i>J. torreyi</i> |
| —, Roughseeded | <i>P. rugospermus</i> | Roughfruit Spermolep | <i>Spermolepis divaricata</i> | —, Vigorous | <i>J. validus</i> |
| —, Small-flowered | <i>P. parviflorus</i> | Rough-hairy Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium strigosum</i> * | —, Weak | <i>J. debilis</i> |
| Rockweed | <i>Pilea microphylla</i> | | | Rushfoil , Broadleaf | <i>Croton willdenowii</i> |
| Romerillo | <i>Bidens alba</i> * | Roughish Witchgrass | <i>D. leucothrix</i> | —, Glade | <i>C. willdenowii</i> |
| Rooting Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis radicans</i> | Roughleaf Coneflower | <i>Rudbeckia scabrifolia</i> | —, Narrowleaf | <i>C. michauxii</i> |
| Rope Dodder | <i>Cuscuta glomerata</i> | Roughleaf Eupatorium | <i>Eupatorium scabridum</i> | —, Outcrop | <i>C. willdenowii</i> |
| Rope-bark | <i>Dirca palustris</i> | Roughleaf Sunflower | <i>Helianthus strumosus</i> | —, Sand | <i>C. michauxii</i> |
| Rosa de Montana | <i>Antigonon leptopus</i> | Roughleaf Yellow-eyed-grass | <i>Xyris scabrifolia</i> | Russell's Prairie-gentian | <i>Eustoma grandiflorum</i> |
| Rose Balsam | <i>Impatiens balsamina</i> | Rough-pod Copperleaf | <i>Acalypha ostryifolia</i> | Russian Mulberry | <i>Morus alba</i> |
| Rose Bluet | <i>Houstonia rosea</i> | Roughseed Buttercup | <i>Ranunculus muricatus</i> | Russian Olive | <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> |
| Rose Campion | <i>Silene coronaria</i> | Roughseeded Rock-pink | <i>Phemeranthus rugospermus</i> | Russian Thistle | <i>Salsola tragus</i> |
| Rose Clover | <i>Trifolium hirtum</i> | Round-fruit Hedge-hyssop | <i>Gratiola virginiana</i> | Rustweed | <i>Polypremum procumbens</i> |
| Rose Fleabane | <i>Pluchea baccharis</i> | Roundfruit St. John's-wort | <i>Hypericum sphaerocarpum</i> | Rusty Black-haw | <i>Viburnum rufidulum</i> |
| Rose Glorybower | <i>Clerodendrum bungei</i> | | | Rustyseed Paspalum | <i>Paspalum langei</i> |
| Rose Natalgrass | <i>Melinis repens</i> * | Round-fruited Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium sphaerocarpon</i> | Rutabaga | <i>Brassica napus</i> |
| Rose Pitcherplant | <i>Sarracenia rosea</i> | | | Rydberg's Blazing-star | <i>Liatris hirsuta</i> |
| Rose Pogonia | <i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> | Round-headed Flatsedge | <i>Cyperus echinatus</i> | Rye | <i>Secale cereale</i> |
| Rose Verbena | <i>Glandularia canadensis</i> | Round-headed Lespedeza | <i>Lespedeza capitata</i> | Rye-brome | <i>Bromus secalinus</i> |
| Rose Vervain | <i>G. canadensis</i> | Round-headed Rush | <i>Juncus validus</i> | Rye-grass , English | <i>Lolium perenne</i> |
| Rose , Carolina | <i>Rosa carolina</i> * | Roundleaf Bluet | <i>Houstonia procumbens</i> | —, Perennial | <i>L. perenne</i> |
| —, Cherokee | <i>R. laevigata</i> | Roundleaf Green Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus viridis</i> * | —, Stiff | <i>L. rigidum</i> |
| —, Chickasaw | <i>R. bracteata</i> | Roundleaf Groundsel | <i>Packera obovata</i> | —, Wimmera | <i>L. rigidum</i> |
| —, Climbing Prairie | <i>R. setigera</i> | Roundleaf Ragwort | <i>P. obovata</i> | Sabatia, Prairie | <i>Sabatia campestris</i> |
| —, Dorothy Perkins | <i>R. luciae</i> | Roundleaf Sandmat | <i>Euphorbia serpens</i> | Sacatrapo | <i>Caperonia palustris</i> |
| —, Eglantine | <i>R. rubiginosa</i> * | Roundleaf Scurfpea | <i>Pedimelum rhombifolium</i> | Sachaline | <i>Reynoutria sachalinensis</i> |
| —, French | <i>R. gallica</i> | Roundleaf Sunflower | <i>Helianthus radula</i> | Sacred-bamboo | <i>Nandina domestica</i> |
| —, Lucie | <i>R. luciae</i> | Roundleaf Tick-trefoil | <i>Desmodium rotundifolium</i> | Sacred-lotus | <i>Nelumbo nucifera</i> |
| —, McCartney | <i>R. bracteata</i> | Round-leaved Mint | <i>Mentha suaveolens</i> * | Sage , Azure | <i>Salvia azurea</i> * |
| —, Memorial | <i>R. luciae</i> | Royal Fern, American | <i>Osmunda spectabilis</i> | —, Blood | <i>S. coccinea</i> |
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| —, Ozark | <i>R. setigera</i> | Ruby Dock | <i>Rumex bucephalophorus</i> | —, Lyreleaf | <i>S. lyrata</i> |
| —, Swamp | <i>R. palustris</i> | Ruellia , Fringeleaf | <i>Ruellia humilis</i> | —, Mealy-cup | <i>S. farinacea</i> |
| —, Sweetbriar | <i>R. rubiginosa</i> * | —, Limestone | <i>R. strepens</i> | —, Prairie | <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> |
| Roseau-Cane | <i>Phragmites karka</i> | Rufous Bulrush | <i>Scirpus pendulus</i> | —, Prairie Azure | <i>Salvia azurea</i> * |
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| —, Prairie | <i>S. campestris</i> | Running Box | <i>Mitchella repens</i> | —, White | <i>Artemisia ludoviciana</i> |
| —, Sand | <i>S. arenicola</i> | Running Ragwort | <i>Packera obovata</i> | Sago-pondweed | <i>Stuckenia pectinata</i> |
| Rose-mallow , Dixie Rose-mallow; Confederate | <i>Hibiscus mutabilis</i> | Running Witch-hazel | <i>Hamamelis ovalis</i> | Sallow Sedge | <i>Carex lurida</i> |
| —, Eastern | <i>H. moscheutos</i> | Rush , Black Needle | <i>Juncus roemerianus</i> | Salmon Tasseflower | <i>Emilia fosbergii</i> |
| —, Smooth | <i>H. laevis</i> | —, Canadian | <i>J. canadensis</i> | Salt Hay | <i>Spartina patens</i> |
| —, Western | <i>H. lasiocarpus</i> | —, Capped | <i>J. capitatus</i> | Salt-cedar | <i>Tamarix ramosissima</i> |
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| Rosemary Sunrose | <i>Crocanthemum rosmarinifolium</i> | —, Common | <i>Juncus effusus</i> * | Saltmarsh Bulrush | <i>Bolboschoenus robustus</i> |
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| Rose-moss | <i>Portulaca grandiflora</i> | —, Diffuse | <i>J. diffusissimus</i> | Saltmarsh Cordgrass | <i>Spartina alterniflora</i> |
| | | —, Dudley's | <i>J. dudleyi</i> | Saltmarsh Fleabane | <i>Pluchea odorata</i> |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| Slender Spikegrass | <i>Chasmanthium laxum</i> | | <i>Rhynchospora microcephala</i> | Smooth Wirestem Muhly | <i>Muhlenbergia frondosa</i> |
| Slender Trillium | <i>Trillium gracile</i> | Small-headed Sunflower | | Smooth-lipped Eulophia | <i>Orthochilus ecristatus</i> |
| Slender Vetch | <i>Vicia tetrasperma</i> | | <i>Helianthus microcephalus</i> | Smoothseed Milkweed | <i>Asclepias perennis</i> |
| Slender Wedgegrass | <i>Sphenopholis intermedia</i> | Small-leaf Spiderwort | <i>Tradescantia fluminensis</i> | Smooth-seeded Hairy Nutrush | <i>Scleria bellii</i> |
| Slender Wild Basil | <i>Clinopodium gracile</i> | — | <i>T. mundula</i> | Smoothstem Bedstraw | <i>Galium olizabense</i> * |
| Slender Woodland Sedge , Long-spiked | | Small-leaf Wandering Jew | <i>T. fluminensis</i> | Smut Grass | <i>Sporobolus indicus</i> |
| | <i>Carex digitalis</i> * | — | <i>T. mundula</i> | Snailseed | <i>Nephroia carolina</i> |
| —, Southern | <i>C. digitalis</i> * | Small-leaved Miterwort | <i>Mitreola sessilifolia</i> | Snakeberry | <i>Potentilla indica</i> |
| Slenderleaf Agalinis | <i>Agalinis tenuifolia</i> | Small-leaved White Snakeroot | | Snakemouth | <i>Pogonia ophioglossoides</i> |
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| | <i>Dichanthelium acuminatum</i> * | | <i>Dichanthelium ensifolium</i> | —, Broom | <i>Amphiachyris dracunculoides</i> |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| —, Ohio | <i>T. ohioensis</i> | Spleenwort , Blackstem | <i>A. platyneuron</i> | —, Weak | <i>E. tetrapora</i> |
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| —, Small-leaf | <i>T. fluminensis</i> | —, Silvery | <i>Andropogon ternarius</i> | Spurred Anoda | <i>Anoda cristata</i> |
| —, Small-leaf | <i>T. mundula</i> | Splitbeard Bluestem | <i>Luffa acutangula</i> * | Spurred Butterfly Pea | <i>Centrosema virginianum</i> * |
| —, Smooth | <i>T. ohioensis</i> | Sponge Gourd | <i>L. aegyptiaca</i> | Spurrey, Corn | <i>Spergula arvensis</i> |
| —, Swamp | <i>T. paludosa</i> | — | <i>Limnobium spongia</i> | Spurweed | <i>Soliva sessilis</i> |
| —, Tropical | <i>Commelina benghalensis</i> | Spongeplant | <i>Peltandra sagittifolia</i> | Squarestem Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis quadrangulata</i> |
| —, Virginia | <i>Tradescantia virginiana</i> | Spoonflower | <i>Gamochoeta purpurea</i> | Squarrose Sedge | <i>Carex squarrosa</i> |
| —, Wide-leaved | <i>T. subaspera</i> | Spoonleaf Purple Everlasting | <i>Drosera intermedia</i> | Squash , Acorn | <i>Cucurbita melopepo</i> * |
| —, Woolly | <i>T. reverchonii</i> | | <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> | —, Butternut | <i>C. moschata</i> |
| —, Zigzag | <i>T. subaspera</i> | Spoonleaf Sundew | <i>Acmella repens</i> | —, Crookneck | <i>C. melopepo</i> * |
| Spike Grass | <i>Distichlis spicata</i> | Spoonleaf Yucca | <i>Medicago arabica</i> | —, Pattypan | <i>C. melopepo</i> * |
| Spike Triodia | <i>Tephrosia stricta</i> | Spotted Bur-clover | <i>Hypochaeris radicata</i> | —, Scallop | <i>C. melopepo</i> * |
| Spiked Hoarypea | <i>Orthochilus ecristatus</i> | Spotted Cat's-ear | <i>Centaurea stoebe</i> * | —, Spaghetti | <i>C. melopepo</i> * |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| Tailed Bracken | <i>Pteridium caudatum</i> | Texas Downy Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus mollis*</i> | Thoroughwax | <i>Bupleurum rotundifolium</i> |
| Taiwanese Redtip | <i>Photinia serratifolia</i> | Texas Dutchman's-pipe | <i>Endodeca reticulata</i> | Thoroughwort Penny-cress | <i>Noccaea perfoliata</i> |
| Tall Anemone | <i>Anemone virginiana*</i> | Texas Gaura | <i>Oenothera sinuosa</i> | Thoroughwort , Ivy-leaf | <i>Chromolaena ivifolia</i> |
| Tall Bellflower | <i>Campanulastrum americanum</i> | Texas Geranium | <i>Geranium texanum</i> | —, Pink | <i>Fleischmannia incarnata</i> |
| Tall Blue Skullcap | <i>Scutellaria lateriflora</i> | Texas Giant Ragweed | <i>Ambrosia trifida*</i> | —, Tall | <i>Eupatorium altissimum</i> |
| Tall Burhead | <i>Echinodorus berteroi</i> | Texas Goldenaster | <i>Bradburia hirtella</i> | —, White-bracted | <i>E. album</i> |
| Tall Coreopsis | <i>Coreopsis tripteris</i> | Texas Goldentop | <i>Euthamia gymnospermoides</i> | Thousandleaf, Eastern | <i>Achillea gracilis</i> |
| Tall Dock | <i>Rumex altissimus</i> | — | <i>E. pulverulenta</i> | Threadfoot | <i>Podostemum ceratophyllum</i> |
| Tall Dropseed | <i>Sporobolus compositus*</i> | Texas Gourd | <i>Cucurbita melopepo*</i> | Threadleaf Sundrops | <i>Oenothera linifolia</i> |
| Tall Fescue | <i>Lolium arundinaceum</i> | Texas Grama | <i>Bouteloua rigidiseta</i> | Threadleaved Beaksedge | <i>Rhynchospora filifolia</i> |
| Tall Flat Panic Grass | <i>Coleataenia pulchra</i> | Texas Green-eyes | <i>Berlandiera betonicifolia</i> | Threadstalk Gaura | <i>Oenothera filipes</i> |
| Tall Gaura | <i>Oenothera filiformis</i> | Texas Hatpins | <i>Eriocaulon texense</i> | Three Birds Orchid | <i>Triphora trianthophoros*</i> |
| Tall Goldenrod, Southern | <i>Solidago altissima*</i> | Texas Horse-nettle | <i>Solanum dimidiatum</i> | Threeflower Hawthorn | <i>Crataegus triflora</i> |
| Tall Hedge-mustard | <i>Sisymbrium altissimum</i> | Texas Ironweed | <i>Vernonia texana</i> | Three-lobed Mallow | <i>Malvastrum coromandelianum</i> |
| Tall Horned Beaksedge | <i>Rhynchospora macrostachya</i> | Texas Lantana | <i>Lantana urticoides</i> | Three-seeded Croton | <i>Croton lindheimerianus*</i> |
| | | Texas Larkspur | <i>Delphinium carolinianum*</i> | Three-stamened Waterwort | <i>Elatine triandra</i> |
| Tall Indigo-bush | <i>Amorpha fruticosa</i> | Texas Millet | <i>Urochloa texana</i> | Threeway Sedge | <i>Dulichium arundinaceum*</i> |
| Tall Nutrush | <i>Scleria triglomerata</i> | Texas Needlegrass | <i>Nassella leucotricha</i> | Thunberg's Bush-clover | <i>Lespedeza thunbergii</i> |
| Tall Pinebarren Milkwort | <i>Polygala cymosa</i> | Texas Paintbrush | <i>Castilleja indivisa</i> | Thunberg's Meadowsweet | <i>Spiraea thunbergii</i> |
| Tall Rattlesnake-root | <i>Nabalus altissimus</i> | Texas Palafoxia | <i>Palafoxia texana*</i> | Thunderwood | <i>Toxicodendron vernix</i> |
| Tall Redtop | <i>Tridens flavus</i> | Texas Plains Rush | <i>Juncus filipendulus</i> | Thymeleaf Pinweed | <i>Lechea minor</i> |
| Tall Scouring-Rush | <i>Equisetum praealtum</i> | Texas Prickly-pear | <i>Opuntia lindheimeri</i> | Thyme-leaf Spurge | <i>Euphorbia perillifolia*</i> |
| Tall Swamp Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium scabriusculum</i> | Texas Red Oak | <i>Quercus texana</i> | Tickle Grass | <i>Panicum capillare</i> |
| | | Texas Saxifrage | <i>Micranthes texana</i> | Ticklegrass | <i>Agrostis hyemalis</i> |
| Tall Thistle | <i>Cirsium altissimum</i> | Texas Screwstem | <i>Bartonia paniculata*</i> | Tickle-tongue | <i>Zanthoxylum clava-herculis</i> |
| —, Coastal | <i>C. nuttallii</i> | Texas Sedge | <i>Carex texensis</i> | Tickseed , Crown | <i>Coreopsis huernensis</i> |
| Tall Thoroughwort | <i>Eupatorium altissimum</i> | Texas Signalgrass | <i>Urochloa texana</i> | —, Golden-wave | <i>C. intermedia</i> |
| Tall Tick-trefoil | <i>Desmodium glabellum</i> | Texas Silkscale | <i>Anthenantia texana</i> | —, Stiff | <i>C. palmata</i> |
| Tall White Aster | <i>Symphyotrichum lanceolatum*</i> | Texas Snakeweed | <i>Gutierrezia texana*</i> | Tick-trefoil , Clusterleaf | |
| Tall White Beardtongue | <i>Penstemon digitalis</i> | Texas Spreadwing | <i>Eurytaenia texana</i> | | <i>Hylodesmum glutinosum</i> |
| Tallahassee-vine | <i>Antigonon leptopus</i> | Texas Spurge | <i>Euphorbia texana</i> | —, Fernald's | <i>Desmodium fernaldii</i> |
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| —, Chinese | <i>T. chinensis</i> | Texas Thistle | <i>Cirsium texanum</i> | —, Hoary | <i>Desmodium canescens</i> |
| —, French | <i>T. gallica</i> | Texas Toadflax | <i>Linaria texana</i> | —, Large-bracted | <i>D. cuspidatum</i> |
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| Tansy , Common | <i>Tanacetum vulgare</i> | Texas Turpentine-root | <i>Endodeca reticulata</i> | —, Matted | <i>D. lineatum</i> |
| —, Garden | <i>T. vulgare</i> | Texas Vervain | <i>Verbena halei</i> | —, Naked | <i>Hylodesmum nudiflorum</i> |
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| | | Texas Wood-sorrel | <i>Oxalis texana</i> | —, Panicked | <i>D. paniculatum*</i> |
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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Virgin's-bower *Clematis virginiana*
 —, Coastal *C. catesbyana*
 Viscid Euthamia *Euthamia gymnospermoides*
 Viscid Nightshade *Solanum sarrachoides*
 Viviparous Spikerush *Eleocharis vivipara*
- Wafer-ash**, Common *Ptelea trifoliata**
 —, Hairy *P. trifoliata**
Wake-robin, Louisiana *Trillium ludovicianum*
 —, Prairie *T. recurvatum*
 —, Stinking *T. foetidissimum*
 Wall Bedstraw *Galium parisiense*
 Wall Speedwell *Veronica arvensis*
 Wallflower, Bushy *Erysimum repandum*
 Walnut, Black *Juglans nigra*
 Walter's Marsh St. John's-wort *Triadenum walteri*
 Walter's Paspalum *Paspalum dissectum*
 Walter's Pine *Pinus glabra*
 Walter's Violet *Viola walteri*
 Walter's Wingstem *Verbesina walteri*
 Wand Blackroot *Pterocaulon virgatum*
 Wand Goldenrod *Solidago virgata*
 Wand Lespedeza *Lespedeza violacea*
 Wand Loosestrife *Lythrum lineare*
Wandering Jew *Tradescantia fluminensis*
 — *T. mundula*
 —, Small-leaf *T. fluminensis*
 —, Small-leaf *T. mundula*
 Wart-cress *Lepidium didymum*
 Wartweed *Euphorbia helioscopia*
 Warty Panic Grass *Kellogglocha verrucosa*
 Warty Spurge *Euphorbia spathulata*
 Water Ash *Fraxinus caroliniana*
 Water Beech *Carpinus caroliniana**
 Water Bent-grass *Polypogon viridis*
 Water Crown-Grass *Paspalum modestum*
 Water Dawnflower *Stylisma aquatica*
 Water Dropwort *Tiedemannia filiformis**
 Water fern *Azolla caroliniana*
 Water Flag *Iris pseudacorus*
 Water Gum *Nyssa biflora*
 Water Hickory *Carya aquatica*
 Water Hyacinth *Oshuna crassipes*
 Water Lettuce *Pistia stratiotes*
 Water Locust *Gleditsia aquatica*
 Water Oak *Quercus nigra*
 Water Paspalum *Paspalum fluitans*
 Water Smartweed *Persicaria amphibia**
 Water Snowflake *Nymphoides cristata*
 Water Spangles *Salvinia minima*
 Water Stargrass *Heteranthera dubia*
 Water Sundew *Drosera intermedia*
 Water Tupelo *Nyssa aquatica*
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 —, Southern *C. mexicana*
 Water-horehound, Southern Bog *Lycopus angustifolius*
 Water-horn Fern *Ceratopteris pteridoides*
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 —, Brazilian *B. egensis*
 —, Carolina *B. caroliniana*
 —, Midwestern *B. rotundifolia*
 —, Monnier's *B. monnieri*
 —, South American *B. repens*
 —, Sweet *B. caroliniana*
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 —, Tropical Blue *N. elegans*
 —, White *N. odorata**
 —, Yellow *N. mexicana*
Watermeal, Brazilian *Wolffia brasiliensis*
 —, Colombian *W. columbiana*
 Watermelon *Citrullus lanatus*
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 —, Cutleaf *M. pinnatum*
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 —, Loose *M. laxum*
 —, Southern *M. heterophyllum*
 Water-millet *Zizaniopsis miliacea*
 Water-oleander *Decodon verticillatus*
 Water-parsnip *Sium suave*
Water-pennywort *Hydrocotyle tribotrys*
 —, Lawn *H. sibthorpioides*
 —, Marsh *H. umbellata*
 —, Swamp *H. ranunculoides*
Waterpepper *Persicaria hydropiper*
 — *P. hydropiperoides*
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 —, Texas Coastal *S. ebracteatus**
 Water-plantain Crowfoot *Ranunculus ambigens*
 Water-plantain Spearwort *R. ambigens*
 Waterpod *Hydrolea quadrivalvis*
 Water-poppy *Hydrocleys nymphoides*
Water-primrose, Common *Ludwigia hexapetala*
 —, Showy *L. grandiflora*
 —, Wingstem *L. decurrens*
Water-purslane *Didiplis diandra*
 —, Common *Ludwigia palustris*
 Water-shield *Brasenia schreberi*
 Water-spider Orchid *Habenaria repens*
 Watersprite *Ceratopteris species 1* [New World]
Water-starwort, Common *Callitriche heterophylla**
 —, Nuttall's *C. pedunculosa*
 —, Terrestrial *C. terrestris*
 Waterthread Pondweed *Potamogeton diversifolius*
 Water-violet *Hottonia inflata*
 Waterweed, Brazilian *Egeria densa*
Water-willow *Decodon verticillatus*
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 —, American *Justicia americana*
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 —, Three-stamened *E. triandra*
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 Wavyleaf Noseburn *Tragia urens*
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 Wax-mallow *Malvaviscus drummondii*
Wax-myrtle, Common *Morella cerifera*
 —, Dwarf *M. pumila*
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 —, Colombian *C. carthagenensis*
 —, Sticky *C. glutinosa*
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 Wayside Speedwell *Veronica polita*
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 Weak Sedge *Carex debilis*
 Weak Spurge *Euphorbia tetrapora*
 Weakleaf Yucca *Yucca flaccida*
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 —, Slender *S. intermedia*
 Wedgeleaf Draba *Tomostima cuneifolia*
 Wedgeleaf Eupatorium *Eupatorium glaucescens*
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 Weeping Lovegrass *Eragrostis curvula*
Weeping Willow *Salix babylonica*
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 West Gulf Coastal Plain Rayless-Goldenrod *Bigelowia nuttallii*
 West Gulf Grassleaf-Goldenaster *Pityopsis tenuifolia*
 West Gulf Leatherflower *Clematis species 2*
 West Indian Chickweed *Drymaria cordata**
 West Indian Indigo *Indigofera suffruticosa*
 West Indian Meadow-beauty *Rhexia cubensis*
 West Indian Panic Grass *Panicum diffusum*

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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 Western Blue Phlox *Phlox divaricata**
 Western Crabapple *Malus ioensis*
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 Western Indian-plantain *Arnoglossum plantagineum*
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 Western Mugwort *Artemisia ludoviciana*
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 Western Oxeye *Heliopsis helianthoides**
 Western Prairie-trefoil *Acmispon americanus*
 Western Rose-mallow *Hibiscos lasiocarpus*
 Western Sampson's-snakeroot *Orbexilum pedunculatum*
 Western Sea-Purslane *Sesuvium verrucosum*
 Western Soapberry *Sapindus saponaria**
 Western Spormolepis *Spermolepis inermis*
 Western Sunflower-everlasting *Heliopsis helianthoides**
 Western Swamp Milkweed *Asclepias incarnata**
 Western Three-square *Schoenoplectus pungens**
Western Umbrella-sedge *Fuirena simplex**
 —, Creeping *F. simplex**
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 White Beech *Fagus grandifolia**
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 White Cohosh *Actaea pachypoda*
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 White Fluffgrass *Tridens albens*
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 White Prickly-poppy *Argemone albiflora**
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 White Sweetclover *Melilotus albus*
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 White-cloaked Cudweed *Gamochaeta chionesthes*
 White-edged Flatsedge *Cyperus flavicomus*
 White-edged Sedge *Carex debilis*
 White-edged Witchgrass *Dichanthelium tenue*
 White-flowered Cat's-ear *Hypochaeris microcephala**
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 Whitehead Sedge *Cyperus sesquiflorus*
 Whiteleaf Greenbriar *Smilax glauca*
 White-leaved Leatherflower *Clematis glaucophylla*
 White-leaved Mountain-mint *Pycnanthemum albens*
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 White-seeded Beaksedge *Rhynchospora divergens*
 Whitestar *Ipomoea lacunosa*
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 —, Twisted-leaf *S. tortifolius*
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 Wide-leaved Spiderwort *Tradescantia subaspera*
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 Wild Boston Fern *Nephrolepis exaltata**
 Wild Bushbean *Macroptilium lathyroides*
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 Wild Cowpea *Vigna luteola*
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 Wild Geranium *Geranium maculatum*

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 —, Plains *B. leucophaea**
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 Wild Leek *Allium ampeloprasum*
 Wild Mustard *Rhamphospermum arvense*
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 Wild Pansy *Viola rafinesquei*
 Wild Petunia *Calibrachoa parviflora*
 Wild Poinsettia *Euphorbia dentata*
Wild Quinine, Hispid *Parthenium hispidum*
 —, Ozark *P. hispidum*
 Wild Radish *Raphanus raphanistrum**
 Wild Sarsaparilla *Smilax glauca*
 Wild Strawberry *Fragaria virginiana*
 Wild Sweet Potato *Ipomoea pandurata*
 Wild Sword Fern *Nephrolepis exaltata**
 Wild Tantan *Desmanthus virgatus*
 Wild White Clover *Trifolium carolinianum*
 Wild Yam *Dioscorea villosa*
Wild-Buckwheat, Heart-sepal *Eriogonum multiflorum*
 —, Longleaf *E. longifolium*
 —, Many-flower *E. multiflorum*
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 Wild-hoarhound *Ageratina aromatica*
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 Wild-oregano *Cunila origanoides*
Wild-petunia, Carolina *Ruellia caroliniensis*
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 —, Limestone *R. strepens*
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 —, Night-flowering *R. noctiflora*
 —, Pineland *R. pinetorum*
 —, Sandhill *R. ciliosa*
 —, Stalked *R. pedunculata*
 —, Violet *R. nudiflora**
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 —, Southern *Zizaniopsis miliacea*
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 —, Southeastern *E. glaberrimus**
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 —, Dwarf Upland *S. occidentalis*
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 —, Prairie *S. humilis*
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*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| —, Lindheimer's | <i>D. acuminatum*</i> | —, Texas | <i>O. texana</i> | Yellow Nutgrass | <i>Cyperus esculentus*</i> |
| —, Long-ligule | <i>D. longiligulatum</i> | —, Violet | <i>O. violacea</i> | Yellow Nutsedge | <i>C. esculentus*</i> |
| —, Low Stiff | <i>D. ovale*</i> | —, West Indian | <i>O. intermedia</i> | Yellow Oak | <i>Quercus muehlenbergii</i> |
| —, Low White-haired | <i>D. linearifolium</i> | Woodvamp | <i>Hydrangea barbara</i> | Yellow Parilla | <i>Menispermum canadense</i> |
| —, Matting | <i>D. meridionale</i> | Woody Glasswort | <i>Salicornia ambigua</i> | Yellow Passionflower | <i>Passiflora lutea</i> |
| —, Narrowleaf | <i>D. angustifolium</i> | Woolgrass Bulrush | <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> | Yellow Pimpernel | <i>Taenidia integerrima</i> |
| —, Nash's | <i>D. portoricense*</i> | Woolly Buckthorn | <i>Sideroxylon lanuginosum*</i> | Yellow Pine | <i>Pinus echinata</i> |
| —, Needle-leaf | <i>D. aciculare</i> | Woolly Bulrush | <i>Scirpus cyperinus</i> | Yellow Poplar | <i>Liriodendron tulipifera*</i> |
| —, Nerved | <i>D. neuranthum</i> | Woolly Croton | <i>Croton capitatus</i> | Yellow Prairie Gaillardia | <i>Gaillardia aestivalis*</i> |
| —, Open-flower | <i>D. laxiflorum</i> | Woolly Dutchman's-pipe | <i>Isotrema tomentosum</i> | Yellow Puccoon | <i>Lithospermum incisum</i> |
| —, Oval-flowered | <i>D. ovale*</i> | Woolly Goldenwort | <i>Packera dubia</i> | Yellow Rain-lily | <i>Zephyranthes pulchella</i> |
| —, Puerto Rican | <i>D. portoricense*</i> | Woolly Groundsel | <i>P. dubia</i> | Yellow Salsify | <i>Tragopogon dubius</i> |
| —, Ravenel's | <i>D. ravenelii</i> | Woolly Honeysweet | <i>Tidestromia lanuginosa</i> | Yellow Sand Paspalum | <i>Paspalum setaceum*</i> |
| —, Roanoke | <i>D. roanokense</i> | Woolly Mullein | <i>Verbascum thapsus*</i> | Yellow Sandhill Gaillardia | <i>Gaillardia aestivalis*</i> |
| —, Rough-hairy | <i>D. strigosum*</i> | Woolly Plantain | <i>Plantago patagonica</i> | Yellow Spikerush | <i>Eleocharis flavescens*</i> |
| —, Roughish | <i>D. leucothrix</i> | Woolly Ragwort | <i>Packera dubia</i> | Yellow Sunnysbell | <i>Schoenolirion croceum</i> |
| —, Round-fruited | <i>D. sphaerocarpon</i> | Woolly Spiderwort | <i>Tradescantia reverchonii</i> | Yellow Sweetclover | <i>Melilotus officinalis</i> |
| —, Sandy Woods | <i>D. arenicoloides</i> | Woolly Sunbonnets | <i>Chaptalia tomentosa</i> | Yellow Toadflax | <i>Linaria vulgaris</i> |
| —, Scribner's | <i>D. scribnerianum</i> | Woolly Witchgrass | <i>Dichanthelium acuminatum*</i> | Yellow Trefoil | <i>Medicago lupulina</i> |
| —, Shining | <i>D. dichotomum*</i> | Woollysheath Three-awn | <i>Aristida lanosa</i> | Yellow Vetch | <i>Vicia lutea</i> |
| —, Slender-stemmed | <i>D. acuminatum*</i> | Wooly-white | <i>Hymenopappus artemisiifolius*</i> | —, Large | <i>V. grandiflora</i> |
| —, Small-fruited | <i>D. microcarpon</i> | Wormgrass | <i>Spigelia marilandica</i> | Yellow Vetchling | <i>Lathyrus aphaca</i> |
| —, Small-leaved | <i>D. polyanthes</i> | Wormseed | <i>Dysphania anthelmintica</i> | Yellow Water Crowfoot | <i>Ranunculus flabellaris</i> |
| —, Spindle-fruited | <i>D. ensifolium</i> | —, Fetid | <i>D. graveolens</i> | Yellow Waterlily | <i>Nymphaea mexicana</i> |
| —, Spotted-sheath | <i>D. fusiforme</i> | Wormwood, Beach | <i>Artemisia stelleriana</i> | Yellow-and-blue Scorpion-grass | <i>Myosotis discolor</i> |
| —, Sprawling | <i>D. yadkinense</i> | —, Biennial | <i>A. biennis*</i> | Yellow-disk Greenthread | <i>Thelesperma flavodiscum</i> |
| —, Starved | <i>D. commutatum*</i> | —, Sweet | <i>A. annua</i> | Yellow-eyed-grass, Baldwin's | <i>Xyris baldwiniana</i> |
| —, Starved | <i>D. depauperatum</i> | Wright's Dwarf-dandelion | <i>Krigia wrightii</i> | | |
| —, Tall Swamp | <i>D. scabrusculum</i> | Wright's Morning-glory | <i>Ipomoea heptaphylla</i> | | |
| —, Variable | <i>D. commutatum*</i> | Wright's Pepperwort | <i>Lepidium lasiocarpum*</i> | | |
| —, Velvet | <i>D. scoparium</i> | Wright's Plantain | <i>Plantago wrightiana</i> | | |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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| —, Bog | <i>X. difformis</i> |
| —, Bulbous | <i>X. platylepis</i> |
| —, Chapman's | <i>X. chapmanii</i> |
| —, Coastal Plain | <i>X. ambigua</i> |
| —, Curtiss's | <i>X. curtissii</i> |
| —, Drummond's | <i>X. drummondii</i> |
| —, Florida | <i>X. floridana</i> |
| —, Fringed | <i>X. fimbriata</i> |
| —, Grassleaf | <i>X. baldwiniana</i> |
| —, Gray-leaved | <i>X. serotina</i> |
| —, Irisleaf | <i>X. iridifolia</i> |
| —, Louisiana | <i>X. louisianica</i> |
| —, Mountain | <i>X. torta</i> |
| —, Pineland | <i>X. caroliniana</i> |
| —, Richard's | <i>X. jupicai</i> |
| —, Roughleaf | <i>X. scabrifolia</i> |
| —, Small's | <i>X. smalliana</i> |
| —, Strict | <i>X. stricta</i> |
| —, Twisted | <i>X. torta</i> |
| Yellow-flowered Snakeroot | <i>Sanicula odorata</i> |
| Yellow-fruited Sedge | <i>Carex annectens</i> |
| Yellow-fruited Yellow Flax | <i>Linum floridanum*</i> |
| Yellowroot | <i>Xanthorhiza simplicissima</i> |
| Yellowseed False-pimpernel | <i>Lindernia dubia*</i> |
| Yellowtop | <i>Packera glabella</i> |
| Yellow-wood | <i>Cladrastis kentukea</i> |
| Yerba de Tago | <i>Eclipta prostrata</i> |
| Yockernut | <i>Nelumbo lutea</i> |
| Yonkapin | <i>N. lutea</i> |
| Yorkshire-fog | <i>Holcus lanatus</i> |
| Yorktown Onion | <i>Allium ampeloprasum</i> |
| Youngia | <i>Youngia japonica</i> |
| Yucca , Curlyleaf | <i>Yucca filamentosa</i> |
| —, Curve-leaf | <i>Y. recurvifolia</i> |
| —, Freeman's | <i>Y. freemanii</i> |
| —, Louisiana | <i>Y. louisianensis</i> |
| —, Spoonleaf | <i>Y. filamentosa</i> |
| —, Weakleaf | <i>Y. flaccida</i> |
| Zebra Plant | <i>Tradescantia zebrina</i> |
| Zephyr-lily , Golden | <i>Zephyranthes pulchella</i> |
| —, Showy | <i>Z. pulchella</i> |
| Zigzag Bladderwort | <i>Utricularia subulata</i> |
| Zigzag Blue Flag | <i>Iris flexicaulis</i> |
| Zigzag Goldenrod | <i>Solidago flexicaulis</i> |
| Zigzag Iris | <i>Iris brevicaulis</i> |
| Zigzag Spiderwort | <i>Tradescantia subaspera</i> |
| Zinnia , Elegant | <i>Zinnia elegans</i> |
| —, Garden | <i>Z. elegans</i> |
| Zoysia | <i>Zoysia japonica</i> |
| — | <i>Z. matrella</i> |
| Zucchini | <i>Cucurbita pepo</i> |

*Common name applies to a subspecies or variety of this species.

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